



The Texas Star



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
July 2020

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Hello Texican Rangers



70 shooters competed in the July 2020 matches. Saturday's match had 41 shooters with 12 clean matches. Sunday's match had 29 shooters with 8 clean matches. 29% of the shooters' shot a clean match!

The SASS Texas State Championship/Comancheria Days 2020 will be held September 3-6, 2020. We have received approval from Kerr and Kendall county officials to hold this event. It is not too late to join us. You can download an application on our website. If you would like to volunteer, we could use your help. Please see Burly Bill Brocius for open positions.

SHINDIG, our annual member appreciation match will not be held this year due to Comancheria Days moving to that weekend. We are still working on the details regarding handing out annual awards and will keep you posted.

Here is a list of candidates who are running for an officer position for 2021:

President – Asup Sleeve
Vice President – Burly Bill Brocius
Treasurer – A.D.
Communications – Dutch Van Horn
Range Officer – Colorado Horseshoe.

If you would like to add your name to the ballot, please call me or Tombstone Mary before the August shoot.

We usually announce the officers in August and vote in September. Because the September match will be the 2020 SASS State Championship, Comancheria Days, we will vote for officers in August.

Finally, we will be selling some of the Cowboy targets after the Saturday shoot. The cost of the targets are \$45.00 each. These targets are made from AR500 steel! There is no way to wear these targets out with cowboy loads! There are about 15 stands that are available to the folks buying the targets on a first-come-first-serve basis.

I look forward to seeing all of you at the August shoot!

A.D.

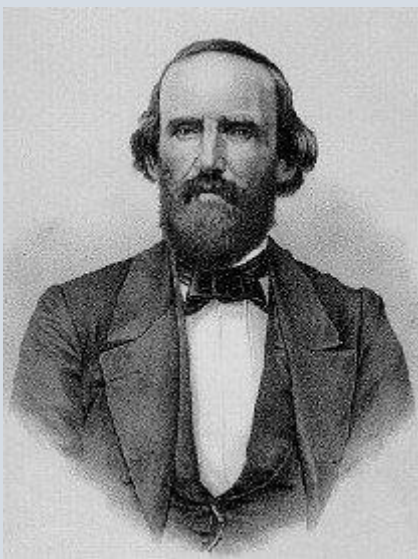
President, Texican Rangers

The McCulloch Colt Revolver By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



Another Colt revolver influenced by a Texas Ranger Captain.

What is the McCulloch Colt? Texas Ranger Captain Ben McCulloch ordered and helped to smuggle these 1860 Colts with fluted cylinders into Texas just after its secession from the Union. They were to be used to defend the Texas frontier from Indians and bandits during the Civil War. The fluted cylinders were a novel idea. They were to reduce the weight so the revolver could more easily be fired from horseback.



Long before he died for the Confederacy in Arkansas, McCulloch set off from Tennessee with his brother Henry and his friend, David Crocket (yes, that David Crocket), in the hopes of joining the Texas revolution. Fortunately for the Lone Star State, McCulloch came down with the measles while in east Texas, delaying him by weeks. That illness surely saved him from dying at the Alamo. Within a couple of years, he would end up serving as a lieutenant in the Texas Rangers directly under Captain Jack Hays himself.



Hays would change western warfare forever, to the immediate benefit of frontier Texans. Prior to Hays, the common tactic for infantry and cavalry troops alike was to dismount and fire their almost exclusively single-shot rifles at the circling natives. The Comanches and Kiowas would remain on horseback, firing five highly effective arrows in the amount of time their opponents could take a single shot and reload.

Once Hays found the Colt Patterson Revolver, he used it to put the Rangers on an even footing with his enemy. Riding directly into groups of (primarily) Comanches, the Hays Rangers would get as close as possible before emptying their revolvers, then pulling another one (or two) from their pommel holsters to fire again.



Very soon after, Ranger Captain Sam Walker would meet directly with Sam Colt, creating what would be known as the Walker Colt. The timing could not have been better for Colt. His company was rapidly failing, and the Rangers' order, and famous use of his revolvers, would be the savior of his company.

