



EGYPT SHARINA CLOWNS

Fun 'n' Frolic Weekly

June 30th 2014



The Week Ahead Boss Clown

Clowns, hope the week finds you healthy and happy. Wednesday this week is Egypt's Stated meeting, yes it is the first Monday of the month. The meeting was moved as our officers will be attending the Imperial Season next week. There is a 4th of July parade in Safety Harbor; I believe the lineup is at 10:00 am. If you are interested in attending the parade, let me know and I will send you the parade and lineup information.

You will be on your own, as we will not be attending this parade as a unit. Go if you can, parades are always fun.

Camp Care a Lot begins next week the 7th of July with Carnival night on Wednesday the 9th. At this time we have three clowns attending the Carnival night in face or I should say I have had three clowns respond to the last Weekly. If you are planning on clowning out for Carnival night or volunteering for the event during the week please send me an email or give me a call with your intentions. SHCT is trying to plan the events and knowing who is available when is a huge help.

Enjoy your week ahead, your family and friends over the holiday weekend.

Smurf

T H E
F E Z

To become a Noble Shriner
A Freemason he first must be
Nothing else could be finer
Once he's finished all three degrees
It's a Masons way to have a little fun
To be in parades and the marching bands
Driving their mini cars in the sun
and not having to walk the hot sands
All the smiles are for a good cause
And all of the money they raise
Is not for the sound of the applause
It's so kids can be kids and walk one day

Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine

Dates to Remember

July 4th - Safety Harbor Parade

July 5th to 11th - Shriners Imperial Session in Minneapolis MN

July 6th to 11th - Camp Care A Lot
July 9th - Carnival Night from 7:00 PM to 8:30 PM

The camp also needs volunteers during the week, not clowned out, but working and helping with the children.

Please see schedule on following page.

July 16th - Fun N' Frolic Unit Meeting. Dinner at 6:30 PM and meeting at 7:30 PM.

August 16th - Nobles Birthday Party. 6:00 PM. Nobles free and guests \$20.

August 20th - Fun N' Frolic Unit Meeting. Dinner at 6:30 PM and meeting at 7:30 PM.

September 12th - Circus Banquet

September 17th - Fun N' Frolic Unit Meeting. Dinner at 6:30 PM and meeting at 7:30 PM.

January 2015 - NCI

Please note we normally only list events specific to the Fun 'n' Frolic unit. For Temple events or other Unit events please see The Sands magazine.

	Sunday, July 6	Monday, July 7	Tuesday, July 8	Wed, July 9	Thursday, July 10	Friday, July 11
7:30am 8:30am		Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
8:30am-10:30am		Swimming/ Fishing(POOL)	Swimming/ Fishing(POOL)	Swimming/ Fishing(POOL)	Swimming/ Fishing(POOL)	Graduation (AH) 8:30am- 10:00am
10:30am-11:30am						Check-Out 10:30-11:00
11:30am-12:30pm		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
12:30-1:00		Playground	Playground	Playground	Dylan Martin	Camp Clean-up
1:00-1:15						
1:15-1:30			Croc Encounters (SR)			
1:30-1:45						
1:45-2:00						
2:00-2:15						
2:15-2:30						
2:30-2:45	Campers arrive and unpack		First Tee		First Tee	
2:45-3:00				Hairstylist-Rock Star Hair styles and activiites (AH)		
3:00-3:15						
3:15-3:30						
3:30-3:45	Ice Breakers (SR)					
3:45-4:00					Scrapbooking (AH)	
4:00-4:15						
4:15-4:30	James Sturgeon- Golf(AH)					
4:30-4:45						
4:45-5:00						
5pm-6pm	Pizza Dinner	Fiesta Dinner	Western Dinner	Italian Dinner	Luah Dinner	SR- Screen Room AH-Assembly Hall (Leonard Hall)
6:00-6:45	Playground					
6:45-7:00						
7:00-7:15						
7:15-7:30	Mad Scientist (SR)			Carnival Night (AH)		
7:30-7:45		Wendell Story Teller(AH)-both			Movie Night (AH)- Both	
7:45-8:00						
8:00-8:15						
8:15-8:30						
8:30-night						

History of July 4th

Various known as the Fourth of July and Independence Day, July 4th has been a federal holiday in the United States since 1941, but the tradition of Independence Day celebrations goes back to the 18th century and the American Revolution (1775-83). In June 1776, representatives of the 13 colonies then fighting in the revolutionary struggle weighed a resolution that would declare their independence from Great Britain. On July 2nd, the Continental Congress voted in favor of independence, and two days later its delegates adopted the Declaration of Independence, a historic document drafted by Thomas Jefferson. From 1776 until the present day, July 4th has been celebrated as the birth of American independence, with typical festivities ranging from fireworks, parades and concerts to more casual family gatherings and barbecues.

