

*A Brief History of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry Regiment of the New Jersey National
Guard*

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The origin story of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry has been lost over time. Whether through poor record keeping or due to the turbulence of the Civil War, the unit, formerly known as the Third New Jersey, is unable to trace its lineage before 1860. It is believed, however, that the battalion, currently stationed in Woodbury, New Jersey, has roots in the Revolutionary War-era New Jersey Militia as well as an auxiliary organization formed by the state during the Civil War, the New Jersey Rifle Corps. The purpose of this paper is to document and substantiate the history of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry, from the period of 1860 to the start of World War I. It is possible to do this using open source archives and documents. It is the goal of this author, and of the unit's commander, to eventually trace the lineage of the 1st of the 114th even further back, to the colonial militia.

The New Jersey Army National Guard is the parent unit of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the "Third New Jersey." The unit, which has participated in multiple campaigns throughout the Global War on Terror, is headquartered in the City of Woodbury, in the County of Gloucester, but has roots in the city and county of Camden. Like many units in the National Guard, the unit has kept some records of its history since World War I, especially those pertaining to campaign participation credit for ongoing contingency operations. But what about the unit's pre-WWI history? Where does the unit's history begin? This essay traces the lineage of the battalion from the Civil War and into the modern National Guard, on the premise that the

Headquarters company of the unit descends directly from the Stockton Cadets, a Camden company organized around 1860.

On undertaking this assignment,¹ it became apparent that the keys to successfully establishing ties between the New Jersey Militia prior to the Civil War and the New Jersey National Guard in its aftermath are 1) an understanding of the various militia systems in effect prior to and during the Civil War, and 2) an ability to follow individual members in the various regiments and battalions. For example, the 3rd Battalion, 112th Field Artillery, claims its lineage back to the Mexican-American War through the presence of one Isaac Mickle on the roster of New Jersey Volunteers who fought in that conflict. He is listed as a Second Lieutenant and Acting Commissary and Quartermaster of the Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, disbanded in July of 1848. Mickle appears later in New Jersey's military history as a Brigadier General of the Camden brigade of Militia, listed as such in the *Appendix to the Minutes of the Eighty-fourth General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, 1860*.² He further appears as a Brigadier General in the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey for the year 1860, in a discussion of the First Division, Camden Brigade, which reads: "This Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Mickle, has steadily increased in numbers..."³ Under BG Mickle, the "Camden Brigade" was reported as having "1 brigadier general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 paymaster, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, band, 26; rank and

¹ A lineage issue became apparent in email correspondence between the author of this paper and Joseph Seymour, Army National Guard Historian at the US Army Center of Military History. The 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry, had not maintained records of its lineage during the Civil War period, and therefore the lineage could only be traced to the formal establishment of the National Guard in 1869. At the outset of the Civil War, units of the state's militia were enlisted and mobilized as regiments for a period of ninety days; many of the soldiers serving during this period returned to New Jersey at the end of their initial enlistment and enlisted in other regiments for a period of three years. The State of New Jersey, in need of a trained and ready militia in order to keep the peace, defend the state, and respond to emergencies, formed an auxiliary organization known as the New Jersey Rifle Corps to fulfill the role left vacant by soldiers in federal service.

² *Appendix to the Minutes of the Eighty-fourth General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, 1860*, 51, 933.

³ R. F. Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1860*, 5.

file present and inspected, 76; absent 20; total 137.”⁴ The Gloucester Brigade was reported as having “Rank and file, 36.”⁵

A similar individual appears throughout the early history of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry. Captain Edmund Jackson, also known as Captain E.G. Jackson, is present at the beginning of the Civil War, when the Stockton Cadets enrolled on 25 April 1861, and is seen again as the commander of what would become the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry, after the incorporation of the militia as the National Guard in 1869. Captain Jackson appears as the commander of the Stockton Cadets, assigned to the Camden Brigade, in the *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey*, receiving 40 rifle muskets, 40 cartridge boxes, and other items one might find in a militia armory. Captain Jackson, later Major Jackson, is one of several individuals one can trace through the lineage of the Battalion; and his ensign, William Hemsing, continues to appear in Reports of the Adjutant General through at least 1876.⁶ It is possible to trace the National Guards of Burlington in a similar fashion. William Nippins first appears as an ensign with the unit, but after the 4th Regiment of militia returned from its ninety days’ service, he becomes the commander of Company I, 4th Regiment.⁷

With nothing else to go on, one of the easiest places to find information on a unit’s lineage and honors is the Army’s website for The Institute of Heraldry. If one searches for the 114th Infantry on the website, the seeker is immediately directed to a description of the unit’s distinctive unit insignia and Coat of Arms.

The shield is white, the old Infantry color. The blue saltire cross represents service in the Civil War, the blue four-leafed clover in the Spanish-American War and the blue and gray

⁴ Ibid., 9.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Stryker, William, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey, 1876*, 30.

⁷ Stryker, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey, 1861*, 43.

Taeguk in World War I. The motto is the motto of the old 3rd New Jersey Infantry and translates to “Prepared in All Things.”⁸

There are a number of points which immediately attract attention. First, the presence of the blue saltire cross would seem to indicate that The Institute of Heraldry acknowledges that the battalion was present, at least in some fashion, during the Civil War. The Taeguk, representing the unit’s service in World War I, is the badge of the 29th Infantry Division, and that service is easily verifiable. The blue four-leaf clover was the symbol of a unit that was mobilized in New Jersey, but never served in combat during the Spanish American War. The insignia thus provides some concrete starting points from whence the unit’s history and future can be traced. The image discussed in the excerpt can be seen below:



After the Revolutionary War, the militia was officially incorporated in the *Laws of the State of New Jersey*. The militia laws were revised in June of 1799, and membership in the militia clearly defined:

Every free able bodied white male inhabitant of this State, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except ministers of the gospel, the vice president of the United States, the officers, judicial, and executive of the government of the United States...) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside.⁹

⁸ The Institute of Heraldry, “114th Infantry Regiment,” <http://www.tioh.hqda.pentagon.mil/Catalog/HeraldryMulti.aspx?CategoryId=8485&grp=2&menu=Uniformed%20S%20ervices>.

