

# Harbor Hills Women's Club Organized October 18, 1956 July 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 (**Buck Moon**) on July 29 at 10:35 AM EST. The best time to see it is after sunset when it rises in the southeast.

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 July 15, 2026 meeting

1:00 Sally Howarth home  
hostess

**Please be considerate  
call Sally at (740) 739-0975  
if you plan to attend.**



**This will be our annual summer potluck.**

**Bring a covered dish to share with others as we socialize  
and enjoy the lake.**

## 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 **70<sup>th</sup> anniversary**  
from our early beginnings as the Garden Club.



Harbor Hills Women's Club will be placing several flags in triangular areas for you to enjoy. **We would appreciate your cooperation by NOT REMOVING these flags so that everyone can enjoy them** All flags are US made either by Annin Flag Co or Grace Alley (Veteran owned and family run.)

(1) **12"x 18" United States flag** on a 30" stick.

(2) **8"x12" flag**, design by combining the historical flag layout of the 13-star circular **Betsy Ross** flag, with the number "250" boldly printed in the center. This is on a 23" stick

(3) The official blue "**America 250 flag**"



July's full moon is traditionally called the **Full Buck Moon**, named by Indigenous tribes because it coincides with the time of year male deer (bucks) begin rapidly growing their new antlers. It is also famously known as the Thunder Moon and Hay Moon due to frequent summer storms and agricultural harvests.

#### **Why It's Special**

- **Low Sky Trajectory:** Because it occurs shortly after the summer solstice, the sun reaches its highest point during the day, causing the July moon to trace a noticeably low path across the night sky.
- **Optical Illusion:** Its low position causes the moon's light to pass through a thicker layer of Earth's atmosphere, which frequently makes it appear in stunning hues of orange, pink, or red and creates a powerful optical illusion that makes it look much larger than it actually is
- **Beautiful Alignments:** It is common for the low-hanging Buck Moon to visually align with vibrant summer constellations and planetary neighbors.

#### **Other Traditional Names**

Depending on native and regional cultural backgrounds, this lunar event is celebrated with a variety of evocative names tied to nature:

- **Thunder Moon** (*Western Abenaki*) for the heavy summer storms.
- **Salmon Moon** (*Tlingit*) marking the time fish returned to the area.
- **Feather Moulting Moon** (*Cree*) indicating when birds shed their feathers.
- **Hay Moon** (*Anglo-Saxon*) for the peak season of gathering hay.

## **Let's take a step back to July 1956**

#### **United States:**

July 1: in what was to be a month-long strike, 650,000 steelworkers shut down the industry while demanding a number of wages and working condition improvements. The brilliant flashes of light that marked the pouring molten steel disappeared from the night sky over Pittsburgh Youngstown, Gary, and many another steel town.

July 16: Last Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus under a canvas tent "big top" in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania. Following declining ticket sales and rising labor costs, management discontinued all outdoor operations and transitioned the touring show entirely to indoor arenas. The legendary circus completely ceased operations on May 21, 2017. After 133 years, the "Greatest Show on Earth" passed into history.

July 25: 46 die in a collision between the SS Andrea Doria (*Italian ocean liner*) and the MS Stockholm (*Swedish American line*) off the coast of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

#### **Sports:**

July 16 : Detroit Tigers and Briggs Stadium are sold for a then-record \$5.5 million

#### **International**

July 26: Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, announces a plan to nationalize the Suez Canal, initiating the Suez Crisis. which instantly sparked a massive geopolitical crisis. Nasser seized the canal to fund the Aswan High Dam after the U.S. and Britain withdrew financial support

#### **Entertainment:**

July 1: Elvis Presley, wearing a tuxedo, sings to a basset hound on the Steve Allen Show

July 9: Dick Clark's first appearance as host of American Bandstand

July 24: Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis stage their final show as a comedy team at the Copacabana Club in New York City. (*The Copacabana -named after Copacabana beach in Rio de Janeiro - opened on November 10, 1940, at 10 East 60th Street in New York City. Although the name of Monte Proser was on the lease, he had a powerful partner: mob boss Frank Costello. Proser (1904–1973), a native Englishman, was a well-connected nightclub owner and press agent .*)

### July Quotes

"In the truest sense, freedom cannot be bestowed; it must be achieved." — *Franklin D. Roosevelt* (32<sup>nd</sup> President of the United States, serving from 1933-1945)

"Those who won our independence believed liberty to be the secret of happiness." — *Louis D. Brandeis* (American lawyer who served as an associate justice of the US Supreme Court from 1916-1939)

### July Birthdays

Cancer (*June 21 - July 22*). It is the fourth astrological sign in the Zodiac, originating from the constellation of Cancer. Cancerians are symbolized by the crab, a creature with a hard shell and soft underbelly. This reflects the duality of Cancer's personality: they are tough and protective on the outside but nurturing and emotional on the inside.

