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- SGT Damian J. M. Smith, Articles/Photos/Command Historian
- Col Joel F. Pannebaker, Layout
- Ms. Carolyn O’Day Malfara, Webmaster
PRESIDENT’s MESSAGE

By MG Walter Pudlowski (USA, Ret)

To Our Distinguished Membership,

Through the dedicated professional assistance of the Red Horse Retiree Association, Reservation Maintenance, and your continued support as a Member of the Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum, the Range House construction was completed last fall. Appropriate displays are being installed along with a new Security System, and we are looking forward to a Ribbon Cutting Ceremony and Grand Opening at 11:30 o’clock on 9 May 2012.

The Range House completion is the culmination of a vision to restore this historical building and preserve part of our Pennsylvania National Guard’s great and proud history. As we look forward to the year ahead, we will start several museum projects aimed at improving our ability to hold and display the historical artifacts that reflect the history of the Pennsylvania National Guard units in trust for future generations.

Among these initiatives is to construct a connecting hallway between the museums two World War II Barracks buildings. This addition will enable both Barracks buildings to be accessed by visitors and will provide additional space for displays and artifacts. Design work is being done, and we expect that with the help of a group of dedicated volunteers, to begin construction in the warmer months ahead. The design of the connecting hallway will be wide enough to contain additional displays and more importantly, handicap accessible rest rooms.

The Victory Chapel near the Airfield in Area 9 will be relocated soon to the Museum grounds in Area 8. Site selection is underway, and installation planners have begun to coordinate movement of the Chapel. Our long term goal is to complete needed renovations to make the building usable as a focal point for visiting tour groups, as a Classroom, and as a Library to house the Museums growing book, video, and photograph collection.

The Museum’s holdings and artifacts now include three Jeeps and several towed weapon systems. The opportunity to increase the number of historical vehicles and weapons is great, but we cannot properly display them in our current facility. To that end, we will begin planning for a Vehicle Display building as part of the museum complex and include a workshop where we can build displays and preserve artifacts.

I will continue to report on the progress of these initiatives in upcoming newsletters. The completion of these projects and future initiatives in the years ahead depends on your continued support and our growing membership and volunteers. As your Board of Directors, we cannot fully express our appreciation for your continued membership and loyalty to the preservation of our rich and proud History. We look forward to these expansion initiatives that will preserve and honor the history of all who served in our Pennsylvania National Guard.

TALENT ABounds IN THE RED HORSE ALUMNI

By Brig Gen Stan Jaworski (USAF, Ret)

When the Range House’s interior renovation called for expert carpentry, we were blessed with an abundance of skill and enthusiasm as the Red Horse alumni stepped up to the project. The Pennsylvania Air National Guard's Red Horse Squadron is a rapidly deployable engineer outfit with a proud history of wartime and peacetime mission accomplishment. From vertical construction to rapid runway repair, they can do it all! Over the years they have attracted some of the finest, and most hard-working experts in the building and engineering trades.

To our delight, we learned that their former members banded together, once their military service was completed, to form the Red Horse Alumni Association, allowing them opportunities to continue using their skills for special projects and community support. It wasn't long before they volunteered their skills to the range house project.

Among their notable members, we wish to salute "Gordy Ebright" in this issue of the museum newsletter. Gordy, a retired Master Sergeant, serves as the Red Horse alumni's Head Craftsman and Structures supervisor on the range house project. He fabricated the stair rails and treads in his shop at home and painstakingly created the beautiful woodwork which now adorns the range house interior. Additional members of the team, whom we hope to feature in future newsletters, lent their expertise until the outstanding interior trim and structure improvements made the range house the "crown jewel" which can now be open to the public.

We urge our visitors to stop by to admire the work by these fine craftsmen. The Museum Board of Directors thanks and salutes Gordy Ebright for his consummate skill.

[Editors’ Note: See the article on the Range House dedication on page 6]
3rd ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

By Ms Sharon Flaig

Again our prayers were answered in the weather department for the annual golf tournament. Although we had been hit with heavy rain and flooding, Blue Mountain Golf Course management allowed us to go ahead with our golf tournament even though the ground was soaked, and the greens were wet. The sun came out and everyone had fun. The 3rd Annual Foxhole Invitational was again a success, thanks to all of our golfers and supporters!

We were blessed to have Chaplains LTC Douglas Etters and LTC Dale Pepper return to welcome our golfers and open our tournament with thoughts and prayers for not only our troops here and abroad, but also for all those families who were affected by the flooding.

