



The Texas Star



Newsletter for the Texican Rangers

A Publication of the Texican Rangers
An Authentic Cowboy Action Shooting Club
That Treasures & Respects the Cowboy Tradition

SASS Affiliated
May 2021

PO Box 782261
San Antonio, TX 78278-2261

Officers

President

Asup Sleeve

(954) 632-3621

asupsleeve@yahoo.com

Vice President

Burly Bill Brocius

210-310-9090

Bexarbillbrocius@gmail.com

Secretary

Tombstone Mary

210-262-7464

maryn58@sbcglobal.net

Treasurer

A.D.

210-862-7464

jn1897@me.com

Range Master

Colorado Horseshoe

719-231-6109

george.coles0627@gmail.com

[Communications](#)

Dutch Van Horn

210-823-6058

dvh@satx.rr.com

Howdy Texican Rangers



What a difference a few months make in our weather and our spirits! The freezing cold and snow are gone, replaced by fair skies and pleasant temperatures. We are returning to our more normal existence and once again enjoying our Texas Hill Country lifestyle.

The May matches were definitely on a fast track. Whiskey kid bested the field with a stage average of 18.7 seconds with Alamo Andy hot on his heels an eye blink slower. Panhandle Cowgirl topped out the lady shooter category.

Congratulations to all the shooters on a fast paced and fun match. To see a complete listing of all main match and side match scores and final standings visit our website.

The Texas sunshine and refreshing rainfall has the grass and shooting competition growing. The **State Wild Bunch Championship** is only three months away! **Shindig** is the weekend following the Wild Bunch Championships.

If you wanted to take a shot (pun intended) at Wild Bunch competition and don't have the SASS required equipment, we have an option for those wanting to "try before you buy." Shoot the **Mild Bunch** category. Shoot any caliber (e.g. .22, 9mm) semi-automatic in lieu of the .45 ACP. Then shoot any cowboy rifle and shotgun. You get to experience the stages, the transitions, and excitement at no additional equipment investment.

Cowboy shooters having an ammo issue? Shoot the Rimfire category. No rimfire revolvers? No rimfire lever rifle? No problem! A couple Texican shooters have equipment they are willing to loan out, just drop me a note ahead of the match and we'll hook you up!

Our next workday is Tuesday 8 June with regular Cowboy matches on Saturday the 12th & Sunday the 13th. Wild Bunch shoot on Sunday the 13th. Hope to see y'all then.

Looking forward to making noise outta gunpowder with ya.
Asup Sleeve
President, Texican Rangers

Sharps Model 1874, Old Reliable **By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153**



Colt, Winchester, Smith & Wesson and Remington are the "Big Four" iconic gun makers of the Wild West, but Sharps isn't far behind. One of the most iconic Sharps was the 1874 which was marketed under the name Old Reliable. Legend has it no two were ever manufactured exactly alike.

Among the illustrious names in American firearms history is that of Christian Sharps, originator of a line of extremely practical, sturdy, long-lived and often quite handsome military and sporting rifles and handguns. Sharps arms are associated with several major historical events which shaped American destiny in the 19th century. The substantial quantities in which many of his models were made is testimony to their widespread popularity with both the military and the public during their period of manufacture and use. Undoubtedly the most widely used and popular cavalry weapon of the Civil War was the Sharps carbine. Certainly, one of the guns that most quickly comes to mind in considering the opening and expansion of the West following the Civil War is the Sharps "Buffalo" rifle. The gun was so closely associated with Western lore (and especially that concerning the meat hunters of the Old West) that its name was often used synonymously by writers of the period to indicate any big game rifle. Although no such terminology was ever applied by the Sharps Company, in actuality a great many models of Sharps are called by present-day collectors and authors "Buffalo Rifles."

The Model 1874 Sharps' action was so strong that it could be ordered in just about any size of powerful cartridge a shooter might want. The basic Sharps cartridges comprised three parts—the powder, the bullet and the cartridge case that the powder and bullet went into—but unlike a standard Colt or Winchester cartridge, all three of those components for a Sharps cartridge could be varied in size and combined to create a unique caliber cartridge.

