



Time Travel Quest 6

Made at the Mission: Home Goods Production

July Theme: Trade & Travel

Historical Background

The large trade network of the Spanish Empire was an important way for villagers to get the goods they needed. Trade allowed for more specialized workers to make high quality goods and then trade them for money or other items that they needed. However, since San Luis was on the frontier of Spanish Florida, merchants had to travel farther to get there and the journey was much tougher. Because the merchants had to put in this extra work, the trade goods they brought were either more expensive or the merchants did not have what a villager needed. San Luis was wealthier than the other missions in Apalachee Province and many of the villagers could afford the more expensive items. However, for most people it was easier and cheaper to make some goods themselves. By making things at home, villagers were able to save money and ensure that they got exactly what they needed when they needed it. Candles, clothes, tools, pottery, and furniture were just some of the types of goods that the people of San Luis made at the mission.

Candle-making was likely a common activity at San Luis. Candles were often made of tallow, which is a type of processed fat from cattle. With so many haciendas (cattle ranches) in the area, there would have been an abundance of tallow. The process of making candles was also cheap as the villagers only needed a pot to melt the tallow in, a bucket of water, and a cotton string for the wick. Once the candles were made, they were set aside to harden and then could be stored for years. If a family had a lot of tallow and time, they could even make enough candles to trade with the other villagers, or even the merchant mariners. One downside of tallow candles is that they smell bad when they are burned!

The villagers of San Luis used pottery for several daily activities. Large pots were used for cooking while plates and cups were used for eating and drinking. While imported pottery from Mexico was often fancy, the Apalachee of San Luis were expert pottery makers. By 1703, the Apalachee had been making their own pottery for hundreds of years. Archaeologists are still not sure where the Apalachee got the clay to make pottery as the clay was different from that used to make the wattle and daub houses at San Luis, but it was probably collected not far from the village. The most common style of pottery made at San Luis is called colonoware. Colonoware was designed to look like Spanish pottery but used the Apalachee's pottery-making techniques. With this combination, the useful designs of the Spanish pottery (like flat bottoms and handles) could be produced by the Apalachee for villagers at San Luis.

The villagers of San Luis did not always trade for or import complete or finished goods. Sometimes they would purchase the basic materials and then turn them into something else. One example of this is Spanish clothing. Before the Spanish founded Mission San Luis in 1656, the Apalachee used deerskin for clothing. Over the decades, the

Apalachee adopted Spanish-style clothing which was typically made of linen, cotton, or wool. The main issue with using these materials for clothing is that they could not be produced at San Luis and had to be imported. By buying large pieces of linen or spools of wool yarn, the villagers of San Luis could sew and knit their own clothes for less than what it would have cost if they were to buy a whole outfit from a merchant.

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 Spanish woman is teaching her daughters how to get goods for the home. Let's take a look at the items that she is going to make today!

Quest 6 Video Link: youtube.com/watch?v=z36gQn2Q2ZU&feature=youtu.be

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 goods or items do people use in their everyday lives? To eat? To dress? To decorate? Did people in 17th century Florida need these items too?
- What did people in 17th-century Florida do when they could not get items imported from overseas? Could everything people used be made in Florida?
- Whose job was it to make home good items needed at Mission San Luis? Did multiple people in the village get involved?
- What are three home good items that the people of Mission San Luis could have made themselves?
- Think about where the items you use every day come from. How was the method of obtaining items that people use in their daily lives similar to and different from 300 years ago?

Adventure Activity: Home Goods

The Seam Sewing Scramble!

