

THE FUTURIST'S DILEMMA 3.

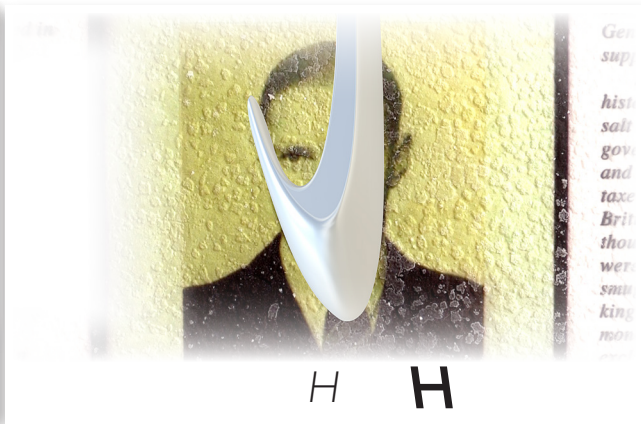
18 Archival Inkjet Prints A2 Unframed ea. 42 cm x 59.4 cm

Total Size: Approx 129 cm x 400 cm

Christopher Lawrie 2021 / 23



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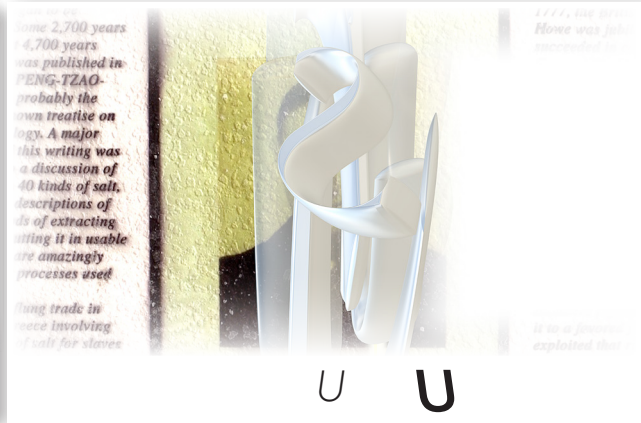
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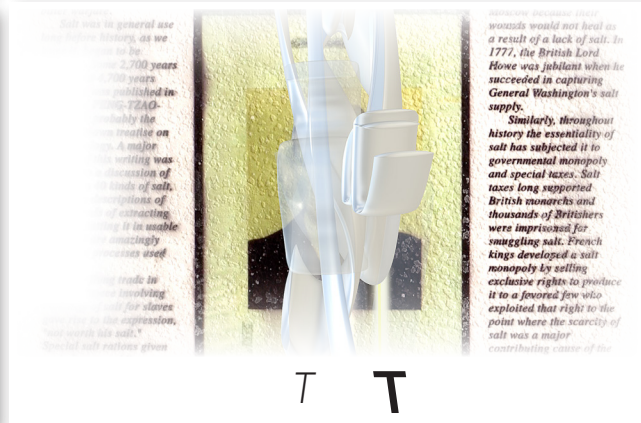
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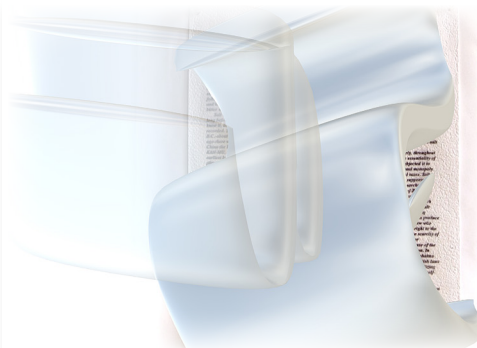
