

## April 2019 McKinley Mountainmen Schedule of Upcoming Events

Date	Category	Event	Location	Contact
4-5 May (Sat-Sun)	Pistol Shoot	2019 NMLRA 1000 Point Pistol Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, Outdoors 8am-5pm	Rob Bargewell: ph. 907 355-2952 Email: <a href="mailto:chiefW5@mtaonline.net">chiefW5@mtaonline.net</a>
11-12 May (Sat-Sun)	Gun Show	AGCA Anchorage Gun Show	O'Malley Sports Complex 11111 O'Malley Centre Dr Anchorage, Alaska 99515	Jeremy Wise: Ph. (907) 310-3602 Email: <a href="mailto:akguncollectors@gmail.com">akguncollectors@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.agca.net">http://www.agca.net</a>
14 May (Tues)	Pistol Shoot	MMMLRC Monthly Pistol Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (6 pm) Outdoors	Keith Bayha: ph. 907-223-1993 Email: <a href="mailto:nohorn@gci.net">nohorn@gci.net</a>
16 May (Thurs)	Meeting	MMMLRC Monthly Meeting	Basement Eagle River VFW (7:00 pm) Outdoors	Mary Mathis: ph. 907-715-6352 Email: <a href="mailto:marym@mtaonline.net">marym@mtaonline.net</a>
18 May (Sat)	Rifle Shoot	MMMLRC Monthly Rifle Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (9 am) Outdoors	Pat Reed: ph. 376-6826 Email: <a href="mailto:patreed@mtaonline.net">patreed@mtaonline.net</a>
24-27 May (Fri-Mon)	Rendezvous	Memorial Weekend Rendezvous (Spring Rondy)	Pt. McKenzie AK (Wasilla AK)	Rob Bargewell: ph. 907-355-2952 Email: <a href="mailto:chiefW5@mtaonline.net">chiefW5@mtaonline.net</a> Calvin Pope: ph. 907-232-4651 Email: <a href="mailto:akbrushhog@gmail.com">akbrushhog@gmail.com</a>
1 Jun (Sat)	NRA Youth Day	Annual Youth Firearm Safety Camp sponsored by Alaska Gun Collector's Association (AGCA) & NRA	Birchwood Shooting Park 20269 Birchwood Spur Road (7:30am - 5:00pm)	Jim Anderson ph.: 952-0751 Email: <a href="mailto:manwhotaku@gci.net">manwhotaku@gci.net</a> Alaska Youth Shooting Sports Association Email: <a href="mailto:youthday@agca.net">youthday@agca.net</a>
11 Jun (Tues)	Pistol Shoot	MMMLRC Monthly Pistol Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (6 pm) Outdoors	Keith Bayha: ph. 907-223-1993 Email: <a href="mailto:nohorn@gci.net">nohorn@gci.net</a>
15 Jun (Sat)	Rifle Shoot	MMMLRC Monthly Rifle Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (9 am) Outdoors	Pat Reed: ph. 376-6826 Email: <a href="mailto:patreed@mtaonline.net">patreed@mtaonline.net</a>
20 Jun (Thurs)	Meeting	MMMLRC Monthly Meeting	Basement Eagle River VFW (7:00 pm) Outdoors	Mary Mathis: ph. 907-715-6352 Email: <a href="mailto:marym@mtaonline.net">marym@mtaonline.net</a>
20-23 Jun (Thurs-Sun)	Rifle/Pistol Shoot	NMLRA Alaskan Territorial Shoot	Ft Wick, Yoder Rd, Mi 3 Talkeetna Spur, Mi 98 Parks (8am-6pm Thurs-Sat) (8am-12pm Sun)	Rob Bargewell: ph. 907 355-2952 Email: <a href="mailto:chiefW5@mtaonline.net">chiefW5@mtaonline.net</a> Keith Bayha: ph. 907-223-1993 Email: <a href="mailto:nohorn@gci.net">nohorn@gci.net</a>

### President's Message

Winter is over and the Spring club activities are beginning. May 4-5 the 1000-point pistol shoot is in need of participants. The first rendezvous May 24-27 is being planned and will be a nice beginning to the summer. We will need helpers for Youth Day June 1. Come out after the long winter and get moving, refresh the camp stories and old friendships. It's good for the body and soul. WELCOME Spring with as much enthusiasm as you can muster!! President Mary "2 Fires" Mathis