We would like to thank the golfers who came out to play and the troops who make that possible. We had a full field for this year’s tournament, 34 foursomes for a total of 136 golfers.

First Place was awarded to Mike Saphore, Tom Kintzer, Rodney Adams, and Justin Arnt from Fredericksburg, PA.

Second Place was awarded to Dave Maiman, Tyler Maiman, JD Mainman, and Drew Patterson from Hummelstown, PA.

The winner of the Closest to the Pin contest was Bill Pence from Palmyra.

The winners of the Longest Drive were Ernie Mosemann and Kathy Dannels.

Unfortunately, we were not able to have a Putting Contest, as that green was still under water.

Beat the Pro was once again a crowd pleaser. This year we welcomed a new pro on the 10th tee box, Darren Lutz of Jonestown. Thank you, Darren, for spending the day challenging the golfers!!!

This year we held a sports memorabilia silent auction during the tournament. This proved to be a successful addition and helped raise over $500.

We would like to thank all of the volunteers who helped us make the Foxhole Invitational a success. Planning for next year’s tournament is underway. Golfers and sponsors can visit the website at WWW.FOXHOLEGOLF.COM or contact Sharon Flaig at 717-821-3790 or email FOXHOLEGOLF@GMAIL.COM.

We look forward to everyone returning for the 4th Annual Foxhole Invitational Golf Tournament on September 8, 2012.

WHO IS KILROY?

In 1946, the American Transit Association sponsored a nationwide contest to find the real Kilroy. The prize offering was a real trolley car to be awarded to the person who could prove himself to be the genuine article. Nearly 40 claimants stepped forward, but according to reports, only James Kilroy of Halifax, Massachusetts, had evidence of his identity.

The above picture is an engraving of Kilroy on the World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C.)

During World War II, Kilroy was a checker at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, Massachusetts. Since riveters were paid by piecework, his job was to check the number of rivets completed. Once Kilroy counted a block of rivets, he would put a check mark in semi-waxed lumber chalk so rivets wouldn’t be counted twice. When Kilroy went off duty, the riveters would erase his marks. Later, an off-shift inspector would come through and count the rivets a second time, resulting in double pay for the riveters.

When excessive wages were discovered, Kilroy was asked to investigate. When he realized what had been happening, he added to his check marks “Kilroy Was Here,” accompanied by the sketch of the chap with the long nose peering over the fence. Once he did that, the riveters stopped trying to wipe
fence. Once he did that, the riveters stopped trying to wipe away his marks.

Ordinarily, the rivets and chalk marks would have been covered with paint. However, ships were leaving the Quincy Yard so fast that there wasn’t time to paint them. As a result, Kilroy’s inspection “trademark” was seen by thousands of servicemen who boarded the troopships the yard produced. The servicemen soon picked up use of the slogan and drawing and spread it all over Europe and the South Pacific. By war’s end, “Kilroy” had been here, there, and everywhere on the long hauls to Berlin and Tokyo.

As a joke, U.S. servicemen began placing the graffiti wherever they landed, claiming it was already there when they arrived. Kilroy became the U.S. super-GI who had always already been wherever GIs went. The Signature graffiti was even placed on the outhouse built for the exclusive use of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill at the Potsdam Conference.

To prove his authenticity in 1946, James Kilroy brought along officials from the shipyard and some riveters. He won the trolley car, which he gave to his nine children as a Christmas gift and set it up as a play house in the Kilroy’s front yard in Halifax, Massachusetts. It seems that the legend lives on: if you check the World War II Memorial in Washington DC, you will see Kilroy peeking over a wall.

[Compiled SGT Damian J. M. Smith from previously written articles by Lynn Ball, Wikipedia, The D-Day Museum, and information from the PNG Military Museum.]

