

remedies which are available to arrest it. He stated that Bogue Banks is fortunate in being one of the most stable of the State's coastal islands. Because of its east-west position, the normal erosion rate on Bogue Banks, averaged over a number of years, comes to an annual rate of two feet. (One of those representatives present estimated that his area had lost as much as thirty feet this year). Col. Dennison also said that studies have shown that on Bogue Banks the drift, i.e. the annual net movement of sand, is from west to east.

BEACH

EROSION

Dennison pointed out that for the long term there is nothing, whether bulkheads, groins or whatever, that will guarantee effective control over the shifting of sand by the sea. However, there is in his opinion a temporary corrective measure which may be effective. The sand which a storm has taken from the beach and, perhaps, even from the frontal dunes is deposited near the shore and probably at or near the reef which is usually found not far off shore. After the winter storms those sands will, in the normal course of events, tend to return over the summer to the beach from which they came. This process can be accelerated by using bulldozers to push the sands back on to the beach and then stabilizing them with sea oats and other grasses. Beach "nourishment" of this sort offers the best practical method of preventing further erosion by future storms. If this method is pursued, additional assistance may be found in the use of other beach feeders such as snow fences, groins, etc., but they alone, said Col. Dennison, will not "build" a beach. Indeed, such sand as those devices may trap will be denied to that portion of the beach lying further along the natural "drift" since that area would have received the sand had its movement not been interrupted.

Ted Hearth recommended that such beach "pushing" be undertaken immediately, since later on in the season CAMA will restrict the time of such projects because of environmental considerations. He asked those present to propose such an undertaking to those they represented. It was estimated that the cost would be approximately \$10. per linear foot and that any area in which such work might be done would have to consist of not less than 400-500 continuous feet of beach.

At a meeting of the Board of Adjustment held April 5 (see this issue) Hearth announced that the Roosevelts, the Ramada Inn and all five of the Beacon's Reach homeowners associations have agreed to cooperate to repair some 10,000 feet of the beach area.

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Bobbie and Elva Smith moved into their home at 151 Loblolly Drive early in December. Formerly of Ayden, North Carolina, they have been spending every summer in their cottage at Emerald Isle since 1959. No one had to tell them about Pine Knoll Shores. They had been watching it develop over the years and decided that this is where they wanted to build their retirement home.

OUR NEW

NEIGHBORS

Now they are living in their retirement but neither one of them is yet retired. Bobbie is with I.E. Dupont in Kinston and Elva works at the Ayden-Grifton High School. Many hours a week are thus spent travelling back and forth. They have always been active in their community and were especially active in the Methodist Church in Ayden. They look forward to retirement when they will once again have time for these things.

Of course they have other reasons to anticipate retirement. Bobbie likes all kinds of fishing and intends to be a full time sportsman. Elva enjoys needlework, reading and the other creative activities connect with home making. However, while Bobbie will learn golf, she intends to learn to play the piano.

The Smiths have two daughters who have married and settled in Carteret County. Elva Lee works at the Farm Bureau in Beaufort while Jo Ann is a personal banker at Wachovia in Jacksonville. Still at home with Bobbie and Elva are their two dogs, Midnight and Chocolate and their Siamese cat, Ming.