

# *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  
September 2022

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## **Hello Rangers**



Saturday, Sept. 10th we celebrated our season-ending awards match...Shindig! We had beautiful weather and it sure was nice to see the Stieler Ranch green again!

We had 41 shooters attend with 12 shooting the match clean. Clean shooters were Alamo Andy, Bama Sue, Blacky Vela, Dusty Leather, Dutch Van Horn, Frank Longshot, Lucky Nickel, Major Samuel Clayton, Scooter, Sheriff Robert Love, Shooting Iron Miller, and Squaw Man.

Top Cowgirl was Panhandle Cowgirl, and the top overall was Alamo Andy.

After the match we were treated to some great BBQ from Buzzie's BBQ. We then handed out shooter awards and shooter prizes. Thank you to all who participated and made "Shindig" a fun match!

Sunday the 11th started our new shooting season. We had 21 shooters with 4 cleaning the match. Clean shooters were Brazos Bo, Dirty Dog Dale, Dusty Leather, & Frank Longshot.

Our top cowgirl was Shooting Iron Miller, and our top overall shooter was Brazos Bo. Our next match is on October 8th and will be our final match of the year. Our next workday is October 4th. See ya'll down the trail, AA  
Alamo Andy  
President Texican Rangers

## Who were the Hoodoo(s) of Mason County?

By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



Hoodoo(s), that sounds like something out of a Dr. Seuss story. But no, a Hoodoo is a vigilante that has covered his face in black that comes in the night to hang bandits and murderers.

Back in 1851, the town of Mason, here in the Texas Hill Country, was originally a fort, known as Fort Mason. Settlers were initially attracted to its safety from Indian raids, and many soldiers would also settle here after discharge from service. For approximately 20 years, Fort Mason remained fairly tame. By 1868, it was converted to a city and life was good but not long after, a violent feud known as the Mason County War erupted between Anglo

ranchers and German settlers. Nicknamed the Hoodoo War, the 2 ½ year feud began with the accusation of stolen cattle.

What started innocently enough as a few stockmen herding stray cattle while driving them for sale, soon turned into a full-blown war of words with German settlers who didn't agree with the practice. They kept small herds, and the loss of a single calf meant real money to them. Couple this with the fact that a group of nomads with a penchant for cattle rustling had recently come to Texas following the Civil War, and you've got a powder keg waiting to blow.

Quite a lot of German immigrants ended up in Texas. They kept to themselves and didn't interact with the other settlers. Consequently, they were looked down upon and when they did try to conduct business with others, outside their group, they were often cheated. This just made matters worse and the German settlers wanted justice.

In June of 1874, the justice of Mason County wrote to the governor of Texas requesting troops be sent to the countryside to assist in quelling cattle rustling, but the request fell on deaf ears. By February of 1875, German-elected Sheriff John Clark formed a posse in efforts to respond to the issue, and while doing a sweep northwest of Mason, found a large herd that had brands belonging to a variety of owners. Nine men were arrested, but four escaped before trial. Not wanting there to be anyone left to pay the price, a vigilante mob of some 40 men kidnapped the remaining prisoners for some vigilante justice.

A Texas Ranger, accompanied by a small group of like-mind town folk, pursued the mob but arrived too late. The result was that three of the five men were dead – two by hanging and one by gunshot. And of the remaining two, one escaped and one was hanged but did not die. The ensuing investigation was fruitless.

Shortly thereafter, a fellow by the name of Tim Williamson, a German settler, was arrested for stealing a yearling. He posted bail and was released, however, Sheriff Clark made a visit to his home to collect unpaid taxes, and when he found that the lady of the house was home alone, he took advantage of the situation. When Williamson found out what happened, he challenged the sheriff to settle things man-to-man, but the sheriff refused. On May 13, 1875, the sheriff then sent a deputy sheriff to retrieve Williamson, which he had done without issue, but during the ride back to town, the two were ambushed by a dozen men, resulting in Williamson and his horse being shot and killed, and the deputy sheriff escaping. When no trial was ever held for Williamson's murder, the Hoodoo War went into full swing.

