

# *Newsletter for the Texican Rangers*

A Publication of the Texican Rangers  
An Authentic Cowboy Action Shooting Club  
That Treasures & Respects the Cowboy Tradition

SASS Affiliated  
February 2023

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## **Hello Rangers**



For our Saturday, 11 February shoot, it was a bit chilly, or I guess I should say down right cold that morning on the range, but it helped that the sun was out the entire time. It was pretty nice by about Stage 3. Thanks to the 27 shooters who joined us. It was great to see everyone. We sure do appreciate the time you spend with us and your support.

We had 6 clean shooters - Bisbee Jackson, Frank Longshot, Newt Ritter, Scooter, Skyhawk Hans and T Bone Paul. Congratulations to Skyhawk Hans who took Top Cowboy honors and Overall Winner, and Panhandle Cowgirl, our Top Cowgirl for the match.

For Sunday, 12 February, we had 17 shooters join us at the range. Of those, 8 shot the match clean - Colorado Horseshoe, Dirty Dog Dale, Marshall Brooks, Newt Ritter, Sheriff Robert Love, Shooting Iron Miller Skyhawk Hans, and I.

I took our Top Cowboy and Overall shooter, and Shooting Iron Miller, our Top Cowgirl shooter.

Comacheria Days 2023 is right around the corner at the end of April. Don't forget to get your Match application in soon.

Hopefully next month we will have a little warmer weather. We look forward to having you back. Good luck to everyone who will be attending EOT soon. Travel safely.

Alamo Andy

President Texican Rangers

## **The Spiller & Burr Revolver**

**By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153**



At the beginning of the Civil War, Colt and Remington were building their respective revolvers at a breakneck pace, but virtually all of them went to the Union forces. Samuel Colt had toyed with the idea of establishing a distribution facility in the South before hostilities arose, but, alas, he was a bit slow in completing that task. The Union sealed the border between North and South, prohibiting the passage of arms across it soon after the April 12 outbreak.

Enter one James H. Burton, a firearms expert, who was educated at the Westchester Academy in Pennsylvania; then progressing to Baltimore, Maryland, at age 16 whereby he learned the machinist trade. In April 1844, Burton was hired on as a machinist at the Harpers Ferry Armory. Apparently he had a flair for design and manufacture because he soon was promoted to foreman of the rifle factory machine shop.

Burr was a southern sympathizer running a commission business in Baltimore, MD.; Spiller was born and raised in Richmond where he made steam engines and locomotives.

Burton received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the Confederate army in December 1861. His responsibility was to see to it that Confederate soldiers were well armed. He partnered with Edward N. Spiller and David J. Burr, two wealthy Virginia businessmen, to found the private manufacturing firm of Spiller & Burr. A lucrative contract was awarded to the company to supply the Confederacy with 15,000 revolvers within 2 1/2 years at a cost of \$25 to \$30 each in Confederate dollars. The contract stipulated that the revolvers be what we would now call a clone of the 1836, .36-cal., Colt Navy revolver, as adopted as the issue revolver by the Confederacy. Burton, however, felt there was a better revolver.

He managed to convince the Confederate Chief of Ordnance that the Whitney revolver would be a better choice. This pistol—a newer version of Eli Whitney, Jr.'s .36-cal., percussion revolver, patented in 1854—featured a solid frame and was easier and less expensive to manufacture than the Colt. Whitney's pistol is very close in design and form to the 1858 Remington. There were twelve First Model, First Type revolvers submitted to the Confederate Ordnance Department for inspection and acceptance in Richmond. A second lot of 40 First Model, Second Type were sent to the Macon Armory in Macon, Ga., in April 1863 for acceptance. Of these, 33 were found to be unserviceable and were returned to Spiller & Burr. As of now, there are only three known examples of the First Model, First Type in existence. Subsequent revolvers were dubbed First Model, Second Type. The principal difference is that in the Second Type the front of the frame is thickened a bit so that it covers the barrel threads completely. By far, most surviving examples of the Spiller & Burr revolver are of the Second Type.

The poached design—the pistol was still being manufactured by Whitney in New Haven, Conn.—had a 7 5/8", blued steel, octagonal barrel screwed into the brass frame. A blockade by the Union prevented much needed supplies like steel from getting to the South. Brass had to be substituted for steel because of availability and speed of manufacture. The front sight was a brass pin attached to the barrel just short of the muzzle. Rifling consisted of seven lands and grooves. Its loading lever was held in place by a spring-and-ball latch on the barrel. The rammer passed through the frame, which had an angled clearance flute allowing the insertion of powder and ball. A moon-shaped cut on the right side of the recoil shield provided the space needed for capping the six-shot cylinder. Grip straps were integral with the frame, and the grips were of black walnut. A groove was cut in the top strap serving as a rear sight. To restrain the cylinder axis pin, a thumb-bolt was located on the left side of the frame. Individual screws served as an axis for the hammer, trigger and cylinder-

axis pins. While the original Whitney revolver had a cylinder made of steel, the Spiller & Burr iteration utilized iron. To strengthen the iron cylinders, the iron bars from which the cylinders were made were heated and twisted, thus preventing any chamber from being in parallel alignment with a fault line in the bar iron. The nipples are set into threaded holes bored at an angle from each chamber.

