

The Living History Classroom



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IN THIS ISSUE ©
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A Look at

Colonial Carolina

Early Days in North
Carolina 1

Info for Teachers 2

John Lawson: Explorer
of the Carolinas 3

Native Americans in
the 1711 Tuscarora
War 4

Pottery Pow-Wow 5

School Programs at
Tryon Palace 6-7

Native American
Corn 8

Myth of the Month
Club 9

Hooked on
the Web 10

Puzzle Page 11

Essay Contest
Winners 12

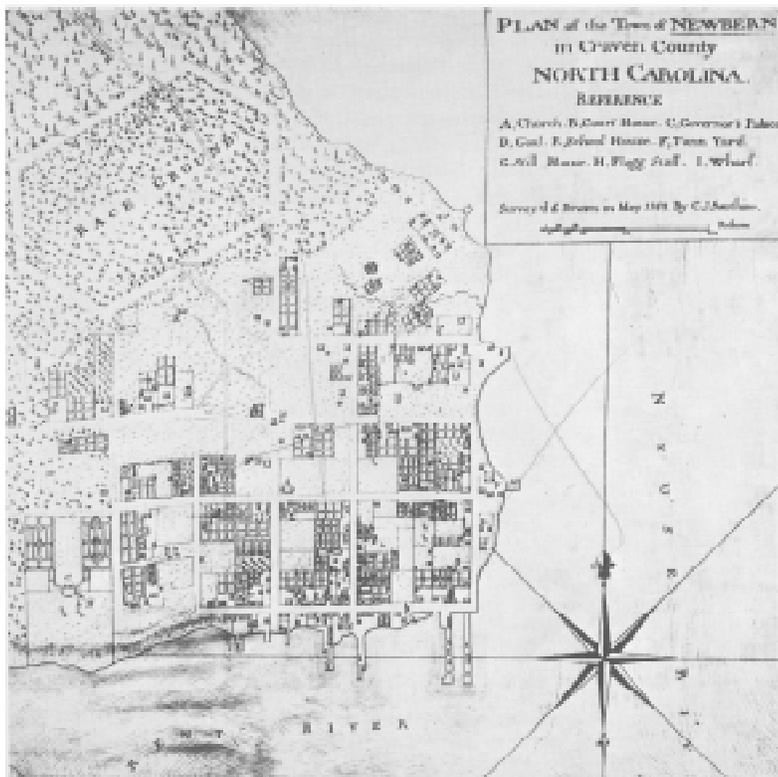
Palace Prehistory 101: Early Days in North Carolina

When you take a field trip to Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens, you'll learn all about Governor Tryon and the Palace. This is just one part of the colonial history of North Carolina. There was a lot going on here before the palace was built in 1770! The 'colonial' period of North Carolina's history lasted for almost 200 years!

English settlers first came to the colony that became North Carolina in the 1580s. By 1650, people had successfully settled in North Carolina. At that time, the colony was just called 'Carolina' in honor of the English King, Charles II. The King gave the Carolina colony to eight men called 'Lords Proprietors' in 1663. They ruled the colony for more than 50 years. Carolina was much larger than the state of North Carolina today. It was divided into North Carolina and South Carolina in 1712.

Carolina colonists began to form towns by the early 1700s. Bath became the colony's first town in 1705. John Lawson, an explorer

who came to Carolina in 1700, designed Bath's town plan. Lawson was also a scientist who was interested in the plants, animals, and native people.



This is how New Bern looked by 1769, one year before Governor Tryon moved into the Palace.

The population of the North Carolina colony continued to grow. Baron Christopher deGraffenried, who emigrated from Switzerland, established the town of New

Continued on Page 10

A Note to Teachers

The mission of Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens is to educate the public about North Carolina's past. This publication is intended as a resource for students in the 4th and 5th grades as well as their teachers. We have designed the articles and activities to be photocopied and given to your students. We have also listed websites relevant to the articles. We would like to hear your comments on our format, how you use the *Living History Classroom* with your students, and any ideas for future issues.



On the Web!

You can now find the *Living History Classroom* on the Internet. To download additional copies, go to www.tryonpalace.org and click on the *Living History Classroom* button.

