

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 2022

PO Box 782261
San Antonio, TX 78278-2261

Officers

President

Alamo Andy
(210) 355-5121
bmuehlstein@att.net

Vice President

Sheriff Robert Love
210-215-9155
e.b.fite@gmail.com

Secretary

Shooting Iron Miller
(210) 416-3913
aimee.fite@gmail.com

Treasurer

A.D.
210-862-7464
jn1897@me.com

Range Master

Vacant

[Communications](#)

Dutch Van Horn
210-823-6058
dvh@satx.rr.com

Hello Rangers



Howdy Texican Rangers! July 9th we had 33 shooters come out and enjoy a warm summer day of cowboy shooting. We had 17 shooters clean the match...just over 50%! They were AD, Abilene, Asup Sleeve, Bessie James, Brazos Bo, Col. Callan, Colorado Horseshoe, Culebra Blaze, Hoolihan, Joshua Smith, Major Samuel Clayton, Marshall Brooks, Skinny, Squaw Man, T Bone Paul, Three Fingered Dutchman, & Uncle Nick Wilson. Our top lady shooter was Bessie James, and our top man and overall was Brazos Bo...the Dynamic Duo!

Unfortunately, we had to call off the Sunday match due to a fire hazard. The TSRA state championship match was moved to our neighboring club the Tejas Caballeros. Thank you to everyone who joined us at the Cabs July 29-31. Main cowboy match was the 30th and 31st. The next Texican Ranger match will be August 13th & 14th. Everyone please pray for rain!

Alamo Andy
President, Texican Rangers

John Thomas, Yuma Jack's Passing



It was a sad day on July 25th, when I heard that our dear friend, longtime cowboy shooter and past President of the Texican Rangers had passed away. His son, Whitney Thomas is writing his obituary. It will be shared in a future newsletter.

There will be a memorial service to celebrate the life of Yuma Jack, John Thomas, on August 17th at 11:00 AM at Fort Sam Houston. If you would like to send a card to his family, you may send it to:

Barbara Williams
6511 Wagner Way
San Antonio, TX 78256

Beer in the Old West By Rachel Engel



Well, beer has everything to do with the Old West, Americans settling and civilizing the West, and living to reap the desserts of their hard work. The water in many areas was so bad that pioneers did what their ancestors did and brewed beer.

Brewing local beer was an age-old healthy alternative to drinking water and possibly getting sick or dying. No, using beer as an alternative was nothing new. Fact is, Americans have had a tradition of brewing beer and using it as a healthy substitute since the pilgrims stepped off the Mayflower.

In the Old West, there were certain challenges.

Since the shelf life of beer is short and the cost of transporting at the time was prohibitive, American settlers built local breweries. Old West saloons charged 10 cents for a glass of beer. That would be equal to \$1.75 for a glass of beer today.

In warmer climates, beer was served a little warm - usually at 55 to 65 degrees. Though the beer had a head, it wasn't sudsy as beer is today. There was also another drawback, as one had to drink up in a hurry before it got too warm or go flat. So like the English tradition of drinking warm beer, Americans became accustomed to the European tradition of beer served at room temperature.

Some parts of the West had cold beer due to cold winters. The reason? Well, until ice plants began cropping up in Western towns around the 1870s, folks cut ice from frozen rivers in the winter and stored it underground during the summer.

In the 1880s, Adolphus Busch introduced artificial refrigeration and pasteurization to the U.S. brewing process, launching Budweiser as a national brand. Before then, most folks in the Old West didn't expect their beer to be cold unless it was winter.

Beer was not bottled widely until pasteurization came in 1873. So though up to then it was mostly kept in wooden kegs, beer is partly responsible for helping keep Americans healthy in the Old West.

The Four Tasks Required To Become a 'War Chief'

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



Indian Nations had two types of Chiefs. One that led in peacetime and one that lead during war. It is interesting to note what tasks are required to earn the title of War Chief.

Touch an enemy without killing him or counting coup. Among the Plains Indians of North America, counting coup is the warrior tradition of winning prestige against an enemy in battle. It is one of the traditional ways of showing bravery in the face of an enemy. It involves intimidating him, and, it is

hoped, persuading him to admit defeat, without having to kill him. These victories may then be remembered, recorded, and recounted as part of the community's oral, written, or pictorial histories. Touching the first enemy to die in battle or touching the enemy's defensive works was considered "counting coup," as has, in some nations, meant simply riding up to an enemy, touching him with a short stick, and riding away unscathed.

