

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 2023

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Hello Rangers



On Saturday, July 8th, we had 32 shooters who joined us for our monthly match. The weather wasn't too bad since we had a nice, steady breeze throughout the morning.

We had a guest shooter today, Dream Chaser. We also had two guests come out to watch - Idaho and Nate. We loved having all of our guests out there.

We had 3 clean shooters - Alamo Andy, Skinny and T Bone Paul.

Congratulations to our Top Overall Cowboy - Alamo Andy and Top Cowgirl - Shooting Iron Miller.

On Sunday, June 9th, we had 22 shooters join us.

It was good to see Deadlast back out on the range as well as Little Bit Sassy and Col Callan.

We had 3 clean shooters - Colorado Horseshoe, Fister Bo and Hawkeye.

Congratulations to our Top Overall Cowboy - Brazos Bo and Top Cowgirl - Panhandle Cowgirl.

Just a friendly reminder - we will shoot Wild Bunch on Saturday, July 29, 2023. We hope you will join us.

Alamo Andy
President Texican Rangers

Colt 1862's Biggest Claim to Fame

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



Once the Baby Dragoon came out in 1848, Colt Pocket revolvers became the mainstay of small, repeating handguns. These .31 caliber revolvers didn't have the punch of the heavy .44 caliber guns, but they were small in size and performance deemed adequate for defense applications. The 1849 Colt would go on to become the company's most popular revolver of that century. It should come as no surprise then that when police

departments in the US finally started issuing firearms to deputies, they reached for the 1849 and the little five-shooters served quite well.

But by the dawn of the Civil War, Samuel Colt decided there was a need to modernize his line of percussion revolvers. The most important improvements made were the elimination of the expensive-to-make octagonal barrel and the introduction of new steel in the manufacturing process. The new guns were less expensive to produce, yet infinitely stronger, being made of silver steel. The first in the new line was the Colt 1860 Army.

A slightly smaller version of the Army in .36 caliber was adopted by the US Navy in 1861. That same year, an improved version of the Colt 1849 was introduced. It was still small and still a five-shot gun, but it packed .36 caliber killing power. The new gun was intended for the civilian market and for the New York Metropolitan Police, who wanted a bit more power than what the little .31 caliber 1849 could offer.

The 1862 Colt Pocket model stepped to allow the larger cylinder to fit without requiring any changes to the lockwork, and the result was a rather nice svelte revolver offering both reasonable firepower and relatively compact size. One of the legends around this gun was that it was extremely popular with Civil War Officers. They would buy and carry one, not as their main combat weapon, but as a deterrent to zealous Army doctors to keep them from amputating a limb.

As it turns out, what would be called the Navy and Police revolvers were the last that Sam Colt lived to see entering the market as he died in January 1862. As for the Police revolver itself, less than 20,000 were produced before production gave way to cartridge guns in 1873.



I had thought that the 1862 Colt, being the last gun that Samuel Colt had active input on, was its claim to fame. Imagine my surprise to find out it was the most popular black powder revolver to be converted to fire self-contained metallic cartridges, bullets. More 1862 Conversions were done than any of its larger cap and ball family.

The Colt Model 1862 Police Conversion was intended for security personnel and followed the line of other Colt products emerging during this time in history. As metallic-cased cartridges became more and more popular (as well as already available), some 70% of Colt Model 1862 police revolvers were converted to fire the new ammunition.

Colt Conversion revolvers have a confusing story, branching off in several directions. First off, what is a so-called Colt Conversion? In common parlance it's a Colt revolver whose basic design dates from the cap-and-ball era. But it actually fires metallic cartridges instead of paper ones or loose powder and ball.

Note in the last sentence, the word conversion was never used. That's because the Colt factory did not actually convert cap-and-ball revolvers to fire metallic cartridges. Instead the idea of conversions to them was with the "concept" and not with actually converting existing handguns. An owner of say a Colt .36 "Navy" cap and ball sixgun couldn't just send it back to the Colt factory and say, "Please convert it to fire cartridges." However, some ambitious gunsmiths certainly took on such work.