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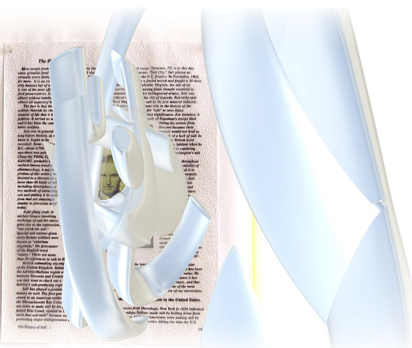
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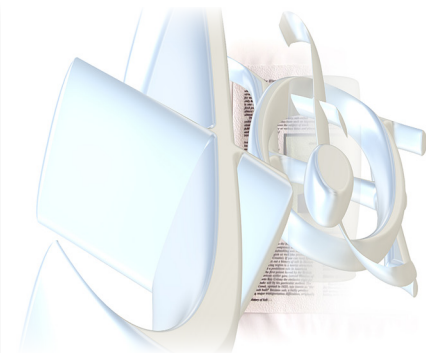
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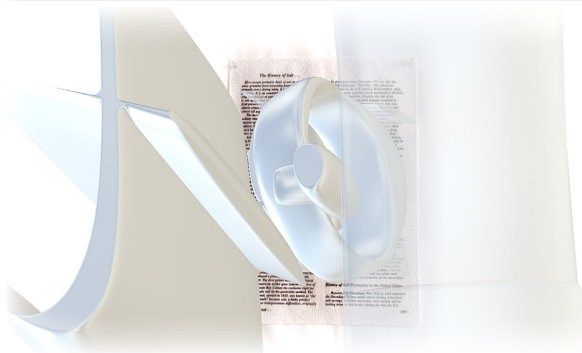
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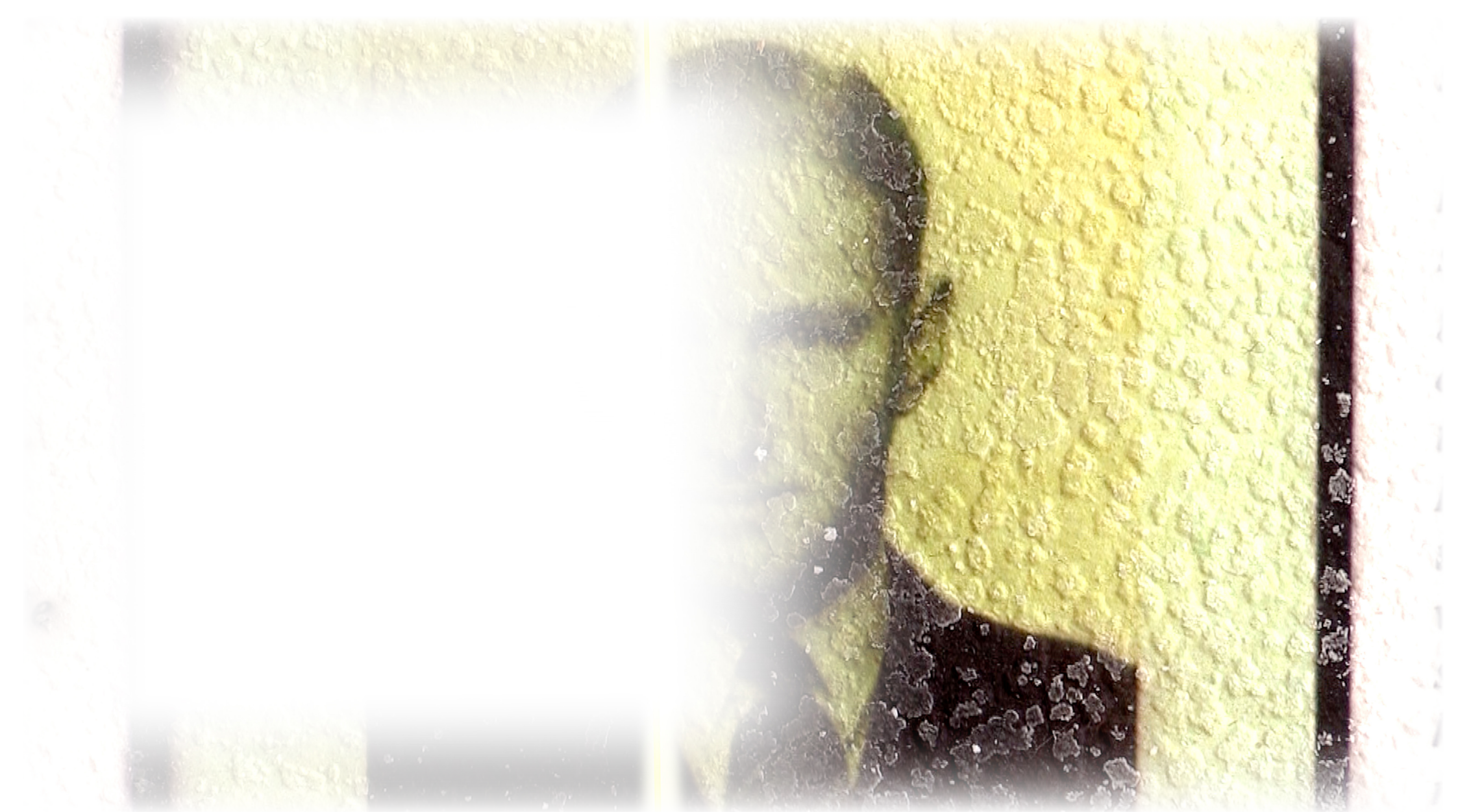
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Salt was in general use long before history, as we have it, began to be