How This Issue Can Help You... In the Classroom

Each article in this issue of the *Living History Classroom* has been designed to highlight topics spelled out in the North Carolina Standard Course of Study at the Grade 4, 5 and 8 level, current to the 2004 social studies objectives. These objectives are shown below for each article in this publication:

Palace Prehistory 101

4th grade: 3.01-3.05
5th grade: 2.03
8th grade: 1.01, 1.03

John Lawson, Explorer of the Carolinas

4th grade: 3.02, 3.05
5th grade: 2.03
8th grade: 1.05, 1.07

Taking Sides: Native Americans in the Tuscarora War of 1711;

For more information on curriculum standards, go to www.ncpublicschool.org/curriculum



The Life of the Tribe: Native American Corn; and

Pottery Pow-Wow Activity

4th grade: 2.01, 2.03, 2.04, 3.02, 3.05, 5.02, 6.01, 7.01, 7.03
5th grade: 2.03, 3.01, 3.03-3.05, 4.02-4.03
8th grade: 1.02, 1.07

Myth of the Month Club:

North Carolina Pirates

4th grade: 3.02, 3.05, 6.01, 6.07
5th grade: 2.03
8th grade: 1.01, 1.07

The Living History Classroom

is published twice each school year by Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens and is available free of charge to schools and teachers.

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For more information about sources for these articles, or our educational programs, please call 252-514-4900 or 800-767-1560 or look for us on the web at www.tryonpalace.org

www.tryonpalace.org

John Lawson, Explorer of the Carolinas

The Age of Discovery sent explorers searching for gold, minerals, new lands, spices, and plants. One explorer, land surveyor and naturalist John Lawson, sailed from England in 1700 to the Carolina colony. This included present day North Carolina and South Carolina. Caro-



Capture of Lawson and deGraffenried, North Carolina Collection, UNC Chapel Hill.

lina had settlements along the coast but little was known of the inland regions. He set out with five other Englishmen, three Native American men and the wife of one of the native guides on December 28, 1700.

Lawson had traveled throughout Carolina by February 1701. He claimed it was a journey of a thousand miles, but it was more like 550. The exploration took 59 days and was quite an adventure. The group got lost in a swamp, met various Native American tribes, and slept in frozen mud. All the while, Lawson was writing down notes about all the new plants and animals he saw along the way.

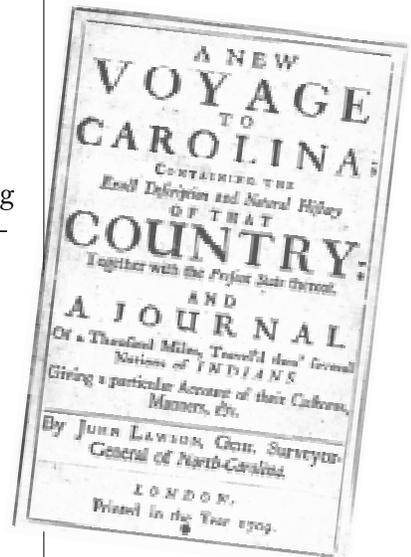
In his journals, Lawson's favorite items were trees. He wrote about trees and their uses more than any other plant or animal. His favorite tree was the Live Oak, which was very hard and sturdy. He also described plants native to the Carolina coast, including the Yaupon holly used by the Native Americans to make tea.

Lawson wrote about animals that Europeans had never seen before such as opossums and raccoons. He also wrote about animals that we would be surprised to see in North Carolina today, such as buffalo. He described animals that are now extinct, including the passenger pigeon and the Carolina parakeet. He also included vivid accounts of the numerous Native American tribes he encountered on his

travels. We know a lot about their houses, food, ceremonies, language, and daily activities because of John Lawson.