One particular caliber was so popular with buffalo hunters that it became known as the "Poison Slinger" or "Big Fifty." And to this day there is controversy about exactly what caliber the Big Fifty was, even though in his bible on the Sharps, Sharps Firearms, author Frank M. Sellers wrote, "The 'Big Fifty' Sharps cartridge was the .50 2½ inch cartridge. The accuracy was superb and the knockdown power could take on any animal in North America.

Because a hide hunter might fire more than a hundred shots per day, he could seldom justify the expense of factory-loaded ammunition: and on the buffalo range during the early 1870s the reloading of cartridge cases by individual shooters really came into its own. In the process a goodly number of hunters devised loads they preferred to the factory standard.

Besides coming in many calibers, the Old Reliable had barrels that could be ordered in any length or weight, in round or octagon shape, or half-round and half-octagon. Double-set triggers were optional, the type of sights varied, and even the butt-plates came in optional shapes.

The major variations were named “Sporting Rifle,” “Military Rifle,” “Hunter’s Rifle,” “Creedmoor Rifle,” “Mid-Range Rifle,” “Long-Range Rifle” and “Business Rifle.” Standard finish was blue with a casehardened frame, and many were deluxe engraved. The company produced about 12,445 rifles before manufacturing of the Model 1874 Sharps Old Reliable and all other models stopped in October 1880.

Saloons of the American West By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



Well, there just ain't no talkin' about the Old West, without mentioning the dozens, no hundreds – er, thousands of saloons of the American West. The very term “saloon” itself, conjures up a picture within our minds of an Old West icon, complete with a wooden false front, a wide boardwalk flanking the dusty street, a couple of hitchin' posts, and the always present swinging doors brushing against the cowboy as he

made his way to the long polished bar in search of a whiskey to wet his parched throat.

When America began its movement into the vast West, the saloon was right behind, or more likely, ever-present. Though places like Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico already held a few Mexican cantinas, they were far and few between until the many saloons of the West began to sprout up wherever the pioneers established a settlement or where trails crossed.

The first place that was actually called a “saloon” was at Brown’s Hole near the Wyoming–Colorado–Utah border. Established in 1822, Brown’s Saloon catered to the many trappers during the heavy fur trading days.



Saloons were ever popular in a place filled with soldiers, which included one of the West’s first saloons at Bent’s Fort, Colorado in the late 1820s; or with cowboys, such as Dodge City, Kansas; and wherever miners scabbled along rocks or canyons in search of their fortunes. When gold was discovered near Santa Barbara, California in 1848, the settlement had but one cantina. However, just a few short years later, the town boasted more than 30 saloons. In 1883, Livingston, Montana, though it had only 3,000 residents had 33 saloons.

In those hardscrabble days, the whiskey served in many of the saloons was some pretty wicked stuff made with raw alcohol, burnt sugar, and a little

chewing tobacco. No wonder it took on such names as Tanglefoot, Forty-Rod, Tarantula Juice, Taos Lightning, Red Eye, and Coffin Varnish.

Also popular was Cactus Wine, made from a mix of tequila and peyote tea, and Mule Skinner, made with whiskey and blackberry liquor. The house rotgut was often 100 proof, though it was sometimes cut by the barkeep with turpentine, ammonia, gunpowder, or cayenne.

But the majority of western saloon regulars drank straight liquor — rye or bourbon. If a man ordered a “fancy” cocktail or “sipped” at his drink, he was often ridiculed unless he was “known” or already had a proven

reputation as a “tough guy.” Unknowns, especially foreigners who often nursed their drinks, were sometimes forced to swallow a fifth of 100 proof at gunpoint “for his own good.”

Saloons also served up volumes of beer, but in those days the beer was never ice-cold, usually served at 55 to 65 degrees. Though the beer had a head, it wasn’t sudsy as it is today. Patrons had to knock back the beer in a hurry before it got too warm or flat.