**WWII VETERAN OF THE 110TH INFANTRY**

By Col Joel Pannebaker

While participating in the 67th Re-enactment of the Battle of the Bulge, I had the privilege to meet PFC Dale Cooksey, a Veteran of the 110 Inf who fought with the unit through WWII. What an amazing 91 yr old man; full of grace, humor, and a love for life. Married to the same wonderful lady for 70 years! Dale allowed his interview to be recorded for the unit members who were not present – camcorders, digital cameras were used. Here are some of the things we learned about him and his WWII experiences:

- Drafted at age 21, married and living in Chicago, Ill; 1941
- Never been outside of Chicago until shipped to CA for basic training; 17 weeks
- Shipped from Basic to Baltimore by way of Chicago for leave
  - Had options of unit but chose the 28 ID because they had a Baltimore port that would allow him to go on leave in Chicago
- Train trip across the US took 10 days; 5 to Chicago and then 5 to Baltimore
- Entered Festung Europa in July 44 and did not leave until Aug 45
  - Had ONE (1) shower that entire time – in the winter, “had two trailers with showers in them and hot water”
  - Only time he changed his clothes
  - All else was washing in streams, helmet sponge baths, and washing clothes same way
- Traded his BAR for a carbine and kept the carbine for the entire war
  - The man who traded for the BAR was killed the first time he had to use it
- Never smoked until he entered the service
  - Before they entered combat, were loaded down with cigarettes; carried 8-12 packs and threw out the rest
  - Stopped smoking after the war because, “I’m NOT paying 28 cents for a pack of cigarettes!”
- Only wore a topcoat when he was off the front lines; gave it back when he went back to the front
- Had a best friend he met in Baltimore, Kenny; Kenny was from Chicago, but they did not know each other at home
  - Kenny survived the war but they did not keep in contact
- Never slept under a tent the entire war
  - Slept in barns, houses, under the stars
- Germany was nicer than France or Belgium
  - Slept in houses
  - Neat and tidy
- Only ate K or D rations when on the front
  - No hot food delivered
  - Liked the cheese/bacon K ration the best

Dale Cooksey next to a barracks display FIG, Jan 2012
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE 28th INFANTRY DIVISION

By MG Walter Pudlowski (USA Ret)

[Editor’s Note: Can you help fill in missing dates? Please send your information to: SGT Damian J. M. Smith: e-damsmith@pa.gov]

JANUARY

1 January 1910. A separate Brigade (Fourth Brigade) was formed in Pennsylvania. For the first time since 1879, the Pennsylvania National Guard was no longer composed of a single division.

3 January 1943. While serving at Camp Bowie Texas The 628th Tank Destroyer Battalion (1-103 Armor) furnished a complete officer cadre to form the 648 Tank Destroyer Battalion.

4 January 1943. The 28th Division moved to Camp Carrabelle Florida (later named Camp Gordon Johnston) for amphibious training.

5 January 1778. Shortly after the Continental Army moved into Valley Forge, the last Pennsylvania Militiamen in active service were released. Within a matter of days, new call ups were made to patrol the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers.

6 January 1945. The 112th Infantry Regiment assists in clearing the Germans from Trois Pont in the allied push to eliminate the German counter offensive and Bulge.

9 January 1942. 28th Division leaves Indiantown Gap for Fort Beauregard Louisiana less the 111th Regiment. The Division had been reorganized from a “Square” Division with four regiments to a “Triangular” configuration of three regiments. The 111th fought in the Pacific Theater as a Separate Regimental Combat Team and continued to wear the Red Keystone throughout World War II.

11 January 1996. For the first time since the 28th Division’s mobilization in 1950, 40 Soldiers in Detachment 1, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 28th Division Artillery were mobilized into active service as part of a UN Peacekeeping Force. They served with an international Mechanized “Nordic” Brigade with the 2nd US Armored Division in Bosnia.

12 January 1945. The 112th Infantry Regiment rejoins the 28th Division after being detached to the 116th Division. The division was together for the first time since the beginning of the “Battle of the Bulge” in December 1944.

15 January 1945. The Division again became complete with the return of the long absent 112th Regiment. The 112th had served under the command of the 106th Infantry, the 7th and 9th Armored, and the 82nd Airborne Divisions. They had also acted as an independent combat team under Montgomery’s 21st Army Group. Their outstanding performance during the period of the Battle of the Bulge was to be recognized after the war by the award of a Presidential Unit Citation.

19 January 1917. The last 28th Division Troops arrived home from Mexican Border Service.

20 January 1777. Two independent companies that left the Wyoming Valley to join General Washington’s Army on 1 January 1777 fought in the skirmish at Millstone, Somerset Court House, and would continue on to Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge. These companies make up part of the 1-109th Field Artillery in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

24 January 1996. Detachment 1, Headquarters Battery, 28th Division Artillery flew to Grafenvoor, Germany for additional training in preparation for their movement and operations in Operation Joint Endeavor in Bosnia.

25 January 1776. Captain Michael Furrer’s Company of the Berks County Associates was organized. This unit became Company B, 228th Supply and Transport Battalion and went on to serve in the War for Independence.