To Colt's executives factory "conversions" created a means to sell the thousands of obsolescence parts in stock from the cap-and-ball era. They wanted to avoid the financial loss with those parts as new metallic cartridge revolvers became all the rage. The "parts" in question encompassed most everything except cylinders. Colt's factory Conversions were fitted with newly manufactured cylinders for metallic cartridges. Sources vary but collectors believe about 24,000 .38 Conversions were made at the factory; more than any other Colt Cap and Ball revolver.

Most Cowboys in the Wild West didn't wear Cowboy Hats

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



In today's world many misconceptions have been perpetuated—becoming modern day “facts”—when, in reality, myths and hearsay have taken over.

Cowboys are a symbol of the American Wild West, but there are some tales about them that aren't true. They rarely fought Indians, they were more likely to die from falling off a horse than in a gunfight, and they didn't wear those tall, wide-brimmed cowboy hats you see in Westerns.

Famous gunslinger and gambler Bat Masterson also favored the derby. The classic photo of American West gunfighter Billy the Kid depicts the outlaw wearing what resembles a top hat. Wild Bill Hickok was photographed in a flat, pancake hat. An 1882 photo of Jesse James shows the outlaw in a low-crowned cap with an upturned brim.

Men commonly wore hats on the American frontier, and derby hats were functional for various occasions. Most photographs from that time feature men wearing them and one of the reasons they were popular is because they stayed on in windy conditions.

Frontiersman typically wore hats related to their employment, and they were commonly made of beaver fur-felt and were natural in color. In addition to the derby, men wore flat wool caps, Mexican sombreros, or old Civil War hats (such as the kepi).

As for the ten-gallon hat, it would have been impractical, even if it was impressive to 20th-century moviegoers. Famous lawmen such as Wild Bill Hickok and Wyatt Earp wore low-crowned hats because giant cowboy hats would have made them easy targets for adversaries.

The ten-gallon hat got its name from the Spanish word “Galón,” not because it could hold 10 gallons of water. Galón means braid, and many Spanish hats in era had braids on them. One with 10 braids was called a Ten-Galón hat.

The original Stetson was dubbed “The Boss of the Plains,” and it didn't resemble what we think of as a cowboy hat today. It featured a high crown and wide brim and looked a bit like an Amish hat. It was waterproof and shielded the wearer from elements such as the sun and rain. The hat's design, which didn't have a crease on the open crown, stayed the same for several years.

John Stetson's classic cowboy hat was possibly inspired by the Spanish-derived hats he encountered after he moved to the West. He created the iconic headwear, which features a crease in the middle of a high crown with a dent on each side, allowing the wearer to remove it by the crown instead of the brim.

Legend is that he met a cowboy on the road who was so impressed by the hat that he gave Stetson \$5 for it (a rather large amount at that time). The rest is history. By the 1870s, cowboys took to customizing their hats, and in 1872, Montgomery Ward Catalog sold hats that allowed men to shape the crowns and brim to suit their preferences.

The Caliber that won the West

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



Historians have argued for years over what was the gun that won the west. Some would say it was the 1873 Colt Peacemaker. Others champion the Winchester 1873 Rifle. Others still have their own choice, but what if it was not the gun that won the west, what if it was the caliber?

I believe the .45-70 Government is the cartridge that “Won the West.”

There were many guns chambered for this round but the main one was the U.S. Model 1873 .45-70 Springfield, better known to modern day collectors and shooters as the “.45-70 Trapdoor” for its top-opening breech block, that truly “Won the West.”

I speak of not only the Trapdoors issued to the military but of the countless ones sold in surplus to civilians during the westward expansion period.

The lever-action Winchester '73 was most commonly chambered in a short, semi-bottle-necked cartridge dubbed the .44-40. This round could be chambered in both handguns and rifles, but when it was fired from a rifle it had limited range and power. The Winchester Model 1873 also had numerous openings through which dirt and rain could enter to foul the action.

As a result, the U.S. Army never seriously considered the Winchester lever rifle for adoption. What they did adopt was the much stronger “trapdoor action” designed by Colonel Hiram Berdan and improved by Springfield Armory employee Erskine S. Allen. This action employed a long, straight cartridge holding a .456 diameter lead, round nose bullet weighing 405 grains (later changed to 500 grains) and which had an effective range up to 2,400 yards. It smacked its target with nearly four times the energy of the .44-40 cartridge.

