

Moon of the Fat Ponies



presented by the
WILD TURKEY POSSE

May 10, 2014

SAFETY & PROCEDURES

- All firearms are to be handled ONLY in the following designated areas:
 - Safety Area.
 - Load and unload tables.
 - At the firing line with the RO present.
- If you need to work on an EMPTY gun, do it in a safety area only.
 - Note that no ammunition is permitted in a safety area.
- All SASS rules apply to this match.
- All long guns must be carried with the muzzles up.
- Pay careful attention to your muzzle direction at all times.
- Dry firing your guns at the load and unload tables is prohibited.
- Do not pick up a dropped live round. Someone will retrieve it for you.
- A round fired over the berm is an automatic match disqualification.
- The shooter is responsible for the staging of their guns. A staged gun that falls is a dropped gun and is subject to a penalty.
- Wait for the timer beep to start your stage. Moving before the beep can earn you a 'spirit of the game' penalty.
- Knockdown targets must fall and swinger targets must swing to count.
- Do not chamber a round until the gun is pointed safely down range.
- Once a pistol is cocked it must be emptied at the line.
- This is a 'no alibi match. Once you have said the start line you are committed to completing the stage.

IMPORTANT MATCH NOTES

'Cowboy port arms' is defined as "standing fully upright, the butt of the rifle or shotgun at or below the gun-belt and the muzzle at shoulder level or higher, both hands on the gun and the finger is out of the trigger guard.

Everyone should get involved in the flow of the match, be a spotter, pick up brass, monitor a table or keep score.

Make sure to get to the loading table before your turn. Next 3 in line only.

At Cowboy Action Shooting matches we do not shoot and scoot. Please stay after the match to help, in any way you can, with putting away the targets and props. The range area must be cleaned up. We take pride in being good range users.

Remember that safety is always our first priority. We are all safety officers.

Please make it a point to have a great time at this match.

CHEYENNE INDIANS

The Cheyenne Indians are from the Great Plains. The name Cheyenne means "Little Cree". Many Cheyenne lived in Montana and Oklahoma. Early Cheyenne lived in earth lodges and ate mostly fish to survive. It was in the early 1800's that the Cheyenne moved into teepees and started hunting wild animals for their meals. The Cheyenne Indians then spread out, living not only in Montana and Oklahoma, but could be found in Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The 19th century brought on the Indian Wars. While the Cheyenne Indians were friendly with any settlers they met, the Colorado Militia and Lt Custer's Calvary attacked and killed many peaceful Indians. After this, the Cheyenne Indian became hostile and was considered the enemy of any settlers. Cheyenne Indians along with the Lakota and Arapaho tribes gathered together near the Little Bighorn River in the late 1800's forming the largest gathering of Indians that numbered more than 10,000. When this news reached Washington, this angered the Army and they sought to capture the Cheyenne. When northern Indians were captured, they were moved to the south, which caused the Indians to become ill. Many caught malaria in their new home and asked to return to their northern home. More than one million Cheyenne Indians traveled back north but the Army and many volunteers were pursuing the Indians in hopes of ridding their tribe forever.

As the Indian group split into two groups, one made it home but the other was captured and held in Nebraska. They were held without water, food or heating and soon decided to revolt. When the Cheyenne Indians decided to escape they were gunned down by the Army. It was thought that only about 50 Cheyenne Indians survived. Today the Cheyenne Indian has grown to over 20,000 and has continued to retain their unique language and lifestyle.

Why Native Americans Named the Moons

The early Native Americans did not record time by using the months of the Julian or Gregorian calendar. Many tribes kept track of time by observing the seasons and lunar months, although there was much variability. For some tribes, the year contained 4 seasons and started at a certain season, such as spring or fall. Others counted 5 seasons to a year. Some tribes defined a year as 12 Moons, while others assigned it 13. Certain tribes that used the lunar calendar added an extra Moon every few years, to keep it in sync with the seasons.

Each tribe that did name the full Moons, or lunar months, had its own naming preferences. Some would use 12 names for the year while others might use 5, 6, or 7; also, certain names might change the next year. A full Moon name used by one tribe might differ from one used by another tribe for the same time period, or be the same name but represent a different time period. The name itself was often a description relating to a particular activity or event that usually occurred during that time in their location.

Cheyenne Great Plains		
Month	Name of Moon	
January	moon of the strong cold	
April	when the geese lay eggs	
May	when the horses get fat	
September	drying grass moon	
October	freeze begins on stream's edge	
November	deer rutting moon	
December	when the wolves run together	

Stage One

2 Shotgun 10 Rifle 10 Pistol

Rifle staged on the table, shotgun at cowboy port arms.

Many Cheyenne were at the Beecher's Island fight between the 17th and 24th of September 1868. Major George Forsyth and 51 volunteer 'scouts' were surrounded and unhorsed on a small island in the Republican River. Although the losses were light on both sides, the Northern Cheyenne war leader Roman Nose was killed leading a charge on the scouts.

