

Harbor Hills Women's Club Organized October 18, 1956 March 2026



2026 Officers

President

Hilda Pappas
(740) 819-5529

Vice President

Robin Schuricht
(740) 403-3209

Recording Secretary

Karen Glade
(740) 403-6733

Corresponding Secretary

Judy Thomas
(740) 928-3225

Treasurer

Nancy Glavic
(740) 929-4915

Historian

Nancy Glavic
(740) 929-4915

Committee Chairs:

(1) Welcome

Janet Johnsen
(518) 421-1552

(2) Civic/Beautification

Sally Howarth
(740) 928-6047

(3) Garage/Yard Sale

May 29-30, 2026

Robin Schuricht
(740) 403-3209

(4) Cookbook Project

Hilda Pappas
(740) 819-5529

All women of our community are invited to become a member of the Harbor Hills Women's Club. As a member you are encouraged, but not required to attend meetings. A portion of our \$20.00 annual dues for a calendar year is used to plant and maintain specific flower beds throughout our community.



Our meetings are held April thru December on the 3rd Thursday. We have afternoon meetings (1:00) or evening meetings (7:00).

Ideally, we collect dues in November for the following calendar year. However, you can still pay 2026 dues. Pay cash or write a check for \$20.00, payable to Harbor Hills Women's Club. Mail to Nancy Glavic. You can also bring your dues to our first meeting of the year: April 16.

This newsletter is posted on the HHCAOH website and is emailed to Harbor Hills Women's Club members who have shared their email with Hilda Pappas. Emails are sent as bcc and not shared within the group.



Mark your calendar for our 1st meeting in 2026

Thursday April 16, 2026 7:00 PM
hosted by our Club VP Robin Schuricht

To All Residents of Harbor Hills...Save the Date

Sunday, October 11, 2026 2:00 – 4:00 Club House

Join us as we celebrate our **70th anniversary** from our early beginnings as the Garden Club.



Harbor Hills Women's Club Cookbook Project.

Hilda Pappas continues to collect recipes from all residents. Send me your recipes(s) or drop them at my house, 181 Lakeshore Drive W. We only need **56** more recipes to reach our goal of 200 recipes. Included will be an early history of Buckeye Lake, the Amusement Park, The Yacht Club, Harbor Hills Country Club, Harbor Hills Polo Club, Harbor Hills Women's Club, and other interesting facts. It will be printed by Morris Press Cookbooks and available this summer.



Let's take a step back to March 1956

March 5: The last steam locomotive to have been purchased new by Southern Pacific Railroad was retired from service.

March 10: A United States Air Force Boeing B-47 Stratojet and its 3-man crew disappeared over the Mediterranean Sea. The wreckage has to date not been located.

March 12: 96 U.S. Congressmen sign the Southern Manifesto, a protest against the 1954 Supreme Court ruling (*Brown v. Board of Education*) that desegregated public education.

March 29: US President Dwight D. Eisenhower declared the giant sequoia, General Grant, located in Kings Canyon National Park, California, United States, a "National Living Shrine" in honor of the men and women of the Armed Forces who have served, fought and died to keep America free.

March 30: The US adopted "In God We Trust" as its official national motto.

College Sports

March 24: The University of San Francisco won their second consecutive NCAA basketball title.

Conference Action: The 1955–56 Ohio State Buckeyes men's basketball team finished the season with a 16–6 overall record and a 9–5 record in the Big Ten Conference, finishing in third place under head coach Floyd Stahl. The team averaged 84.0 points per game, which ranked 13th nationally at the time.

Football Transition: In **March 1956**, the Big Ten conference was investigating allegations that Woody Hayes had provided financial assistance to players, which was in violation of conference rules. While the investigation was active in March, it culminated in April 1956 with the Big Ten placing Ohio State on probation for one year and banning the team from the 1957 Rose Bowl.

Entertainment

March 13: American Western film "The Searchers" is released, directed by John Ford and starring John Wayne and Natalie Wood.

March 15: The musical *My Fair Lady* received its Broadway première at the Mark Hellinger Theatre (Midtown Manhattan), with Rex Harrison in the role of Higgins and Julie Andrews as Eliza. It would run for a record 2,717 performances.

International News

March 2: Morocco reached agreement with France, ending the protectorate, to become the independent "Kingdom of Morocco".

March 23: in the UK's Grand National steeplechase, Devon Loch, a horse owned by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and ridden by Dick Francis, inexplicably collapsed 50 yards (45 m) from the finish while leading the race. The jockey later suggested that the horse was distracted by the cheers of the crowd.

March Quote

"It was one of those March days, when the sun shines hot and the wind blows cold: when it is summer in the light, and winter in the shade." Great Expectations by Charles Dickens (English novelist 1812-1870)

Bad joke of the month

Why are piggy banks so wise?



They're full of common cents.



March Birthdays
 March 16: Nancy Glavic
 March 16: Donna Schweighofer

March-born individuals are either **Pisces** (March 1–20) or **Aries** (March 21–31). Pisces is a compassionate, creative Pisces tend to be dreamers. Water sign, represented by the Fish. Aries is a passionate, energetic. Aries are doers. Fire sign represented by the Ram. The primary, traditional birthstone for March is aquamarine, with bloodstone also recognized. Birth Flower is a daffodil.