Under Hays, McCulloch saw first-hand the effectiveness of the close quarters, rapid fire style of fighting from horseback with a handgun. In fact, the Texas Rangers' reliance on the Colt was one of the very few examples in history where a military unit used a handgun as their primary arm during an assault. The technique of the mounted revolver would remain with those early Rangers for the rest of their lives. For the next two decades, Ben McCulloch would enter combat not armed with a rifle, but with a shotgun and a brace of single-action revolvers.

Captain McCulloch's life would change after Texas's ill-fated secession. The Union would quickly form a blockade to keep the southern states from obtaining the necessary arms and materiel. But beyond Texas's participation in the Civil War, the longer lasting, and likely more pressing concern to her citizens was the ongoing war with the Comanches.

Badly needing weapons, and while the blockade was in full force, McCulloch reached out to Sam Colt again and ordered 2,000 of his 1860 fluted cylinder revolvers. Mr. Colt remembered what the Rangers had done for him years before, saving his business and catapulting him to fame. One thousand of the revolvers were smuggled through Cuba, and New Orleans to be received directly by Ben's brother Henry. Only 500 of the revolvers actually made it to Texas.

These .44 caliber cap and ball revolvers would send a 140gr round ball at 1,000fps and were the newest, and most advanced weapons Colt produced at the time. They represented the evolution of the weapon, much of that taken directly from the experience of the Texas Rangers themselves.

The Walker Colt threw the same ball another 200fps faster or more, but the Rangers must have decided that a pistol that would not be equaled in power for another 80 years (by the .357 magnum) was too much of a good thing when most of their shots were within 20 paces, and at a gallop. The McCulloch was almost half the weight of the four-and-a-half-pound Dragoon and would still reliably kill a man at 75 yards. I'm sure they were very welcome to the Rangers, but some, if not most, certainly ended up in the Confederacy. Some, like Ben McCulloch, who would become officers under the Stars and Bars.

After years of great service in Texas, but less than a single year after joining the Confederacy, Major Ben McCulloch died while on a scouting mission in Arkansas.

After the war was over, of the 1,000 McCulloch revolvers originally ordered, only 280 were returned by the Rangers and lawmen they were assigned to, and of those, only 80 were in working order. It seems the Texans had, once again, little desire to return the arms given to them by their government. You would have thought

their quartermaster would have learned a lesson from the town of Gonzales. That has made the McCulloch Colt exceedingly rare.

The Good, The Bad and The Ugly

The Story Behind One of the Best Western Films Ever Made

By Alva Yaffe



There are only a handful – if at all – of Western films that saw the success of Sergio Leone’s *The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly* from 1966. This is pretty much the biggest Spaghetti Western of all time. A Spaghetti Western even is a sub-genre of films in the American Western style made by Italian directors.

In a nutshell, Clint Eastwood was “the Good,” Lee Van Cleef was “the Bad,” and Eli Wallach was “the Ugly.” The movie hurled the young Clint Eastwood into untouchable super-stardom. Aside from providing the world with a classic actor, the film also changed the way tons of directors – both past and present – feel about the Western genre in general. The movie even continues to influence film to this day. That said, it is high time to put a spotlight on this classic.

Here are all the facts you need to know about the legendary tale of gunslingers on a hunt for treasure.

In 1965, the film ‘*A Fistful of Dollars*’ and its sequel, ‘*For a Few Dollars More*,’ weren’t yet available in the United States. They were already a big hit in Europe. Director Sergio Leone and writer Luciano Vincenzoni were hoping to capitalize on all the buzz and get an American distribution deal, so they screened the film for American film executives.

The execs were interested and offered to pay \$900,000 for the American rights to the film. And in the ‘60s, that was a huge amount, particularly considering that Clint Eastwood wasn’t yet the massive star he would eventually become. As the deal was being signed, the filmmakers were asked what they would be doing next...

The execs at United Artists asked Leone, Vincenzoni, and producer Alberto Grimaldi if they were thinking about a third film. The execs were hoping for another Western to create a three-film package – a trilogy of sorts. The three men admitted that they hadn’t thought about it, but Vincenzoni thought quickly and out loud, improvising an idea.

