**Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum**
Building T-8-57, Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003-5003   (717) 861-2402
PNG MILITARY MUSEUM NEWSLETTER NO.# 25-2016
WWW.PNGMILITARYMUSEUM.ORG

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- Ms. Carolyn O’Day Malfara, Webmaster

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NEW USO OPENS ON POST

by SGT Damian J. M. Smith

The USO Center at Fort Indiantown Gap held its opening ceremony October 13, 2016 at Building 13-190. A performance by the USO Show Troupe made for an entertaining post-ribbon cutting celebration. The USO Center at Fort Indiantown Gap plans to host a variety of events in the future, and is open to service members and their families. (U.S. Army National Guard photos by SGT Shane Smith/released)

For over seven decades the USO has served the needs of our active duty, National Guard and Reserve military personnel and their families. The basic mission of the USO is to enhance the quality of life of United States Armed Forces personnel and their families. In short, the USO is the bridge between the civilian population and our service members. In times of war and peace the USO has delivered its special brand of support, comfort, morale and recreational services.

On October 13, 2016, the USO opened its 119th center at Fort Indiantown Gap, which is the largest National Guard training center in the country, training roughly 110,000 service members annually.

The center at Fort Indiantown Gap is part of the Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey (Liberty USO) which operates five centers. They are Fort Indiantown Gap; Southampton Armory; Horsham Air Guard Station; Join Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst; and at the Philadelphia International Airport. With the opening of the USO Center at Fort Indiantown Gap, the Liberty USO will be able to serve military families in central Pennsylvania 365 days a year. The Center will service as a place of respite and relaxation for our training service members, while also acting as a home base for the entire Military Family to receive the USO’s intentional brand of family resiliency programming.

ASSOCIATION MAKE DONATION TO MUSEUM

by

SGT Damian J. M. Smith

The 28th Infantry Division Association was happy to present a donation to the PNGMM for the work and preservation of Pennsylvania National Guard artifacts. Mr. John Byerly, Sr., Vice President of the 28th ID Association presented a $500 donation on November 19, 2016. Accepting the donation was Mr. Charles B. Oellig, Museum Director.

Programs Offered:

* United Through Reading
* Rucksacks to Backpacks
* Thanksgiving Day Baskets
* Adopt-a-Family Holiday Program
* Liberty Cares Helping Hand
* Financial Literacy Programs
* Military Transition Workshops

Recreational Offerings:

* Internet Café
* Free Wifi
* A Full Theater
* Fully Functioning Kitchen
* Pool Table
* Fooseball Table
* Darts
* Game Day Events
30th MUSEUM ANNIVERSARY
by Mr. Charles B. Oellig

It’s hard to believe that it has been thirty years since the dedication and ribbon cutting ceremony of the Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum.

In a National Guard Bureau (NGB) document dated the 16th of July 2013 by Mr. Steven L. Stearns, former NGB Historian Field Program curator, it indicated that on July 13, 1976, almost four years before another request was made for a “Letter of Support” for Pennsylvania, the first, to begin collecting historical items for historical display purposes and the formation of an eventual museum. It was not until March 1984, that the late Major General Frank H. Smoker, Jr., our founder, took the historical items and formed these into a single collection as documented at National Guard Bureau. This led to the museum being officially dedicated at Fort Indiantown Gap on the 18th of December 1986. Here is the original press release by then Adjutant General Richard M. Scott.

Fort Indiantown Gap (December 18, 1986) - State Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Richard M. Scott today dedicated the Pennsylvania National Guard Museum, containing uniforms, rifles, photographs, and historic military artifacts that date back to the Civil War.

“This museum,” stated General Scott, “will become a vital part of our Pennsylvania National Guard heritage here at Fort Indiantown Gap. “Future generations will visit here and gain an understanding of what our role has been in this nation’s history.”

Development of the museum began a year ago with the restoration of the World War II barracks at Wiley and Service roads. Restoration was done by the 876th Engineer Battalion, 201st Civil Engineering Flight and the State Maintenance Division.

Items on exhibit came from many different sources, donations from veterans or their families, loans from other museums, items found in storage here at Fort Indiantown Gap, gifts from collectors and an occasional purchase.

“One of the ultimate goals of the museum will be to show a Pennsylvania National Guard soldier’s life as he passed through the Gap on the way to or from battlefield operations during World War II and the Korean War,” General Scott said.

