



**A Short History  
Of  
The National Trophy Individual Pistol Match**

**By  
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## Forward

As was written in the forward the *A Short History of the Distinguished Program*, the one immutable truth about historical research is that few things are certain. Even in the most meticulously kept records there is always some “i” left undotted and some “t” left uncrossed, casting a cloud of doubt on the ‘facts’ at hand.

Because match conditions sometimes change between the printings of a program and the actual firing of the match, and those changes are made official by Match Director’s bulletins there are some holes in the historical documents and records that tell the story of the National Trophy Team Match.

In light of the nature of an imperfect record the reader must be aware that “facts’ in this work are used with this *caveat* and, as such, are subject to change should more documented information become available.

The following document is an attempt to bring the many aspects of the National Trophy Team Match into a short historical synopsis. There are gaps in the documentation of the National Trophy Team Match. Those little gaps make it impossible to write a complete and accurate story, and perhaps it is better that way. There is nothing like a little cloud of mystery in historical events to make them more interesting and enhance their legends and traditions.

I owe debts of gratitude to the Civilian Marksmanship Program, the National Rifle Association, Robert Barde, William Emerson, Karen Davey, Charlie Adams, Shawn Carpenter, and Steve Rocketto. To these people go all of the credit, but none of the blame, for this work.

This history is part of an ongoing series focusing on the six National Trophy Matches; The National Trophy Rifle Team Match, The National Infantry Trophy Rifle Team Match, The National Trophy Individual Rifle Match, The National Trophy Pistol Team Match, The National Trophy Pistol Individual Match, and the Presidents Hundred as well as the Distinguished Program.

In the interest of historical accuracy the author solicits insights, corrections and updates that are supported by appropriate documentation to Hap Rocketto, 18 Stenton Avenue, Westerly, RI 02891.

A Short History of the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match  
By  
Hap Rocketto

Spanish American War veteran President Teddy Roosevelt and his Secretary of War Elihu Root were both strong supports of small arms marksmanship so it is no surprise that they were enthusiastically behind legislation to create the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice (NBPRP). They had seen the dismal state of the rifle and pistol skills of soldiers, in what Roosevelt's Secretary of State John Hay dubbed "a splendid little war," and were determined to rectify the situation. As the United States kept a small standing army that relied on civilian augmentation in time of strife, they felt that a well trained citizenry was a bulwark of our national defense. The end result was the creation of The National Matches, in 1903, to put in to practice what they preached.

The first National Match was strictly a team event held at the New Jersey National Guard's ranges at Sea Girt. The following year, 1904, the NBPRP introduced individual competition in the form of the National Individual Trophy (NIT) Match for rifle and the National Pistol Match. These matches were first contested at Fort Riley Kansas.

Pistol shooters were required to use the Colt or Smith and Wesson .38 service revolver. Shooting slow fire at 75 yards, timed fire at 25 and 50 yards, and rapid fire at 15 and 25 yards Sergeant M. Carey, US Cavalry, topped the field and earned his place in shooting history as the first National Trophy Individual Pistol Match (NTI) champion.<sup>1</sup>

The 1904 Matches were not without some controversy. The revolvers of choice were the various variants of the Colt and Smith and Wesson .38 service arms. However, General William Hall set a six inch limit on the barrel length for arms to be used in the 1905 NTI because the active duty services purchased the six inch version. At the time states purchased their own arms for their National Guards and had, as a rule, opted for the 6 ½ inch models, as had some active duty personnel. But, six inches it would remain in spite of the hue and cry from the states.<sup>2</sup>

The pistol controversy didn't seem to bother New York Guard Lieutenant Reginald Sayre who won the match. Sayre, one of the nation's preeminent orthopedic surgeons, would go on to greater shooting glory participating in the 1908, 1912, 1920, and 1924 Olympics as a shooter and team captain.

Fort Riley was less than an ideal site for the National Matches as it was somewhat isolated, had primitive ranges, and suffered from intolerable shooting and weather conditions. The NBPRP moved the 1905 matches back to Sea Girt to coincide the National Rifle Association's national championship giving the competitors a larger and more varied shooting schedule. The matches proved very popular but it was a victim of its own success. The combination of a large number of entries, which strained the facility to bursting, and some unexpected rain caused the matches to run three days longer than planned. The 1906 matches also faced the same challenge and the NBPRP began to look elsewhere for a home for the National Matches. Sea Girt would host a

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<sup>1</sup> National Rifle Association, The National Matches: 1903-2003 The first 100 Years, The National Rifle Association, Washington, DC 2010, page 22.

<sup>2</sup> NRA, The National Matches, page 22.

myriad of shooting events right through World War II but never again the National matches. Infantry Lieutenant Samuel M. Parker won the last NTI fired at Sea Girt.<sup>3</sup>

The Ohio National Guard had outgrown its ranges at Newark and by 1907, under the supervision of Ammon Critchfield, had opened its new range complex about midway between Toledo and Sandusky. Draining the low lying swamp area allowed the construction of a mile long firing line facing north with the shallow coast of Lake Erie for its impact area. The shallow water prevented commercial vessels from wandering too close and there was little, if any, pleasure boating at the time with which to be concerned. Named in honor of the hero of the 1813 Battle of Lake Erie, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, Camp Perry became the new home of the National Matches in 1907 and would remain so, with a few exceptions until the present day.

The 1907 National Trophy Individual Matches would be like none other before and none other after. In an amazing display of marksmanship 19 year old Naval Academy Midshipman Willis August Lee, Jr. won both matches on the same day. This was just the start of an amazing list of shooting accomplishments. Lee would star at the 1920 Olympics in Antwerp where he won seven Olympic medals, five gold and two lesser ones. He is tied with fellow United States marksman 1920 team mate Lloyd Spooner and Russian gymnasts Boris Shakhlin and Alexander Dityatin for the most medals won in a single Olympics.

Thirty five years after his Camp Perry *magnum opus* Rear Admiral Lee was flying his flag in USS Washington cruising the coastal waters between Savo Island and Guadalcanal. Soon after midnight on November 14, 1942 he encountered the Japanese battleship IJN *Kirishima* and its escorts. Three and half hours later the dark waters of "Iron Bottom Sound" closed over the Japanese warship, the victim of 117 16-inch and 522 five-inch shells fired by the Washington. His two shooting victories at Camp Perry were now eclipsed by a single big gun action which marked three historical events. The *Kirishima* was the first enemy ship sunk by a United States battleship since the Spanish-American War, the only battleship sunk by a United States battleship in a traditional ship to ship gun duel in World War II, and the last solely battleship-to-battleship surface action in history.<sup>4</sup>

Skill with both the pistol and rifle disciplines was displayed by Ohio National Guard Sergeant C.E. Orr who won the 1908 NTI with a pistol just three years after winning the President's Match with the rifle.

The 1909 NTI was won by Army Distinguished Pistol Shot Lieutenant Walter Campbell Short. Short served as the National Match Executive Officer in 1935 and, like Lee, would become a flag officer serving in the Pacific during World War II. Unfortunately Lieutenant General Short's war service would be very brief, and not as glorious as Lee's, for he was in command of the Army's Hawaiian Department at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Relieved of command ten days later he was retired on February 28, 1942.

Dr. James Howard Snook, the respected head of the veterinary medicine department at Ohio State University, won the 1913 NIT, the first civilian to do so. Snook

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<sup>3</sup> NRA, The National Matches, page 32.