In 1709, Lawson traveled to England to get his book published. He met Baron Christopher deGraffenried and encouraged him to settle a colony in the New Bern area. Lawson lived in a cabin in New Bern, which stood somewhere on the western side of the wilderness garden at Tryon Palace. Lawson and de Graffenried were captured in the Tuscarora War of 1711. While deGraffenried escaped, Lawson was killed. His book encouraged many people to come settle in the Carolinas, and influenced other naturalists to study the coastal Carolina area. ☺

NC's first *Natural History*

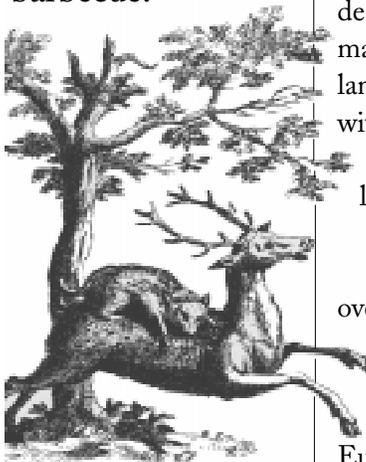


After his 1701 exploration, Lawson took all his notes and wrote *A New Voyage to Carolina, Containing the Exact Description and Natural History of That Country*. This book was the first natural history of Carolina.

Native Americans in the 1711 Tuscarora War Taking Sides

Did You Know?

On a trip in the western part of North Carolina, John Lawson discovered Native Americans roasting a deer over an open pit – this was the first European discovery of North Carolina style barbecue!



Imagine that you are King Hancock, chief of the Tuscarora tribe in the year 1711. Just fifty years ago, your people numbered 30,000. Today they are reduced to 5,000. Many of your people have been killed in warfare with other Native Americans. However, most have died from smallpox and other problems brought to the New World by Europeans. As chief, you feel that the white settlers have brought all of this misfortune on your people.

Your people have become very dependent on these white settlers for manufactured goods like woven cloth, metal knives, and guns. The Europeans have traded guns and bullets to your people in exchange for furs. Many of the white settlers are fair and honest, but some lie and cheat in their dealings with your people. They trade poorly made items, steal your crops, and take your lands. Some very bad men even kidnap your wives, young men, and children and sell them as slaves to other colonies like Pennsylvania.

People from Switzerland have taken over one of the Tuscarora's settlement areas where the Neuse and Trent rivers join.

Your people called it Chataqua, but the white settlers call it New Bern. These Europeans keep coming! As chief, what can you do to change these events?

The Tuscarora chiefs in 1711 decided the only thing they could do was to go to war with European settlers in eastern Carolina. This conflict became known as the Tuscarora War.

The problems that led up to the Tuscarora War rested on both sides. From



A Native American man from Eastern Carolina drawn by 16th century explorer John White.

the first permanent white settlement of North Carolina in the 1600s, Native Americans had to endure terrible treatment from Europeans. Native people were robbed, cheated, displaced from their homes, enslaved, and killed by Europeans. However, tribes like the Tuscarora were not blameless.

Continued on Page 8

Making a Craft from Another Culture

Pottery *Pow-Wow*

Have you ever made a craft from another culture? You can make a clay pot similar to pottery used by Native Americans in eastern North Carolina. To make a small 4"-6" diameter pot, you need the following supplies:

- a block of air drying clay (like Das Pronto brand) from a craft store
- a cup of water to keep your fingers moist
- sea shells, mesh onion bags, cord, corn cobs, or burlap to imprint natural looking impressions into the completed pot before it dries.

Once you've assembled what you need from the list above, follow these simple directions below to make your very own Native American pot!

Roll a piece of clay into a long coil about 12 inches long and as thick as your finger. Make ten or so of these coils and cover them with a damp paper towel.



Using one coil, create the bottom of your pottery vessel by spiraling it around itself on a flat surface. Join the clay strips by pressing firmly and smoothing with your fingers. Turn the clay spiral over and repeat the joining process on the opposite side.



Build up the sides of your vessel by placing a coil along the outer edge of the base. Press it into place and smooth with your fingers on both the inside and the outside. When you have made a complete circle of clay around the base of the vessel, cut off the excess clay and join the two ends.



Repeat this process with the other

coils until your vessel is the size you want it to be. To make a curve in your vessel's profile, you will need to vary the size of your circles. If the

circles are larger, the vessel will spread out; if they are smaller, it will become narrow.