⁹ *Laws Relating to the Organization and Regulation of the Militia of the State of New Jersey From 1846 to*

This definition of “militia” is important when considering the personnel of the state’s Civil War regiments. Regardless of whether or not he was serving in a militia unit, every military-aged white male citizen of the state was considered a member of the militia. There were also geographic regions assigned as higher echelon headquarters. For example, the militia of a number of counties formed a brigade; two brigades, a division, as in the case where:

The militia in the counties of Gloucester and Burlington shall form one brigade, and the militia in the counties of Cumberland, Salem, and Cape May, shall form one brigade, which brigades shall form the first division... the several regiments, independent battalions, battalions and companies of infantry, light infantry, and grenadiers, shall also continue as at present arranged.¹⁰

In later years, the northern counties were considered part of the First Brigade, those of the southern counties, the Second.

As the population of the state grew, the militia laws were adjusted to keep up. In 1834, the strength of the militia was discussed by Thomas Francis Gordon in his *History of New Jersey: from its discovery by the Europeans, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution*, which reads, “The Brigades are formed into four divisions, of which those of Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, with the Cape May Regiment, make the first.”¹¹ This “First Division” is discussed in the *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey* for the year of 1854, where the strength of the division is listed as 21,781 men available.¹² In 1860, “An Act for the more effectual organization of the militia” was passed, dividing the militia into two classes, the “active” and the “reserve;” the former being “all persons liable to do militia duty who now, or

1860, 3.

¹⁰ Ibid., 53.

¹¹ Thomas Francis Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey Comprehending A General View of its Physical and Moral Condition, together with a Topographical and Statistical Account*, 62.

¹² Thomas Cadwalader, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey*, 5.

hereafter may be enrolled in any uniformed company,” and the latter being “the residue of the militia of this state.”¹³

Stockton Cadets, the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Regiments

The Headquarters Company of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry traces its lineage to Camden County’s Stockton Cadets, and Burlington County’s National Guards, both militia organizations that, along with other companies, answered the call to enlist in support of the United States Army. There have been previous efforts to establish the lineage, but, due to information constraints, they have been unsuccessful. An organizational history chart from 1923 attempts to affiliate the organization with the Stockton Cadets, but the author of the document did not have access to all of the information necessary to establish provenance. Another attempt was made in 1931, but was unsuccessful for the same reason. These failures may have actually confused future efforts further, as they trace the unit to unrelated organizations, due to frequent changes of the battalion’s designation in the late nineteenth century. Initially, the militia was organized as the Fourth Regiment, but quickly changed to the Sixth. After the Civil War, the designation changed yet again, from the Fifth Battalion to the Sixth Regiment and then to the Third Regiment. As demonstrated below, many county historians, not well versed in military matters, got certain aspects of the organizational affiliation wrong. There are, for example, frequent references to the “Third Brigade,” when no such brigade existed.

While the lineage of the subsequent National Guard units becomes extremely difficult to trace, the Stockton Cadets themselves are reported to have first organized in 1860 and were

¹³ Lucius Q.C. Elmer, *A Digest of the Laws of New Jersey*, 540. Of note is the fact that the author of the digest cited here was the son of a Veteran of the Revolutionary War. His father, Ebenezer Elmer, was a Surgeon’s Mate and then Surgeon of the 2d New Jersey. The senior Elmer went on to become the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey; the junior Elmer served as a Major in the War of 1812.

mustered into temporary federal service the following year.¹⁴ The Adjutant General, the senior military officer in the New Jersey Militia, was responsible for reporting the state's actual and potential military strength to the governor on an annual basis. The Quartermaster General and Inspector General provided reports on equipment and readiness that are included in the *Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey*. Prior to the Civil War, the Adjutant General, Thomas Cadwalader, provided one-page reports which complained about the disregard the state's militia laws. His successor, R. F. Stockton, became Adjutant General just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War and held the office until 1866. Stockton's reports were much more detailed than those of his predecessor.

The first mention of the Stockton Cadets is in an *Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey* for 1860. In this report, General Stockton states that the aggregate strength of the active militia is 4,400 men. The National Guards of Burlington also appear, led by Captain J. Gale. In that year, there were 11 new companies formed statewide, with some being attached to the Camden and Gloucester Brigades. In the report of the Quartermaster General, the name of E.G. Jackson first appears, as he is issued equipment for the Stockton Cadets. There is also a detailed *Statement of Ordnance, Arms, and Equipments* in use of the Active Militia; this document presents a table of equipment Jackson and other commanders signed for.¹⁵

Following the Confederate firing on Fort Sumter, the federal government called on the governors of the loyal states to provide militiamen. On April 17, New Jersey Governor Charles Olden issued a proclamation calling for the state to fulfill its quota of troops to serve for three

¹⁴ Michael Martin, *The Brotherhood that Binds the Brave, Contemporary Units of the Army National Guard and Regular Army Derived from Units that Fought at Gettysburg*, 78.

¹⁵ Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey*, 16.

months.¹⁶ Camden County historian George Reeser Prowell, recorded the progress of the events leading to the enlistment of the Stockton Cadets in his *History of Camden County, New Jersey*.