Interestingly, the trigger guard is not integral with the frame, but it is of brass. At first the frame was plated in silver, as was the Whitney with their iron frames, but as the war took its toll, plating ceased. The 2½ lb. pistol was just a bit more than 13” long.

While Spiller & Burr’s contract called for 15,000 copies, the aforementioned material shortages due to a naval blockade only allowed some 1,451 to be made. It is reported that some of the later production Spiller & Burrs had frames made from a bronze alloyed from copper, zinc and lead, along with a scant amount of nickel. This alloy became known as valve bronze. Because of this, most pistols used during the war were Colts and Remingtons either from personal arms owned before the war or those picked up on the battlefield.

Toward the end of 1861, it seemed prudent to move the plant in Richmond deeper into Confederate territory. The powers thought that by moving the manufacturing facility to Macon, Ga., it would be better protected. However, they never dreamed of William Tecumseh Sherman. When Sherman took Atlanta, Spiller & Burr quietly moved as much of their manufacturing facility as they could to Savannah.

Although small in number, the gun was popular. It was strong and dependable. Some ranked it the best confederate revolver. The Spiller and Burr revolvers was the sought after surplus gun after the end of the war.

Overall, collector interest is pretty intense—no surprise, since any memorabilia from the “War Between the States” will fetch big bucks. An original Spiller & Burr revolver will command between \$4,000 and \$20,000 in today’s market. Those who hanker to shoot Confederate pistols or reenact battles can acquire serviceable Italian-made replicas for about \$275.

## **Quanah Parker, the “Last Chief of the Comanche”**

**By Joseph A. Williams**



A large area of today’s Southern and Central Great Plains once formed the boundaries of the most powerful nomadic Native American people in history: the Comanche.

The different Comanche tribes had developed a warring culture based on the expert use of the horse, through the hunting of buffalo and raiding of other tribes. They reached the peak of their power by the late 18th century, becoming the preeminent power of the region. But as the United States expanded west, their power precipitously declined.

The most famous of the Comanches was Quanah Parker, who led them in their last days as an independent power and into life on reservations. He became one of the chief representatives for all Native American people, along with others like Geronimo.

Unlike most well-known indigenous leaders, however, Quanah Parker was one of the few Native Americans who prospered after the move to life on a reservation.

Any discussion about Quanah Parker must begin with his mother, Cynthia Ann Parker. She was the

daughter of white settlers who had built a compound called Fort Parker at the headwaters of the Navasota River in east-central Texas. In May 1836, Comanche and Caddo warriors raided Fort Parker and captured nine-year-old Cynthia Ann and her little brother John.

Capturing children was a common practice among the Comanche, and children would either be ransomed back or assimilated into Comanche culture. Cynthia Ann, who was admired for her toughness and striking blue eyes, was assimilated into the Comanche culture. She was adopted to the Quahade tribe and given the name Nau-u-day, meaning "Someone Found."

According to American History, War Chief Peta Nocona took Cynthia Ann as one of his wives. She then bore three children: Quanah, who was born between 1845 and 1850, Pee-nah ("Peanuts"), and Toh-Tsee-Ah ("Prairie Flower").

Quanah Parker's mother's story is certainly dramatic, but his father's lineage is also compelling. Quanah's paternal grandfather was Pobishequasso, better known as the fierce war chief and medicine man "Iron Jacket."

The name, according to the Texas State Historical Association, came about when he acquired a set of Spanish chainmail armor at some unknown point. Iron Jacket used this to good effect, impressing fellow Comanches with his ability to turn away missiles. His reputation was such that he could blow arrows away.

Iron Jacket's charmed life came to an end on May 12, 1858, when Texas Rangers John S. Ford and Shapely P. Ross, supported by Brazos Reservation Native Americans, raided the Comanche at the banks of the South Canadian River.

S. C. Gwynne, in *Empire of the Summer Moon*, explains that Iron Jacket, with a false sense of security, came forward in full regalia. He urged his horse forward, rode it in a circle, and blew out hard in challenge. While at first his mailshirt held true, at last six-shooters and Mississippi rifles killed the semi-legendary war chief.

The demoralized Comanche broke and ran.

Quanah's father, Peta Nocona, was also highly revered as a war chief. He led raids on the Texas frontier from the 1830s until December 18, 1860, when he was purportedly killed in battle with Captain Lawrence Sullivan Ross at the Pease River. Decades later, Quanah denied that his father was killed by Ross, and claimed he died later. However, after the Battle of Pease River, there is no further mention of Peta Nocona.

The meaning of Quanah's name is unclear. According to S. C. Gwynne, the name may derive from the Comanche word *kwaina*, which means fragrant or perfume. However, descendants have said that he was originally named *Kwihnai*, which means "Eagle." This has led some to surmise that Quanah is actually a nickname.

If that is the case, then why would he have been nicknamed "fragrant?" There is a legend, as related by American History, that Quanah was born on a bed of wildflowers. However, it is possible that "Quanah" is more related to the Shoshone root word *kwanaru*, which means "stinking" and was meant more as an insult.

Regardless, Quanah did not adopt his surname Parker until later in life. When he did so, his name became a homage to two different worlds: traditional Comanche culture and that of white American settlers.

In fact, Quanah Parker as a historical figure does not appear in the records until after the Battle of Adobe Walls in June 1874. As explained in *Wild West*, Quanah led a party of up to 300 Comanche and Kiowa warriors against 28 buffalo hunters at a trading post on the Canadian River.