<sup>4</sup> Rocketto, Hap, "Vice Admiral Willis Augustus Lee, Junior, USN, The 'Gun Club's' Big Gun", Precision Shooting Magazine, Manchester CT.

went on to become a member of the 1920 gold medal Olympic Pistol Team and the inventor of the “Snook Hook” a medical instrument still used by veterinarians today to spay animals.

Snook has, to his credit, another National Trophy first, of sorts. On February 28, 1930, about an hour after quietly dining with his wife and a few others on fried chicken, mashed potatoes, creamed peas, and Jell-O he walked unhesitatingly into a brightly lit room and seated himself in a sturdy wooden chair. Stoically he watched as electrodes were attached to his right leg and head, a few moments later 1,950 volts of electricity coursed through his body. He was quickly pronounced dead; executed for the murder of his mistress, Theora Hix, making him the only National Trophy winner to suffer capital punishment.<sup>5</sup>

In 1914, as in 1912, there were no National Matches. When they resumed in 1915 it was at Jacksonville, Florida, not Camp Perry, where Washington DC resident, Dr. George E. Cook, who had won the Leech Cup when living in New York in 1904, tried his hand with the revolver and won the NTI. In the early days rifle shooters were fairly successful switching arms and winning the pistol NTI.

The 1915 National Matches and NTI also saw the first issue specially selected National Match, ammunition. Philadelphia’s Frankfort Arsenal prepared 250,000 rounds of .45 ACP for the competition with an FA headstamp. After the 1919 matches it was decided that future match quality ammunition would not be specifically manufactured for the event. Instead specially selected lots of regular production runs would be set aside for National Match use.<sup>6</sup>

The United States’ entry into the Great War cancelled the 1917 Nationals but Camp Perry was busy as a training base for marksmanship instructors. When the Nationals resumed in 1918 lessons learned at Perry served as the basis for the institution of The Small Arms Firing School.

Under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel William Harlee, USMC, the 1919 matches got underway at the Navy ranges at Great Piece Meadow in Caldwell, New Jersey. The NTI allowed both .45 automatic pistols and revolvers, with barrels no longer than eight inches, and a four pound trigger pull. They were shot over a course of fire that was beginning to look like the modern day National Match Course (NMC) with a slow fire stage, two 20 second rapid fire strings which approximate the modern timed fire stage, and a rapid fire stage of two five shot strings in ten seconds. The match was won by Lieutenant C.J. Christofferson, US Cavalry.

National Match pistol competition was again revised in 1920 and the pistol NMC as we know it today was fired, albeit with different time limits, Slow fire at 50 yards ten shots in two five shot strings with 30 seconds per shot, Rapid fire at 25 yards ten shots in two five shot strings with 20 seconds per string, and Quick fire at 25 yards ten shots in two five shot strings with 10 seconds per string all on the Army “L” target.

The revolver, no longer the service pistol, was dropped from competition with “Colt’s automatic pistol, caliber .45 model 1911, having no less than 4 pounds trigger

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<sup>5</sup> <http://vet.osu.edu/education/dr-james-howard-snook> and Franklin and Pennell, *Gold Medal Killer*, Spokane, 2010, pages 160-168.

<sup>6</sup> Jenkins, Bill, *U.S. Military Match and Marksmanship Automatic Pistols*, Andrew Mowbry, Lincoln, RI 2005, page 165.

pull, sights as issued” being the required pistol.<sup>7</sup> Gunnery Sergeant John Thomas, USMC, won the first of the “modern” NTI matches. He was another example of a rifle shot being successful with the pistol. As a quartermaster Sergeant with Troop G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> US Cavalry he had won the Leech Cup in 1915.

Thomas had received a temporary commission during the Great War and at its end was faced with being reduced to his previous rank meaning he would have to serve under those who were once his subordinates. Opting to leave the Army, but not wanting to leave military life, he enlisted in the Marines.<sup>8</sup>

Thomas would return to Perry in 1921 and become the first to win back to back NTIs with either arm. The pistol course of fire using “The Service Pistol” was the same but shot at 25 and 50 yards using the “Standard American 50-yard target.”<sup>9</sup>

Oddly enough since 1904 the courses of fire for the individual and team matches had not been the same in either pistol or rifle. That would change in 1923 when the pistol matches used the 1921 course of fire for both events making it truly a National Match Course. Marine Sergeant Bernard G. Betke won the pistol match in which the first five competitors were Marines.<sup>10</sup>

Pistol shooters were pleasantly surprised to open the 1924 National Match program and find that the rules had been modified to allow for front and rear sights that, “...may be of commercial manufacture similar in design to issue sights, though different in dimensions.” Rifleman were cut no slack and continued to be required to use the service rifle and sights.<sup>11</sup>

The match program also stated that those designated Distinguished would not be included in the number of badges to be awarded. This is the first mention in the program of the NTI being used as a “leg” match although it most likely had been done all along.

The National Matches were not conducted in 1926 but that did not stop the NBPRP from purchasing a trophy to be awarded to the winner of the NTI. First Sergeant Ben H. Harris, US Cavalry, was the first recipient of the General Custer Trophy in 1927. The NBPRP was respectful of history and Harris’ name was only added after all previous winners had had their names engraved on the new trophy.

Marine First Sergeant Melvin Huff had finished second in the NTI in 1924, 11 points behind, but in 1928 he won by six points, and would again be second in 1929 by one point.

Gunnery Sergeant Henry M. Bailey had met Marine pistol team member John Thompson in 1920 and Thompson turned Bailey, an expert rifleman, toward the handgun. The next year Bailey medaled in the Division Matches, the Marine Corps Matches, and placed fourth in the NTI completing the requirements for Distinguished Pistol Shot in just one shooting season, the first Marine to do so. National Trophy Team Pistol Match regulations did not require new shooters each year, as did the rifle rules; and so Bailey would shoot on a mind boggling 16 consecutive NTT pistol matches. Along the way he won the 1930 NTI using the first lot of commercially manufactured match ammunition ever issued. The 1930 Ammunition Board had invited private

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<sup>7</sup> National Match Program 1920, page 38.

<sup>8</sup> Barde, Page 99.

<sup>9</sup> National Match Program 1921, page 48.

<sup>10</sup> National Match program 1923, pages 73-74 and Barde page 143.

<sup>11</sup> National Match Program 1924, page 76.

industry to submit ammunition to be evaluated. Only the Western Cartridge Company, of East Alton, Illinois, submitted a sample and it won out over Frankfort's entry.<sup>12</sup>

Michigan National Guard First Lieutenant Richard Boerem was Double Distinguished when he stepped to the line and won the 1935 NTI.

The son of a prominent gun writer, Charles Askins, Jr. followed in his father's footsteps when he began his 70 year writing career in 1929. Askins, joined the US Border Patrol as an agent in 1930, just six years after it was organized. His skill with the handgun soon earned him the job firearms instructor. This allowed him easy access to pistols, ammunition, and range time with which he honed his already superb marksmanship skills. He was a driving force behind the formation of the US Border Patrol Team in 1932 and was the first law enforcement officer to win the Custer Trophy when he won the NTI in 1936.<sup>13</sup>

Askins' victory marked the beginning of a long run of law enforcement officers winning the NTI. Starting with Askins the next seven consecutive NTIs, over 11 years, would be won by Askins, Los Angeles policemen Emmett E. Jones and C.E. Ward, followed by Treasury Agent P.M. Chapman, Philadelphia policeman Joseph P. Corr, Lee E. Echols of the Treasury Department and finally J.J. Engbrecht of the Los Angeles Police in 1946. A long dry spell, over 60 years, would follow. Finally, in 2008, Mississippi Highway Patrol Captain Philip Hemphill would be the next policeman to cop the Custer Trophy.