31 January 1945. Private Eddie Slovik was shot to death by a firing squad at 1004 hours for desertion. The 28th Division was preparing to attack Colmar France. Slovik, although assigned to the Division, was a member of Company G, 109th Infantry for only one hour before deserting.

FEBRUARY

1 February 1945. The 109th Regiment with the 112th following attacked the Germans in the Colmar Pocket. The Division hit the Germans hard. The enemy had met their match. The 28th Division beat the Germans soundly on the Colmar Plain.

2 February 1945. By the morning of February 2, the night attack on Colmar by the 109th Infantry Regiment had succeeded, and stopped aside to allow the French 5th Armored Division to enter the city to raise the tricolor. Comar was the hometown of General De Gaulle.

5 February 1889. The 10th Pennsylvania (110th Infantry) charged the Filipino lines near Manila. The “Fighting Tenth” caused the enemy to withdrawal while continuing their advance seizing their objectives.

6 February 1929. The Badge of Distinctive Unit Insignia of the 28th Division was approved on 6 February 1929. The insignia has a three color background: White and Blue representing Infantry Colors, and red, the color of Artillery.

13 February 1945. The 28th Division departed Colmar France and spent several days of rest and rehabilitation in the vicinity of Toul, France.

14 February 1942. The 28th Division moved to Camp Livingston, Louisiana for more training in the Louisiana Maneuvers.

16 February 1942. General Order 9, HQ 28th Division was issued authorizing organization of a “Triangular” Division. The 111th Regiment was transferred to the Easter Defense Command. It was to conduct its WWII operations in the Pacific Theater of Operations as the 111th Regimental Combat Team.

17 February 1941. The 28th Division was federalized for service in WWII by Presidential Order.
19 February 1941. The first 28th Division units arrive at Indiantown Gap to begin training for WWII.

27 February 1941. 28th Division closed at Indiantown Gap to begin one year of Federal Service which was extended for the duration following the Declaration of War on 7 December 1941.

28 February 1964. The 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers (103 Engineers) carried out a feint and demonstration with General George A. Custer’s Cavalry against General Robert E. Lee’s left flank at Richmond. The objective was to secure the release of 4,000 Union prisoners of war.

**MARCH**

1 March 1992. A major reorganization affected the 28th Division into a new structure making units more compatible with the Active Army Divisions. 28th Division Headquarters became a Mechanized Headquarters; all Infantry Battalions organized as Air Assault and 2-109 Infantry reorganized as 2-103 Armor.

3 March 1941. Indiantown Gap post was dedicated with an impressive formal ceremony on Division Hill. Battery B, 109th Field Artillery fired a 13 gun salute in tribute to Major General Edward Martin, Commanding General of the Division.

4 March 1905. A provisional brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard’s 7th Division (28th Division) participated in the inaugural parade for President Theodore Roosevelt.

7 March 1848. The Washington Greys (103d Engineers) served as the Guard of Honor for President John Quincy Adams, lying in state in Independence Hall, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

12 March 1879. The 28th Division is America’s oldest division having been organized as the Pennsylvania Division by General John Hartranft, hero of the War Between the States on 12 March 1879, from components whose lineage dates from 21 November 1747.

17 March 1918. Division Memorandum Number 1, announced that the designation of “Keystone” Division was authorized and that the Keystone would be used as the Division emblem.

23 March 1779. The 24th Connecticut Regiment repulsed an attack of 250 Indians. The 24th Connecticut was from the Wyoming Valley near Wilkes-Barre and exist today as elements of the 1-109th Field Artillery. That portion of Pennsylvania was then considered part of Connecticut.

29 March 1757. The Commonwealth passed an act entitled “Forming and Regulating the Militia of the Province of Pennsylvania.” 1945. The 28th Division crossed the Rhine River.

31 March 1862. The 19th Regiment entered Civil War Service for the second time. Its colors bear the name of the 28 Battles in which the regiment engaged. The 108th Field Artillery is the only Pennsylvania Regiment now entitled to this distinction.

**APRIL**

1 April 1975. The 28th Infantry Division was reorganized with all major elements of the Division located within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The 2nd Brigade was formed from Pennsylvania units; and the 56th Brigade was reassigned from the 42nd Infantry “Rainbow” Division back to into the “Keystone” Division.