The attack was repulsed and Quanah himself was wounded. It was perhaps this incident that started the Red River War, which finished Comanche power that made Quanah conclude that fighting against the whites was a losing proposition. From that time on, Quanah walked between two worlds, starting by surrendering his Comanches to the Americans the next year.

When Quanah surrendered in 1875, he did not know the whereabouts of his mother. Cynthia Ann Parker had been missing from Quanah's life since December 1860, when a band of Texas rangers raided a Comanche hunting camp at Mule Creek, a tributary of the Pease River.

In the melee, the Texans recaptured Parker and her infant daughter, Prairie Flower. Cynthia Ann, who was fully assimilated to Comanche culture, did not wish to go, but she was compelled to return to her former family.

In fact, she became a totem of the white man's conquest of the West, and put on display. As one account described, "She stood on a large wooden box, she was bound with rope. She made a pathetic figure as she stood there, viewing the crowds that swarmed about her. The tears were streaming down her face, and she was muttering in the Indian language."

Her case became famous, and the Texas Legislature, upon hearing of her story, authorized a \$100 annual grant payment for five years. However, she retreated from white society and fell into depression, which grew



worse after the death of Prairie Flower in 1864 from fever. Perhaps from self-inflicted starvation, influenza took Cynthia Ann Parker's life probably in 1871.

Quanah Parker's surrender at Fort Sill to American authorities in 1875 was a turning point, not just for the Comanches, but for him personally. He and his band of some 100 Quahades settled down to reservation life and Quanah promised to adopt white ways.

When he surrendered, he only identified himself to Colonel Ranald Mackenzie as a war chief of the Comanches. However, within a short time, government agents from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, probably recognizing Quanah's innate intelligence and leadership abilities, designated him as the Chief of the Comanche nation.

However, the Comanches never had a chief with central authority. Despite the criticisms of some fellow Comanche, Quanah had no objection to the promotion. As American History explains, his stationary read: "Principal Chief of the Comanche Indians." It was in this role that Quanah urged his fellow Comanches to take up farming and ranching.

Quanah Parker was different from other Native American leaders in that he had grown wealthy after his submission. Under Quanah, the Comanches became relatively successful at ranching and profited by leasing their land to cattle barons as grazing space.

He took that money and invested it in real estate and railroad stock. He was successful enough that he was deemed to be the wealthiest Native American in the United States by the turn of the 20th century.

Eventually, Quanah decided to abandon a traditional Comanche tipi. He had a two-story, ten-room house built for himself in the foothills of the Wichita Mountains in Oklahoma. He had 12 stars painted on the roof so that he could apparently outrank any general that visited him. He dubbed his home the "Star House." He expanded his home steadily over the years and today it's on the National Register of Historic Places.

At the Star House, he hosted influential whites, cementing his role as a leading spokesperson of Native Americans in the United States. This influence expanded as he traveled widely on business and political affairs. In fact, a town in Texas was named after him, he served as a judge on Comanche affairs, and consulted with white authorities on policy.

Whites saw Quanah as a valuable leader who would be willing to help assimilate Comanches to white society. More conservative Comanche critics viewed him as a sellout. However, Quanah was not a mere stooge of the white government: his evident plan was to promote his own people as best he could within the confines of a society that oppressed them.

One way Quanah maintained his position was by being able to maintain Comanche traditions. For example, he refused to cut his traditional braid. More important, as described by historian Rosemary Updyke, Comanche custom dictated that a man may have as many wives as he could afford.

Quanah had seven or eight if you include his first wife who was an Apache, and who could not adapt to Comanche ways. Weckeah bore five children, Chony had three, Mahcheetowooky had two children, Aerwuthtakeum had another two, Coby had one child, Topay four (of which two survived infancy), and Tonarcy, who was his last wife, had none. Quanah Parker has many descendants.

White society was very critical of this aspect of Quanah's life, even more than of his days raiding white settlements. The Bureau of Indian affairs even reported Quanah's wives as "mothers" rather than refer to the open polygamy. When pressed by authorities to just have one wife, Quanah impishly agreed and told the official, "but you must tell the others."

Quanah also was a devotee of Comanche spiritual beliefs. He rejected traditional Christianity even though, according to the Texas State Historical Association, one of his sons, White Parker, was a Methodist minister.

While the Comanches did not have an organized religion, Quanah freely mixed his own style of Christianity with peyote use. The hallucinogenic cactus was seen as a means of coping with the emasculation of the once virile Comanche culture. Quanah's own use was regular and he often led fellow Native Americans through the sacred Half Moon ceremony.

Whites who had business dealings with the chief were surprised he was not impaired by peyote. When efforts were made by the government to suppress peyote use, Quanah used quiet advocacy and diplomacy. His general strategy was to agree to suppress it while covertly supporting it.

However, he also overtly supported peyote, testifying to the Oklahoma State Legislature, “I do not think this Legislature should interfere with a man’s religion; also these people should be allowed to retain this health restorer. I do think peyote has helped Indians to quit drinking.”

Quanah also successfully smuggled peyote in when government agents destroyed crops at its source. He is considered a founder of the Native American Church for these efforts.

Quanah Parker had become one of the preeminent representatives of Native Americans to white society. One of his most powerful connections was President Theodore Roosevelt. Historian Rosemary Updyke describes how Roosevelt met Quanah when he visited Indian Territory for a reunion of his regiment of Rough Riders from the Spanish-American War.