The Winchester Model 1873 did not have the range and striking power for military service as perceived by the U.S. Army.

The recent unpleasantness between the North and South had shown the importance of massed, long-range fire from a rifle-musket. The U.S. Army's officers of all ranks had “seen the elephant” and knew how deadly massed fire could be at long ranges.

The only real antagonists the United States Army faced in the post-war years were Native American tribesmen who conducted (using a modern term) an insurgency, employing hit-and-run tactics. They tended to avoid set-piece battles unless the enemy was at a distinct disadvantage (as were Captain William J. Fetterman and Lieutenant Colonel George Custer, who were attacked at close range and quickly overwhelmed at The Battle of the Little Bighorn).

The favored method of attack on armed settlers and soldiers was from a distance. A well-trained Indian horse carrying a rider could cover up to one mile in four minutes or so. A Springfield rifle or carbine could be reloaded and fired twelve times a minute by a trained soldier, but probably only eight to ten times under the stress of combat.

Native American troops often gathered within sight, but at distances of a half a mile or so, to harass their intended victims before attacking. Assuming the soldiers began firing volleys at extreme range and it took two or three minutes for the recipients to realize they were under fire and organize to charge, and two to four minutes to ride close enough for their shorter-range weapons to have an effect, the soldiers would have fired a minimum of fifteen to thirty-five volleys at the charging foe that would have emptied enough saddles of the tribe's most precious commodity, manpower.

The Springfield Rifle of the mid-1860s through the 1890s came in seven distinct models: The Model 1865 which fired a .58-65 cartridge; the Models of 1866, 1868 and 1870 which fired the .50-70 cartridge, and the Models of 1873, 1884 and 1888 chambered for the revered .45-70 cartridge.

The new Model 1866 Springfields firing the .50-70 cartridge enabled massively outnumbered soldiers to stand off successive attacks like those at the Hayfield and Wagon Box Fights in 1866. The Model 1866 and

1868 .50-caliber “needle guns” as the Springfields were then known, (because of the long firing pin required by the long “trapdoor” action), were also used in the campaigns of 1868-69 and the Red River War. But in 1873, a new model of the Springfield firing a powerful, and longer-ranged .45 caliber cartridge filled with 70 grains of black powder (the .45-70), was released to the troops. It received its first real combat test during the 1876 summer campaign against the alliance of Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho. At the Battle of the Rosebud, for instance, over 40,000 rounds were fired by the soldiers and their Crow and Shoshoni allies. Long-range rifle fire from two infantry companies saved Lt. Colonel William B. Royall and his outnumbered battalion of cavalry from annihilation.

During the next twenty-five years, the .45-70 Springfield would finally tame the West in the hands of the U.S. Army at the Nez Perce War, the Apache Campaigns and numerous smaller actions. The .45-70 Springfields would also see widespread use during the Spanish-American War in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

The Springfield “Trapdoor,” as the rifle is known to modern collectors and shooters, was a remodeled single-shot Civil War rifle-musket. Indeed, the Models of 1865 and 1866 were actually Model 1863 rifle-muskets in which the breech end of the barrel was cut open and the breech block assembly bolted on. To load and fire, the soldier lifted the thumb latch on the right side to open the breech block. The cartridge was inserted, the breech block snapped shut, the hammer cocked, the rifle sighted and the trigger pulled.

The .50-70 and .45-70 cartridges had high arcing trajectories that made them very effective at long ranges when fired in volleys. Due to differences in barrels and bores, wind conditions along the trajectory, and individual variations in point of aim among soldiers firing the volley, the bullets would all arrive at the distance indicated on the rear sight leaf at about the same time but dispersing in a large oval. It proved to be very effective. In fact, rifle volley fire was only made obsolete as an infantry tactic by machine guns which used the same principle.

