

Treasure hunter finds Viking hoard



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A metal detector enthusiast blessed with “a magic touch” has discovered one of the most significant Viking hoards of the past century in southwest Scotland, his third outstanding find in less than a year.

A Carolingian pot was among the discoveries
Treasure trove unit/ PA

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New discoveries are always being made which force history to be re-written.

Only in October 2014 was this discovery made.



Scales used for weighing metal for coins to trade with

Trade

Wherever the Vikings travelled or settled they found things to buy which they could sell somewhere else. So they became traders.

They traded:



Silver



Jewellery



Wool



Wheat



Walrus ivory



Wine



Honey



Furs



Falcons



Pottery



Weapons



Slaves



Antlers



Iron



Spices



Silk



Amber



Glass



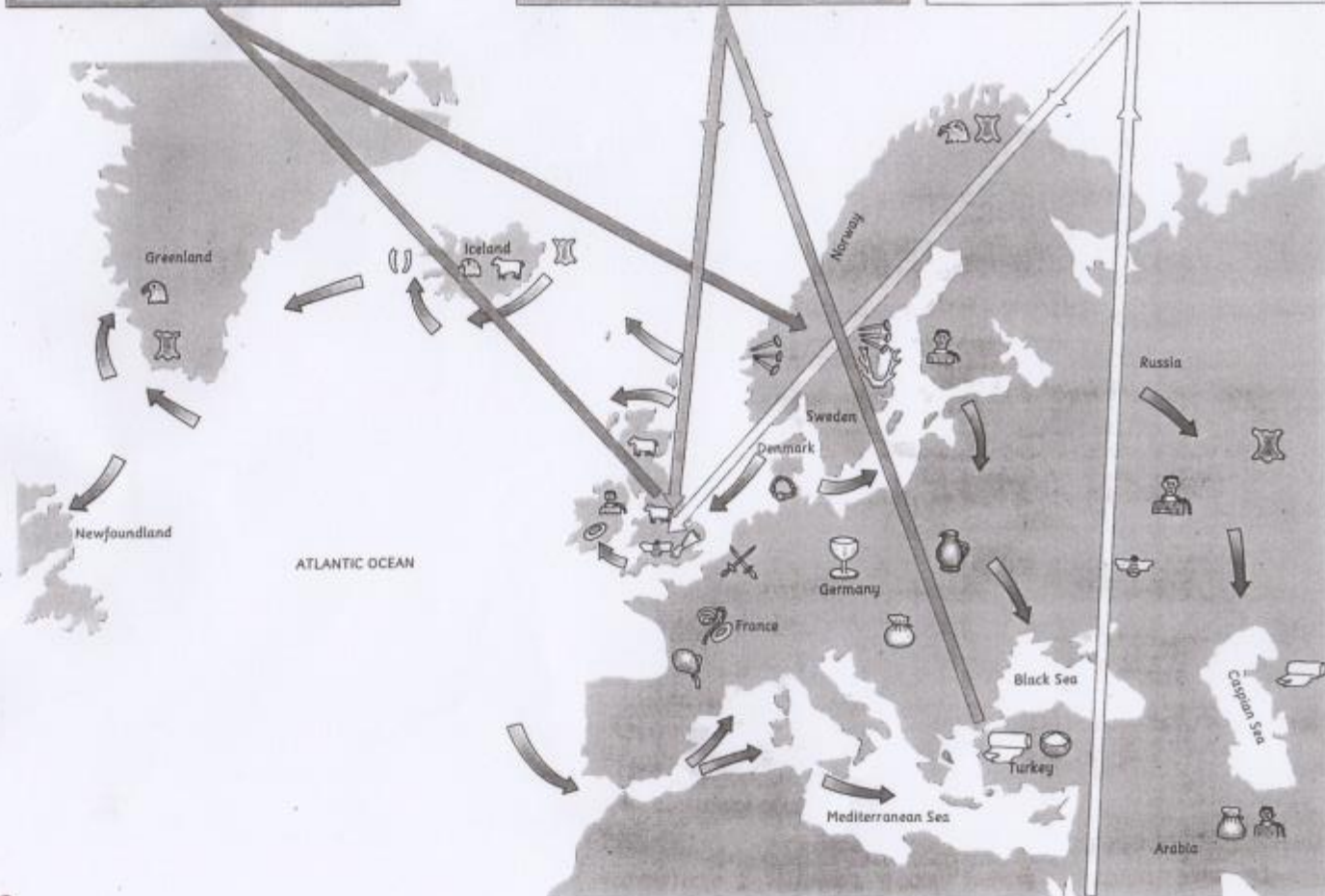
This Viking carving of two animals gripping each other was found in Norway. It is made of jet from Yorkshire.