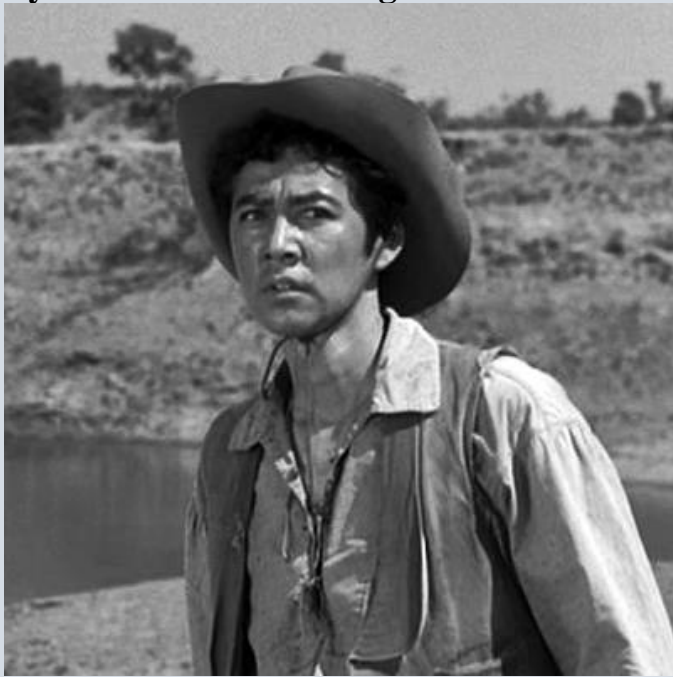
It wasn’t until the 1880’s that Adolphus Busch introduced artificial refrigeration and pasteurization to the U.S. brewing process, launching Budweiser as a national brand. Before then, folks in the Old West didn’t expect their beer to be cold, accustomed to the European tradition of beer served at room temperature.

Eventually, there was every type of saloon that one could imagine. There were gambling saloons, restaurant saloons, billiard saloons, dancehall saloons, bowling saloons, and, of course, the ever-present, plain ole’ fashioned, “just drinking” saloons. They took on names such as the First Chance Saloon in Miles City, Montana, the Bull’s Head in Abilene, Kansas, and the Holy Moses in Creede, Colorado. In many of the more populated settlements, these saloons never closed, catering to their ever-present patrons 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Some didn’t even bother to have a front door that would close.

In almost every saloon, one could depend on seeing the long paneled bar, usually made of oak or mahogany, and polished to a splendid shine. Encircling the base of the bar would be a gleaming brass foot rail with a row of spittoons spaced along the floor next to the bar. Along the ledge, the saloon patron would find towels hanging so that they might wipe the beer suds from their mustaches. Most saloons included some kind of gambling including such games as Chuck-A-Luck, Three-Card-Monte, Faro, and usually an on-going game of poker.

One question many people ask is whether saloons were really adorned with swinging style doors. These type doors, actually called cafe doors, and sometimes referred to as “batwing” doors, were in fact, found in many saloons; but, not nearly as often as they are depicted in popular movies. In film, there’s just no better door than the swinging door for the hero to burst into, and for the bad guys to be tossed out through.

Robert Cabal: Hey Soos, From Rawhide **By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153**



The sad fact is that there were few opportunities for Latino actors in Hollywood in the Forties and Fifties. Most were condemned to playing a succession of stereotypes, from Latin lovers to Mexican banditos. Only a few, such as the legendary Ricardo Montalbán, were ever able to break free from such casting. Robert Cabal was no different. He spent much of his career playing Latino stereotypes and various "exotic" roles. While there were some aspects of the character that were stereotypical, the role of Hey Soos (given name Jesús) on Rawhide was actually a change of pace for him.

Of course, to this day he is best remembered as "Hey Soos" Patines on Rawhide. Today the spelling of his name as "Hey Soos" would be borderline offensive. As to why it was spelled that way rather the proper "Jesús," reportedly the producers were worried that the average American

would be offended if the credits listed a character named "Jesus," even though Jesús is a very common name among Hispanics and Latinos. I have to confess that when I was younger I always thought it was because cowboys were largely illiterate and probably didn't know how to spell "Jesús!" Robert Cabal would play Hey Soos for very nearly the whole run of Rawhide, from its debut in 1959 to 1965 (at which point series star Eric Fleming left the show and it was largely recast).

In the real Old West, one of every four cowboys were cowboys of color. There was a higher percentage of black or Hispanic cowboys that you would rarely see in old time TV shows and movies.