A portion of one of the WWII barracks has been retained just as it looked in 1941, complete with bunk, footlocker, and other GI issued equipment.

On hand for the dedication ceremony were soldiers dressed in uniforms of the era of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II and the battle dress of the current era.

With the continued support of our wonderful board of directors, our dedicated volunteers and our museum membership, we look forward to many more years of service to our soldiers and interested civilians in the preservation of our history.
THREE CIVIL WAR VETERANS REBURIED

by SGT Damian J. M. Smith

On Wednesday, November 16, 2016, three African-American Civil War Veterans received the recognition they deserve through a memorial service at 11 a.m. in Penn Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. A burial took place at the Indiantown Gap National Cemetery at 1 p.m.

Colonel John Driscoll, 54th Regimental Commander and Mr. Joe Zellner, Company A reenactor represented the Massachusetts National Guard during the service. The Massachusetts National Guard also sent a Military Funeral Honors team of seven service members to take part and render honors in the burial service.

Years ago, these three soldiers were buried near Newville. The area of the graves was known as the Irishtown Gap settlement which was an African American community in the 1880s. The three graves were located in what was known once as the Williamson Cemetery. The property was then sold and became part of the Lowell and Virginia Hassinger property. In 2009, Boy Scout Troop 185 began to reclaim the area of the overgrown trees, shrubs, as part of Beau Lloyds’ Eagle Scout Project. During this clean up, the scouts located a single grave marker placed by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) which was the fraternal organization composed of Union veterans from the Civil War. With this find of a stone marker, specialized equipment was brought in to locate the grave of the soldier. To their surprise there was not one grave but three separate graves, all of which were missing their headstones.

But that is where our story actually begins. It was Mr. Tim Knepp Sr., who ultimately suggested having the soldiers honored. Penn Township Officials believed these graves should be relocated to a national cemetery where their service to our country is more easily recognized, honored, and not forgotten.

Together with Chris Hoffman, owner of Carlisle’s Hoffman Funeral Home and Crematory and Marcus McKnight, an attorney with Irwin and McKnight, P.C., Penn Township Officials such as Mr. Gary Martin, chairman and Mr. Ken Sheaffer coordinated the exhumation of the graves. Hoffman donated three caskets and arranged for a memorial service in Penn Township and re-interment at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery.

So who were these men? When the initial story broke, several days before the burial we knew that Corporal William Anderson served with the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, whose regimental story was featured in the Academy Award winning major motion film “GLORY.” Private Greenberry Stanton served with the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, rank and military unit of John Nelson was unknown.

The 1935 Report for Veterans’ Grave Registration Record from Cumberland County, all three men were buried in the Williamson Cemetery, but there were no reports of when they died or how. The Pennsylvania 1890 Veterans Schedules did not list any of the soldiers. Those that had a widow would have their wife’s name listed and the regiment stricken. As we would later find out that two of the men died prior to the 1890 documents.

Two years after the outbreak of the American Civil War the North’s manpower began to dwindle. With a large number of deaths at battles like Fredericksburg and Antietam, the North was in need of more troops to be able to strangle the Confederate Army into submission and ultimate surrender. The Union abolitionist movement put pressure on the federal government to allow African-Americans to fight and Mr. Frederick Douglas was at the forefront of that battle.

By October 1862, the arming of African-Americans was fully adopted as a military measure and then on January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Prior to that in September 1862, General Benjamin F. “the Beast” Butler began organizing the Louisiana Native Guard from free negroes. General Rufus B. Saxton in the Department of the South formed the 1st South Carolina from contrabands in October of the same year. By the summer of 1862, Colonel James Williams had recruited and formed the 1st Kansas Colored Regiment. Next was the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. In Massachusetts, the state formed the 54th Infantry Regiment composed of 1,007 black soldiers led by white officers. It was organized at Readville, MA and on May 13, 1863 it was mustered into service. After a few short days of training it paraded in Boston and left on the Steamer “De Molay” for Hilton Head, South Carolina on May 28 and arrived June 3rd, where it was attached to the 10th Army Corps, Department of the South. Many claim that this was the first black unit in the Civil War, however, it was not. There were others that saw military
service prior to this unit’s arrival on the field of battle, and this is clearly noted in the unit’s very own history written by Luis F. Emilio entitled *History of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry 1863-1865*, published in 1894. It was, however, the first black regiment raised in the northern states and east of the Mississippi River.