The Springfield “Trapdoor” rifle has developed a devoted clique of collectors, while still retaining relatively modest prices. Over 568,300 .45-70 Springfields were manufactured between 1873 and 1894 in three rifle models and two carbine models. After service with the regular army, they were still found in National Guard armories as late as World War I. They are an important aspect of American history and retain the romance of the Old West. A good trapdoor is a welcome addition to anyone’s gun collection.

Gail Russell: Life, Films, and Tragic Death

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



The other day, I was watching the Angel and the Badman, for the 100+ time, and I said to myself, I wonder why I didn’t see the Actress Gail Russell in more old movies.

Gail Russell was a hauntingly beautiful yet emotionally fragile Hollywood actress with large blue eyes and a beguiling smile. During her short career, she starred with some of the most popular leading men in films, including John Wayne, Ray Milland, Joel McCrae, and Alan Ladd.

In spite of her success, she was tortured by her low self-esteem, extreme shyness, and stage fright. She eventually turned to alcohol to calm her nerves before performing and lost both her career and her life to the devastating effects of alcoholism.

Gail Russell was born in Chicago in 1924 and named Elizabeth by her parents, George and Gladys

Russell. She often visited her uncle's farm in Michigan, but even there, she remained alone with her charcoal and sketchpads.

She was an introvert with a limited social life, unprepared for the big city. She once told a reporter that her shyness was so severe that she hid beneath her parent's piano when they entertained. Nevertheless, the press and the public adored her.

Gail's interest in art was more than a hobby. She focused on drawing because it was an art she could perform alone in a quiet atmosphere. She started sketching at age five and never stopped. Her dream was to become a professional commercial artist.

The Russell family moved to Los Angeles when Gail was 14. In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, Russell told the story of when her parents asked her to wear an evening gown and try to look glamorous, a task she found challenging considering she had never worn makeup.

Russell was a student at Santa Monica High School on vacation with her mother in 1942 when she visited Paramount Studios with two friends. It was here that she was "discovered" by Paramount talent scout William Meiklejohn. She was offered a contract, but her parents thought she was still too young.

She was offered a standard seven-year contract and \$50 a week. Her parents agreed to the contract, but on the condition that Russell should be allowed to finish high school first. She officially signed with Paramount as soon as she graduated.

Although the studio hired an acting coach, Russell's stage fright was a problem from the start and was often discussed by her costars and the crews on the set as it interfered with filming. Nevertheless, she started her career with an explosion of films.

Russell made her first film appearance at 19 in the 1943 film *Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour*. In 1944, she played Barbara in *Lady in the Dark*, starring Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland. Although Russell's role was hardly noteworthy, the film was nominated for three Oscars, which boosted Russell's career.

Critics compared Russell's great beauty to Hollywood favorite Hedy Lamarr, and Paramount acted quickly, casting Russell in two more films in 1944. Russell quickly discovered she was expected to appear in two to three films each year, which would be a challenging task for anyone, especially someone whose fear of appearing in public consumed her every thought.

Gail Russell's raven hair and enigmatic beauty were particularly suited to the ghost story plot of *The Uninvited*, her second film of 1944. Russell was again cast with Ray Milland, this time as his love interest.

During filming, Russell's stage fright was so great that one of her co-stars suggested she use alcohol to calm her nerves. More than one biographer repeats the rumors that the suggestion came from actor John Wayne, but Wayne heard these rumors as well and adamantly denied having anything to do with Russell's struggles with alcohol. In fact, he insisted that the suspicious amount of time he spent in Russell's dressing room was an attempt to help her calm her nerves.

Russell completed *The Uninvited* but lost 20 pounds. She later suffered a nervous breakdown. No one seemed to understand that her shyness and widely publicized struggles with alcohol were cries for help.

This film was also nominated for an Oscar, drawing even more attention to the young star, but her use of alcohol to calm her fears continued and was clearly the beginning of the end for Gail Russell.

In her next film, Russell starred in the well-received 1944 comedy *Our Hearts Were Young and Gay*, also starring Diana Lynn. The film is based on a book of the same name, written by actress Cornelia Otis Skinner and journalist Emily Kimbrough.

The book describes their jaunt through Europe in the 1920s when they were fresh out of college. Russell played Skinner and Lynn played Kimbrough, roles that seemed to be written for both of these talented young women.

