

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
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Howdy Texican Rangers



We had 33 shooters join us for some cool weather Saturday mornings shoot in March. 15 shooters shot it clean and Captain Jim Midnight from Iowa topped the field. Brazos Belle was the best overall lady shooter.

Sunday the weather was a little windy but tolerable. 25 shooters shot the match with 11 cleaning it. Captain Jim Midnight was the top shooter and Panhandle Cowgirl was the top lady.

Several Texican Ranger attended EOT in Arizona. The weather was great and they put on a great match. Congratulations to Panhandle Cowgirl who won the Ladies B-Western World Championship! Many other Rangers shot well.

I look forward to seeing everyone who is attending Comancheria Days. We will have a great time!

Alamo Andy
President, Texican Rangers

Why did 'Wild Bill' wear his hair so long?

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



Hair styles change and attitudes to hair styles change. Growing up in the 60s, that is 1960s, not 1860s, I saw young people favor long hair. It was unpopular to the older generation. I pointed out that 'Wild Bill' Hickok was a hero and he had long hair.

What seems to drive this modern-day prejudice says more about the 1960s than the 1860s. In the "Swing-ing Sixties," when the so-called counterculture rebelled against the WWII image of "shave tail" man-hood, hippies reverted to the long hair and facial hair of their grandfathers. Although the change upset plenty of fathers, long hair wasn't new by any means.

Turns out Hickok had a big nose and large lips, and people often called him 'Duckbill', so it is

hardly surprising that developed a temper. Needless to say, this is before he became famous as a gunfighter. With only black and white photos, it is hard to tell but it is said he was a redhead. He grew a moustache and long hair to draw attention away from his appearance and the 'Wild Bill' nickname was probably his own invention to take him away from the other name he disliked so much.

Although his nickname was 'Wild Bill', his birth name was James Butler Hickok, son of William Alonzo and Polly Hickok. He was born in the year 1837, and accounts of his early life suggest that he was a great marksman from almost the first time he handled a weapon. He grew up on his parents' farm until 1855, when he joined General James Lane's Free State forces in Kansas. This was an anti-slavery force and later on he was to become a driver, a possible spy and a teamster for the Union Army during the Civil War. There are no records to prove that he was ever a spy for the Union army, but he certainly served as first a provost marshal and later as a civilian scout.

He came to be known as the "Prince of Pistoleers." "Wild Bill" Hickok was destined from the outset to be a lawman rather than a farmer. As a young boy, he practiced shooting with a pistol until he became highly proficient in its use. He subsequently left home to seek out a means of livelihood that would capitalize on his skills with a gun. In the process he became the first really famous gunfighter of the American West.

Hickok is reputed to have shot down five desperadoes in Leavenworth, Kansas, when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1861, he is said to have killed a man named David McCanles in Rock Creek, Nebraska. He attracted much attention when he killed another gunfighter in Springfield, Missouri, in July 1865. His opponent was an acquaintance named Davis Tutt. Tutt and Hickok became involved in a dispute over a purported gambling debt. The argument was apparently exacerbated by their amorous interests in the same woman. The end result was that they engaged in a classic walk-down shootout. Although they fired at each other virtually in the same instant. Tutt missed and Hickok's bullet found its mark, striking Tutt in the chest. Hickok was arrested and tried in a court of law for the shooting, but the jury quickly decided that he had acted in self-defense.

Wild Bill's growing reputation as a gunfighter earned him the sheriff's job in Hays County, Kansas. He performed so admirably in the position that he was soon appointed marshal of the bustling cow town of Abilene in the same state. There his personal dominance and marksmanship skills began to assume legendary proportions.

Wild Bill was not only good, he was lucky. On the night of July 17, 1870, two drunken 7th Cavalry troopers from Fort Hays—Jerry Lonergan and John Kile—attacked Deputy U.S. Marshal James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok in Paddy Welch's saloon.

The motive is unclear, one source said it was because Hickok had buffaloed a soldier the weekend before. Hickok biographer Joe Rosa said Kile, a Medal of Honor recipient and deserter who later reenlisted, probably

had never met Hickok. Some have suggested Lonergan had a dispute with Hickok when he was county sheriff the year before, although no historical record supports the claim.

