

Harbor Hills Women's Club Organized October 18, 1956 April 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
555 Lakeshore Drive W

Please text Robin at (740- 403-3209) if you plan to attend

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 49 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 April 1956

April 8: 6 US Marine Corps recruits drown during a night "marsh march" in Ribbon Creek at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina; drill instructor Staff Sergeant Matthew McKeon is court-martialed.

April 10: A Nat King Cole concert in Birmingham, Alabama, United States, was interrupted by three Ku Klux Klan members, who pushed Cole from his piano stool; all were later tried and convicted, but Cole would never again perform in his home state.

April 18–19: American actress Grace Kelly married Prince Rainier III in Monaco in a highly publicized ceremony.

April 26 : The first-ever ship to use the modern cargo container, named the Ideal X, set sail from New Jersey to Texas, marking the start of a new era of worldwide economics.

College Sports

The **1956 college football season** was the 88th season of intercollegiate football in the United States. It finished with five teams having claim to a national championship: Oklahoma, Tennessee, Iowa, Georgia Tech, and Tennessee A & I (now TSU: Tennessee State University). A prominent historical black university located in Nashville, Tennessee,

Entertainment

April 1: 10th Tony Awards, "The Diary of Anne Frank" (play) and "Damn Yankees" (musical) win.

April 2: Soap operas "As the World Turns" and "Edge of Night" premiere on TV.

April 21: Elvis Presley's 1st hit record "Heartbreak Hotel" reaches #1.

April 27: Undefeated world heavyweight boxing champion, Rocky Marciano, retires from the ring.

April 28: Cincinnati Reds outfielder, Frank Robinson, hit his 1st of 586 homeruns.

International News

April 5: A 120 mm mortar attack on Gaza City (*under Egyptian military rule*) by the Israel Defense Forces killed 58 civilians, including 10 children, as a retribution for the killing of three Israeli soldiers by Egyptian forces on the previous day.

April 18: Egypt and Israel agree to a cease fire.

April 19: British MI6 diver Lionel "Buster" Crabb was sent into Portsmouth harbour to investigate the visiting Soviet cruiser *Ordzhonikidze*. After diving in, he was never seen again. The UK government declined to give any further information

April Quote

"*Where flowers bloom so does hope.*" — Lady Bird Johnson (Claudia Alta Taylor Johnson was the first lady of the United States from 1963 to 1969 as the wife of Lyndon B. Johnson, the 36th president of the United States.)

Reasons to Smile

Being loved

An unexpected gift

Bad jokes of the month

Why did the golfer bring two pairs of socks? In case he got a hole in one.

"Why is everyone so tired on April 1st? Because they just finished a long, 31-day March".



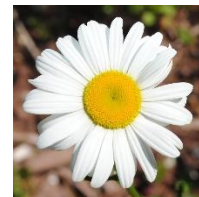
April Birthdays

April 1.....Kathi Heins

April 8.....Kim Wallick

Children born between March 21 and April 20 are **Aries** babies, symbolized by a ram—thought to be courageous, independent, and up for a challenge. Children born between April 21 and May 20 are **Taurus** babies, represented by a bull—known for their loyalty, practicality and love of predictability.

The primary April birth flower is the daisy, and its secondary birth flower is the sweet pea. The April birthstone is perhaps the most coveted of them all: the diamond.



April babies may be night owls. They tend to go to bed slightly later than those born in the fall and winter

April

April 1: April Fool's Day. Although many theories have been proposed throughout the years, the origin of April Fools' Day is not exactly known. Disputed association between 1 April and foolishness is in Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* (1392). In the "Nun's Priest's Tale", a vain cock, Chauntecleer, is tricked by a fox "Since March began, full thirty days and two," i.e. the 32nd day from 1 March, which is 1 April. However, it is not clear that Chaucer was referencing 1 April since the text of the "Nun's Priest's Tale" also states that the story takes place on the day when the sun is "in the sign of Taurus had y-rune Twenty degrees and one," which would not be 1 April. Modern scholars believe that there is a copying error in the extant manuscripts and that Chaucer actually wrote, "*Syn March was gon*". If so, the passage would have originally meant 32 days after March *ended*, i.e. 2 May.

April 5: Easter. A spring holiday unlike any other—its date changes every year, guided not by the calendar alone but by the cycles of the Moon. The story behind how Easter is determined reaches back centuries, linking ancient calendars, the spring equinox, the Paschal Full Moon, and long-held tradition. Easter is the most important feast in the Christian calendar. It commemorates the Resurrection of Jesus Christ and marks the end of Holy Week and Lent, as well as the beginning of the Easter season.