By the war’s end, there were over 167 African American Regiments, embracing 186,000 men who fought in more than 500 battles during the American Civil War. Often these soldiers had received less training, poorer equipment, were paid less then white soldiers and risked harsher treatment if captured, death, or re-enslavement.

Confederate President, Jefferson Davis declared a proclamation just eight days prior to the Emancipation Proclamation. Davis instructed the Confederate Army “that all negro slaves captured in arms to be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the law of said Sates.” Through a joint resolution, the Confederate Congress approved the measure and it was signed into law for the Confederacy on May 1, 1863. The resolution said that all “Negroes or mulattoes,” slave or free, taken in arms should be turned over to the authorities in the state in which they are captured and that their officers should be tried by Confederate military tribunals for inciting servile insurrection and be subject, at the discretion of the court and the president, to the death penalty.

For the Confederate Army it was a difficult policy to implement. First, they began by trying to establish if captured soldiers were freemen or runaway slaves when the war began. Secondly, if they treated black soldiers the same way that white soldiers were treated it would legitimize them as both Union soldiers and men and it would support Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. Now there were, as in major conflicts in history atrocities. One of the most famous was at Fort Pillow, Tennessee in which Confederates led by Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest forces did “massacre” some black troops who were surrendering, while taking others as prisoners. Forrest who was one of the best Confederate Cavalry leaders at the time, and after the war he established the KKK, but later would leave it because it became to violent in its nature.

In June 1863, Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith who was the commander of the Department of the Trans-Mississippi wrote after being informed that their forces had captured black soldiers said that “no quarter to armed negroes and their officers.” Still there were doubts in the army of what to do. The Confederacy would never officially acknowledged black Union soldiers as POWs. Because they would not exchange black prisoners for Confederate soldiers. This would make them equal to whites and imply racial equality. When Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant became overall commander, the prisoner exchange between the two forces would stop entirely.

On July 16, 1863 the 54th lost 35 men in a skirmish during its first combat action. During the assault on Battery Wagner just two days later the unit suffered roughly 50% of its strength killed, wounded or missing. The original document shown left, shows the regimental missing from the battle. Our William Anderson is listed as the 57th one missing. He served with Company E. This document matches up with the regimental history written by Mr. Emilio. So what happened to him? Was he sold into slavery? Was he a prisoner? Did he escape and work his way back to the Union line? How did he end up in Pennsylvania after the war? What can be said in an article written by Mr. Thomas Ward in *Army History* (Winter 2011) was that roughly fifty colored troops were in the jail in Charleston, and some were at one point at Castle Pinckney. Others were sent to Florence. Later battles produced more black POWs from the 54th which were sent to Andersonville in Georgia. Military records indicate that at least 38,000 but up to 68,178 black soldiers died in the war, but only 2,751 were killed in action. Furthermore, only 776 colored troops are listed on any rosters at any Confederate prisons.

Corporal William Anderson began his military service at the age of 24 as a Private. He was single at the time of his enlistment and worked as a steward. His home town was Xenia, Ohio, which is the county seat for Greene County. Traveling to Massachusetts, he enlisted on the 30 April 1863 into Company E, of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment. He conducted a short training with the unit at Camp Meigs in Readville, MA which is near Boston. Shortly after he would board a ship headed south. Battery Wagner is where his history is lost. During the assault he is reported among the missing, as shown in the above document and in the official unit history. The official unit history also indicates updates of the regimental POWs in 1864 and 1865, so why is his name missing from the rolls? What we do know is that somehow Anderson survived the war. He later lived out his life in Pennsylvania until his death on October 9, 1886 and is buried now at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery in Section 34, Grave 544.

I have also uncovered some of Private Greensburg Stanton’s service records. Using the *Massachusetts Soldiers,*
Sailors and Marine in the Civil War, compiled by the Adjutant General, Volume IV, 1933, while in Washington D.C., I was able to uncover additional information on our soldiers.

Private Stanton was a resident of Dorchester, MA. His occupation at the time was a farmer. At the age of 44, he enlisted on March 18, 1864 into the Company M, 5th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry for three years. The 5th was the only cavalry regiment from Massachusetts composed exclusively of colored men. He was mustered into service on May 5, 1864 and was mustered out of service on October 31, 1865. He died on the September 1, 1886 and is now buried in Section 34, Grave 543.