Lonergan grabbed and held Hickok from behind as Kile pulled a Remington .44 and stuck it in Hickok's ear—but the pistol misfired. Hickok pulled his pistol and shot Kile in the wrist and then the body, and then shot Lonergan in the knee before leaping through a glass window to escape. Fearing an attack by other soldiers, he armed himself with a Winchester rifle and 100 rounds, and hid out in a cemetery.

The man who became marshal of Abilene, Kan., on April 15, 1871, was a frontier dandy. He stood 6 foot 3 in his custom-made boots. His riveting gray eyes, set off by a drooping mustache, seemed to look right through people. Beneath the black hat with the sweeping brim, his long hair tumbled to his shoulders, and a Prince Albert frock coat showed off broad shoulders and a narrow waist.

Hickok dazzled many women, including George Armstrong Custer's wife, Libbie. There were even rumors of an affair. It is not surprising the problems Wild Bill had with soldiers after the Civil War.

To circle back, why did Hickok wear his hair so long? Well he like many frontier scouts he wore his hair long in defiance of his enemies. To the Sioux and Cheyenne Indian Nations, you were not a man unless you had long hair. It was a dare to their enemies to come and try and take it if they could. Hickok and other Souts such as Buffalo Bill Cody, wore their hair long for this reason. Hickok lived by the popular maxim, "A short haired man is looked upon as a coward."

Comanche: The Most Powerful Native American Tribe in History

By Jeff Somers



In popular culture, the generic image of an Indian tribe is one where a Chief presides like a monarch. Famous Indian Chiefs like Sitting Bull have made this the most common depiction of Native American government structure. Despite having a few famous Chiefs of their own, the Comanches were not this organized or unified. As historian Thomas Kavanagh explains, the Comanche Nation was divided into "bands," which were centered on a patriarch and usually comprised

of extended relatives. Sometimes these bands could be hundreds strong, and the elder patriarch was usually referred to as a chief. These bands would then combine informally into a tribe or nation, but this was based on mutual need or advantage.

Comanche government was therefore very council-based, with elders gathering on a formal and informal basis to discuss issues and come to decisions. While there were at times a single "great chief" acknowledged by the others, it was not a formal position and didn't change the fact that the Comanches governed themselves via a council where representatives had a vote, not any sort of monarchy. In fact, the different nations or bands within the Comanche political structure made their own policies and decisions based on their own needs, without any sort of central authority like a president or a king.

The Comanche nearly destroyed several other tribes

For many Americans, the story of how we conquered the continent is a straightforward one. It's a story of brutally inevitable conquest, of an advanced nation hungry for territory, overpowering a weak coalition of indigenous people who are often portrayed as ignorant and even savage. Even when the violence and brutality of America's tactics are acknowledged, there is usually still the assumption that the Native American civilizations we conquered never stood a chance.



In order to appreciate just how powerful and warlike the Comanches were at their height, you have to consider the fact that they came very close to wiping out several other Indian tribes. The Native Americans who resisted the expansion of the United States into the Midwest weren't a single culture. They were a diverse group of separate nations that shared many cultural ties and traditions.

And as NPR explains, the Comanches were particularly aggressive against their fellow Native Americans—and particularly effective at killing

them. They systematically pushed all the other tribes off the central plains, forcing them to find new lands to live on. In fact, as author S.C. Gwynne writes, the Comanches came very close to literally wiping out the entire Apache Nation, savagely defeating them in a series of conflicts that saw the desperate Apaches beg the Spanish for protection, and several large tribes within the Apache Nation simply disappeared as a result.

But it wasn't just the Apaches. The Comanches inflicted severe damage on the Pawnees, the Osages, the Blackfeet, the Kiowas, and the Tonkawas, driving them off their traditional lands and killing thousands of their people. By 1750, the Comanches had total control of the plains, and other Native American Nations respected their borders.



The Comanche were adaptable. It is not surprising that the true meaning of the word Comanche is Enemy.

The territory controlled by the Comanche was called the Comancheria by the Spanish, and it grew with astonishing speed. After the horse transformed their entire society into a mobile war machine, the Comanches began their transformation into the Lords of the Plains—and came to control a huge swath of territory in the process.

