

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
January 2023

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Hello Rangers



Hello! Thanks to the 46 shooters who showed up on 14 January to shoot at Stieler Ranch, for our first match of the year. The weather started out chilly but turned out really nice.

We had 12 clean shooters. Congratulations to Brazos Bo, our Top Cowboy and Overall Winner, and Shooting Iron Miller, our Top Cowgirl.

On Sunday, the 15th, we had 22 shooters. It was really windy throughout the match, but the temperature wasn't quite as cold as it was on Saturday.

We had 6 clean shooters. Congratulations to Brazos Bo, our Top Cowboy and Overall Winner, and Shooting Iron Miller, our Top Cowgirl.

Thank you to everyone who showed up for our work day, to help us get ready for the first match of the year. We had a really good turnout. It enabled us to set up for February and March as well, and do some weed eating around the stages.

We look forward to seeing you next month when we shoot on February 11 and 12, 2023. Our workday will be February 7, 2023.

Alamo Andy
President Texican Rangers

Weapons Carried in the Old West

By Larry Schwartz



Life in the expanding American West could be very violent. Open carry was a common practice on the range and in towns, at least until the 1870s. Concealed carry was also common as well.

The period following the Civil War was an era of great innovation by gunsmiths across the country. The demand and need for small, concealable handguns grew, both as backup and primary defensive weapons. The call for easily concealable handguns in the expanding Western frontier by men and women alike, provided a large market for the creative gunsmiths of the day.

It was also a period of changing technologies. The Blackpowder and percussion caps that were common during the Civil War and initial westward expansion were giving way to pre-made metallic cartridges and smokeless powder. The old standard calibers of .40, .41 and .45 were being augmented by smaller calibers in .22, .25, .32 and .38.

To survive in an environment where things could go from calm to hazardous in a matter of seconds, people would always carry some form of protection. Most of the time that meant a small handgun in any of the common calibers of the day, from .22 to .45.



Pocket pistols were smaller versions of standard revolvers that folks could carry in their pockets. They carried either in their pants or more commonly in a jacket or coat. The barrel and grip would typically be shortened, with the former performing well enough for use at short ranges.

Pocket pistols were commonly carried by average citizens, maybe a storekeeper or someone who had to deal with the more unsavory members of society. Carried in an outer pocket, this type of gun was readily

available if needed, but not obvious due to its small size; this was the first concealed carry. Before gunsmiths actually started producing these pocket pistols, they were made by cutting down the barrels and grips on existing full-sized revolvers.



The next evolutionary step came when Henry Deringer (note the single “R”) of Philadelphia developed a smaller handgun that was easier to conceal. His original design was a single-shot pistol in .41 Short. With its intended use as a defensive weapon to stop a bad situation before it became worse, it didn’t need to provide multiple shots—just the one to allow its user to “break contact” and get to safety.

Because of its small size and ease of concealment, it became very popular in the East by gentlemen who felt the need for small defensive handguns. It was also well liked by women who wanted an easily concealable gun that could fit in a fur muff,

handbag or elsewhere. Out West, they filled the need of professional gamblers of the day and gunfighters who needed a backup gun. It was easy to employ from its hidden location in a boot top or vest pocket.

Deringer’s design was so popular, however, that it soon became copied and enhanced by dozens of other gunmakers. These gunmakers sold their guns as “derringers,” with two “Rs” in the middle of the name to avoid copyright infringement.

Without a doubt, the most successful of these new designs was Remington’s double-barreled derringer. It featured an over/under design that provided two shots instead of just one. An estimated 150,000 were produced between 1866 and 1935.



With a history that extends all the way back into the 1500s, the pepperbox (or pepperpot) last came into popularity in the late 1800s when it became a favorite concealed-carry gun of lawmen, gamblers and anyone else who needed a hidden backup. The reason for its popularity was that it was small and easily concealable. But with its multiple barrels, you had more than just the one or two shots provided by a derringer.

The pepperbox was a small handgun very similar to a modern-day revolver, except that instead of a rotating cylinder that fired through a single fixed barrel, the pepperbox had a rotating firing pin that rotated instead of the cylinder in a revolver.