The last person to discuss is Mr. John Nelson. In an article written by Mr. Chris Ritter entitled “Civil War veterans moved from discovered graves,” for the *Gettysburg Times*, he indicated that he served with the 5th MA Cavalry as well. Upon additional research I uncovered eight soldiers with the last name of Nelson serving in the unit, two of which were named John. The first one served in Company A, and was a resident of Batavia N.Y. He was an 18 year old laborer and enlisted on December 26, 1863. He was mustered into service on January 9, 1864. From here he was later dropped from the unit rolls on March 27, 1865 as a Union deserter. Unlike to be the one for a number of reasons, the other soldier served in Company M. He was a 3 year old laborer from Richmond, VA. He enlisted and mustered on August 3, 1864. He was mustered out of service on October 31, 1865.

While unsure if this is the correct Private Nelson, his date of death is also unknown which should be still researched. The Private Nelson that we have finally laid to rest is now buried in Section 34, Grave 545. As with all history, there are gray areas that will take time to uncover if any answer can ever truly be found.

Sources:

Massachusetts Historical Society

National Archives (Washington D.C)

https://www.nps.gov/fosu/planyourvisit/upload/Battery_Wagner.pdf


http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/battery-wagner.html

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100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT WAR

by SGT Damian J. M. Smith

World War I, was often called the "Great War," until the world learned that there would be more than one such war in the twentieth century. It was the first “total war” of the modern period which included aircraft, submarines, machineguns, development of the tank on the battlefield and long range artillery. The participants, unprepared for the long and bloody conflict that ensued after the summer of 1914, scrambled to mobilize their manpower and industry to prosecute the war. All searched for a decisive military victory. Instead, dramatic and largely unforeseen changes in warfare quickly followed one another, in the end altering both Europe and the larger Western culture that it represented. Although the bloody conflict finally ended with an armistice in November 1918, it cast a long politico-military shadow over the decades that followed.

The United States reluctantly entered Europe's "Great War" and tipped the balance to Allied victory. In part the nation was responding to threats to its own economic and diplomatic interests. But it also wanted, in the words of President Woodrow Wilson, to "make the world safe for democracy." The United States emerged from the war a significant, but reluctant, world power.

Under unprecedented government direction, American industry mobilized to produce weapons, equipment, munitions, and supplies. Nearly one million women joined the workforce. Hundreds of thousands of African Americans from the South migrated north to work in factories.

Two million Americans volunteered for the army, and nearly three million were drafted. More than 350,000 African Americans served, in segregated units. For the first time, women were in the ranks, nearly 13,000 in the navy as Yeoman (F) (for female) and in the marines. More than 20,000 women served in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. The first contingent of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), commanded by General John J. Pershing reached France in June, but it took time to assemble, train, and equip a fighting force. By spring 1918, the AEF was ready, first blunting a German offensive at Belleau Wood.

The Americans entered a war that was deadlocked. Opposing armies were dug in, facing each other in trenches that ran nearly 500 miles across northern France—the notorious western front. Almost three years of horrific fighting resulted in huge losses, but no discernable advantage for either side. American involvement in the war was decisive. Within eighteen months, the sheer number of American "doughboys" added to the lines ended more than three years of stalemate. Germany agreed to an armistice on November 11, 1918.

Two million men in the American Expeditionary Force went to France. Some 1,261 combat veterans—and their commander, General Pershing—were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second-highest award for extraordinary heroism. Sixty-nine American civilians also received the award. From 2017 through 2019, the World War One
Centennial Commission will coordinate events and activities commemorating the Centennial of the Great War. (Why?) The Commission has partnered with a broad range of organizations across the United States and around the world to spotlight events, publications, activities, programs, and sites that allow people in the United States to learn about the history of World War One, the United States involvement in that war, and the wars' effects on the remainder of the 20th century, and to commemorate and honor the participation of the United States and its citizens in the war effort.

Sources:
National Archives
http://www.worldwar1centennial.org/index.php/education/history/why-commemorate.html

MAJOR CHANGES IN THE UNIT STRUCTURES
by
SGT Damian J. M. Smith

The 55th Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) is no more. Since the first announcement back in 2014, the leadership in the Pennsylvania National Guard had fought the removal of the unit. The 55th ABCT provides essential combat reserve capability at a time of perilous reductions in the active duty force and high demand for armored brigades in Europe. The elements of the active duty forces have even said that the army does not have enough armor firepower in its inventory. However, budget cuts and strength reductions necessitate the inactivation of the 55th ABCT.