What Other Gun did Steve McQueen Carry in *Wanted Dead or Alive*?

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



In the 1950's there were over 100 TV westerns. They were very popular. There were at one time 32 westerns on TV in a week. The Networks tried to come up with a new ideas for western stories and plots. One of the ways they made westerns different was to have the hero carry and use a unique type of gun. *Wanted Dead or Alive* was one of these.

Everyone knows that Steve McQueen played Josh Randall. He was a Southern Civil War veteran with a sawed-off rifle as a holstered weapon that made his living as a bounty hunter in the Wild West of the 1870s.

His sawed off rifle was the gimmick gun and was referred to as a Mare's Leg because of its size. With his special holster, Randall could draw and fire his weapon with blazing speed. There were times when Randall couldn't carry his rifle and had to settle for a smaller gun. Well he just couldn't

carry a Colt SAA revolver. That would be too much like other westerns. So he had to carry something special and unique. One of his Counterparts, Yancy Derringer was already carrying a Sharps Pepperbox derringer in .22, and Paladin carried a two-shot Remington Derringer, so to be different Randall carried a Sharps Pepperbox Derringer in .32RF.

The Sharps Pepperbox Derringer was one of the more common pocket pistols found in the "Old West". They are four-barrel, single-action pistols with a revolving firing pin. They come in .22, .30 and .32 rimfire, and their four barrels slide forward to load and unload. First patented in 1849, they were not made until 1859, when Sharps patented a practical pocket pistol design. These first model pistols had brass frames and fired the recently introduced .22 Rimfire metallic cartridges. The second model came in .30 rimfire. They introduced the third model deringer in .32 Rimfire, with an iron frame, and the barrel release was moved from under the frame to the left side of the frame. These were discontinued in 1867. In the same year, the newly renamed "C. Sharps and Co" introduced a fourth model with a new "birdshead" grip and 2 1/2" barrels, otherwise it was virtually identical to the third model. Production of these little pistols came to an end with the death of Christian Sharps in 1874. Approximately 100,000 of these Four Barrel Pistols were made between 1859 and 1874.

This was Randall's hideout or pocket pistol and he carried it in a vest or shirt pocket when carrying the Mare's Leg wasn't practical.

Shooting Iron Miller, Secretary Regulator/Life



I'm not sure where the month of March has gone but you know what that means – Comancheria Days 2022 is fast approaching. We hope you've chosen to be a part of it. We're very pleased to announce we have 195 shooters signed up and we've ordered great weather so you can have a great match. The range is really shaping up, thanks to everyone who has been coming out now for weeks to help us get ready. We will be out there again next week, starting on Monday, if you'd like to join us and don't mind getting your hands dirty.

Please let Tombstone Mary know if you can put in a little time working a Side Match. As you

know, volunteers are a huge part of putting a successful match on, and this is no exception. If you are shooting CD and arrive at the ranch mid-week, look for me if you need something to do. I'm sure I can find something to keep you busy for a while. And if I don't need any additional help, I'll let you know that too.