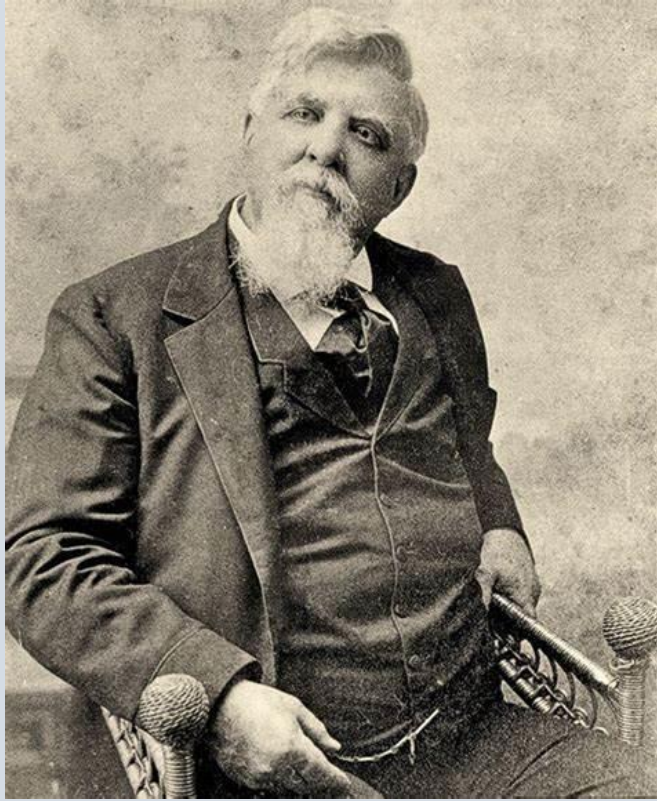
Williamson's friend and former Texas Ranger, Scott Cooley, vowed to seek revenge for his death and gathered a mob to ride up on Worley. Cooley not only shot Worley in the back of the head but he also then scalped him. Following that, violence overwhelmed Mason to the point where citizens once again wrote to the governor for protection. His response was to send a group of Texas Rangers in pursuit of Cooley, following which several more men died and many were wounded. Cooley fled and lived in Blanco County under the protection of friends until he fell ill and died of "brain fever."

Peace eventually returned to Mason, and Sheriff Clark was investigated for his part in the Hoodoo War. Although charges were laid, they were later dismissed. Fourteen men died and many were injured. Trials were

held with no convictions, and on January 21, 1877, an arsonist burned the Mason County Courthouse down to the ground. All written records of the feud went with it, and Mason citizens stayed silent for the full first generation of survivors. Upon local inquiry about the Hoodoo War, the only response ever received would be "The troubles over, let it die."

## **Isaac Parker – Hanging Judge of Indian Territory**

### **By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153**



Judge Isaac Parker, often called the "Hanging Judge," from Fort Smith, Arkansas ruled over the lawless land of Indian Territory in the late 1800s. In 1875, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) was populated by cattle and horse thieves, whiskey peddlers, and bandits who sought refuge in the untamed territory that was free of a "White Man's Court." The only court with jurisdiction over Indian Territory was the U.S. Court for the Western District of Arkansas, located in Fort Smith, Arkansas, situated on the border of Western Arkansas and Indian Territory.

Judge Isaac Parker was born in a log cabin outside Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, on October 15, 1838. The youngest son of Joseph and Jane Parker, Isaac helped out on the farm, but never really cared for working out of doors. He attended the Breeze hill primary school and then the Barnesville Classical Institute.

To help pay for his higher education, he taught students in a country primary school. When he was 17, he decided to study law, his legal training consisting of a combination of apprenticeship and

self-study. Reading law with a Barnesville attorney, he passed the Ohio bar exam in 1859 at the age of 21. During this time, he met and married Mary O'Toole, and the couple had two sons, Charles and James. Over the years, Parker built a reputation for being an honest lawyer and a community leader.

After passing the bar, he traveled west to St. Joseph, Missouri, a bustling Missouri River port town. He went to work for his uncle, D.E. Shannon, a partner in the Shannon and Branch legal firm. By 1861, he was working on his own in both the municipal and county criminal courts, and in April, he won the election as City Attorney. He was re-elected to the post for the next two years.

In 1864, Isaac Parker ran for county prosecutor of the Ninth Missouri Judicial District. In the fall of that same year, he served as a member of the Electoral College, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

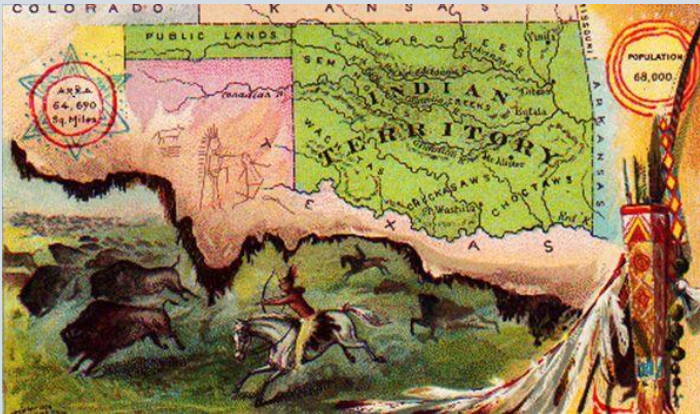
In 1868, Parker sought and won a six-year term as judge of the Twelfth Missouri Circuit. A new judge, Parker would soon gain the experience that he would later use as the ruling Judge over the Indian Territory.