The pistol NTI only lost only four competitive years, 1943-1945, to World War II unlike the rifle NTI which missed 1941 through 1950. The match was also marked by continuity in firearm and course of fire. The 1911A1 would return after the war with the same NMC and targets while the M1 replaced the 1903 Springfield and the rifle match lost the 1,000 yard stage.

Chief Petty Officer J.S. Young, US Navy, stopped the law enforcement NTI juggernaut in 1947 to begin 22 year period of military dominance. Unlike rifle, where only four riflemen have won the NTI more than once, pistol is different. As a young Marine private first class William W. McMillan was forced to walk a guard post at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1947 with a rifle as he had failed to qualify with the pistol. By the time he won his first NTI in 1956 he was already an Olympic veteran. When he won the NTI for a second time in 1963 he had had a gold medal hung about his neck at the 1960 Rome Games and was on the verge of participating in the third of his six Olympics.

McMillan was followed, in 1957, by his 1952 Olympic teammate Army Master Sergeant Huelet L. "Joe" Benner. While Benner would win only one NTI his shooting resume also records six national pistol championships and 15 US Army pistol titles.

To recognize the accomplishments of service academy or Reserve Officer Training Corps pistol shots the NBPRP purchased a sterling silver urn decorated with relief work depicting what is believed to be a 43-44 BC battle between the Romans and the Celts in 1959. For 43 years the trophy was mostly in the possession of students at the countries major military academies, West Point, Annapolis, and Colorado

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<sup>12</sup> Hackley, F.W., Woodin, W.H. and Scranton, E.L., History of Modern U.S. Military Small Arms Ammunition, MacMillan, New York, 1967, pages 25-26.

<sup>13</sup> Rocketto, Hap, *Colonel Charles Askins -Adventurer and Author*, Precision Shooting Magazine, Manchester, CT



Springs. The trophy was re-designated in 2003 and is currently awarded to the high senior in the NTI. West Point cadet John Hubbard was the first collegian to win while Double Distinguished Californian George Ross was the first senior to capture the trophy.

Sergeant James H. McNally, USA was the third US Olympian to win the NTI when he won his first in 1959.

Sandwiched between McNally's two victories was that of Coast Guard Petty Officer First Class Stanford H. Hullstrom, the only representative of his service to ever win the NTI. Hullstrom loaded his magazines with cartridges taken from the first boxes of National Match ammunition to display the blue outlined American Eagle, wings spread and National Shield on chest, on a white background.

McNally won his second NIT in 1962 the same year that the NBPRP introduced a trophy for the best police pistol shot in the NTI. The Ancient Archer Trophy is a bronze representation of an ancient archer stringing his bow. Bobby Taylor, of the Detroit Police Department, was the first to have his name engraved on the trophy.

Army Sergeant First Class William Blankenship won his fifth consecutive US Pistol Championship in 1964. To frost his cake he also won the NTI adding two more in 1965 and 1966, the only person ever to have won three in a row.

Military dominance was almost an accepted fact of life for the NTI from 1947 until 1969 when Ralph O. Thompson, a civilian of sorts, broke the string. When the lanky 41 year old Thompson stepped to the line he had recently retired from the US Army where he was a mainstay on the pistol team.

MSG Donald D. Cottrell of the Army Reserve staked out his claim to shooting history by winning the US Army Reserve Trophy in its inaugural year, 1969. The Army Reserve presented the NBPRP a bronze statue symbolic of the role of all of the reserves that have given their lives in defense of the nation, that of a citizen willing to leave his hearth and home in defense of the nation-no matter the cost.

Bonnie Harmon, of the Army, won the NTI in 1972 and 1974 as Sergeant First Class and added a third in 1978 as a Master Sergeant to go along with his three national championships.

The National Guard Association added to the National Trophy Matches impressive array of award in 1978. A bust of a helmeted Guardsman standing atop of a two tiered wooden base is awarded annually to the high scoring Army or Air Guardsman in the NTI. Army Guard Captain Kenneth Buster, eventually to become triple Distinguished, won the trophy in its first year.

The National Women's Pistol Trophy was first presented in 1984. Susan M Picone was the first winner of the trophy which sports a brace of Colt Army Special caliber .38 revolvers mounted on a polished hardwood base.

Ohio National Guardsman James R. Lenardson won his first NTI in 1984 and his second in 1988, the same year he was to win the second of his three national championships. It was also in 1984 that the NBPRP decided to award juniors a trophy.

The first junior trophy was a simple affair won by Jack L. Howsdeshell with the service pistol. Twenty six years later Ron Krelstien, double Distinguished shooter from Tennessee, thought he might best honor noted Navy pistol shot Gaspar DeFino, who had mentored him for nearly a half of a century, by donating a trophy in his name. The CMP happily received the trophy designated to replace the plain junior trophy with the

G.P DeFino Trophy in 2010. Mindful of the past all of the names from the original trophy were transferred to the new.

Legendary airman General Curtis Lemay was honored by the Air Force with a trophy donated to the NBPRP in 1985 to be competed for by any member of the Air Force whether on Active Duty, on Reserve status, or an Air Guardsman. Lemay, who was instrumental in the formation of the US Air Force Shooting Team, rose to be Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Captain Gary Goorighan, USAF won it in its inaugural year.

Marine Staff Sergeant Brian Zins won both the NTI and the national championship in 1988 and 2003. By 2009 Zins had amassed a breathtaking nine national pistol championships as a Staff Sergeant, Gunnery Sergeant, and civilian.

Five times national champion Steve Reiter, now a civilian after many years shooting for US Army Reserve, had back to back wins in 2004 and 2005.

The Army 's James Henderson won the first of his three NTIs in 2002 followed by back to back victories in 2009, the year he captured the national championship and set the current NTI record of 297-13X, and 2010.

There is an amazing disparity between the number of national champions in rifle who have won the NTI in that discipline, just two, and that of pistol, where it seems to be almost commonplace. Staff Sergeant Michael Pietroforte, USMC, and Staff Sergeant Greg Strom, USA, both won the rifle NTI twice and the overall National Rifle Championship, with the service rifle. Only Strom won both in the same year.

On the other hand nine men have won the pistol NTI and the National Pistol championship. Of those eight Askins, McMillan, Blakenship, Harmon, Lenardson, Zins, Henderson, and Reiter, are multiple winners of both. Askins won one of each and Benner won the NTI and six national championships. Six, McMillan, Blakenship, Harmon, Lenardson, Zins, and Henderson, won both in the same year,

The most reasonable explanation is because the pistol NTI and championships are shot with the same firearms: there is a match rifle category in rifle but no equivalent in pistol.

The NTI is a high pressure match because it happens but once a year on the biggest of all domestic shooting stages, Camp Perry. For some the goal is to participate and learn, for others it is to earn a leg towards Distinguished and for a precious few it is to win. To be successful one must have trained hard, use top a notch pistol and carefully loaded ammunition, and be confident. But, the again, isn't that the key to success for any shooting match?

## The General Custer Trophy



The General Custer Trophy was purchased by the NBPRP in 1926. It is a bronze statuette depicting General George Armstrong Custer (1828-1876) firing a pistol. It is awarded to the winner of the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match.