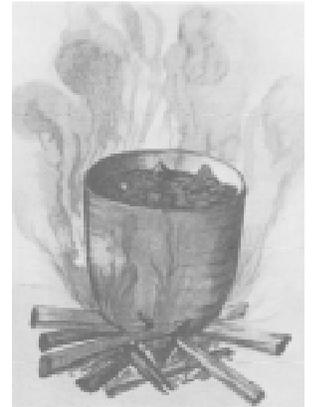


Finish your vessel by smoothing it inside and outside. Add surface treatment or decoration if desired. ☺



Reproduced with permission from *Intrigue of the Past: North Carolina's First Peoples*, compiled and edited by Margo L. Price, Patricia M. Samford, and Vincas P. Steponaitis (Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 2001).

This lesson is also available on the web at: <http://www.rla.unc.edu/lessons/Lesson/L404/H404c.htm>



Cooking in Clay

A Native American clay cooking pot, drawn by 16th century explorer John White.

Enhance Your Curriculum with Tours at Tryon Palace North Carolina Studies Begin Here!

A North Carolina history lesson isn't complete without a trip to Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens. Come face-to-face with the people and events that shaped the early history of our great state. Tryon Palace offers student tours highlighting the overall experience of 18th and 19th century life, as well as detailed history and natural science programs, that are designed to meet North Carolina Curriculum Competency Goals and help bring history to life. Our educational programs include...

Young Sprouts

The Tryon Palace gardens become your outdoor classroom as the Palace staff and gardens help you teach about math and science. Second grade students join in activities that include plant science, garden design and garden history. Some of the program's learning activities include identifying parts of a plant, using a compass, reading maps and garden plans, and planting a seed as a reminder of your visit.

Available: January through October

Time & Duration: 10 a.m., Mon. through Fri.; 2 hours

Maximum Group Size: 26 students per session (one class)

Price: \$3 per student

Colonial Skills

It's the 1770s as fourth to sixth graders take part in this program showing daily life in North Carolina's Colonial history. Craft interpreters demonstrate skilled crafts and everyday chores, then the students undertake this hands-on history lesson. Activities vary based on the day of your visit and may include candle dipping, spinning, weaving, cooking, and blacksmithing. *Please note that this program does not include a tour of the Palace main building, but it may be combined with the Palace, Gardens, Academy tour to add this.*

Available: September-October, January through May

Time & Duration: 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., Tuesday through Friday; 2 hours (3 hours for *Touching the Past*)

Maximum Group Size: 40 students per session

Price: \$3 per student

This program is also offered as our **Touching the Past** program for larger groups (120 students maximum). Cost



and scheduling are the same, and activities offered are based on class size and staff availability.

Hands On for the Holidays

Middle and high school students can experience Tryon Palace and get in the spirit of a historical Christmas in this new combined tour. The program includes a tour of the Palace, Kitchen Office and Gardens, as well as a holiday ornament workshop where students will make 2-3 holiday ornaments from various periods in American history.

Available: November

Time & Duration: 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., Monday through Friday; 9 a.m. on Saturday; 3 hours

Maximum Group Size: 35 students per session

Price: \$7 per student

Stepping Into History

Students step back in time to see North Carolina's first capital through the eyes of its residents and guests. Seventh through ninth graders become a part of history as they assume the roles of the Governor, his family, friends

and servants on this tour of the Palace and Kitchen Office.

Available: January through October

Time & Duration: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Friday; 2 - 3 hours

Maximum Group Size: 26 students per session (one class)

Price: \$3 per student

Hands Across Time

Designed for use by student summer programs or scout groups, this tour allows elementary school children to try activities of colonial life carried out by the servants who cooked, cleaned and cared for the Royal Governor and his family. Students may try their hand at spinning, weaving, felting, colonial games, or other activities. *Please note that this program does not include a tour of the Palace main building, but it may be combined with the Palace, Gardens, Academy tour to incorporate this.*

Available: June through August

Time & Duration: 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., Tuesday through Friday; 3 hours

Maximum Group Size: 35 students/session

Price: \$3 per student

Palace/Gardens/Academy Tour

See where North Carolina began as you tour the reconstructed Palace, home to royal governors and North Carolina's first capital, as well as its kitchen and stable wings.

Continue to explore history in the Robert Hay House, where costumed interpreters show you a day in the life of this middle-class 19th century family. Then enhance your Palace experience by viewing New Bern's history from the beginning at the newly re-opened New Bern Academy Museum, which features exhibits from the earliest Native American settlements through the Civil War, with a special focus on the city's early schools and architecture.

