

CLEVELAND, THOMPSON, UEBELE ELECTED TO BOARD ... Wayne Cleveland, with 136 votes; John Thompson, with 122 votes and William Uebele, with 111 votes, were elected by Pine Knoll voters to the town's six commissioner board. Of the three, Wayne Cleveland was the only man standing for reelection. Other candidates were Elwood Ratliffe, with 107 votes; Ray Scoggins with 101 votes and John Collier with 74 votes. Three Commissioners are elected every two years and the mayor is chosen by the six board members at the organization meeting in November.

Pine Knoll voters also approved the three referendum matters on the ballot as well as all of the constitutional amendments proposed. The vote for gubernatorial succession was approved by 118 to 111; the clean water bond proposal passed 188 to 40, and the highway bond proposal passed 163 to 64. All constitutional amendments were approved by large majorities.

In this off-year 244 Pine Knoll citizens turned out to vote, or 74 per cent of the registered voters.

GLADSTONE'S is a new gift shop in Beaufort, across from the restoration. It offers some tasteful things, including several laser carved wood items (for example, a lovely tape measure encased in this wood would make a splendid gift at \$7.50 and there are bookends for \$32.00).

Beaufort, by the way, looks great these days; lots of wonderful boats are moored or in slips along the waterfront, which is unveiled at last - all the old buildings on that side of the street are gone except one. And the restoration area has more to see every time we go there. Then the Hampton Mariner Museum continues to amaze us; there is an Englishman out back building a marvelous boat and you can go watch him. Charles McNeill, the well known local water colorist who manages the museum, has had a painting purchased by the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and it will hang in their permanent collection. Right now it is in the museum for us to see, a lovely scene of lowland water and marshes familiar around here. When you go to the museum, pick up its calendar of events - for example, on December 10, Saturday, there's a "Day at the Cape", a field trip aboard the Diamond City, departing Cape Lookout Restaurant, Harkers Island at 10:00 a.m. You bring your own lunch, you pay \$6.00, and you return at 4:00 p.m.

Also in Beaufort is CLAUSON'S EMPORIUM, a new restaurant in an old building on Front Street that used to be a dry goods and bakery shop in the early 1900's. Candy and Bill Rogers are running the place, which may even be open by the time you get this paper, and they have spent many hours very creatively in fixing the place up. They'll be serving sandwiches and chowders, and expect eventually to be baking their own bread out in the back in an outside oven. We're told that in the old days hot bread was delivered from Clauson's by a horse pulled cart. We don't know if Candy and Bill are going to do that, but we feel sure that whatever they do it will be done splendidly.

Have you seen the sign in Beaufort marking the site of the salt works? Well, older editor whose knowledge was of salt mines was curious. Back in colonial days, salt came as ballast in ships from Europe and the Caribbean. Then Great Britain tried to force the colonists to buy salt there, and Governor Dobbs complained, "The English salt is not found so good, as the French, Spanish, or Portuguese in curing our Pork & Beef ... Limitation of this Trade obliges us to take that Salt at a great Disadvantage from New York and Pennsylvania at double freight and a further advanced Price to the Northern Importers." With the Revolution, salt became increasingly scarce, and the citizens appealed to their delegates in Philadelphia to help them get salt sufficient to curing their meat. A ship was ordered to go to Bermuda or any island in the West Indies to buy salt, but costs were so high that it never made the voyage. Salt was made on the Carolina coast during the Revolution. There were two methods. One was by solar evaporation. Salt water was pumped by windmills into shallow reservoirs with clay bottoms. There were three vats, and the water was drawn from one into another. A vat 240 by 150 feet would give 25 to 40 bushels a day in hot, dry weather. The other method was to boil sea water in an iron pot over a wood fire or in cast iron rectangular pans set in a brick furnace. Often the two methods were combined so that the brine would be quite concentrated when it was put on to boil. Beaufort citizens feared that General Clinton might send troops to destroy their town and the salt works north of town. Many housewives made salt at home as indicated in this 1776 quote: "Every Old Wife is now scouring her pint pot for the necessary operation. God send them good luck." From various sources in the Carteret County Public