April 15: Tax Day. Taxpayers have until Wednesday, April 15, 2026, to file their 2025 tax returns and pay any tax due. The IRS expects to receive about 164 million individual income tax returns this year, with most taxpayers filing electronically.

April 22: Earth Day. An annual celebration that honors the achievements of the environmental movement and raises awareness of the need to protect Earth's natural resources for future generations. Earth Day is celebrated on April 22 in the United States and on either April 22 or the day the spring equinox occurs throughout the rest of the world.

Environmental activism during the 1960s inspired Wisconsin Sen. Gaylord Nelson to create a national celebration uniting the environmental movement. With the help of Denis Hayes, a graduate student at Harvard University, Nelson organized the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970, educating participants in the importance of environmental conservation. Attended by 20 million people across the United States, the event strengthened support for legislation such as the Clean Air Act (updated in 1970) and the Endangered Species Act (1973).

In 1990, Hayes organized a global Earth Day, with more than 200 million participants in more than 140 countries. Earth Day now brings together citizens and activists from around the world to raise awareness and take action regarding such environmental concerns as global warming and renewable energy.

Today, the Earth Day Network (EDN), which brings together more than 20,000 partners and organizations in 190 countries, supports the Earth Day mission year-round. This mission is founded on the premise that all people, regardless of race, gender, income, or geography, have a moral right to a healthy, sustainable environment. The Earth Day Network pursues this mission through education, public policy, and activism campaigns. These campaigns bring together more than one billion participants every year, making it one of the largest public, secular events in the world.

April 24: Arbor Day. A secular day of observance in which individuals and groups are encouraged to plant trees. Today, many countries observe such a holiday. Though usually observed in the spring, the date varies, depending on climate and suitable planting season.

The first American Arbor Day was originated by J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, Nebraska, at an annual meeting of the Nebraska State board of agriculture held in Lincoln. On April 10, 1872, an estimated one million trees were planted in Nebraska.

In 1883, the American Forestry Association made Birdsey Northrop of Connecticut the chairman of the committee to campaign for Arbor Day nationwide; Northrop further globalized the idea when he visited Japan in 1895 and delivered his Arbor Day and Village Improvement message. He also brought his enthusiasm for Arbor Day to Australia, Canada, and other countries in Europe.

*“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) April 16....5:00–5:45

Schmidt’s Sausage Food Truck

Official Website: Use the <https://streetfoodfinder.com/SausageTruck> for a weekly calendar of stops across Central Ohio.

When: Saturday, April 11...11:00 – 5:00 **Where:** Ace Hardware, 775 S. 30th St., Heath

Newark Canal Market District Indoor Market and Outdoor Market:

Indoor winter market takes place from November-April inside the newly renovated Newark Historic Arcade (31 N 3rd St, Newark OH 43055) with over 25 vendors, and up to 22 additional permanent businesses operating inside the building.

The outdoor market is located at 36 East Canal St. May thru October Fridays 4:00 – 7:00

Witten Farm Market: 1412 21st Street, Newark, OH 43130

Flower Market-Tentative Opening Date Saturday, April 18th

Produce Market -Tentative Opening Date Friday, May 15th

America 250

America 250 American Revolution Facts
Updated October 14, 2025 • March 30, 2017

Through aiding the American colonists during the French and Indian War (1754-1783), the British government amassed an enormous debt thanks to the cost of raising, supplying, and funding an army on foreign soil. Expecting the Americans to shoulder some of the financial burden, Parliament levied several acts of taxation as a means to soften the blow.

The Sugar Act (1764), the Stamp Act (1765), and the Townshend Acts (1767) were merely some of the unpopular pieces of legislation placed upon the American colonies for the purpose of raising funds to pay the French and Indian War debt.

Years of unrest and discord followed. The Americans maintained that Parliament could make laws but insisted only their elected representatives could tax them. The English felt that Parliament had supreme authority over the colonies.

The Americans formed Committees of Correspondence, and later, a Continental Congress, to find solutions, but could not find common ground with the English. When fighting broke out in 1775, American revolutionaries determined that separation was the only means of obtaining liberty and justice.

What are patriots? The colonists living in the British North American colonies who rebelled against the authority of the crown were known as patriots, revolutionaries, continentals, colonials, rebels, Yankees, or Whigs.

