CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

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NEWSLETTER STAFF

Ms. Rita Meneses, Editor, Cultural Resources Manager
SGT Damian J. M. Smith, Articles/Photos/Command Historian
Ms. Carolyn O’Day Malfara, Webmaster
We got a little wet this year at the annual golf tournament. We said our prayers as we watched the clouds roll in. Shortly after we told the players to tee them high and let them fly, we had to sound the horn to bring them back and take cover. But we were quickly back on the golf course. The golfers had to dodge a few more showers, but, in the end, the golfers played golf; and by the end of the day, everyone had fun, and the 4th Annual Foxhole Invitation was a success thanks to all of our golfers and supporters!

Again we were blessed to have Chaplain LTC Douglas Etters present to welcome our golfers and open our tournament with thoughts and prayers for both our troops here and abroad.

We would like to thank all of 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 Tom Kintzer, Shawn Cooper, Eric Kolar and Mike Wagner. The was sponsored by The Fredericksburg Eagle Hotel from Fredericksburg, PA

Second Place was awarded to ______________, ______________ and ______________ from ______________.

The winner of the Closest to the Pin contest was ______________ from ______________.

The winners of the Longest Drive were ______________ and ______________.

The winner of the Putting Contest was ______________.

Beat the Pro was again a crowd pleaser. Again, this year we welcomed Darren Lutz of Jonestown as our pro. Thank you Darren for spending the day challenging the golfers!!!

This year we added a Memorial Flag Garden where individuals could sponsor a flag in honor of a veteran. It was a nice addition to see the flags grouped together in honor of troops, both past and present.

We would also like to thank all of the volunteers who helped us make the Foxhole Invitational a success.

We look forward to everyone returning for the 5th Annual Foxhole Invitational Golf Tournament on September 7, 2013.

We would also like to thank the following sponsors for making our 4th Annual Foxhole Invitational Golf Tournament a memorable one. The tournament was a great success, and we could not have done it without them. We look forward to their continued support in the years to come.
PLATOON SPONSOR
ALL STAR DISTRIBUTING
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY UNIT 883
HOME ASSN OF AMERICAN LEGION POST 910
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5TH ANNUAL MAJOR GENERAL
FRANK H. SMOKER, JR.
FOXHOLE INVITATIONAL

Golfers and sponsors can visit the website at WWW.FOXHOLEGOLF.COM or contact Sharon Flaig at 717-821-3790 or email FOX- HOLEGOLF@GMAIL.COM.

SEPTEMBER 7, 2013
1:30 PM SHOTGUN START
4 PERSON SCRAMBLE
$260/FOURSOME
BLUE MOUNTAIN GOLF COURSE
FREDERICKSBURG, PA

CONTESTS:
CLOSEST TO THE PIN
LONGEST DRIVE
BEAT THE PRO
HIT THE GREEN
PUTTING CONTEST

GOLF TEAM RESERVATIONS
& SPONSORS SLOTS
FOR 2013 ARE NOW AVAILABLE!!!
**A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE 28th INFANTRY DIVISION**

This is the second part of a three part series. Part one was published in PNG Military Museum Newsletter No # 14-2012, and part three will be published in a later Newsletter.

**JUNE**

1 June 1946. The reorganization of the 28th Division is authorized. It was deactivated on 13 December 1945 after spending 196 days in combat and fighting against 45 of the 90 German Divisions on the Western Front.

3 June 1943. 28th Division reassigned from Camp Gordon Johnson in Florida to Camp Pickett in Virginia, where all units closed by 10 June 1943, and training commenced for employment in the ETO for WW II.

6 June 1944. On D-DAY, allied forces landed in France. 28th Division is prepared as a follow on force in England.

14 June 1885. MG Charles H. Muir was commissioned at West Point. He was eighth in his class as a distinguished graduate in Infantry and Cavalry. He was twice nominated for the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Santiago Campaign of the Spanish American War and again during the Philippine Insurrection. He was the 28th Division Commander during WW I. Muir Army Airfield is named for General Muir.