Yes, ‘*The Good, The Bad and the Ugly*,’ was improvised on the spot. Vincenzoni’s words in that meeting: “I don’t know why, but the poster came into my mind – *Il buono, il brutto, il cattivo*. ‘*The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly*... It’s the story of three bums that go around through the Civil War looking for money.”

And that folks, was the genesis of ‘*The Good, The Bad and the Ugly*.’

The then up and coming actor Clint Eastwood initially agreed to do the third film, but he said he was disappointed when he read the script. He discovered that he wouldn’t be the only star, rather he would be sharing the screen with two other major players: Eli Wallach and Lee Van Cleef (who actually already co-starred with him in ‘*For a Few Dollars More*’).

But Eastwood didn’t want to rely on an ensemble cast that, in his opinion, was crowding him out of the movie. “If it goes on this way, in the next one, I will be starring with the American cavalry,” is what Eastwood reportedly said about the film. Thus, Eastwood had some demands if he was going to be in the final film.

Interestingly, since the films (‘*A Fistful of Dollars*’ and ‘*For a Few Dollars More*’) still hadn’t yet come out in America by that time, Eastwood was not yet known as the huge star he is today, so he had less leverage than you might expect. Negotiations for the third film were starting to fall apart, and his role in the film was becoming questionable. But Eastwood’s agents and publicist worked hard to get him back in the production.

In the end, his agents were able to get him a \$250,000 salary for the movie, which was more than the entire budget of 'A Fistful of Dollars.' He also received a percentage-based salary (unlike the first two films). Eastwood got 10% of the profits when the film was released in America. Oh, and the cherry on top was a brand-new Ferrari. Yes, he accepted the job.

Eli Wallach played the role of Tuco, a.k.a. "The Bad." Sergio Leone initially wanted the famous Italian actor Gian Maria Volontè, who played villainous roles in the previous films. But when Volontè turned down the role, Leone turned to Wallach, who was at the time known for his popular role in *The Magnificent Seven*.

At first, Wallach was skeptical of doing an American Western with an Italian director, but his opinion changed in a matter of minutes. A screening was arranged in an attempt to persuade him. After a few minutes of watching one of the first two "Dollars" films, Wallach told the projectionist that he might as well turn the movie off; he was accepting the job.

By 1966, Sergio Leone had already made two films with Eastwood, one with Van Cleef, and was about to make the third with yet another American actor: Eli Wallach. But here's the thing: Leone didn't speak English! So he had to rely on an interpreter. However, Wallach was a French speaker and was able to communicate with Leone in French, as the director was also fluent in the language.

Since an international cast was employed for the film, actors performed in their native languages. Eastwood, Van Cleef and Wallach all spoke English, and they were later dubbed into Italian for the debut in Rome. But for the American version, the supporting cast members who spoke Italian were dubbed into English.

Let's be real – no one likes to watch a dubbed movie. That is unless it's for the purpose of comic relief. But back in those days, dubbing was (unfortunately) kind of common. And yet it was never done really well. In this case, the end result was noticeable with the bad synchronization of their voices to their lip movements on screen.

None of the dialogue was completely in sync. Why? Because Leone rarely shot the scenes with synchronized sound. Leone liked to play music over a scene and even shout things at the actors to get them in the mood. In general, Leone cared more for visuals than actual dialogue. There was also the fact that it was standard practice in Italian films to shoot silently and post-dub. Long story short – the dubbing was bad.

The film was set during the Civil War, and so Leone wanted to maintain a sense of accuracy, and first went to America to research the film. Among his many inspirations were the Library of Congress documents and the photographs of Mathew Brady, the legendary photographer. Many shots in the film were influenced by Brady's photos.

But that's not to say that the film is completely historically accurate, though. Let's be reminded that the film features the use of dynamite, which wasn't yet invented at the time of the Civil War. As for the script, the screenwriter's original concept was to "show the absurdity of war." For instance, *The Battenville Camp*, where Blondie and Tuco are imprisoned, was based on the steel engravings of Andersonville.

One of the more famous scenes in the film was the one in which Blondie (Eastwood) and Tuco (Wallach) blow up the bridge that leads to the cemetery where they think the gold is buried. For that particular scene, the production had to hire hundreds of Spanish soldiers to stand in for the Civil War fighters. The shoot was anything but simple.