START POSITION Standing at the X shotgun at cowboy port arms.

START LINE "Aim for the Chief"

PROCEDURE At the beep ...

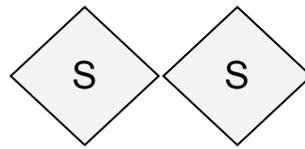
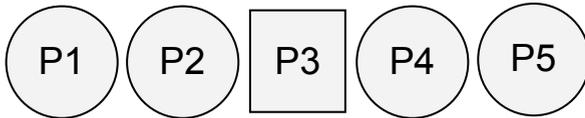
With the shotgun, one shot on each shotgun target in any order.
Stage the shotgun on the table.

With the rifle, R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R5,R4,R3,R2,R1.
Stage the rifle on the table and move to Y.

With the 1st pistol, P1,P2,P3,P4,P5.
With the 2nd pistol, P5,P4,P3,P2,P1.
Holster.

Muzzles up and off to the unloading table.

Stage One



Table



Stage Two

6 Shotgun 9 Rifle 10 Pistol

Shotgun & rifle staged in racks.

The Battle of the Little Bighorn, also called Custer's Last Stand, was an engagement between a Lakota-Northern Cheyenne combined force and the 7th Cavalry of the United States Army, June 25- June 26, 1876 near the Little Bighorn River in the eastern Montana Territory. The battle was the most famous incident in the Indian Wars.

START POSITION Standing at the X two hands by your side.

START LINE "We're surrounded"

PROCEDURE At the beep ...

With the shotgun, S1,S2.
Stage the shotgun in the rack.

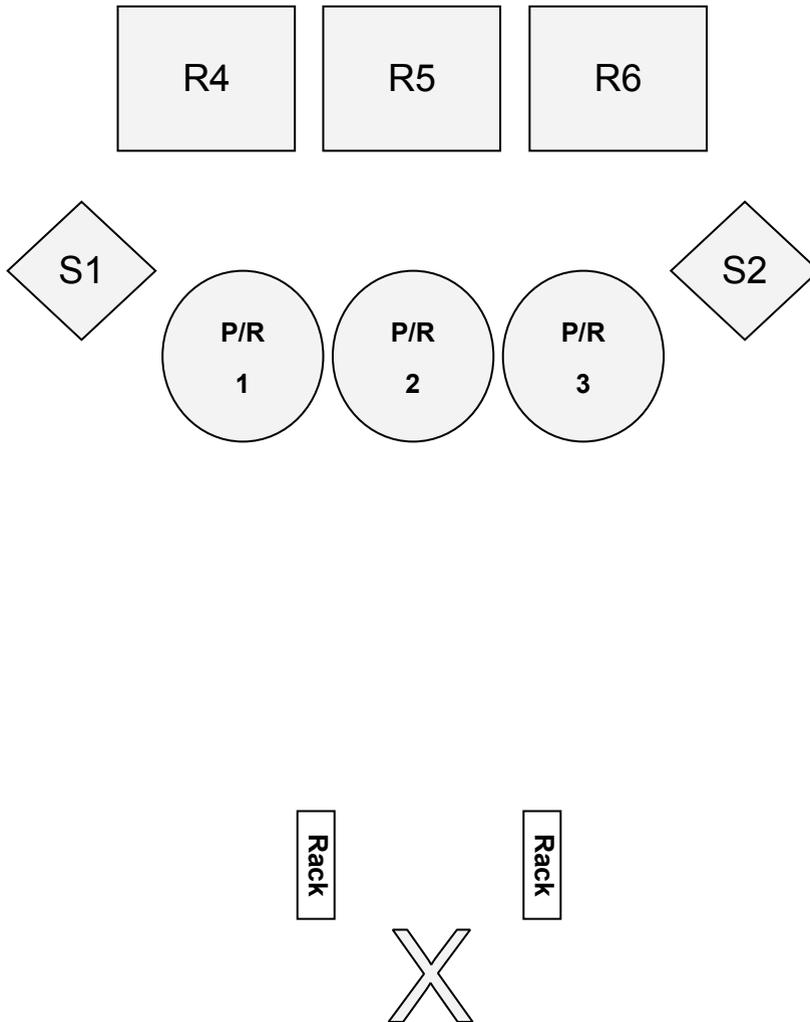
With the rifle, R1,R2,R3,R6,R5,R4,R1,R2,R3.
Stage the rifle in the rack.

With the pistols, P1,P1,P1,P2,P3,P1,P1,P1,P2,P3.
Holster.

With the shotgun, S1,S2,S1,S2.

Muzzles up and off to the unloading table.

Stage Two



Stage Three

10 Pistol 10 Rifle 4 Shotgun

Shotgun & rifle staged on the racks.

