

Harbor Hills Women's Club Organized October 18, 1956 August 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
Volunteering
Service with a smile

*"Alone we can do so
little; together we
can do so much."*

Helen Keller

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 August 20, 2026 meeting

7:00 PM hostess.... Janet Johnsen

Our speaker shows in the
Westminster Kennel Club
Dog Show and will bring her
Briard Dog.



**Please be considerate
call Janet at (518) 421-1552
if you plan to attend.**



To All Residents of Harbor Hills

Save this revised Date

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

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



Neighbors Helping Neighbors

Harbor Hills Women's Club plants flowers
in several areas within our community.

We are requesting assistance to water and
replace plantings as needed.

Please contact Sally Howarth, chair of the
Civic/Beautification Committee if you
have an interest.



Have you noticed the triangular area across from the Club House?

This is a beautiful, colorful, and distinctive area that is welcoming to our community

Flagpole donated in 2004 by Al and Linda Wing

Flag donated and hoisted by Women's Club

115 pavers donated by residents

Flowers planted and maintained by Harbor Hills Women's Club

Boulder with plaque



In memory of

Harry D. Freeman

The Dreamer who saw beyond the vision
of his eyes; to Harry the executive,
who labored to create what the Dreamer
saw, and to Fanny, his wife, whose constant
help, and unfaltering encouragement
were invaluable to him, we dedicate
this plaque

He found a wilderness of tangled grass
which he transformed into a garden spot
of lasting beauty – Harbor Hills
Founded 1921

According to a Harbor Hills Women's Club history compiled by Eloise Lothes (President: 1967, 1975, 1978) the memory verse was written by Rose Edmund.

Harbor Hills Women's Club

compiled by Helen Ashbaugh, President 1973, 1977

In the 1930's. Mrs. Clyde Reed ("Mamie" as she was known) started a Sunday School at the Clubhouse. There were even children from Dr. Reed's farm who attended the Sunday School.

Hospital TWIG 10 was organized in 1952 at Peg Walker's house. The first president was Betty Harris.

The ladies decided to weed the bridge and hired Albyn's Nursery in Newark to plant honeysuckle.





Back in the days of the Anglo-Saxons (410 – 1066), the month was called Weod Monath. Its translation of “weed month” is quite literal – in this month weeds and other plants grow the fastest in the northern hemisphere.

On August 6, 1762, the first-ever sandwich was created, at least with such a name. It was named after the Earl of Sandwich when he requested a dish involving meat between two pieces of bread. As the story goes, he requested it as he was in the middle of a gambling game and didn’t want to interrupt it.

Let’s take a step back to August 1956

In 1956, Buckeye Lake State Park and its famous amusement park area began a noticeable **slow decline in popularity** as visitors shifted toward new forms of entertainment.

United States:

August 15: The United States suspended arms shipments to Egypt in response to the recent nationalization of the Suez Canal.

Mid-August: The bizarre Battle of Palmdale occurred over Southern California when U.S. Air Force interceptors scrambled to shoot down a runaway, unmanned drone aircraft; despite firing rockets, the jets failed to bring it down before it crashed in an empty desert area.

Sports:

August 4: At a NASCAR Grand National race in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Lee Petty stops his car on lap 32, climbs the flag stand, and waves a red flag to the field, halting the race due to dusty conditions; the race is never completed

August 7: 51-year old Satchel Paige (Miami Marlins) wins a game before the largest crowd in minor league history (57,000) in Miami’s Orange Bowl. International League: Marlins 6-2 vs Columbus Jets. (The Columbus Jets were a Triple-A Minor League affiliate of Kansas City Athletics team that played in Columbus, Ohio, from 1955 to 1970). Red Bird Stadium—later known as Cooper Stadium—was a historic minor-league baseball park in Columbus, Ohio, located at 1155 West Mound Street. Opened in 1932 and closed in 2008, it hosted the Columbus Red Birds, Columbus Jets, and Columbus Clippers.

International

August 7: The United Kingdom tested its first hydrogen bomb at the Monte Bello Islands.

August 29: The French government deployed troops to Cyprus as tensions rose during the Suez Crisis.