On September 13, 1870, Parker was nominated on the Republican ticket for the Seventh Congressional District. To pursue his political ambitions and devote all his energy to the campaign, Parker resigned his judgeship. The heated campaign ended with Parker's opponent withdrawing from the race two weeks before the election, and Parker easily defeated the replacement candidate in the November 8, 1870 election.

As a freshman representative, Parker took his seat in the first session of the Forty-second Congress convened on Saturday, March 4, 1871. In November 1872, he easily won a second term and gained national attention for speeches delivered in support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

By the fall of 1874, the political tide had shifted in Missouri, and as a Republican, Isaac Parker had no chance of reelection to Congress. Instead, he sought a presidential appointment to public office. He submitted a request for appointment as the federal district court judge for the Western District of Arkansas in Fort Smith.

On March 18, 1875, President Ulysses S. Grant nominated Parker as the judge for the Western District of Arkansas.



After the Civil War, the number of outlaws had grown, wrecking the relative peace of the Five Civilized Tribes that lived in Indian Territory. By the time Parker arrived at Fort Smith, Indian Territory had become known as a very bad place, where outlaws thought the laws did not apply to them and terror reigned.

Replacing Judge William Story, whose tenure had been marred by corruption, Parker arrived in Fort Smith on May 4, 1875. At the age of 36, Judge Parker was the youngest Federal judge in the West.

Holding court for the first time on May 10, 1875, eight men were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. Judge Parker held court six days a week, often up to ten hours each day, and tried 91 defendants on the bench in his first eight weeks. In that first summer, eighteen persons came before him charged with murder, and 15 were convicted. Eight of them were sentenced to die on the gallows on September 3, 1875. However, only six would be executed as one was killed trying to escape and a second had his sentence commuted to life in prison because of his youth.

When the fateful day of September 3, 1875, arrived, the hanging became an extraordinary media event when reporters from Little Rock, St. Louis, and Kansas City flocked to the city. Other newspapermen traveled far from eastern and northern cities to catch the “scoop.” Beginning a week before the hanging, the city began to fill with strangers from all over the country, anxious to view the hangings. On the day they were to be condemned, more than 5,000 people watched as the six men were marched from the jail to the gallows.

The Fort Smith Independent was the first newspaper to report the event on September 3, 1875, with the large column heading reading: “Execution Day!!” Other newspapers around the country reported the event a day later. These press reports shocked people throughout the nation. “Cool Destruction of Six Human Lives by Legal Process” screamed the headlines.

Of the six felons, three were white, two were Native American, and one was black. Seated along the back of the gallows, their death warrants were read to them and each was asked if they had any last words.

When the preliminaries were over, the six were lined up on the scaffold while executioner George Maledon adjusted the nooses around their necks. The trap was sprung; all six died at once at the end of the ropes.

Though the hangings were an indication that the once corrupt court was functioning again, Parker’s critics dubbed him the “Hanging Judge” and called his court the “Court of the Damned.” However, most of Parker’s critics didn’t live in the frontier and did not understand the ethics (or lack thereof) of the untamed Indian Territory. Most of the local people approved of Parker’s judgments, feeling like the utter viciousness of the crimes merited the sentences imposed. From these first six hangings in 1875, there would be 73 more until he died in 1896.

Though Parker was hard on killers and rapists, he was also a fair man. He occasionally granted retrials that sometimes resulted in acquittals or reduced sentences. Though Parker actually favored the abolition of the death penalty, he strictly adhered to the letter of the law. At one time, he said, “in the uncertainty of punishment following a crime lies the weakness of our halting justice.” However, Parker reserved most of his sympathy for the crime victims and is now seen as one of the first advocates of victims’ rights.

Parker’s jurisdiction began to shrink as more courts were given authority over parts of Indian Territory. The restrictions of the court’s once vast jurisdiction were sometimes a source of frustration to Parker, but what bothered him the most were the Supreme Court reversals of capital crimes tried in Fort Smith. Two-thirds of the cases appealed to the higher court were reversed and sent back to Fort Smith for new trials. In 1894 the judge gained national attention in a dispute with the Supreme Court over the case of Lafayette Hudson.