The following year, Russell starred as a schoolteacher opposite Alan Ladd in *Salty O'Rourke*, another Oscar-nominated film. She then appeared with Joel McCrae in the supernatural tale *The Unseen*. Although both Russell and McCrae were established actors by this time, the film failed to attract the same attention as *The Uninvited*.

And again in 1945, Russell joined many famous actors of her time in *Duffy's Tavern*. After suffering from a nervous breakdown, she was forced to repeat her three-films-a-year routine.

In 1946, Russell and Lynn revived their roles in *Our Hearts Were Growing Up*, the sequel to *Our Hearts Were Young and Gay*. This film was also well-received by audiences and reviewers. Before the year was over, Russell would complete yet another movie, *The Bachelor's Daughters*, with Adolphe Menjou.

In 1947, Russell performed one of her most famous roles as the innocent Quaker love interest of John Wayne in *Angel and the Badman*.

It was during the filming of *Angel and the Badman* that John Wayne first noticed Russell's struggle with alcohol outweighed her problems with shyness. As mentioned before, Wayne offered to help his costar with her fears and panic, and spent what many biographers referred to as a suspicious amount of time with Russell, which did not go unnoticed by Hollywood gossips. There were other stars that blamed John Wayne for starting their drinking problems.

Once again, Russell was required to make three films in one year. In addition to *Angel and the Badman*, she played Virginia Moore in *Calcutta* and appeared as herself in *Variety Girl*.

The film was well-received by reviewers. The *New York Times* review stated: "John Wayne makes a grim and laconic, converted renegade, who is torn by love, a new faith and the desire for revenge on an arch enemy. Gail Russell, a stranger to Westerns, is convincing as the lady who makes him see the light."

Angel and the Badman was an important film for Russell as a vehicle to attract the attention of fans. Her soft, innocent looks, combined with the naivete of her character, appealed to audiences.

Gail Russell made three films in 1948, a grueling schedule. She played Gilly Johnson in *Moonrise*, then Jean Courtland in *Night Has a Thousand Eyes*.

To top off the year, Russell was hired for a repeat performance as John Wayne's love interest. This time it was as Angelique Desaix in *Wake of the Red Witch*. John Wayne received 10% of the gross from the movie, which entitled him to help choose the cast ... and he chose Gail.

Her appearance in "*Wake of the Red Witch*" was controversial in ways she could never have predicted.

At the time of the filming of *Angel and the Badman*, John Wayne was married to Esperanza "Chata" Baur. Baur was convinced that her husband was having an affair with Russell. According to Ronald L. Davis in his *John Wayne biography Duke*, although Wayne openly admitted to affairs in the past, both Wayne and Russell firmly denied anything more than friends.

Nevertheless, when Baur learned that her husband had chosen Russell to costar in yet another film, *Wake of the Red Witch*, Baur exploded in a jealous rage.

Wayne returned home late from the cast party for *Wake of the Red Witch*, and according to Wayne, Baur was waiting at the door with her mother. Baur aimed a gun at her husband and pulled the trigger. The bullet barely missed Wayne's head.

Russell was called upon to testify at the divorce trial of John Wayne and Chata Baur, which turned into a humiliating and painful drama for Russell, but she insisted throughout the trial that she was friends with Wayne and nothing more.

Adding to the drama, Russell was still fulfilling her contract. In 1949, Russell played Princess Tara in *Song of India*, Susan Jeffers in *El Paso*, and Cissy Lathrop in *The Great Dan Patch*.

In 1953, Russell was called to testify in John Wayne's divorce trial, which greatly increased her stress. Once again, Russell and Wayne both denied having an affair, but the damage from the stress of the trial was apparent to everyone who knew Russell, as well as those who didn't, as her personal problems became more public.

Two weeks after the Wayne divorce trial, Russell was arrested for drunk driving. The arrest fueled even more rumors about an affair with John Wayne and caused serious damage to her marriage to Guy Madison. Russell's alcoholic reputation troubled Paramount executives, and they refused to renew her contract.

Russell and Madison divorced in 1955, adding to her feelings of despair. She was soon arrested for leaving the scene of a crime after rear-ending another vehicle while intoxicated. She continued to try to work in spite of her troubles, but her life did not improve.