The Camden correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger states that on the evening of April 13th the Stockton Cadets, a Camden Militia Company, held a meeting at their armory and passed resolutions declaring their loyalty and declaring it to be the duty of all connected with the militia to enroll themselves for the defence of the Stars and Stripes...¹⁷

The enlistment of the Stockton Cadets is also recorded in the *Historical Sketch of Camden, N.J.*, by Howard Mickle Cooper. There was a great deal of pomp and circumstance to the Camden enlistment; the units that committed to the defense of the Union were paraded into a hall, and then:

on April 25th, four companies of volunteers went to Trenton to report to Governor Olden. They were the Washington Grays, Captain E. Price Hunt; the Camden Light Artillery, Captain Isaac W. Mickle; the Stockton Cadets, Captain Edmund G. Jackson, and the Camden Zouaves, Captain John R. Cunningham.¹⁸

Another book, *The History of New Jersey, From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*, by John Raum, provides a few more details regarding the militia formations. The company sized units that had come forward were organized into regiments, which were later formed into the First New Jersey Brigade; the total force assigned to the brigade is recorded at “three thousand and seventy-five men, including officers and musicians.”¹⁹ While waiting in Trenton to be mustered in, the militiamen had to be wary of smallpox and “were therefore disembarked above and below the city, and the members of each company were vaccinated upon their arrival.”²⁰ The officer in

¹⁶ Thomas Cushing, M.D., and Charles E. Sheppard, Esq. *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of their Prominent Citizens*, 53.

¹⁷ George Rosser Prowell, *The History of Camden County, New Jersey*, 178. Prowell does an excellent job of tying the Sixth Regiment to the 1-114th: “In 1870, another company was organized at Atlantic City and added to the battalion, thus creating a necessity for a regimental organization, and accordingly, the Sixth Regiment was organized, and Colonel James M. Scovel, Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hemsing, and Major Richard H. Lee were elected field officers.... The regiment was called out in August, 1877, to suppress the labor riots at Phillipsburg, N.J., and continued on duty seventeen days.”

¹⁸ Howard Mickle Cooper, *Historical Sketch of Camden, N.J.*, 46.

¹⁹ John O Raum, *The History of New Jersey, From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*, 414.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 414-15.

command of the Stockton Cadets, Edmund G. Jackson, was held in the rear due to illness while the unit initially deployed but eventually caught up with them. Raum's account of Jackson's illness is the first instance one can find of the Stockton Cadet's official military title; they became Company C, Fourth Regiment.²¹ The National Guards of Burlington, also mobilized, are listed as Company B of that regiment, and led by Captain Joseph Gale.²² Raum's record of the Stockton Cadets is substantiated in the pages of the *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey* for the year of 1861, wherein Jackson's illness and the designation of the unit are further discussed.²³ The commanders of the regiments are detailed in a footnote of *New Jersey and the Rebellion* by author John Young Foster; Company C is led by Captain Edmund G. Jackson, with "First Lieutenant, William H. Maxwell; Ensign, William H. Hemsing."²⁴

This first group of volunteers left New Jersey on the second of May, 1861, and arrived in Annapolis, Maryland, on the night of May 4, reaching Washington the following evening.²⁵ The four regiment brigade encamped on Meridian Hill on May 9.²⁶ President Lincoln visited the Jerseymen on May 12, and "warmly complimented the appearance of the troops"²⁷ The regiment stayed at camp (which Foster refers to as "Camp Monmouth"), working on drill and training, until it received orders to move on the 22d of May, to occupy "the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and also the city of Alexandria, nine miles below."²⁸ The regiment broke camp on May 23, with the intent to arrive at the "Long Bridge at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th."²⁹ Once positioned,

²¹ Ibid., 415.

²² Stryker, *Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-1865, Volume I.*

²³ Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1861.*

²⁴ John Young Foster, *New Jersey and the Rebellion, A History of the Service of the Troops and People of New Jersey in Aid of the Union Cause*, 35.

²⁵ Ibid., 40.

²⁶ Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of their Prominent Citizens*, 54.

²⁷ Foster, *New Jersey and the Rebellion*, 42.

²⁸ Ibid., 43.

²⁹ Ibid., 44.

the regiment was assigned to the Fourth Division of the army and designated the army's reserve division under the command of Brigadier General Runyon in the subsequent Bull Run campaign: "The first of these reserve divisions consisted, originally, of the four New Jersey three months' regiments, and of the First, Second, and Third three years' regiments." As the reserve, these forces were tasked with "guarding lines of communication and protecting ammunition and provision trains - services almost as hazardous, under some circumstances, as actual engagement."³⁰

At the conclusion of their ninety days of service, the Cadets returned home. Some reenlisted for three years, and were assigned to Company E of the Sixth Regiment, a three-year volunteer unit then organizing.³¹ *The Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey* confirms the designation of the unit, stating that this regiment "left Camp Olden on the tenth day of September, and arrived in Washington and reported for duty on the eleventh."³² This unit has the distinction of having fought in numerous engagements of the Army of the Potomac including the Battle of Gettysburg; an account of their actions is recorded in *The Brotherhood that Binds the Brave*, a book of regimental histories by Michael Martin.

The 6th New Jersey and 40th New York were the last troops to leave the Plum Run Gorge, covering Ward's retreat to the southern position of Cemetery Ridge. After the battle, the Plum Run Gorge, where the 6th New Jersey's monument is located, was nicknamed the "Valley of Death."³³

Of note is that Prowell records the roster of Company E as having initially been led by Captain Edmund G. Jackson, from September 9, 1861 to October 18, 1862. During the 1863 battle of Gettysburg, the Company was commanded by William H. Hemsing.³⁴ Hemsing was a member of

³⁰ Ibid., 50.

³¹ Prowell, *The History of Camden County, New Jersey*, 116.

³² Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1861*, 46.

³³ Martin, *The Brotherhood that Binds the Brave, Contemporary Units of the Army National Guard and Regular Army Derived from Units that Fought at Gettysburg*, 72.

³⁴ Prowell, *The History of Camden County, New Jersey*, 116.

the original Stockton Cadets, first listed as an ensign on the muster roll. The *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey* for 1863 clarifies the organization of the regiment after the expiration of the three year enlistments. Remaining elements of the 6th Regiment were incorporated into the 8th on September 22, 1864.³⁵

New Jersey Rifle Corps

The first mention of the New Jersey Rifle Corps occurs in the 1863 *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey*. The Rifle Corps was an organization that existed separately from the state militia from its inception until the two organizations were combined to form the National Guard in 1869.