In 1895 a new Courts Act was passed, which would remove the last remaining Indian Territory jurisdiction effective September 1, 1896. Following the escape attempt of Cherokee Bill in the summer of 1895, which resulted in the death of a jail guard, Judge Parker again came into conflict with his superior when he blamed the Justice Department and the Supreme Court for the incident. Cherokee Bill was eventually hanged in Fort Smith

on March 17, 1896. But the debate was not yet over, and a very public argument was carried on between Judge Parker and the Assistant Attorney General.

When the August 1896 term began, Judge Parker was at home, too sick to preside over the court. Twenty years of overwork had contributed to a variety of ailments, including Bright's disease. When the court's jurisdiction over lands in the Indian Territory came to an end on September 1, 1896, the Judge had to be interviewed by reporters at his bedside. Scarcely two months after the jurisdictional change took effect, the Judge died on November 17, 1896.

In 21 years on the bench, Judge Parker tried 13,490 cases, 344 of which were capital crimes. Nine thousand four hundred fifty-four cases resulted in guilty pleas or convictions. Over the years, Judge Parker sentenced 160 men to death by hanging, though only 79 were hanged. The rest died in jail, appealed, or were pardoned.

## **Was the Real Lone Ranger a Black Man?**

**By Thaddeus Morgan**



On a riverbank in Texas, a master of disguise waited patiently with his accomplice, hoping that his target, an infamous horse thief, would show himself on the trail. After four days, the hunch paid off, when the bandit unwittingly walked toward the man who haunted the outlaws of the Old West. Springing from the bushes, the cowboy confronted his mark with a warrant. As the desperado reached for his weapon in a last-ditch effort, the lawman shot him down before his gun could leave his side.

Though the quick-draw tale may sound like an adventure of the Lone Ranger, this was no fictional event. In fact, it was one of many feats of Bass Reeves, a legendary lawman of the Wild West—a man whose true adventures rivaled those of the outlaw-wrangling masked character. Reeves was a real-life Black cowboy who one historian has proposed may have inspired the Lone Ranger.

In 1838—nearly a century before the Lone Ranger was introduced to the public—Bass Reeves was born into slavery in the Arkansas household of William S. Reeves, who relocated to Paris, Texas, in 1846. It was in Texas, during the Civil War that

William made Bass accompany his son, George Reeves, to fight for the Confederacy.

While serving George, Bass escaped to Indian Territory under the cover of the night. The Indian Territory, known today as Oklahoma, was a region ruled by five Native American tribes—Cherokee, Seminole, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw—who were forced from their homelands due to the Indian Removal Act of 1830. While the community was governed through a system of tribal courts, the courts' jurisdiction only extended to members of the five major tribes. That meant anyone who wasn't part of those tribes—from escaped slaves to petty criminals—could only be pursued on a federal level within its boundaries. It was against the backdrop of the lawless Old West that Bass would earn his formidable reputation.

Upon arriving in the Indian Territory, Bass learned the landscape and the customs of the Seminole and Creek tribes, even learning to speak their languages. After the 13th Amendment was passed in 1865, abolishing slavery, Bass, now formally a free man, returned to Arkansas, where he married and went on to have 11 children.

After a decade of freedom, Bass returned to the Indian Territory when U.S. Marshal James Fagan recruited him to help rein in the criminals that plagued the land. Fagan, under the direction of federal judge Isaac C. Parker, brought in 200 deputy marshals to calm the growing chaos throughout the West. The deputy marshals

were tasked with bringing in the countless thieves, murderers and fugitives who had overrun the expansive 75,000-square-mile territory. Experts calculate that approximately 15,000 outlaws lived in the Indian Territory. Able local shooters and trackers were sought out for the position, and Bass was one of the few Black people recruited.

The average height back then was 5 feet 7 inches. Standing at 6 feet 2 inches, with proficient shooting skills from his time in the Civil War and his knowledge of the terrain and language, Bass was the perfect man for the challenge. Upon taking the job, he became the first Black deputy U.S. marshal west of the Mississippi.

As deputy marshal, Bass is said to have arrested more than 3,000 people and killed 14 outlaws, all without sustaining a single gun wound. Add to this that he held the record for bringing back felons alive. At one time with the help of one other Deputy Marshal he brought in 15 felons.

In addition to his wide-ranging repertoire of skills, Bass took a creative approach to his investigations, sometimes disguising himself or creating new backstories in order to get the jump on his targets. One such plot required Bass to walk nearly 30 miles dressed as a beggar on the run from authority. When he arrived at the home of his targets, two brothers and their mother invited Bass in and suggested that he stay the night. Bass accepted her offer, and the sons were in handcuffs before sunrise. After restraining the siblings in their sleep, Bass walked them the entire way back to his camp.