Available: January through November

Time & Duration: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday; 3 hours

Price: \$3 per student

All Sites Tour

This tour is for groups that want a more complete view of North Carolina history. In addition to the Palace, New Bern Academy Museum and the Robert Hay House, you'll visit the Stanly House to learn about the roles one family played in the Revolutionary War, the early history of our state, and the Civil War. And at the George W. Dixon House, see how a merchant-tailor (and former New Bern mayor), his wife and son, apprentices and slaves lived through good times and hard times.

Available: January through November

Time: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday; 4 hours

Price: \$5 per student

Holiday Tour

From the grand entertainment of His Majesty's representative in the Colony to the simple celebrations of Civil War soldiers, the Christmas season is an unforgettable time to visit our historic sites. Your students will learn about changing American holiday traditions from two centuries as they tour the decorated first floors of the Palace, its

kitchen and three other historic homes.

You'll also join in the daily activities of soldiers celebrating the holidays away from home in a Civil War encampment.

Available: December 1, 2004 through January 2, 2005

Time & Duration: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday; 2 - 3 hours

Price: \$5 per student

Whom to Call

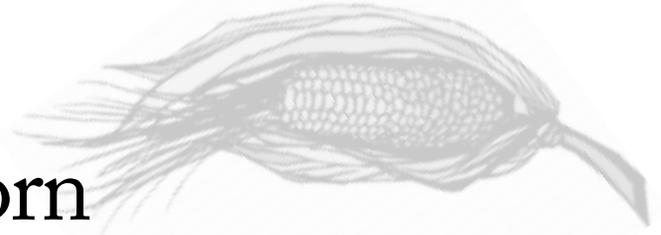
For more information or to schedule a tour, please contact Group Sales Manager Karen Pierson 252-514-4935 or

800-767-1560, ext. 4935,

or by e-mail at kpierson@tryonpalace.org



The Life of the Tribe Native American Corn



Have you ever wondered what kind of foods Native Americans ate?

Corn was one of their most important foods.

Native Americans in this country spoke many different languages and had many different customs. However, almost all of them ate corn. In all of these languages, corn took on the same meaning - "our life." Corn was life to Native Americans and to countless white explorers and settlers who came to the New World.

Christopher Columbus was the first European to make mention of corn. He referred to it as maize in the journals of his voyage to the Caribbean in 1492. The first Englishman to take note of the grain was Thomas Hariot who came to Roanoke Island North Carolina in 1585. Corn was called Pagatowr by the native people on Roanoke Island. Englishmen call it Guinney wheate or

turkie wheate. The Native American corn had kernels of all different colors - red, yellow, and white.

Corn was prepared in many ways: ground into meal for bread, cooked in wood ash water to make hominy grits, or roasted by the ear over a fire. To this day our recipe for misickquatash (succotash), closely resembles the Native American version of beans and corn cooked together with or without meat. Samp, "a kind of meal pottage," was another Native American dish made from unparched corn. English colonists ate it for both breakfast and supper, with milk and butter. Samp was sweetened with cane sugar molasses or maple syrup.

Native Americans grew and harvested a wide variety of foods but none was more important to their daily diet than corn. ☺

Tuscarora War of 1711 ... *Continued from page 4*

Native Americans frequently enslaved and tortured whites and captives from other tribes. They also stole from settlers and destroyed their homes. It's hard to say who was completely right and who was completely wrong.

Europeans in Carolina were not ready for a war in 1711. The colonial government was disorganized, crops had failed, and settlers were not trained to be part of a militia. In 1711, the Tuscarora owned more guns than the white settlers did. The war started in the fall of 1711 when the Tuscarora kidnapped Baron Christopher de Graffenried, the founder of the town of New Bern, and John Lawson, the town surveyor and naturalist. DeGraffenried was set free, but Lawson was tortured and killed.

In September 1711, the Tuscarora launched their first big attack on white settlers. Neighboring colonies sent troops to help stop the fighting. Colonel John Barnwell came from Virginia with 30 white men and 500 friendly Native American troops to Carolina. Local men joined them and together, they defeated King Hancock.