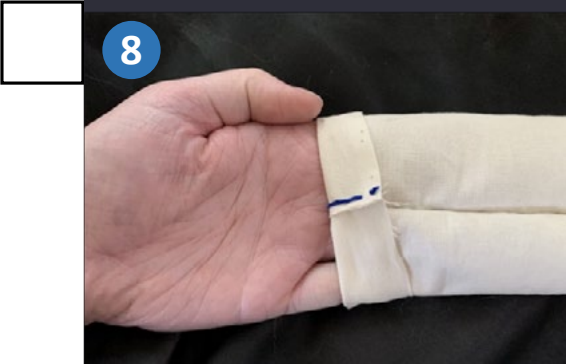
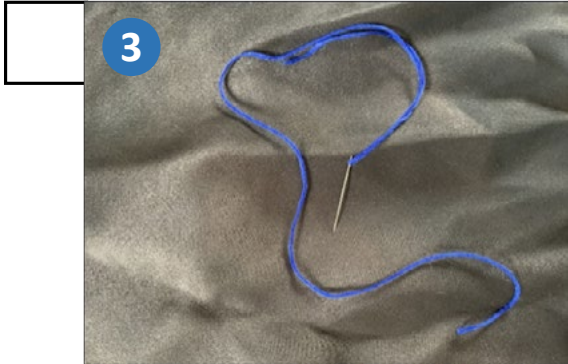
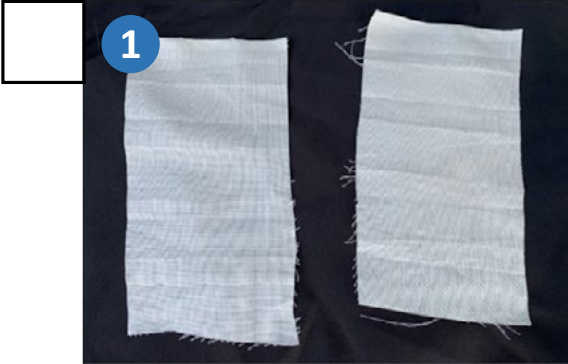
Oh no! The Senora is trying to teach her daughters how to sew a seam! This means she wants to show her daughters a simple way to sew the edges of two pieces of fabric together. But there is a problem: all of the Sewing Steps written below are out of order! She won't be able to teach her daughters this skill if the steps are not done in the proper order! Luckily, the Sewing Step Pictures on the next page are in the correct order. Your job is to read the Sewing Steps below that are in the incorrect order, and write the correct letter next to the picture that the step is describing.

Sewing Steps (You will put this INCORRECTLY ordered list in the CORRECT ORDER on the next page):

- A.** The last step in your project is to create an anchor stitch like a knot at the end. This is the last, strong stitch that will ensure all of the other stitches stay together. Now your project is complete!
- B.** After you have threaded your needle, make a knot at the end of the thread. Then use the needle to pull the thread (with the knot) through the first corner of the linen.
- C.** Your first step is to cut the linen cloth into two pieces that are the right shape for the project.
- D.** After the two seams (where the cloth is pinned together) are sewed together with stitches, flip the whole cloth inside out. Now all the stitches will be on the inside!
- E.** Thread your needle with linen thread (put a little wax on your thread first to make it easier to get through the needle eye and to make the thread stronger).
- F.** Along the second pinned seam (where the cloth is pinned together), use a running or back stitch to sew the two pieces of cloth together. Now there should be TWO sides of cloth sewn together.
- G.** Line up the two pieces of fabric together evenly, and pin them in place with safety pins.
- H.** Along the first pinned seam (where the two pieces of cloth are pinned together), use a running or back stitch to sew one side of the two pieces of cloth together.

Sewing Step Pictures (These pictures are in the CORRECT order)

Write the correct letter from the Sewing Steps (on page 2) in the box next to each picture below:



Quest Craft: Stitching a Spanish Pocket!

Did you know that European women in the 17th-century had pockets that were separate from their clothes?

Some women in Florida during the 1600s probably even sewed their own Spanish pockets. They used these pockets under their skirts to hold coins, jewelry, bottles, candles, spices and more.



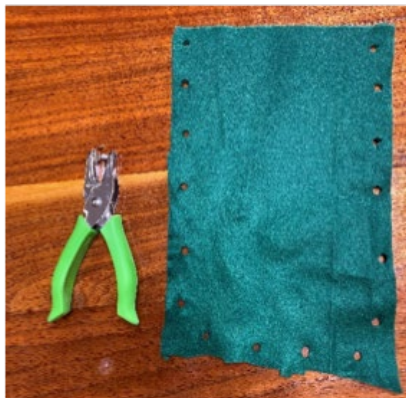
Now it's your turn to make your very own Spanish pocket! See an example in the picture of the pocket craft (right) next to a replica 17th-century Spanish pocket (left). To make your own pocket, just follow the directions below:

Supplies:

- Two pieces of felt in any color (6 inches by 4 inches is suggested, but your pocket can be larger)
- One single hole punch
- One large plastic or metal darning needle
- Two pieces of yarn in any color (one 48 inches and one 24 inches)

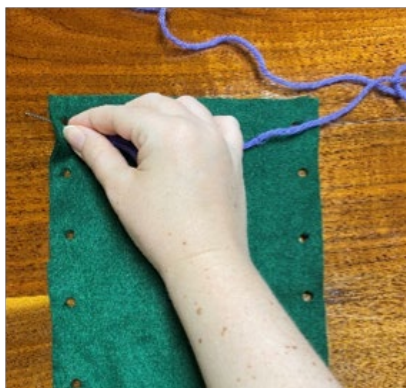
If you would like to get complimentary supplies for this craft (EXCEPT for the darning needle) they will be available for pick-up in front of the Mission San Luis visitor center carved doors from 11 am to 2 pm on Wednesday, 7/22/2020.