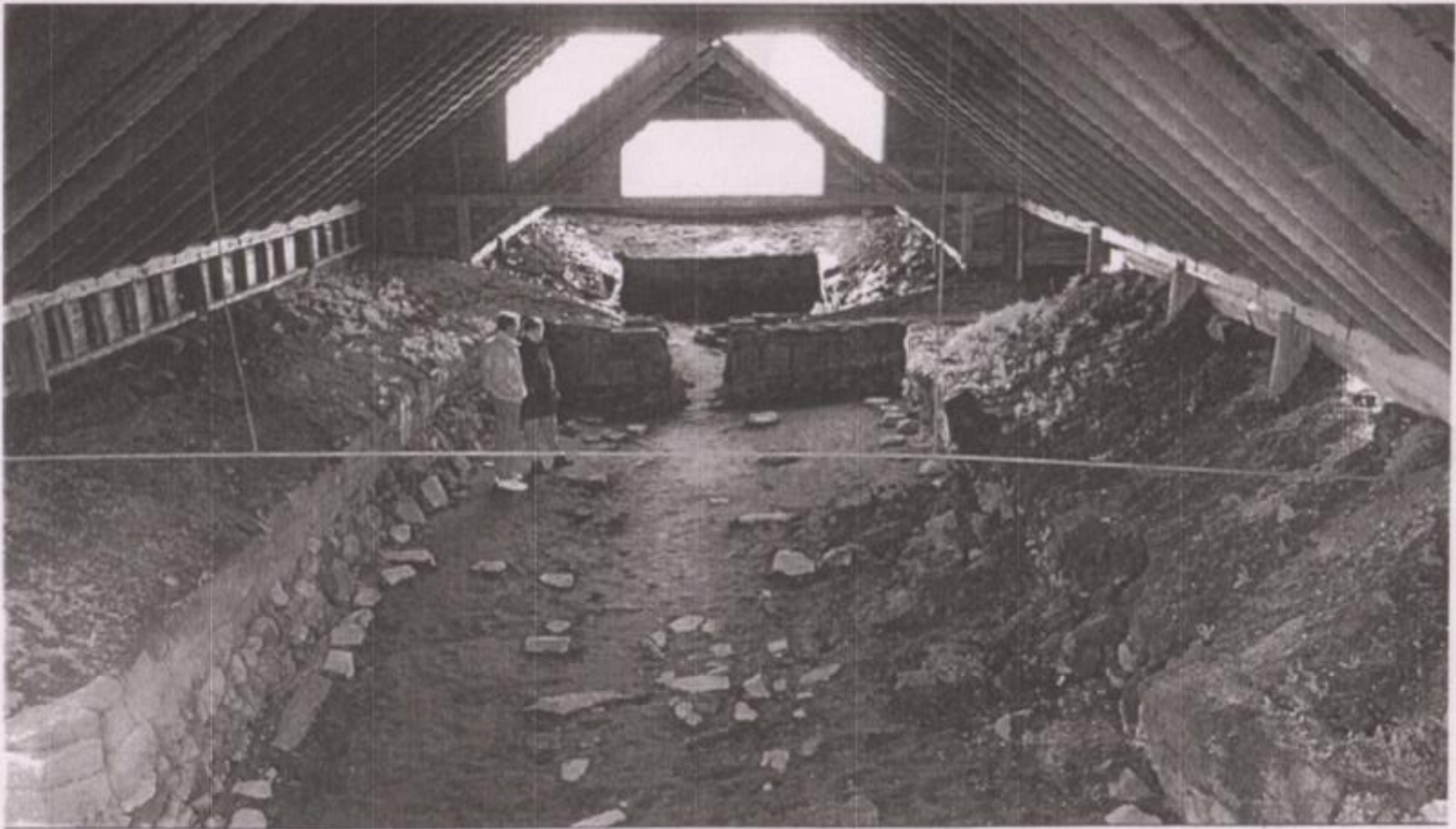
This person is wearing a silk hat from Jorvik to show how Viking women wore it. The only people who knew how to make silk cloth in Viking times were the people living in China, the Arab empire or Byzantium.



This is a cowrie shell. Archaeologists found it in York. Cowrie shells come from the coast of Arabia. A Viking trader must have brought it back.