15 June 1954. The 28th Infantry Division in Germany was redesignated as the US Army 9th Infantry Division. The 28th was mobilized for the Korean War and served in Germany. The Keystone Division, along with its colors, battle streamers, and glorious past, were once again part of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

16 June 1981. At Fort Drum in New York, BG Vernon E. James launched a Division level maneuver in Operation Golden Eagle which placed the 55th Brigade against the 28th Division in a defense. General James was the Assistant Division Commander for Maneuver and exercised the Division level for the first time since the Korean War mobilization.

17 June 1861. The First Artillery Regiment (103 Engineer) participated in one of the first Civil War engagements. It was a Union show of force campaign along the Potomac River at Edwards Ferry, Virginia.

18 June 1916. The 28th Division, then known as the 7th Pennsylvania Division, was ordered to mobilize and prepare to proceed to various points on the Mexican Border.

19 June 1777. The First Artillery Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, was formed (103 Engineer) in the Nation’s Capital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They became the 1st Regiment of Infantry, later to be named the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers for service during the Civil War.

21 June 1972. Tropical Storm Agnes creates record flooding in the Wyoming Valley and the Susquehanna River watershed. Divisional units were diverted from Annual Training and placed on duty in support of the disaster relief and cleanup effort.

22 June 1942. General Omar Bradley was appointed Commanding General of the Division replacing Major J.G. Ord. General Bradley continued in command of the 28th Division until 16 February 1942 when he departed for North Africa.

29 June 1916. The Seventh Division (28th Division) National Guard of Pennsylvania was mustered into federal service for the Mexican Border Campaign. Mustered out on 23 February 1917, it was to be ordered to active duty again on 15 July 1917 for WWI Service “over there” in France.

**JULY**

1 July 1864. A Yankee Color bearer floated his standard in the field, and the Regiment fought around it. That color bearer was Sergeant Ben Crippen of the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers (109th Field Artillery). When Crippen fell, the order was “rally on your colors,” and the battle flag was saved. It now is preserved in the Capitol Rotunda in Harrisburg.

3 July 1778. The Battle of Wyoming Pennsylvania is fought. The Wyoming Regiment is defeated but returns to launch punitive expeditions against the rebellious Indians and brings peace to Northeastern Pennsylvania. 109th Field Artillery traces its lineage to the Wyoming Regiment.

5 July 1908. The Pennsylvania Division (28th Infantry Division) sent its first troops on joint maneuvers with the regular army to Pine Plains (site of current Fort Drum New York). One brigade conducted this training while the remainder of the Division conducted training within the Commonwealth.

7 July 1844. Militia of the First Artillery Regiment (103 Engineer) and First Troop of the City Cavalry (104th Cavalry) were called to suppress civil insurrection in Philadelphia. The criticism led to a city Ordinance titled “Preservation of the Peace of the City.”

8 July 1881. Company B, 10th Infantry was reorganized from Company B, 15th Infantry, New Brighton Guards and saw service as Company B, 10th Infantry in the Philippine Insurrection and the War with Spain. This unit became Company B, 28 Signal.

10 July 1916. The 103d Medical Battalion was organized as Sanitation Train of the 7th Division (28th Division).

11 July 1892. The entire Division was mobilized for the Homestead Riots, a Labor Dispute resulting over wages and strikes. Elements of the Division remained on duty near the Homestead Steel Mills until 13 October 1892. After a period of duty over 3 months, the shoes of the soldiers were worn out and required replacement.
12 July 1941. The first trainload of selectees for the 28th Division arrived at Lickdale Station, near Indiantown Gap, for training and service for WW II.

14 July 1918. The 28th Division, as part of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), is committed to combat in France during WW I earning 6 campaign credits in 4 months of bitter fighting and suffered more than 14,000 casualties.