Entertainment:

August: American entertainment was shaped by the rise of rock and roll, major television shifts, and live rhythm-and-blues revues. Key highlights include Elvis Presley releasing "Don't Be Cruel". The Apollo Theater hosted star-studded rhythm-and-blues revues in New York City headlined by acts like Lloyd Price, grossing massive weekly ticket sales.

August Quote

“In August, the large masses of berries, which, when in flower, had attracted many wild bees, gradually assumed their bright velvety crimson hue, and by their weight again bent down and broke their tender limbs.”
Henry David Thoreau

August Birthdays

August has two zodiac signs: **Leo** and **Virgo**.

Leo (August 1 – August 22)

Symbol: The Lion

Element: Fire

Traits: Confident, bold, and warm

Virgo (August 23 – August 31)

Symbol: The Maiden

Element: Earth

Traits: Helpful, smart, and careful

Peridot, spinel and sardonyx are the three birthstones for August.

The peridot birthstone is known for being formed under extreme conditions, as it can be found in the hardened lava that carried it from deep within Earth's mantle as well as in meteorites that traveled from outer space.

The spinel birthstone was underappreciated until recently, as today's consumers look for an alternative to ruby, a gem with which red spinel was mistaken for centuries.

Sardonyx is the original August birthstone, with a history that dates back for than 4,000 years. The most ancient of the August birthstones, sardonyx is a combination of two types of chalcedony (cryptocrystalline quartz): sard and onyx. Bands of brownish red to brown to dark orange sard alternate with typically white or black layers of onyx. In ancient times, sardonyx was a popular stone for Roman seals and signet rings, as hot wax would not stick to it. For millennia, the bands of color in this August birthstone have made it a popular carving material for cameos and intaglios.

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) August 205:00–5:45

Looking for a food truck?

<https://streetfoodfinder.com/newark>

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

America 250

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

What were the populations of the two sides?

Great Britain had 8 million residents in 1775, and the 13 colonies about 2.5 million (of which half a million were slaves).

The largest cities in the colonies were Philadelphia, Pa. (43,000), New York, N.Y. (25,000), Boston, MA (16,000), Charleston, S.C. (12,000), and Newport, R.I. (11,000)

The four largest American colonies were Virginia (447,016), Pennsylvania (240,057), Massachusetts (235,308), and Maryland (202,599).

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.

What are the major battles of the Revolutionary War?

April 19, 1775 — The Battles of Lexington and Concord, Ma

May 10, 1775 — The Siege of Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y.

June 6, 1775 — The Battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill, Ma.

August 27, 1776 — The Battle of Brooklyn, N.Y.

December 26, 1776 — The Battle of Trenton, N.J.

January 3, 1777 — The Battle of Princeton, N.J.

September 11, 1777 — The Battle of Brandywine, Pa.

October 4, 1777 — The Battle of Germantown, Pa.

October 7, 1777 — The Battle of Saratoga, N.Y.

June 28, 1778 — The Battle of Monmouth, N.J.

December 29, 1778 — The Capture of Savannah, Ga.

March 29, 1780 — The Siege of Charleston, S.C.

August 16, 1780 — The Battle of Camden, S.C.

January 17, 1781 — The Battle of Cowpens, S.C.

March 15, 1781 — The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, N.C.

October 10, 1781 — The Battle of Yorktown, Va.

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.

What were the largest battles?

In terms of numbers: 40,000 soldiers fought in the Battle of Long Island, making it the largest battle. 30,000 men fought at Brandywine, Pa., and 27,000 participated at Yorktown, Va.

In terms of casualties, at Long Island the Americans lost 2,200 men, the British and Hessians about 350. Brandywine produced 1,500 American and 587 British and Hessian casualties.

Some engagements involved large numbers of prisoners, such as Yorktown, in which the British surrendered over 8,000 soldiers. In Charleston, S.C., the British captured 5,000 continentals, but similarly suffered a major setback when 6,200 British soldiers under General John Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, N.Y.

Other battles had the highest percentages of men lost. At Cowpens, S.C. and nearby Kings Mountain, S.C., the British lost roughly 90 percent of their armies. In both of these battles most of the losses were prisoners.

The crushing defeat of the Continental Army at the battle of Camden, S.C. stands out as the most costly battle of the war. Approximately 1,050 continental troops were killed and wounded, while the British suffered 314 casualties.

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.

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.