Every means has been taken to stimulate any feeling which might ensure to the benefit of the militia during the past year, and when representations were made that the people of the State were anxious that a new corps should be organized, to be styled the New Jersey Rifle Corps, and that if this was done the effective militia of the State would be largely increased, measures were immediately taken to comply with their wishes.³⁶

The purpose of this organization was to serve as an auxiliary militia in the absence of the militiamen and volunteers who were serving in the Union Army. Stockton recognized that there were potential issues with having two separate military organizations within the state.

While no serious difficulty has been experienced, yet, owing to the incongruous nature of many of the acts, a diversity of opinion has arisen on many questions, which may prove detrimental to the militia. The difficulty arises, I think, from the fact that there is too much law.³⁷

Even as early as 1866, there was some degree of confusion regarding the role of the Rifle Corps in a postwar state military structure. The *Report of the Quartermaster General to the Senate and General Assembly for the Year 1866*, presumes that the Active Militia will be disbanded and the

³⁵ Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey*, 1865, 41.

³⁶ Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey*, 1863, 22.

³⁷ Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey*, 1866, 1256.

Rifle Corps will replace the units that had served prior to the Civil War, writing, “The active militia of this State available for an emergency, is comprised in the State Rifle Corps, organized and equipped under the act of the Legislature of March 30, 1864.”³⁸

The militia companies organized prior to and during the war, as home guards, have disbanded, except companies which have been attached to the State Rifle Corps, and their arms are being turned into the Arsenal as rapidly as possible.³⁹

This might have been the intent of the Office of the Adjutant General, but in reality, the companies of militia began to drill upon their return to the state. In later reports, the Adjutant General needed to report the strength of both the Active Militia and the Rifle Corps.

As units were mustered out, Adjutant General Stockton’s preference for the New Jersey Rifle Corps became clear; he wrote to Governor Marcus Ward that “The militia of the State is fast being absorbed into the Rifle Corps, while the [militia] organization composed of veterans, inaugurated at Newark, is being followed in other parts of the State. These two organizations should be fostered by the state.”⁴⁰

In 1867, the Third Regiment of the New Jersey Rifle Corps is listed in the *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey* as commanded by Colonel Uriah De Hart. This is the first year in which the Commander of the New Jersey Rifle Corps and the Commander of the Active Militia are listed as the same person, Brigadier General Theodore Runyon. Colonel De Hart drew a salary for his position; in the State Treasurer’s Report of the *Documents of the Ninety-Fourth Legislature of the State of New Jersey*, he is credited \$145.84 on 17 December 1868 for “services commanding third regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.”⁴¹

³⁸ Lewis Perrine, *Report of the Quartermaster General to the Senate and General Assembly for the Year 1866*, 1268.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 1269.

⁴⁰ Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1866*, 1257.

⁴¹ *Documents of the Ninety-Fourth Legislature of the State of New Jersey, 1870*, 373.

Fifth Battalion

The first mention of a Fifth Battalion in the report of the Adjutant General is in 1865, where, the section pertaining to Organizations in Service, the battalion is reported as having been consolidated with the Seventh Battalion in order to form the Seventh Regiment.⁴² There is some detail of this Fifth Battalion in the *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of Many of their Pioneers and Prominent Men*.

These men, with those who had re-enlisted and with those whose term of service had not expired, were assigned to what was known as Companies A, B, C, and D, Fifth Battalion, and continued in their organization until Nov. 6, 1864, at which time they were transferred to and consolidated with the Seventh Regiment.⁴³

The genesis of this Seventh regiment is detailed below:

formed by the Consolidation of the 5th and 7th Battalions under S. O., War Department, No. 375....The 5th and 7th Battalions having been composed of reenlisted men and recruits of the 5th and 7th Regiments remaining after term of service of regiments expired.⁴⁴

At some point, some of these recruits and reenlisted men returned to Camden as Active Militia.

The *Quartermaster General's Report* for 1865 makes reference to Company E and Company B, Second Regiment, Camden Brigade, and addresses the issue of the confusion in tracking two separate military organizations within the State. Such designations confuse the researcher further, as biographies of the officers of the Fifth Battalion refer to companies that do not necessarily align. For example, Colonel Murphy, discussed below, joined Company B; Colonel Cooper is referred to as a previous member of Company E.

For the last four (4) years very little attention has been given by the state authorities to the State militia. They have been wholly absorbed in raising and equipping troops for the United States service.⁴⁵

⁴² Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1865*, 41.

⁴³ John F. Hageman and E. M. Woodward, *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of Many of their Pioneers and Prominent Men*, 1883, 38. It is also in this history that one can find the final disposition of Captain Nippins, who died at Mount Holly on November 25, 1865.

⁴⁴ Stockton, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1865*, 41.

⁴⁵ Perrine, *Annual Report of the Quartermaster General of the State of New Jersey, 1865*, 980.

It was at this point when the need for consolidation of the Active Militia and the Rifle Corps became apparent.

Four years after the conclusion of the war, the Active Militia and the New Jersey Rifle Corps were reorganized into the National Guard when “On the 9th of March, 1869, the Legislature passed the National Guard Law, enrolling the militia of the State under said law.”⁴⁶ By this point, General Stockton had not been in office for over two years. Stockton was a detailed reporter, but his successor, William Stryker, significantly exceeded his grasp of detail. During his long tenure as Adjutant General, Stryker’s office published lists of soldiers who had served in every major conflict up to and including the Civil War, as well as detailed annual reports to the Governor. Stryker addressed the consolidation of the Active Militia and the New Jersey Rifle Corps in the *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey* for the year 1869, writing:

By your order an inspection was made of all the company organizations of the Rifle Corps and Active Militia. This inspection was rigorous as to the number of men present and absent, and of their drill and efficiency, and eighteen companies failing to come up to the standard as required by the new law were instantly disbanded.⁴⁷

Stryker’s Inspector General also commented on the Second Brigade later in the same report, writing, “The Second Brigade is composed of fifteen companies of infantry, and report a total of 950 officers and men.”⁴⁸ The average number of satisfactory participants in the Second Brigade is listed as 341. In the Fifth Battalion, of Companies A, B, C, and the Field and Staff, the total number of enlisted men present was 95. There are two footnotes to the Battalion on this report; one details a vacancy for a company of infantry in Ocean County and Atlantic County, the other indicates that Company C, with one officer and thirty-four men present, was “Not fully

⁴⁶ Raun, *The History of New Jersey, From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*, 445.

