

Horseshoe Crab



The horseshoe crab is a sea creature that lives in the shallow waters of beaches and inlets. They can grow to be two feet long. Native Americans tribes sometimes used their tails as spear tips and their shells as bowls or buckets.

Seal



While seals have been hunted for meat in the past, they were more often prized for their skins, which are warm and waterproof, making sealskin a desirable material for outerwear and footwear.

Blueberry



Wild Blueberries are delicious berries plentiful in parts of Northern New England.

Douglas Fir



The wood of the Douglas Fir is strong and has often been used in construction and shipbuilding. Large Douglas Firs were occasionally used for ships masts.

Shortnose Sturgeon



Shortnose Sturgeon live in the rivers on the east coast and typically grow to 3 or 4 feet. While they are born in freshwater, the adults can occasionally be found in the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

White Elm



The White Elm, while once plentiful in North America, has been nearly decimated by the Dutch Elm Disease. Before the 20th century, its tough twigs were used as binding material and ropes.

Beaver



Beavers been used in many different ways throughout history. It was often used as a food source for people living in the northern parts of the continent. Also, its fur was used for bedding, and its teeth were used to make cutting tools.

Sugar Maple



Sugar maple can grow even in clay or sandy soils and does not need as much sunlight as other trees. Its sap is used to make maple syrup.

White Oak



Because it is rot-resistant and water-resistant, White Oak has been used in making barrels, ships, and farming tools. Its acorns are edible.

Blueback Herring



The Blueback Herring can be found in rivers and coastal areas all along the eastern seaboard. Only a little more than a foot long, the Blueback Herring is not very large, but it has historically been quite populous and easy to catch.

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LUMBER



GATHER



SKINS &
FEATHERS



CRAFTING



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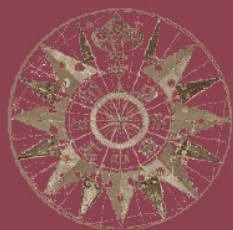
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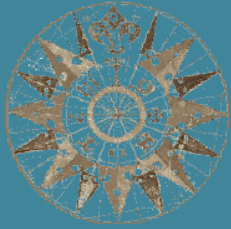
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White-Tailed Deer



Deer are plentiful in New England. Mature males grow large antlers every year and shed them before winter. These antlers can be used to craft many things, from garden tools to fishhooks.

Wild Turkey



Wild Turkey were initially very common throughout eastern North America. While many consider turkey to be a delightful meat, Native American tribes historically only valued them for their feathers.

Quahog



Quahogs, or hard clams, can be found along the Atlantic coast at low tide. They can be eaten and their shells can be used as scraping tools.

American White Birch



The bark of the American White Birch is waterproof, making it useful for canoe-building and roofing. Birch wood will burn even when wet, and its sap can be boiled to make birch syrup.

Bullhead Catfish



Bullhead Catfish are common in streams, ponds, and lakes east of the continental divide. They thrive in brackish waters and are a good source of protein at an average of 2 lbs at maturity.

Cattail



Cattails make strong, sturdy mats when woven. They can be used to make poultices for burns and blisters.

Rabbit



Rabbits are common throughout North America. Rabbit pelts have been prized for their softness and warmth. Rabbits have also been hunted for their meat.

American Chestnut



The American Chestnut tree was almost completely wiped out by a blight, but before 1900, it was common in North America. Especially tasty when roasted, Chestnuts were often eaten by humans and wildlife.

Eastern White Pine



White Pine forests used to be very common in Northeastern U.S., but only 1% still exist today. Colonists used white pines for making ship masts. Native Americans used its inner bark to make bread, its resin to waterproof baskets, and its cones to flavor meat.

Striped Bass



Striped Bass originally inhabited the St. Lawrence River and Atlantic Ocean. About 4 feet long at maturity, they are a good source of protein.