### Secretary Report

- The April meeting was called to order by VP Jim Anderson at 7:00pm. Those in attendance were: Craig Ingraham, Sonny Makalena, Keith Bayha, Bear Kelsey, Jim Anderson, Rob Bargewell, Jim Wachter, Jeff Binegar, Ken Yehlik, Cal Pope. Joe Coe, and Bob Lochmon. (11 members plus VP Jim A. to make the quorum) The Secretary's report of "Minutes of the March Meeting" was accepted as posted in the newsletter.
- Secretary Keith Mathis provided the final Youth Gun Purchase information to VP Jim Anderson for presentation at the April Club Meeting:

*Rob Bargewell has purchased the 6 "Traditions" 50 caliber (Model-Deer Hunter) youth rifles we approved.*

*The invoice for the purchase was:*

*Net Invoice: 1,626.10*

*Less Discount: 0.00*

*Freight: 203.14*

*Sales Tax: 0.00*

Invoice Total: 1,829.24

*Rob received an advance of \$1,750.00 plus retained \$79.24 from the Houston Gun Show receipts to cover the remainder of the shipping expense. Our total purchase plus shipping was \$1,829.24 for six rifles, or \$304.88 apiece. Rob is completely re-imbursed for his financing the youth rifle purchase.*

## Shoot Reports

- Pistol Shoot April 9<sup>th</sup> -Keith Bayha reported 7 shooters, Rob Bargewell was Range officer, Paul Brown was money manager. Others were Pat Reed, Keith Bayha, Kevin Williamson, Cal Pope, Steve Anderson.

Pat Reid	79 92xx 83x	10-10's,	Paul Brown	39 31	1-10's
Steve Anderson	90x 88xx	10-10's	Kevin Williamson	55 67	1-10's
Keith Bayha	81 85xx	6-10's	Rob Bargewell	54 56	didn't need any 10's
Cal Pope	55 55	3-10's			

- Rifle Shoot April 20<sup>th</sup>- Last indoor shoot. 25-30 shots. 1 postal match target 6 shots. Another special target will be for the newly purchased club rifles (5 sight in target and 5 shots for record).

## Old Business

- Keith Bayha reported that he found the key to the gun safe the club owns. He will bring in so the guns can be stored in a safe. (After the Saturday shoot) Sonny Makalena told me, Rob Bargewell, he would be willing to store the safe and the guns at his house in Chugiak and issue a key so they may be accessed by the club if he is not available.
- Rob received the youth rifles in and retrieved the gun cases from Keith and Mary's house. The guns are stored in them at his house at present.
- Memorial Weekend: see at end of this newsletter.
- 1,000-point pistol shoot, 8:00am-5:00pm May 4-5 MVS 50 yd range. Fees are normal range fees plus 5.00 club target fee. Keith says he will let anyone use any of his pistols if they do not have them. • Youth Day: Jim Anderson reported we were good to go from the Youth Shoot coordinators.

Powder, patch and ball were left over from last year so we should be good to go

- AGCA Gun Show is in May 11-12 at the O'Malley Sport Complex instead of in April at Sullivan Arena. Jeff Binegar will be chairman for us. Setup will be Friday evening. Table was paid for from last year. Keith Bayha asked if he could put the ASMLA books on our table. Cal made the motion, Bear second. Motion carried.
- More discussion was brought up out the sale table. Ken Yahlik suggested that each person that places something on the table would pay a portion of the table. Jim asked that a better record be kept as to how much is made on the sale table. There was more discussion and bottom line was, keep it as is until a better plan can be decided.

## New Business

- No new business was discussed.

## Good of the Order

- Nothing was presented for Good of the Order.

## Meeting Adjournment

- Rob Bargewell motioned the meeting be adjourned and Bear Kelsey seconded. The motion which passed so the April Meeting adjourned at 7:40pm.

## Split-the-Pot

- In the Split-the-Pot drawing, Levi Trussel's name was drawn. He was not present \$50.00 was rolled over to next meeting (May 16<sup>th</sup>).

## Other Information

- Rob Bargewell was informed that the gun show AGCA was going to do in September while the NRA Board of Directors will be meeting in Anchorage, is cancelled. There will be a dinner at the Egan Center instead.

Their October gun show will still happen. Rob does not know the date, at this time.

- \$30.00 each was received from Joe Coe, Craig Ingraham, and Jim Watcher for their single membership renewal for 2019-2020. Also, \$15.00 from Sonny Makalena who joined in September 2018 and paid the full \$30.00 for a single membership, so his ½ year discount will be for 2019-2020. That makes a total of \$105.00 received after the meeting for membership renewal.