Bass, a deeply religious man, was fiercely dedicated to his position. Widely considered impossible to pay off or shake up, Bass demonstrated a moral compass that could put even Superman to shame. He arrested his Pastor for bootlegging, and he even went so far as to arrest his own son, Bennie, for murdering his wife.

The legendary lawman was eventually removed from his position in 1907 when Oklahoma gained statehood. As a Black man, Bass was unable to continue in his position as deputy marshal under the new state laws. He died three years later, after being diagnosed with Bright's disease, but the legend of his work in the Old West would live on.

Although there is no concrete evidence that the real legend inspired the creation of one of fiction's most well-known cowboys, "Bass Reeves is the closest real person to resemble the fictional Lone Ranger on the American western frontier of the nineteenth century."

## **Smith & Wesson Baby Russian**

### **By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153**



After the popularity of the Colt 1849, Smith and Wesson recognized a need for a concealed carry revolver. In 1876, S&W put a new medium-sized revolver into production, one that shared so many of the Model 3 Russian's features that it has been known ever since as the "Baby Russian." Its actual designation was the .38 Single Action 1st Model, but technically it was an improved Model 2 in a more potent caliber.

Like its big brother the .44 Russian, the .38 Single Action was a hinged-frame, top-break revolver with automatic ejection. The resemblance pretty much stops there, however. Whereas the .44 was a six-shooter, the Baby Russian was a five-shooter. The .44 had a trigger guard; the .38 had a spur trigger. There were also numerous differences in the number and placement of side plate and frame screws, in the grips, and in the angle of the grip frame.

But no matter: The "Baby Russian" it was called and the "Baby Russian" it would remain. It was a popular revolver and was made in several variations, from 1876 until 1911.

The first model of the .38 Single Action can be identified by its smooth barrel (lacking fluting), and the long extractor shroud similar to the Smith & Wesson Model 3 Russian pistol, which lent it the nickname "Baby Russian." It had a spur trigger and lacked a trigger guard. Models were available in blued or nickel-plated finishes, and the majority were produced with 3 1/2-inch or 4-inch barrels, although barrels as long as 7 inches were sold. To show how popular this gun was, it was only made between 1876 and 1877, but it became the official handgun of the Baltimore Police Department.



The second model of the .38 Single Action used a shorter and more efficient ejection and extraction system, and lacked the shroud of the 1st model. It was produced in blued steel and nickel-plated versions, with most models having a 3 1/2-inch or 4 1/2-inch barrel. Rare versions had barrels of 6, 8 and 10 inches in length.



The third model of the .38 Single Action was made from 1891 to 1911 and is often known as the 1891 Model, Model 01 or the Model of 91, as the latter is stamped on the top of the barrel. This version used a standard trigger and a trigger guard, but 2000 of these revolvers were made for the Mexican government with the spur trigger and no guard and are referred to as the "Mexican Model."

In 1911, S&W finally bade goodbye to its single-action line. The total production exceeded 223,000 guns. Various Lemon Squeezers and Hand Ejectors had finally rendered the .38 Single Action quite obsolete, and it would be 50 years before Smith & Wesson produced another single action, the special-order K-38 Target Masterpiece Single Action of 1961.

### Mark Twain's Thoughts on Dogs

1. "The more I learn about people, the more I like my dog."
2. Mark Twain in 1904 had three dogs which he named "I Know", "You Know" and "Don't Know."
3. On Heaven's Gate: "Leave your dog outside. Heaven goes by favor. If it went by merit, you would stay out and your dog would go in."
4. "The dog is a gentleman; I hope to go to his heaven not man's."
5. "If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you. This is the principal difference between a dog and man."
6. "It's not the size of the dog in the fight, it's the size of the fight in the dog."
7. "I have been studying the traits and dispositions of the "lower animals" (so called) and contrasting them with the traits and dispositions of man. I find the result humiliating to me."
8. "There are no wild animals until man makes them so."
9. "My father was a Saint Bernard, my mother was a Collie, but I am a Presbyterian."
10. "It's a good thing for a dog to have fleas; keeps his mind off being a dog."