March is Women’s History Month

In 1987, after being petitioned by the National Women's History Project, Congress passed Pub. L. 100-9 which designated the month of March 1987 as Women's History Month. It is an annual observance to highlight the contributions of women to events in history and contemporary society.



Saint Patrick’s Day, or the **Feast of Saint Patrick** (Irish: *Lá Fhéile Pádraig*, lit. 'the Day of the Festival of Patrick'), is a religious and cultural holiday held on 17 March, the traditional death date of Saint Patrick (c. 385 – c. 461), the foremost patron saint of Ireland.

Saint Patrick’s Day was made an official Christian feast day in the early 17th century and is observed by the Catholic Church, the Anglican Communion (especially the Church of Ireland), the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Lutheran Church.

March 15: The Ides of March – the first day of the Roman New Year. It also marks the first day of spring in the Roman calendar. And it marks the assassination of Roman Emperor Julius Caesar. Consequently, this day is associated with doom and misfortune. Many people consider this an unlucky day. So, be very cautious to avoid mishaps and troubles throughout the day.

March 29 is significant in the U.S. as National Vietnam War Veterans Day, to honor those who served, marking the day U.S. combat troops fully withdrew from Vietnam in 1973.

*“Our flag does not fly because the wind moves it.
 It flies with the last breath of each soldier who died protecting it.”*
 Author unknown



Activity Corner – Things to do – Places to go

Granville Farmer’s Market – Support Local.....Winter Market

When: most Saturdays...9:30 – noon..... March and April

Where: Indoors at Annex next to United Church of Granville..... 119 West Broadway

Mobile Library at Harbor Hills Country Club (3rd Thursday monthly) March 19....5:00–5:45

Schmidt’s Sausage Food Truck

When:.....Saturday, March 7...11:00 – 5:00

Where: Ace Hardware, 775 S. 30th St., Heath

America 250

American Battlefield Trust America 250 The Proving Ground: Revolutionary Ohio
By Kate Egner • Hallowed Ground Magazine • Updated July 15, 2022 • July 15, 2022

“Oui shi cat to oui!” Hokolesqua is said to have bellowed to his Shawnee warriors as they faced 1,000 Virginians on October 10, 1774. “Be strong!”

Days before, Colonel Andrew Lewis led his militiamen from the east to the confluence of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers (*a tributary of the Ohio River in West Virginia*), where they met a combined force of between 500-700 Shawnee and Mingo led by Hokolesqua, sometimes known as Cornstalk. But the Virginians’ flank attack on Cornstalk’s forces won the day, causing the allied Indigenous force to retreat. At the Battle of Point Pleasant, Captain Lewis had secured the aim of Virginia governor John Murray, fourth earl of Dunmore, to force Cornstalk into a peace treaty. The Treaty of Camp Charlotte was signed on October 19, 1774, along the banks of Scippo Creek, today in Ohio’s Pickaway County. The treaty opened lands south of the Ohio River to European settlement. It also invited the ire of Indigenous nations like the Shawnee and Mingo against the Virginians.

Waged six months before and some 750 miles west of Lexington and Concord, some historians credit the Battle of Point Pleasant as the first battle of the Revolution, placing the spark of conflict not in New England, but in the Ohio Valley. Debate on the topic remains, but that Dunmore’s War and the actions of his militia in Ohio were an omen of things to come is indisputable.

By the time the Revolutionary War waged in earnest, the Ohio territory had long-been a contested landscape. The Iroquois knew the vast river as O He Yo, the Great River, and the name soon came to encompass this land in the west. The French first explored the territory for its potential in the fur trade and were followed by English colonists who formed the Ohio Land Company to speculate for settlement there. Wealthy Virginians, including members of the Lee and Washington clans, lost potential profits when the Proclamation Line of 1763 forbid permanent settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. George Mason’s attempts to renew the Ohio Company in 1772 met further roadblocks in 1774’s Quebec Act, in which Parliament ceded lands north of the Ohio River to the Province of Quebec, further denying colonial speculation in the west.

By year’s end, Dunmore’s War had forced the Shawnee to cede territories in the Ohio Valley to land-hungry colonists infuriated by Parliamentary roadblocks. Months later, those same colonists went to war against Great Britain and, as conflict spread along the eastern seaboard, some eyes naturally turned westward. Throughout the Revolution, the interests (and musket balls) of British soldiers, Patriots, and Indigenous nations collided in Ohio.

In December 1778, commander of the Continental Army’s Western Department General Lachlan McIntosh established Fort Laurens (*located in modern-day Bolivar, Ohio*) looking to engage the British at Detroit. The British took advantage of a harsh winter and deteriorating conditions there and, along with allied members of the Wyandot, Mingo, and Delaware nations, laid siege to the fort for nearly a month. The plan worked — the Patriots were in no condition to advance to Detroit and by summer, the fort was abandoned.

Note: In total, 21 soldiers lost their lives at Fort Laurens before it was abandoned in 1779. Later, part of the fort was demolished during the building of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Currently none of the original fort remains above ground, but the outline of the fort is visible. Visit a museum that tells the story of soldiers on the frontier. Currently it is managed locally by the Zoar Community Association.