1904-SGT M. Carey, USA  
 1905-LT Reginald H. Sayre, NYNG  
 1906-LT S.M. Parker, US Infantry  
 1907-Midshipman Willis A. Lee, Jr., USNA  
 1908-SGT C.E. Orr, OHNG  
 1909-LT. Walter C. Short, US Infantry  
 1910-CPT J.P. Hopkins, US Coast Artillery Corps  
 1911-Chief Turret Captain E.D. Myrick, USN  
 1912-no competition  
 1913-Dr. James H. Snook, DVM, of Ohio  
 1914-no competition  
 1915-LT J.D. Garland, INNG  
 1916-Dr. George E. Cook, MD, of the District of Columbia  
 1917-no competition  
 1918-Mr. Frank Parmley of Kansas  
 1919-LT C.J. Christofferson, US Cavalry  
 1920-GYSGY John M. Thomas, USMC  
 1921-GYSGY John M. Thomas, USMC  
 1922-1LT Edward G. Andino, US Infantry  
 1923-SGT Bernard G. Betke, USMC  
 1924-LT R.E. Vermette, US Infantry  
 1925-CPT S.S. MacLaughlin, US Infantry (Tanks)  
 1926-no competition  
 1927-SGT B.H. Harris, US Cavalry  
 1928-1SG M.T. Huff, USMC  
 1929-Mr. Lloyd E. Wilson, of Washington  
 1930-GYSGT Henry M. Bailey, USMC  
 1931-SGT John Carlson, US Infantry  
 1932-1934-no competition  
 1935-1LT Richard D. Boerea, MING  
 1936-Charles Askins, Jr., US Border Patrol  
 1937-Emmett E. Jones, Los Angeles Police Department  
 1938-Clarence E. Ward, Los Angeles Police Department  
 1939-P.M. Chapman, US Treasury Department  
 1940-Joseph J. Corr, Philadelphia Police Department  
 1941-Lee E. Echols, US Treasury Department  
 1942-1945-no competition  
 1946-Jacob J. Engbrecht, Los Angeles Police Department  
 1947-Chief Torpedoman's Mate J.S. Young, USN

1948-no competition  
 1949-TSGT Walter L. DeVine, USMC  
 1950-no competition  
 1951-MAJ Thurman E. Barrier, USMC  
 1952-CPT Benjamin C. Curtis, USAR  
 1953-MSG Jewell C. Palmer, USMC  
 1954-MAJ William A. Hancock, USA  
 1955-MAJ Benjamin C. Curtis, USAR  
 1956-1LT William W. McMillan, USMC  
 1957-MSG Huelet L. "Joe" Benner, USA  
 1958-SSG Frank O. Wright, USMC  
 1959-SGT James H. McNally, USA  
 1960-SFC Andrew N. Jackson, USA  
 1961-PO1 Stanford H. Hullstrom, USCG  
 1962-SSG James H. McNally, USA  
 1963-CPT William W. McMillan, USMC  
 1964-SFC William Blakenship, USA  
 1965-SFC William Blakenship, USA  
 1966-SFC William Blakenship, USA  
 1967-SSG Edwin L. Teague, USAF  
 1968-no competition  
 1969-Mr. Ralph O. Thompson of Texas  
 1970-SSG Arthur D. White, USA  
 1971-SFC Harland V. Rennolds, USA  
 1972-SFC Bonnie D. Harmon, USA  
 1973-MSG Walter K. Jones, USMC  
 1975-SFC Hershel L. Anderson, USA  
 1976-MSG Emil W. Heugatter, Jr., USA  
 1977-CW3 Francis A. Higginson, USMC  
 1978-MSG Bonnie D. Harmon, USA  
 1979-SGT Mitchell R. Reed, USMC  
 1980-PFC Clint Hilbert, USA  
 1981-Mr. Cass Gaska of Michigan  
 1982- SRMSGT Stan F. Ferreira, FLANG  
 1983-SGM Alfred B. Ramirez, USA  
 1984-SSG James R. Lenardson, OHANG  
 1985-Mr. Edward M. Williams, of ???  
 1986-CPT Paul A. Berna, USMC  
 1987-Mr. Leonard E. Hall, of Arizona  
 1988-TSGT James R. Lenardson, OHANG  
 1989-MGYSGT R. Rodriguez, USMC  
 1990-SSGT Mitchell R. Reed, USMC  
 1991-SSG Ronald J. Zalewski, USMCR  
 1992-GYSGT Mitchell R. Reed, USMC  
 1993-SSG Mario A. Lozoya, USMC  
 1994-CW3 Paul Malsbury, USMC  
 1995-SSG Patrick O. Powell, TNNG  
 1996-MDG Robert McIlhaney, USAR  
 1997-SCF Frederick A. Little, VTNG  
 1998-SSG Brian Zins, USMC  
 1999-PVT Adam Sokolowski, USA  
 2000-SFC Roger Jacobson, USA  
 2001-CW4 Ray Gabiola, IDNG  
 2002-SGT James Henderson, USAR  
 2003-GYSGT Brian Zins, USMC  
 2004-Mr. Steve Reiter of  
 2005-Mr. Steve Reiter of  
 2006-SFC Adam Sokolowski, USA  
 2007-SSG James Henderson, USAR  
 2008-CPT Philip Hemphill, Mississippi Highway Patrol  
 2009-SSG James Henderson, USA  
 2010-SFC James Henderson, USA  
 2011-SFC Thomas Rose, USA

## Citizens' Military Pistol Trophy



1996 Donald Kling	282-4X
1997 Jennaro Riccardo	287-13X
1998 Donald Slavik	282-7X
1999 Weston D. McArtor	284-7X
2000 Londell Schmittler	282-7X
2001 Travis A. Jorgenson	280-3X
2002 Steve Reiter	291-11X
2003 George Ross	281-3X
2004 Steve Reiter	294-11X
2005 Steve Reiter	293-9X
2006 Steve Reiter	288-11X
2007 Steve Reiter	287-11X
2008 Philip Hemphill	288-13X
2009 Brian Zins	292-16X
2010 David Lange	289-9X
2011 David Lange	287-7X

The National Rifle Association had the Silver Bowl Trophy designed in 1956 and presented it to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice for award that year. It is a large sterling silver bowl, embossed on the rim and pedestal with floral leaf design. It is awarded to the highest scoring civilian competitor in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match.

1956 James T. Hurt	282
1957 Earl R. Weaver	286
1958 Alfred W. Hemming	278
1959 James E. Clark	286
1960 Guy C. Davis	287
1961 Charles E. Hery	283
1962 Lloyd C. Hummert	284
1963 Jerry C. Neal	285
1964 Raymond J. Tourigny, Jr.	286
1965 Raymond J. Tourigny, Jr.	292
1966 John H. Johnson	294-9X
1967-Roy E. Watson	287-10X
1968-no competition	
1969 Ralph O. Thompson	293-14X
1970 Ralph O. Thompson	292-14X
1971 James Livingston	281-7X
1972 Floyd O. Aikman	290-10X
1973 LeBaron C. Colt, Jr.	289-6X
1974 Floyd Aikman	280-14X
1975 Robert L. Pruden	280-6X
1976 James E. Bates	281-8X
1977 Hershel L. Anderson	287-13X
1978 David J. Hoffman	287-9X
1979 Donald L. Hamilton	285-10X
1980 Donald L. Hamilton	288-8X
1981 Cass Gaska	291-11X
1982 Ben E. Amonette	287-7X
1983 Robert Schnellbacher	284-4X
1984 Frank Bickar	289-5X
1985 Edward M. Williams	290-13X
1986 Edward M. Williams	283-12X
1987 Leonard E. Hall	288-9X
1988 Allen B. Fulbord	288-11X
1989 William P. Tierney	288-11X
1990 John L. Farley	286-5X
1991 Robert H. Willis	286-7X
1992 Kenmore Goldsworthy	285-6X
1993 Ronald J. Zalewski	285-8X
1994 Donald Fulmer	283-8X
1995 Robert H. Willis	286-4X

## Intercollegiate Trophy



The Intercollegiate Trophy was purchased by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in 1958. The trophy is a sterling silver urn, on which is depicted a battle scene in what is believed to be the war between the Romans and Celts in 43-44 A.D. From 1959 through 2002 it was awarded to the high scoring service academy or Reserve Officer Training Corps competitor in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match. As of 2003 the trophy was reassigned and is now awarded to the high senior competitor in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match.