2 April 1865. At four o’clock in the morning the 119th Pennsylvania (103 Engineers), unaided, dislodged the Confederate forces from a formidable position during the siege of Petersburg Virginia during the Civil War. The battle began the retreat of Lee’s Army.

6 April 1865. The Confederate Army had evacuated Petersburg Virginia. The 119th Pennsylvania (103 Engineers) in pursuit, executed a resolute, gallant charge, routing the enemy and captured demoralized troops en masse. Lee was establishing his headquarters near Appomattox Courthouse.

8 April 1954. The 228th Supply and Transport Battalion was organized as the 167th Transportation Truck Battalion and returned home from service in Korea. The unit was mobilized on 19 August 1950 and saw service in all of the major campaigns of the Korean Conflict. It was awarded the Korean Presidential Unit Citation for 1950-1952 and 1952-1953.

10 April 1941. It was announced today that the first selectee assigned to the 28th Division had arrived at Indiantown Gap. Troops began to fill the vacancies in the Division as they began preparations for World War II.

13 April 1968. Troops were released from State Active Duty following riots resulting from the death of Doctor Martin Luther King. The 28th Division was placed on duty on 6 April 1968 following his death on 4 April.

15 April 1861. The Harrisburg Rifles, Pennsylvania Militia, was organized (HHC 28 Infantry Division). This unit was to serve later as Company A, 127th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Harrisburg Rifles were later known as the City Grays of Harrisburg.

17 April 1944. 28th Division was released from First U.S. Army control and assigned to XX Corps of the 3rd U.S. Army under the command of Lieutenant General George S. Patton for operations in the European Theater of Operations.

18 April 1847. Company I, 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers (109 Field Artillery) fought the battle of Cerro Gordo against Santa Anna. Three thousand Mexican Soldiers surrendered and General Santa Anna “without escort, almost without companions, barely escaped.”

22 April 1992. The Chief of Military History approved the request to retain the 28th Division name and designation upon reorganization to a Heavy Division, with authorization to continue to wear the Red Keystone and all heraldic items after reorganization to an Armor Division. 28th Infantry Division will be named the 28th Division as it was in World War I.
23 April 1861. Company D, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Company B, 228 S&T Battalion) was mustered into Federal Service for the first time in the Civil War. They were recalled on 1 July 1863 as Company H, 39th Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia as a result of the battle at Gettysburg Pennsylvania.

25 April 1898. The 7th Pennsylvania Division (28th Division) was ordered to report to Mount Gretna for Spanish American War Service.

27 April 1861. The Second Regiment (108 Field Artillery) mustered into Union Service for the first time during the Civil War. As they marched from the city of Philadelphia, the crowd cheered “There need be no fear but that the Philadelphia Regiment will bring credit to our City.”

28 April 1885. Major General Vernon E. James assumed command of the 28th Infantry Division from Major General Harold Lavell. General Lavell was the 28th commander of the Pennsylvania Division.

29 April 1918. 28 Division advance detachment of 15 officers and 15 non-commissioned officers embarked from New York City to Liverpool England to establish coordination for the Divisions movement to begin their participation in WW I.

MAY

1 May 1800. The Weccacoe Fire Company of the Philadelphia City Volunteer Fire Department was organized. Later, it was reorganized as Company B, 72nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Through many transitions, this unit became Headquarters Company, 56th Brigade, 28th Infantry Division.

2 May 1918. Headquarters, 28th Division; 55th Brigade; and 56th Brigade departed New York for Liverpool England and subsequent fame in World War I as part of the Army Expeditionary Forces under command of General John Pershing.

3 May 1864. First Sergeant Patrick Delacey, 143rd Infantry Regiment (109th Field Artillery) was awarded the Medal Of Honor for his actions and courage during the Battle of the Wilderness during the Civil War.

5 May 1813. Artillery Company, 35th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment (109th Field Artillery) manned shore batteries and supplied gunners for the fleet during the naval battle of Lake Erie under the command of John Paul Jones.

7 May 1898. The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry (104th Cavalry) was mustered into Federal Service for the War with Spain. Captain John C. Groome was the 18th Captain of the Troop. On 1 July 1905 Captain Groome was the first Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police, formed on 2 May 1905.

8 May 1858. The “Act of 18958” established a commutation tax of fifty cents to cover cost of arms, accoutrements and accessories, to be applied exclusively for the benefit of the organized militia. Pennsylvania had 20 Divisions. Each county had a separate Brigade. Two years later began the War Between the States.