Hey Soos is an important character in the history of Latinos on television, although he is also a complicated one. In the late Fifties, Latino characters, particularly those of Mexican descent, were almost never regular characters on American television shows. That Hey Soos even appeared on the show on a regular basis was then something revolutionary. Hey Soos character departed a good deal from the Mexican and Mexican American characters who sometimes appeared on the many Western TV shows of the era. He was not a bandito. He was not lazy or stupid. In fact, Hey Soos occupied an important position on Rawhide. The show centered on a cattle drive from Texas to Missouri. Hey Soos was the wrangler on the cattle drive. That is, he was in charge of the remuda on the drive (for those not familiar with cattleman jargon, a remuda is a herd of horses used by cowboys on ranches and on cattle drives). What is more, Hey Soos had a true gift for working with horses. Given his skill with horses, Hey Soos certainly was not stupid. Indeed, not only does Hey Soos speak more than one language (English, Spanish, and Nahuatl), but he could read both English and Spanish. Many of the other men on the drive could not read at all.

Robert Cabal would not continue acting long after he left Rawhide. He guest starred on the Big Valley episode "Winner Lose All "in 1966 and the Iron Horse episode "The Bridge at Forty-Mile" in 1967. He died in Los Angeles on May 11 2004.

Decorations Day, the Forerunner to Memorial Day By Dutch Van Horn/Regulator 51153



On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, leader of an organization for Northern Civil War veterans, called for a nationwide day of remembrance later that month. He proclaimed, "The 30th of May 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land." The date was chosen because it wasn't the anniversary of any particular battle.

On the first Decoration Day, General James Garfield made a speech at Arlington National Cemetery, and 5,000 participants decorated the graves of the 20,000 Union and Confederate soldiers buried there.

Many Northern states held similar commemorative events and reprised the tradition in subsequent years; by 1890 each one had made Decoration Day an official state holiday. Southern states, on the other hand, continued to honor their dead on separate days until after World War I.

By the late 19th century, many communities across the country had begun to celebrate Memorial Day, and after World War I, observers began to honor the dead of all of America's wars. In 1971, Congress declared Memorial Day a national holiday to be celebrated the last Monday in May.

Today, Memorial Day is celebrated at Arlington National Cemetery with a ceremony in which a small American flag is placed on each grave. It is customary for the president or vice president to give a speech honoring the contributions of the dead and to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. More than 5,000 people attend the ceremony annually.

**Tombstone Mary, Secretary
Regulator/Life #19524**



The 5th weekend match in May will count towards your annual awards. You must shoot 5 matches in one category to qualify for an award. You will have the following opportunities to get your 5 matches in:

- May 29th Saturday
- June 12th Saturday
- June 13th Sunday
- July 10th Saturday
- July 11th Sunday
- July 31st Saturday
- August 14th Saturday
- August 15th Sunday

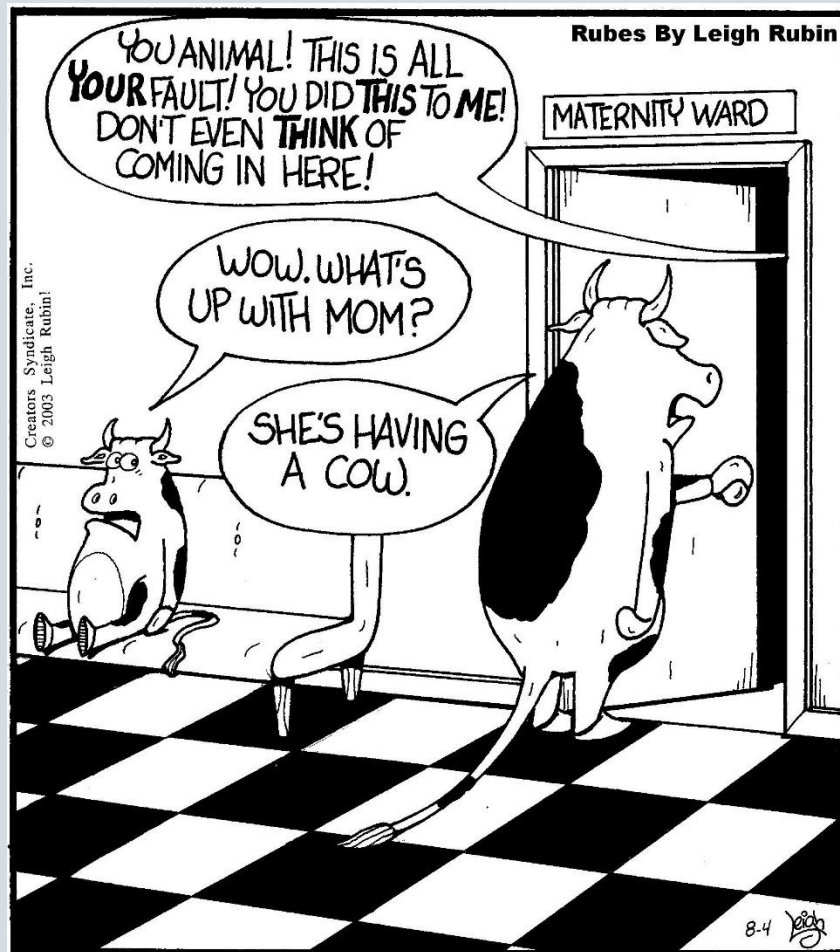
We have Comancheria Days 2021 T-Shirts for sale for \$20. We have the following sizes:

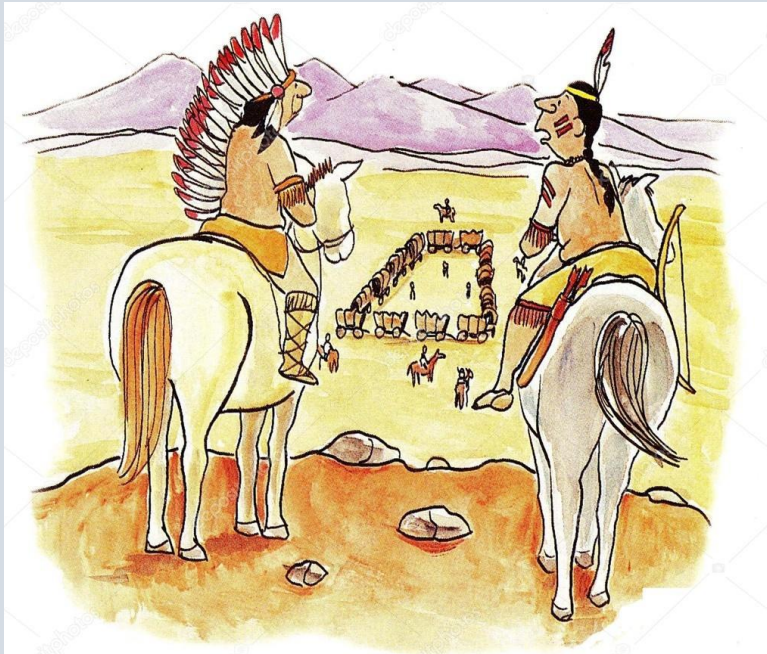
- 1 – Small
- 10 – Large
- 5 – X-Large
- 7 – 3X-Large

If you would like to reserve a t-shirt, or have any questions or suggestions, please send an email to the address below:

Texicanrangers@yahoo.com

Tombstone Mary, Secretary





“They squared the wagons. Can they DO that?”



Now yur sure the judge said “Swing ‘em from a tree”?

BOOYAH BULLETS

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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
.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)	