All the soldiers had to stand in the right, safe place, and Leone had to set up several cameras to film the scene while waiting for the perfect light to capture it. While Eastwood and Wallach watched from a hilltop nearby (where Eastwood practiced his golf swing), Leone watched the sky and waited for the right light. The scene ended up being a disaster... literally.

The scene had to be filmed twice. Why? Because in the first take, all three cameras were destroyed by the explosion. The crew agreed upon a signal to blow up the bridge, which was supposed to be the word "Vaya." The crew gave a Spanish officer the honor of pulling the trigger and igniting the blast. But, a member of the crew (the special effects expert who was trying to hurry one of the cameramen), said "Vaya" too quickly.

Oops. The officer heard the word and pressed the button, blowing up the bridge. The crew member who said the signal word too quickly literally fled the set, while Leone simply said, "Let's go eat." The bridge was then rebuilt, and the scene was re-shot.

Eastwood played Blondie, the violent and ruthless killer who murders his enemies for fun and profit. Unlike earlier cowboy film heroes, Eastwood's character was constantly smoking a small cigar and hardly ever shaved.

His “Man with No Name” character was easily identified by those little cigarillos that were almost always in his mouth. And as we know by now, movie scenes are repeatedly shot, which means that cigar was relentlessly lit.

Unfortunately for Eastwood, cigars weren’t his cup of tea. Couple that with Leone’s tendency to do multiple takes, and you get one fed up Eastwood. As you can imagine, Eastwood developed a real distaste for cigars as a result of this film. At times, he felt so bad that he lay down an ultimatum. According to Wallach, Eastwood would tell the director: “You’d better get it this time because I’m going to throw up.”

Of all the film’s stars, Wallach had the hardest time during the making of the film. He was nearly badly injured three times. Eastwood was supposed to fire a rifle at the rope for the scene where he’s about to be hanged while sitting on a horse. Behind the scenes, a small explosive in the rope was supposed to detonate, freeing Wallach.

But what Leone didn’t think about was that the horse would freak out by the sound of the rifle, and take off with Wallach on its back, while his hands were still tied. Wallach recalled, “It took me a mile before that horse stopped.” Poor thing. And when I say that, I mean both the horse and the actor.

Another time Wallach’s life was threatened was during the scene where he and Tuco were chained together and had to jump out of a moving train. The jumping part wasn’t the problem, though. Wallach’s life was endangered when his character tried to sever the chain binding him to the dead henchman. For that scene, Leone wanted to make sure the audience could see Wallach himself, rather than a stuntman, lying by the train as it sped by.

Wallach – clearly brave – agreed to do it. But he realized after the first take that a metal step attached to one of the cars had missed his head by inches, literally. “I realized that if I had raised my head four or five inches, I’d be decapitated,” Wallach said.

His troubles still weren’t over, though. The third time Wallach almost didn’t make it out alive was during the film’s climax, when Tuco unearths the gold hidden in the cemetery. During that scene, the crew applied acid to one of the bags of gold for it to split open when Wallach hit it with his shovel.

Applying the acid was supposed to guarantee the split on cue. But the crew didn’t tell Wallach that they were keeping the acid in a bottle that previously held a brand of lemon soda that he happened to enjoy. You can see where this is going! Wallach saw the bottle and literally took a sip of the acid. Luckily, he realized that it wasn’t lemon soda at all and spit it right out.

Since the film was the last of the three in the “Dollars Trilogy,” it’s only natural to think that it’s a sequel to the other films. But *The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly* is technically a prequel and takes place before the other two films. Among the clues are the fact that Eastwood acquires his iconic poncho in the final minutes of the film.

The poncho was worn in both *A Fistful of Dollars* and *For a Few Dollars More*. Are you curious as to what happened to that poncho? Apparently, Eastwood gave the poncho to his friend, who later hung it up in a Mexican restaurant in Carmel, California. The iconic poncho has been replicated countless times, unsurprisingly.

Tuco’s famous line “When you have to shoot, shoot, don’t talk!” was actually improvised by Eli Wallach, who proved to be a great improviser. Saying that line in the scene caused the entire crew to burst out laughing. At first, Eli was a little confused because he thought that what he had said was actually pretty sensible.