10 May 1864. The 229th Pennsylvania (103 Engineers), 49th and 96th Pennsylvania Regiments charged boldly, sweeping over the Confederate Army’s first lines of defense capturing 900 prisoners in the battle of Spotsylvania during the Civil War.

11 May 1775. The Wyoming Valley Regiment of the Connecticut Militia, 24th Regiment was constituted. Now the 109th Field Artillery, this unit is one of the oldest of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard with service in all major conflicts.

12 May 1864. The 229th Pennsylvania (103 Engineers) was thrown into the battle in front of a salient of the Confederate defensive works. The scene of the struggle was known as the Bloody Angle or the “Slaughter Pen.” Union casualties numbered 8,000 on this day.

13 May 1861. First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry (104th Cavalry) was called into Civil War Service for the first time. Other elements of the unit were called in as Company C, and Company E, 18th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

15 May 1917. The 28th Division Artillery Headquarters was organized as the Field Artillery Brigade in Pittsburgh. They were to be reorganized on 11 October 1917 as the 53d Field Artillery Brigade for service in WWI and their fame is recorded in every history of that great conflict.

19 May 1954. The 28th Infantry Division’s 100th Anniversary was celebrated with a Division Review at Fort Indiantown Gap. The review was followed by a state banquet at the State Farm Show Building in Harrisburg.

22 May 1953. The 28th Division, National Guard of the United States, was organized in Pennsylvania and began to restructure units pending the reorganization of the federalized 28th Infantry Division that was still on active duty in Germany. On 22 August 1954, the Division Colors were returned to Pennsylvania.

2 May 1941. The 109th Infantry Regiment wins inspectors praise in winning the honor of having the best regiment in the division. The division staff conducted the competitive ration between the regiments.

30 May 1889. Johnstown Pennsylvania was inundated by a flood. Units from Pittsburgh and Johnstown were called to duty to aid the victims. This was the largest call up of the Pennsylvania National Guard for a state emergency since its beginnings.

31 May 1918. The 28th Division was visited by General Pershing and his staff at Nielles Les Blequin France.
RANGE HOUSE
DEDICATION

“ALL ARE WELCOMED”

9 MAY 2012
1130 HOURS

NEXT TO THE PNG MILITARY MUSEUM

This old building was said to have been constructed at the old Pennsylvania Rifle Range at Mount Gretna in 1890. Used to store targets, spotting scopes, and other related marksmanship items. It housed the officers and enlisted men who operated the ranges during competitive matches and qualification. Little documentation has been found on the history of this building. However, there is ample photographic evidence to show that it has served the training of thousands of Pennsylvania National Guard marksmen since it was built in the late 1800s. The move from the ranges at Fort Indiantown Gap to its present location was financed by a grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development. This grant also financed the restoration of the exterior of the building. The restoration of the interior was completed in 2010 by a dedicated group of retired veterans of the 201st Red Horse Squadron.

DONATIONS

Silver Goblet owned by Colonel Rodman Miller from his unit’s Officers Mess in 1968. It was donated by Ruth A. Miller.

Several German Army World War II models donated by MG Walter Pudlowski.
Three books of the 103rd Ammunition Train and 53rd Field Artillery Brigade donated by Mr. Len Schott.

An early 1900 wheelchair once used by the Fort Indiantown Gap Hospital.

Two trays of Spanish American War Era medals and pins donated by Mr. William Irwin in memory of Casimir Geibel.

Picture and items of Captain Frederick M. Vinson donated by Mary Seiverling.
3rd Annual PNG Museum
Spring Picnic

Come celebrate spring with hot dogs, hamburgers, chips, pasta salad, and beverages at the PNG Military Museum on Service Road at Fort Indiantown Gap!

We are holding our 3rd Annual Spring Picnic on Wednesday 23 May 2012 from 1100 to 1300.

Tickets are $8.00 in advance or $9.00 on the day of the picnic and are available from:

- Rita Meneses, Environmental Bldg 0-11, FTIG, 861-9415
- Shaman D. Zerance, DMVA State Budget Office, FTIG, 861-8479
- David Smoker, 193rd SDW, Middletown, 948-2320
- Charlie B. Dellig, PNG Military Museum, FTIG, 861-2402
- Damian J. M. Smith, PAO, FTIG, 861-2464
- Ted Nichols, PAO, FTIG, 861-6893

Veggie Burgers are also available, PLEASE request when purchasing ticket.