Quanah was asked to lead a parade of Comanche warriors as part of the celebration. The two began a friendship which was cemented by hunting together. This extended into Roosevelt’s presidency, when the two hunted wolves together in 1905.

Like other whites, Roosevelt viewed Quanah as a model of assimilation, but also listened to Quanah on Comanche issues of employment and prosperity. Roosevelt said, “Give the red man the same chance as the white. The country is founded on the doctrine of giving each man a fair show to see what is in him.”

Roosevelt visited Quanah’s Star House and from this meeting stemmed the repatriation of fifteen bison from the Bronx Zoo to the newly created Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge. Quanah was greatly excited for the return of the nearly extinct animal that was emblematic of the Comanche way of life.

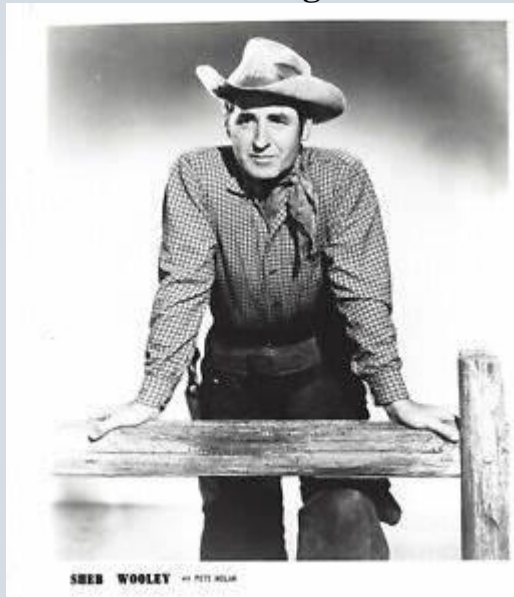
Quanah Parker died on February 23, 1911, of pneumonia at Star House. He was originally buried by his mother at the Post Oak Mission in Oklahoma. With the dead chief were buried some valuables as a mark of his status.

In May 1915, one or more grave robbers opened the grave and stole three rings, a gold watch chain, and a diamond broach. The criminals were never found. Instead, Quanah’s family cleaned the bones and reburied him in a new casket.

This was not the end of Quanah Parker: in 1957, Fort Sill was expanding its missile firing ranges, which encompassed the Post Oak Mission. As a result, both Quanah and Cynthia Ann Parker were disinterred, with the bodies moved to the Fort Sill cemetery in Lawton, Oklahoma.

## **What happened to Sheb Wooley from ‘Rawhide’?**

### **By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153**



Sheb Wooley was born in 1921 in Erick, Oklahoma, the third son of William C. Wooley and Ora E. Wooley. He had two older brothers, Logan and Hubert, as well as a younger brother, William. Growing up on a working ranch, it is not surprising that Sheb learned to ride at an early age and became a working cowboy and later an accomplished rodeo rider.

Sheb was an American singer, songwriter, actor and comedian. He moved to Hollywood in 1950 to pursue a career in acting, he had already established himself as a recording artist. He wanted to be the next famous singing cowboy in TV and Movies.

When he acted in his role as one of the Frank Miller gang in *High Noon* (1952), he used the name Sheb Wooley. He used the name Ben Colder for writing and performing music.

1958 was a big year for both Sheb and Ben. Sheb got cast in “*Rawhide*.” He was billed third under Eric Fleming and Clint Eastwood. He is credited as teaching Clint how to ride like a cowboy. Not to be out done, his alter ego Ben wrote and performed a silly song he named “The Purple People Eater” that went on to become a huge hit which sold 3 million copies.

Sheb Wooley played the scout in the CBS television series *Western Rawhide*. He left the series in the fourth season (1962) but returned in season 7 (1965) for nine episodes. During his absence he was producing 6 albums and acting in other venues.

A 1962 hit by Rex Allen, “Don’t Go Near the Indians” inspired Sheb into recording a variety of favorite song parodies such as “Don’t Go Near the Eskimos.”

Several other humorous parodies, recorded as his drunken alter ego, Ben Colder followed including, “Sunday Morning Fallin’ Down,” “Talk Back Blubbering Lips,” “Harper Valley PTA,” “The Happiest Squirrel in the Whole USA” and “Fifteen Beers Ago.”

By 1968 Sheb’s comedic performances had done so well that he got awarded the Country Music Comedian of the Year Award. The following year his acting talents came more to the forefront again when he became an original cast member of “*Hee Haw*,” for which he also wrote the theme song. He left the show after only filming 13 episodes due to other professional demands. He returned from time to time as a guest playing the drunk song writer, Ben Colder.

A small role in the 1976 film, “*The Outlaw Josey Wales*” had Sheb co-star with Clint Eastwood again, while his casting in “*Starman*” in 1984 had him star alongside Jeff Bridges.

The following year Sheb starred with Kevin Kline and John Cleese in “*Silverado*” followed by his role in “*Hoosiers*” in 1987, wherein he co-starred with Dennis Hopper and Gene Hackman.

What a career, but his place in film history is assured by work in sound effects. He is credited as the man who did the Wilhelm Scream. Actors were expected to do their rolls and then extra things such as doing the sound effects for a movie. There was a movie where the character, named Wilhelm, was supposed to be attacked by an alligator. Shep was tasked to do his terrifying scream.