He didn’t mean for it to be a joke, but his delivery and the look on his face made it all too hilarious for the crew not to laugh out loud. Speaking of jokes, when Lee Van Cleef was cast again for yet another “Dollars” movie, he joked: “the only reason they brought me back was because they forgot to kill me off in *For a Few Dollars More*.”

Leone wasn’t necessarily done with Eastwood. He wanted to pitch an idea to Eastwood, even flying to Los Angeles to offer him the role of “Harmonica” (which was played by Charles Bronson in the end) in the film ‘*Once Upon a Time in the West*.’ Surprise, surprise – Eastwood wasn’t interested. Eastwood never worked with Leone again.

Quentin Tarantino referred to *The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly* as “the best-directed film of all time” and “the greatest achievement in the history of cinema.” The film was made into a novel in 1967 by Joe Millard. It was a part of the “Dollars Western” series that was based on the “Man with No Name.”

Black Seminole Scouts Protecting the Texas Frontier From Legends of America



The Seminole Indians originally lived in Florida swamplands and welcomed escaped slaves. The escaped slaves, called Maroons, combined African traditions with Native American customs. They joined the Seminole Confederation in 1812, but by 1841 almost all Seminole had been forced to move to Indian Territory in Oklahoma.

An 1845 treaty required the Creek Nation to share land there with the Seminole, but the slave-holding Creek tribe proclaimed

that no freed blacks or Seminole Maroons would be allowed to live in the Creek Nation or to bear arms.

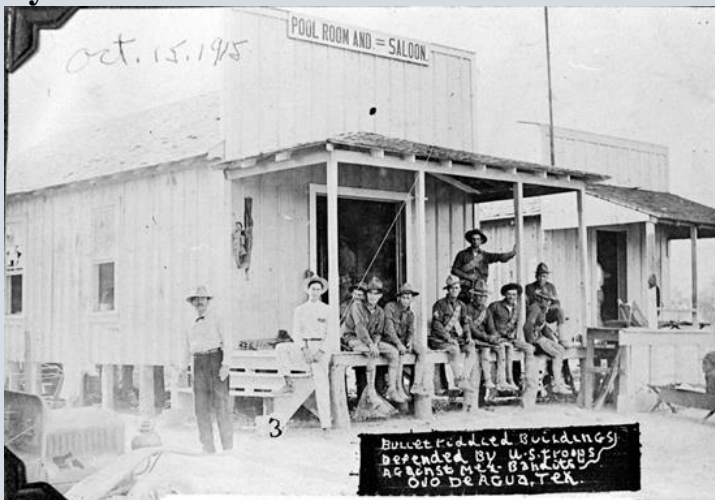
As a result, Seminole leader, Wild Cat, and Maroon Leader, John Horse, moved their people to Mexico in 1849. There, many of the warriors went to work for the Mexican government, which employed them as militiamen against Comanche and Lipan Apache raiders, in exchange for land, provisions, weapons, and ammunition. Originally, they were well treated by the Mexican government; but later, began to be neglected by federal officials.

After the Seminole Nation was created in 1856 and Wild Cat died of smallpox in 1857, many Seminole Indians left their settlement at Nacimiento, Mexico for Indian Territory. However, the Seminole Maroons stayed in Mexico, fearful of being returned to slavery if they entered the United States. The end of the Civil War in 1865 put an end to slavery and refocused the attention of the U.S. Army on securing the western frontier. In 1870, the Army began recruiting Seminole Maroons, creating the Black Seminole Indian Scouts. On August 16, 1870, Major Zenas R. Bliss enlisted a special detachment of thirteen Black Seminole scouts from a group of approximately 100 who had recently arrived at Fort Duncan, at Eagle Pass, Texas, from three main camps in northern Mexico. Sub-chief John Kibbetts was commissioned as a sergeant.

The families of the men along with other members of Kibbetts's band established a camp on Elm Creek near the fort. The following year, more Black Seminoles arrived. The first group of scouts carried out their tracking duties so well that Major Bliss raised the number of enlistees to 31 by the end of 1871.

