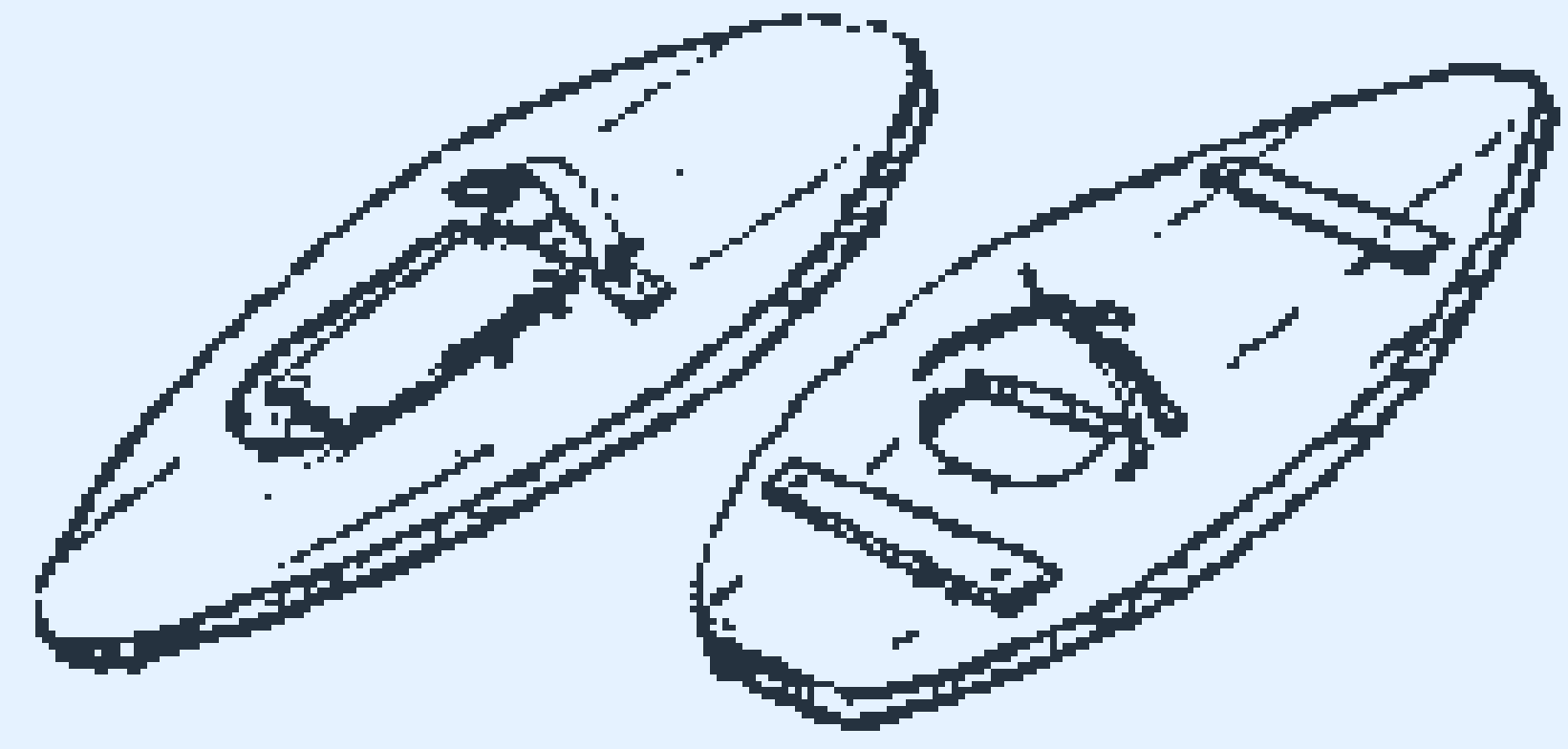
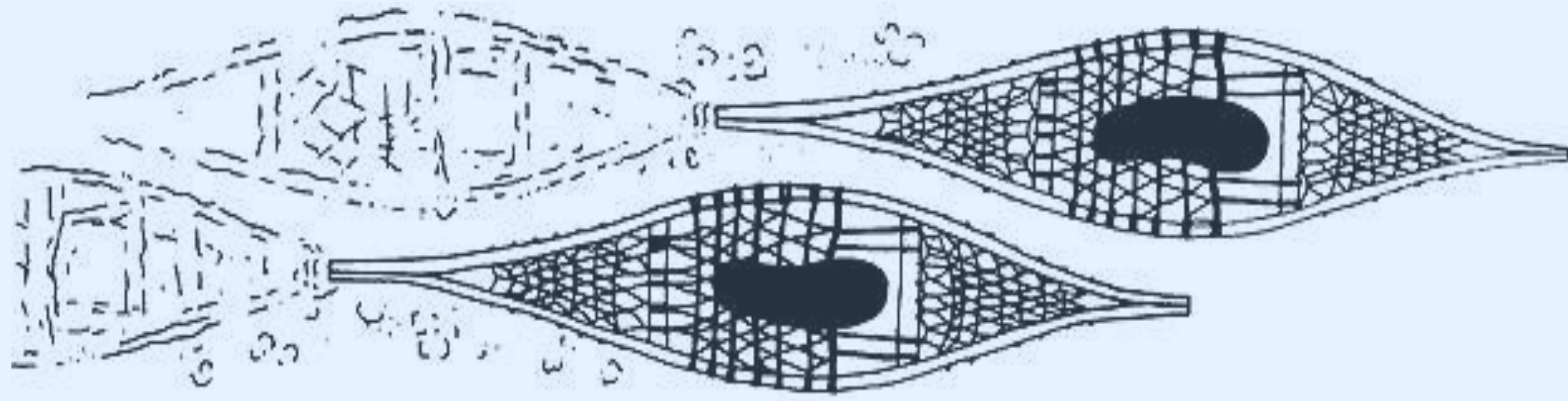