Barnwell's victory was short-lived. At first, he offered peace to the Tuscarora, but instead, sold many of them into slavery. When he left North Carolina, the Tuscarora War started all over again.

In March 1712, North Carolina received more aid in the war. Colonel James Moore came from South Carolina with 33 settlers and 850 Native Americans to help stop the fighting. This time, some of the other local tribes also joined in the fighting against the Tuscarora. Moore's troops defeated the Tuscarora. This battle ended the war. Most of the surviving Tuscarora people went north and settled in the colony of New York. They became part of the Six Iroquois nations.

This was eastern North Carolina's last war with the Native Americans. White settlers won the right to cultivate and develop the colony. However, in a war with so many people killed or enslaved and an entire native population removed from the landscape, there was no real winner. ☺

Myth of the Month Club

The Story of Blackbeard



This 18th century picture of Blackbeard is reproduced from *The Pirates of Colonial North Carolina* by Hugh F. Rankin.

We've all heard myths and tall tales about Blackbeard, the most famous of North Carolina pirates.

Blackbeard began life as Edward Drummond. As an adult, he took the name Edward Teach. He was born in the late 1600s in Bristol, an English port town. Edward Drummond didn't start out in life as a pirate. He entered the maritime trade as a 'ship's boy', an apprentice sailor. He got his first taste of adventure during Queen Anne's War (which lasted from 1701 to 1713). He served on an English *privateer* (a

ship licensed by the government to attack enemy ships in wartime) that attacked French merchant ships. After the war ended in 1713, Teach joined up with the crew of pirate Benjamin Hornigold. On one of their plundering expeditions, they captured the French ship, *Queen Anne's Revenge*. Teach took the ship for himself and armed it with 40 guns.

As captain of *Queen Anne's Revenge*, Teach became known as the pirate "Blackbeard." He attacked naval vessels, captured merchant ships and even attacked other pirates! By this time, Blackbeard had become quite a criminal. He regularly stole money and valuables from unsuspecting ships. His appearance matched his bloodthirsty reputation. He wore his beard long, tied in long braids and carried several weapons – a *cutlass* (an 18th-century sword), a dagger, and at least six pistols. He often carried pieces of lighted *slow match* (burning rope used for firing a cannon) in his beard.

The Colonial governments eventually got tired of having pirates raid their coastline. When Blackbeard realized that he might be captured, he moved further inland. He spent a lot of time in coastal towns like Bath, North Carolina. He became popular with townspeople because he brought them scarce goods at bargain prices. However, the law finally caught up with Blackbeard in 1718. The governor of Virginia sent two ships after him. They fought a battle at Ocracoke Inlet on November 22, 1718. British officers surrounded and killed Blackbeard. He died with 25 wounds and his severed head was brought back to Virginia. A pretty gruesome end for such a legendary pirate! ☹

Women Pirates? Yes!

North Carolina can boast over at least 100 known pirates who once sailed in her waters. Some of the most well known pirates were Major Stede Bonnet, Calico Jack Rackham, Anne Bonny and Mary Reade (yes, even women were pirates!). The Jamaican stamp, *below*, honors Anne and Mary.



There is a lot to learn about pirates – make sure to look at 'Hooked on the Web' for more information about this bloodthirsty crew!

Check out these resources: Hooked on the Web

You can find out more about the topics covered in this edition of Living History Classroom by exploring the Internet. Here are just a few sites to get you started...

Founding of New Bern (general information)

<http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/NC/HISTORY/HISTORY.HTM>
<http://www.ci.new-bern.nc.us/townhistory.htm>
<http://newbern.cpplib.org/research/settlers.htm>
<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h624.html>
http://www.tryonpalace.org/echoproject_01/tpmap_01.htm

John Lawson

<http://www.lib.ecu.edu/exhibits/lawson/main.html>
<http://www.amphilsoc.org/library/exhibits/nature/lawson.htm>
<http://docsouth.unc.edu/nc/lawson/menu.html>
<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bath/lawson.htm>
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6379>