Parting Shots

1. Why are cowboy hats curled up on the side? So they can fit three in the pickup.
2. What do you call a frog who wants to be a cowboy? Hopalong Cassidy.
3. What's the time when your cow sits on your cowboy hat? Time to get a new cowboy hat!
4. Did you hear about the cowboy who died with his boots on? He didn't want to stub his toe when he kicked the bucket!
5. How do you warm up a frozen cowboy? Yee thaw!
6. What do you call a happy cowboy? A jolly rancher.
7. What does it mean when a cowboy finds a horseshoe? His horse is walking around in his socks.
8. Why do cowboys always ride horses? Because they're far too heavy to carry!
9. Is a cowboy with his foot across the Canadian border in Canada? Just about.
10. What do you call a dinosaur wearing a cowboy hat and boots? Tyrannosaurus Tex.
11. How do German cowboys greet each other? "Audi, partner!"
12. How do space cowboys wrangle their cattle? A tractor beam.
13. Why did everybody think the cowboy was so funny? Because he was always horsing around.
14. What do cowboys tell their cows after an argument? "Turn the udder cheek and mooove on!"
15. A cowboy asked me if I could help him round up 18 cows. I said, "Sure, that's 20 cows."
16. How did the cowboy save so much money? His horse gave him a couple of bucks every day.
17. Where do cowboys cook their beans? On the range.
18. How did the cowboy know his cattle were following him without turning around? He herd them!
19. Why did the cowboy want to buy a dachshund? To git along little doggie.
20. Why did the cowboy pinstripe his truck? He needed a pick up line.
21. If a cowboy rides into town on Friday and three days later, leaves on Friday, how does he do it? The horse's name is Friday!
22. What's a cowboy's least favorite car? A cattle-lack.
23. Three cowboys are riding in a truck, all dressed head-to-toe identically. Who is the smartest? The one in the middle because he doesn't have to drive or open the gate.
24. How do cowboys keep their cattle quiet? Press the mooootte button!
25. What did the cowboy say at his second rodeo? "This ain't my first rodeo."
26. What is it called when a cowboy dies and comes back to life? Reintarnation.
27. Why can't cowboys ever get the right answer in math class? Because they're always rounding things up.
28. What illness can cowboys catch from their horses? Bronc-itis.
29. What do you call a retired old cowboy? De-ranged.
30. Why can't the bankrupt cowboy complain? He has got no beef.
31. Why do Canadian cowboys have sticky feet? Maple stirrups.
32. Two cowboys are lost in a desert. One cowboy sees a tree full of bacon and shouts, "It's a bacon tree; we're saved!" He runs toward the tree and gets shot. It wasn't a bacon tree. It was a hambush.
33. A cowboy is riding on his horse in a desert. Suddenly, he sees a man lying down with his ear to the ground. The man: "A carriage. Six horses. Three black, two brown, and one white." The cowboy: "Wow! You can hear all of that?!" The man: "No, they just ran me over."
34. What do you call a cowboy who works in finance? The loan arranger.
35. A cowboy rides into town wearing a paper suit and paper hat. He wasn't in town five minutes before he was arrested for rustling.
36. Why was the cowboy sad? He couldn't giddy-up.

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



May Birthdays

Bluebonnet Nell	5/01
Marshall Willy	5/04
Pullin Triggers	5/04
Texas Tony	5/08
Shootin Steel	5/08
Bessie James	5/10
Snake Shot	5/13
Whiskey Kid	5/16
Frontier Faith	5/17
Faye Starr	5/18
Sierra Cheyenne	5/29
Lucky Nickel	5/30

June Birthdays

Leon Springs Bill	6/2
Rusty Bang Stick	6/4
La Sombra	6/6
T.H. Boland	6/8
Thunder Mountain	6/9
Gypsy Soul	6/12
Circuit Judge	6/13
Quintana	6/18
Skinny	6/21
Doc Holloman	6/25
Colorado Horseshoe	6/27
Burly Bill Brocius	6/30



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

2021

January 9	Monthly Match
January 10	Monthly Match
February 13	Monthly Match
February 14	Monthly Match
March 13	Monthly Match
March 14	Monthly Match
April 8 – 10	Comancheria Days
May 8	Monthly Match
May 9	Monthly Match
May 29	Wild Bunch/BAMM
June 12	Monthly Match
June 13	Monthly Match
July 10	Monthly Match
July 11	Monthly Match
July 31	Wild Bunch/BAMM
August 14	Monthly Match
August 15	Monthly Match
September 3-5	TX State Wild Bunch Championship
September 11	Monthly Match (Shindig)
September 12	Monthly Match
October 9	Monthly Match & Final Tear Down
November/December	Range Closed

CENTRAL TEXAS MONTHLY CLUB SHOOTING SCHEDULES

1st Saturday	Plum Creek (Lockhart)
1st Saturday	South Texas Pistoleros (San Antonio)
2nd Saturday	Texas Riviera Pistoleros (George West)
2nd Sunday	Rio Grande Valley Vaqueros (Pharr)
2nd Weekend	Texican Rangers (Comfort)
3rd Saturday	Tejas Caballeros (TX Republic Ranch)
4th Saturday (Cowboy) and 4th Sunday (Long Range)	Green Mountain Regulators (Marble Falls)

2021

Canceled
Mar 25-28
April 8-10
April 21-24
June 17-27

Sep 3-5
Sep 22-25
Oct 23-24

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

Photo Album



