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enforced to be the end of a long line, instead of a short line as in the latter. This definition of body was suggested to General Dyer, second in command, to both it, it seemed to invite an attack. It would be necessary to turn the mountain with General Dyer as the leader, and the infantry on the mountain as a base to attract attention and to follow the stream (Cedar Run) along to keep the three or four feet to the right, they could cross across the stream. This being found to be possible, the men and horses were divided into two sections of the column, 4th of July, and steering into the enemy's camp, should have been done to avoid a line of fire that would be unnecessary.
of some twenty thousand men! as it ran alone; 
the crest of the hill along which it started for
miles, long in those like a cloudless whiteness
and the sight of it drove our men, and even caused
and the sight! No man before
seen men, it was a sight the
nothing. It always
and the array panic.
The battle of Cedar Creek and Sheridan's ride.

RAMSEY'S DIVISION.


BATTLE OF THE BRIGADE.

3rd Alabama, ________
5th Alabama, Lient. Col. E. La Fayette Holmes.
6th Alabama, Capt. P. D. Ross.
61st Alabama, Maj. William E. Pinckard.

COOK'S BRIGADE.

12th Georgia, Capt. James Everett.
21st Georgia, Capt. Henry T. Battle.

GRIEMS' BRIGADE.

33d North Carolina, Col. David G. Cow.
34th North Carolina, Capt. William H. Thompson.
43rd North Carolina, Col. John R. Win- ston.
45th North Carolina, --- stn.

* Killed.
† Wounded.

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THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

PETERS' (EARLY'S) DIVISION.


Peters' Brigade.

13th Virginia, Capt. Felix Heiskell.
49th Virginia, Capt. John G. Lobban.
52d Virginia, Capt. John M. Humphreys.
58th Virginia, Capt. Turner J. James.

Johnston's Brigade.

5th North Carolina, ________
21st North Carolina, ________
54th North Carolina, ________
57th North Carolina, ________

GORDON'S DIVISION.


BROUS' BRIGADE.

13th Georgia, ________
20th Georgia, ________
21st Georgia, ________
38th Georgia, ________
60th Georgia, ________
61st Georgia, ________
125th Georgia Battalion, ________

TERRY'S BRIGADE.

2d Virginia, Col. John H. B. Funk.
3d Virginia, Col. Robert H. Dungan.
4th Virginia, Col. Robert H. Dungan.
54th Virginia, --- stn.
10th Virginia, --- stn.
23d Virginia, --- stn.
31st Virginia, --- stn.

* Composed of the fragmentary remains of fourteen of the regiments of Edward Johnson's division, most of which was captured by the enemy May 12, 1864.
## Kershaw's Division

**Major General Joseph B. Kershaw**

**Gann's Brigade**
- Maj. James M. Goggin
  - 2d South Carolina, Maj. Benjamin E. Clyburn
  - 3d South Carolina, Maj. Rutherford F. Simms
  - 7th South Carolina
  - 8th South Carolina
  - 15th South Carolina
  - 20th South Carolina, Col. Stephen M. Boykin

**Wofford's Brigade**
- 16th Georgia
- 18th Georgia
- 24th Georgia
- 31st Georgia Battalion
- Cobb's Georgia Legion
- Phillips Georgia Legion

**Bryant's Brigade**
- Col. James P. Somms
  - 10th Georgia, Col. Willis C. Holt
  - 20th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan
  - 31st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball

**Humphreys' Brigade**
- Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys
  - 13th Mississippi
  - 17th Mississippi
  - 18th Mississippi
  - 21st Mississippi

## Wharton's Division

**Major General Gabriel C. Wharton**

**Wharton's Brigade**
- Brig. Gen. Gabriel C. Wharton
  - 45th Virginia
  - 56th Virginia
  - 51st Virginia
  - 30th Virginia Battalion Sharpshooters

**Echols' Brigade**
- Col. Thomas Smith
  - 23d Virginia
  - 24th Virginia
  - 26th Virginia

**Smith's Brigade**
- Col. Thomas Smith
  - 30th Virginia
  - 60th Virginia, Capt. Albert G. P. George
  - 65th Virginia Battalion, Capt. William B. Hemley
  - Thomas Legion, Lieut. Col. James E. Love

## Cavalry

**Major General Lunsford L. Lomax**

**imboden's Brigade**
- Brig. Gen. John McCausland
  - 18th Virginia
  - 23d Virginia
  - 62d Virginia

**McCausland's Brigade**
- Brig. Gen. Henry B. Davidson
  - 2d Maryland
  - 19th Virginia
  - 30th Virginia
  - 46th Virginia

**Jackson's Brigade**
- 5th Virginia
  - 22d Virginia
  - 34th Virginia
  - 47th Virginia

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*Wounded.

*Killed.*

## Shenandoah Valley Campaign

**Major General Thomas L. Rosser**

**Wildsaw's Brigade**
- 1st Virginia
- 2d Virginia
- 3d Virginia
- 4th Virginia

**Rosser's Brigade**
- 7th Virginia
- 11th Virginia
- 12th Virginia
- 35th Virginia

**Payne's Brigade**
- 5th Virginia
- 6th Virginia
- 15th Virginia

**Artillery**
- Col. Thomas H. Carter
  - Virginia Battery (Carrington's)
  - Virginia Battery (Texas's)
  - Virginia Battery (Garber's)

**Carter's Battalion**
- Alabama Battery (Brown's)
- Virginia Battery (W. P. Carter's)
- Virginia Battery (Pennelton's)
- Virginia Battery (Fry's)

**Nelson's Battalion**
- Lieut. Col. William Nelson
  - Georgia Battery (Millwood's)
  - Virginia Battery (Kirkpatrick's)
  - Virginia Battery (Massee's)

**Horse Artillery**
- Maryland Battery (Griffin's)
- Virginia Battery (Jackson's)
- Virginia Battery (Lundy's)
- Virginia Battery (Chapman's)
- Virginia Battery (Johnston's)
- Virginia Battery (Chesnokov's)
- Virginia Battery (Thomson's)
HEAD QUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 22d, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE VALLEY:

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two Corps of Sheridan's Army and drove back several miles the remaining Corps, capturing 18 pieces of Artillery, 1500 prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed Corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you, that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war,—you would have gloriously retrieved the reverse at Winchester and Fisher's Hill and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielded to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy and subsequently those who had previously remained at their post, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feebler effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted and the substantial fruits of victory secured,—but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would have listened to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of Artillery and wagons which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the Army of Northern Virginia who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Peters burg,—Before you can again claim these as your comrades you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blessings which now obscure them, and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the Banks of James River, and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves then to a sense of your manhood and an appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged. Yield to the mandates of discipline—resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th, and let no man whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be the badges of his dishonor, the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon for his private use is as bad as the soldier who hails to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of flying foe, and they both sell the honour of the Army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colours into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, discarding the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honour unmarred and, though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he that is laden with rich spoils gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades.

There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehaviour of others. Let them be consold to some extent by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The Artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition. —Soldiers of the Army of the Valley! I do not speak to you in anger. I wish to speak in kindness though in sorrow—my purpose is to show you the causes of our late mishap and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future and ensure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline—officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders but set the example by obeying them and the men must follow that example.

FELLOW SOLDIERS,—I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs on the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the struggle of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God all will be well, you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

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