Inside a reconstructed Viking farmhouse



4





<http://nms.scran.ac.uk/database/media.php?file=postcard/image/0098/00988870.jpg>



http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/images/vikings/viking_helmet.jpg

The Vikings gave names to the places where they settled. If a place has a Viking name today it means they once lived there.

Here are some of the names they used and what they meant:



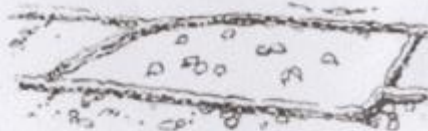
by
thorpe } = village or
farm



toft = homestead



kirk = church



thwaite = field



gate = street or path

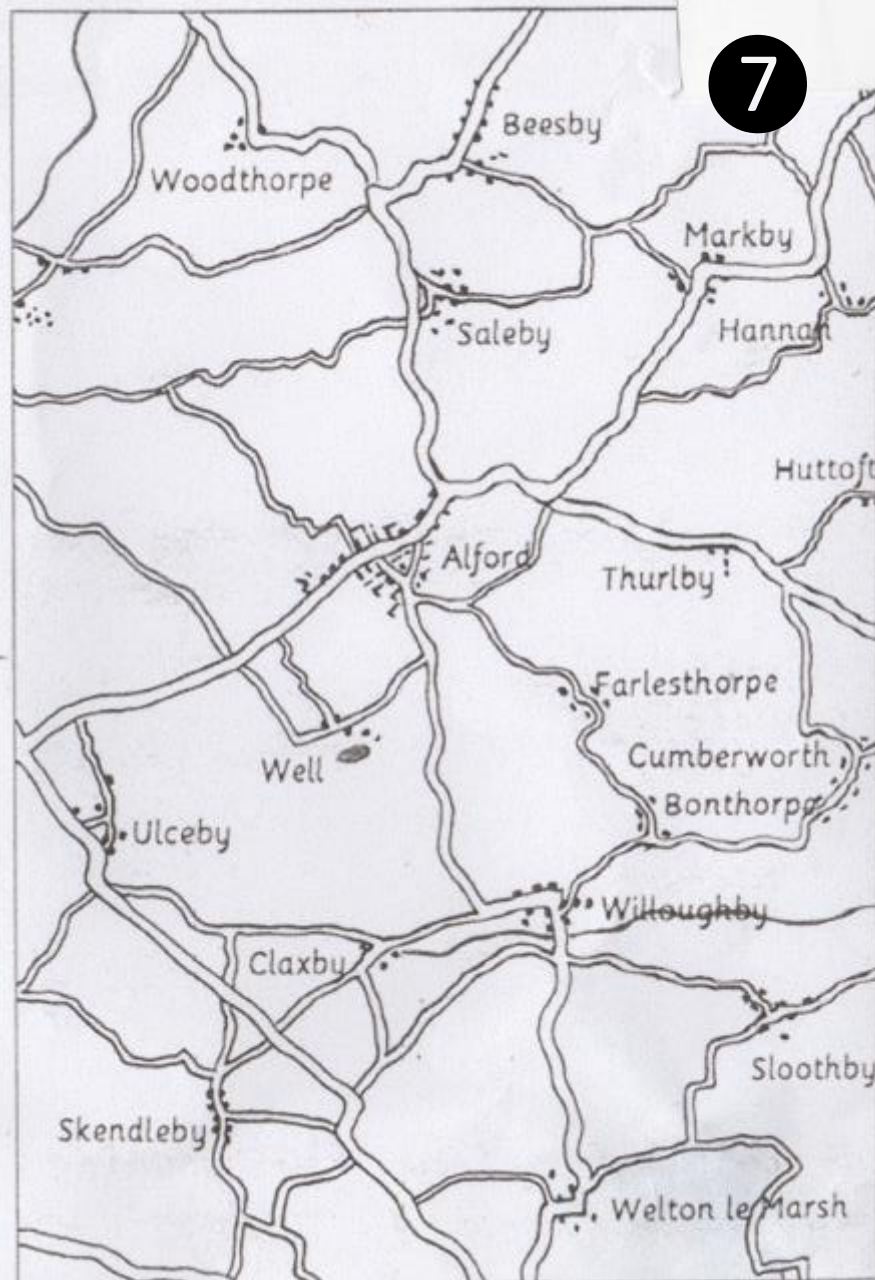


beck = small stream

This is a map of part of Lincolnshire.