15 July 1961. For the first time in PA National Guard History, the Division underwent Annual Training outside of Pennsylvania. Now familiar training installations of A.P. Hill and Fort Pickett in Virginia were the chosen sites.

16 July 1918. After the Division’s baptism of fire on 15 July, it was to undergo 109 days of combat during WW I until the armistice on 11 November 1918. During one battle, a captured German Major remarked, “we thought you were having a rest,” and the reply was “the 28th Division never rests.”

17 July 1918. The 109th Infantry Regiment began a counterattack during the Second Battle of the Marne which lasted 5 days and 5 nights. When word of the extraordinary service was brought back to the Division Headquarters, the report was they were “Iron Men” and gave the 28th Division the name “Iron Division.”

20 July 1975. The Second Johnstown Flood occurred. Local units were called to active duty. Many division guardsmen were away at Annual Training when the disaster struck and returned to find their homes in ruin.

21 July 1898. Men of the 10th Infantry Regiment waded ashore carrying their rifles over their head in Manila, Philippines, for service in the Spanish American War.

22 July 1944. Elements of the 28th landed on Omaha Beach, and there began the movement to unlock the fortified door to Fortress Europe. It was the first full unit to cross over the border into Germany during WW II.

23 July 1918. The Aisne Marne offensive in WW I began. There was no cease in fighting for the 28th since the Champaign Marne defensive which ended on 18 July 1918.


26 July 1775. The galley “Bull Dog,” built in Philadelphia, was the first vessel built for the Pennsylvania Navy, which was a part of the Militia, in the Revolutionary War period. Benjamin Eyre, the builder, was the brother of Colonel Eyre, first commander of the Artillery Battalion (103 Engineers).

27 July 1918. The 55th Brigade, which included the 109th Infantry Regiment, 110th Infantry Regiment, and 108th Machine Gun Battalion (1-109 Infantry), attacked to capture the Grimpettes woods along the Marne River in France. It was recorded by a field officer of the 32nd Division as “the finest example of American heroism, discipline and bravery that I have ever seen.”

8 July 1898. The First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry (A/1-104 Cavalry) departed for Spanish American War Service in Puerto Rico.

29 July 1876. Company B, 8th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard was organized. It is the oldest organization of the 55th Brigades 3 battalions of the 109th Infantry. This unit now serves in Tamaqua, Pennsylvania.

30 July 1944. The 628th Tank Destroyer Battalion (1-103 Armor) landed on Utah Beach in Normandy. On 2 August 1944, the battalion was assigned to the 5th Armored Division, XV Corps, of the 3rd US Army commanded by LTG George S. Patton. Only a few days existed when the unit wasn’t in combat action between 2 August 1944 and the unconditional German surrender on 9 May 1945.

31 July 1944. The entire 28th Division was involved in its first major battle during WW II near Percy, France. For the next three days, the Division was involved in heavy fighting as the battle of St Lo was in full swing.

AUGUST

1 August 1898. The 10th Infantry (1-110th Infantry) had the position of honor in the attack on Fort Malate near Manila. With the 10th Infantry’s success on 13 August, Fort Malate had fallen and so did Manila.

2 August 1950. The 28th Infantry Division was alerted for Korean War service and moved to Camp Atterbury in Indiana to prepare for combat operations. The Division was deployed to Germany.

3 August 1876. The first guard encampment in Pennsylvania was at Fairmount Park in Philadelphia with 10 days’ tour of duty and was known as Camp Anthony Wayne.

4 August 1943. The Division traveled from Camp Pickett, Virginia, to Elkton, West Virginia, for 3 weeks of mountain training.

5 August 1831. The Duquesne Grays were organized in Pittsburgh and served in the Civil War, Mexican War, and later became Company K, 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers. 2nd Brigade 28th Division has elements that date back to this unit of volunteers.