- April 20th's Rifle Shoot Report by Pat Reed: *We had eleven shooters sign up. Nine shot all the targets. Rob and Bear did not shoot all four targets. All targets were shot at 25 yards. We shot the 6 bull 8 ring black, the postal target, the running squirrel, and what I called the "Kid Gun Target". All are self-explanatory except for the kid gun. As some of you know, the club has six new guns to use for youth day and whatever else is needed. In order to get the guns a bit broke in, everyone needed to shoot a target with one of these new guns. The target was a 6 bull 8-ring. There were two bulls on the target with the left designated as the practice and the right for record. The course of fire was up to 5 practice shots and 5 record shots. The idea was to get the guns somewhat sighted in and to make sure they were going to work ok. This was Rob's idea and I believe a good one as now we at least know a little bit about the new guns. The only negative I heard was that the trigger pull wasn't great. Another thing that a couple of us noticed was that the length of pull was pretty extreme for a kid's gun. Something to look into.*

*All in all, I think the shoot went pretty well. The participants in order of finish were: Pat Reed (209), Jeff Hannesch (196x), Bob Lochman and Martin Killough tied with (166), Steve Anderson (154x), Bill Odom (152), Jeff Binegar (142), Sonny Makalena (135), Mason Anderson (128), Bear Kelsey (116), and Rob Bargewell (42).*

*On a personal note, for the shoot, I shot the only Don McKee gun that I own. It is a .45 cal. Leman that he made for a woman quite a few years ago. I don't shoot it often, but when I do it reminds me of Don and some of the good times from the past, and that is worth a lot.*

*If you have any questions about the outcome, any questionable targets were saved from the wood stove. Thanks to all of the participants. Next month we move outside for our shoot. Pat Reed*

## 2019 **Memorial Weekend Rendezvous**



Where: Todd Hecker Farm  
Point McKenzie Farm Project,  
18455 S. Guernsey Rd. Wasilla  
AK 99654 When: May 24<sup>th</sup> thru May  
27<sup>th</sup>.

### **Directions to site:**

*From the intersection of Knik Goose Bay and Vine road, 9.2 miles to Point Mackenzie road. Turn right. Go 7.2 mile to the T on Point Mackenzie Rd. Turn Left. Go 3.3 miles to Holstein Rd. Turn right. Go 1.6 miles to Guernsey Road. Turn Left. Go 1 Mile to entrance to property. Watch for signs beginning at Point Mackenzie road.*

(If you get lost, send up smoke signals! HA!)

## *Memorial Day Rendezvous Agenda*

*(Wood and water available onsite)*

*(Full-time camping \$35.00 per camp/sleeping tent)*

*(Day camping \$10.00 per day)*

<i>Wed. May 22</i>		<i>Those who wish, setup may begin.</i>
<i>Fri. May 24</i>	<i>7:00pm.</i>	<i>Opening Ceremonies.</i>
<i>Sat. May 25</i>	<i>10:00am/2:00pm</i>	<i>Two Shoots: First one will be 100yds.</i>
	<i>10:00am</i>	<i>Crafts will be at for kids not shooting.</i>
	<i>2:00pm</i>	<i>Crafts for Women that are not shooting.</i>
	<i>6:00pm</i>	<i>Potluck. - We will provide; Kalua Pig, white rice, bread, and Haupia pudding (Hawaiian coconut dish). All you need to bring is a side dish and more desserts.</i>
		<i><u>Council fire following Potluck.</u></i>
<i>Sun. May 26</i>	<i>10:00am/2:00pm</i>	<i>Two shoots.</i>
	<i>5:00pm - 7:00pm</i>	<i>Dinner on your own.</i>
	<i>7:00pm.</i>	<i>Council fire. Prizes awarded.</i>
<i>Mon. May 27</i>	<i>10:00am</i>	<i>Closing ceremonies and flag salute.</i>
	<i>Booshway Rob Baregwell / Segundo Calvin Pope</i>	

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- Many thanks to Rob Bargewell for providing the information from the past month's meeting. Keith Bayha and Pat Reed supplied the Shoot Reports, Mary the President's Message, and I the Treasurer's Report, with Rob passing the meeting information on to me! Thanks Rob, especially from me!
- Following is the internet "Wikipedia" description for "Mountainmen". It is a bit lengthy but includes a lot of interesting information some of you may not have known.