Although easily concealed with multiple shots at the ready, the pepperbox did have its drawbacks, including the fact that it wasn’t very accurate and the possibility that all barrels would go off at once. In fact, during this era, Mark Twain said, “The safest place to be when facing a Pepperbox-wielding antagonist was standing directly in front of him.”



Originally designed for use by the upper class in metropolises like Chicago or Kansas City, the cane or walking stick became a popular platform for concealing a weapon of some kind. Sword canes were already in use in both Europe and the U.S. Remington came out with a gun cane in 1866. Hiding a .22- or .32-caliber, single-shot, percussion-cap gun that used the cane as its barrel, it would fire either a bullet or shot. Other variants from competing European gun-makers came in .410 gauge or fired pistol cartridges in .40 caliber and 5mm.

Another popular design was to integrate a pistol into the handle of the cane. The handle could be removed from the cane with a twist of the hand to reveal either a knife or spike, a single-shot or pepperbox pistol, or a combination of both. This design was made by many different gunsmiths, as it was a popular customization request.



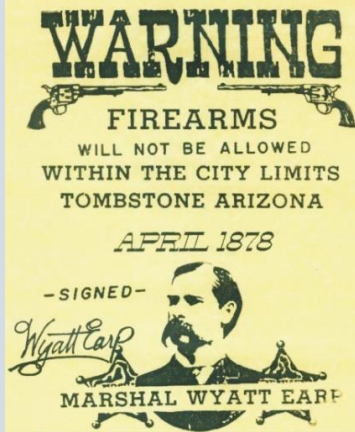
Most women of the period, especially those working in saloons of the day, would carry a small pistol or derringer either in a garter belt or hidden in their bosom. But for some, a gun was not a good choice, so they would carry a small dagger, sometimes dressed up with small jewels. A switchblade was also a popular defensive accessory as it was very easy to conceal, easy to obtain and very effective to fend off the attacks of overly amorous cowboys when the need arose.



Depending on who you ask, gun-control and concealed-carry laws in the Old West were either stricter or more lenient than they are today. Certainly, they were created to deal with a different set of problems than we face today. Rather than trying to protect society from folks with mental health issues or criminal intent, the laws in the Old West were put in place to help keep cowboys, who might get too boisterous when they came into town, or range riders with little respect for the standards of “proper society,” from

settling their disagreements with the business end of a barrel.

The main purpose of gun-control laws that were in place in the 1870s was not to prohibit their ownership, but to keep them out of the hands of people while they were in town. You were required to check your guns at the local sheriff's office, the major hotel or the stables on the outskirts of town where you left your horse. You could pick them up on your way out of town. But you couldn't have them with you where there might be gunplay as a result of too much whiskey and not enough skill at cards or dice.



As you can see, concealed carry isn't a new concept. It was a common practice in the Wild West. People back then had a wide variety of choices, just as we do today. The compacts and subcompacts of the day were the pocket pistol and derringer. Today's carry gun in an ankle holster has replaced their derringer tucked in a boot top, and pepperboxes in a coat pocket have been replaced by in-the-waistband holsters and semi-autos.

Did They Drink Real Beer on Gunsmoke/Little known TV facts

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



What did the actors drink when they were drinking "beer" on Gunsmoke? The Gunsmoke actors actually drank beer, but the whiskey was tea or colored water. No wonder so many scenes were shot in the Long Branch Saloon.

You may wonder, did Matt Dillon and Ben Cartwright ride the same horse? Buck was Matt Dillon's horse for nearly 20 years, then was Ben Cartwright's on Bonanza. Lorne Greene bought Buck after the show was cancelled, where he was ridden by children with special needs. He retired

and passed peacefully at the age of 45 (the horse Buck, not Lorne Green).

Similarly one may ask, why was Chester written out of Gunsmoke? But the biggest reason Dennis Weaver said farewell to his most famous role was due to his fear of being typecast and potentially losing out on career-changing opportunities as a result. While his decision was risky, it ended up paying off for the actor.

