



Time Travel Quest 4

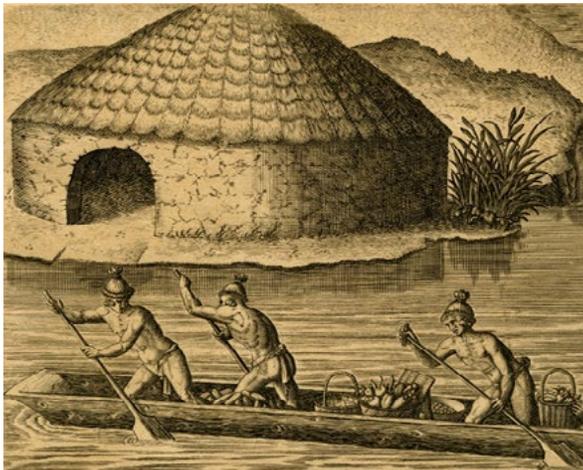
Trekking to Town: Modes of Transportation

July Theme: Trade & Travel

The movement of people and goods during the period of Florida's missions (1600s/17th century) was just as important as it is today. Walking and riding horses were common types of transportation, but the Spanish colonists and the Apalachee Native Americans also used other ways to travel and transport goods. It was very important to be able to travel safely and quickly, as people were often transporting valuable food supplies as well as information.

Historical Background

Florida Natives typically used walking as their main means of travel. But they also discovered a way to travel much faster across their world: using water! They made strong wooden canoes that could move people and supplies along the many rivers and waterways that exist in Florida. These canoes are called dugout canoes because they were made by scraping out the inside of a large tree using controlled fires and scraping tools. By making records of the locations of the rivers and how they could be utilized, Florida Native Americans created the first highways in Florida!



▲ Late 16th-century engraving by Theodor de Bry, after a watercolor by Jacques le Moyne

When the Spanish colonists came to Florida in the 16th and 17th centuries, they arrived on large wooden ships. These ships could travel across the Atlantic Ocean and navigate the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. While these ships could carry a lot of supplies needed to help with the Spanish settlements in the New World, travel on them was very slow, with journeys to and from Spain taking months to complete.

The Spanish introduced many animals to the North Florida region, but one of the more important animals they brought was the horse. Horses were expensive to keep fed and healthy, but they allowed people to travel much faster than walking. While the ordinary Spanish or Apalachee villager would not have a horse, the wealthy settlers and the military typically had access to these animals. Governor José de Zúñiga y la Cerda of Florida wrote a letter in 1703 which mentioned how every soldier at San Luis was given a horse to make sure they could patrol around the region easily and quickly.

The ox was another important animal for travel and trade that the Spanish brought to the New World. An ox is a

large and strong cow or bull. These animals could be hooked up to carts that were filled with heavy materials such as logs and iron, and they would then pull that cart to the desired location. Even though these oxen are strong and useful for carrying heavy loads, they are very slow - much slower than a person walking beside them. This means that traveling with an ox cart could take much longer than traveling by foot or by canoe.

Time Portal: Villagers through Video

We are going to use virtual time travel to talk with one of the villagers of Mission San Luis! Today, a soldier has just arrived in Apalachee Providence (Florida Panhandle) from Cuba. Now he must travel get to Mission San Luis, making important travel choices along the way. Can you help him on his journey? Travel back in time using the link below:

Quest 4 Video Link: youtube.com/watch?v=RQkEE2iDSS0

Quest Questions

Questions can help you focus your journey into the past! Here are some questions to think about that will help guide you in your exploration:

- What are three types of transportation used in 17th century Florida?
- What types of environments/landscapes did 17th century transportation methods help people travel across in Florida?
- What did the Spanish and the Native Americans in Florida use transportation for?
- Think about the ways we travel today. How is transportation today similar to and different from transportation over 300 years ago?

Quest Craft: Quick Quadrant

People in Florida over 300 years ago had various types of transportation available. But once someone decided how they wanted to travel across the land or sea, how did they find their way to their destination? They couldn't just use a GPS to tell them where to go! Often, they used special tools to navigate – or find their way from one place to another. One tool often used by Spanish sailors on ships was the quadrant. It helped them find the angle (a type of measurement) of a special star – the North Star. Once they had the angle of this star, it was easier for them to figure out the direction they were going.

