

1-1 By: Hughes S.C.R. No. 22
1-2 (In the Senate - Filed February 26, 2025;
1-3 February 28, 2025, read first time and referred to Committee on
1-4 State Affairs; March 17, 2025, reported favorably by the following
1-5 vote: Yeas 11, Nays 0; March 17, 2025, sent to printer.)

1-6 COMMITTEE VOTE

1-7	Yea	Nay	Absent	PNV
1-8	X			
1-9	X			
1-10	X			
1-11	X			
1-12	X			
1-13	X			
1-14	X			
1-15	X			
1-16	X			
1-17	X			
1-18	X			

1-19 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1-20 WHEREAS, Throughout the long and colorful history of Texas,
1-21 the cannon has been an important weapon in the state's fight for
1-22 liberty and independence as well as a symbol of the defiance and
1-23 determination of its people; and

1-24 WHEREAS, The very first conflict of the Texas Revolution, the
1-25 Battle of Gonzales, was fought over a cannon; on October 2, 1835,
1-26 the 150 Texian rebels at Gonzales refused to surrender their bronze
1-27 six-pounder to Mexican dragoons; they pointed instead to the cannon
1-28 and declared, "Come and take it!"; during the ensuing battle, this
1-29 memorable catchphrase and a painted image of the cannon itself were
1-30 raised on a makeshift flag that was created by the women of
1-31 Gonzales; the legendary flag has since become one of the iconic
1-32 images of the Lone Star State; and

1-33 WHEREAS, In 1836, the defenders of the Alamo boasted the
1-34 largest artillery contingent west of the Mississippi, an assortment
1-35 of 18 to 21 artillery pieces, and after the Mexican army captured
1-36 the fort, the cannons were destroyed or abandoned nearby; when the
1-37 Alamo was avenged six weeks later by the Texian victory at the
1-38 Battle of San Jacinto, the famous Twin Sisters, two six-pounders
1-39 that had been donated to the rebellion by the people of Cincinnati,
1-40 Ohio, played a decisive role in the defeat of Santa Anna's army; and

1-41 WHEREAS, A cannon featured in a memorable incident in the
1-42 early years of the Texas Republic; in 1842, Austin residents feared
1-43 that President Sam Houston wanted to move the republic's capital
1-44 from Austin to Houston, and when he sent Texas Rangers to take the
1-45 government's archives, an Austin innkeeper named Angelina Eberly
1-46 fired off a cannon on the corner of Sixth Street and Congress
1-47 Avenue, rousing the city's population and blowing a hole in the
1-48 General Land Office; and

1-49 WHEREAS, Today, vintage artillery pieces can be seen at
1-50 county courthouses, military installations, and historical sites
1-51 across Texas; two 24-pound howitzers made especially for the new
1-52 republic by Major General Thomas Jefferson Chambers in the 1830s
1-53 guard the south entrance of the Texas Capitol, while two 12-pound
1-54 field guns and a wrought iron cannon are also situated on the
1-55 Capitol grounds; a cannon reputed to be the "Come and Take It" gun
1-56 is on exhibit at the Gonzales Memorial Museum, a cannon used by
1-57 Colonel James Fannin at the Battle of Coleto Creek is displayed in a
1-58 park in Goliad, and a bronze cannon believed to have been used at
1-59 the Alamo is on permanent loan to the Shrine of Texas Liberty by the
1-60 San Jacinto Battleground Conservancy; and

1-61 WHEREAS, The firing of a cannon continues to be an honored

2-1 tradition at celebrations and commemorations across Texas; cannons
2-2 help recreate Texas history, such as the fieldpiece fired for
2-3 visitors by the "Living History" reenactors at the Fort Davis
2-4 National Historical Site; and

2-5 WHEREAS, These historic weapons serve as powerful reminders
2-6 of our state's epic struggle for freedom, and they further
2-7 highlight the unique heritage shared by all those who are proud to
2-8 call Texas home; now, therefore, be it

2-9 RESOLVED, That the 89th Legislature of the State of Texas
2-10 hereby designate the cannon as the official state gun of Texas.

2-11

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