He also elevated them to permanent military status by supplying them with arms, ammunition, and rations, as well as paying them the standard salary of privates in the regular army. Successful operations along the Rio Grande River attracted the attention of other officers, and in July 1872 Lieutenant Colonel Wesley Merritt prevailed upon Major Bliss to transfer some of the scouts and their families north to Fort Clark at Brackettville.

The Raid on Ojo de Agua By La Sombra



As students of the West we often think that the Wild West ended with the closing of the 19th century. We believe that all was peaceful and quiet out West. But that is not the case along the US southern border with Mexico. As a result of the 1910 Mexican Revolution, raids by the various Mexican-wannabe government factions were a frequent occurrence in the border areas. Some of these raids were encouraged by Mexican officials in Mexico City. Other raids were a result of the Plan of San Diego. One such raid happened on 21 October 1915 at Ojo de Agua near modern Mission, Texas.

The Plan of San Diego was a semi-official Mexican scheme to take back the US states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California that were lost by Mexico after the Mexican American War of 1846. Revolutionaries and bandits were encouraged to raid across the Rio Grande into Texas attacking Texans, both Anglo and Hispanic, to disrupt the local economy and put fear in the local's hearts. As a result of these raids the US Army, Texas Rangers, and local county sheriffs established outposts along the border. By 1915 these outposts along the Rio Grande stretched from Brownsville to El Paso.

The outpost at Ojo de Agua was commanded by Sergeant Ernest Schaeffer and consisted of a radio station manned by approximately ten men from Troop G, 3rd Cavalry, and eight men of the United States Army Signal Corps. With only 18 men, the post at Ojo de Agua was lightly defended and seemed to be no match for the 25 to 100 supporters of General Carranza that planned to raid the outpost.

The attack occurred at approximately 1am when the raiders opened fire on the wireless station which was damaged preventing a call for help. Men sleeping there returned fire and put up a stiff resistance. However only the cavalry troopers had rifles while the Signal Corps personnel were only armed with pistols. So, the defenders were outgunned by the rifle armed raiders. Sergeant Schaeffer was killed in the exchange. A Sergeant Smith took over command despite being his being wounded three times. The US troops were able to fight off the Mexican raiders. Other 3rd Cavalry troops heard the gunfire and rode to support of the defenders. One unit did arrive in time to engage the raiders. The other troop arrived too late to be of help. The raiders also attacked and burned a nearby ranch house, a store and the local post office resulting in one civilian killed.

The raiders were eventually defeated with casualties of 5 dead, eight wounded with two of the wounded later dying. Among the Mexican dead were two uniformed Carranza soldiers and surprisingly a man identified as Japanese. The defenders suffered 3 dead and 8 wounded. Among the dead was Sergeant Schaeffer. Sergeant Smith was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions in defending the outpost.

The raiders were observed across the Rio Grande. Follow-on US troops were brought under fire by the raiders. The US forces did not cross the river and give chase. They watched the raiders fade into Mexico. Complaints and inquiries were made to the local Mexican commanders to detain/arrest any raiders.

The attack at Ojo de Agua was the last major raid conducted by Mexicans under the guise of the Plan of San Diego. Any raids in late 1915 and early 1916 were small affairs. Carranza was able to unite the various Mexican factions to form a somewhat stable government.

Tombstone Mary, Secretary Regulator/Life #19524



August is your last chance to make your 5 matches in one category for annual awards. If you have any questions, or I can help in any way please email me at:

Texicanrangers@yahoo.com

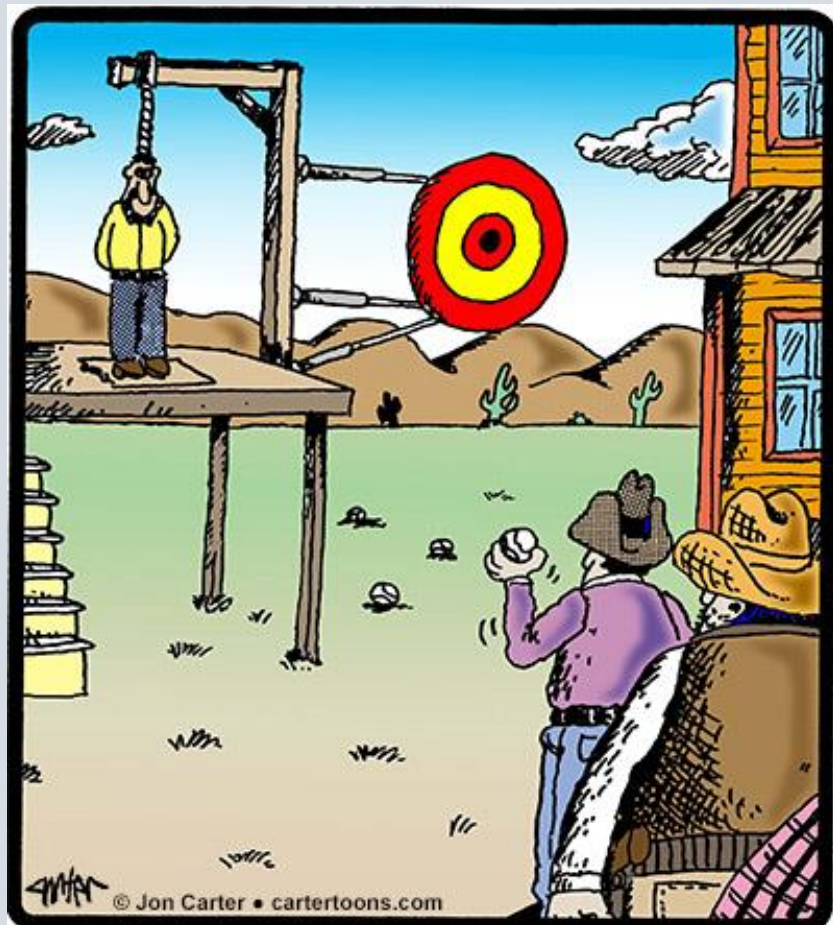
Secretary
Tombstone Mary

SEEKING CANDIDATES FOR TEXICAN RANGERS' OFFICERS

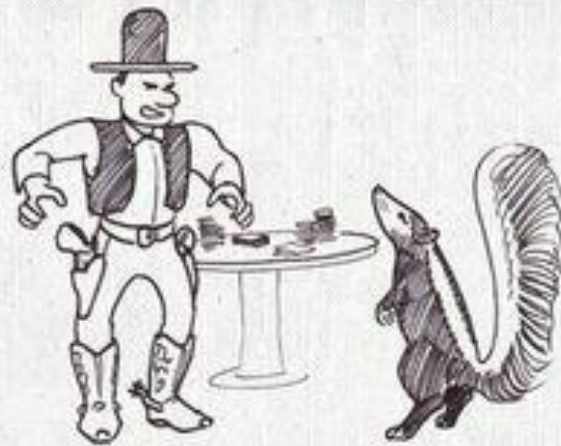
Candidate for President

I would like to formally apply for consideration to run for President of the Texican Rangers. I feel my experience as an Army Chief of Staff, MTU commander, and lifelong competitive shooter has prepared me to lead the club and continue its development as the strongest SASS club in the state.

Asup Sleeve



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Caliber	Weight	Config.	Price/500	Price/1000
.38	100	RNFP	34	68
	105	FP	35	70
	125	RNFP	38	76
	125	FP	38	76
	130	RNFP	39	78
	158	RNFP	42	83
	158	FP	42	83
	158	SWC	42	83
.380	100	RNFP	35	69
.38-55	245	RNFP	64	127
.41	215	SWC	54	108
.44	180	RNFP	45	89
	240	SWC	57	114
.44-40	200	RNFP	49	98
.45 COLT	160	RNFP	49	98
	180	RNFP	45	89
	200	RNFP	49	98
	250	RNFP	58	116
9MM	124	RN	38	76
	125	CN	38	76
40 S&W	180	FP	45	89
.45ACP	200	SWC	49	98
	200	RN	49	98
	230	RN	56	111
45-70	405	FPT	120	240