Take an enemy's weapon. Counting coup has at times also involved stealing an enemy's weapons or horses tied up to his lodge in camp. Risk of injury or death is traditionally required to count coup. Escaping unharmed while counting coup is traditionally considered a higher honor than being wounded in the attempt. After a battle or exploit, the people of a band gathered together to recount their acts of bravery. Coups have been recorded by putting notches in a coup stick. Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest traditionally tied an eagle feather to their coup stick for each coup counted. Among the Blackfoot nation of the upper Missouri River Valley, coup was recorded by the placement of "coup bars" on the sleeves and shoulders of special shirts bearing paintings of the warrior's exploits in battle. Many shirts of this sort have survived to the present, including some in European museums. In some tribes, a warrior who won coup was permitted to wear an eagle feather in his hair, and if wounded in the attempt, was required to paint the feather red to indicate this.

Lead a war party. This one is self-explanatory. You had to be a leader, not just any leader but a successful one. You had to bring your warriors back.

Steal an enemy's horse. Another self-explanatory one. Horses were more than just transportation. Horses on the American Plains were life. You just were not going to survive without a horse.

There have been many great Indian chiefs throughout history. To become an Indian chief, you had to prove that you were strong, brave, and a great leader.

You have probably heard of many of the more famous Indian chiefs. Cochise was the Indian chief of the Apache. He was known as a fierce warrior and led a resistance against both the Mexicans and the white man in the 1800s. The Apaches lived in what is now known as northern Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona. Cochise was captured and escaped many times before his final capture. He refused to leave what he felt was his people's land, and eventually lived out his life on an Arizona reservation. Another famous Indian chief who was also an Apache was Geronimo. Like Cochise, he also made many daring escapes when captured, but was never allowed to return to his home land. He was contained at Fort Sill, Oklahoma as a prisoner. Despite that, he became somewhat of a celebrity in his old age. He appeared at the 1904 World's Fair and other fairs, selling photographs and souvenirs before his death in 1909.

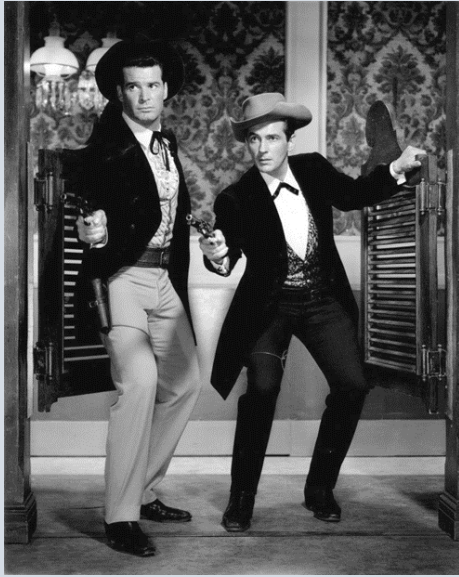
Sitting Bull was a famous Sioux Indian chief. He was the Indian chief that battled General George Custer and the United States 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Little Bighorn. The mixture of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians annulated the Army and was perhaps the most famous of all Indian battles.

Like Geronimo, Sitting Bull enjoyed the limelight later in life. He toured with Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show. It is said that he cursed the audiences in his own language, much to their amusement.

Most Indian chiefs today are very peaceful compared to those of long ago. But despite whether peaceful or fierce, Indian chiefs have earned the respect of their people.