### **"The Mountain Man"**

A mountain man is a trapper and explorer who lives in the wilderness. Mountain men were most common in the North American Rocky Mountains from about 1810 through to the 1880s (with a peak population in the early 1840s). They were instrumental in opening up the various Emigrant Trails (widened into wagon roads) allowing Americans in the east to settle the new territories of the far west by organized wagon trains traveling over roads explored and in many cases, physically improved by the mountain men and the big fur companies originally to serve the mule train based inland fur trade.

They arose in a natural geographic and economic expansion driven by the lucrative earnings available in the North

American fur trade, in the wake of the various 1806–07 published accounts of the Lewis and Clark expeditions' (1803–1806) findings about the Rockies and the (ownership-disputed) Oregon Country where they flourished economically for over three decades. By the time two new international treaties in early 1846 and early 1848[ officially settled new western coastal territories on the United States and spurred a large upsurge in migration, the days of mountain men making a good living by fur trapping had largely ended. This was partially because the fur industry was failing due to reduced demand and over trapping. With the rise of the silk trade and quick collapse of the North American beaverbased fur trade in the later 1830s–1840s, many of the mountain men settled into jobs as Army Scouts or wagon train guides or settled throughout the lands which they had helped open up. Others, like William Sublette, opened up forttrading posts along the Oregon Trail to service the remnant fur trade and the settlers heading west.

## History

Mountain men were most common in the North American Rocky Mountains from about 1810 through to the 1880s (with a peak population in the early 1840s). Approximately 3,000 mountain men ranged the mountains between 1820 and 1840, the peak beaver-harvesting period. While there were many free trappers, most mountain men were employed by major fur companies. The life of a company man was almost militarized. The men had mess groups, hunted and trapped in brigades and always reported to the head of the trapping party. This man was called a "boosway", a bastardization of the French term bourgeois. He was the leader of the brigade and the head trader.

Donald Mackenzie, representing the North West Company, held a rendezvous in the Boise River Valley in 1819. The rendezvous system was later implemented by William Henry Ashley of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, whose company representatives would haul supplies to specific mountain locations in the spring, engage in trading with trappers, and bring pelts back to communities on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, like St. Louis, in the fall. Ashley sold his business to the outfit of Jedediah Smith Jackson and Sublette. He continued to earn revenue by selling that firm their supplies. This system of rendezvous with trappers continued when other firms, particularly the American Fur Company owned by John Jacob Astor, entered the field.

The annual rendezvous was often held at Horse Creek on the Green River, now called the Upper Green River Rendezvous Site, near present-day Pinedale, Wyoming. Another popular site in the same general area was Pierre's Hole. By the mid1830s, it attracted 450-500 men annually, essentially all the American trappers and traders working in the Rockies, as well as numerous Native Americans. In the late 1830s, the Canadian-based Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) instituted a policy to destroy the American fur trade. The HBC's annual Snake River Expedition was transformed to a trading enterprise. Beginning in 1834, it visited the American Rendezvous to buy furs at low prices. The HBC was able to offer manufactured trade goods at prices far below that with which American fur companies could compete. Combined with a decline in demand for and supply of beaver, by 1840 the HBC had effectively destroyed the American system.

The last rendezvous was held in 1840. During the same years, fashion in Europe shifted away from the formerly popular beaver hats; at the same time, the animal had become over-hunted. After achieving an American monopoly by 1830, Astor got out of the fur business before its decline.

By 1841 the American Fur Company and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company were in ruins. By 1846 only some 50 American trappers still worked in the Snake River country, compared to 500-600 in 1826. Soon after the strategic victory by the HBC, the Snake River route was used for emigrants as the Oregon Trail, which brought a new form of competition. Former trappers earned money as guides or hunters for the emigrant parties.

A second fur trading and supply center grew up in Taos in what is today New Mexico. This trade attracted numerous French Americans from Louisiana and some French-Canadian trappers, in addition to Anglo-Americans. Some New Mexican residents also pursued the beaver trade, as Mexican citizens initially had some legal advantages. Trappers and traders in the Southwest covered territory that was generally inaccessible to the large fur companies. It included parts of New Mexico, Nevada, California and central and southern Utah. After the decline in beaver and the fur trade, with some emigrants to the West using the Mormon Trail, former trappers found work as guides and hunters for the traveling parties.

After the short-lived American Pacific Fur Company was sold, the British controlled the fur trade in the Pacific Northwest, under first the North West Company and then the Hudson's Bay Company. To prevent American fur traders from competing, the British companies adopted a policy of destroying fur resources west of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the upper Snake River country. After the Hudson's Bay Company took over operations in the Pacific Northwest in 1821, the Snake River country was rapidly trapped out.