Leo (*July 23 – August 22*) If your birthday falls within this date range, you have a Leo Sun Sign. Symbolized by the lion, the king of the jungle, Leos are natural leaders who crave attention. Their fierce independence and regal air mirror the lion's powerful presence.

The modern birthstone for July, ruby has been correlated with July since ancient times. It is a precious gem that has long been associated with royalty, earning it the nickname "the stone of nobility". This is also a talisman of passion, protection, and prosperity. Using ruby can stimulate the base chakra and promote vitality. The finest color of the birthstone for July is a deep red with a hint of purple, called "pigeon's blood" in the trade. A variety of the mineral corundum, ruby gets its color from trace amounts of the element chromium. The more chromium, the stronger the red.

July has two birth flowers: the larkspur and the water lily. Larkspur leans toward tall, spiky clusters that come in blues, purples, and whites. Water lilies, on the other hand, feel calm and anchored, floating where they please. Both carry distinct vibes but are tied together by the idea of openness and light.

### The Story of the Fourth of July

<https://www.constitutionfacts.com/us-declaration-of-independence/fourth-of-july/>

#### The Declaration of Independence

We celebrate American Independence Day on the Fourth of July every year. We think of July 4, 1776, as a day that represents the **Declaration of Independence** and the birth of the United States of America as an independent nation.

But July 4, 1776 wasn't the day that the Continental Congress decided to declare independence (they did that on July 2, 1776).

It wasn't the day we started the American Revolution either (that had happened back in April 1775). And it wasn't the day Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence (that was in June 1776). Or the date on which the Declaration was delivered to Great Britain (that didn't happen until November 1776). Or the date it was signed (that was August 2, 1776).

### **So what did happen on July 4, 1776?**

The Continental Congress approved the final wording of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. They'd been working on it for a couple of days after the draft was submitted on July 2nd and finally agreed on all of the edits and changes.

July 4, 1776, became the date that was included on the Declaration of Independence, and the fancy handwritten copy that was signed in August (*the copy now displayed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.*) It's also the date that was printed on the Dunlap Broadside, the original printed copies of the Declaration that were circulated throughout the new nation. So, when people thought of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 was the date they remembered.

In contrast, we celebrate Constitution Day on September 17th of each year, the anniversary of the date the Constitution was signed, not the anniversary of the date it was approved. If we'd followed this same approach for the Declaration of Independence we'd be celebrating Independence Day on August 2nd of each year, the day the Declaration of Independence was signed!

How did the Fourth of July become a national holiday?

For the first 15 or 20 years after the Declaration was written, people didn't celebrate it much on any date. It was too new and too much else was happening in the young nation. By the 1790s, a time of bitter partisan conflicts, the Declaration had become controversial. One party, the Democratic-Republicans, admired Jefferson and the Declaration. But the other party, the Federalists, thought the Declaration was too French and too anti-British, which went against their current policies.

By 1817, John Adams complained in a letter that America seemed uninterested in its past. But that would soon change.

After the War of 1812, the Federalist party began to come apart and the new parties of the 1820s and 1830s all considered themselves inheritors of Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans. Printed copies of the Declaration began to circulate again, all with the date July 4, 1776, listed at the top. The deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams on July 4, 1826, may even have helped to promote the idea of July 4 as an important date to be celebrated.

Celebrations of the Fourth of July became more common as the years went on and in 1870, almost a hundred years after the Declaration was written, Congress first declared July 4 to be a national holiday as part of a bill to officially recognize several holidays, including Christmas. Further legislation about national holidays, including July 4, was passed in 1939 and 1941.