Some 2,700 years ago. In 4,700 years, the first Chinese text was published in 100 BC by PENG-TZAO, who wrote probably the first Chinese treatise on chemistry. A major part of his writing was devoted to a discussion of the various kinds of salt, and he gave descriptions of the various methods of extracting it and of putting it in usable form. The processes are amazingly accurate and are still used today.

The long trade in salt, and the use of salt in exchange involving the use of salt for slaves, gave rise to the expression, "not worth his salt."

Special salt rations given



Moscow because their wounds would not heal as a result of a lack of salt. In 1777, the British Lord Howe was jubilant when he succeeded in capturing General Washington's salt supply.

Similarly, throughout history the essentiality of salt has subjected it to governmental monopoly and special taxes. Salt taxes long supported British monarchs and thousands of Britishers were imprisoned for smuggling salt. French kings developed a salt monopoly by selling exclusive rights to produce it to a favored few who exploited that right to the point where the scarcity of salt was a major contributing cause of the

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element of life that it has been the subject of folklore. It served as money at various times and it has been the cause of bitter warfare.

Salt was in general use long before history, as we know it, began to be recorded. Some 2,700 years B.C.-about 4,700 years ago-there was published in China the PENG-TZAO-KAN-MU, probably the earliest known treatise on pharmacology. A major portion of this writing was devoted to a discussion of more than 40 kinds of salt, including descriptions of two methods of extracting salt and putting it in usable form that are amazingly similar to processes used today.

A far-flung trade in ancient Greece involving exchange of salt for slaves gave rise to the expression, "not worth his salt." Special salt rations given early Roman soldiers were known as "salarium argentum," the forerunner



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The fact is that throughout history sodium chloride by chemists has been an essential element of life that it has been the source of suffering. It served as money at various times and has been the cause of wars and warfare.

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A far-flung trade in salt in ancient Greece involving the exchange of salt for slaves gave rise to the expression, "to work his salt."

Annual salt rations given to Roman soldiers were known as "salarium argentum," the forerunner of the English word "salary." There are more than 30 references to salt in the Bible.

British saltmaking encompasses much of the

claims salt as its first mineral industry.

important role in the history of the search for "salt" to save time).

military significance. For instance, it is estimated that thousands of Napoleon's troops died during his retreat from Moscow because their wounds would not heal as a result of a lack of salt. In 1777, the British Lord Howe was jubilant when he succeeded in capturing General Washington's salt supply.

Similarly, throughout history the essentiality of salt has subjected it to governmental monopoly and special taxes. Salt taxes long supported British monarchs and thousands of Britishers were imprisoned for smuggling salt. French kings developed a salt monopoly by selling exclusive rights to produce it to a favored few who exploited that right to the point where the scarcity of salt was a major contributing cause of the French Revolution. In modern times, Mahatma Ghandi defied British laws as a means of mobilizing popular support for self-

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sodium chloride by chemists has been an element of life that it has been the subject of folklore. It served as money of exchange and it has been the cause of bitter wars.

Salt was known long before we know it, but it was first recorded in 2600 B.C., about 4,000 years ago. There is a Chinese character for salt, KAN-MO, and the earliest known pharmacopoeia portion of the world devoted to salt was more than 2,000 years old. Including the two methods of salt and potash, the form that is similar to what we have today.