PNG Military Museum
Bldg. T-8-57
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5003
Phone: 717-861-2402
pngmilitarymuseum.org
**MUSEUM WISH LIST**

If you have objects that you are interested in donating to the Museum, please contact us at (717) 861-2402. Please have some information regarding the item types, their age or the conflict where they are related to, their connection to Pennsylvania, your contact information, and, if possible, photographs of the object ready. The more information the better. Below is just some of what we are looking for:

- Armory items from Across the State
- World War II M-1 Carbine
- American Civil War Items
- Spanish American War Items
- Items from Mt. Gretna during the time the Pennsylvania National Guard trained there
- Military History books for our museum
- Kosovo Items (PA Guard Items)
- Bosnia Items (PA Guard Items)
- OIF Items (PA Guard Items)
- OEF Items (PA Guard Items)

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**2012 CALENDAR OF HISTORY & EVENTS**

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<th>2012</th>
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<th>28th Infantry Division Memorial Service (Boalsburg, PA)</th>
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<th>Fourth of July</th>
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<td>1 Guard Day at the Capitol (Harrisburg) 0900-1600</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3rd PNGMM Picnic 1100-1300</td>
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<td>ASMIC Meeting</td>
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<td>9 Range House Dedication 1130-1230</td>
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<td>Memorial Day</td>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>28th Infantry Division Reunion</td>
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<td>19 11th Annual Armed Forces Day (Harrisburg) 1000-1500</td>
<td>JUNE</td>
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<td>Maj Gen Frank H. Smoker 4th Annual Foxhole Invitational</td>
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<td>JULY</td>
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**THANKS TO OUR VOLUNTEERS**

**WANTED**

A MECHANICALLY TALENTED RETIREE TO DONATE A FEW HOURS A WEEK TO HELP RESTORE TWO OF OUR MILITARY JEEPS (M-38 & M-38A1). CALL THE MUSEUM IF INTERESTED, 717-861-2402

It’s the people who make the museum projects come alive and insure that the story of the Pennsylvania National Guard is told. If you have some time and talent to contribute, in any amount, please contact us at the museum at 717-861-2402.
Thank you to our recently rejoined or new members. The military museum is a 501 © (3) non-profit organization, and tax deductible dues or donations may be sent to:

PNG Military Museum
Building T-8-57
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5003

Although space constraints prevent us from listing everyone who has joined or renewed their PNGMM memberships over the last couple of months, we would like to recognize as many patrons as we can. Here is a list of partial listings of Regular, Family, and Business memberships for the ending of the 2011 year to the beginning of the 2012 year.

Thomas Phillips (Regular)
Francis Richwine (Regular)
Joel Pannebaker (Regular)
George Padar (Regular)
Robert Devine, Jr. (Regular)
Richard Fonner (Family)
Kelly Fonner (Family)
Joseph S. Czelatko (Regular)
Tom Tanner (Regular)
Harold W. Dolph (Corporate)
   Doris Large (Regular)
   Richard Posey (Regular)
   Richard Adams (Regular)
   Wallace Myers (Regular)
   Robert Lundy, Jr. (Regular)
   Donald Drasher (Family)
   Gordon Troxell (Family)
   Joseph Zgurich (Regular)
   Robert Desousa (Regular)
   Randy Hackenburg (Regular)
   William J. Huber, Jr. (Regular)
   Peter Phillipy (Family)
   H. Paul Brown (Regular)
   Neil Angst (Family)
   Joseph Chyr (Regular)
   Gwenn Underwood (Regular)
   Leslie (Thomas) Keller (Regular)
   Stanley Ayers (Family)
   Walter & Sheila Stewart (Family)
   Joseph Fadrowski (Regular)
   Joseph Holt (Regular)
   Kenneth Brenzel (Regular)
   Harold Gibb, Jr. (Regular)
   Dale Biever (Regular)
   Christopher Megella (Regular)
   Stephen Sischo (Regular)
   Craig Kleinsmith (Regular)
   John L. Gronski (Family)
   Willis Friese, Jr. (Regular)
   Sarah Alberta Eyler (Regular)
   Alan Gallagher (Regular)
   Pete Eisert (Regular)
   Charles Huch (Regular)
   Herman Clemens (Family)
   Esther Jenckes (Regular)
   James & Vickie Hoffman (Family)
   David Demmy, Sr. (Regular)
   Damian J. M. Smith (Regular)
   Daniel Arron Benfer (Regular)
   Krista Griffith (Regular)
   Leonard Schott (Regular)
   John Jeffrey (Regular)
   Ted Nichols II (Regular)
   Pine Grove Area Veterans Committee (Business)
   Charles B. Oellig (Regular)
   Willis Friese, Jr. (Regular)
   John Schreffler (Regular)
   Donald McIntosh (Family)
   George Breslin (Regular)
   Ernest Gromlich (Regular)
   Donald Snyder (Regular)
   Rudolf Kerl (Family)
   James Herron (Regular)
   Jay Field (Regular)
   Jack Ritter (Regular)
   George Padar (Regular)
   Bill Lynch (Family)
   Frederick Panza (Family)
   Jacqueline Kruper (Regular)
   Gary Smith (Family)
   Jason Adams (Regular)
   Kenneth Boltz (Family)
MEMBERSHIP NEWS