*"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America,  
and to the Republic for which it stands,  
one Nation under God,  
indivisible,  
with Liberty and Justice for all."*



**1892:** The Pledge was originally written by Francis Bellamy for a national public-school celebration of Columbus Day.

**1942:** Congress formally recognized the Pledge and added it to the U.S. Flag Code.

**1954:** President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a law that added the words "under God" to the text.

## 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 (3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday monthly)** July 16....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.

### Legend Valley, Thornville, Ohio (Reminder state route 13 will be busy)

July 30 – August 1: **Everwild Music & Arts Festival** featuring 311 and Dirty Heads  
September 18 – 20L **Lost Lands Festival** featuring Excision and Subtronics.

## The Boston Tea Party

It is considered by many to be one of the main causes of the Revolutionary War. It was a catalytic event that deepened the growing divide between Great Britain and her American colonies. The event itself was the culmination of a series of tense meetings and negotiations involving the Sons of Liberty, tea consignees, and the meetings of the Body of the People that played out over multiple weeks.

For years, a conflict had been building between Parliament and the American Colonies regarding Parliament's authority over the colonies. The Tea Act of 1773 gave new life to the debate. Under the law, the East India Company could sell tea to America at a lower price than any competitors. The cheap tea would encourage people to buy it, and thus give legitimacy to the American tea duty of 3-pence per pound.

Patriots feared what they saw as an East India Company monopoly, as well as another tax without their consent. Boston's Patriots demanded that the ship's owners return the tea to England without being unloaded, but also began to plan their response should government officials refuse their demands.

Ultimately customs officials and the governor claimed it was out of their authority to allow the tea to leave unless the tax was paid on it. On December 16, 1773, seeing no other options, approximately 100-

150 men boarded the vessels Dartmouth, Eleanor and Beaver docked at Griffin's Wharf, and destroyed 340 chests of East India Company tea. During 3 to 3 and a half hours, over 92,000 lbs. of tea was destroyed, valued at approximately \$1.5-\$1.8 million in modern currency.

The participants of the Boston Tea Party came from all classes of Boston society. Many were skilled tradesmen, and their younger apprentices, while others appeared to be men of prominent social standing, such as merchants and doctors. Some were loosely disguised, while according to several 1st person accounts, many wore no disguise at all. These ordinary citizens performed an extraordinary act, and many participants would go on to fight for American independence.

Parliament's reaction to the Boston Tea Party would likewise become one of the causes of the Revolutionary War. Only 16 months would pass between the Destruction of the Tea and the "shot heard round the world" at the Battles of Lexington and Concord, marking the beginning of the American Revolution. The Destruction of the Tea would be described by John Adams as "The most magnificent movement of all," and would forever more be considered one of the leading causes of the Revolutionary War.

### **Both articles below are from**

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/american-revolution-faqs>

#### **What tactics defined combat in the Revolutionary War?**

Under normal circumstances, 18th century combat entailed that two armies march toward one another, shoulder to shoulder, and usually in ranks of about three men deep. When the opposing sides were within range, orders were given to halt, present arms, to fire, and then to reload

After several volleys, one side gained the upper hand, and they would begin to close the distance with the enemy, bayonets lowered. This typically culminated in a full out charge at close quarters; sabers, bayonets, and rifle butts were used to sweep the enemy from the field and claim victory.

Though the tactics utilized during the Revolutionary War may seem rather archaic today, the unreliability of the smoothbore muskets, usually only accurate out to about 50 yards or so, necessitated close range and proximity to the enemy. As a result, discipline and shock were the hallmarks of this style of combat, with concentrated fire and bayonet charges deciding the outcome of a battle.

#### **Was Valley Forge a turning point?**

Though shrouded in myth, Valley Forge was indeed a turning point of sorts for the Continental Army under Washington. Though the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge was nowhere near as severe as the one soldiers suffered through in Morristown, N.J. in 1780, the Valley Forge men nevertheless suffered harsh conditions and periodic food shortages. Despite their agony, the men at Valley Forge were transformed from a rag-tag group of undisciplined and largely ineffective soldiers to a trained and orderly army, capable of winning victories over the British.

The rapid improvement seen at Valley Forge can be largely credited to the Prussian officer turned American patriot, Baron von Steuben. Steuben's efforts not only improved training but standardized the drill manual used by American troops and gave them a sense of pride and honor. By the spring, confidence and morale had improved dramatically and Washington led a superior army out of Valley Forge ready to face the British anew.