The following year, in 1957, Russell drove her new convertible through the glass windows of Jan's Restaurant in Beverly Hills, and the janitor was pinned beneath her vehicle. There was very little more she could have done to destroy her career.

Remarkably, Russell was picked up by Universal Studios and continued to star with some of the most famous names in Hollywood, including Randolph Scott in *Seven Men from Now*, but she also continued to drink.

However, in August of 1957, when she failed to appear in court for the incident at Jan's Restaurant, officers were sent to Russell's home and found her drunk and unconscious. The hearing was held at General Hospital, where she was bedridden with severe effects from alcoholism.

For the first time in her adult life, Russell made a move to try and salvage her career and reputation. She joined Alcoholics Anonymous while she was staying at the hospital. She continued to attend AA meetings for an entire year, giving hope to her family and friends that she would finally be able to fight her demons, but less than a year later, Russell was drinking again.

Still clinging to her last bit of hope, Russell continued to seek employment. In 1958, Russell played Carol Morrow in *The Tattered Dress*, and in 1959, she played Lynn Dillon in *No Place to Land*.

Film studio executives were concerned that Russell's alcoholism was beginning to age her appearance, and with her tarnished reputation, she could no longer play the innocent young woman. In 1960, Gail Russell played Cassandra Bannister in the episode "Noblesse Oblige" of the television series *The Rebel*, and Mrs. Clark in the episode "Matinee Monster" for the series *Manhunt*.

Russell's final appearance was as Flore Brancato in a film eerily titled *The Silent Call*. When filming was completed, she locked herself in her Los Angeles studio apartment, sketching and drinking.

On August 26, 1961, 35-year-old Gail Russell died from an alcohol-induced heart attack. She wasn't found until the next day, and the certificate lists August 27 as her date of death. Russell is buried in Pierce Brothers Valhalla Memorial Park in Hollywood, California.

Shooting Iron Miller, Secretary Regulator/Life



Hello! It takes a considerable amount of time and effort to put this newsletter together. Dutch Van Horn has done an incredible job with it month after month. I would say the Texican Rangers' newsletter – *Texas Star* - is by far one of the best around. You can be a part of this legacy by submitting an article or two. Dutch will gladly accept it. It's not the easiest task for him to come up with articles each and every month, so any input you have will be greatly appreciated. If you have an interesting story to tell about where your alias comes from, or you read a really good article about the Old West, we'd love to hear about it.

Don't forget...we are taking nominations for next year's board.

Members in good standing may self-nominate or nominate other members as candidates for office. Nominees must meet the requirements for the intended office. All duties and responsibilities are listed in the By-Laws. Nominations need to be submitted now, to the Executive Committee. Candidates are encouraged to write an article for the August newsletter stating their qualifications and goals.

Elections will be held at the Annual Meeting during Shindig in September.

The following officer positions need to be filled. They each have a 1-year term, except Secretary. It is a 2-year term.

President

Vice President

Secretary

Range Master

We are happy to host this year's Annual Awards Event - Shindig - on September 9. The match and lunch will be free to all members. Guests are welcome to join us for lunch for \$15.00. Please mark your calendar and plan to join us. Look for more details to be shared as we get closer to the event.

Plan to come out to the range in August. We look forward to seeing you.

Shooting Iron Miller

Secretary

BOOYAH BULLETS

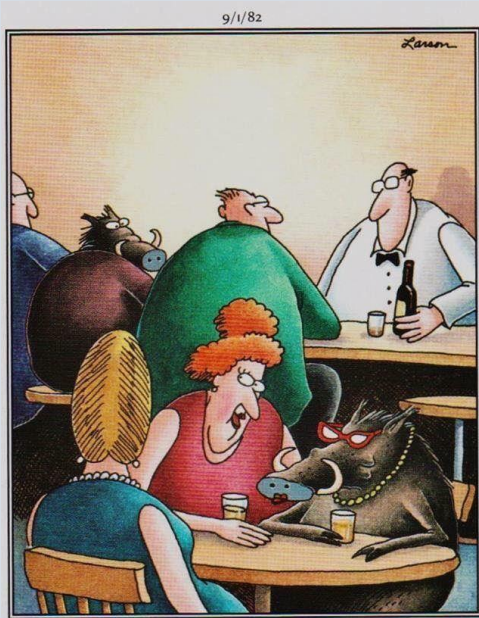
email your order: booyahbullets@gmail.com or text it to us @ 512.927.6743