A far more ancient Chinese exchange system gave rise to the "not worth" Special Salt. Early Roman coins were known as "salarium argenteum," the forerunner of the English word "salary." There are more

for "salt" to save (e). For instance, it was the lack of salt that caused the deaths of thousands of Napoleon's troops during his retreat from Moscow because their wounds did not heal as a result of lack of salt. In 1777, the British Lord Howe was brilliant when he succeeded in capturing General Washington's salt supply.

Similar to the essentiality of salt has selected it to government monopoly and special taxes. Salt taxes long supported British monarchs and thousands of Britishers were imprisoned for smuggling salt. French kings developed a salt monopoly selling exclusive rights to produce it to a few and a few who exploited it right to the point where the scarcity of salt was a major contributor to the cause of the French Revolution. In modern times, Mahatma Ghandi defied British laws as a means of mobilizing popular support for self-



only humans out of animals, and even of many plants. It is one of the most effective and most widely used of all food preservatives. Its industrial and other uses are almost without number. In fact, salt is involved in almost all aspects of human activity.

The fact is that throughout history, salt—called sodium chloride by chemists—has been such an important element of life that it has been the subject of much folklore. It served as money at various times and places, and it has been the cause of bitter warfare.

Salt was in general use long before history, as we know it, began to be recorded. Some 2,700 years B.C.—about 4,700 years ago—there was published in China the PENG-TZAO-KAN-MU, probably the earliest known treatise on pharmacology. A major portion of this writing was devoted to a discussion of more than 40 kinds of salt, including descriptions of two methods of extracting salt and putting it in usable form that are amazingly similar to processes used today.

A far-flung trade in ancient Greece involving exchange of salt for slaves gave rise to the expression, "not worth his salt." Special salt rations given early Roman soldiers were known as "salarium argentum," the forerunner of the English word "salary." There are more than 30 references to salt in the Bible.

British saltmaking encompasses much of the history of the United Kingdom. Saltmaking was important in the Adriatic/Balkans region as well (the present border between Slovenia and Croatia). If you could read Spanish,

important salt processing plant thought essential to sustaining the South's beleaguered armies. Salt was critical to locating the city of Lincoln, Nebraska and West Virginia claims salt as its first mineral industry. Salt played an important role in the history of the Florida Keys (search for "salt" to save time).

Salt also had military significance. For instance, it is recorded that thousands of Napoleon's troops died during his retreat from Moscow because their wounds would not heal as a result of a lack of salt. In 1777, the British Lord Howe was jubilant when he succeeded in capturing General Washington's salt supply.