What do actors smoke in movies instead of cigarettes? Today, actors usually approximate smoking onscreen with prop movie cigarettes, or cigarettes that don't contain tobacco or nicotine. These herbal cigarettes usually contain marshmallow root, passion flower, cloves, or jasmine.

How did Kitty leave Gunsmoke? Blake left "Gunsmoke" in 1974 after 19 years in television's Dodge City. "I was tired and it was time to go," she told The Times in a 1984 interview. "It was the end of the trail. The show only lasted one more year without me." In her 19 years in "Gunsmoke," she never once kissed Matt. Their romance was only hinted at.

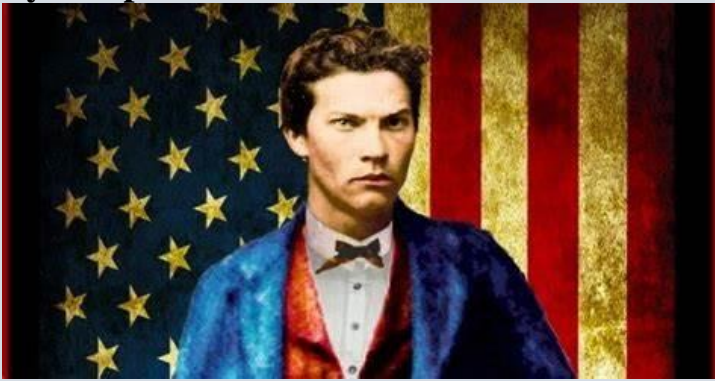
What happened to Chester's leg? Weaver told the Los Angeles Evening Citizen News in 1957 that he chose to limp with his right leg because his left leg was stronger. As a teen in high school, Weaver had set records in football and in track and field, and his left leg was the one he used to jump off with.

Was James Arness, who played Matt Dillon, the fastest draw on TV? No, Peter Breck, who played Nick Barkley on The Big Valley, reportedly had the fastest gun draw in Hollywood. According to Wildest Westerns magazine, Breck was purportedly able to draw his gun in 16/100ths of a second, making Nick Barkley the fastest draw in television history.

Was James Arness a good rider? Many western stars were good riders, but James Arness was among the worst. He didn't like horses and preferred to spend time on his boat. After all, he grew up a surfer preferring waves to horses. Toward the end of Gunsmoke you would notice that he walked with a pronounced limp. This came from being thrown from his horse while filming.

8 Murderous Facts about John Wesley Hardin

By Joseph A. Williams



John Wesley Hardin's dad wanted him to be a preacher. It may come as a surprise, but one of the most prolific killers of the Old West was named after a man of the cloth.

John Wesley Hardin was born in Bonham, Texas in 1853. His father, Reverend John Gibson Hardin, and mother, Mary Elizabeth Dixon, had high hopes for their second son, whom they named after John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist branch of Protestantism.

John Wesley Hardin murdered his first man at age 15. By Hardin's account, his first major act of violence occurred when he stabbed one classmate nearly to death in a fight that involved a girl.

Hardin's first murder was in 1868, when he killed a freedman known as "Maje" who was named after his former owner, Claiborne C. Holshousen, nicknamed "Major."

The two had apparently been involved in a wrestling match that turned heated, and nearly deadly. They were separated, but later Hardin on his horse, "Old Paint," overtook Maje on the road.

According to Hardin, Maje accused him of cowardice. He then proceeded to chase Hardin with a stick and attacked. Hardin then shot him and fled the scene looking for help. With help, Hardin returned to find Maje mortally wounded. Hardin then fled because Union soldiers occupied Texas at that time, and he believed he would not receive a fair trial for killing an African American.

Another account recorded by a Freedmen Bureau Agent, however, described how Hardin shot Maje simply because the freedman objected to Hardin's abuses. While in the antebellum South, Hardin may have expected leniency on the part of white authorities, this was no longer the case.

John Wesley Hardin carried his guns in an unusual manner. Wes Hardin became an expert quickdraw, shooter, and killer.

