

Harbor Hills Women's Club Organized October 18, 1956 June 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

A Reason to Smile
Reading a good book.
A full Moon on June
29 at 7:56 PM EST.

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.

This newsletter is posted on the HHCAOH website and an attachment from the Harbor Hills Civic Association Secretary/Treasurer, Sarah Senter.

Mark your calendar June 18, 2026 meeting

1:00 Buckeye Lake Yacht Club

hostess Linda Woolard

Please be considerate

text Linda at (740) 975-5348

before June 12

if you plan to attend.



Linda needs the number of attendees to secure enough seating.

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 will be finishing this project by transmitting all information to Morris Press Cookbooks on June 12. Please notify her if you would like to pre-order cookbook(s). Cookbooks will cost **\$20.00** each. 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.



Let's take a step back to June 1956

June 13: The last British troops officially withdrew from the Suez Canal Zone, handing control to Egypt.

June 16: the *British Medical Journal* published landmark research linking the rise of lung cancer deaths directly to cigarette smoking.

Sports:

June 20: at Detroit's Briggs Stadium, Mickey Mantle hits 2 Billy Hoefft pitches into right center field bleachers, the only player to ever do so.

June: Ohio State University sports were primarily focused on the NCAA Outdoor Track and Field Championships and the conclusion of the collegiate baseball season.

mid-June: Buckeye golfer Robert Jones claimed the NCAA men's individual golf championship for Ohio State.

Entertainment:

June 3 Santa Cruz, California captured national attention when city authorities announced a total ban on rock 'n' roll at public gatherings. Officials called the music "detrimental to both the health and morals of our youth and community."

June 5 in an appearance on "The Milton Berle Show," Elvis Presley set his guitar aside and put every part of his being into a blistering, scandalous performance of "Hound Dog."

June: the #1 movie - The King and I

United States:

June: widespread reporting and discussion of the Salk polio vaccine after successful mass immunizations significantly curbed the devastating summer outbreaks of the disease across the U.S.

June: Four Midwestern businessmen opened a franchised McDonald's in Urbana, IL, marking a massive expansion for the young brand outside of its home state of California.

June: mid-century America was embracing post-war convenience, new processing technologies, and kid-centric marketing. Grocery shelves were transforming with the rise of frozen meals, pre-packaged snacks, and brand-new breakfast cereals.

June 8: General Electric/Telechron introduces model 7H241 "The Snooze Alarm", first snooze alarm clock.

June 26: the U.S. Congress approves the Federal-Aid Highway Act, which allocates more than \$30 billion for the construction of some 41,000 miles of interstate highways; it will be the largest public construction project in U.S. history to that date. Among the pressing questions involved in passing highway legislation were where exactly the highways should be built, and how much of the cost should be carried by the federal government versus the individual states. Several competing bills went through Congress before 1956, including plans spearheaded by the retired general and engineer Lucius D. Clay; Senator Albert Gore Sr.; and Rep. George H. Fallon, who called his program the "National System of Interstate and Defense Highways," thus linking the construction of highways with the preservation of a strong national defense. President Dwight D. Eisenhower had first realized the value of a national system of roads after participating in the U.S. Army's first transcontinental motor convoy in 1919; during World War II, he had admired Germany's autobahn network.

June 29: US Federal Interstate Highway System Act signed by President Dwight D, Eisenhower at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland

June 30: a TWA Super Constellation and a United Airlines DC-7 plane collided mid-air over the Grand Canyon, killing 128 people. It was the deadliest civil aviation disaster of its time and spurred major overhauls in modern air traffic control.

June Quote

“In early June the world of leaf and blade and flowers explodes, and every sunset is different”

John Steinbeck (1902-1968) (1939 Pulitzer Prize “Grapes of Wrath”; 1962 Nobel Prize in Literature)

June Birthdays

Gemini (May 21 – June 20): Air sign represented by the Twins. Known for being quick-witted, sociable, and energetic.

Cancer (June 21 – July 22): Represented by the Crab, this Water sign is known for being deeply intuitive, emotional, and nurturing

Pearl and Alexandrite are the birthstones of June.

Pearls are the only gemstones that are found within living creatures. Freshwater mussels and marine oysters make pearls as a defense against intruders. Pearls represent wisdom acquired through experience, purity, loyalty, and generosity. These gemstones have a calming effect that strengthens relationships and balances one’s karma.

An alexandrite stone turns cool blue and mossy green in the daylight and into a red gem with a warm raspberry tone in lamplight. Wearing Alexandrite aids in creativity, inspires imagination, and strengthens intuition.



The birth flowers for June are roses and honeysuckles.

Roses have different meanings depending on the color. Red roses tell people you love them. New beginnings and purity are symbolized by white roses, while pink roses represent perfect happiness.