He did it so well, it is now called the Wilhelm Scream sound effect and has been used by some of the most iconic filmmakers such as George Lucas, Steven Spielberg, and Quentin Tarantino.

The scream is most often used when someone is shot, falls from a great height, thrown from an explosion, or kicked by someone. It debuted in the movie *Distant Drums* in 1951. It has been used in over 400 movies and TV shows, including: *Avatar*, *Avengers Age of Ultron*, *Batman Returns*, *Black Adam*, *Die Hard*, all the *Indiana Jones* movies and *Star Wars*. Trust me, go on the internet and search for the Wilhelm Scream and listen. I guarantee you have heard it before.

Although Sheb got diagnosed with leukemia in 1996, he continued to perform as a singer until 1999 when deteriorating health forced him to stop.

He enjoyed staying in touch with fans via the internet and owned properties in California and Tennessee, while he also co-owned a farm in New Mexico with a brother. On September 16, 2003, Sheb passed away in Nashville, Tennessee aged 82.

## **Wildest Place in the West**

### **By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153**



There is a reason that people said, “Get the Hell out of Dodge.” They said it because in its heyday it was a very dangerous place to be, but where was the wildest place?

It’s called the Wild West for a reason, and there’s nowhere that name was embodied more than

it was in Fort Griffin, Texas. The town was built at the intersection of the West Fork of the Trinity River and the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in the north part of Texas. The fort was built on a hill overlooking the Brazos River and was originally designed to protect the ranchers and farmers who lived in the settlement below. The town quickly became a popular stopover for cowboys and outlaws, and by 1870, skirmishes with the Indians in the north were taking up most of their forces, and law-enforcement became almost non-existent. As a result, the town got even rougher, with the likes of Big Nose Kate, Doc Holliday and Wyatt Earp passing through.

Hard cases going to or from Dodge City went through Fort Griffin. There were more murders in Dodge City overall, but Fort Griffin beats them per capita. Adult residents of Dodge City faced a homicide rate of at least 165 per 100,000 that is a 1 in 61 chance of being murdered, and by all accounts Fort Griffin was worse.

The fort served as a starting point for many expeditions headed westward, and for a time, it had a substantial settled community that built up around it, catering to passing wagon trains and military personnel who sought saloons for entertainment during their free or off-duty hours. It is northeast of Abilene (established after 1880), the seat of Taylor County.

By 1870, a very rough town called "The Flat" sprang up just north of Fort Griffin, which eventually became a stop-off point for cattle drives headed north to Dodge City, Kansas. A wild place to be sure.

Following the Red River War of 1874, the Comanche and Kiowa threat on the prairies waned, and rapid settlement by ranchers and farmers put Fort Griffin squarely in the settled area. Capt. J.B. Irvine, commanding Company A, Twenty-Second Infantry, lowered the flag for the last time and marched to Fort Clark on 31 May 1879.

## Shooting Iron Miller, Secretary Regulator/Life



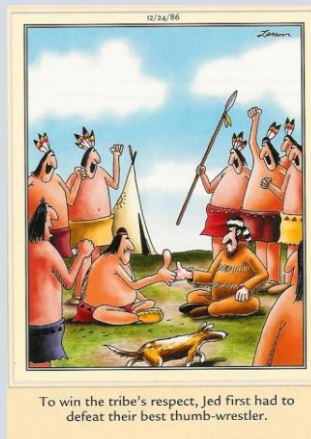
We've got over 120 shooters signed up for Comancheria Days, so I want to encourage you to get your application in. The entry deadline is April 10, 2023. We will be shooting April 27 – 29, 2023 this year. The Schedule of Events is now posted on our website, along with "Who's Coming" for the Main Match, Wild Bunch and Plainsman. Please note: no category changes after April 12. We will offer an ROI class or Refresher and WBRO class on Wednesday, and an ROII class or Refresher on Thursday. If you want to participate in any of these classes, please send me an email to [texicanrangers@yahoo.com](mailto:texicanrangers@yahoo.com), so I can put you on a list.

Starting in March we will have workdays every Tuesday of the month and into April so we can be ready for the match in March as well as Comancheria Days. If we have enough help at the ranch, we can finish up all our "to do's," hopefully with time to spare. Please check your calendar and plan to come out for a few hours if you can. We certainly appreciate any help.

There's still time to sponsor a stage. It only costs \$50. You can find the Sponsor Form on our website: [www.texicanrangers.org](http://www.texicanrangers.org).

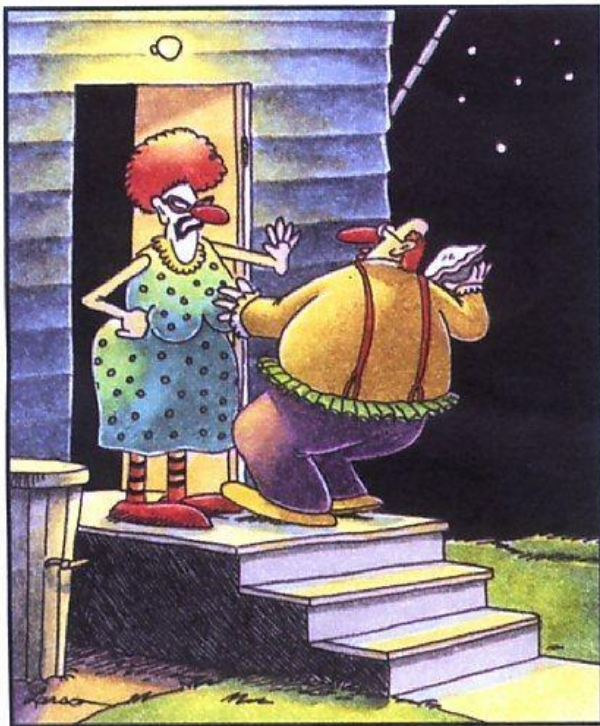
If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Shooting Iron Miller  
Secretary