Part of his secret was the unorthodox way in which he carried his guns. According to Great Gunfighters of the Wild West, Hardin used shoulder holsters instead of carrying his pistols at the waist. Moreover, the handles faced inward.

When drawing, Hardin would therefore cross-draw by plunging his hands into his vest and pulling the weapons out. This design, which is still used today, is often credited as his own invention.

Legendary Texans note that this gear, as well as the unorthodox technique, may have helped him get the jump on the legendary Wild Bill Hickok in 1871. The story, which is likely apocryphal, says that Hickok tried to arrest the young gunfighter, but Hardin got the drop on him.

The two then struck up a brief and unlikely friendship, which Hardin finally broke off after believing Hickok was going to kill him to burnish his own reputation.

John Wesley Hardin killed a lot of people. If you would go through old west newspapers you would find reports of 44 people killed, and that is just the ones we know about. Wes Hardin never formally joined a gang, though at different points in his notorious career he certainly had associates.

In 1871, he killed the Waco town marshal and fled the authorities, finding work on a cattle drive. Subsequent killings of at least five cattle rustlers continued to build up his deadly reputation.

In one memorable incident, Hardin was staying at the American House Hotel in Abilene, Kansas in 1871 when a man named Charles Cougar slept in the adjoining room. The man was snoring loudly, so Hardin yelled through the thin walls for him to roll over. When the snoring continued, Hardin shot through the wall several times to startle him awake.

When no sound at all came, Hardin realized he must have shot too low.

He would later say: They say I killed six or seven men for snoring. Well, it ain't true. I only killed one man for snoring."

Hardin did not become truly prominent until May 26, 1874, when he killed deputy sheriff Charles Webb in the town of Comanche, Texas. Hardin, who was drunk, was celebrating his 21st birthday after having won betting at the horse races.

The altercation between the two occurred stemming from cattle disputes. Hardin would swear later that Webb had sworn to kill him. Whatever the case, Hardin was obnoxious and aggressive, which led to a fight in which Hardin shot Webb and two of his friends.

The townsfolk were so outraged that they lynched Hardin's brother and cousins. He would then go on the run for three years, and a \$4,000 bounty was placed on Hardin's head.

John Wesley Hardin was finally caught by his suspenders. After Webb's murder, Pinkertons and Texas Rangers had been fast on Hardin's trail.

Finally, in 1877, a group of Rangers led by John Armstrong tracked him down to Pensacola, Florida. The fugitive was hiding with his wife's family under the name J.H. Swain.

Armstrong found the outlaw seated in a passenger train with some of his fellows. Armstrong drew his Colt, ordering the group to surrender.

Hardin, possibly recognizing the Colt for its prominence among the Rangers, purportedly exclaimed, "Texas, by God!"

Hardin reached into his coat to draw his weapon but it got tangled in his suspenders. One of Hardin's confederates shot off Armstrong's hat. In retaliation, Armstrong shot him through the heart.

Hardin then kicked Armstrong back into a seat, but the Ranger countered by pistol-whipping the desperado in the head. Wes Hardin fell unconscious and was captured at long last.

He was brought back to Comanche to stand trial.

John Wesley Hardin wasn't punished as severely as you might think. The trial of Wes Hardin took place over the course of two days in Comanche, in late September, 1877. While Hardin had purportedly committed many murders, he was only tried for the death of Charles Webb.

He was sentenced to 25 years in prison, which was upheld despite appeals on technical grounds by Hardin. Considering the era and the crime, it seems remarkable that Hardin was only sentenced to a quarter of a century in the penitentiary.

He was sent to Huntsville, Texas, where he attempted to escape several times, after which he was duly punished. According to historian Leon Claire Metz, prison records indicate that Hardin was cited with "Mutinous conduct, conspiring to incite impudence — throwing food on floor — laziness — gambling — trying to incite convicts to impudence."

However, Hardin eventually settled down into the prison routine.

As Hardin became a veteran convict, he became a model prisoner. He joined the prison debating society, studied law, and attended Sunday school. This allowed Hardin to be released from prison on February 17, 1894. Hardin had only served 15 years and five months of his 25 year sentence, being reprieved of the final decade for good behavior.