Maverick

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153

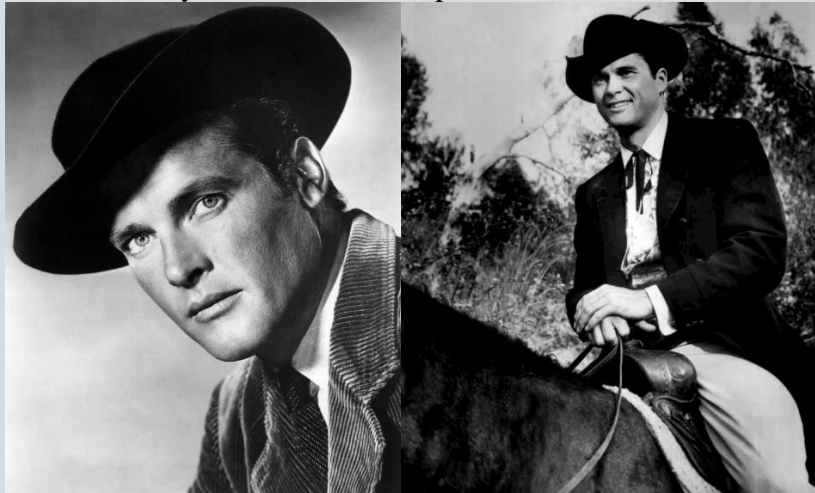


Maverick is an American Western television series with comedic overtones created by Roy Huggins and originally starring James Garner as an adroitly articulate poker player plying his trade on riverboats and in saloons while traveling incessantly through the 19th-century American frontier. The show ran for five seasons from September 22, 1957, to July 8, 1962, on ABC.

Four actors would play members of the Maverick family during its run. They were: James Garner as Bret Maverick, Jack Kelly as Bart Maverick, Roger Moore as Beau Maverick and Robert Colbert as Brent Maverick.

Maverick initially starred James Garner as poker player Bret Maverick. Eight episodes into the first season, he was joined by Jack Kelly as his brother Bart Maverick, and for the remainder of the first

three seasons, Garner and Kelly alternated leads from week to week, sometimes teaming up for the occasional two-brother episode. The Maverick brothers were both poker players from Texas who traveled the American Old West by horseback and stagecoach, and on Mississippi riverboats, constantly getting into and out of life-threatening trouble of one sort or another, usually involving money, women, or both. Though the Mavericks were quick to claim they were motivated by money, and made a point of humorously emphasizing their supposed belief in cowardice and avoiding hard work, in many episodes they would find themselves weighing a financial windfall against a moral dilemma. Their consciences always trumped their wallets since both Mavericks were intrinsically ethical, although they were not above trying to fleece someone who had clearly proven themselves to be fundamentally dishonest or corrupt.



When Garner left the series after the third season due to a legal dispute, after which he enjoyed a successful movie career, Roger Moore was added to the cast as cousin Beau Maverick. As before, the two starring Mavericks would generally alternate as series leads, with an occasional "team-up" episode. Partway through the fourth season, Garner look-alike Robert Colbert replaced Moore and played a third Maverick brother, Brent. No more than two series leads (of the four total for the run of the series) ever appeared together in the same episode, and most episodes featured only one. All two-Maverick episodes included Jack Kelly as Bart Maverick. For the fifth and final season, the show returned to a "single Maverick" format as it had been originally in the first seven episodes, with all the remaining new episodes starring Kelly as Bart. The new episodes, however, alternated with reruns from earlier seasons starring Garner as Bret.

The Elusive Photo of Crazy Horse

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



More than a hundred and twenty five years after his death, the name Crazy Horse still echoes in the black hills of South Dakota. In life the Lakota warrior and spiritual man vowed to protect these sacred hunting grounds from encroaching settlers and gold miners.

Despite his fame, Crazy Horse refused to be photographed, shunning technology. For years rumors of Crazy Horse photographs have tantalized collectors. The one to the left is one of the most famous but I will show you that it too is false.

Crazy Horse was born in the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1841, the son of the Oglala Sioux shaman also named Crazy Horse and his wife, a member of the Brule Sioux.

Crazy Horse had lighter complexion and hair than others in his tribe, with prodigious curls. Boys

were traditionally not permanently named until they had an experience that earned them a name, so Crazy Horse was called “Curly Hair” and “Light-Haired Boy” as a child.

As an adolescent, Crazy Horse earned the name “His Horse Looking,” but he was more commonly known as “Curly” until 1858 when, following a battle with Arapaho warriors he was given his father’s name, while his father took the name Worm.

He was small of stature but was known for being a fierce warrior and an excellent horseman.

Crazy Horse was not a traditionalist with regard to his tribe’s customs, shrugging off many of the traditions and rituals that the Sioux practiced.

In 1854, Crazy Horse rode off into the prairies for a vision quest, purposefully ignoring the required rituals.

Fasting for two days, Crazy Horse had a vision of an unadorned horseman who directed him to present himself in the same way, with no more than one feather and never a war bonnet. He was also told to toss dust over his horse before entering battle and to place a stone behind his ear and directed to never take anything for himself.

Crazy Horse followed these instructions until his death.