⁴⁷ Stryker, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1869*, 4.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 12.

uniformed.”⁴⁹ In this same report, the number of men present in the Third Regiment of the Rifle Corps is 176.⁵⁰

The next thing one can find written regarding the formation of the battalion is a discussion of how, after the war, the militia had been depleted to two companies, with an additional number of companies assigned to the New Jersey Rifle Corps stationed locally and described as follows: “There were in West New Jersey, in 1869, but two military companies connected with the State Militia, one in the city of Burlington, and one in Camden.”⁵¹ These units were consolidated and formed into companies when the militia was formally reorganized into the National Guard like so: “By an order from headquarters, the two companies mentioned were constituted the Fifth Battalion of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey.”⁵² That’s in fact a slight error on the part of Cushing and Sheppard; the *Report of the Adjutant General* for 1869 actually refers to the “Fifth Battalion of the Second Brigade.”⁵³ Prowell also wrote of the incorporation of the regiment in his book, *The History of Camden County, New Jersey*:

In 1869 there were but two military companies connected with the State Militia, one in the city of Camden and one in Burlington. By an act of the Legislature, approved in March, 1869, the old militia system of the state was abolished and a new law passed organizing the National Guard. By an order from headquarters the two companies mentioned were constituted the Fifth Battalion of the Third Brigade of the State of New Jersey, and EG Jackson was commissioned as major and assumed command of the battalion. In 1870, three additional companies were immediately formed and added to the organization, thus constituting a full battalion...⁵⁴

Here we see again the familiar name of E.G. Jackson, the commander of the Stockton Cadets. Jackson is the only clear connection between the Stockton Cadets and what would become the

⁴⁹ Ibid., 22.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 20.

⁵¹ Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of their Prominent Citizens*, 97.

⁵² Ibid., 97.

⁵³ Stryker, William, *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1869*, 24

⁵⁴ Prowell, *The History of Camden County, New Jersey*, 178.

Headquarters Company of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry. The connection is further substantiated by Cushing and Sheppard, who state that “E.J. Jackson was commissioned as major, and assumed command of the battalion.”⁵⁵ Again, it seems that Cushing and Sheppard, though thorough, had an issue with spelling; Rowell seems to have had a problem with the proper titles of military organizations. He states that there were only two companies connected with the State Militia, yet the Quartermaster General’s report for 1869 lists three (although they are referred to as the “Fifth Regiment” rather than the “Fifth Battalion”). Companies A, B, and C, led by J. E. Taylor, William H. Hemsing, and Benjamin H. Connelly, are listed separately from the units of the New Jersey Rifle Corps in the *Report*. The explanation for Rowell’s summary of the Active Militia and the Rifle Corps as two companies is simple: The Active Militia could only muster 95 men, the Rifle Corps, only 154. In the *Biographical Review*, the entry regarding William H. Cooper states that, when Colonel Cooper became affiliated with the Sixth Regiment, its roster was only two hundred men.⁵⁶ Upon the merger of the Rifle Corps and the Active Militia, the muster roll of the Fifth Battalion would have been 249 men. This understanding of the battalion’s organization would combine the three companies of Active Militia in Camden with the two companies of Rifle Corps in Camden and Burlington, for a total of four companies in Camden and one in Burlington. This alignment corresponds with the Rowell’s discussion on page 178 of his *History*. There are two additional companies added at the reorganization into the Sixth Regiment - one in Atlantic City, which also corresponds to Rowell’s account, and one in Toms River, New Jersey. The locations of the units of the Fifth battalion are detailed below.

⁵⁵ Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of their Prominent Citizens*, 97.

⁵⁶ *Biographical Review Volume XIX, Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Burlington and Camden Counties*, 1897, 31-32.

Company A: Burlington

Company B: Camden (most likely the Stockton Cadets)

Company C: Camden

Company D: Camden

Company E: Camden

Company F: Atlantic City (referred to as a vacancy in the report of 1869)

Company G: Toms River (referred to as a vacancy in the report of 1869)

The *Quartermaster General's Report* for the year 1869 provides some additional insight. In Camden, there are a number of units unaffiliated with the New Jersey Rifle Corps listed as drilling in Camden; on page 33, the supplies issued to Company A, Company B, Company E, Company F, and Company G, as well as those issued to Company C, Independent Guards of Mount Holly, the Burlington Reserve Guards, and Company C of Burlington are detailed. The Stockton Cadets, the Washington Greys, the National Guards, and some other units appear on the report. These are likely to be old records, as later in the report, Captain E. G. Jackson is reported as being signed for two "Flannel sack coats, lined" just prior to General Thomas Cadwallider [*sic*] and General R.F. Stockton both reported as being signed for 2 holsters, each.⁵⁷ Both Generals had been out of office for a number of years by this point. On page 83, the names of the Company Commanders of the Fifth battalion appear; the familiar names of William H. Hemsing and Benjamin H. Connelly are listed as Captains. It appears as though the "two companies" referred to by Rowell are actually the Active Militia and the Rifle Corps.

The Gloucester County Historical Society possesses a copy of an early attempt to establish the connection between the Stockton Cadets and the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry. The document,

⁵⁷ Perrine, *Report of the Quartermaster General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1869*, 1202.