The History of Snow Shoes

The "shoeski" was invented in 4000 BC in Central Asia. It was a solid piece of wood with a crude binding. The first people that migrated over the Bering Land Bridge into North America used these.

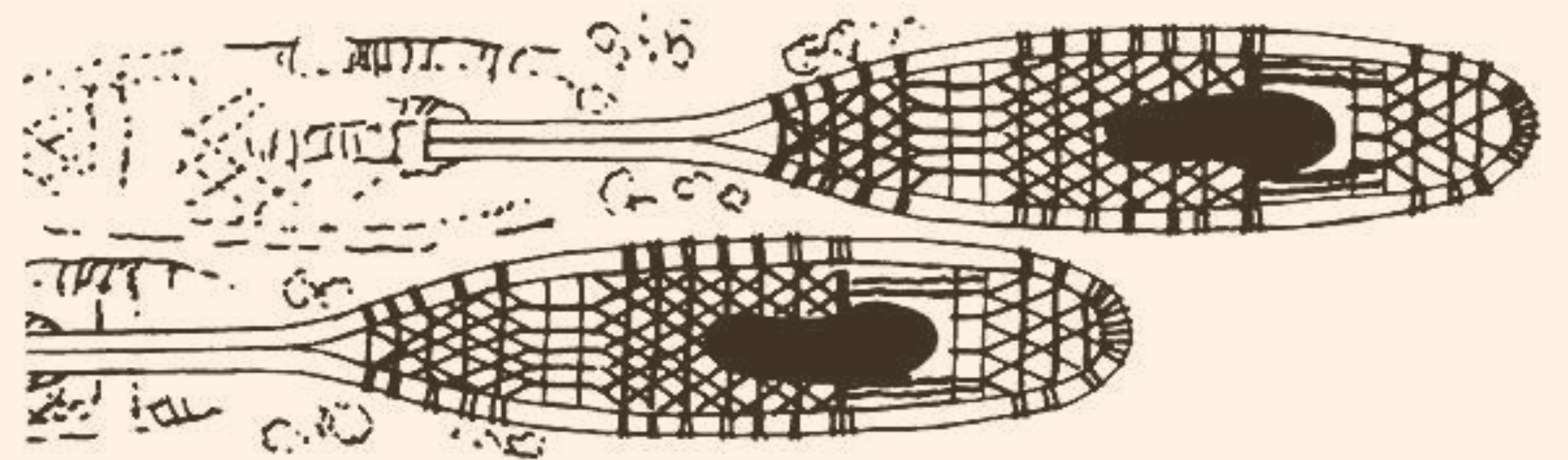


Athapaskan Indians of the northwest coast and the Algonquin Indians of the Great Lakes area perfected the laced-frame snowshoe which later developed into various styles below. Materials were made from wood and animal hide or sinew.