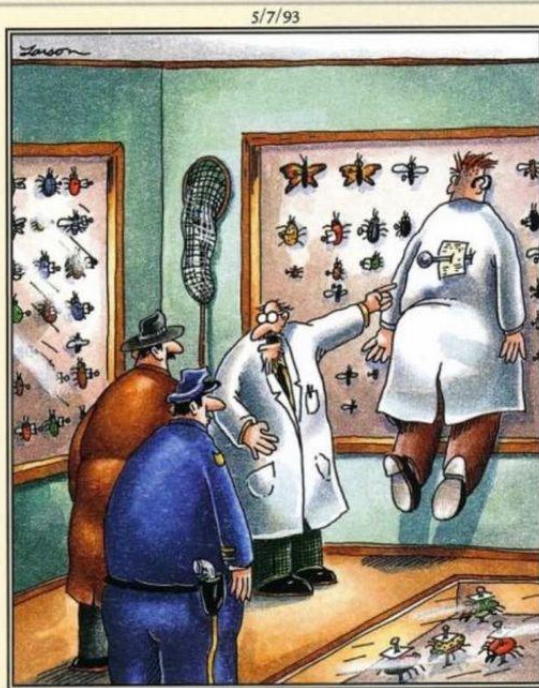
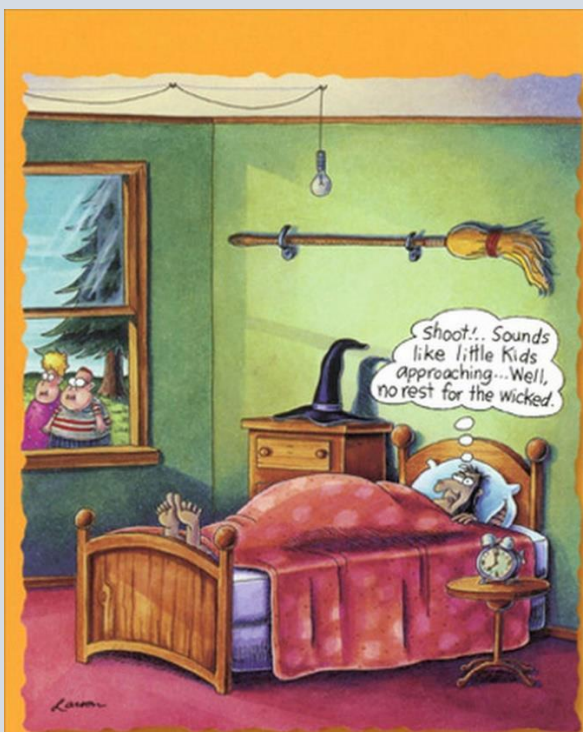
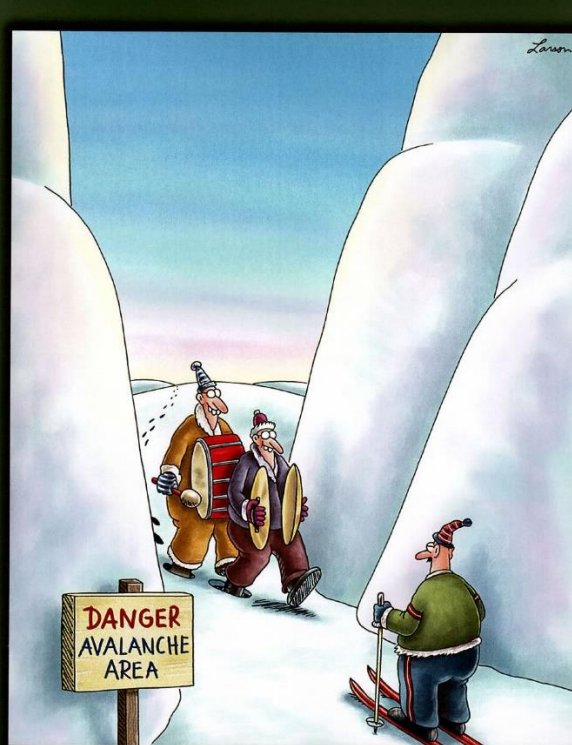


To win the tribe's respect, Jed first had to defeat their best thumb-wrestler.