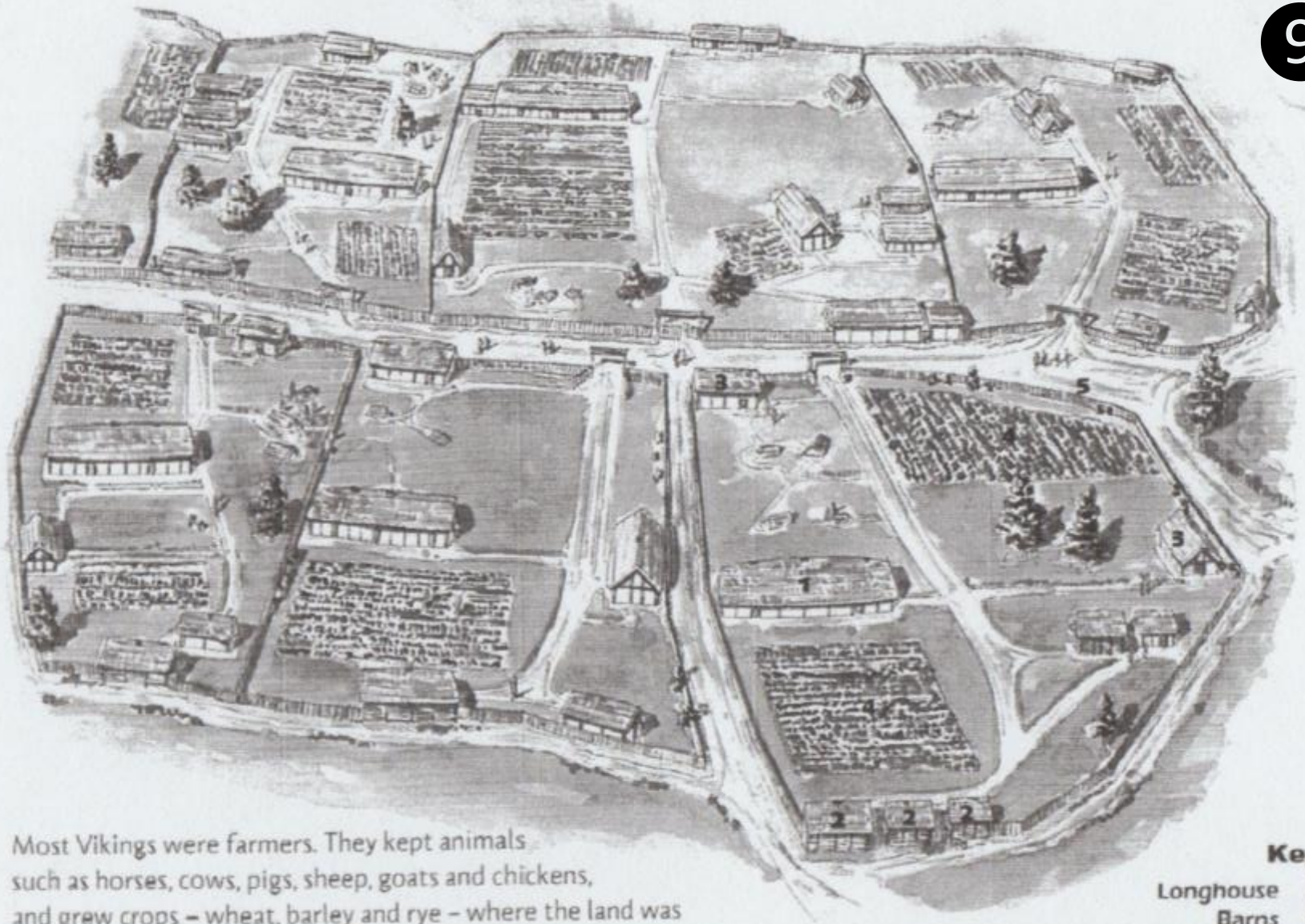
How many Viking names can you find on it?
Look at the end of each name.

Look at a map of the area where you live and
see if you can find any Viking names.





At JORVIK Viking Centre. Between the years 1976-81 archaeologists from York Archaeological Trust revealed the houses, workshops and backyards of the Viking-Age city of Jorvik as it stood nearly 1,000 years ago. These incredible discoveries enabled us to build the JORVIK Viking Centre on the very site where the excavations had taken place.



Most Vikings were farmers. They kept animals such as horses, cows, pigs, sheep, goats and chickens, and grew crops – wheat, barley and rye – where the land was fertile enough. Hunting and fishing were important for providing extra food. The Vikings used hooks, nets and harpoons to catch sea and river fish, as well as seals, walruses and whales.

Key	
Longhouse	1
Barns	2
Workshops	3
Grain crops – wheat, barley or rye	4
Wooden enclosure around each farm	5