What are loyalists? Those who lived in the colonies and remained faithful to the Crown were known as loyalists, Royalists, King's Men, or Tories

What were British soldiers called? British authority and soldiers likewise acquired several monikers throughout the course of the war and were synonymously referred to as the British, the Crown, Great Britain, lobster backs, and regulars.

Where were the battles fought? The majority of the war was fought in New York, New Jersey, and South Carolina, with more than 200 separate skirmishes and battles occurring in each of these three colonies. However, engagements were fought in every one of the original thirteen colonies, with additional military actions taking place in the modern-day states of Tennessee, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama, and Florida.

How much territory did the British control during the war? Though difficult to quantify with numbers and acreage, there can be little doubt that the British forces occupied geographically and geopolitically important areas throughout the course of the war. They held several important Canadian forts and cities in Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick; remaining in control of these areas even following the American Revolution.

The British also controlled many key cities within the American colonies, with New York serving as its major base of operations for the duration of the war. They also temporarily possessed the cities of Boston and Philadelphia and held Savannah and Charleston until 1782.

While the British held several key urban centers, it's important to understand that 90% of the colonial population lived in the rural countryside outside of British control and influence. So, in essence, the British were only able to maintain power in areas with a strong military presence, i.e. the colonial cities.

Were there any battles overseas? There was, perhaps surprisingly, a substantial amount of fighting which occurred far from the North American soil. On March 3, 1776, the Continental Navy captured New Providence Island, in the Bahamas. American warships and privateers also raided British merchants and warships throughout the Atlantic, and even fought naval battles around the British Isles.

Furthermore, thanks to the military alliance formed with France in 1778, and later joined by both Spain and the United Netherlands, land and sea battles were fought against Great Britain in the Caribbean, Europe, and as far away as India. The opening of this global conflict was vital to the colonists in North America. The British were forced to divert important resources and manpower away from the colonies, giving the Continental Army a fighting chance against them in their war for independence.

How many soldiers served in the war? Over the course of the war, about 231,000 men served in the Continental Army, though never more than 48,000 at any one time, and never more than 13,000 at any one place. The sum of the Colonial militias numbered upwards of 145,000 men. France also dispatched a substantial force to North America beginning in 1779, with more than 12,000 soldiers and a substantial fleet joining the Colonial Americans by war's end.

At its peak, the British Army had upwards of 22,000 men at its disposal in North America to combat the rebellion. An additional 25,000 Loyalists, faithful to Great Britain, participated in the conflict as well. Nearly 30,000 German auxiliaries, or Hessians, were hired out by German princes and served alongside the British for the duration of the war. **Who were the Hessians?** Because it was cheaper to hire auxiliary soldiers than muster their own, the British government hired professional German troops called Hessians. Hired out for service by their princes or nobles, more than 30,000 Hessian soldiers sailed for North America and fought on the side of the British. Though they wore their traditional uniforms, flew their own flags, and retained their officers, British generals ultimately commanded the individual Hessian units. Johan Rall and Wilhelm von Knyphausen were German officers who retained their command under British leadership.

How many were killed or wounded? Throughout the course of the war, an estimated 6,800 Americans were killed in action, 6,100 wounded, and upwards of 20,000 were taken prisoner. Historians believe that at least an additional 17,000 deaths were the result of disease, including about 8,000–12,000 who died while prisoners of war.

Unreliable imperial data places the total casualties for British regulars fighting in the Revolutionary War around 24,000 men. This total number includes battlefield deaths and injuries, deaths from disease, men taken prisoner, and those who remained missing.

Approximately 1,200 Hessian soldiers were killed, 6,354 died of disease, and another 5,500 deserted and settled in America afterward.

What role did African Americans and Native Americans play? Early in the war, many **free blacks** volunteered for service with the Continental Army, but were rejected. Americans harbored long-standing fears of slave insurrection. Later in the war, when voluntary enlistments were low, various states offered freedom to slaves who fought. About 7,000 African Americans served on the Continental side. The fate of many **Native American tribes** following the American Revolution was a tragic one. Members of the Iroquois Confederacy, along with many other Native Americans, were ravaged by the conflict, weakened significantly due to infighting, disease, and were completely left out of the Treaty of Paris signed in 1783. Treaties made with the British prior to the war were ignored by the Americans, and years of bloody conflict and expansion all but destroyed the Eastern Tribes.