## Shooting Iron Miller, Secretary Regulator/Life



It was really good to see so many of you at Shindig. We love to give annual awards to our members and provide a free lunch. I hope everyone had a good time and a chance to visit with your friends. Congratulations to our 2022 Spirit Award Winner – A.D., and all our Category Winners:

Overall Ladies  
Overall Men's  
Clean Cowboys  
Clean Cowgirls  
B Western  
Cattle Baron  
Cody Dixon SS  
Cowboy  
Duelist Senior  
Duelist Silver Senior  
Elder Statesman  
El Patron  
Frontier Cartridge  
Frontier Cartridge Senior  
Forty-Niner Lady  
Forty-Niner  
Gunfighter  
Rimfire  
Senior  
Senior Lady  
Silver Senior Lady  
Silver Senior  
Wrangler  
Wrangler Lady

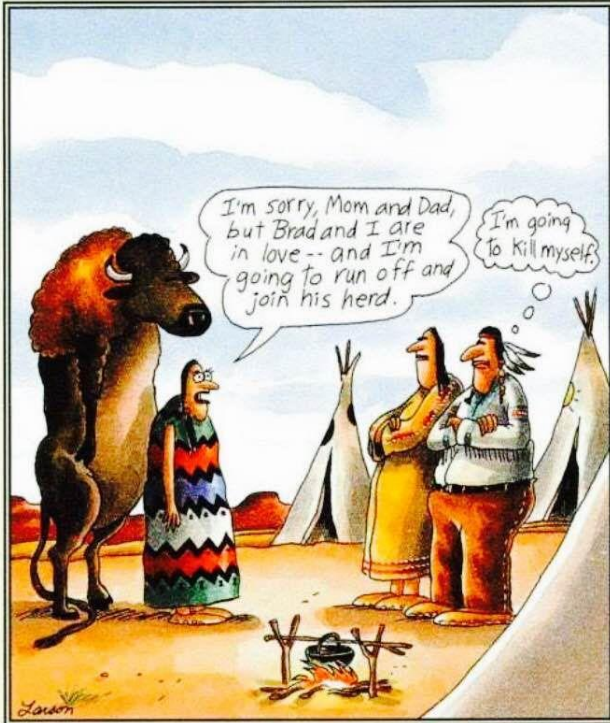
Panhandle Cowgirl  
Brazos Bo  
Newt Ritter & Colorado Horseshoe  
Bessie James & Panhandle Cowgirl  
Big Iron Patnode  
Dusty Leather  
Col. Callan  
Alamo Andy  
Newt Ritter  
Hoolihan  
Sheriff Robert Love  
Frank Longshot  
Whiskey Kid  
Hopalong Herbert  
Shooting Iron Miller  
Brazos Bo  
Culebra Blaze  
Skyhawk Hans  
Marshal Jamison  
Tombstone Mary  
Little Bit Sassy  
Abilene  
Dirty Dog Dale  
Panhandle Cowgirl

Remember, we will be shooting Saturday, October 8, 2022. It will be our last match at Stieler Ranch this year. We will resume shooting in January 2023.

Regarding Comancheria Days 2023, I will be posting the application and waiver form by the end of September, so keep an eye out for them. In the meantime, we want you to make plans to attend, so mark your calendars! It will be held April 27 – 29, 2023. You'll notice we will not have it on the 2nd weekend of the month due to the Easter holiday.