1996 Cadet Joseph Brown, USCGA	222-3X
1997 2LT Matthew Templeton, USA	238-3X*
1998-1999 no competition	
2000 Cadet Sally Talbott, USMA	261-6X
2001 SGT Keith Sanderson, USAR	282-4X*
2002 Travis Jorgenson	278-6X
2003 George Ross	281-3X
2004 Steve Reiter	294-11X
2005 Steve Reiter	293-9X
2006 Steve Reiter	288-11X
2007 Steve Reiter	287-11X
2008 Melvin Makin	272-6X
2009 Steve Reiter	283-8X
2010 Steve Reiter	288-8X
2011 Steve Reiter	283-9X

\*=Collegiate shooters are allowed to compete as such in the summer after their graduation or as such if they are members of a reserve component.

1959 Cadet John B. Hubbard, USMA	281
1960 Cadet William R. Wright, USMA	277
1961 Midshipman Jack D. Renfro, USNA	280
1962 Cadet Geoffrey S. Moakley, USMA	278
1963 Cadet Geoffrey S. Moakley, USMA	269-5X
1964 Midshipman John J. Foy, USNA	269-3X
1965 Midshipman Arthur J. Gilbert, USNA	277-6X
1966 Cadet Thomas J. Cullen, USMA	285-7X
1967 Cadet Robert L. Merritt, USMA	282-8X
1968 no competition	
1969 Cadet John J. Cusick, USAFA	272-7X
1970 Cadet Donald S. Bushnell, USMA	283-7X
1971 Cadet Thomas U. Mead, USMA	258-6X
1972 no competition	
1973 Cadet Gregory A. Dykes, USAFA	273-8X
1974 Cadet William H. Thrasher, USMA	274-7X
1975 Cadet Robert G. Crosby, USMA	278-5X
1976 Midshipman Mark J. Willis, USNA	265-3X
1977 Cadet David L. Mull, USMA	272-3X
1978 Cadet John A. Miller, USMA	280-5X
1979 Midshipman Bernt L. Oydna, USNA	264-4X
1980 Cadet David Lee, USMA	271-4X
1981 Midshipman Bernt L. Oydna, USNA	273-5X
1982 Midshipman Michael D. Boehle VI, USNA	274-4X
1983 Midshipman William C. Karditzas, USNA	264-3X
1984 Midshipman Stuart Munsch, USNA	258-5X
1985 Midshipman Stephen M. Thompson, USNA	242-1X
1986 Lance B. Bowman	249-0X
1987 Cadet Erick Reinstedt, USMA	269-5X
1988 Cadet Erick Reinstedt, USMA	274-4X
1989 Sam Cochran, USMC	273-7X
1990 Midshipman James J. Marsh V, USNA	263-3X
1991 Cadet Philip L. Mayberry, USMC	265-4X
1992 Jeffery Williams	268-5X
1993 Cadet Darryl R. Gerow, USMA	255-2X
1994 Cadet Janine Lavallee, USCGA	260-9X
1995 Cadet Janine Lavallee, USCGA	256-4X

## The Ancient Archer Trophy



The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice purchased the Ancient Archer Trophy in 1962. The trophy, awarded to the highest scoring police competitor in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match, is made of bronze and depicts an ancient archer stringing his bow.

1996 CPT John Farley	277-8X
1997 CPT John Farley	282-6X
1998 Agent Charles H. Byrd II FBI(Ret)	278-7X
1999 TRP Rodney Ewing	280-7X
2000 SGT Roger McLean	280-4X
2001 LT Melvin Zalud, Cadillac, MI PD	276-6X
2002 PTL Michael Keefe	274-8X
2003 Kevin Vacura	279-8X
2004 Kevin Kelly	284-10X
2005 James Griffiths	277-7X
2006 Kevin Vacura	280-8X
2007 SA Keith Hanzel	281-1X
2008 Philip Hemphill	288-13X
2009 Keith Hanzel	276-9X
2010 Keith Hanzel	275-4X
2011 Philip Hemphill	284-9X

1962 Bobby Taylor	289-9X
1963 James W. Harmon	288
1964 William H. Bayn	284
1965 John L. Farley	288
1966 Paul C. Spayor, Jr.	286
1967 Paul H. Daniels	286-6X
1968 no competition	
1969 Elwyn M. Burnett	289-16X
1970 James E. Daugherty	292-13X
1971 Donald R. Rutter II	284-7X
1972 Dorr N. Wiltse, Jr.	288-9X
1973 Jerry L. Wilder	288-13X
1974 Jerry L. Wilder	287-8X
1975 Gasper Defino	278-9X
1976 Dennis M. Sundermeyer	277-5X
1977 John L. Farley	282-5X
1978 Jimmy G. Rose	287-7X
1979 Patrick L. Costello	285-10X
1980 Patrick L. Costello	287-9X
1981 Archie Pheasant	289-8X
1982 Bobby J. Tiner	281-11X
1983 Patrick L. Costello	279-8X
1984 John L. Firley	289-12X
1985 Henry A. Huerta	280-9X
1986 Patrick L. Costello	280-10X
1987 Lewis Maciocia	279-6X
1988 Bobby J. Tiner	285-7X
1989 Gerald I. DeGirolano	282-8X
1990 L. D. Israel	278-9X
1991 Dennis L. Willing	275-7X
1992 Donald A. Gundy	284-6X
1993 CPT John Farley	286-8X
1994 CPT John Farley	281-6X
1995 Agent George Sinclair, Jr.	286-9X

## U. S. Army Reserve Memorial Trophy



The U. S. Army Reserve Memorial Trophy was donated to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice by the U. S. Army Reserve in 1969. The trophy depicts the citizen soldier leaving his civilian occupation to take up arms in defense of his country. It is in memory of those who have given their lives in this duty. It is awarded to the highest scoring Reserve component competitor.

1969 MSG Donald D. Cottrell, USAR	287-11X
1970 PO1 Donald L. Hamilton, USNR	293-7X
1971 PO1 Donald L. Hamilton, USNR	282-13X
1972 PO1 Donald L. Hamilton, USNR	293-14X
1973 SP4 Frank M. Goza, USAR	290-9X
1974 PO2 James R. Lenardson, USNR	290-11X
1975 SP4 Melvin Makin, USAR	279-10X
1976 SGT Martin D. Guehler, USMCR	284-11X
1977 SP4 Mark S. Schearer, USAR	286-8X
1978 PO2 Michael R. Kiger, USNR	291-9X
1979 CPT Philip A. Neil, USAR	290-7X
1980 SSG Ronald J. Zalewski, USMCR	288-11X
1981 PFC Donald C. Nygord, USAR	290-12X
1982 1SG James E Kutzner, USAR	287-9X
1983 SP4 James E. Radford, USAR	286-8X
1984 MAJ David J. Dewey, USAR	287-13X
1985 SSG Norman R. Girardin, USAR	288-8X
1986 SGT Gary B. Van Haele, USMCR	283-8X
1987 SSG Sherman Pitts, USMCR	288-8X
1988 CPT Wayne Wright, ARNG	289-9X
1989 CWO Pasquale Melaragno, USAR	287-7X
1990 MAJ Philip A. Neil, USAR	288-10X
1991 SFC Darius R. Young, USAR	284-7X
1992 MAJ Mark J. Willis, USMCR	287-13X
1993 MSG George Green, USAR	282-7X
1994 MAJ Wayne Wright, USAR	288-8X
1995 SFC Ruby Fox, USAR	287-10X
1996 MSG Robert McIlhaney, USAR	285-7X
1997 MSG Robert McIlhaney, USAR	288-7X
1998 SFC Melvin Makin, USAR	283-8X
1999 MSG Steve Reiter, USAR	286-8X
2000 SGT James Henderson, USAR	290-10X
2008 LTC Jay Williams, USAR	283-8X
2009 SFC Robert Mango, USAR	287-14X
2010 MSG Robert Mango, USAR	288-2X
2011 SFC Keith Sanderson, USAR	284-7X