Tuscarora War

http://tuscaroras.com/pages/history/1711_the_tuscarora_war.html
<http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/nc/ncsites/tusca1.htm>
<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1008.html>
<http://www.waywelivednc.com/before-1770/tuscarora-war.htm>
<http://www.co.jones.nc.us/indian.htm>
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ncbertie/tscnews.htm>

Native Americans

<http://www.rla.unc.edu/lessons/Lesson/L404/L404.htm>
 — this is the full lesson plan that accompanies our pottery activity on page 5!
<http://www.nativeculture.com/lisamitten/indians.html>
<http://www.germantown.k12.il.us/html/intro.html>
<http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/settlements/index.shtml>
<http://www.mce.k12tn.net/indians/>
<http://www.u.arizona.edu/ic/kmartin/School/>

Pirates

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bath/>
<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/qar/>
<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/maritime/blackbeard/>
<http://www.ocracoke-nc.com/blackbeard/> ☺

Before the Palace was Built ...

Continued from page 1



Baron deGraffenried founded New Bern in 1710, shortly before the Tuscarora War.

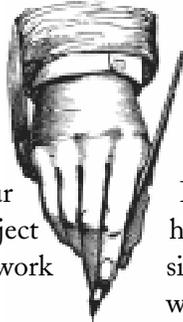
Bern in 1710. New Bern, the future home of Tryon Palace, was North Carolina's second town.

New Bern had a rough start. It was the scene of many battles with local Native Americans during the Tuscarora War of 1711. Native Americans had not been treated fairly by white settlers. They had lost their hunting grounds, seen their women and children kidnapped, and were cheated by white traders.

After the Tuscarora War ended, pirates like Blackbeard and Anne Bonny brought excitement to the colony. They were popular with settlers, but were eventually chased away by the government around 1720.

The colony's third town, Edenton, was incorporated in 1722. It became the colony's first official center of government. By this time, however, people wanted a new government for the colony to replace the Lords Proprietors. In 1729, North Carolina became a royal colony. During the colonial years, North Carolina had 24 Lords Proprietors. The colony later had eight royal governors. One of them was William Tryon, who built Tryon Palace in 1770! The colony remained under royal control until the coming of the American Revolution in 1776. ☺

Fall 2004 Essay Contest



Kids Write About History

Teachers: Do you want to give your students a challenging writing project and the possibility of seeing their work published in the next issue of the *Living History Classroom*?

Here's how: After reading about the Tuscarora War with your class, ask your students to write a paragraph of 100 words or less that answers this question...

If you lived in eastern North Carolina in 1711, how do you think the colonists and the Native Americans could have avoided a war? What could they have done to learn to live together?

Make sure the students write their names, ages, grades, and schools on their essays. Send the completed essays by October 15 to Sara Spalding, Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens, PO Box 1007, New Bern, NC 28563. Essays will be judged on creativity. We will publish the winning essays in the next issue of the *Living History Classroom*, due out in January 2005. ☺

IN OUR CIVIL WAR ISSUE of *Living History Classroom*, we asked students how they would feel about a family member if they supported different sides of a war. Thank you to all of the students who contributed their work – keep it coming! Here is what some of you had to say:

☺ The good thing about living in America is that we can believe whatever we want to. If I had a family member who felt different about the war than me, I would still love them because they are my family. I would respect their opinions, but I don't have to agree with them. I would probably try to talk about other stuff with them.

Collin Childers, age 8
3rd grade Home School
Goldsboro, NC

☺ If part of my family served for the North and part of my family served for the South, I would be angry, because they would argue and argue forever. One of them would have won and the other one would have lost the war. But I would still love them the same way.

Melanie Harris, age 10
4th grade, Pungo Christian Academy
Belhaven, NC

☺ During my first year at college I made a friend, Zadam, who lives in Iraq. We spent many hours together just laughing and cutting up. Over summer break, the United States went to war with Iraq. We were both heartbroken, but knew we had to fight for our country. After going through months of training, I was ready for war. Hours into the war, I saw Zadam lying on the ground, wounded. I had to help him! Soldiers from both sides stared as I helped the enemy. Our true friendship brought peace to both countries. We still remain best friends.

Tessa Weeks
4th grade, Mrs. Ginn's class
Eastern Wayne Elementary

The **Living History**
Classroom

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