He went to Gonzalez County, Texas, to join his children, his wife having died in 1892. The children, who had no relationship with their father, soon separated from him. Hardin then moved into the town of Gonzalez proper.

Simultaneously, his attorney requested a full pardon for Hardin since he was now a law-abiding citizen. The governor of Texas, "Big Jim" Hogg, granted this on March 16, 1894. This allowed Hardin to take and pass the bar exam.

He set up a practice in Gonzalez, where he became involved in local politics. Apparently, a friend of his whom he backed for the office of local sheriff lost the race, prompting Hardin to move to Kerrville.

John Wesley Hardin was killed in the way that he had lived. Hardin then moved about the state. He first married a 15-year-old girl in a marriage that fell apart within weeks. He then ended up in El Paso, where he hung his lawyer's shingle.

Hardin, however, who had withstood a lifetime of violence and sorrow, had grown deranged. According to author Leon Metz, Hardin acted paranoid, drawing his gun when people knocked on his door. He binge-drunk, gambled, and when of a right frame of mind, liked to show off his gun skills to female paramours by quick drawing his empty revolvers.

El Paso, however, was trying to make the town safer, and passed an ordinance prohibiting carrying firearms in the city. In August, 1895, Hardin's girlfriend, Beulah McRose, was arrested by Constable John Selman.

He confiscated two guns. Hardin then threatened Selman.

Then on August 19, 1895, Selman found Hardin in the Acme Saloon, playing dice. He shot Hardin in the back of the head, and Selman pleaded self-defense — or at least pro-active defense. Selman was acquitted.

UFO Sightings in the Wild West

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



By far the most detailed (and most dramatic) encounter between cowboys and aliens occurred in 1897 Texas. This account ran in the April 19 Dallas Morning News: "About 6 o'clock this morning the early risers of Aurora [Texas] were astonished at the sudden appearance of the airship which has been sailing throughout the country. It was traveling due north and sailed over the public square and when it reached the northern part of town it collided with the tower of Judge Proctor's windmill and went to pieces with a terrific explosion, scattering debris over several acres of ground."

This is remarkable enough, but the account takes on an even more modern twist: "The pilot of the ship is supposed to have been the only one aboard, and while his remains were disfigured, enough of the original has been picked up to show that he was not an inhabitant of this world. Mr. T.J. Weems [of] the U.S. Army... gives his opinion that the pilot was a native of the planet Mars. Papers found on his person evidently the records of his travels are written in some unknown hieroglyphics, and cannot be deciphered... The ship was built of an unknown metal, resembling somewhat a mixture of aluminum and silver, and must have weighed several tons. The town today is full of people who are viewing the wreckage and gathering specimens of strange metal from the debris."

This amazing UFO encounter, complete with a crashed spacecraft, dozens of witnesses, a recovered dead Martian, and metallic wreckage, came not from a novelist but instead a credible witness and respected reporter for the newspaper, a Mr. E.E. Haydon. Fifty years later, a nearly identical story would circulate about another, very similar UFO crash in a neighboring state: Roswell, N.M.

Shooting Iron Miller, Secretary Regulator/Life



It was really good to be back at Stieler Ranch this month. I look forward to a great year of shooting at our home club, as well as various other clubs in the area. We had a great turnout for our first workday of the year. We accomplished so much. Thanks to everyone who showed up to lend a hand. We will have several extra workdays in March and early April to get the range ready for Comancheria Days. I hope you will be able to join us.

It's time to renew your Texican Ranger club membership. Many of you have already signed up and we greatly appreciate it.