Black Buffalo Woman was Crazy Horse’s first love. They met in 1857, but she married a man named No Water while Crazy Horse was on a raid.

Crazy Horse continued to pay her attention and in 1868 eloped with her while No Water was on a hunting party.

He and Black Buffalo Woman spent one night together before No Water took back his wife, shooting Crazy Horse in the face, breaking his jaw and scaring Crazy Horse for life.

Despite fears of violence between villages, the two men came to a truce. Crazy Horse insisted that Black Buffalo Woman shouldn’t be punished for fleeing and received a horse from No Water in compensation for the injury.

Crazy Horse eventually married Black Shawl, who died of tuberculosis, and later a half-Cheyenne, half-French woman named Nellie Larrabee.

Black Buffalo Woman’s fourth child, a girl, was a light-skinned baby suspected of being the result of her night with Crazy Horse.

As the railroads expanded west, tensions rose between Native Americans and soldiers. In 1872, Crazy Horse took part in a raid with Sitting Bull against 400 soldiers, where his horse was shot out beneath him after he made a reckless dash ahead to meet the U.S. Army.

In 1873 General George Armstrong Custer crossed into Sioux territory. Somewhere along the Yellowstone River, Crazy Horse encountered Custer for the first time, coming upon a contingent of napping soldiers. The Sioux attempted to steal their horses but failed, and Crazy Horse retreated after a scuffle.

Custer's troops made their way into the Black Hills in search of gold, violating treaties while also ushering in civilian miners who outnumbered the Native population.

By 1876, large numbers of tribes gathered near the Little Big Horn River in Montana to join Sitting Bull.

General George Crook, who had recently raided a village that was wrongly claimed to be Crazy Horse's, attempted an attack, but Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull led forces to push back Crook in what is called the Battle of Rosebud.

One week later, General Custer entered into battle at Little Big Horn after refusing the advice of his Native guides, who assured him he would lose the confrontation. Crazy Horse led as many as 1,000 warriors to flank Custer's forces and help seal the general's disastrous defeat and death at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, also known as Custer's Last Stand.

Crazy Horse traveled to Big Butte to harass white miners in the Black Hills, while the Sioux faced continued hostilities from General Crook during a harsh winter that decimated the tribe.

Sensing the tribe's struggle for survival, Colonel Nelson A. Miles tried to strike a deal with Crazy Horse, promising to help the Sioux and treat them fairly.

When Crazy Horse sent emissaries to discuss the deal, soldiers shot and killed several and Crazy Horse fled. Miles repeatedly attacked Crazy Horse's encampment until winter weather prevented action.

Incapacitated by the winter, Crazy Horse negotiated with Lieutenant Philo Clark, who offered the starving Sioux their own reservation in exchange for their surrender. Crazy Horse agreed.

During negotiations, Crazy Horse found trouble with both the Army and his fellow tribesmen. Clark tried to convince him to go to Washington, but Crazy Horse refused, furthering the Army's belief that Crazy Horse was too unreliable for negotiation.

Some of the Sioux were agitating with others following a rumor that Crazy Horse had found favor with white people, who planned to install him as leader of all the Sioux.

Tensions rose as the Army sought Crazy Horse's help in their conflict against the Nez Perce natives. During these meetings, an interpreter claimed Crazy Horse had promised he would not stop fighting until all white men were killed, though Crazy Horse had not said that.

Some Sioux warriors signed on with the Army to fight the Nez Perce warriors. Disgusted, Crazy Horse threatened to leave negotiations and was soon after arrested.

Returning to camp the next day, Crazy Horse requested to talk to military leaders, but was led to a cell instead.

Realizing the betrayal, Crazy Horse struggled. An old friend, Little Big Man, worked for the Army as a policeman and attempted to restrain Crazy Horse, who pulled a concealed knife on him.

Trying to prevent Crazy Horse from stabbing Little Big Man, a soldier shoved a bayonet into Crazy Horse's abdomen, piercing his kidneys. Crazy Horse collapsed and was moved to an office, where he refused a cot. Only his father was allowed to visit.

Crazy Horse died at some point later on the night of September 6, 1877, at the age of 35, lying on the bare floor in Fort Robinson, Nebraska. His body was taken away by Sioux and buried at an unknown location near a creek called Wounded Knee.

