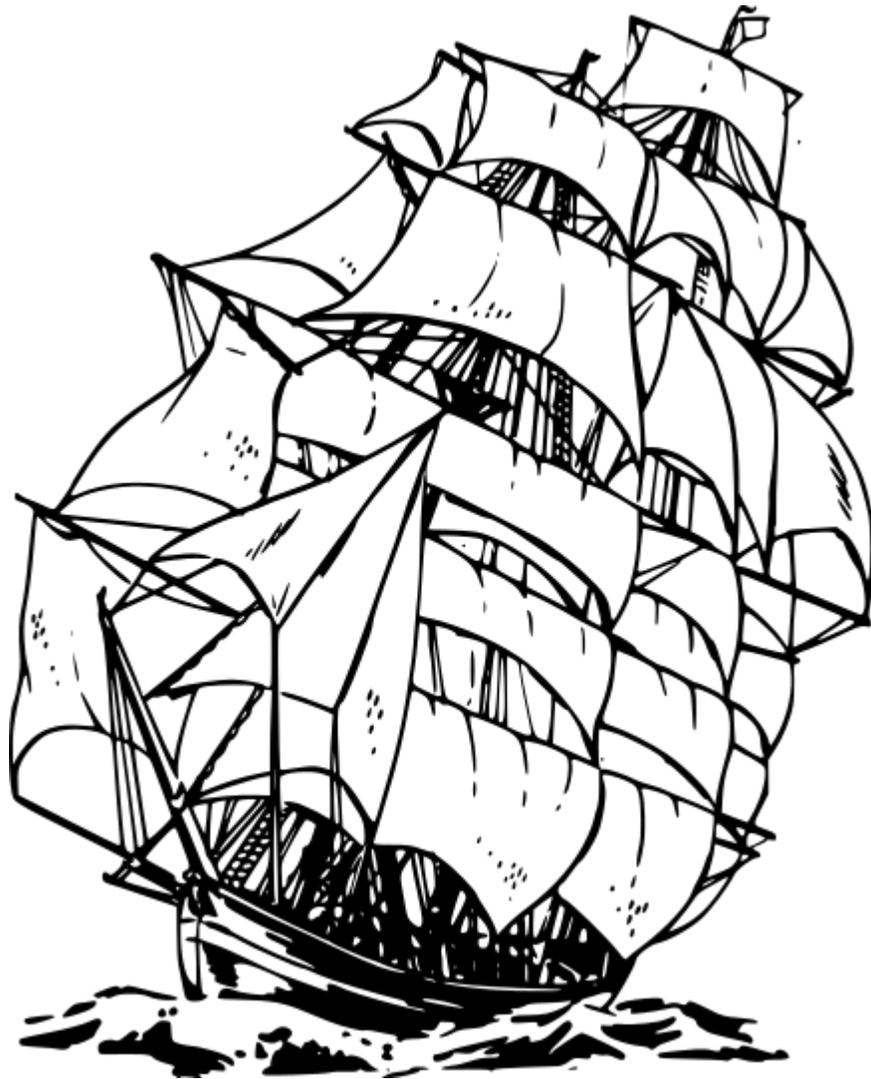


TEACHER MASTER

# Port to Port Sailing Ship



Duplicate the above ship on cardstock and use scissors to cut it out. This will be the Captain's trading ship for the Port-to-Port game.

## TEACHER MASTER

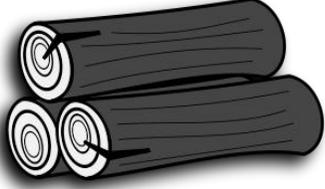
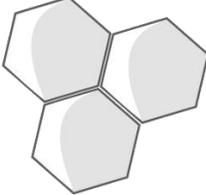
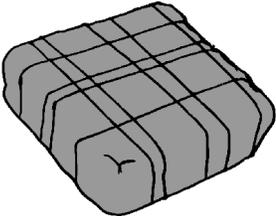
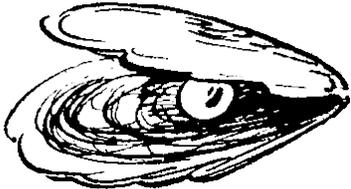
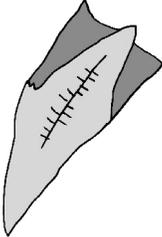
## Port to Port Estuary/Port Cards