Shooting Iron Miller  
Secretary

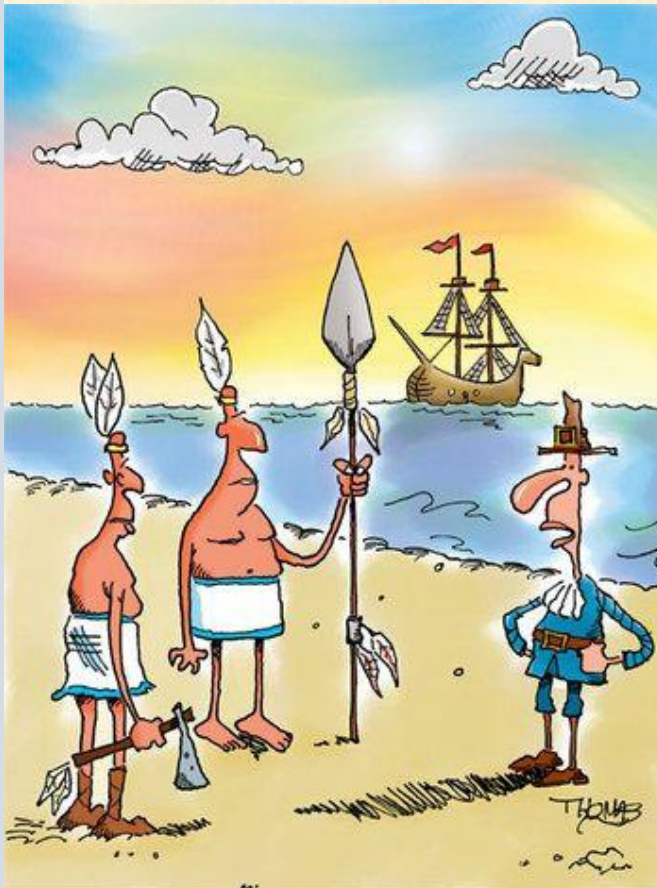
9/9/92



Red Cloud's ultimate nightmare



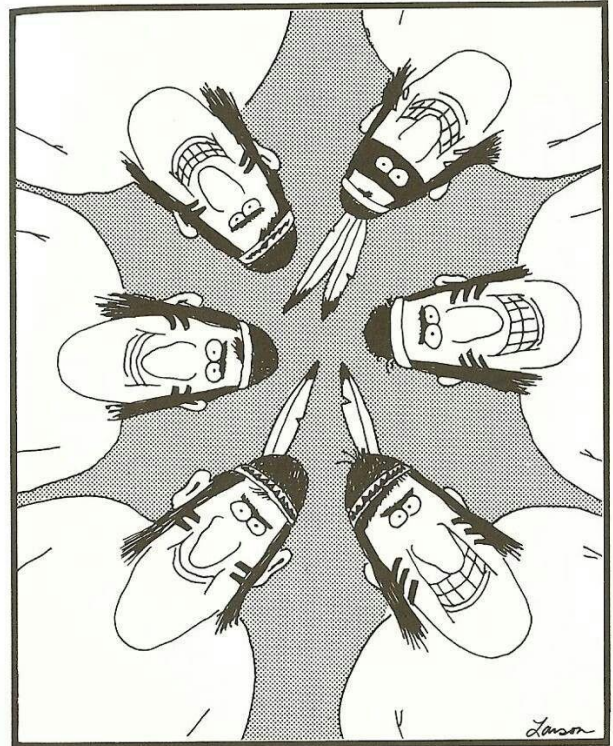
"Take a good, long look at this. ... We don't know what it is, but it's the only part of the buffalo we don't use."



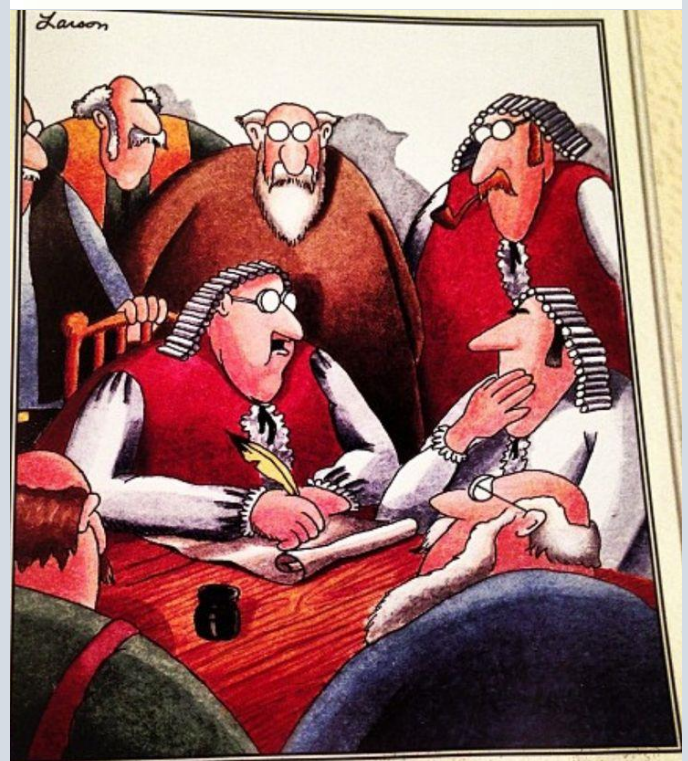
How's this: you teach us how to irrigate and plant corn, and we'll decimate your tribe and name a baseball team after you.



U.S. Army spy - Randolph Smith's career comes to an unexpected end.



Custer's last view



"So, then ... would that be 'us the people' or 'we the people'?"