Because of this the National Guard intends to backfill the PAARNG with a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB) and additional units, bringing Pennsylvania’s anticipated end strength up in FY2017 to 15,434. As of February 20, 2016, under permanent order 051-03, the 55th Armored Brigade Combat Team was redesignated the 55th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB). Changes are occurring in other units as well. Units of the 228th Brigade Support Battalion were redesignated as the 55th Brigade Support Battalion (BSB). Other units will be transformed and redesignated as well. Golf Company, 228th BSB will now become the 2801st Forward Support Company (FSC) and Hotel Company will become the 2802d Forward Support Company.

As we form the 55th MEB, several other new units are being formed around the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Under permanent order #051-02 dated February 20, 2016, elements of the 165th Military Police Battalion began to be stood up. Years ago, the Pennsylvania National Guard did have a 165th MP Battalion before it went away. As the PA National Guard gained back a MP battalion, it was once again named the 165th based upon our history. The 1st Battalion, 109th Infantry Regiment was transferred to the 2d Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT). The 3d Battalion, 103d Armor Regiment is now assigned to the 278th ABCT, Tennessee Army National Guard, with operational control to the Pennsylvania National Guard.

On September 1, 2016, the 1st Battalion, 109th Field Artillery will now be assigned to the 197th Field Artillery Brigade (New Hampshire Army National Guard). However, operational control will be the 55th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB), 28th Infantry Division. The element of major force structure change in the PAARNG is the Aviation Restructure Initiative. We were pleased to see that the National Commission on the Future of the Army report affirmed the National Guard concerns, recommending that the Guard retain a combat aviation capability in the form of at least four Apache battalions with eighteen aircraft in each. Prior to the Commission’s report, the PAARNG began to execute orders to transfer their Apaches to the Active Component beginning with five Apaches out of Johnstown back in October 2015, leaving eleven still there. However, on March 20, 2016, the Apache helicopters departed Fort Indiantown Gap for the final time. The unit receive permanent order 329-01 ordering that the 1st Battalion, 104th Aviation Regiment, 28th Combat Aviation Brigade of the 28th Infantry Division be inactivated. Along with this, the 1st Battalion, 104th ARB was supposed to have a de-activation ceremony on April 10. However, the date was pushed back until July 1st, 2016.

Other units include the formation of the 213th Signal Company which will be made after the designation Charlie Company, 337th Engineer Battalion. The 213th Regional Support Group will gain several units including the 121st Transportation Company as well as a Detachment from the Company. As the military downsizes and shifts equipment back and forth from active to reserve forces, we look forward to new challenges and missions that come our way.
8th PNGMM GOLF TOURNAMENT
by Sharon Flag

The 8th Annual Foxhole Invitational was held on September 10, 2016, at Pine Meadows Golf Complex. The tournament originated in September 2009 to support the Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum, which serves as a tribute to our veterans—past, present, and future. In 2010, the tournament was dedicated to Maj. Gen. Frank H. Smoker, Jr., who passed away on July 16, 2010. General Smoker served as president of the Museum since its inception in 1985 until January 2010. This year’s tournament was an overwhelming success, and we could not have done it without the support of our golfers, sponsors and volunteers. We truly appreciate everyone that supported this year’s golf tournament, and can’t wait to see everyone next year!
UPDATE ON
RESTORATION
PROJECTS
by Mr. Charles B. Oellig

The two stained glass transom windows from the old Third Regiment armory at Broad and Wharton streets in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They were sent out for restoration and are now on display in the museum on the first floor.

A few of the small pieces of glass that were cracked have been replaced and each of the windows received a good cleaning. They now sparkle. After World War I, this armory was home to various units of the 111th Infantry Regiment. The windows were restored by Cumberland Stained Glass of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

(Third Regiment stain glass window NG 92.522A)

(Third Regiment stain glass window NG 92.523A)
From our museum staff to you...

As we take a moment to reflect upon this last year, we pause to think of everything that we have done and still hope to achieve in the future.

We wish you and your family good health, prosperity and unconditional love and laughter in the upcoming 2017 year.
WARFIGHTER HELD AT FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

by MAJ Angela King-Sweigart

Members of the 42d Combat Aviation Brigade ponder their next course of action during the Warfighter at Fort Indiantown Gap on November 10, 2016. (U.S. Army National Guard photos by SGM Corine Lombardo.)