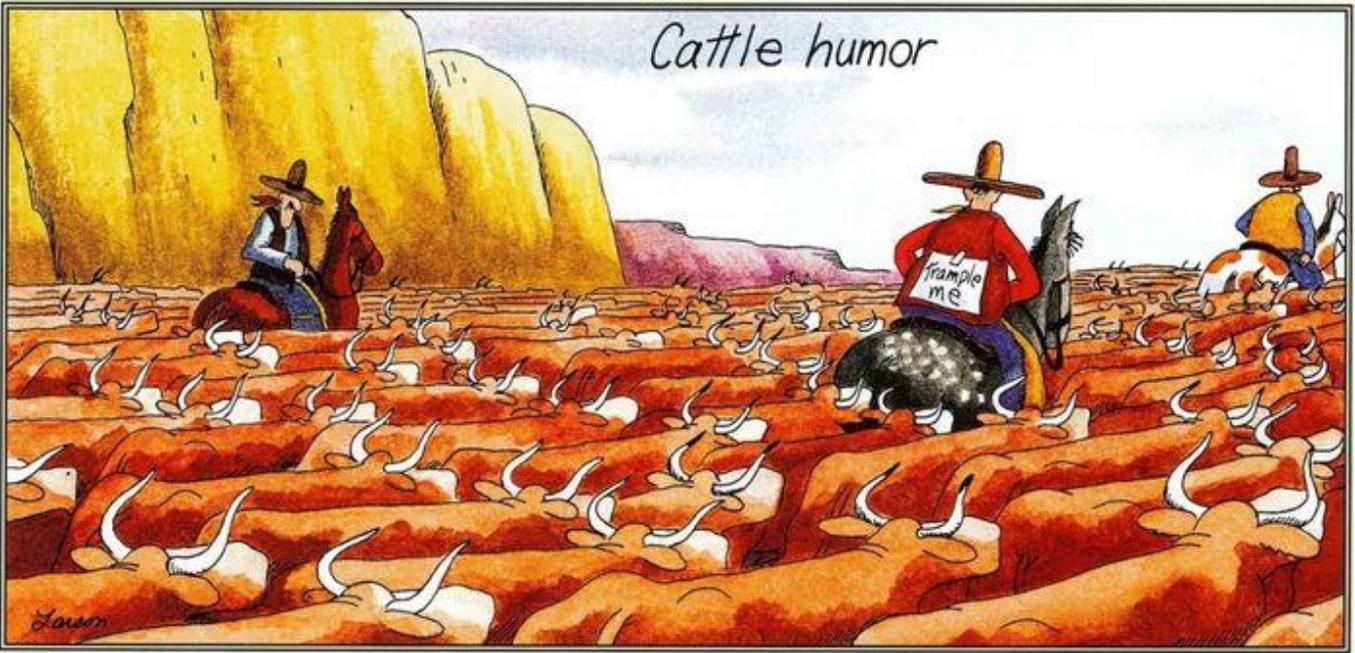
There's been a small change to the Schedule of Events. The Wild Bunch RO class will begin around 12:30 rather than 9:00. I have a list of shooters interested in taking the classes. If I need me to add you to the list please let me know as soon as possible.

Take care and I hope to see you next week on the range!

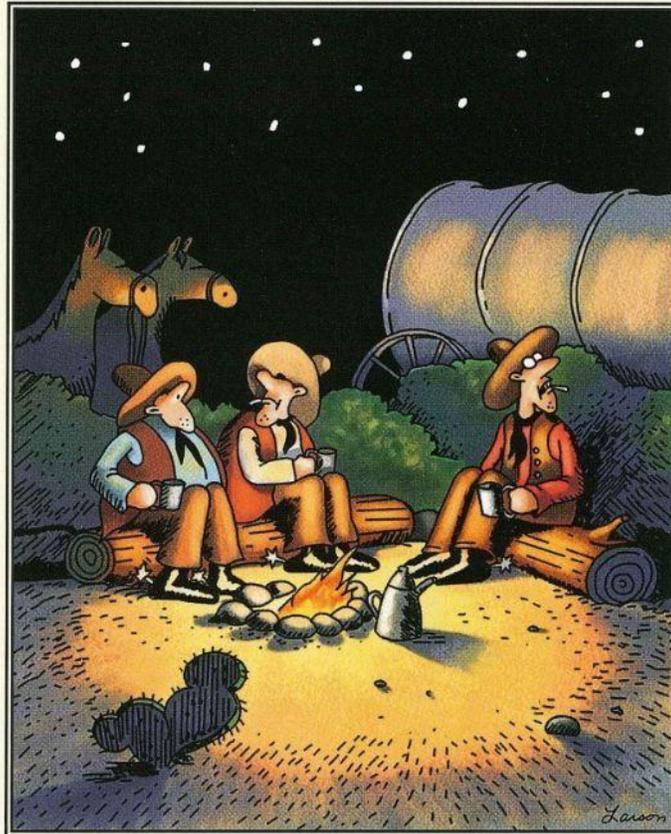
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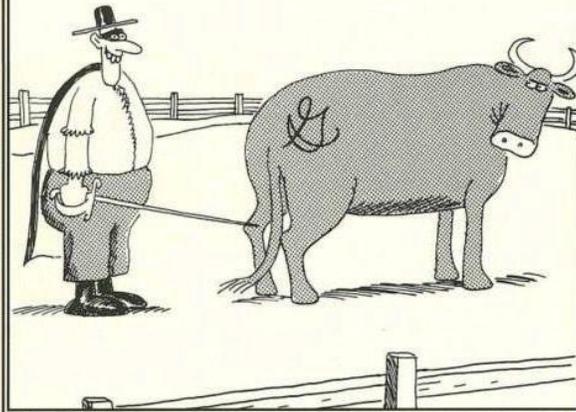
Cattle humor