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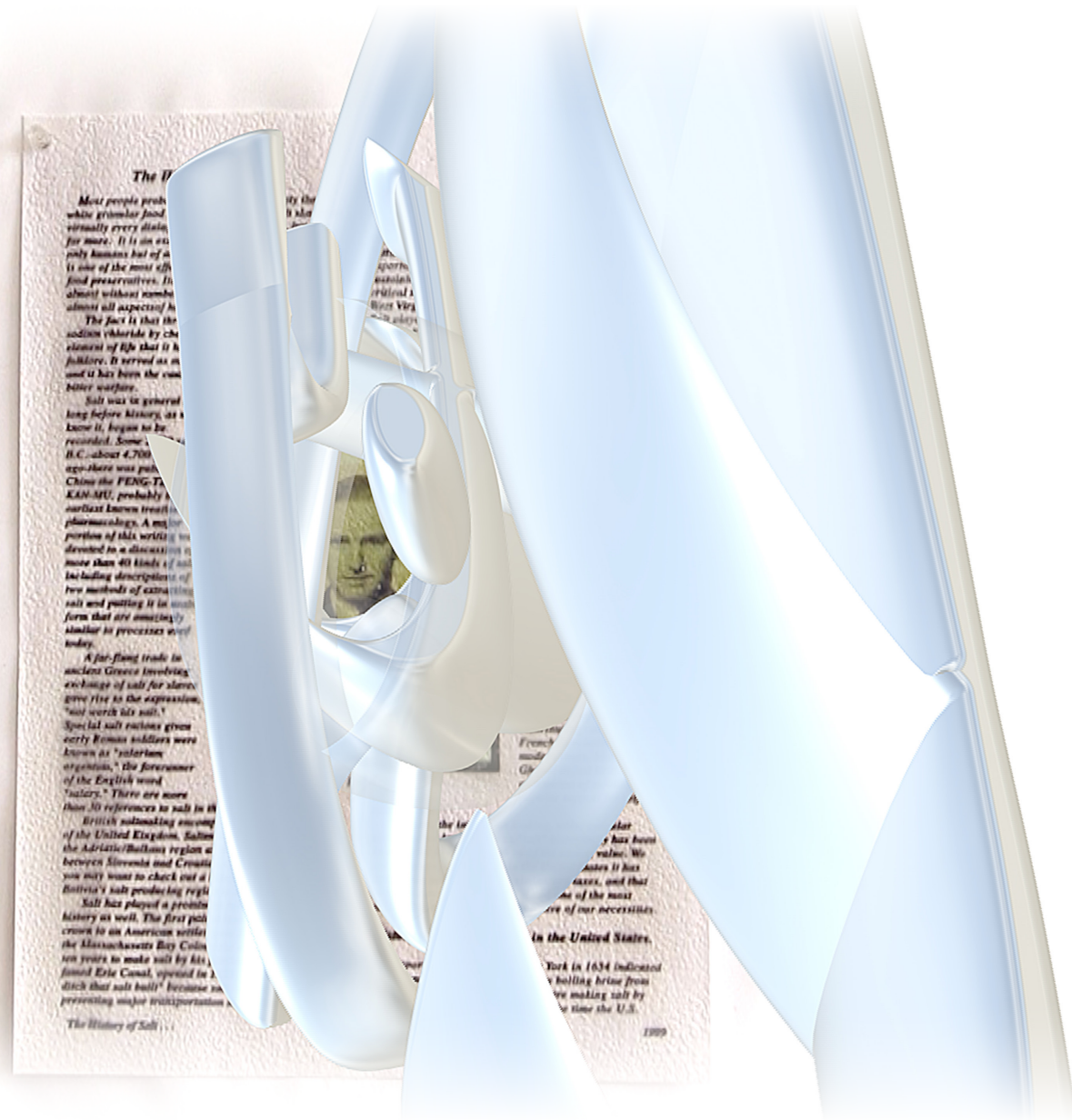
rule in India.

In short, the innocuous looking, white granular substance we know today as "salt" historically has been so essential to all life as to be of the utmost value. We are fortunate, indeed, that in the United States it has