Approximately 4,500 service members from the Army and Air National Guard, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army Reserves, and British army participated in Warfighter 17-2, an exercise that was held here from late October to late November. This is the first time Fort Indiantown Gap had been selected to host a division-level warfighter exercise. Warfighter exercises are computer-simulated. They are designed to train and test military units on command and control procedures and communication while responding to various scenarios.

Fort Indiantown Gap, headquarters to the DMVA and Pennsylvania National Guard, offers more than 17,000 acres and 140 training areas and facilities for year-round training. It balances one of the region’s most ecologically diverse areas with a military mission that annually supports 19,000 Pennsylvania National Guard personnel and more than 130,000 other states’ Guard, military, law enforcement, and civilian personnel each year. It is the only live-fire, maneuver military training facility in Pennsylvania and the busiest National Guard Training Center in the country.

POST’S MILITARY ID LOCATION “DEERS” CHANGES

by SGT Damian J. M. Smith

For those service members, families, and retirees, Fort Indiantown Gap’s Identification Card Center commonly known as DEERS has changed location. It was in building 9-68 which was across from Muir Army Aviation Field, next to the Community Club to building 14-99 located at the intersection of Asher Miner Road and Hospital Road near the baseball and Strickler’s Parade field. The staff of DEERS issues ID cards and can often help resolve issues with customer’s military records and CAC related issues. Their phone number is 717-861-8693 to schedule an appointment.

Office hours are:
M-W-F 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Tues & Thur 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Closed weekends

STATE PARTNERSHIP STRENGTHENS

by TSgt Claire Behney, 193d SOW

On October 15, 2016, Lieutenant General Jonas Vytautas Zukas, chief of defense of Lithuania, and Brigadier General Tony Carrelli, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania National Guard, discuss the PNG’s Stryker vehicle during a tour of the Eastern Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, at Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA. The PNG and Lithuanian officials spent the day fostering a state-country partnership that began in 1993.

(U.S. Air National Guard photo by Tech. Sgt. Claire Behney/Released)
DONATIONS

Ten Pennsylvania National Guard medals, two ribbons and one unit crest were transferred to the museum by the PAARNG Recruiting battalion.

Uniforms and equipment that belonged to COL James S. Gallagher. Who served in World War I as a Corporal in Company M, 110th Infantry. Items were donated by Mr. Leonard J. Hvizdos.

A World War II 4th Regiment uniform from the Pennsylvania State Guard. This coat was worn by 1st Lieutenant Edwin Seibert and was donated by Mr. Steve Johnson of Utah.

A World War II Royal typewriter with case and Remington Rand portable adding machine with cover. It was said to have been used at Camp Reynolds, later Camp Shenango near Greenville, PA during World War II. Donated by Mr. Dave Rhoads.
This Company C, 111th Infantry Regiment Guidon was found for sale on Ebay recently and purchased by the museum staff. It is not generally known that the regimental flags and guidons are federal property and cannot be legally sold in any manner. However, obsolete flags may be displayed in the unit armories and museums.

A flag commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War donated by Mr. Dave Weisnicht on behalf of the Garrison Command at Fort Indiantown Gap.

A 103d Medical Battalion license plate, two medals, twenty challenge coins and thirteen books were donated by Mr. John Bylery.

An M-1901 Colt .38 Caliber revolver with an M-1897 U.S. holster and a M-1887 Mills Web belt. The items were donated by Mr. Park Armogost.

Seen here (above and below) are a group of interesting items from the family of MG William G. Price, Jr. General Price was the commander of the 53d Artillery Brigade during World War I and the 28th Division Commander from 1920 to 1933. The collection includes promotions signed by President Woodrow Wilson and Warren Harding (picture above). Also in the group were documents signed by French and Belgian officials and five different Pennsylvania governors. The items were donated by Christine Price Edenfield, granddaughter of General Price.
## MUSEUM MEMBERSHIP and DONATIONS

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<thead>
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<th>Membership Type</th>
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<td>Linwood Miller</td>
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<td>James Ream (Family)</td>
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<td>Chandra Capps Kendall (Life)</td>
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<td>Bregitt Shope</td>
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<td>Craig Kleinsmith</td>
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<td>Joseph Chyr (Regular)</td>
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<td>Douglas Etter</td>
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<td>Bob Hoffman (Family)</td>
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<td>Colin McArthur Tobin (Family)</td>
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<td>Wallace Morgan</td>
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Thank you to our recently rejoined or new members. The military museum is a 501 (c)(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**