Now to prove the above picture and all other alleged photos of Crazy Horse is false, let's review. Crazy Horse was short, with fair skin and fair, curly hair. He never wore a feathered War Bonnet and had a terrible scar on his chin. Now does that sound like the above picture? Have you ever seen a picture of Crazy Horse that looked like that? No, well no one else has either.

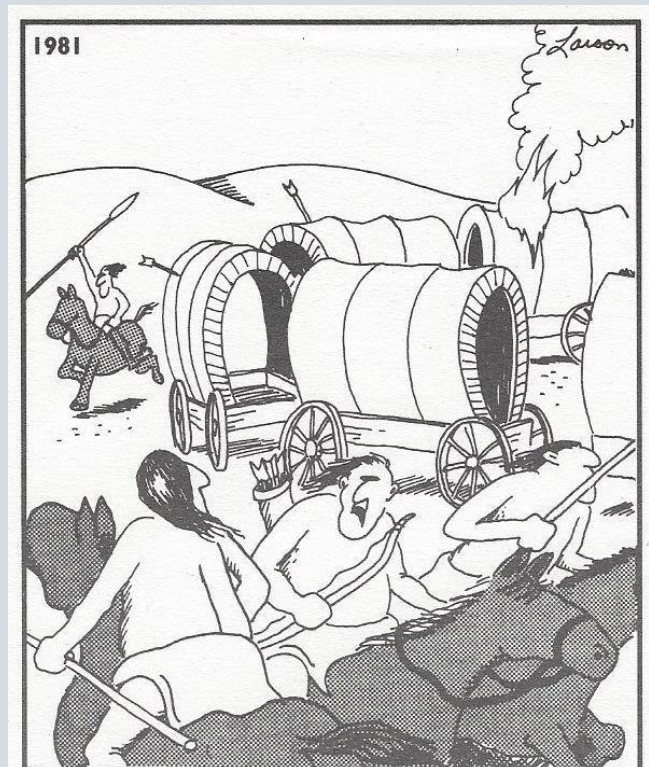
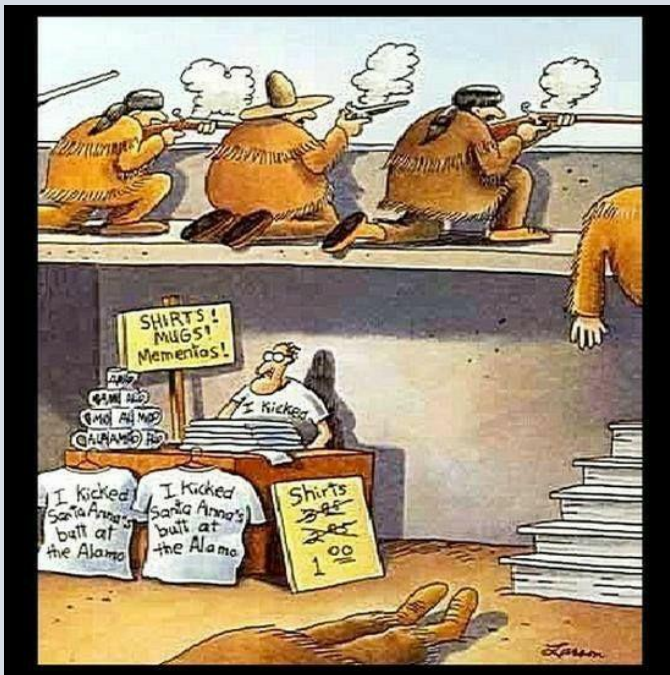
Shooting Iron Miller, Secretary Regulator/Life



shared life concerns with him, had dinner and drinks with him, exchanged jokes, and even discussed politics from time to time. He is one of the finest, most honest men we've known. We are proud to say he was a "true friend." Even though our hearts are heavy, and we are struggling with him leaving us this soon, we know we are not in charge. Yuma is surely resting peacefully with our Lord, and we will remember him always. May God bless him and his family.