114th Infantry New Jersey National Guard 1861-1923: Chart Organization Outline History, comes close to establishing the lineage. Company F, 3d Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps, is listed as having been “organized as Co. F., 1st Div, Rifle Corps 1865 (GO#13, AG 1864) to Co. F., 3d Regt., Rifle Corps. (AG Report 1867, app p 14). To Co. A, 5th Bn, N.G., 14 Apr. 1869. GO#5, AGNJ.”⁵⁸ Page 14 of the Adjutant General’s Report for 1867 provides a roster of the officers of the Third Regiment; Company F is led by Captain Joseph E. Taylor and Lieutenants J.W. Goodenough and Charles S. Prosser. Lieutenant Goodenough is listed as a member of the 23d and later 40th Regiments of New Jersey Infantry; Prosser appears on the rolls of the 23rd Regiment, New Jersey Infantry. Captain Taylor may appear on the rolls of the 3rd Regiment New Jersey Militia (3 months service), or a number of units that served later. The root of the confusion regarding the units’ lineage seems to stem from page three of this document; the Stockton Cadets are erroneously tied to the New Jersey Rifle Corps.

Company C., 2d Regiment, Camden Brigade, NJ Militia. Organized about 1860. This company appears to have served as Company H., 3d Regiment, Rifle Corps, as the lieutenants are the same in both companies. It appears to have been Company C., Fourth Regiment Militia, NJ Brigade in Civil War 1861 (The Stockton Cadets), which served under Captain E.G. Jackson, 5th Battalion, National Guard, then Captain, and 2d Lieutenant William H. Hemsing, captain of this company, 7 September 1868. (AG Report 1861, Fifth Bn, NG) to Co. B., 5th Battalion, NG 14 April 1869, GO#6, AGNJ.⁵⁹

The association of the Stockton Cadets with the Rifle Corps makes no sense, as upon their return from their ninety days service at least twenty-two percent of the original Stockton Cadets, to include the commander and staff, reenlisted and became Company E, 6th Regiment. The 6th regiment was eventually consolidated with the 8th Regiment; the consolidation took place on 12 October 1864. This is made clear in Stryker’s *Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the*

⁵⁸ *114th Infantry New Jersey National Guard 1861-1923: Chart Organization Outline History*, 3.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

Civil War, 1861-1865.⁶⁰ After this consolidation, twenty-two percent of the Soldiers of Company E were made part of Company F, 8th Regiment. On page 398 of the *Record*, for example, the name of Robert H. Ames appears; sadly, the name of Sergeant James Albright, who had been with the unit since the beginning appears under the list of those killed (he died before Petersburg, VA). The confusion can be attributed to the fact that the individual doing the research for the 114th was a) unaware of the difference between the Active Militia and the Rifle Corps, and b) limited by the availability of resources at the time. Indeed, the bibliography for [this](#) essay includes a number of sources that would not have been readily available to someone conducting research in the early twentieth century; it has also become apparent that, despite the fact that Prowell, Cushing, and Sheppard were capable historians, they were not necessarily familiar with the nomenclature of military organizations.

Sixth Regiment

There are other familiar names among the staff of the Fifth Battalion, though it is extremely difficult to find records pertaining to this unit beyond a passing mention prior to its incorporation into the Sixth Regiment. Among the members of the staff of the Fifth Battalion are listed H. Genet Taylor, Solon R. Hankinson, Jacob Hill, J. Orlando White, and Daniel B. Murphy. Where the records of the unit are difficult to find, these men were active in professional societies and in their communities; as such, their biographies appear elsewhere. A prime example is Dr. H. Genet Taylor, who appears in the *History of the Medical Profession of Camden County*. He reported for duty at Washington on July 22, 1861, the day after the first Battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the Eighth Regiment of the Second Brigade, New Jersey. He volunteered to go through the Confederate lines to attend the wounded.

⁶⁰ Stryker, *Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-1865*, 397.

Following the battle of Fredericksburg, Lieutenant Taylor “was detailed by General Hooker to take the medical direction of the Artillery Brigade, Third Corps.” In 1863, Lieutenant Taylor’s unit rendered distinguished service at Chancellorsville. Between May 2, 1863, and June 1, 1865, he was among a number of doctors assigned as surgeon for a board of enrollment. He resigned his commission on March 15th of 1864, but returned to the service as the “military companies of West Jersey were, by order of General Runyon, consolidated into the Fifth Battalion, Second Brigade, First Division, under command of Major E. G. Jackson.” Taylor resumed commissioned service on December 1, 1869, as Major and surgeon on Major Jackson’s staff. The next year, “public interests became aroused in military matters and new companies were recruited... This resulted in the organization of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard.”⁶¹ Taylor’s service is further verified in the *Biographical Review of Burlington and Camden Counties*, which reads, “From 1869 till 1882 he was Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey.”⁶²

Dr. Taylor was also a charter member of the Trimble Lodge No. 117, Free and Accepted Masons. Examination of the records of the Masonic fraternity reveals that other members of the Fifth Battalion were also members of the organization. In addition to Trimble Lodge, Dr. Taylor appears as a Master Mason in the Camden Lodge, No. 15, along with William H. Hemsing, former Ensign, Stockton Cadets, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, and Colonel James M. Scovel.⁶³

William B. Sexton is mentioned by Prowell as the Paymaster of the Fifth Battalion; his name appears in Statement 7, “State Militia” of the State Treasurer’s Report, on page 375 of the

⁶¹ E. L. B. Godfrey, *History of the Medical Profession of Camden County, N.J., Including a Brief Review of the Charitable Institutions Within the County* (1896), 121.

⁶² *Biographical Review Volume XIX, Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Burlington and Camden Counties* (1897), 82.

⁶³ *Proceedings of the Eighty-Third Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey, January 19 and 20* (1870).

Documents of the Ninety-Fourth Legislature of the State of New Jersey, published in 1870. On page 275, this document also makes it clear that there are three companies in the Fifth Battalion. If this document is correct, Company A of the Fifth Battalion was paid \$250.00 on September 21, while the Fifth Battalion itself was authorized \$500.00 on July 2 of that year.