Front	Back
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Homer, Alaska</p>	<p>Port: Homer, Alaska Near Kachemak Bay, Alaska NERR Item to trade: Coal Kachemak Bay first attracted the attention of Russian fur traders in the late 1700s because of the sea otters that were plentiful in this region. From around 1850 to around 1930, coal was mined, gathered on the Homer Spit and then shipped out from the port of Homer. This dirty, high-sulfur coal was eventually replaced by other fuel sources.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">North Bend, Oregon</p>	<p>Port: North Bend, Oregon Near South Slough, Oregon NERR Items to trade: Lumber, furs  North Bend, Empire City, and the town of Coos Bay were all ports in the protected waters of Oregon's Coos Bay inlet, just north of what is now the South Slough NERR. Early trade with Native Americans led to fur exports, but later trade was centered on lumber.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pensacola, Florida</p>	<p>Port: Pensacola, Florida Near Apalachicola, Florida NERR Item to trade: Tupelo honey  Beekeepers have known for a long time that bees in Florida's Apalachicola River swamp make a delicious honey near the end of April. This valuable honey, derived from the Ogeechee tupelo trees, is called tupelo honey. It never crystallizes, unlike other types of honey.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Savannah, Georgia</p>	<p>Port: Savannah, Georgia Near Sapelo Island, Georgia NERR Items to trade: Cotton and sugarcane  There was a plantation on Sapelo Island in the early 1800s. Slaves worked the fields, raising cotton, corn, and sugarcane. The plantation also sold oak trees for shipbuilding. Silk and indigo also passed through the port of Savannah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Georgetown, South Carolina</p>	<p>Port: Georgetown, South Carolina Near North Inlet Winyah Bay, SC NERR Item to trade: Rice, indigo dye In the late 1700s, indigo, a plant used to make blue dye, was the main cash commodity crop in this part of South Carolina. By the mid-1800s, areas near the port of Georgetown were producing nearly half of the rice crop in the United States. At one point, Georgetown was the largest rice-exporting port in the world!</p>

Front	Back
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alexandria, Virginia</p>	<p>Port: Alexandria, Virginia Near Chesapeake Bay, Virginia NERR <i>Item to trade:</i> Caviar Caviar has long been a delicacy. On the east coast of North America, the fish eggs that we call caviar were harvested from the Atlantic sturgeon, a fish once abundant in Chesapeake Bay. Sadly, Alexandria was also one of the nation's largest slave trading ports in the early 19th century.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wilmington, Delaware</p>	<p>Port: Wilmington, Delaware Near Delaware Bay, Delaware NERR <i>Item to trade:</i> Oysters, gunpowder, leather During the height of oyster export, you could find oysters from Delaware estuaries in restaurants in New York, but also inland as far as Chicago and St. Louis. By the time the Civil War started, the port of Wilmington was important for the export of gunpowder as well as leather goods such as shoes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Portsmouth, New Hampshire</p>	<p>Port: Portsmouth, New Hampshire Near Great Bay, New Hampshire NERR <i>Item to trade:</i> Fish (salt cod), lumber, furs  In the 1800s, Portsmouth was mainly a center for regional trade along the northeastern U.S. Atlantic coast. Before that, Portsmouth had been known for exporting lumber, dried fish, and furs to Europe.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">New York, New York</p>	<p>Port: New York, New York Near Hudson River, New York NERR <i>Items to trade:</i> Furs (beaver pelts)  In the Hudson River area, the earliest European colonists were particularly interested in beavers and other fur-bearing mammals. These furs left for Europe via the port of New York at the mouth of the Hudson River.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Port</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Huron, Ohio</p>	<p>Port: Huron, Ohio Near Old Woman Creek, Ohio NERR <i>Items to trade:</i> Fruit  The Great Lakes provide a microclimate that favors the growing of fruits and vegetables. Star Island, which is an island in the heart of the reserve, was known as a good source of grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and tree fruits such as apples.</p>

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Port to Port Goods for Trade

<p><b>Coal</b> Homer, Alaska</p> 	<p><b>Wood</b> North Bend, Oregon</p> 
<p><b>Tupelo honey</b> Pensacola, Florida</p> 	<p><b>Cotton</b> Savannah, Georgia</p> 
<p><b>Indigo dye</b> Georgetown, South Carolina</p> 	<p><b>Caviar</b> Alexandria, Virginia</p> 
<p><b>Oysters</b> Wilmington, Delaware</p> 	<p><b>Salt cod</b> Portsmouth, New Hampshire</p> 
<p><b>Fur and animal skins</b> New York, New York</p> 	<p><b>Fruit</b> Huron, Ohio</p> 