6 August 1972. State Active Duty for Tropical Storm Agnes ends after 46 days.
7 August 1918. Just before dark, Captain Dutton, the only officer left in his battalion of the 109th Infantry, seized a German machine gun and trained it on the counterattacking Germans, who were within 100 yards of his position. He killed the first and second lines of the attackers, and the remaining enemy turned and ran in disorder. Their morale destroyed, many Germans surrendered the next day instead of attacking.

8 August 1917. The number of Infantry Brigades in a Division was reduced from 3 to 2, creating the basis for the 55th and 56th Brigades at Headquarters in the WW I 28th Division.

9 August 1947. The customary two-week summer field training encampment was renewed (9-23 August 1947) after the division reorganized following return from WW II at Indiantown Gap.

10 August 1918. Sergeant James I. Mestrovitch from the 111th Infantry Regiment, which was part of the 56th Brigade during WW I, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action at Fismette, France.

12 August 1944. MG Lloyd Brown left the Division after completing a hard fight and seizure of Gathemo, France. The next day, 13 August 1944, BG James E. Wharton assumed command and was killed in action by a sniper’s bullet as he went forward to the 112th Regimental Command Post.

13 August 1973. Authorized in a letter from MG Nicholas Kafkalas, female soldiers were allowed to enlist in the Division for the first time, a major change in policy. However, serving in a combat arms occupation position remained restricted.

14 August 1944. BG Norman D. Cota was named 28th Division Commander and continued in command until demobilization in December 1945. “Dutch” Cota had distinguished himself on D-Day as an Assistant Division Commander of the 29th Infantry Division on Omaha Beach for which he received the Distinguished Service Cross.

15 August 1877. Company A, 16th Infantry was organized (103d Medical Battalion) and saw service during WW II with the 111th Infantry Regimental Combat Team, in the Central Pacific, Eastern Mandates, and Western Pacific campaigns.

18 August 1862. 143d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers enlist for three years service in the Civil War. The 143d Regiment is now the 109th Field Artillery.

19 August 1949. 28th Division is awarded the Croix de Guerre by the Grand Duchess Charlotte for its part in the Liberation of Luxembourg in September 1944 and its gallant defense during the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944.

21 August 1879. The 13th Regiment (109th Infantry) conducted the first Pennsylvania National Guard encampment outside of the Commonwealth. After gaining the Governor’s approval, it was held at Long Branch, New Jersey. State authorities saw the value, and the entire Pennsylvania National Guard conducted encampments the next year.

22 August 1899. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (110th Infantry) mustered out of the service of the United States. They had become very famous because they were the first American troops under fire and carried out the first Jungle fighting ever undertaken by an American military outfit in the Philippines action of the Spanish American War.

24 August 1944. The 28th Division was moving at a pace of 17 miles a day through Verneuil, Bretenie, Danville, Nogent-le-Sec, Bonneville, Conches, Cleville, Boquipuis and Le Neubourg, captured on this date in World War II.

26 August 1871. Battery C, 229th Field Artillery was organized as the Oil City Grays. It is the oldest unit of the 229th Field Artillery.

27 August 1879. The Keystone was prescribed as the designated badge of the National Guard of Pennsylvania by the Adjutant General. It was later to become the Keystone worn by soldiers of the Division, which the Germans named the Bloody Bucket for their fighting spirit.

28 August 1996. Detachment 1, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 28th Division Artillery returned to their demobilization station at Fort Dix, New Jersey, after completing a tour of duty in the Bosnia Peacekeeping operation. They served as the Fire Support Element of the 2nd Armor Divisions “Nordic” Brigade.

29 August 1944. The 109th and 110th Infantry Regiments led the 28th Division under the Arc de Triomphe as the lead units in the celebration of the Liberation of Paris. From Paris, the Division moved directly into combat. A US Government Three Cent Stamp was issued to commemorate the event.