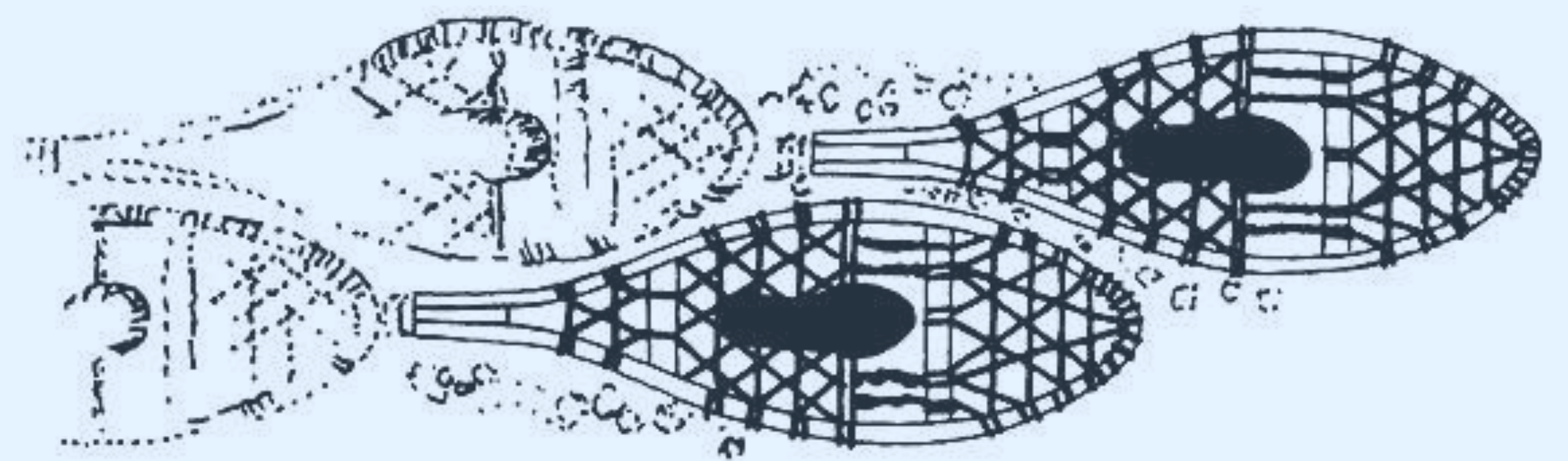


Ojibwa (Cree)– pointed, upturned toes with tail. Great for breaking through crusty snow.

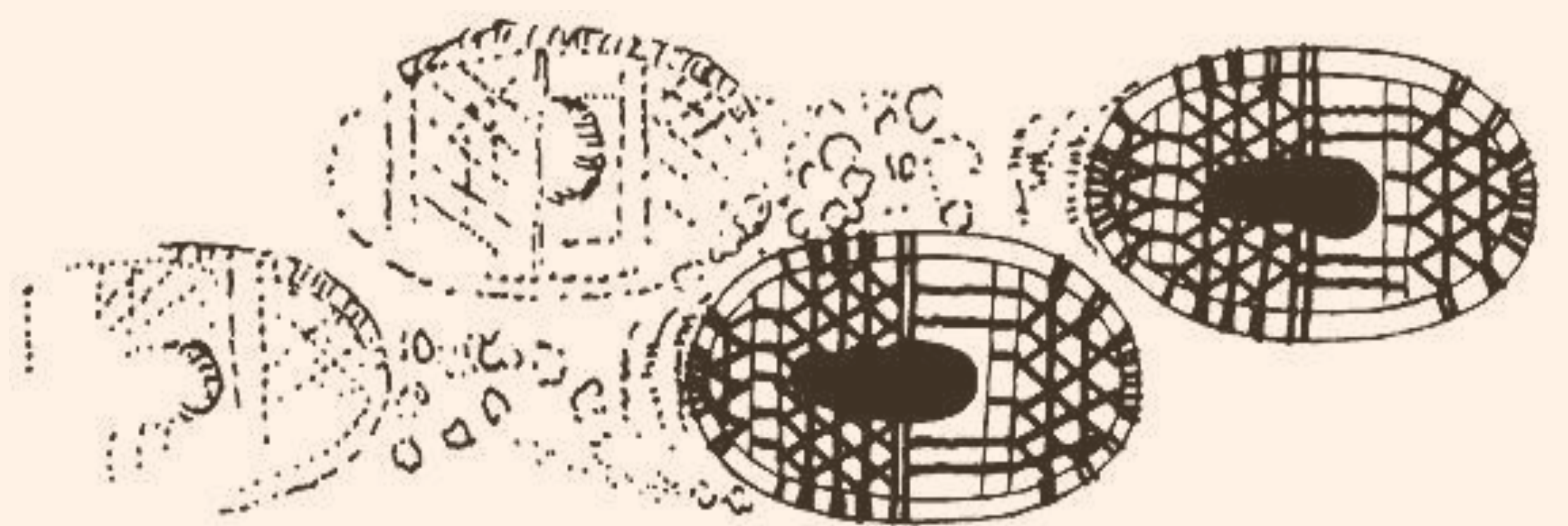
Alaskan (Yukon)– Long, narrower shoes with rounded, upturned toes. Best for open country in deep snow.



Canadian snowshoe club 1800's



Michigan (Beavertail)–medium surface area with rounded toe and pointed tails. Combination of the above two styles.



Bear Paw – oval in shape, lacking tail–for use in thick woods and hilly areas; slow but maneuverable.