This halted American expansion into the region. After 1825 few American trappers worked west of the Rocky Mountains, and those who did generally found it unprofitable. According to historian Richard Mackie, this policy of the Hudson's Bay Company forced American trappers to remain in the Rocky Mountains, which gave rise to the term "mountain men".

Mountain men were instrumental in opening up the various Emigrant Trails (widened into wagon roads) allowing Americans in the east to settle the new territories of the far west by organized wagon trains traveling over roads explored and in many cases, physically improved by the mountain men and the big fur companies originally to serve the mule train based inland fur trade.

By the time two new international treaties in early 1846 and early 1848<sup>[1]</sup> officially settled new western coastal territories on the United States and spurred a large upsurge in migration, the days of mountain men making a good living by fur trapping had largely ended. This was because the fur industry was failing due to over trapping. Fortunately, America's ongoing western migration by wagon trains with the goal of claiming cheap lands in the west was building rapidly from a trickle of settlers from 1841's opening of the Oregon Trail (now a wagon road) to a flood of emigrants headed west by 1847–49 and thereafter well into the later 1880s.

With the silk trade and quick collapse of the North American beaver-based fur trade in the later 1830s–1840s, many of the mountain men settled into jobs as Army Scouts, wagon train guides and settlers through the lands which they had helped open up. Others, like William Sublette, opened up fort-trading posts along the Oregon Trail to service the remnant fur trade and the settlers heading west.

By the time the fur trade began to collapse in the 1840s, motivating them to change jobs, the trails they had explored and turned into reliable mule trails and improved gradually into wagon-capable freight roads combined to allow them to hire themselves as guides and scouts. As the fur trade declined, mountain man Robert Newell told Jim Bridger: "[W]e are done with this life in the mountains—done with wading in beaver dams, and freezing or starving alternately—done with Indian trading and Indian fighting. The fur trade is dead in the Rocky Mountains, and it is no place for us now, if ever it was." At the same time the great push west along the newly opened Oregon Trail built up from a trickle of settlers in 1841 to a steady stream in 1844–46, and then became a flood as the highly organized Mormon migration exploited the road to the Great Salt Lake discovered by mountain man Jim Bridger in 1847–48. The migration would explode in 1849's "The Forty-Niners" in response to the discovery of gold in California in 1848. Manifest Destiny had received a powerful push in the spring and summer of 1846 with the international treaties settling the ownership of the Pacific coast territories and Oregon Country on the United States

## **Mode of Living**

Mountain men were ethnically, socially, and religiously diverse, fitting no ready stereotype. While they considered themselves independent, they were, in fact, an economic arm of the big fur companies which held annual fairs, known as trappers' rendezvous, for the mountain men to sell their wares. Most mountain men were born in Canada, the United States, or in Spanish-governed Mexican territories, although some European immigrants also moved west in search of financial opportunity, and the French and British both had long-standing active fur-trading industries in Canada. Like any businessmen, mountain men were primarily motivated by profit, trading with Native Americans, trapping for beaver and other skins, and selling the skins, although some few were more interested in exploring the West and traded solely to support their passion. As such, most of them were part trader, part explorer, part exploiter, part trapper, part teamster and part settler; some were also farmers or occasional (army) hired scouts; and most survived by having good relations with one or more native tribes, and so were multilingual out of necessity. They quite frequently lived part of the year (mainly winters) with Amerindians, and often took Native American wives in the normal course of human events.

The stereotypical mountain man has been depicted as dressed in buckskin and a coonskin cap, sporting bushy facial hair, and carrying a Hawken rifle and Bowie knife, commonly referred to as a "scalpin' knife". They have been romanticized as

honorable men with their own chivalrous code, loners who would help those in need but who had found their home in the wild.

However, in actuality, most trappers traveled and worked in companies. Their typical dress combined woolen hats and cloaks with serviceable Native American-style leather breeches and shirts. Mountain men often wore moccasins but generally carried a pair of heavy boots for rough terrain. Each mountain man also carried basic gear, which could include arms, powder horns, a shot pouch, knives, hatchets, canteens, cooking utensils, and supplies of tobacco, coffee, salt, and pemmican. Items (other than shooting supplies) that needed to be "at hand" were carried in a "possibles" bag. Horses or mules were essential, in sufficient number for a riding horse for each man and at least one for carrying supplies and furs. In summer, mountain men searched for fur animals, but they waited until autumn to set their traplines. They sometimes worked in groups. Several men would trap, others would hunt for game, and one would remain in camp to guard the camp and cook.