31 August 1918. In a sector south of the Vesle River in France, the 55th Brigade was subjected to heavy bombardment of gas shells and high explosives between 2130 and 2330 hours. The attack started with sneezing gas and was followed by an application of mustard and some phosgene gas. This was the first chemical attack against 28th Division soldiers during WW I.

By: MG Walter Pudlowski, USA Ret

Editor’s Note: Can you help fill in missing dates of 28th ID events? Please send your information to

The Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum, Building 8-57
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003
As the Soldiers, Airmen, men, and women who work at Fort Indiantown Gap drove onto the installation and neared the intersection of Clement and Fisher Avenues and the Community Club on the morning of 25 September 2012, they were greeted by a sight seldom seen except on reality TV. The Area 9 Chapel, Building T–9–76, known to many as Our Lady of Victory Chapel, was seen sitting high off of its foundation, mounted on four hydraulic wheeled dollies in the Community Club parking lot. The moving crew stood by waiting for the morning rush to subside and watched crowds of observers gather to see what was to become of this World War II era Chapel.

The Chapel, known also as the 109th Infantry Regimental Chapel, began life as a one room school house according to Mr. Wayne Anspach, a local historian who has compiled a History of the One Room Schoolhouses in East Hanover Township. The Boston District Number 7: Rankstown was the center of the area now known as Fort Indiantown Gap. The old school building survived the transition and was converted into a Catholic Chapel.” The Chapel was relocated from its original home in Rankstown, now Area 10 on Fort Indiantown Gap, and moved to Area 9 along Clement Avenue across from Muir Field.

A steeple and stained glass windows were added using donations from the Dioceses of Harrisburg and Scranton and Soldiers of the 109th Infantry Regiment. In his book Back at the Gap, Major General Frank Smoker, former Pennsylvania Deputy Adjutant General Air National Guard, recalled that the Chapel was not part of the original nine chapels located on Fort Indiantown Gap but was a one room school house relocated in 1941 and converted into a Catholic Chapel.” The Chapel was relocated from its original home in Rankstown, now Area 10 on Fort Indiantown Gap, and moved to Area 9 along Clement Avenue across from Muir Field.

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Within a few short days, the masons completed the block foundation allowing the Chapel to be lowered into its final position. It now awaits further preservation and restoration as part of the heritage of the Pennsylvania National Guard and Fort Indiantown Gap. The next step, with the help of the Red Horse Retirees, will be to assess what we must accomplish to preserve the building and determine its future use as part of the Museum District.

We express our most sincere appreciation to the organizations and individuals who came together to make the movement of the Chapel a reality. Our special thanks is extended to Lieutenant Colonel McDevitt, the Reservation Maintenance leadership, construction crews that dug and laid the new foundation, and to our Adjutant General, Major General Wesley Craig, for his continued interest and support of the Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum.
DONATIONS

General-Major Gunther Von Goeckle was the POW Camp Commander at OFLAG 13B, Hammelburg, Germany, where Captain Michael Demarco, a doctor in the 112th Infantry was held prisoner. His son, Frank Demarco, recently donated the General’s dinner fork and photo album. The museum already had a display of Dr. Demarco’s other items.

In May 1945, TSgt Tom Silvestri was part of the 3rd Infantry Division, the second U.S. Army unit to liberate Adolf Hitler’s “Eagle’s Nest” in Obersaltzberg, near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria. The first unit to arrive was Easy Company of the 101st Airborne Division (of “Band of Brother” fame). Since the 101st had taken all the “good stuff,” Silvestri’s unit was reduced to taking whatever was not nailed down. So while in the adjoining tea house, he used his bayonet and unscrewed the handles, lock plates, and hinges from various refrigerated cabinets. The items were donated by Frank DeMarco.

US Army Air Corps and Navy folding survival knife issued to aviators in World War II as part of their survival kits made by Colonial Cutlery Company in Providence, Rhode Island.

Over one-thousand items from a large army cookware collection were bequeathed to us by a recently deceased friend of the Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum, Mr. Geoffrey Descheemaeker of Springfield, Virginia.