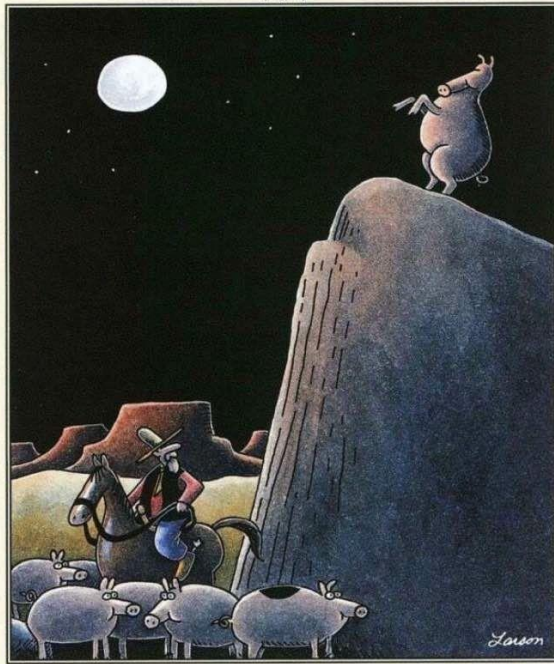
Dues are \$36 for an Individual and \$48 for a Family. If you join, you only pay \$15 to shoot vs. \$20 for non-members. You can also sign up now for Comancheria Days 2023. You are sure to enjoy the match this year, slated for April 27 – 29, 2023. We moved the match to the last weekend of April so we wouldn't conflict with your family plans for Easter. I hope you will consider participating in our event, mark your calendar and mail in your registration and payment. We will have lots planned for that weekend, so come on out to visit, shoot and have a good time! If you are able and willing to be a volunteer for Comancheria Days, please email me at texicanrangers@yahoo.com.

We are going to try something a little different this year with Clean Match pins. For anyone who shoots clean on a weekend, both Saturday and Sunday, you will receive a copper/black pin rather than a silver pin. You will continue to receive a silver pin if you shoot clean one of the two days on a given weekend. I started tracking this effective with our January 14 and 15 matches. We've ordered the new pins, however it will be several weeks before we receive them. Once we do receive them, I'll be sure to hand them out as needed. Remember too, if you've collected at least 10 Clean Match pins, you can gather them up and turn them in for a free shoot.

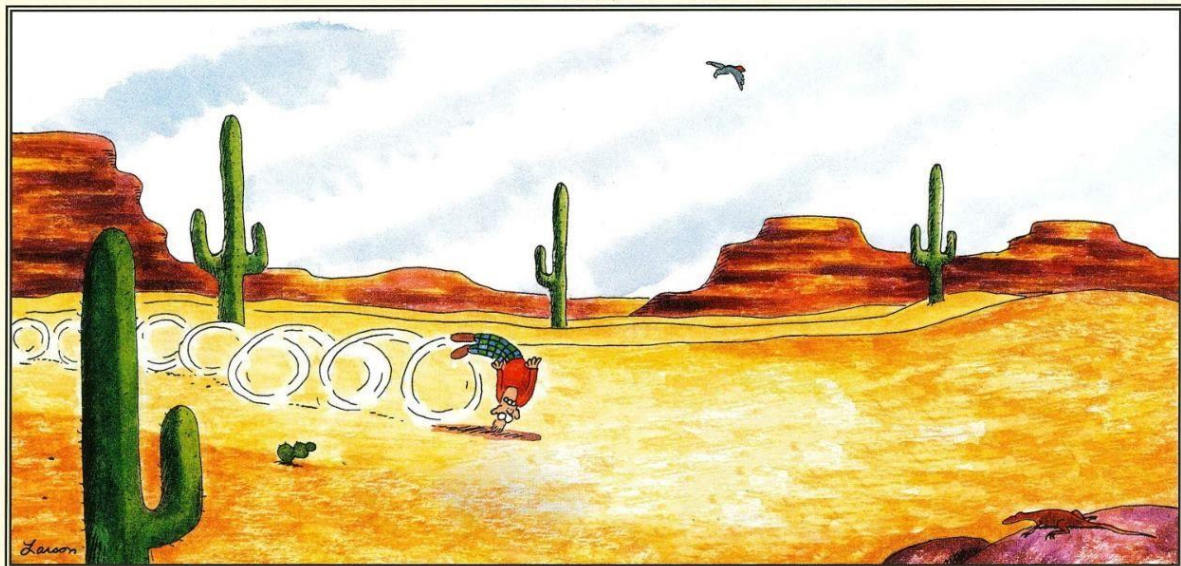
If you'd like to submit an article for a future newsletter, please send it directly to Dutch Van Horn – dvh@satx.rr.com.