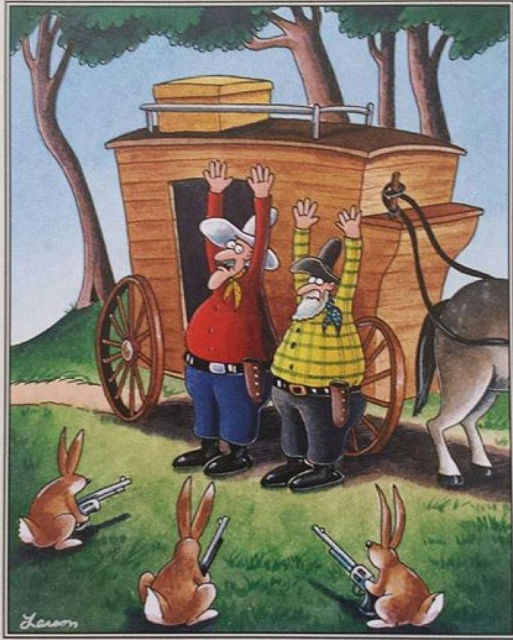
Shooting Iron Miller
Secretary

As we live our lives from day to day, we encounter many people along the way. They all touch us in one way or another, but tend to be more of an acquaintance rather than develop into true friends. However, every once in a while someone special crosses our path that makes such a lasting impression, they actually become a part of us. I can honestly say that's what happened with Yuma Jack. He became an integral part of Sheriff Robert Love's and my life together. We've been more than blessed to have known him and spend time with him. We enjoyed the times we traveled together, attended awards banquets, laughed with him,

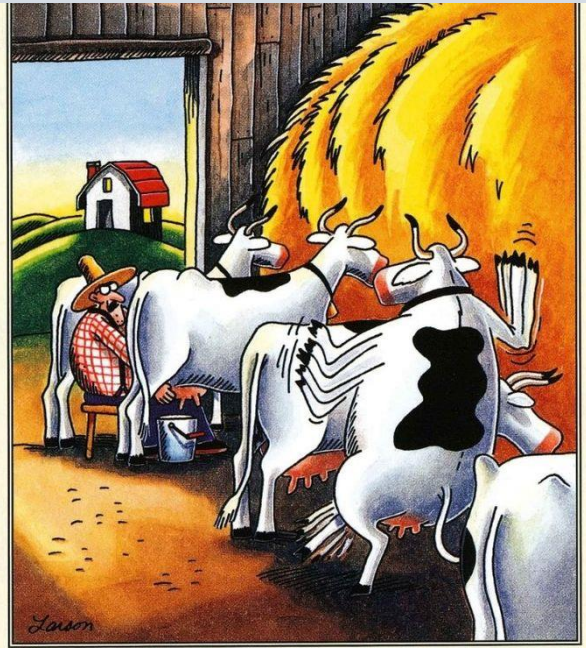


"Counterclockwise, Red Eagle! Always counterclockwise!"

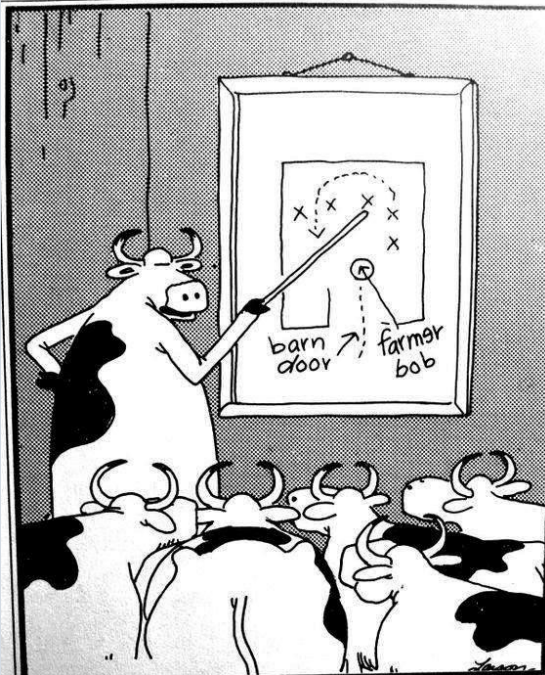
5/14/81



"This ain't gonna look good on our report, Leroy."



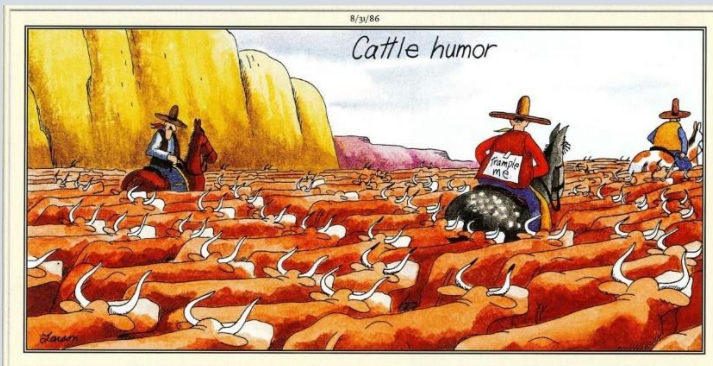
"Hey! I'm coming, I'm coming—just cross your legs and wait!"