## **Parting Shots Famous Last Words**

1. "I deserve this fate. It is a debt I owe for my wild, reckless life."—Wild Bill Longley, outlaw and mean-tempered bully, age 27. Hanged in Giddings, Texas, Oct. 11, 1878, for the murder of a childhood friend.
2. "Aw, go to Hell you long-legged son-of-a-bitch."—Tom O'Folliard, rustler and best friend of Billy the Kid, age 22. Spoken to Sheriff Pat Garrett shortly after Garrett mortally wounded him during a manhunt near Fort Sumner, New Mexico, Dec. 19, 1880.
3. "I'm not afraid to die like a man fighting, but I would not like to be killed like a dog unarmed."—Billy the Kid, hired gun, age 21, in a March 1879 letter to New Mexico Governor Lew Wallace. Shot to death by Sheriff Pat Garrett at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, July 14, 1881.
4. "Can't you hurry this up a bit? I hear they eat dinner in Hades at twelve sharp, and I don't aim to be late."—Black Jack Ketchum, train robber, age 37. Decapitated during hanging for train robbery, Clayton, New Mexico, April 26, 1901.
5. "Killing men is my specialty. I look at it as a business proposition, and I think I have a corner on the market."—Tom Horn, Pinkerton detective turned assassin, one day shy of 43. Hanged in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Nov. 20, 1903, for the murder of a 14-year-old boy.
6. "Let the record show I've killed 51 men. Let 'er rip."—"Deacon Jim" Miller, age 42, professional assassin. Lynched in Ada, Oklahoma, April 19, 1909, for the contract killing of a former U.S. marshal.
7. "I love it [the bandit life]. It is wild with adventure."—Henry Starr, age 53, to a reporter shortly before he was shot to death during an attempted bank robbery in Harrison, Arkansas, 1921.
8. "Too late now. Got to go. Time to hang."—Mexican bandit Augustine Chacon when he was about to be hung in 1902 in Solomonville, Arizona. He had a lot of admirers and countless pretty señoritas and probably a few senora's to see him off. On his way to the scaffold he stopped to shake hands with the crowd and perhaps a few hugs and kisses.
9. "Very uncomfortable necktie boys." — Joe Casey, when the noose was being placed on his neck.
10. "Boys I'm not used to this business. Do I jump off or slide off." — Standing on the scaffold George Shears took his punishment with a sense of humor.
11. On a sunny, warm morning in Tombstone on March 8th, 1884, Red Sample, Dan Doud, Bill Delaney, Dan Kelly and Tex Howard were about to hang in Arizona's largest mass hanging. During a robbery the previous December they had shot and killed four citizens including a pregnant woman. The boys waved to friends in the crowd and Sheriff J.W. Ward asked if they had any last words. Doud spoke up, "It's getting pretty hot so you might as well get on with it." A reply came from Tex Howard, who looked over at his partner in crime and wryly observed, "It's liable to be a whole lot hotter where we're goin'."
12. "I didn't come here to talk, I came here to hang."—Crawford Goldsby aka Cherokee Bill was a hard case right up to the end.
13. "This was no accident."—A man known as, "The Gun Twirler." He murdered two men in cold blood and at both trials he got off by claiming he was spinning his smoke wagon and it accidentally discharged. Vigilantes, upset by the verdicts, stormed the jail, removed him and administered a suspended sentence from a tree limb with a note pinned to his chest the above quote.
14. "One last drink, please."—Jack Daniel's Famous Last Words
15. "Don't let it end like this. Tell them I said something."—Pancho Villa at his firing squad.
16. "They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance!"—General John Sedgwick at the battle of Spotsylvania.

## 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



## September Birthdays

Abilene	9/4
Uncle Nick Wilson	9/7
A.D.	9/15
T Bone Paul	9/16

## October Birthdays

Kettleman	10/4
Captain George Baylor	10/5
Culebra Blaze	10/6
Crazy Clyde	10/8
Dusty Leather	10/10
Marshal Jamison	10/13
Maid Jalaff	10/17

## November Birthdays

Beans Ahgin	11/6
Brazos Belle	11/17
Grouchy Spike	11/20
Hoolihan	11/21
Alamo Andy	11/23
Lady Graves	11/24
Dusty Chambers	11/28



## Key Links

[www.sassnet.com](http://www.sassnet.com)  
[www.texicanrangers.org](http://www.texicanrangers.org)  
[www.greenmountainregulators.org](http://www.greenmountainregulators.org)  
[www.pccss.org](http://www.pccss.org)  
[www.stxpistolaros.com](http://www.stxpistolaros.com)  
[www.tejascaballeros.org](http://www.tejascaballeros.org)  
[www.trpistoleros.com](http://www.trpistoleros.com)  
[www.texasjacks.com](http://www.texasjacks.com)  
[www.cimarron-firearms.com](http://www.cimarron-firearms.com)  
[www.tsra.com](http://www.tsra.com)  
[www.wildwestmercantile.com](http://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