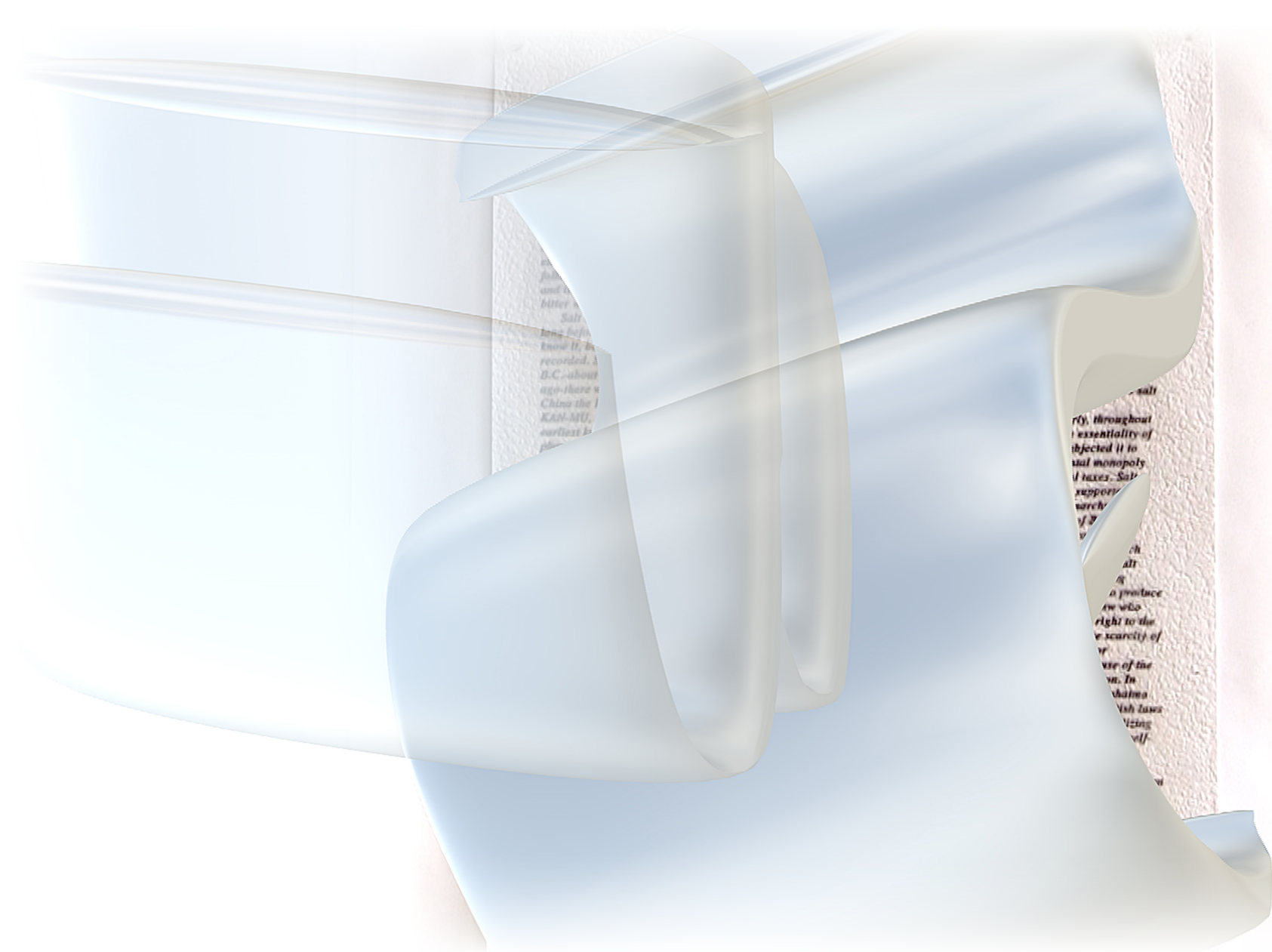
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The History of Salt

Most people probably think of salt as a white granular food additive, but it is actually virtually every dish for more. It is an essential part of human life, and it is one of the most effective food preservatives. In almost all aspects of human life, salt is essential.

The fact is that the sodium chloride by the violence of life that it has followed. It served as a food and it has been the cause of many deaths.

Salt was in general long before history, as we know it, began to be recorded. Some 4,700 years ago there was a Chinese man named PENG-TU.

He was the first to describe the process of extracting salt from brine. He was also the first to describe the process of putting it in a form that is suitable for use in cooking. This was a very important discovery, as it allowed people to preserve food for longer periods of time.

A far-flung trade in ancient Greece involving the exchange of salt for slaves gave rise to the expression, "not worth his salt." Special salt rations given to Roman soldiers were known as "salarium," the forerunner of the English word "salary."

There are more than 30 references to salt in the Bible. The British saltmaking industry of the United Kingdom, located in the Adriatic/Bohemian region, is the oldest in the world. It has been producing salt for over 2,000 years.

Salt has played a prominent role in the history of the United States. The first salt mine in the United States was discovered in 1634 in Onondaga, New York. It was used by the Onondaga Indians to make salt by boiling brine from a ditch that salt built up because of the salt.

The History of Salt

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of cargo. Syracuse, NY, is to this day known as "Salt City." Salt played an important role in the U.S. frontier. In December, 1860, a forced march and fought a 35-hour battle. In 1861, the site of an existing plant thought essential to the beleaguered armies, Salt was the city of Lincoln, Nebraska and salt as its first mineral industry.