Steps in Making a Spanish Pocket



1) Cut out two rectangular pieces of felt in the size of the Spanish Pocket you wish to make (6 inches by 4 inches is suggested, but your pocket can be larger).

2) Place the two pieces of felt together. Use a single hole punch to punch 5-6 evenly spaced holes along the two longer sides of your felt (covering the entire length of each side). Punch 3-4 more evenly spaced holes along ONE of shorter sides (note, there should now be holes in each of the rectangle's corners).



3) Thread the large plastic or metal darning needle with the longer piece of yarn. Then, place both pieces of felt together evenly (so that the holes on each piece of felt line up) and lay the felt flat on a table with the non-hole edge at the top.

4) Take the threaded needle and stick it DOWN through the hole in the top left corner of the felt.

5) Pull on the needle and yarn, so that the yarn goes through top left holes of **both** pieces of felt. **IMPORTANT:** Pull the yarn most of the way through the hole, making sure to leave about 10 inches of yarn, like a tail.



6) Once you have pulled the yarn through the first hole, bring your needle UP through the second hole on the left-hand edge, from back to front side. (This is different from the first stitch, where the needle was placed down through the front/upper side of the felt).

7) Pull the yarn all the way through the second hole, BUT make sure to continue to leave about 10 inches of yarn hanging at the end. Now you should have ONE stitch on the felt!



8) Repeat steps 4-7, sticking the needle into the next hole (alternating between inserting the needle front to back and back to front) until you finish making stitches on the LEFT-HAND EDGE of the felt. **MAKE SURE** you are stitching both pieces of felt together! (There should be an empty space between each stitch on the back and the front of your felt for steps 8, 9, and 10.)

9) Now repeat steps 4-7 to make stitches on the SHORTER EDGE of the felt. You should now have even stitches along the bottom edge of the felt.

10) Repeat steps 4-7, sticking the needle into the next holes until you finish making stitches on the RIGHT-HAND EDGE of the felt. **MAKE SURE** you are stitching both pieces of felt together! You should now have even stitches along the right-hand edge of the felt.

Now, all edges of your project have their first stitches!



11) Next, take the needle and thread and stick the needle through the second hole down on the right-hand edge and pull the yarn all the way through. *The gap between the two stitches should now be filled.*



12) Continue making stitches on the right hand side of the felt **THE REVERSE WAY** that the first stitches were made (i.e. if you made a stitch from the back the first time, the second stitch should be made from the front). Now, all the gaps that were between the first stitches should be gone on the right edge.



13) Finish making the second set of stitches around three sides of your project. (*The top of the felt will still be open*). The end of the yarn with the needle should now be at the left hand corner of the felt, along with the other end of the string that was left hanging initially.



14) Take the needle off the end of the yarn. Take hold of both ends of yarn, and tie them into a knot. Then tie them into a second knot. This will make all of your stitches secure, and will form one side of your pocket's belt tie!



15) Take the second shorter piece of yarn and thread it through the first hole on the right hand side of the felt. Pull the yarn through the hole until the two ends are even. Then tie the yarn in a double knot. This piece of yarn will form the second side of your pocket's belt tie!



16) **The last step** in completing your project is to flip the felt inside out, pushing the bottom side of the felt through the open top side of the felt.

Now, you have a pouch! You can decorate your pouch with stickers and then tie it around your waist.

Enjoy your Spanish pocket!

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
- *Colonial History Bibliography for Young Readers (Museum of Florida History)*
<https://museumoffloridahistory.com/learn/colonial-history-bibliography-for-young-readers/>
- *Mission San Luis Archaeology (Mission San Luis)*
<http://www.missionsanluis.org/learn/archaeology/>
- *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonial of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800: Volume 2 - Portable Personal Possessions (Kathleen Deagan)*
https://www.google.com/books/edition/Artifacts_of_the_Spanish_Colonies_of_Flo/KTK_DQAAQBAJ?hl=en

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*