"So when Farmer Bob comes through the door, three of us circle around and ... Muriel! ... Are you chewing your cud while I'm talking?"

Parting Shots
The 50 Best Western TV Shows
How many have you seen?

1. Lonesome Dove (1989)
2. Deadwood (2004–2006)
3. Justified (2010–2015)
4. Yellowstone (2018–present)
5. Have Gun - Will Travel (1957–1963)
6. Hell on Wheels (2011–2016)
7. Godless (2017)
8. Longmire (2012–2017)
9. The Adventures of Brisco County, Jr. (1993–1994)
10. The Rifleman (1958–1963)
11. Centennial (1978–1979)
12. Zorro (1957–1959)
13. How the West Was Won (1976–1979)
14. The Wild Wild West (1965–1969)
15. Wanted: Dead or Alive (1958–1961)
16. Hatfields & McCoys (2012)
17. Into the West (2005)
18. Rawhide (1959–1965)
19. Maverick (1957–1962)
20. Peacemakers (2003)
21. Lawman (1958–1962)
22. Gunsmoke (1955–1975)
23. Cheyenne (1955–1963)
24. The Lone Ranger (1949–1957)
25. The Young Riders (1989–1992)
26. Laredo (1965–1967)
27. Tales of Wells Fargo (1957–1962)
28. Broken Trail (2006)
29. Kung Fu (1972–1975)
30. The High Chaparral (1967–1971)
31. The Sacketts (1979)
32. Laramie (1959–1963)
33. Damnation (2017–2018)
34. The Big Valley (1965–1969)
35. The Virginian (1962–1971)
36. Alias Smith and Jones (1971–1973)
37. The Magnificent Seven (1998–2000)
38. Quick Draw (2013–2014)
39. The Life and Times of Grizzly Adams (1977–1978)
40. Here Come the Brides (1968–1970)
41. The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp (1955–1961)
42. Death Valley Days (1952–1970)
43. The Ranch (2016–2020)
44. The Son (2017–2019)
45. Wynonna Earp (2016–present)
46. Little House on the Prairie (1974–1983)
47. Klondike (2014)
48. Wagon Train (1957–1965)
49. Rough Riders (1997)
50. Son of the Morning Star (1991)



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 |



July Birthdays

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Sheriff Robert Love | 7/10 |
| Dirty Dog Dale | 7/11 |
| Bisbee Jackson | 7/25 |
| Little Bit Sassy | 7/31 |

August Birthdays

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Crooked Creek Sam | 8/7 |
| 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.trpistolaros.com
www.texasjacks.com
www.cimarron-firearms.com
www.tsra.com
www.wildwestmercantile.com

TEXICAN RANGERS

2022

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| January 8 | Monthly Match |
| January 9 | Monthly Match |
| February 12 | Monthly Match |
| February 13 | Monthly Match |
| March 12 | Monthly Match |
| March 13 | Monthly Match |
| April 7-9 | Comancheria Days |
| April 30 | Wild Bunch/BAMM |
| May 14 | Monthly Match |
| May 15 | Monthly Match |
| June 11 | Monthly Match |
| June 12 | Monthly Match |
| July 9 | Monthly Match |
| July 10 | Monthly Match |
| July 29-31 | TSRA 2022 CAS State Championship |
| August 13 | Monthly Match – at Tejas Caballeros |
| August 14 | Monthly Match – at Tejas Caballeros |
| September 10 | Shindig |
| September 11 | Monthly Match |
| October 8 | 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) |

2022

Feb 28 – Mar 6, 2022

March 17 - 20, 2022

March 23 – 26, 2022

April 7 - 9, 2022

October 8 – 16, 2022

November 4 – 6, 2022

EOT (SASS World Championship)

SASS Texas State Championship Trailhead

SASS Southwest Regional

Comancheria Days

SASS National Championship – Land Run

**SASS Texas State Wild Bunch
Championship**

Photo Album