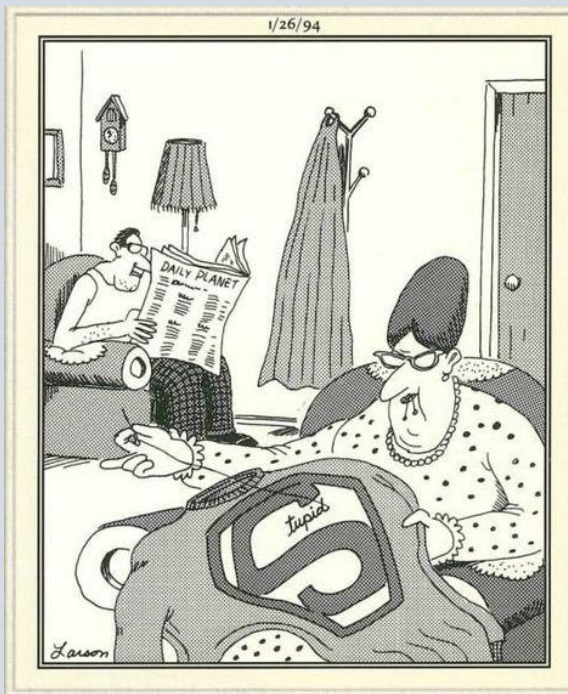


"Hold it right there, Charles! ... Not on our first date, you don't!"

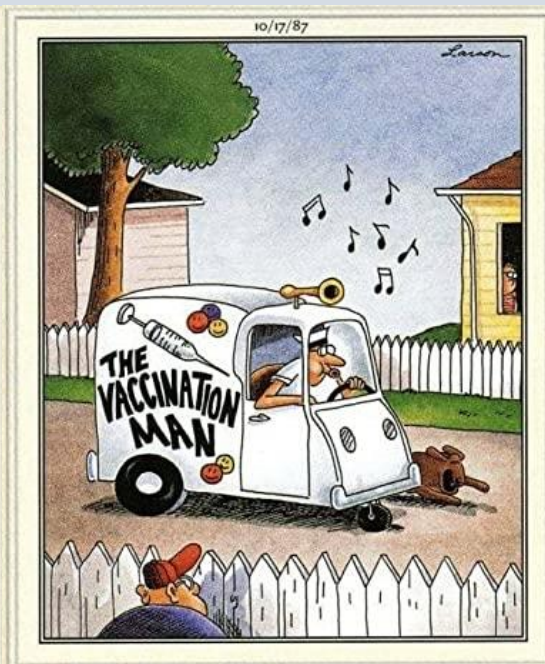


"Professor LaVonne had many enemies in the entomological world, detective, but if you examine that data label, you'll find exactly when and where he was—shall we say—'collected.'"

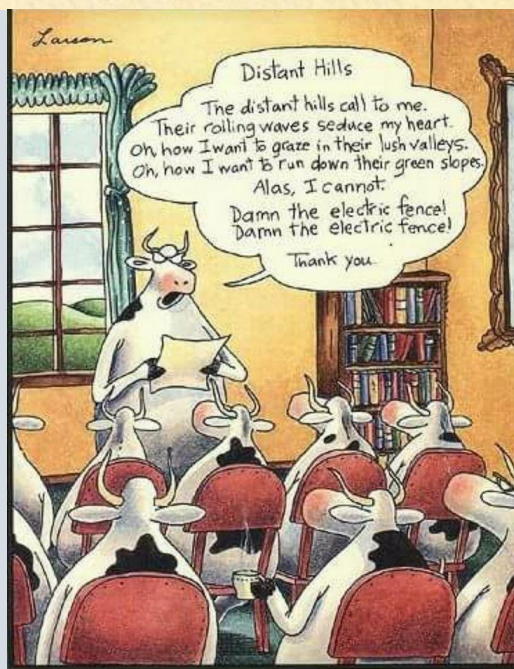




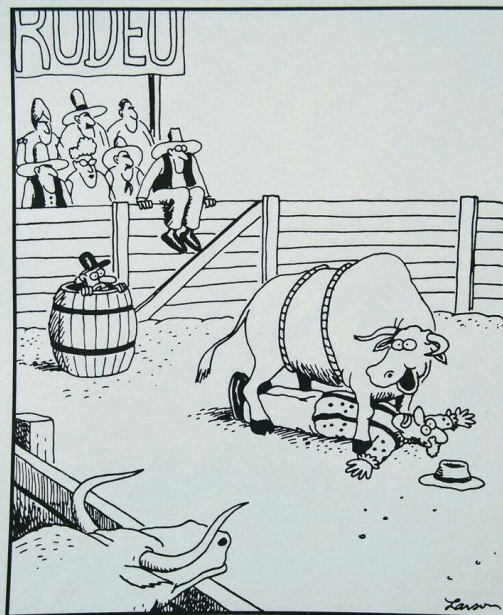
After many years of marital bliss,  
tension enters the Kent household.



Slowly he would cruise the neighborhood,  
waiting for that occasional careless child  
who confused him with another vendor.



Cow poetry 3 Comments



"Hey! I got one! I got one!"