The Birth of American Independence

When the initial battles in the Revolutionary War broke out in April 1775, few colonists desired complete independence from Great Britain, and those who did were considered radical. By the middle of the following year, however, many more colonists had come to favor independence, thanks to growing hostility against Britain and the spread of

revolutionary sentiments such as those expressed in Thomas Paine's bestselling pamphlet "Common Sense," published in early 1776. On June 7, when the Continental Congress met at the Pennsylvania State House (later Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, the Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee introduced a motion calling for the colonies' independence. Amid heated debate, Congress postponed the vote on Lee's resolution, but appointed a five-man committee—including Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania and Robert R. Livingston of New York—to draft a formal statement justifying the break with Great Britain.

Did you know?

John Adams believed that July 2nd was the correct date on which to celebrate the birth of American independence, and would reportedly turn down invitations to appear at July 4th events in protest. Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826--the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

On July 2nd, the Continental Congress voted in favor of Lee's resolution for independence in a near-unanimous vote (the New York delegation abstained, but later voted affirmatively). On that day, John Adams

wrote to his wife Abigail that July 2 "will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival" and that the celebration should include "Pomp and Parade...Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other." On July 4th, the Congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence, which had been written largely by Jefferson. Though the vote for actual independence took place on July 2nd, from then on the 4th became the day that was celebrated as the birth of American independence.

Early Fourth of July Celebrations

In the pre-Revolutionary years, colonists had held annual celebrations of the king's birthday, which traditionally included the ringing of bells, bonfires, processions and speechmaking. By contrast, during the summer of 1776 some colonists celebrated the birth of independence by holding mock funerals for King George III, as a way of symbolizing the end of the monarchy's hold on America and the triumph of liberty. Festivities including concerts, bonfires, parades and the firing of cannons and muskets usually accompanied the first public readings of the Declaration of Independence, beginning immediately after its adoption. Philadelphia held the first annual commemoration of

independence on July 4, 1777, while Congress was still occupied with the ongoing war. George Washington issued double rations of rum to all his soldiers to mark the anniversary of independence in 1778, and in 1781, several months before the key American victory at Yorktown, Massachusetts became the first state to make July 4th an official state holiday.

After the Revolutionary War, Americans continued to commemorate Independence Day every year, in celebrations that allowed the new nation's emerging political leaders to address citizens and create a feeling of unity. By the last decade of the 18th century, the two major political parties—Federalists and Democratic-Republicans—that had arisen began holding separate Independence Day celebrations in many large cities.

July 4th Becomes A National Holiday

The tradition of patriotic celebration became even more widespread after the War of 1812, in which the United States again faced Great Britain. In 1870, the U.S. Congress made July 4th a federal holiday; in 1941, the provision was expanded to grant a paid holiday to all federal employees. Over the years, the political importance of the holiday would decline, but Independence Day remained an important

national holiday and a symbol of patriotism.

Falling in mid-summer, the Fourth of July has since the late 19th century become a major focus of leisure activities and a common occasion for family get-togethers, often involving fireworks and outdoor barbecues. The most common symbol of the holiday is the American flag, and a common musical accompaniment is "The Star-Spangled Banner," the national anthem of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable

Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of

an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace,

Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at

once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their

friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the

necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

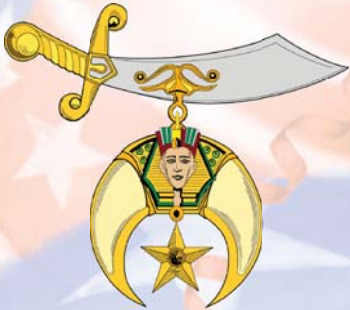


Scribe's Scribbles

For those of you celebrating Independence Day with fireworks, please be careful. Have fun, be safe and enjoy.

Have a wonderful week, be well to yourself and others and remember.. if it's fun, do it twice!

- Dash



2014 Fun 'n' Frolic Officers

Boss Clown
John "Smurf" Cornett

President/1st Baffoon
Dennis "Denbo" Hardy

2nd Baffoon
Robert "Kranky" Rose

3rd Baffoon
Keith "Dash" Blair

Treasurer
Jack "Doc" Muralt

Secretary
Chris "Weelz" Sizemore



JULY 2014

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4 Safety Harbor Parade	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CAMP CARE-A-LOT						
13	14	15	16 Unit Meeting	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Egypt Shrine Clowns 2014

Clown	Noble	Email
Bazinga	Jesse Renfroe	bazinga@egyptshrineclowns.com
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Chappy	Charles Palmer	chappy@egyptshrineclowns.com
Dash	Keith Blair	dash@egyptshrineclowns.com
Denbo	Dennis Hardy	denbo@egyptshrineclowns.com
Doc	Jack Muralt	doc@egyptshrineclowns.com
Doodles	James Quinn	doodles@egyptshrineclowns.com
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