## National Guard Association Trophy



The National Guard Association Trophy was presented to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in 1983 and replaces the original trophy established in 1979. The current trophy depicts a helmeted Guardsman, in bronze, mounted on a two-tiered walnut base. The trophy is awarded to the highest scoring Army or Air National Guard competitor in the National Trophy Individual Pistol match.

1978 CPT Kenneth R. Buster, ARNG	292-13X
1979 SGT James B. Comley, ARNG	287-12X
1980 PFC Charles W. Abbott, ARNG	286-10X
1981 SGT Jerry G. Dobson, ARNG	286-9X
1982 MSG Stan F. Ferreira, ANG	291-15X
1983 SP4 Charles W. Abbott, ARNG	288-7X
1984 SSG James R. Lenardson, ARNG	295-16X
1985 SSG Frederick Little, ARNG	285-5X
1986 SP5 Mark M. Zarr, ARNG	286-9X
1987 SSG Norbert L. Roth, ARNG	287-5X
1988 TSGT James R. Lenardson, ANG	291-13X
1989 SGT Jon R. Pou, ARNG	289-6X
1990 SP4 Carl W. Trompeter II, ARNG	289-6X
1991 SSG Ronald Zalewski, ARNG	289-13X
1992 SFC John A. Brinkley, ARNG	284-7X
1993 SFC Norbert L. Roth, ARNG	285-6X
1994 SFC Charles Alexander, ARNG	283-11X
1995 SSG Patrick O. Powell, ARNG	288-10X
1996 SFC Charles Alexander, ARNG	284-8X
1997 SFC Frederick Little, ARNG	289-9X
1998 LTC Stephen Nelson, ARNG	281-7X
1999 SFC Hal McCollum, ARNG	287-6X
2000 SGT Aaron Schreiber, ANG	283-5X
2001 CW4 Ray Gabiola, ARNG	285-10X
2002 TSGT Krag-Stevens Cash, Jr., ANG	277-6X
2003 CW4 Ray Gabiola, ARNG	279-10X
2004 MSG Kevin Johnson, ANG	282-10X
2005 MSG Joseph Urish, ANG	280-9X
2006 SGT Nathan Wade, ARNG	278-3X
2007 SFC Ralph Young, ARNG	278-7X
2008 LTC Michael Patterson, ARNG	275-7X
2009 SGT Eric Lawrence, ARNG	275-10X
2010 SFC Darwin Hukill, ARNG	281-8X
2011 SFC Steve Swisher, ARNG	274-4X





## trophy

1996 Travis Jorgenson	271-5X
1997 John C. Bickar	267-6X
1998 Adam Sokolowski	264-4X
1999 no competition	
2000 Patrick Powell	245-4X
2001 Teresa Meyer	224-2X
2002 Danielle Rebman	245-3X
2003 Heather Deppe	278=5X
2004 Christopher Jones	276-4X
2005 Heather Deppe	278-5X
2006 Rebekah Jennings	263-5X
2007 Heather Deppe	276-5X
2008 Ryan Nichols	273-4X
2009 Blake Fleming	273-6X
2010 Rebekah Jennings	285-15X
2011 Joseph Totts	276-5X

The Junior Pistol Trophy was presented to the high individual junior shooter in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match beginning in 1984. The Junior Pistol Trophy, which was a simple, undistinguished trophy, was retired in 2010 and replaced with the G.P. "Perry" DeFino Trophy. The names of winners of the Junior Pistol Trophy were transferred to the DeFino Trophy.

Until 2002, juniors were required to fire the service pistol. Due to extremely low junior participation, the required pistol for juniors in the National Trophy Individual Pistol match was changed to a 22 cal. standard smallbore pistol in 2003. After that change, junior participation increased significantly.

The Chief Torpedoman (Submarine) Gaspar P. "Perry" DeFino Trophy was donated by Ron Krelstein, of Germantown, Tennessee. Krelstein, a Double Distinguished shooter, donated the trophy to honor "my friend and mentor for 50 years" long-time U. S. Navy pistol shooter. DeFino was the very first Interservice Pistol Champion, Double Distinguished (1955 Pistol, 1959 Rifle) and a 2650 three-gun pistol shooter. He passed away in the summer of 2008.

The G.P. "Perry" DeFino Trophy is awarded to the highest scoring junior in the National Trophy Individual Pistol match.

1984 Jack L. Howsdeshell	262-4X
1985 Jeffery D. Brasseur	259-5X
1986 Mark A. Stevens	249-9X
1987 Keith E. Hanzel	257-3X
1988 Jeffery D. Brasseur	274-3X
1989 Wanlace E. Yates, Jr.	267-5X
1990 James J. Marsh V	262-3X
1991 Gregory J. Czerwonka	252-2X
1992 John C. Bickar	264-6X
1993 John C. Bickar	263-6X
1994 John C. Bickar	273-4X
1995 John C. Bickar	277-7X

## The National Women's Pistol Trophy



The National Women's Pistol Trophy was authorized by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in 1983 and first presented in 1984. It consists of two Colt Army Special caliber .38 revolvers mounted on a polished hardwood base. It is awarded to the highest scoring woman in the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match.

1984 Susan M Picone	271-4
1985 SP6 Ruby E. Fox, USAR	281-11X
1986 SP4 Elizabeth A. Callahan, USAR	271-4X
1987 SGT Roxanne Conrad, USMC	287-8X
1988 SSG Ruby E. Fox, USAR	284-4X
1989 SGT Roxanne Conrad, USMC	280-5X
1990 SFC Al Sylvia Proctor, USA	271-5X
1991 SGT Elizabeth A. Callahan, USAR	272-6X
1992 LT Paula Jonak-Fishel, USN	264-6X
1993 SSG Elizabeth A. Callahan, USAR	279-9X
1994 SFC Ruby E. Fox, USAR	271-6X
1995 SFC Ruby E. Fox, USAR	287-10X
1996 SSG Barbara A. Hostermann, USA	262-2X
1997 SFC Ruby E. Fox, USAR	270-7X
1998 SFC Ruby E. Fox, USAR	267-8X
1999 SFC Ruby E. Fox, USAR	271-6X
2000 1LT Adrienne Dewey, USMC	271-6X
2001 Delores Williams	274-4X
2002 Sally Talbott	267-6X
2003 Judy Tant	273-5X
2004 Judy Tant	269-5X
2005 Judy Tant	275-11X
2006 Judy Tant	272-4X
2007 Susan Fries	276-6X
2008 LT Jennifer Leong, USCG	264-4X
2009 SSG Cara Krauss, ARNG	267-6X
2010 SSG Cara Krauss, ARNG	279-5X
2011 Susan Fries	277-3X

## The General Curtis LeMay Trophy



The General Curtis LeMay Trophy was formally dedicated on June 13, 1985 and donated as a national trophy. It is named in honor of General Curtis E. LeMay, commander in Chief, Strategic Air command, from October 1948 to July 1957 and Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, from July 1961 to January 1965. The CMP reconditioned the General Curtis LeMay Trophy in 2009. It is awarded to the highest scoring Air Force competitor, Active, Reserve, or Air National Guard.