## Parting Shots

### 40 Of the Worst Newspaper Headlines

1. "Forecasters call for weather on Monday"
2. "Amphibious pitcher makes debut"
3. "Cows lose their jobs as milk prices drop"
4. "Miracle cure kills fifth patient"
5. "Man Accused of Killing Lawyer Receives a New Attorney"
6. "State population to double by 2040, babies to blame"
7. "Mississippi's literacy program shows improvement"
8. "Breathing oxygen linked to staying alive"
9. "Police arrest everyone on February 22nd"
10. "Thursday is cancelled"
11. "Bridge closure date: Thursday or October"
12. "Most Earthquake Damage is Caused by Shaking"
13. "Federal Agents Raid Gun Shop, Find Weapons"
14. "Safety meeting ends in accident"
15. "Muddy Creek Problem: It's too muddy"
16. "Murderer says detective ruined his reputation"
17. "Utah Poison Control Center reminds everyone not to take poison"
18. "Bugs flying around with wings are flying bugs"
19. "Students Cook & Serve Grandparents"
20. "Alton attorney accidentally sues himself"
21. "Hospitals resort to hiring doctors"
22. "Farmer using cannon to protect watermelons"
23. "Voters to vote on whether to vote"
24. "Museums full of history"
25. "Goat accused of robbery"
26. "Homicide victims rarely talk to police"
27. "We hate math says 4 in 10, a majority of Americans"
28. "Statistics show that teen pregnancy drops off significantly after age 25"
29. "Legalization of Marijuana issue sent to a joint committee"
30. "China may be using sea to hide its submarines"
31. "Princess Diana was still alive hours before she died"
32. "Man kills himself and runs away"
33. "A nuclear explosion would be a disaster"
34. "World Bank says poor need more money"
35. "One-armed man applauds the kindness of strangers"
36. "Northfield plans to plan strategic plan"
37. "Rooms with broken air conditioners are hot"
38. "Greenland meteorite may be from space"
39. "Man found dead in graveyard"
40. "Man arrested for everything"





## Texican Rangers Regulators

Tombstone Mary	2003
A.D.	2004
Dusty Lone Star	2008
Handlebar Bob	2010
Dusty Chambers	2010
Sheriff Robert Love	2012
Grouchy Spike	2013
Agarita Annie	2016
Joe Darter	2016
Nueces Slim	2016
Skinny	2016
Dirty Dog Dale	2017
Dutch Van Horn	2017
Shooting Iron Miller	2017
Beans Ahgin	2022



### March Birthdays

Texas Pearl	3/10
Diggin' Graves	3/15
Tombstone Mary	3/17
Crooked Bullet	3/21
Marshall Brooks	3/22
Hopalong Herbert	3/31

### April Birthdays

Bama Sue	4/2
Handlebar Bob	4/6
Engin Wrangler	4/17
Frank Longshot	4/17
Madam Ella Moon	4/18
Wild Bill McMasters	4/28

### May Birthdays

Bluebonnet Nell	5/1
Marshall Willy	5/4
Texas Tony	5/8
Shootin Steel	5/8
Bessie James	5/10
Snake Shot	5/13
Whiskey Kid	5/16
Frontier Faith	5/17
Sierra Cheyenne	5/29
Lucky Nickel	5/30



## Key Links

[www.sassnet.com](http://www.sassnet.com)  
[www.texicanrangers.org](http://www.texicanrangers.org)  
[www.greenmountainregulators.org](http://www.greenmountainregulators.org)  
[www.pccss.org](http://www.pccss.org)  
[www.stxpistolaros.com](http://www.stxpistolaros.com)  
[www.tejascaballeros.org](http://www.tejascaballeros.org)  
[www.trpistolaros.com](http://www.trpistolaros.com)  
[www.texasjacks.com](http://www.texasjacks.com)  
[www.cimarron-firearms.com](http://www.cimarron-firearms.com)  
[www.tsra.com](http://www.tsra.com)  
[www.wildwestmercantile.com](http://www.wildwestmercantile.com)



## TEXICAN RANGERS

**2022**

January 14	Monthly Match
January 15	Monthly Match
February 11	Monthly Match
February 12	Monthly Match
March 11	Monthly Match
March 12	Monthly Match
March 17-19	Tejas Caballeros Whoopin', Blanco TX
March 24-26	Texas Wild Bunch State Championship, Bowie TX
April 27-29	Comancheria Days
May 13	Monthly Match
May 14	Monthly Match
May 26-28	SASS Texas State Championship, Lockhart TX
June 10	Monthly Match
June 11	Monthly Match
July 8	Monthly Match
July 9	Monthly Match
July 29	Wild Bunch/BAMM Match
August 12	Monthly Match
August 13	Monthly Match
September 9	Shindig
September 10	Monthly Match
September 30	Wild Bunch/BAMM Match
October 14	Monthly Match/Tear Down
November/December	Range Closed

## CENTRAL TEXAS MONTHLY CLUB SHOOTING SCHEDULES

1st Saturday	Plum Creek (Lockhart)
1st Saturday	South Texas Pistoleros (San Antonio)
2nd Saturday	Texas Riviera Pistoleros (George West)
2nd Sunday	Rio Grande Valley Vaqueros (Pharr)
2nd Weekend	Texican Rangers (Comfort)
3rd Saturday	Tejas Caballeros (TX Republic Ranch)
4th Saturday (Cowboy) and 4th Sunday (Long Range)	Green Mountain Regulators (Marble Falls)

**2023**

**Feb 27 – Mar 5, 2023**

**EOT (SASS World Championship)**

**March 24 – 26, 2023**

**SASS Texas State Wild Bunch**

**April 19-22, 2023**

**Hell on the Border**

**April 27 - 29, 2023**

**Championship SASS Southwest Regional  
Comancheria Days**

**May 26 - 28, 2023**

**SASS Texas State Championship Battle of  
Plum Creek**

**October 7 – 15, 2023**

**SASS National Championship – Land Run**



## Photo Album