Parting Shots

1. A sandwich walks into a bar. The barman says, "Sorry we don't serve food in here".
2. I told a girl she had drawn her eyebrows on too high. She looked surprised.
3. I recently replaced our bed with a trampoline – my wife hit the roof when she found out!
4. I'm not being condescending. I'm too busy thinking about far more important things you wouldn't understand.
5. You know what I want to try? Fried beans, because maybe they're just as good and we're wasting time.
6. So, she phones me last night, and says "Come on over, no one's home!" I got there, and there was no one home.
7. It's hard explaining puns to kleptomaniacs because they're always taking things literally.
8. Have you ever got half way through eating a horse and thought, I'm not as hungry as I thought I was?
9. A man walks past a fridge and thinks he can hear onions singing Bee Gee's songs but on opening the fridge he discovered it was only the chives talkin'.
10. As I suspected, someone has been adding soil to my garden. The plot thickens.
11. No one turned up to the first meeting of my Sarcasm Club – despite loads of people saying how much they were looking forward to it...
12. Did you hear about the mathematician who was afraid negative numbers? She would stop at nothing to avoid them.
13. The first guy who persuaded a blind person they needed sunglasses – he must have been a hell of a salesman.
14. I didn't know my dad was a construction site thief, but when I got home all the signs were there.
15. I decided to commit suicide by an Aspirin overdose. I took the first two and felt better.
16. I installed a skylight in my apartment... the people who live above me are furious.
17. When you've seen one shopping center you've seen a mall.
18. A short fortune teller escaped from prison. Do you know what that means? A small medium is at large.
19. All those who believe in psychokinesis... raise my hand.
20. I'm reading a book about anti-gravity – I can't put it down.
21. I went up to the airport information desk and said: "How many airports are there in the world?"
22. On the other hand, you have different fingers.
23. I never forget a face, but in your case I'd be glad to make an exception.
24. Is it possible to mistake schizophrenia for telepathy, I hear you ask?
25. Santa's helpers are subordinate clauses.
26. The absolute worst time to have a heart attack is during a game of charades.
27. I haven't slept for ten days, because that would be too long.
28. I always take life with a grain of salt. Plus, a slice of lemon. And a shot of tequila.
29. As I get older and I remember all the people I've lost along the way, I think to myself, maybe a career as a tour guide wasn't for me.
30. I am not a vegetarian because I love animals. I am a vegetarian because I hate plants.
31. A clear conscience is usually the sign of a bad memory.
32. Every novel is a mystery novel if you never finish it.
33. Thanks for explaining the word "many" to me, it really means a lot.
34. Today a man knocked on my door and asked for a small donation towards the local swimming pool. I gave him a glass of water.

Texican Rangers Regulators

Tombstone Mary	2003
A.D. Texaz	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



July Birthdays

Ruby Redheart	7/1
Texas Terror	7/5
Squaw Man	7/9
Sheriff Robert Love	7/10
July Smith	7/10
Dirty Dog Dale	7/11
Picosa Kid	7/15
Bisbee Jackson	7/25
Bandera Kid	7/26
Bison Jim	7/29
Little Bit Sassy	7/31

August Birthdays

Crooked Creek Sam	8/7
Moose McCoy	8/9
Shootin Star	8/12
Texas McD	8/24
Scooter	8/27



Key Links

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

TEXICAN RANGERS
2020

January 11	Monthly Match
January 12	Monthly Match
February 8	Monthly Match
February 9	Monthly Match
March 14	Monthly Match
March 15	Monthly Match
June 13	Monthly Match
June 14	Monthly Match
July 11	Monthly Match
July 12	Monthly Match
August 8	Monthly Match
August 9	Monthly Match
August 29-31	TSRA TX State Championship
September 3 – 5	Comancheria Days
September 12	Shindig
September 13	Monthly Match
October 10	Monthly Match & Final 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)

Feb 24-Mar 1
Mar 14-15
May 30

June 18-28
Sep 3-5
Sep 23-26
Oct 24-25

April 28-31

2020
Winter Range
Round Up
SASS Texas State Wild Bunch
Championship
End of Trail
Comancheria Days
Comin' At Cha
SASS Texas State Black Powder
Championship
SASS Southwest Regional Land Run



DONT SNEEZE ON ME

Photo Album