1985 CPT Gary Goorighan, ANG	284-10X
1986 MSG Brent L. McNee, ANG	284-8X
1987 TSGT James R. Lenardson, ANG	283-5X
1988 TSGT James R. Lenardson, ANG	291-13X
1989 TSGT Steven E. Arnold, ANG	283-8X
1990 TSGT James R. Lenardson, ANG	285-11X
1991 MSG Brent L. McNee, ANG	284-7X
1992 COL Robert Engelmeier, USAF	280-6X
1993 MSG Brent L. McNee, ANG	276-6X
1994 TSGT Donald Shea, USAF	277-11X
1995 TSGT Donald Shea, USAF	282-10X
1996 MAJ William Shearly, USAF	272-7X
1997 MSG Wayne W. Eyre, ANG	282-11X
1998 MSG Edwin C. Hall, USAF	276-6X
1999 TSGT Stewart Smith, ANG	284-7X
2000 SGT Shane Clevenger, ANG	279-8X
2001 MAJ Arthur E. Rozier, USAF	275-9X
2002 TSGT Krag-Stevens Cash, Jr. ANG	277-6X
2003 MSG Joseph Urish, ANG	278-7X
2004 MSG Kevin Johnson, ANG	282-10X
2005 MSG Joseph Urish, ANG	280-9X
2006 COL Joe Chang, USAF	280-2X
2007 LTC David McCormick, USAF	279-4X
2008 SSG Kallan Slater, USAF	268-3X
2009 LTC Thomas Reardon, USAF	282-6X
2010 LTC Thomas Reardon, USAF	271-5X
2011 COL Mark Hayes, USAF	275-5X

## The National Trophy Individual Pistol Match Arms and Courses of Fire

### **Arms:**

1919-Any revolver or automatic pistol, caliber .45, having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull nor a barrel of greater length than 8 inches. Ammunition issued by the Ordnance Department.

1920-Colt's automatic pistol, caliber .45, model 1911, having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull, sights as issued. 1921-1923 The Service Pistol and service cartridge.

1923-1928-Colt's automatic pistol, caliber .45, model 1911, having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull, as issued, except that front and rear sights may be of commercial manufacture, similar in design to the issue sights, though different in dimension. Ammunition issued by the Ordnance Department.

1929-1935-Pistol, U.S. caliber .45, M 1911 A1, specially selected and having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull, as issued, by Ordnance Property Officer, National Matches, or the same type and caliber of pistol, as manufactured by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company, privately owned, which may be equipped with front and rear sights similar in design to issue sight, though different in dimension, except that the front and rear sights may be of commercial manufacture similar in design to issue sights, though different in dimension. Ammunition issued by the Ordnance Department.

1936-1938 Pistol, U.S. caliber .45, M 1911 A1, specially selected and having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull, as issued, by Ordnance Property Officer, National Matches, or the same type and caliber of pistol, as manufactured by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company, privately owned, which may be equipped with front and rear sights similar in design to issue sight, though different in dimension, except that the front and rear sights may be of commercial manufacture similar in design to issue sights, though different in dimension. Sights: Service The notch of the rear sight may be rectangular. Ammunition issued by the Ordnance Department. Ammunition will be issued to all competitors at the firing point for practice and for use in the pistol matches. No other ammunition will be used in the National Pistol Match.

1939-1941-Pistol, U.S. caliber .45, M 1911 or 1911A1, having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull, issued by the Army Ordnance Department, or the same type and caliber of pistol, as manufactured by Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., privately owned, which must be equipped with fixed sights, the front sight, blade type (not undercut), and the rear sight an open U or rectangular notch, and issue or Colt factory standard stocks. Except as above, the parts of the pistol may be specially fitted and include alterations which will improve the functioning and accuracy of the arm, provided such alterations do not interfere with the functioning of the safety devices as manufactured.

1946-Pistol, U.S. caliber .45, M 1911 or 1911A1, having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull, issued by the Army Ordnance Department, or the same type and caliber of commercially manufactured pistol, privately owned, which must be equipped with fixed sights, the front sight, blade type (not undercut), and the rear sight an open U or rectangular notch, and issue or Colt factory standard stocks. Except as above, the parts of the pistol may be specially fitted and include alterations which will improve the functioning and accuracy of the arm, provided such alterations do not interfere with the functioning of the safety devices as manufactured.

1947-1952-See 1939-1941

1953-1954 Pistol, U.S. caliber .45, M 1911 or 1911A1, having not less than 4 pounds trigger pull, issued by the Army Ordnance Department, or the same type and caliber of commercially manufactured pistol, privately owned, which must be equipped with fixed sights, the front sight, blade type (not undercut), and the rear sight an open U or rectangular notch, and issue or Colt factory standard stocks. Except as above, the parts of the pistol may be specially fitted and include alterations which will improve the functioning and accuracy of the arm, provided such alterations do not interfere with the functioning of the safety devices as manufactured.

1955- Pistol, U.S. caliber .45 M1911A1 or the same type and caliber of commercially manufactured pistol. The pistol must be equipped with issue or similar factory standard stocks (i.e. without thumb rests). The trigger pull must not less than four (4) pounds. The pistol must be equipped with fixed open sights comprising a blade type front sight and a rear sights with open U or rectangular notch, the distance between sights measuring not more than six and one-half (6 ½ ) inches from the apex pf the front sight to the *rear face* of the rear sight. The front sight will not be undercut and will not exceed 5/16 of an inch in height. The forestrap of the grip may be checkered. The mainspring housing may be either flat or arched type. Trigger shoes may be used. Trigger stops, internal or external, are acceptable. Otherwise external alterations, *or additions*, to the arm will not be allowed. The outside dimensions and design of the arm may not be altered in any way which would present it from being holstered or carried in field service in a normal manner. The internal parts of the pistol may be specially fitted and include alterations which improve the functioning and accuracy of the arm, *provided*, such alterations in no way interfere with the proper functioning of the safety devices as manufactured. *All standard safety features of the weapon must operate properly.*

1956-1969-Pistol, U.S. caliber .45 M1911A1 or the same type and caliber of commercially manufactured pistol. The pistol must be equipped with issue or similar factory standard stocks (i.e. without thumb rests). The trigger pull must not less than four (4) pounds. The pistol must be equipped with fixed open sights comprising a blade type front sight and a rear sights with open U or rectangular notch, the distance between sights measuring not more than seven (7) inches from the apex pf the front sight to the *rear face* of the rear sight. The front sight will not be undercut and will not exceed 5/16 of an inch in height. The forestrap of the grip may be checkered. The mainspring housing may be either flat or arched type. Trigger shoes may be used.

Trigger stops, internal or external, are acceptable. Otherwise external alterations, *or additions*, to the arm will not be allowed. The outside dimensions and design of the arm may not be altered in any way which would present it from being holstered or carried in field service in a normal manner. The internal parts of the pistol may be specially fitted and include alterations which improve the functioning and accuracy of the arm, *provided*, such alterations in no way interfere with the proper functioning of the safety devices as manufactured. *All standard safety features of the weapon must operate properly.* It is the competitor's responsibility to have his weapon checked prior to the firing of the match.