Membership application forms are available on the museum website at:

[www.pngmilitarymuseum.org](http://www.pngmilitarymuseum.org)

Although space constraints prevent 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, Life, and Business memberships for Winter 2016.
MUSEUM MEMBERSHIP and DONATIONS

William Confer (Regular)
John Watson (Regular)
Rand Hackenburn (Family)
George Homberg (Regular)
Justin Shedron (Life)
David Rhoades (Family)
Joseph Holt (Regular)
Horace Pysher (Regular)
Kenneth Boltz (Family)
Leonard Schott (Regular)
Johnathan DeVries (Life)
Michael Fuhrman (Regular)
Edward Hull (Regular)
Park Armagost (Regular)

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, building projects or in memory of or in honor of someone who has served.

Donald McAuliffe
Daniel C. Gallagher
Peter Krenitsky
William F. Kuba
Edwin T. Neff
John Bisbano, Jr.
Paul J. Boltz
David Smoker
Alan W. Gallagher
Lebanon Building
Wallace Morgan
Richard Tylicki
John J. Watson
Joseph W. Holt

SHOWCASE REPAIRED

Thanks to your membership and donations we were able repair six museum showcases. Included in the repairs the showcases were wrapped in standard black vinyl to add to the uniformed appearance at the museum. The work was completed by Exhibit Studios out of Harrisburg.

ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER AVAILABLE

As a museum member, we offer you an electronic version of this newsletter. If you would like to receive an electronic version instead of a mailed copy, please contact SGT Damian J. M. Smith at: c-damsmith@pa.gov. If you are unsure if you would like to have it sent that way, you can try it once and revert back to the original mailed copy of the newsletter if you prefer.

MUSEUM TOUR GROUPS

1-109th Field Artillery (Fire Support)
Sholley Tour Group
BSA Troop 100, (Lititz, PA)
U.S. Navy Veterans
Everitt Church of God
IU13 School Groups
MUSEUM WISH LIST

If you have objects that you wish to donate to the Museum, please contact us at (717) 861-2402. Please have some 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. Listed below are just some items we are looking for:

- Armory items from Across the State
- American Civil War Items
- Spanish American War Items
- Items from Mt. Gretna during the time the Pennsylvania National Guard trained there in the late 1880s to 1930s
- Unit Challenge Coins
- All types of Period Weapons
- Various unit shoulder patches from WWI to the present both Army and Air.
- EAATS and PA Guard Company Aviation Patches.

2017 CALENDAR OF HISTORY & EVENTS

2017

JANUARY
1  New Years Day
16  Martin Luther King Day
25-29  72nd Battle of the Bulge Living History Commemoration at FTIG (Area 13)

FEBRUARY
2  Groundhog Day
14  Valentine’s Day

MARCH
17  St. Patrick’s Day

APRIL
8  FTIG Insignia Swapmeet
16  Easter

MAY
??  8th Annual Museum Picnic and 30th Anniversary Celebration (Pending Date)

JUNE
14  U.S. Army’s Birthday & Flag Day
18  Father’s Day

JULY
4  Independence Day

20  President’s Day
25  FTIG Insignia Swapmeet
14  Mother’s Day
20  Armed Forces Day
18  Tax Day
15  FTIG Insignia Swapmeet
This gentleman is an unidentified officer in the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania (NGP) also known as the “Dandy First.”

He wears a gray coat with black or dark blue piping, epaulets showing rank and a white shoulder cord. His leather shako (hat) is covered in dark blue cloth and has a brass “sunburst” badge on the front with the intertwined letters N.G.P. There is a white pom pom on the top. This uniform was worn circa 1875-1885.

Photo courtesy of Mr. Charles B. Oellig, (Museum Director) Personal Collection
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, Monday & Friday at 717-861-2402, our Command Historian, SGT Damian J. M. Smith, at 717-861-2464, or the Cultural Resources Manager, Ms. Stephanie L. Olsen at 717-861-6793.

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. The museum is located at the corner of Service Road and Wiley Road, building number T-8-57. Look for the Civil War Cannon and the museum signs on the right hand side.