

SOUNDSIDE LEARNING

THIS WEEK ON CORE SOUND

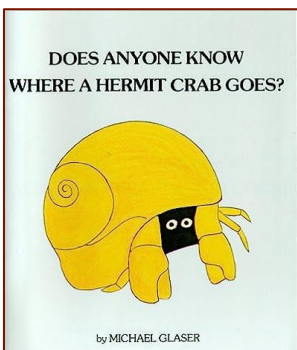


July 24, 2023

COMING UP AT CORE SOUND...

- **July 24-26:** Teacher Workshop: "What Does Down East Really Mean?"
- **July 27:** 806 Parlor Talk "Family Neighborhoods of Harkers Island" by Joel Hancock @ 2:00 PM
- **August 3-4:** For Rising 3-5 graders, "Waterfowling: The Art & The Science"

Sound Reading Material For You and Your Child



Does Anyone Know Where a Hermit Crab Goes?

By Michael Glaser

A delightful picture book, with humorous, colorful, cartoon-like illustrations by the author. An easy-to-read rhyming story about a little hermit crab in search of a new shell. A great book to accompany a day at the beach or a seashore vacation, and a wonderful way to encourage young children to think about the changes in their own lives.

Pages: 32

Grades: preK-1st

It's Electric

Close your eyes. Now you see what a night without flame-induced light looked like on Harkers Island before 1939. Even though it is difficult for us to imagine life without electricity, the first Islanders lived without it until January 27, 1939!

As explained in *Island Born and Bred*, "Several men from the Island engaged George McNeil, an attorney from Morehead City, to accompany them to Raleigh to apply for a loan from the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.). Their trip was a success and soon poles and wires began to appear. The Certification for Incorporation was signed by the first Board of Directors of the Harkers Island Electric Membership Corporation. These men included: H.B. Hunter, President; Earl C. Davis, Carl Lewis, Charles S. Hancock, Walter Yeomans, and Carl M. Willis....The EMC office was first located upstairs in the Charity Theater building and later moved to [my grandfather] Henry Davis's store. In 1954, a new office building was built, which [was] the ... location of the EMC and water system offices [for more than fifty years]." Daddy began working at the EMC in 1969 and retired after 40 years. In 2008 the Harkers Island EMC merged with Carteret-Craven Electric Co-op.

The Harkers Island Rural Electric Authority was the first electrical cooperative in the United States to supply power to members through a submarine cable system which was a transmission cable for carrying electric power below the saltwater. The cable rested along the bottom of the water between the west end of Harkers Island and Lenoxville. The first Island settlers enjoyed a single lightbulb with much gratitude and awe! Each time an inevitable power outage occurred, all power was shut off and a few men brought a small boat to the west'ard and raised the submarine cable above the water. They stretched it from starboard to port and meticulously inspected for the spot where the cable was "burnt." Once found, it was repaired, and electricity was restored to the Island!



The last day of work at Harkers Island EMC before its merger with CCEC in 2008. Kneeling (left to right) Manny Lawrence and Chad Mann; standing (left to right) Jimmy Nelson, Vickie Yeomans, Wayne Davis, Meredith Guthrie, Reis Johnson, Travis Davis, and Cathy Gillikin.

In late 1941, a new United States Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point was opened. When the United States entered World War II, Harkers Island was on the front lines. German submarines patrolled our coast and sank merchant shipping traffic, especially oil tankers. Island residents watched the tankers burning offshore at night. Further improvements in the Island's utility services waited until after the war. Telephone service finally arrived in 1948.

Bending Water with Static Electricity

a stationary electric charge, typically produced by friction



1. "Charge" a comb by rubbing it against your head!
2. Use it to "bend" a stream of water by holding it next to a running faucet.

The Hermit Life

Hermit crabs are decapod crustaceans for they have ten legs. Their shape is extended and asymmetrical. Because they lack a hard shell (exoskeleton) to protect their body, especially the abdomen, they use seashells or, if shells are unavailable, other hollow objects for protection forcing their pliable bodies inside similar to how we would climb into sleeping bags. Hermit crabs are often found in univalve shells like periwinkles, augers, moon snail shells, and whelks.

These crustaceans are called "hermits" since they do not have permanent homes and have reputations of being solitary creatures. Contrary to their name, hermit crabs are not solitary creatures. In the wild, they are often found in groups of 100 or more.

Worldwide there are about 1100 species! In our area, there are about four. Although you may come across them during the day, hermit crabs are most active in the early evening and night when there are fewer predators. They enjoy shallow, warm waters. Omnivorous scavengers, hermit crabs feed on plant matter as well as dead fish and living plankton.

Barnacles and other living organisms may live on the outside shells of hermit crabs. Suitably sized shells will permit hermit crabs to withdraw completely if predators attempt harm. As they outgrow the shells, they must seek larger ones. If they cannot find empty shells, they may force other hermit crabs out by using their strong pincers or by aggressively rocking the shells. Rarely, they will attack a living mollusk.



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