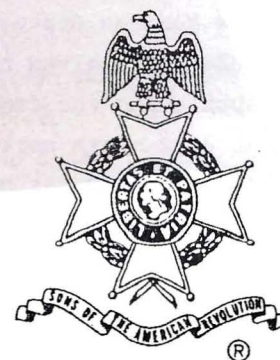


PineyWoods Pine Shavings

News of the PineyWoods Chapter #51, of the Texas
Society of The Sons of the American Revolution

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Schedule of Meetings:

August 15, 2002	Board Meeting (Everyone is invited)
September 19, 2002	Chapter Dinner
October 17, 2002	Members Only
November 21, 2002	Chapter Dinner
December 2002	No Meeting
January 16, 2003	Chapter Dinner
February 20, 2003	Members Only (Election of Officers)
February 28 - March 2, 2003	TXSSAR State Convention at the Marriott Hotel Houston, TX, hosted by the Paul Carrington Chapter
March 20, 2003	Chapter Dinner (Installation of New Officers)
April 17, 2003	Members Only
May 15, 2003	Chapter Dinner

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The next meeting will be board meeting but everyone is invited. It will be held August 15, 2002 at the Kingwood Funeral Home located at 22800 Hwy 59 North in Kingwood oddly enough. Take the Friendswood exit and turn into the Funeral Home parking lot the meeting will begin at 6:30 PM.

We will be reviewing plans for the coming year and hearing from each of the officers. President Cannon Pritchard will attend the Texas State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Board of Managers Meeting on August 3rd and 4th in Fort Worth, Texas and will review for the chapter what happened at that meeting.

The state society wants the Chapters to adopt/sponsor the graves of the nineteen known soldiers/patriots who are buried in Texas and to place an SAR marker at the grave during a memorial service. The SAR has already marked many of these graves. The Clovis Brakebill's book will be used as the official guide. The graves project with names and a biography of the patriot are on the TXSSAR website, <http://www.txssar.org>, click the "Revolutionary War Patriots Buried In Texas (Grave Marking Project)" link. PineyWoods Chapter has already marked the grave of Owen Shannon jointly with the Freedom Chapter in Montgomery County, Texas. His biography follows:

Owen Shannon was born about 1762 and served with the Georgia's Roster of the Revolution. He married Margaret Montgomery in Wilkes County, Georgia on

October 22, 1792, and he received a bounty land grant in Franklin County, Georgia for his Revolutionary War service. In 1821 Owen Shannon and his family moved to the Mexican State of Texas, just after Mexico gained independence from Spain. In 1826 he received his league of land in Montgomery County, Texas from Stephen F. Austin and the family operated the Montgomery Trading Post on their land located about 2 miles north of the town of Montgomery. Owen Shannon died in 1834 on his property and was buried in an unmarked grave, but the DRT and the DAR have placed markers at the First Methodist Church cemetery in Montgomery, Texas. In 2001, the Freedom Chapter of the SAR in Conroe, Texas and the PineyWoods Chapter of Kingwood, Texas marked the grave of Owen Shannon with a gravestone, foot marker and a SAR Patriot emblem.

...and now back to our continuing series on the American Revolution. The month is now

August 1775

The Continental Congress met for only one session and that was on August 1st. They resolved to continue the prohibition of importing or exporting any products to or from Great Britain and Ireland. Most of their business was moving money. They moved nearly \$1,000,000 for the army and to pay some of the colonies for their militia expenses and they moved gun powder. General Washington was experiencing a shortage of gun powder. The Congress resolved that "five tons be sent to General Washington in the speediest and safest manner by the delegates of the colony of Pennsylvania."

Boston was still under siege; Washington was trying to infuse discipline into the new militia. Without much luck according to his letters.

On August 23rd King George III proclaimed the colonies in a state of open and avowed rebellion. This was his answer to the Continental Congress's Olive Branch Petition that he did not even read. The proclamation started with, "Whereas many of our subjects in diverse parts of our Colonies and Plantations in North America, misled by dangerous and ill designing men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and supported them." And included that all loyal subjects, "are bound by law to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous conspiracies and attempts against us, our crown and dignity; and we do accordingly strictly charge and command all our Officers, as well civil as military, and all others our obedient and loyal subjects, to use their utmost endeavors to withstand and suppress such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which they shall know to be against us, our crown and dignity; and for that purpose, that they transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, or other proper officer, due and full information of all persons who shall be found carrying on correspondence with, or in any manner or degree aiding or abetting the persons now in open arms and rebellion against our Government." So now everyone should have known what was at stake, and from that point on everyone had to take sides. A colonist was either a rebel or a loyalist. The King had commanded that all subjects to inform on all rebellious activities that they see. Now it was neighbor against neighbor.