

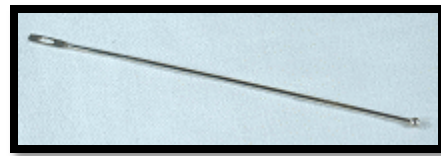
trousers



front-fly knee breeches

These “breeches” were popular in the mid-1700s and were made from linen or wool.

sewing needle and thread



Having a needle and thread was a necessity. It was important to keep clothing in good repair.

Photos are from <http://www.smoke-fire.com>

tin pot



Tin pots were cheap and light. This pot could hold 2.5 gallons of water. Sometimes, other metals were used with the tin, like copper.

Photo is from <http://www.smoke-fire.com>

wool hat



A wool cap, which was also called a “toque,” was popular among the Voyageurs and Coureur de Bois. This garment kept the head and ears warm.

metal buttons



Buttons could be made from a variety of metals. Pewter is a workable metal alloy, which means it was made from tin (85%-99%) with other metals such as copper or antimony added for strength or lead as a tinting agent.

Photos are from <http://www.thequartermastergeneral.com>

glass fire starter



Some glass fire starter kits came with a brass container, where you could carry tobacco for a pipe or tinder to start a fire.

French chopping ax



This light ax was valuable to cut wood for a fire or for light construction.

The French traded axes with Native Americans from around 1560-1750.

Photos are from <http://www.thequartermastergeneral.com>

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flint-and-steel fire starter



Flint (also called “chert”), a sedimentary rock, was struck against the high-carbon steel to create a spark. Flint sometimes has to be “dressed,” meaning it has to be made to have an edge like the flint in the picture. A spark is caused when the flint is struck against the steel. A small piece of steel breaks off and ignites or catches on fire. The spark needs to land in an oily cloth and dry tinder to create fire.

Photo is from <http://www.thequartermastergeneral.com>

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hawk bells



Hawk bells were used in the European sport of “falconry.” A bell was attached to one of the legs of a bird of prey with a leather leash. Native Americans used the bells for decoration and adornment of their clothing.

butcher knife



Butcher knives were used to butcher or cut meat. They were better to use than knives made of stone.

Photos are from <http://www.sunrisetradingpost.com>

bear hide



Bear hides were used for blankets or bedding. They were needed to help someone keep warm and dry.

Photo is from [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ABlack_bear_fur_skin_\(3\).jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ABlack_bear_fur_skin_(3).jpg)

wampum beads



“Wampum” is a general name given to shells that were found along the east coast of the United States. The white and purple shells could be used as currency or for “telling a story.” Legend has it that Hiawatha introduced wampum to the Iroquois, but this cannot be proven.

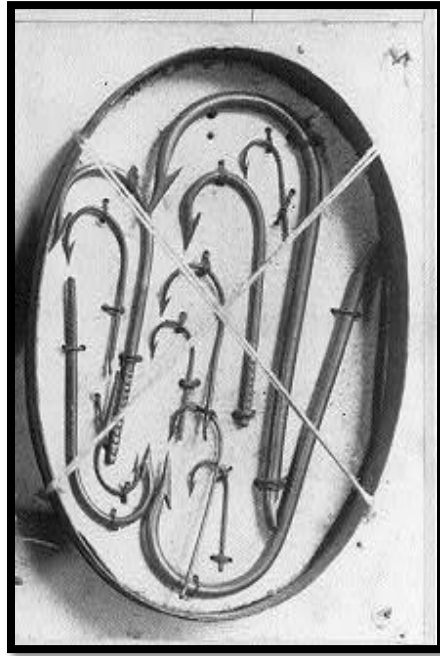
Photo is from Carolyn Bullock at <http://wanderingbull.com/>

rope



Native Americans knew how to make “cordage,” which we commonly call “rope.” Native Americans had to make their cordage by hand. In some ways, it was better than European rope but could not be made quickly or easily.

fish hooks



Iron fish hooks lasted longer than those made from bone. They could also be produced in large numbers by the forgeron or blacksmith.

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gunpowder



Gunpowder was brought to Europe a very long time ago from China along the trade routes. The Europeans who explored the New World brought this technology with them. Weapons that used gunpowder (sometimes called “black powder”) were used for hunting and warfare.

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iron arrow points



Forged iron arrow points were made by the “forgeron” in French settlements. Today, we know the forgeron as the “blacksmith.”

Photo is from <http://heritage-products.com/>