Included in the collection were canteens, mess kits, utensils, stoves, ranges, pots, pans, china, glassware, and other items.

Jeff, as he liked to be called, collected these items over a period of forty years and include some rare items.
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 information regarding the item types, their age or the conflict they are related to, their connection to Pennsylvania, your contact information, and, if possible, photographs of the object. 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 and archive library
- Kosovo Items (PA Guard Items)
- Bosnia Items (PA Guard Items)
- OIF Items (PA Guard Items)
- OEF Items (PA Guard Items)
- PAARNG Flight Suit Patches

2013 CALENDAR OF HISTORY & EVENTS

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<td>12th Annual Armed Forces Day (Harrisburg) 1000-1500</td>
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<td>28th Infantry Division Memorial Service (Boalsburg, PA)</td>
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<td>4th PNGMM Picnic 1100-1300</td>
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<td>Memorial Day</td>
<td>28th Infantry Division Reunion at Fort Indiantown Gap</td>
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<td>Flag Day and the US Army Birthday (1775)</td>
<td>Maj Gen Frank H. Smoker 5th Annual Foxhole Invitational Golf Tournament</td>
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<td>Veterans Day</td>
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<td>DECEMBER</td>
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<td>TBD - All you can eat Spaghetti Lunch/Dinner and athletic memorabilia and other gift items auction will be held in conjunction with the tree lighting ceremony.</td>
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<td>Birthday of the National Guard</td>
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<td>Christmas</td>
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DISASTER STRIKES THE NJ MILITARY MUSEUM

Photo by SGT Damian J. M. Smith

The National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey in Sea Girt was swamped by Hurricane Sandy. Museum staff, dedicated volunteers and professional conservation and restoration experts from New Jersey, the US Army Center for Military History, the US Army Heritage and Education Center, museum staff and Command Historians from National Guard units of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana, and other states have assisted in the recovery efforts. The museum is located at 151 Eggerts Crossing Road, Lawrenceville, NJ 07648.

MUSEUM TOUR GROUPS

US Army Battle Staff Course Group #7
US Army Battle Staff Course Group #8
OCS Cadets
Masonic Village
EBA Christian School
Milton S. Hershey School

MUSEUM MEMBERSHIP

Thank you to those members and patrons of the military museum who donated financial support for the care of artifacts or in memory of someone who has served.

Our newest category of membership, the $250 Lifetime Membership, makes it simple for you to continue as a supporter of the museum without having to worry about dues every year.

Welcome to our newest lifetime members:

Mary A. Sibrava
Damian M.J. Smith
Walter L. Stewart
Carlin Talcott
Doris Large
Peter Greco
Leslie T. Keller
Neil L. Angst
Jason Adams
James R. Ferrari
David J. Klinepeter
Ronald Skamanich

The museum is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization. Tax deductible dues or donations may be sent to:

PNG Military Museum
Building T-8-57
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5003
The Pennsylvania naval militia, known as the Naval Force of Pennsylvania, was organized in Philadelphia in 1893. Division A and B in Philadelphia comprised the first battalion, and divisions C and D were formed in Erie early in 1911 and became the second battalion. Although called divisions, these units were actually company-sized.

The sailors went on summer cruises for two weeks each year on the U.S. Navy ships, and each division had a ship for an armory. Division A had the USS Sylvia, which was docked at the Race Street wharf.

Our subject in this issue is Lt. j.g. Louis E. Fagan, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD. Fagan was commissioned on May 30, 1910, as an ensign in Division A. He was promoted to lieutenant junior grade on June 13, 1911, and then took command of Division A early in 1912. Inexplicably, Fagan is missing from the 1914 roster. The naval militia was absorbed by the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1916. The Naval Force of Pennsylvania fell under the command of the governor and adjutant general just as the Army and Air National Guard is today.
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. Charles 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.

Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum
Bldg 8-57
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5003