As particular traps were sometimes placed in cold rivers, retrieval of beavers was a trying task. They removed the hide with the fur (the pelt) and kept these beaver pelts for many months.

Since there were always Native Americans in the areas where they trapped, trappers had to deal with each tribe or band separately. Some tribes were friendly, while others were hostile. Mountain men traded with friendly tribes and exchanged information. Hostile tribes were avoided when possible.

The life of a mountain man was rugged: many did not last more than several years in the wilderness. They faced many hazards, especially when exploring unmapped areas: biting insects and other wildlife, bad weather, diseases of all kinds, injuries and hostile tribes presented constant physical dangers. Grizzly bears were one of the mountain man's greatest enemies. Winters could be brutal with heavy snow storms or extremely low temperatures.

In order to stay alive, the men needed keen senses, and knowledge of herbal remedies and first aid, among other skills. In summer, they could catch fish, build shelter, and hunt for food and skins. The mountain man dressed in deer skins that had stiffened after being left outdoors for a time; this suit of stiffened deer skin gave him some protection against the weapons of particular enemies. There were no doctors in the regions where mountain men worked; these men had to set their own broken bones, tend their wounds, and nurse themselves back to good health.

With the exception of coffee, their food supplies generally duplicated the diet of native tribes in the areas where the mountain man trapped. Fresh red meat, bison, fowl, and fish were generally available. Some plant foods, such as fruit and berries, were easy for the men to harvest. They traded with the tribes for prepared foods, such as processed roots, dried meat, and pemmican. In times of crisis and bad weather, mountain men were known to slaughter and eat their horses and mules.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain\\_man](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_man)

## McKinley Mountainmen Shoot Schedule Through September 2020

### Rifle Shoot Dates (*3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of each month*)

March 16, 2019 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
April 20, 2019 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
May 18, 2019 50yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
June 15, 2019 100yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
July 20, 2019 100yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
August 17, 2019 100yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
Sep. 21, 2019 50yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
October 19, 2019 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
November 16, 2019 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
December 21, 2019 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm

January 18, 2020 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
February 15, 2020 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
March 21, 2020 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
April 18, 2020 Indoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
May 16, 2020 50yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
June 20, 2020 100yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
July 18, 2020 100yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
August 15, 2020 100yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00pm  
September 19, 2020 100yd Outdoors, 9:00am – 3:00am

**Pistol Shoot Dates** (*2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of each month*)

March 12, 2019 Indoor Range, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

April 9, 2019 Indoor Range, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

May 4-5, 2019 50 yd Outdoors 1,000pt  
Pistol Shoot????? 9:00am – 3:00pm

May 14, 2019 50yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

June 11, 2019 50yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

July 9, 2019 50yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

August 13, 2019 50yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

September 10, 2019 50yd Outdoors, 6:00 – 9:00pm

October 8, 2019 50yd Indoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

November 12, 2019 Indoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

December 10, 2019 Indoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

January 14, 2020 Indoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

February 11, 2020 Indoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

March 10, 2020 Indoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

April 14, 2020 Indoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

May 2-3, 2020 50yd Outdoors, 1,000pt  
Pistol Shoot????? 9:00am – 3:00pm

May 12, 2020 50yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

June 9, 2020 50yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

July 14, 2020 50yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

August 11, 2020 50 yd Outdoors, 6:00pm – 9:00pm

September 8, 2020 50yd Outdoors, 6:00 – 9:00pm



<b>McKinley Mountainmen Muzzle Loading Rifle Club Membership Application</b>							
Date:							
<b>Name:</b>				Spouses Name:			
<b>Mailing Address:</b>				<b>City, State, Zip:</b>			
<b>Email:</b>				<b>Home Phone</b>			
<b>I want the newsletter EMAILED to me:</b>			YES	NO	<b>Cell Phone</b>		
<b>Please circle your muzzle loading experience level</b>				Novice	Intermediate	Expert	Range Officer
NRA membership? Yes / No	Member Number:			NMLRA Member? Yes / No	Member Number:		
<b>Membership Rates:</b>							
Individual: \$30 / yr	Family: \$35 / yr	Life: 10 x annual rate					
Circle one: New Member      Renewing Member      Life Membership							
Names / Ages of Children if family membership:							
<b>P.O. Box 770555, Eagle River, Alaska 99577-0555</b>							