Shooting Iron Miller
Secretary





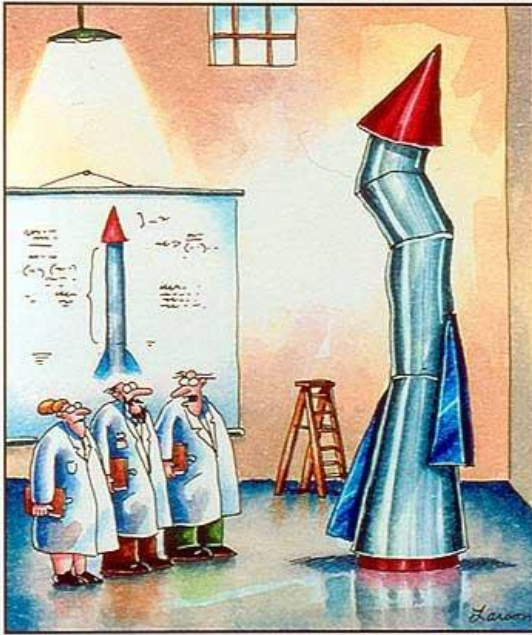
Trying to calm the herd, Jake himself was suddenly awestruck by the image of beauty and unbridled fury on the cliff above. Pink Shadow had returned.



As the cactus stood watch over the sun-drenched land, a red-tailed hawk hung motionless in the desert sky. Little stirred, except an occasional lizard scurrying for shade or a tumblenerd drifting by.

THE FAR SIDE®

by GARY LARSON



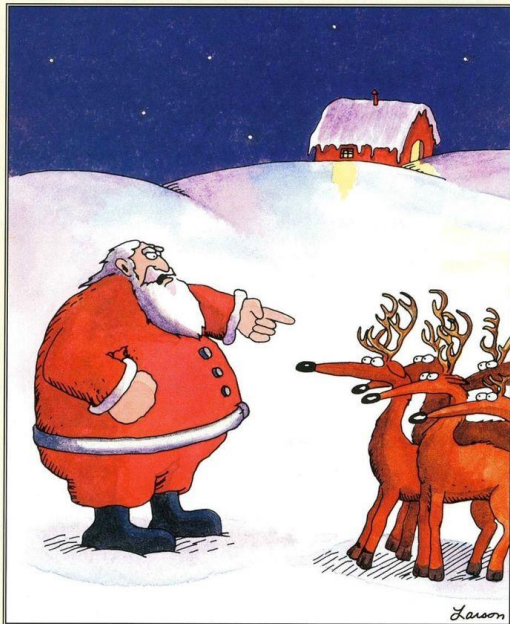
"It's time we face reality, my friends...
We're not exactly rocket scientists."

The Far Side® by Gary Larson. © 1993 FarWorks, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Used with permission.

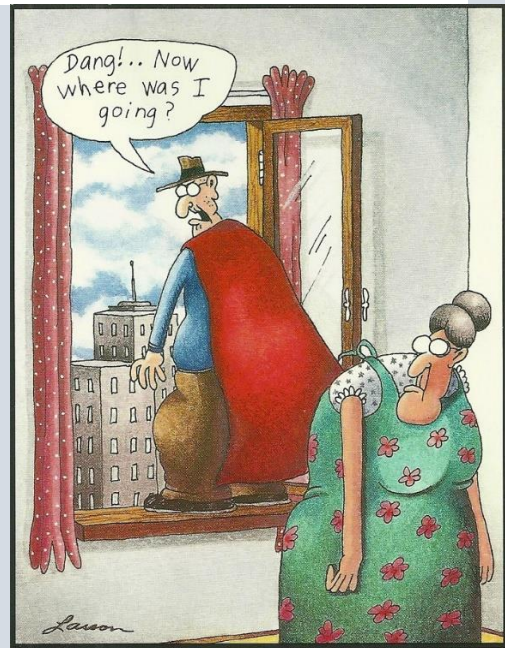


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"And now the weather—well, doggone it, but I'm afraid that
cold front I told you about yesterday is just baaarrrely going to
miss us."