The following was added to the 1960 Program: "No two competitors may fire the same weapon in any competition comprising the National Trophy matches."

The following was added to the 1962 program: "The front sight must be nonadjustable."

The last sentence was modified, in 1963, to read: "It is the competitor's responsibility to have his weapon checked **by National Match Ordnance personnel** prior to the firing of the match.

1970-present-The Service Pistol-NRA Rule 3.1 U.S. pistol, Caliber .45 M1911 or 1911A1 or a commercial pistol of the same type and caliber – The stock must not cover the mainspring housing, or prevent holstering in the standard service holster. The stock must not be more than 1.3" wide between right and left extremities. The trigger may be extended, adjustable, and vented. The mainspring housing may be either straight or arched, checkered or stippled. The mainspring housing may not be covered. The slide may have a curved "relief cut" (Gold Cup dimple) at the rear of the ejection port. The ejection port may be lowered to aid in ejection. A flat surface may be milled in front of and behind the dovetail to aid in securely mounting adjustable rear sights. A cut may be made at the extreme rear of the slide to allow rear sight clearance and vertical movement. The distance between sights, measured from the apex of the front sight to the rear face of the rear sight must not be more than 7.25".

And

U.S. pistol, 9mm, M9 or a commercial pistol of the same type and caliber - The pistol may have either a standard M9 slide or a nonstandard (i.e., Brigadier) slide. Barrel length of no less than 4.9" or longer than 5.0". Overall length of no less than 8.52" or longer than 8.62". A specially designed barrel may be used providing it does not measure more than .700" outside diameter and meets the measurements of the issued barrel. This barrel dimension may be achieved with the use of a larger barrel or a sleeve fitted to the end of the barrel. Threading the barrel to fit the sleeve is permitted. The distance between sights, measured from the apex of the front sight to the rear of the rear sight must not be more than 7.25". The trigger may be extended, adjustable, and vented. The stock must not be more than 1.5" wide between right and left extremities. The forestrap and rear of the grip may be covered with a non-slip adhesive tape, but the tape may not be continuously wrapped around the grip. The double action capability of the firing mechanism must be operable.

#### U.S. Pistol, Caliber .45, M1911 or M1911A1

The pistol must be a pistol that was issued by the U.S. Armed Forces or a commercial pistol of the same type and caliber. The pistol must also comply with the following specific requirements. (1) The stock must not cover the mainspring housing or prevent holstering in the standard service holster. The stock must not be more than 1.300" wide between right and left extremities. (2) Barrel length may not exceed 5.100."(3) The trigger may be extended, adjustable and vented. (4) The mainspring housing may be straight or arched, checkered or stippled. The mainspring housing may not be covered with any material. (5) The slide may have the curved "relief cut" (Gold Cup dimple) at the rear of the ejection port. (6) The ejection port may be lowered to aid in ejection. (7) A flat surface may be milled immediately in front of and behind the dovetail to aid in securely mounting adjustable rear sights. (8) A cut may be made at the extreme rear of the slide to allow for rear sight clearance and vertical movement. The original dovetail slot may be milled off and a new dovetail cut. (9) The distance between sights, measured from the apex of the front sight to the rear face of the rear sight, must not be more than 7.25". (10) All pistol hammers must have a functioning captive half-cock notch that prevents the hammer from falling when the trigger is pulled in the halfcock position or be a series 80-type pistol with a series 80 hammer and fully functional firing pin block or have a series 80-type hammer with a half-cock shelf that does not allow the hammer to fall more than .090".

#### U.S. Pistol, 9mm, M9 or M9A1

The pistol must be a pistol that was issued by the U.S. Armed Forces or a commercial pistol of the same type and caliber. The pistol must also comply with the following specific requirements. (1) The pistol may have either a standard M9/M9A1 slide (with accessory rail built into the receiver in front of the trigger guard) or the M92FS-type slide or a non-standard (i.e. Brigadier) slide. (2) Barrel length of no less than 4.9" or longer than 5.0." (3) Overall length of no less than 8.52" or longer than 8.62." (4) A specially designed barrel may be used, providing it does not measure more than .700 inch outside diameter and meets the length measurements of the issued barrel. This barrel dimension may be achieved with the use of a larger barrel or a sleeve fitted to the end of the barrel. Threading the barrel to fit the sleeve is permitted. (5) The distance between sights, measured from the apex of the front sight to the rear face of the rear sight, must not be more than 7.5 inches. (6) The stock must not be more than 1.500" wide between left and right extremities. (7) The trigger may be extended, adjustable and vented. (8) The fore strap and rear of the grip may be covered with a non-slip adhesive tape, but the tape may not be continuously wrapped around the grip. (9) The double action capability of the firing mechanism must be operable.

#### **Ammunition:**

For all intents and purposes ammunition was issued to all competitors for practice and for use in the pistol matches. No other ammunition was permitted. The free issue of service cartridges was later changed to various issue/purchase plans until shooters were allowed to purchase ammunition at Camp Perry or provided their own.

Stage one: Slow fire at 25 yards, two five shots strings, 100 seconds per string, on the L target

Stage two: Rapid fire at 25 yards, two five shots strings, 20 seconds per string, on the L Target

Stage three: Quick fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings, ten seconds per string, on the L target

1920

Stage one: Slow fire at 50 yards, ten shots in five minutes on the L target

Stage two: Rapid fire at 25 yards, two five shot stings in 20 seconds on the L Target

Stage three: Quick fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings in 20 seconds on the L target

1921

Stage one: Slow fire at 25 yards, ten shots in five minutes on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage two: Timed fire at 25 yards, two five shot stings in 20 seconds on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage three: Rapid fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings in ten seconds on the Standard American 50 yard target

1922-1923

Stage one: Timed fire at 25 yards, two five shot stings in 20 seconds on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage two: Rapid fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings in ten seconds on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage three: Slow fire at 25 yards, ten shots in five minutes on the Standard American 50 yard target

1924-1928

Stage one: Slow fire at 50 yards, ten shots in ten minutes on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage two: Timed fire at 25 yards, two five shot stings in 20 seconds the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage three: Rapid fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings in 20 seconds on the Standard American 50 yard target

1929-1930

Stage one: Slow fire at 50 yards, ten shots in ten minutes on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage two: Timed fire at 25 yards, two five shot stings in 20 seconds the Standard American 25 yard target

Stage three: Rapid fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings in 20 seconds on the Standard American 25 yard target



1931-1941

Stage one: Slow fire at 50 yards, ten shots in ten minutes on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage two: Timed fire at 25 yards, two five shot strings in 20 seconds the Standard American 25 yard target with only the 9 and 10 rings blackened, known as the 25-yard rapid fire pistol target.

Stage three: Rapid fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings in 20 seconds on the Standard American 25 yard target with only the 9 and 10 rings blackened, known as the 25-yard rapid fire pistol target.

1946-Present<sup>14</sup>

Stage one: Slow fire at 50 yards, ten shots in ten minutes on the Standard American 50 yard target

Stage two: Timed fire at 25 yards, two five shot strings in 20 seconds the Standard American 25 yard rapid fire target

Stage three: Rapid fire at 25 yards: two five shots strings in 20 seconds on the Standard American 25 yard target rapid fire target

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<sup>14</sup> During the 1950s the language to describe the timed and rapid fire targets switched back and forth between the 1931-41 terminology and the 1946 terminology. To avoid needless repetition the 1946 terms are used.

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