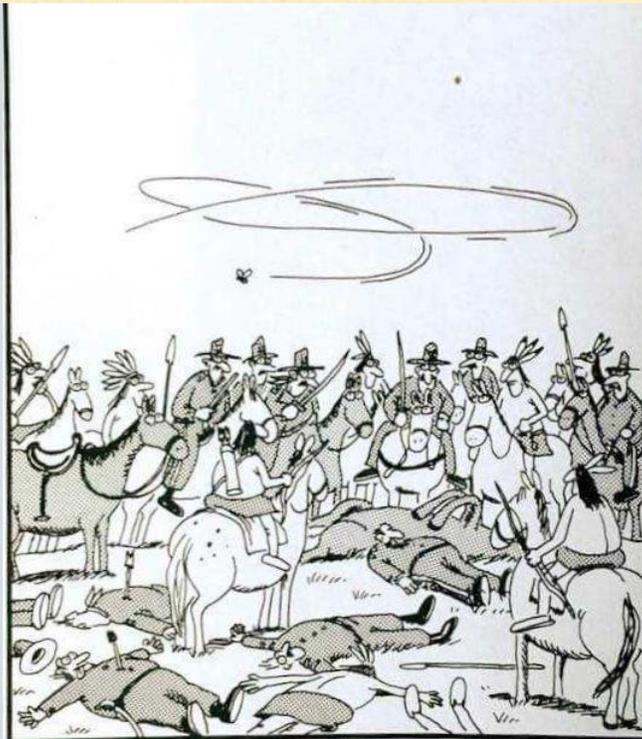
6/7/83



“Well, there it goes again. ... Every night when we bed down, that confounded harmonica starts in.”



Practicing his skills wherever possible, Zorro's younger and less astute brother, Gomez, had a similar career cut short.



The action suddenly stopped while both sides waited patiently for the hornet to calm down.

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	
.380	158	SWC	54	106	
	100	RNFP	42	83	
.38-55	245	RNFP	82	162	
	.41	215	SWC	70	139
	.44	180	RNFP	58	115
	.44-40	240	SWC	75	149
	.44-40	200	RNFP	64	127
	.45 COLT	160	RNFP	61	121
	.45 COLT	180	RNFP	58	115
	.45 COLT	200	RNFP	64	127
	.45 COLT	250	RNFP	76	152
	9MM	124	RN	47	94
	9MM	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)		

Parting Shots
Famous People Assassination Attempts (Not Funny)

1. Justin Bieber	1
2. Bob Marley	1
3. Grigori Rasputin	1
4. Franz Ferdinand	1
5. Vladimir Lenin	2
6. Martin Luther King, Jr.	2
7. Gerald Ford	2
8. Jimmy Carter	2
9. Harry Truman	2
10. Pope John Paul II	3
11. George Bush	3
12. Hirohito	3
13. Osama Bin Laden	3
14. Barack Obama	4
15. Benito Mussolini	5
16. Bill Clinton	5
17. Mahatma Gandhi	5
18. Donald Trump	5
19. Abraham Lincoln	5
20. Winston Churchill	6
21. Saddam Hussein	7
22. Josef Stalin	7
23. Queen Victoria	8
24. Xi Jinping	9
25. Yasser Arafat	14
26. Napoleon Bonaparte	30
27. Adolf Hitler	42
28. Vladimir Putin	50
29. Fidel Castro	638

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



March Birthdays:

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

April Birthdays:

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



Key Links

- www.sassnet.com
- www.texicanrangers.org
- www.greenmountainregulators.org
- www.pccss.org
- www.stxpistolaros.com
- www.tejasballeros.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 30	Wild Bunch/BAMM
August 13	Monthly Match
August 14	Monthly Match
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)

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

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