"And I've only one thing to say about all these complaints I've been
hearing about ... Venison!"



Superman in his later years

Parting Shots

The 50 Best Classic TV Western Series from the 50s And 60s

1. 'Daniel Boone' (1964 to 1970)
2. 'Sugarfoot' (1957 to 1961)
3. 'The High Chaparral'
4. 'The Roy Rogers Show' (1951 to 1957)
5. 'The Lone Ranger' (1949 to 1957)
6. 'The Wild Wild West'
7. 'The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp' (1955 to 1962)
8. 'Zorro' (1957 to 1959)
9. 'Laramie' (1959 to 1963)
10. '26 Men' (1957 to 1959)
11. 'The Big Valley' (1965 to 1969)
12. 'Maverick' (1957 to 1962)
13. 'Cheyenne' (1955 to 1962)
14. 'Have Gun, Will Travel' (1957 to 1963)
15. 'Wagon Train' (1957 to 1965)
16. 'The Virginian' (1962 to 1971)
17. 'The Rifleman' (1958 to 1963)
18. 'Bonanza' (1959 to 1973)
19. 'Rawhide' (1959 to 1965)
20. 'Gunsmoke' (1955 to 1975)
21. 'Rango' (1967)
22. 'The Deputy' (1959 to 1961)
23. 'Hondo' (1967)
24. 'The Range Rider' (1951 to 1953)
25. 'The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin' (1954 to 1959)
26. 'Cimarron Strip' (1967 to 1968)
27. 'Yancy Derringer' (1958 to 1959)
28. 'Death Valley Days' (1952 to 1970)
29. 'The Americans' (1961)
30. 'The Cisco Kid' (1950 to 1956)
31. 'Casey Jones' (1957 to 1958)
32. 'The Gene Autry Show' (1950 to 1956)
33. 'The Adventures of Wild Bill Hickock' (1955 to 1958)
34. 'Sky King' (1951 to 1959)
35. 'Riverboat' (1959 to 1961)
36. 'Annie Oakley' (1954 to 1956)
37. 'Davy Crockett' (1954 to 1955)
38. 'Cowboy G-Men' (1952 to 1953)
39. 'Brave Eagle' (1955 to 1956)
40. 'Stories of the Century' (1954 to 1955)
41. 'Overland Trail' (1960)
42. 'Here Come the Brides' (1968 to 1970)
43. 'Fury' (1955 to 1960)
44. 'F Troop' (1965 to 1967)
45. 'Frontier' (1955 to 1956)
46. 'Hopalong Cassidy' (1949 to 1954)
47. 'Judge Roy Bean' (1955 to 1956)
48. 'Shotgun Slade' (1959 to 1961)
49. 'Tales of the Texas Rangers' (1955 to 1958)
50. 'The Rebel' (1959 to 1961)



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



January Birthdays

Blacky Vela	1/07
Panhandle Cowgirl	1/11
Hawkeye	1/12
Skyhawk Hans	1/12
Stony Lane	1/18
Brazos Bo	1/19
Big John Mesquite	1/23

February Birthdays

Doc O'Bay	2/01
Fister Bo	2/02
Newt Ritter	2/03
Shooting Iron Miller	2/07
Major Samuel Clayton	2/11
Col Callan	2/21

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



Key Links

www.sassnet.com
www.texicanrangers.org
www.greenmountainregulators.org
www.pccss.org
www.stxpistolaros.com
www.tejascaballeros.org
www.trpistoleros.com
www.texasjacks.com
www.cimarron-firearms.com
www.tsra.com
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

March 24 – 26, 2023

EOT (SASS World Championship)

SASS Texas State Wild Bunch

April 19-22, 2023

April 27 - 29, 2023

Hell on the Border

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