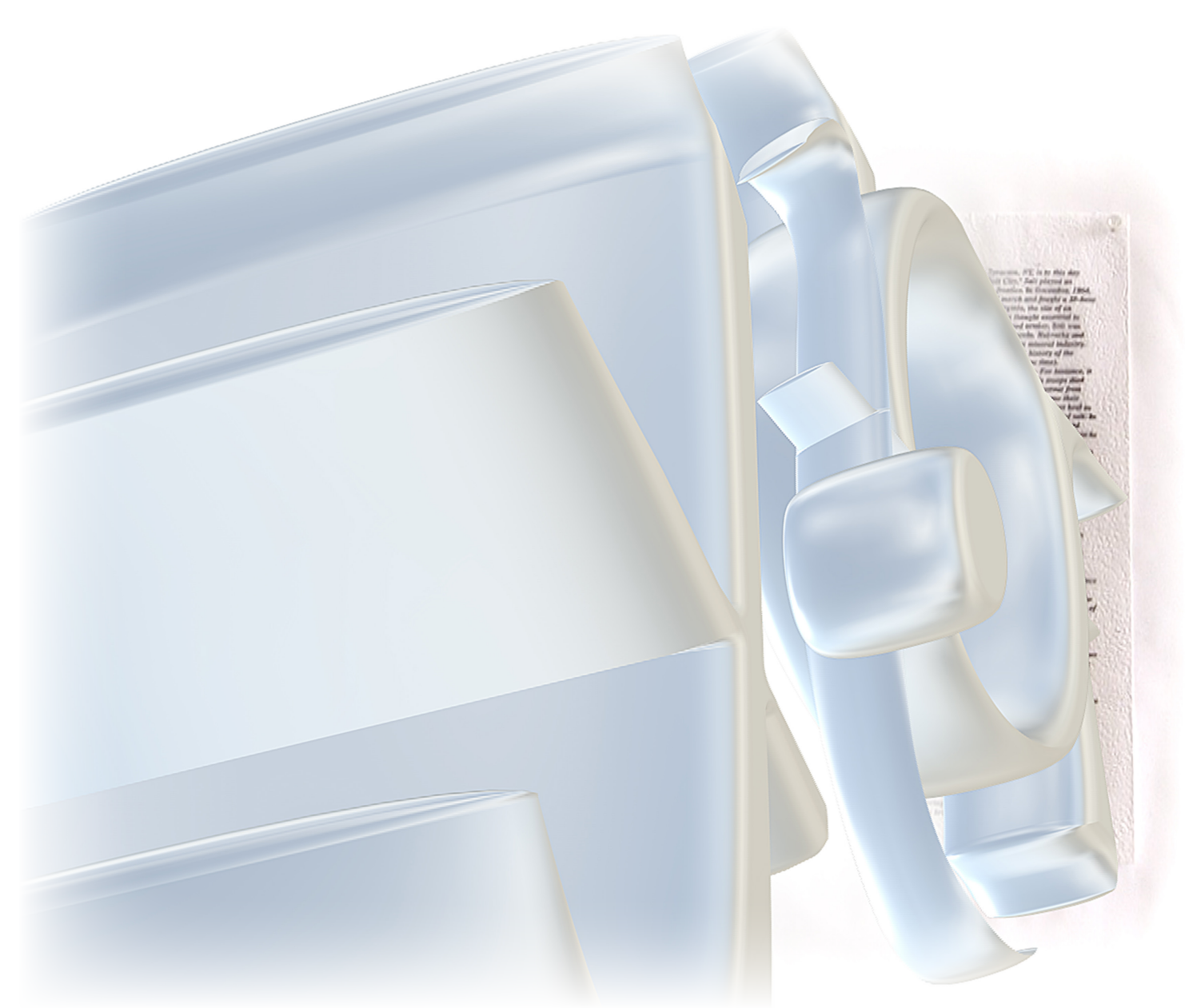
It was also the city of the "salt" in some times. For instance, it was the city of Napoleon's troops died during his retreat from Moscow because their horses would not feed on a lack of salt. In 1812, the British Lord of the subject when he was captured in capturing Washington's salt.

throughout the history of the world, salt has been a vital part of human life. It has been used for everything from food preservation to medicine. It has been a source of power and a source of wealth.