The Board of Directors of the PNG Military Museum has recently reorganized the Membership Committee and initiated an update of its records. Current members will soon be receiving electronic notices and/or written notices providing the status of your membership including the anniversary date for annual renewal. Those of you without e-mail addresses will continue to receive mailings as before. There will now be quarterly notifications of membership renewal notices that will be sent out.

If you are planning to attend the 3rd annual PNG Museum Spring Picnic on May 23rd, stop by the membership table and say “Hi.” As always, thank you for your past and continuing support of the museum and its efforts to preserve the history of Fort Indiantown Gap and the Pennsylvania National Guard.
FINANCIAL DONATIONS

We would like to thank those members and patrons of the military museum who donated financial support (above their membership) for the care of artifacts or in memory of someone who has served.

FTIG Women’s Club
Richard Fonner
Michael D. Kelley
Stanley Ayers
Walter L. Stewart
Kenneth Brenzel
Willis R. Friese, Jr.
28th Infantry Division Association

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Robert C. Williams
Robert Gallo
Edward A. Reynolds
Alfronso M. Reynolds
Richard M. Menne
Rose Troutman
John Whalen
Glenn Rex Stewart
Wesley E. Craig
Edwin T. Neff

MUSEUM TOUR GROUPS

BSA Troop 132 (Springbrook, PA)
BSA Troop 20 (Myerstown, PA)
Various Battle of the Bulge Reenactor Units
Cub Pack 95 (Reinholds, PA)
BSA Troop 251 (Scranton, PA)
BSA Troop 61 (Old Forge)
Cramer Tour Group
BSA Troop 12 (Lebanon)
BSA Troop 60 (Reamstown, PA)
BSA Troop 146 (Conestoga)
BSA Troop 215 (Dover)

Stoneridge Retirement Living Community
Pine Grove Home School Group
166th Regiment Staff
US Army Battle Staff Course

(Gwenn Underwood, Executive Director of the 28th ID Association presents Mr. Charles B. Oellig, Museum Director a check)
Five of these Autocar trucks were used by the transportation department under supervision of Maj. Livingston V. Rausch for hauling Army provisions and supplies to camp. In the use of these trucks, 17 wagons, drawn by two horses each, were replaced.

Gov. Edwin S. Stuart and his staff can be seen riding in this vehicle as they drive around the camp inspecting the troops. This photograph was first published in the August 1910 issue of Our State Army & Navy Journal.

This is the 32nd in a series of historical photographs of Pennsylvania National Guardsmen of the past, submitted by Charles Oellig, curator of the Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum at Fort Indiantown Gap. The museum is open Mondays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., or other days by appointment. Call (717) 861-2402 or visit www.pngmilitarymuseum.org for more information or to schedule an appointment. The museum is closed on major holidays.
Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum
Bldg 8-57
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5003

HOURS
Hours are 10:00-4:30 (Monday & Friday).
To schedule an appointment to visit the museum at a time not listed, call our Museum Director, Mr. Charlie B. Oellig at the museum Monday & Friday at 717-861-2402, our Command Historian, SGT Damian J. M. Smith, at 717-861-2464, or the Cultural Resources Manager, Ms. Rita Meneses at 717-861-9415.

DIRECTIONS
From I-81, take exit 85B(northbound) or exit 85 (southbound), Fort Indiantown Gap exit, and proceed north on Route 934. At the first red light on post, turn right onto Service Road. Drive four tenths of a mile down the road. The museum is located at the corner of Service Road and Wiley Road, building number T-8-57. Look for the Civil War Cannon, Korean era tank, and the museum signs on the right hand side.