Another member of the staff of the Fifth Battalion appears in the *Biographical Review*; Rowell mentions that, after Solon Hankinson resigned as the Adjutant of the Fifth Battalion, his position was filled by Daniel B. Murphy in January 1870.⁶⁴ Murphy's service record in the Civil War ends as a member of Company G of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Regiment, but the Review states that he joined "Company B of the National Guard" and was "promoted to be Lieutenant of the Ellsworth Rifles." The Biographical Review lists Colonel Murphy as "Assistant Inspector General of the National Guard, State of New Jersey."⁶⁵ In his civilian capacity, Colonel Murphy is the "proprietor of a file manufactory;" the summary of his military service record corresponds with Prowell's account that he "later was made adjutant under Major George W. Jackson [sic] of the Fifth Battalion. This afterward came to be the Sixth Regiment, upon which Colonel Murphy was made its Adjutant."⁶⁶ At the time of the publication of the biographical review, Colonel Murphy had already served for thirty-five years.⁶⁷

In *Report of the Adjutant General of New Jersey* for the year of 1872, the battalion is listed as the Sixth Regiment of the Second Brigade.⁶⁸ The units are the same as above, except for the addition of a unit in Atlantic City and another in Toms River. In 1873, the regiment appears under

⁶⁴ Prowell, *The History of Camden County, New Jersey*, 178.

⁶⁵ *Biographical Review Volume XIX, Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Burlington and Camden Counties* (1897), 82.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 520. It is completely possible that George W. Jackson, who served with Edmund G. Jackson in the Stockton Cadets, became the commander of the Fifth Battalion at some point. However, at the time of the Battalion's organization, it was, in fact, under the command of E.G. Jackson; this seems to be a harmless error on the part of the biographer.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ Stryker, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey* (1872), 19.

the same designation, with all companies in Camden except for Company A, which was stationed in Burlington. This continues in 1874; of note is the appearance of one Brigadier General Uriah De Hart, with a date of rank of 25 September 1869, as commander of the Second Brigade, and of William H. Hemsing, Lieutenant Colonel, with a date of rank of 8 September 1870, as a member of the staff of the Sixth Regiment. Company E of the Sixth Regiment is commanded by William H. Cooper, who would eventually move on to command the regiment.

Cooper appears in the *Biographical Review*, along with Dr. Taylor and Colonel Murphy. He is the “superintendent of the lightering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad” and “Commander of the Sixth Regiment, National Guards, State of New Jersey.”⁶⁹ At the time of the publication of the *Biographical Review*, Cooper had been employed by the Pennsylvania Railway Company in Camden “for 32 years, and is one of the oldest officials in their service.”⁷⁰ More important to this discussion is the summary of his service record, which reads, “He was elected First Lieutenant, August 24th, 1870.”⁷¹ The summary includes mention of the Fifth Battalion’s reorganization as the Sixth Regiment, stating, “The Fifth Battalion was organized as the Sixth Regiment, National Guards, State of New Jersey” and Cooper was promoted to Captain.⁷²

(Cooper) was elected to the rank of Captain on February 13, 1871; was promoted to that of Major, May 10, 1877; became Lieutenant Colonel, February 16, 1881; and received his commission as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, September 1, 1882.⁷³

As of the date of the publication of the *Review*, the Sixth Regiment had its full complement of eight companies.

⁶⁹ *Biographical Review Volume XIX, Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Burlington and Camden Counties* (1897), 31.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *Ibid.*

Third Regiment

The Sixth Regiment was officially disbanded and reorganized as the Third Regiment on May 2, 1899. The designation of the new companies is outlined below. This reorganization has no direct effect on the lineage and honors of the regiment, as “Field and Staff officers re-elected or re-appointed to office in the same rank previously held by them will be commissioned to rank as such from the date of their original election or appointment.”⁷⁴ Essentially, the organization remained unchanged, with the exception of the redesignation and the addition of companies from the Seventh and Third Regiments:

The Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters at Camden, as reorganized will consist of twelve companies:

Company A, Sixth Regiment, station Burlington, to be Company A, Third Regiment.

Company B, Sixth Regiment, station Camden, to be Company B, Third Regiment.⁷⁵

Company C, Sixth Regiment, station Camden, to be Company C, Third Regiment.

Company D, Sixth Regiment, station Camden, to be Company D, Third Regiment.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, station Mt. Holly, to be Company E, Third Regiment.

Company K, Sixth Regiment, station Vineland, to be Company F, Third Regiment.

Company H, Seventh Regiment, station Beverly, to be Company G, Third Regiment.

Company A, Third Regiment, station Asbury Park, to be Company H, Third Regiment.

Company E, Sixth Regiment, station Woodbury, to be Company I, Third Regiment.

Company B, Third Regiment, station Long Branch, to be Company K, Third Regiment.

Company F, Sixth Regiment, station Atlantic City, to be Company L, Third Regiment.

⁷⁴ Louis Cowdrey, *A Manual of the Laws, General Orders, and Army Regulations Relating to the National Guard of New Jersey*, 151.

⁷⁵ This is still the unit that would be descended from the Stockton Cadets.

Company G, Sixth Regiment, station Camden, to be Company M, Third Regiment.⁷⁶

There are other official historical documents that record state active duty and domestic federal service by the regiment from this point forward. In some cases, these documents make it more difficult to trace the lineage, as they inaccurately cite the units that make up the battalion. In the *Report of the Adjutant General of New Jersey*, the regiment's formation and subsequent service are further illustrated... and further confused... as follows:

Third Infantry, Headquarters, Camden

This regiment was originally the Third Battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps, and was organized December 1865. In July 1866, it became the Third Regiment, and was attached to an Independent Brigade, New Jersey Rifle Corps. On the establishment of the National Guard, act of March 9, 1869, the regiment was re-organized April 14, 1869, from Companies A, C, and D, First Battalion, and Companies E, G, I, and K, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.⁷⁷

This passage makes it evident that the battalion's lineage was becoming muddled and confused at best. First, the passage totally neglects the relationship between the Active Militia and the Rifle Corps. Second, it refers to the First Battalion, rather than the Fifth Battalion; no mention is made of the descent from the Sixth Regiment. A memorandum addressed to The Chief, Militia Bureau, War Department, Washington, dated May 21, 1931 and signed by "Lt. Col. John M. Rogers" illustrates some of the confusion: the Stockton Cadets are cited as the beginning of the unit's lineage, and the author traces the lineage through Company C, 4th Regiment of militia. However, the author skips approximately thirty-nine years of history, next attempting to connect the battalion to the Mexican Border service in 1916. Another contributor to this memorandum, Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Merrick, mistakenly attempts to state that the Stockton Cadets became Company B, 5th Regiment in 1869; this is probably a minor oversight on his part, but may have contributed

⁷⁶ Cowdrey, *A Manual of the Laws, General Orders, and Army Regulations Relating to the National Guard of New Jersey*, 151-155.