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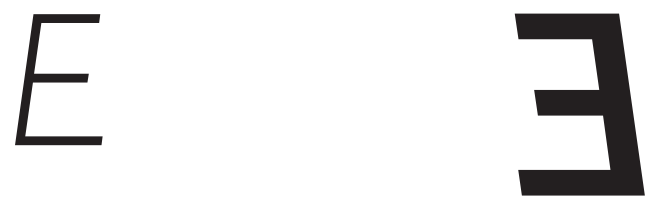
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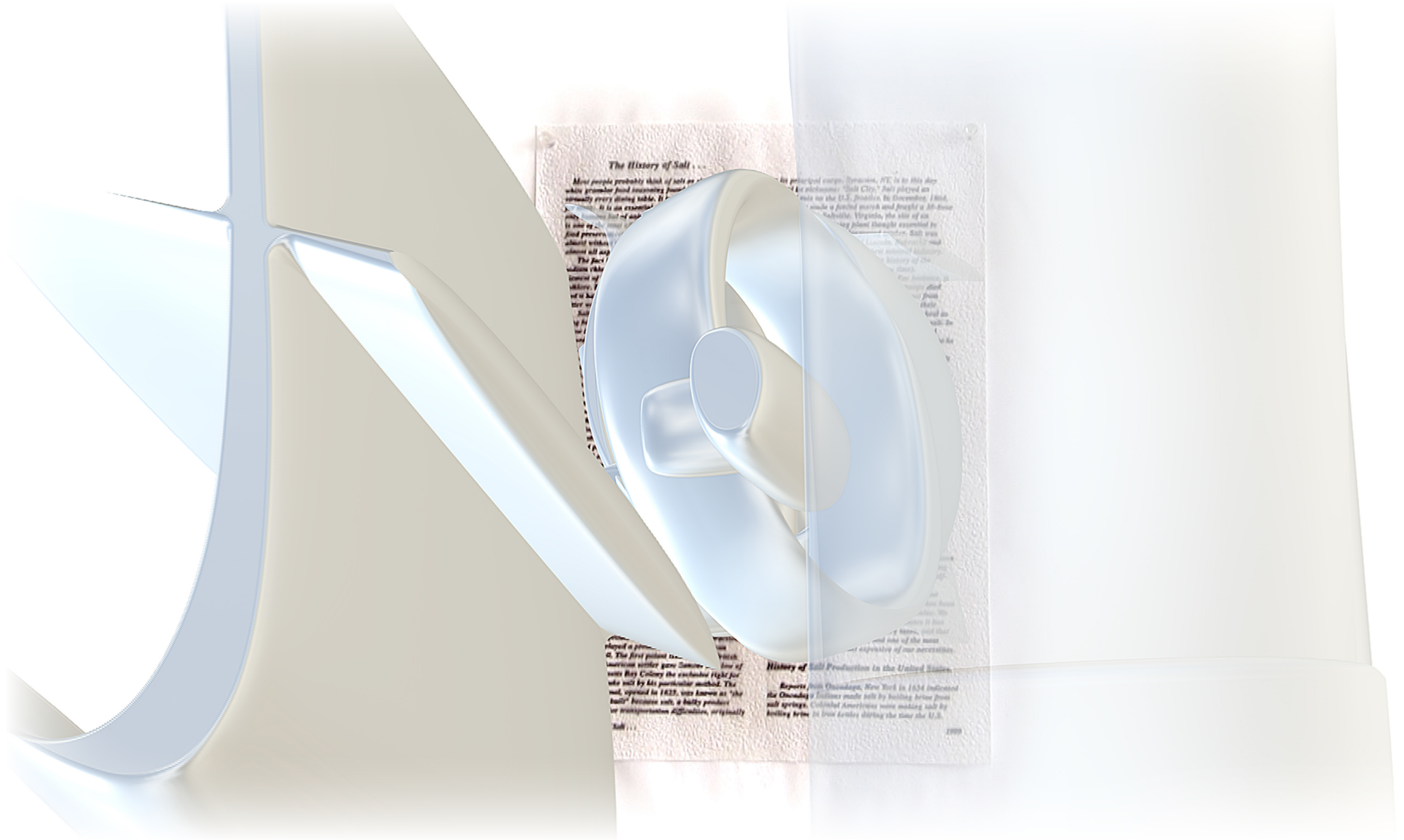
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