

SOUNDSIDE LEARNING

THIS WEEK ON CORE SOUND

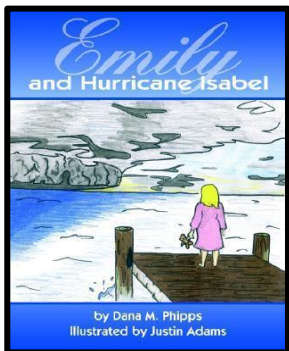


COMING UP AT CORE SOUND...

- **August 31:** 806 Parlor Talk "Hurricane Anniversaries: Storm of '33, Isabel, Florence" Panel Discussion @ 2 PM
- **October 21:** Annual Oyster Roast, 6 – 9 PM; Click below for tickets:

[OYSTER ROAST TICKETS](#)

Sound Reading Material For You and Your Child



Emily and Hurricane Isabel

By Dana A. Phipps

Hurricane Isabel caused havoc all the way up the eastern coastline in September 2003. It became a tropical storm when it hit Bowleys Quarters, Maryland. Eight-year-old Emily and her mom lived right on the waters of Frog Mortar Creek. Together with their neighbor, Toad, they faced the storm as it ravaged their home and community. Isabel and her mom learned how very quickly lives can be turned upside down. They had to persevere to bring some sense of normalcy back into their lives.

Pages: 44
Grades: K-3

Remembering Isabel 20 Years Later

Hurricane Isabel began affecting North Carolina about 15 hours before it struck land. The eye of Hurricane Isabel made landfall around midday Thursday, September 18, 2003, as a Category 2 hurricane between Cape Lookout and Ocracoke Inlet.

Upon making landfall along the Outer Banks, the hurricane produced strong waves of 15 to 25 feet and a storm surge of about 6 to 8 feet. Rough surf and storm surge caused over wash and severe beach erosion throughout the Outer Banks, with flooding reportedly being up to waist-high.

Isabel followed a north-northwest course; the high waters washed out a 2,000 feet portion of Hatteras Island between Hatteras and Frisco, creating a new inlet unofficially dubbed *Isabel Inlet*. The break was 15 feet deep in areas, consisting of three distinct channels. The new inlet washed away all utility connections to Hatteras Village, including power lines and water pipes, as well as dunes, three houses, and a portion of North Carolina Highway 12.

The storm surge and waves from Isabel resulted in another breach between Hatteras and Hatteras Inlet, in an area without roads or houses. The breach nearly became an inlet, though it was not deep enough for a constant water flow. In addition to the floodwaters, Isabel produced an estimated 4 inches of rain throughout most of the Outer Banks. The strong storm surge produced significant flooding in Harlowe and Oriental. Several other locations also reported flooding of streets and low-lying areas. The rise of water flooded many homes in our area of Carteret County.



photo from <https://www.weather.gov/>

School Days

"Personal Recollections" by Mrs. Sudie Salter Guthrie
Excerpt from *Island Born and Bred*

"In 1917, I taught in the wooden school building which was a one-room school located back of the trees in the yard of the Southern Methodist Church [on Harkers Island]. (The lumber for this building came from the Jenny Bell Schoolhouse, "the old Academy," when it was torn down.) It was a one-room building; in the back was a stage for programs and public speakers. Each teacher had a corner for their grades. We had wood stoves for heat. The children would love to go back in the woods to get wood.

The first year that I taught there, the teachers were: Clem Gaskill (from Harkers Island), Principal and 7th grade teacher; Uldene Mason (from Atlantic), 5th and 6th grades; Sudie Salter Guthrie (from Atlantic), 3rd and 4th grades; and Stella Willis (from Davis), 1st and 2nd grades. Annie Brown Gaskill was the music teacher. We had six months of school.

This one-room school was used from about 1900 to 1923 when the new red-shingled school building was built. Charlie Hancock and Willie Davis (from Davis) were the contractors for the school and teacherage. At first, it housed only an elementary school with seven grades. Additional grades were added later ...

About the year 1925 (possibly earlier), a Mr. Ralph Sanders, from Birmingham, Alabama, moved to the Island. He organized a "school band." He would take the children to "County Commencement" in Beaufort, and sometimes Morehead City, to march in the county-wide parade. The musicians that played in the band were: Lula Styron, Marie Guthrie, Estelle Yeomans, Edith Guthrie, and Lottie Hancock, with Clara Davis carrying the flag. Ellen Hancock and Archie Fulford were small first-graders leading the singing group. The Island children were very talented in their musical abilities, and MOST OF THE TIME, came home with the banner for their outstanding performances. The children would also take exhibits and displays to the Commencement meetings. They were especially good in modeling and boatbuilding projects...."

Teacherage
photo from
Carteret County
Museum of
History



Hurricane in a Bottle



<https://playingwithrain.com>

Step 1: Find a jar that has a very large opening at the top or a large bowl. Then fill it with water until the water level is about an inch away from the top of the jar.

Step 2: Now use a spoon to stir the water inside the jar. The goal of stirring the water is to get the water spinning in a fast circular motion. The spinning and circulating water inside the jar will represent the strong circulation around a hurricane!

Step 3: Remove the spoon once you have created a strong whirlpool-like circulation in the water. Then place a few drops of food coloring into the top center of the water.

Step 4: When the coloring is placed in the center of the spinning water, the circulation will keep the darkest, most concentrated colors near the center. But eventually the color will begin to spread out from the center circulation in the form of lighter colored bands. From the top view of the water, it looks like a hurricane radar or satellite image you would see on TV for a real hurricane!