Dodge City Mike 512.801.8424

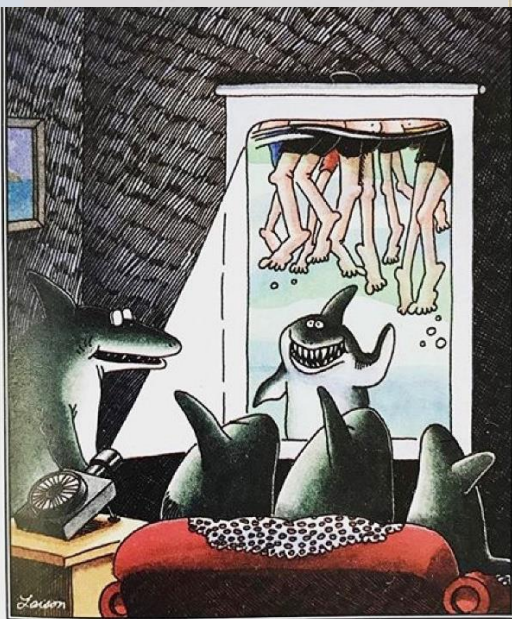
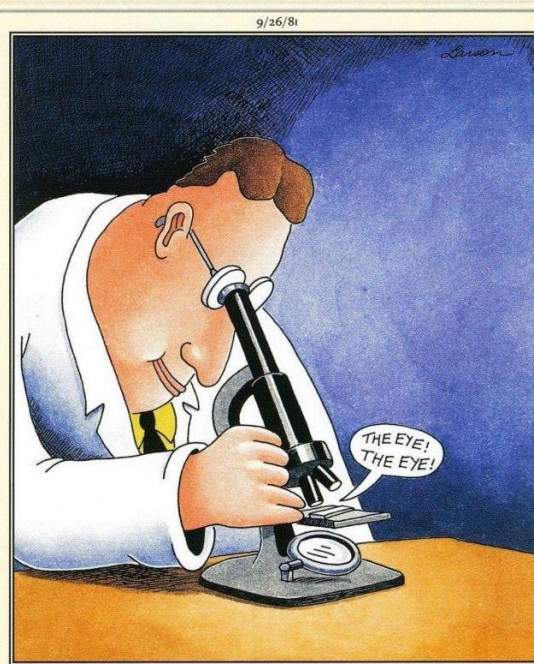
Price List effective 03.01.21

Caliber	Weight	Config.	Price/500	Price/1000
.38	100	RNFP	42	83
	105	FP	43	85
	125	RNFP	47	94
	125	FP	47	94
	130	RNFP	49	97
	158	RNFP	54	106
	158	FP	54	106
	158	SWC	54	106
.380	100	RNFP	42	83
.38-55	245	RNFP	82	162
.41	215	SWC	70	139
.44	180	RNFP	58	115
	240	SWC	75	149
.44-40	200	RNFP	64	127
.45 COLT	160	RNFP	61	121
	180	RNFP	58	115
	200	RNFP	64	127
	250	RNFP	76	152
9MM	124	RN	47	94
	125	CN	47	94
40 S&W	180	FP	58	115
.45ACP	200	SWC	64	127
	200	RN	64	127