Honeysuckles, aside from being a magnet for hummingbirds, symbolize everlasting bonds of love. They usually appear as shrubs or vines and make fragrant additions to any garden.

June Events

June 6: D-Day Anniversary (*observing the 1944 Allied invasion in Normandy*)

June 12: Women Veterans Day (*recognizing the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Recognizes, honors, and remembers the signing of the act, allowing women the right to permanently serve in the regular armed forces.*)

June 14: Flag Day (*a holiday commemorating the adoption of the American flag. On this date in 1777, the Second Continental Congress passed a resolution establishing the first official national flag, dictating a design of 13 alternating red and white stripes and 13 white stars on a blue field.*)

June 14: U.S. Army Birthday (*established in 1775*)

June 27: National PTSD Awareness Day (*The U.S. Senate officially designated the entire month of June as National Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Awareness Month in 2014. This federal designation followed the Senate's 2010 creation of National PTSD Awareness Day -recognized annually on June 27- which was initially established in honor of Staff Sergeant Joe Biel, a National Guard service member who died by suicide after returning from Iraq.*)

Activity Corner – Things to do – Places to go – Support Local

Granville Farmer's Market

May 2 – October 31: (*No market on July 4*) Saturdays: 8:30 - noon
Raccoon Valley Park, 1225 River Road, Granville

June 9 – September 29: Tuesdays 3:00 – 6:00
Ross' Granville IGA Parking Lot, 484 S Main Street, Granville

Newark Canal Market District Outdoor Market:

May thru October: Fridays: 4:00 – 7:00
36 East Canal St. Newark

Witten Farm Market: 1412 21st Street, Newark, OH 43130
Monday – Saturday: 9:00 – 7:00 Sundays: 9:00 – 6:00

Mobile Library at Harbor Hills Country Club (3rd Thursday monthly) June 18....5:00–5:45

Looking for a food truck?

<https://streetfoodfinder.com/newark>

<https://escapetobuckeyelake.com/what-to-do/annual-events/>

The Buckeye Lake Area Star Spangled Tradition (**BLASST**) fireworks are scheduled for July 3, 2026, from 9:45 PM to 11 PM EST at Fairfield Beach. This annual Independence Day celebration features fireworks over the lake, visible from boats and shorelines. The display is a major, long-standing community tradition, often supported by donations. Music for the show is typically simulcast on KOOL 101.7 FM.

America 250 Women Spies of the American Revolution

<https://www.womenshistory.org/articles/revolutionary-spies>

Throughout the Revolutionary War, there are stories of heroism; those who sacrificed to save others, those who put their lives on the line to warn of impending danger. The vast majority of these stories involve men. But there are countless extraordinary women who risked and sacrificed just as much as men. While women were not allowed to serve in the military, they found other ways to help the war effort. One way they helped was by spying. British soldiers billeted in the homes of colonialists were sometimes too loose with their secrets. Naturally, women took advantage of this. Many times, these women spies were more successful and better at hiding than their male counterparts. Here are just a few women who accomplished extraordinary things to advance their cause during the revolution.

The Clothesline Code....Anna Smith Strong was a spy based in Setauket, Long Island in New York. She was involved in General George Washington's spy ring known as the Culper Spy Ring headed by Major Benjamin Tallmadge. Strong and several other residents of Long Island were recruited by Tallmadge who had grown up in Setauket. Other members of the Culper Ring were based in New York City where they spied on the British soldiers. They snuck the information they uncovered to Abraham Woodhull in Setauket who lived next door to Strong. It was her job to signal fellow spy Caleb Brewster that information was ready for him to pick up. She developed an ingenious, almost foolproof signal device to message Brewster: she simply hung her laundry out to dry, in plain sight of British soldiers.

Strong hung a black petticoat on her clothesline, along with a number of handkerchiefs. The black petticoat signaled that a message was ready to be picked up and the handkerchiefs would relay where the message was hidden. Six coves along the shore of Long Island were designated as dead drop locations. The number of handkerchiefs hung corresponded to one of the six coves. This messaging system was never broken throughout the entire Revolution and no one in the Culper Ring was ever caught. As a woman, she was severely underestimated, and by doing her laundry, a normal womanly thing to do, no one suspected that she was doing anything out of the ordinary.

The Button Code....Lydia Barrington Darragh was originally from Dublin, Ireland but moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in the 1750s. The Darraghs were Quaker and did not believe in violence, but they sided with the Patriots during the American Revolution. During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, several high-ranking soldiers were quartered in the Darragh's home. Additionally, British General Sir William Howe took up camp across the street and would regularly hold meetings with officers in the Darragh's house. Darragh saw an opportunity to help the Patriots. She regularly spied on the soldier's meetings, under the guise of bringing them refreshments or wood for the fire. Darragh's husband, William, wrote the information she uncovered in a special shorthand known to most members of the family. Darragh then hid the message under cloth-covered buttons on her son John's coat. John then took the message to his older brother, Charles, who was serving in the Continental Army under General Washington.