⁷⁷ *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey*, 1915, 145

significantly to the difficulties surrounding the unit's validation of its lineage. Merrick adds to the confusion further by attempting to claim participation credit for Company F, 1st Division, New Jersey Rifle Corps (which would not have left the state); it appears that the Lieutenant Colonel confused this unit with Company F, 8th Regiment - the linear descendant of the Stockton Cadets.

Such discussion of the history and lineage of a unit became a common part of the *Reports of the Adjutant General*; this particular edition references the railroad strikes for which the battalion was mobilized:

ACTIVE SERVICE - Railroad strike and riots, July 20 to August 10, 1877. The regiment consisting of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H volunteered for two years in the War with Spain, April 27th, 1898.

A little more detail of the railroad strike and riots is found in Cushing and Sheppard's book, which reveals: "The regiment was called out in August 1877, to suppress the labor riots at Phillipsburg, N.J., and continued on duty during 17 days."⁷⁸ The last line in the passage brings this discussion to the next tangible and clearly established section of the battalion's history, its service during the War with Spain.

Spanish-American War

As mentioned above, the unit was mobilized but did not serve in combat during the Spanish-American War. This service is verifiable in an official Army publication, *Correspondence Relating to The War with Spain Including the Insurrection in the Philippine Islands and the China Relief Expedition, April 15th, 1898, to July 30, 1902*, published by the Center of Military History. The unit that would become the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry, was at this point organized as the Third Regiment:

Third Regiment. -- Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Sea Girt, N.J., May 11th to 13, 1898, with 51 officers and 970 enlisted men. Companies B, F,

⁷⁸ Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of their Prominent Citizens*, 97.

I, and L ordered to Pompton Lakes, N.J., May 20; Companies A, C, D, E, G, H, K, and M changed station from Sea Girt to Fort Hancock, N.J., May 25th; Companies C and K changed station from Fort Hancock to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., July 12th; Companies D and E changed station from Fort Hancock to Pompton Lakes August 3; Companies C and K changed station from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Pompton Lakes September 22. Regiment left Pompton Lakes November 12th; arrived at Athens, Ga., November 13; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Athens, Ga, February 11, 1899, with 48 officers and 1035 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers - none. Enlisted men - died of disease, 2; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 30.⁷⁹

And here is yet another concrete example of the regiment's presence in a major conflict - though, perhaps, without the glory of combat seen by Theodore Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders." Essentially, the men were federalized, moved to and from various locations throughout New Jersey and New York; some of the men found themselves transported to Athens, Georgia, and then they returned home and mustered out of the Army. While serving, the unit wore the corps insignia mentioned above in the description of the 114th's Distinctive Unit Insignia - a four-leaf clover.



Service During and After World War I

It becomes progressively easier to establish the battalion's service in later conflicts. After World War I, the battalion began to be identified by what would evolve into its Distinctive Unit Insignia.

⁷⁹ *Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain Including the Insurrection in the Philippine Islands and the China Relief Expedition, April 15th, 1898, to July 30, 1902, 605.*



After September 11, 2001, more and more National Guard units were called to serve in support of overseas contingency operations, and of the Active Component of the Army. The 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry, was first called overseas to support the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. In 2008, the battalion was again called to overseas service in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The battalion's parent brigade, the 50th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, was ordered to Iraq to perform a detainee operations mission under the 11th Military Police Brigade of the United States Army Reserve. The battalion mobilized out of Fort Bliss, Texas, and proceeded first to Kuwait, then to Iraq. The 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry completed their tour of duty and returned home with the 50th Infantry Brigade Combat Team in 2009, demobilizing at Army Support Activity Dix, part of Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey. The battalion's most recent mobilization, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, was to the tiny Middle Eastern nation of Qatar. The Soldiers of the battalion again mobilized out of Fort Bliss, Texas, completing a number of required tasks in order to validate the battalion for its mission, which was to provide security to Camp As Sayliyah, Qatar, and Area Support Group - Qatar.

Conclusion

Though some of the history of the 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry, has been lost to time, much of it is readily available, given due diligence. The unit has been deployed multiple times in recent years; missions in Egypt, Iraq, and the greater Middle East have included Soldiers from most of the companies assigned to the battalion. This essay has operated under the assumption that the

Headquarters company of the unit descends directly from the Stockton Cadets, a Camden company organized around 1860. It is more likely than not that the Stockton Cadets, which became Company C, 4th Regiment, then Company E, 6th Regiment, and was rolled into the 8th Regiment as Company F, became Company B of the Fifth Battalion, then the Sixth Regiment, and are now represented in the New Jersey National Guard as the Headquarters Company of the First Battalion, One Hundred Fourteenth Infantry. Further, as the Fifth Battalion and the Sixth Regiment were partially created from companies of the New Jersey Rifle Corps - which were, in large part, manned by veterans of the Union Army - it is possible that the other companies have lineage that can be traced back to the Active Militia. The 114th had substantiated domestic service in the Spanish-American War, and saw action in World War I and II. It is likely, though, that the unit's lineage extends much further into the past than 1869, even further than the first appearance of the Stockton Cadets in 1860. Further study is necessary to trace and substantiate the lineage and honors of this battalion, which is more likely than not a descendent of the Second New Jersey, with service in the Revolutionary War. This essay has attempted to substantiate some of that history, by demonstrating relationships between the unit and its Soldiers that began prior to the Civil War and continued through the period where the Active Militia and the New Jersey Rifle Corps were organized into the National Guard of New Jersey.

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