Let's all find the North Star!

[Open this Nautical Quadrant information pdf](#) to find out more about navigation and how to make your own cardboard quadrant! The supply list is included.

If you would like to get complimentary supplies for this craft from Mission San Luis – including printed quadrant information sheets – they will be available for pick-up in front of our Visitor Center doors from 11 am to 2 pm on Wednesday, 7/8/2020.



▲ *Horary Quadrant*
English, 17th Century
National Museum of American History,
Smithsonian Institution



▲ *Florida Living History, Inc.*
reenactor holding a replica
wooden quadrant

Adventure Activity: Transportation Troubles!

The citizens of 17th century Florida have a problem: they have important tasks to do, but all these jobs require them to travel! They need your help to select the right type of transportation to do the job. We learned that there were many ways to travel in Florida 350 years ago, but one type of transportation may work better than another for different travel needs: across the water or over land; faster or slower. So everyone needs your help to pick the best method of traveling for them!

Methods of Travel

Draw a line to the correct transportation on the right that will help the citizens finish their tasks on the left!

TASK 1

An Apalachee farmer needs to take a supply of crops from Mission San Luis to another Mission near the Ochlockonee River. Which method of transportation will allow him to travel most of the way quickly, carrying a heavy load of supplies?

TASK 2

The Governor of Spanish Florida needs to send an important letter to the Governor in Cuba! How will he send the letter?
– *Hint: Look at Cuba's location compared to Florida on a map.*

TASK 3

A merchant in San Agustín (St. Augustine) just received a large supply of olive oil shipped from Spain. Now, he needs to take this olive oil from San Agustín to Mission San Luis using the long *El Camino Real* (Royal Road). What transportation device does he need to move these supplies?

TASK 4

An Apalachee family needs to travel one mile from their home on the Tallahassee hillside to the Council House in the center of Mission San Luis for a big community meeting. What mode of transportation should they use to get there?



SAILING SHIP



CANOE



WALKING



OX CART

Wonderful! Now all of the villagers can do their jobs. Once you are finished above, **draw a picture** of one of the villagers above using the right type of transportation to get things done in 17th century Florida!

Additional Exploration Resources

Your time travel adventure doesn't stop here! If you want to learn more about this subject, here are some suggested resources:

- *Mission San Luis de Apalachee: A Teacher's Guide (Illustrated)*
https://www.missionsanluis.org/media/1099/01-teachers_guide.pdf
- *Spanish Galleon, 1530–1690 (Angus Konstam)* -
<https://www.amazon.com/Spanish-Galleon-1530-1690-New-Vanguard/dp/1841766372>
- *Dugout Canoes-Discovering 101 Canoes at Newnans Lake, Fla. – Video (Florida Museum of Natural History)*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9UNrck450tE>
- *Canoes: Prehistoric Canoes in Florida (Florida Department of State)*
<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/projects/canoes/>
- *Florida's ancient dugout canoes are buried treasures best left alone (Jacksonville Magazine)*
<https://www.jacksonvillemag.com/2019/03/25/floridas-dugout-canoes/>

Virtual Time Traveler Checklist

Prizes await your journey's end! For all virtual time travelers who complete four of the weekly summer camp *Time Travel Quests*, your family will receive free admission passes to Mission San Luis Living History Museum for a future visit! Steps to getting your prize are:

- Complete at least four of the twelve *Time Travel Quests* provided between June 15 and August 31, 2020.
- Fill out the *Virtual Time Traveler Checklist* (blank checklists can be found at:
http://www.missionsanluis.org/media/1742/virtual-time-traveler-checklist-2020_2ue.pdf
- Email the checklist to Rebecca.Woofter@dos.myflorida.com or print and mail it to:

Mission San Luis (c/o Rebecca Woofter)
2100 West Tennessee Street
Tallahassee, FL 32304

FOR YOUR PRIZE: the **deadline is September 14, 2020** for completing and sending in your 2020 *Virtual Time Traveler Checklist*