On December 2, 1777, the British ordered the family to stay in their bedroom while they held a meeting in the house. Darragh hid in a closet to spy on the officers' meeting where she overheard the soldiers planning a surprise attack on Washington's army in Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania for December 4, 1777. That night, Darragh left the city with the excuse of getting flour from a mill outside of town. Once there, she met up with Patriot soldiers and handed over a message about the impending attack to Colonel Elias Boudinot. This warning gave Washington's men time to prepare for the attack which ended in a standoff. Darragh's bravery and cunning were crucial in ensuring that this attack at Whitemarsh did not end in a massacre.

The British Spies....Women were not just spying for the Patriots during the American Revolution. Many women spied for the British as well. **Ann Bates** was a teacher in Philadelphia. She was married to a British soldier and was introduced to Major Duncan Drummond early in the war. Drummond decided to use her as a spy. During the summer of 1778, she disguised herself as a peddler named Mrs. Barnes. She then infiltrated Washington's camp at White Plains, New York on three separate occasions where she sold wares to the men and women camped there. She was instructed to meet a disloyal American soldier named Chambers but was unable to locate him (he had died a few weeks earlier). Instead, she obtained numbers of soldiers, guns, cannon, and other supplies along with locations of munitions stockpiles and officers' quarters. She successfully brought back all the information to Drummond in Philadelphia who later stated that "her information...was by far superior to every other intelligence." Because of Bates' information, General Henry Clinton decided to send more troops into Rhode Island, forcing the Patriot forces to flee.

These three women are just a few of the many women who participated in the American Revolution. Women were largely misjudged and thought to be incapable of strenuous, dangerous work like spying. Many of these women took advantage of this stereotype in order to obtain information that no man would have been able to procure. While many of these women's names are unknown, it is clear that they helped both sides and may even have influenced the outcome of the war. One such spy, known as Agent 355, remains a mystery but Abraham Woodhull wrote that she "hath been ever serviceable to this correspondence." Even though women were not allowed to serve in the military, they found other ways to further their cause, often at great personal risk and often for no recognition.

The Culper Spy Ring was an American spy network operating during the War of American Independence that provided George Washington with information on British troop movements. In November 1778, George Washington appointed Major Benjamin Tallmadge as director of military intelligence, charged with creating a spy ring in New York City, the site of British headquarters.

This network operated successfully in and around New York City for five years; during which time no spy was ever unmasked. Even Washington was ignorant of the spies' identities. Tallmadge's informants consisted of friends he made at school on Long Island, including Austin Roe, Caleb Brewster, Abraham Woodhull, and Anna Strong.

Though Woodhull was Tallmadge's chief agent, Robert Townsend was an important informant who posed as a Loyalist coffee shop owner and merchant while working as a society journalist. As a reporter Townsend was able to obtain information from the British at society gatherings.

The Culper Ring occasionally used invisible ink in their secret messages. Below is a recipe for invisible ink you can try out at home.

Items:

Lemons, quill pen or paint brush, paper, heat source

Directions:

- Juice the lemon or lemons (*fresh juice works best*).
- Dip the quill pen in the lemon juice and write out your secret message. Allow to dry.
- Warm up your heat source. A strong lightbulb works best. You can also use a blow dryer or a cast iron skillet and heat it on the stovetop.
- Once your heat source is warm, place the paper in contact with the source. Be sure not to leave it in place for too long as the paper can burn. Continue to warm the paper until the secret message is legible.

Hint: Don't let your secret message sit around for too long before heating it. After a few days the juice will change color on the paper without a heat source.

Women Healing

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/head-tilting-history/healing-heroines>

Around the time of the American Revolution, the many women in and around soldiers' encampments were typically wives, daughters, and mothers who followed the military because they were unable to otherwise support themselves after men left home. Their presence made it possible for General George Washington to act on a request by General Horatio Gates for women to care for his wounded soldiers in 1775 – work until that point done by fellow male soldiers. In July 1775, a plan was created that provided one nurse for every 10 patients and became the first instance of an organized nursing system in the military. (*It served as the foundation for the U.S. Army Medical Department, which also traces its genesis to July 1775*) The Congress allowed a salary of \$2 per month for these nurses; matrons were allotted \$4 per month. To provide a means of caring for sick soldiers, the Congress also authorized the formation of hospitals.

The army preferred female nurses, not only because women were better at caring for the sick, but also because every woman nursing meant that one more man was freed to fight on the battlefield. But women were not always eager to volunteer for nursing duty. Washington blamed the low compensation rate for the shortage of nurses. In 1776, Congress increased nurses' pay to \$4 a month, and a year later to \$8 a month, while surgeons and apothecaries were paid \$40 per month.