

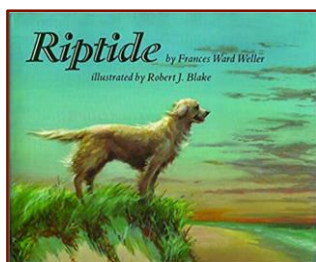
SOUNDSIDE LEARNING

THIS WEEK ON CORE SOUND

COMING UP AT CORE SOUND

- **Parlor Talks:** July 28
"Leaving the Banks,"
presented by Joel
Hancock @ 2-3 PM
- **Teacher Workshop:**
August 1-2
"What Does Down East
Really Mean?"

Sound Reading Material For You & Your Child



Riptide

by Frances Ward Weller

Riptide may be an unusual name for a dog, but it is one that suits this one well. Rip is drawn to the salty ocean breeze, and the crash of the waves, and he simply cannot be discouraged—even in summer when he is forbidden to follow his instincts and race miles along the coast. "No Dogs on Nauset Beach!" the sign reads, and the guards protest, calling for his young owner Zach to come retrieve him daily. Yet Rip will not be deterred, and after one summer storm, it is lucky that he is not.

Grade Level: K - 3
Pages: 32

She Gets It!

As an educator I have worked with amazing young people through my twenty-five years, but every now and then one crosses my path that impresses me in a special way. This week I was able to spend the day exploring Down East with such a student, Miss Eva Leasure, a rising senior at Durham School of the Arts. She is an extraordinary young lady.

Eva's family has owned their house on Harkers Island for sixteen years and visited our Museum often. When COVID closed her school, Eva inquired about helping there. She was given an opportunity which thrilled her more and more as she read and learned about the Island and all Down East. Eva reflected, "After that, I could never look at Down East the same: I now knew the history, the way it once was, the culture of the area, and the importance of preserving it. I was moved by the mission of the museum and the determination of all staff and members to preserve their heritage. The museum is something special—not just to the people behind it, but to the entire Down East community."

Eva has been working with the Museum for three summers now, transitioning from a front desk volunteer to an assistant on a special project. She has helped scan and label numerous photos, documents, and articles about Portsmouth for the museum database that were donated by Chester Lynn, a dedicated Friend of Portsmouth. She will next help add this information to the Portsmouth section of a Core Sound communities' website that is coming soon. Eva and I are planning to visit Mr. Lynn soon so she may ask questions about his scrapbooks and personally thank him for sharing his gems with the us.

When I asked Eva how her experience at the Museum has impacted her, she shared, "I have realized my passion for historical preservation, and I plan to go to college to study history and anthropology. Working with Connie Mason, the historian, Pam Morris, the collections manager, and Karen Amspacher, the museum director, has inspired me to pursue a career as a historian in archival history, exhibit curation, or anthropology. It is not at all a stretch to say that working at the museum has been a life-changing experience for me. I am so grateful to Connie, Pam, and Karen, as well as all the other dedicated museum staff and volunteers for welcoming me into the community!"



Respecting Rip Currents

A day on our beaches is a day spent well! But fun may turn into danger very quickly if you are not aware. Staying safe in the water is an important part of enjoying a beach outing. Swimming in the ocean is different than swimming in a pool for you need to watch out for sudden changes in your surroundings, such as weather, sea life, waves, and rip currents.

A rip current is a localized current that flows away from the shoreline toward the ocean, perpendicular to the beach. When waves travel to the shore, they create currents at their breaking point. They also bring water across sandbars, making the area near the shore deeper than it is on the other side of the sandbar. As the water flows back out to sea, it will find the easiest route to the ocean, which means the lowest point in the sandbar allows for the greatest amount of water to move through at once. This is how rip currents form, and they can move as fast as eight feet per second. That's faster than an Olympic swimmer moves!

You can spot a rip current if there are gaps between waves. While this area may look calm and inviting, if it is a small area of calm water in an otherwise wave-filled ocean, it is most likely a rip current. You should also be on the lookout for muddy, brown-looking water. As the rip current moves out to sea, it will bring sand with it. This churning up of the ocean floor is a clear indicator of the presence of a rip current. Also notice if waves are not breaking normally in a certain area or if you see seaweed or discolored water being pulled from the shore which could signal a rip current.

If you find yourself caught in a rip current, do not panic. While it may seem scary, the rip current will end when it reaches the other side of the sandbar. Swim parallel to the shore to move out of the current, and then make your way back to the beach. If you need assistance, float on your back and signal to beachgoers and lifeguards. Above all else, do not try to swim directly back to shore for doing so will be futile against the current and only tire you out.

A day at the Cape is one of the best ways to spend your time Down East. Staying safe, along with lots of sunscreen and snacks, will make that time even more enjoyable.



photos from scijinks.gov