Chief Morning Star and his band were captured and escorted to Fort Robinson, Nebraska. In January of 1879, Morning Star and his group broke out of Ft. Robinson. Many of the group was gunned down as they ran away from the fort.

START POSITION Standing at the X hands on pistol grips.

START LINE "Hey, get back here"

PROCEDURE At the beep ...

With the 1st pistol, P1,P2,P2,P2,P2.

With the 2nd pistol, P3,P2,P2,P2,P2.

Holster.

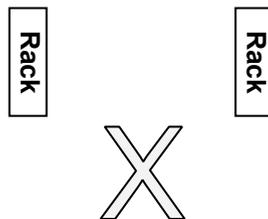
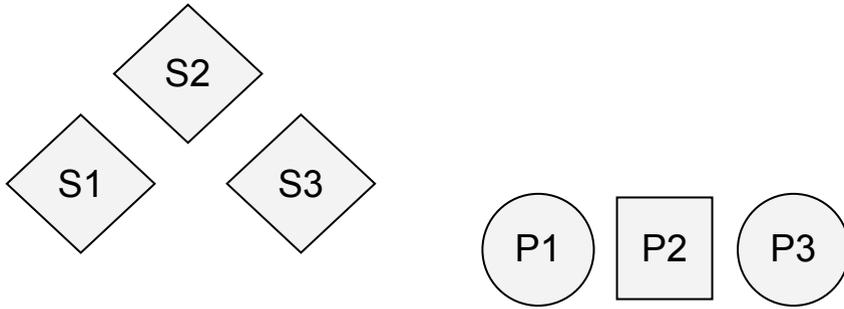
With the rifle, R1,R2,R2,R2,R2,R3,R2,R2,R2,R2.

Stage the rifle in the rack.

With the shotgun, S1,S2,S3,S2.

Muzzles up and off to the unloading table.

Stage Three



Stage Four

10 Rifle 10 Pistol 4 Shotgun

Shotgun & rifle staged on the table.

In July 1866, Red Cloud and his followers blockaded the Bozeman Trail. Virtually every wagon train that passed along the trail lost stock to raiders. Many had to fight off attacks. That summer Red Cloud's warriors also began a siege of Fort Phil Kearny, one of three new forts built to defend the Bozeman Trail.

START POSITION Standing at the X both hands flat on the table.

START LINE "Man the walls"

PROCEDURE At the beep ...

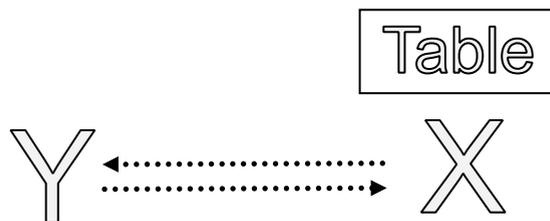
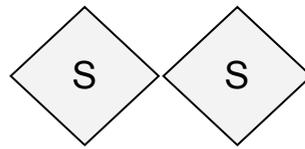
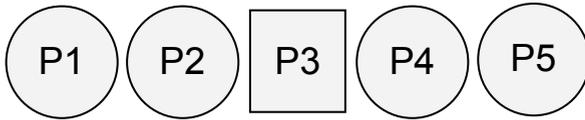
With the rifle, R3,R3,R2,R1,R2,R3,R3,R4,R5,R4.
Stage the rifle on the table and move to Y.

With the 1st pistol, P3,P3,P2,P1,P2.
With the 2nd pistol, P3,P3,P4,P5,P4.
Holster and move back to X.

With the shotgun, two shots on each shotgun target in any order.

Muzzles up and off to the unloading table.

Stage Four



Stage Five

10 Pistol 10 Rifle 2 Shotgun

Shotgun & rifle staged on the racks.

The last major action of the Cheyenne was the capture of Chief Dull Knife's band in winter camp by Colonel Ronald Mackenzie on November 26th, 1876. Led by Pawnee scouts Mackenzie surprised and captured Dull Knife.

START POSITION Standing at the X both hands holding hat rim.

START LINE "You're done Dull Knife"

PROCEDURE At the beep ...

With the 1st pistol, five shots on P1.
Holster.

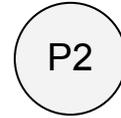
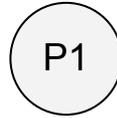
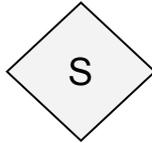
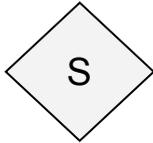
With the rifle, five shots on R1 then five shots on R2.
Stage the rifle in the rack.

With the 2nd pistol, five shots on P2.
Holster.

With the shotgun, one shot on each shotgun target in any order.

Muzzles up and off to the unloading table.

Stage Five



grenvillefishandgame.com/wild-turkey-posses



Match written and designed by
Tumbleweed Tom