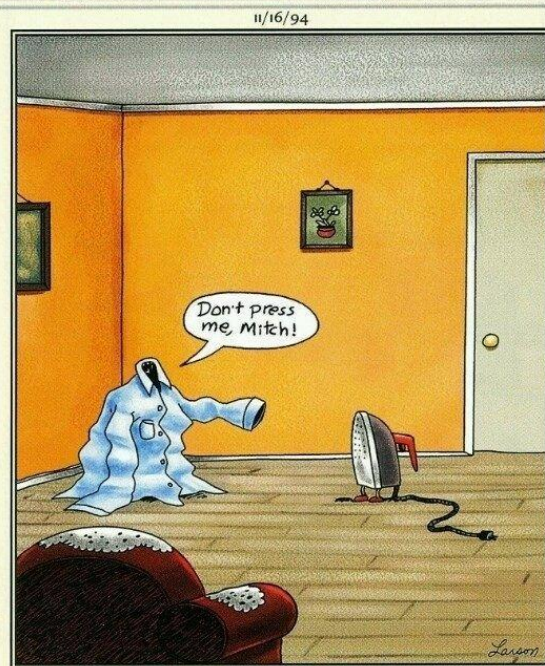
	230	RN	73	144
45-70	405	FPT	75 (250)	300 (1K)
			150 (500)	



"Uh-oh, Lorraine ... someone seems to be checking you out."



"And here we are last summer off the coast of ... Helen, is this Hawaii or Florida?"



Parting Shots Famous Sayings

1. My advice to you is get married: If you find a good wife you'll be happy; if not, you'll become a philosopher.
2. If you want to be sure that you never forget your wife's birthday, just try forgetting it once.
3. Never go to bed mad. Stay up and fight.
4. Adults are always asking children what they want to be when they grow up because they're looking for ideas.
5. Just be good and kind to your children. Not only are they the future of the world, they're the ones who can sign you into a home.
6. Kids are expensive, I didn't even realize how broke I was until last year someone stole my identity and it ruined her life.
7. I want my children to have all the things I couldn't afford. Then I want to move in with them.
8. A dog teaches a boy fidelity, perseverance, and to turn around three times before lying down.
9. If you think dogs can't count, try putting three dog biscuits in your pocket and then giving Fido only two of them.
10. The cat could very well be man's best friend but would never stoop to admitting it.
11. Cats are smarter than dogs. You can't get eight cats to pull a sled through snow.
12. The statistics on sanity are that one out of every four Americans is suffering from some form of mental illness. Think of your three best friends. If they're okay, then it's you.
13. Always forgive your enemies; nothing annoys them so much.
14. The Bible tells us to love our neighbors, and also to love our enemies; probably because they are generally the same people.
15. If you want to know what God thinks of money, look at the people he gave it to.
16. Never keep up with the Joneses. Drag them down to your level. It's cheaper.
17. People say money is not the key to happiness, but I have always figured if you have enough money, you can have a key made.
18. Misers are no fun to live with, but they make great ancestors.
19. Anyone can do any amount of work, provided it isn't the work he is supposed to be doing at that moment.
20. Doing nothing is very hard to do. You never know when you're finished.
21. Hard work never killed anybody, but why take a chance?
22. By the time you're 80 years old you've learned everything. You only have to remember it.
23. You can't believe everything you hear—but you can repeat it.
24. If you can't be kind, at least be vague.
25. Sometimes you lie in bed at night and you don't have a single thing to worry about. That always worries me!
26. When the waitress asked if I wanted my pizza cut into four or eight slices, I said, 'Four. I don't think I can eat eight.
27. Not all chemicals are bad. Without hydrogen and oxygen, for example, there would be no way to make water, a vital ingredient in beer.
28. Health nuts are going to feel stupid someday, lying in hospitals dying of nothing.
29. You have to have at least one bad habit, so when you get old you can give it up and live longer.
30. The only time some fellows are ever seen with their wives is after they've been indicted.
31. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Then quit. There's no use being a damn fool about it.
32. Some cause happiness wherever they go; others whenever they go.

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

Squaw Man	7/9
Sheriff Robert Love	7/10
July Smith	7/10
Dirty Dog Dale	7/11
Kincade	7/17
Pedernales Drifter	7/19
Pistol Packin Princess	7/20
Bisbee Jackson	7/25
Bandera Kid	7/26
Little Bit Sassy	7/31

August Birthdays

Moose McCoy	8/9
Scooter	8/27

September Birthdays

Abilene	9/4
Uncle Nick Wilson	9/7
Sam McDermott	9/10
A.D.	9/15
T Bone Paul	9/16
L.W. Hannabass	9/21
Holly Pena	9/24



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

2023

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



