

15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers



15th Regimental Report  
Camp #51 Lexington County, S.C.  
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Volume IX, Issue XII

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December 2001

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# Christmas Gala

Saturday - December 15th

7 PM

Boiling Springs Community Center

Speaker:

**Mr. Rick Hatcher**

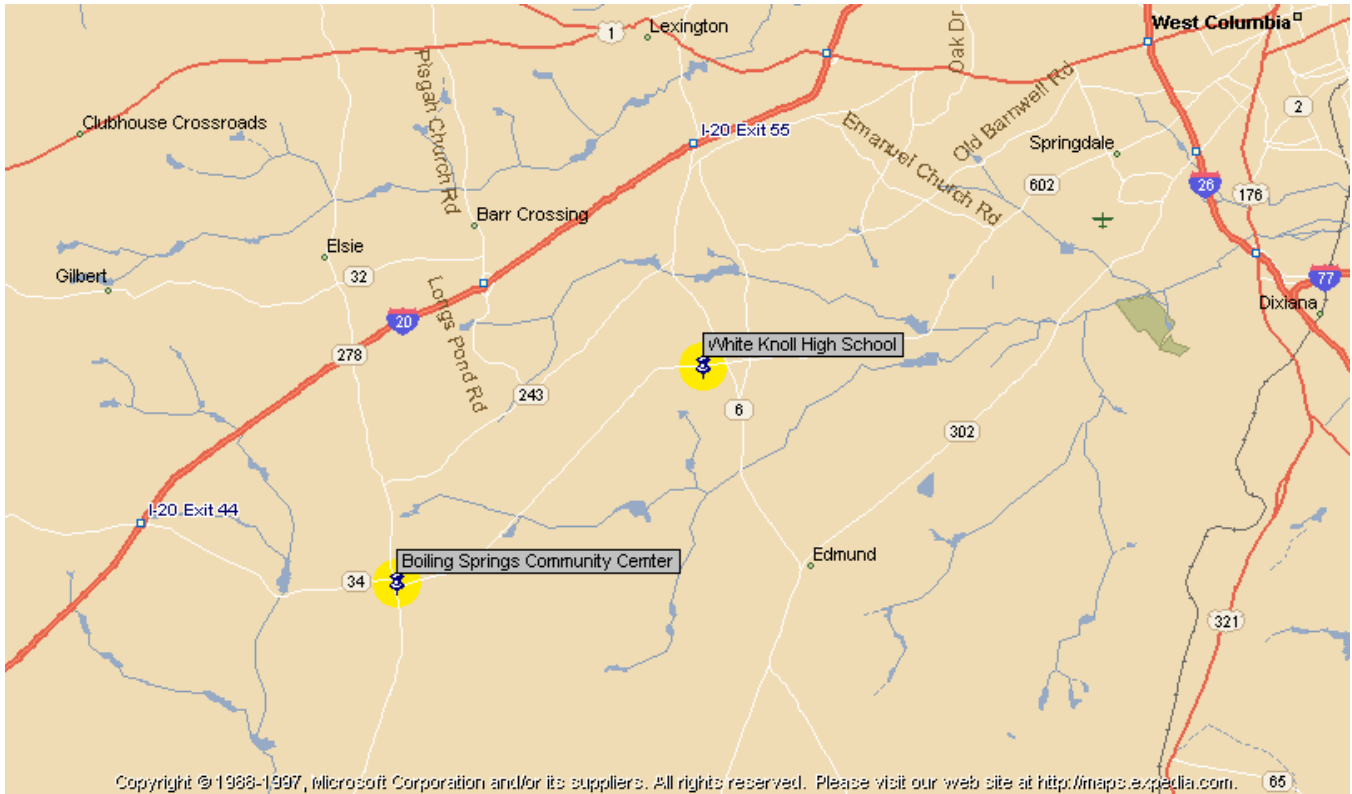
Historian

National Park Service Charleston

Fort Sumter

*Send all camp  
correspondance to:*

**15th Regiment SC  
Vols  
P.O. Box 84381  
Lexington, SC  
29073**



**Directions**

Take I-20 to Highway 6  
 Go East on Highway 6 to Route 34 (Platt Springs Road)  
 Go South on Platt Springs Road (past White Knoll High School) to Route 278  
 Turn left and Community Center is on your left.

Or

Take I-20 to Exit 44  
 Go East on Route 34 to Route 278  
 Turn right on Route 278  
 Community Center is on your left.

**Cost**

Adults	\$10.00
Children under 12	Free

Payment can be made at the door.

## The Ordinance Of Secession Of The Arizona Territory

(Arizona Territory Passed Its Ordinance Of Secession In A Convention At Mesilla On March 16, 1861.  
It Was Ratified By A Second Convention At Tucson On March 28, 1861.)

WHEREAS, a sectional party of the North has disregarded the Constitution of the United States, violated the rights of the Southern States, and heaped wrongs and indignities upon their people; and WHEREAS, the Government of the United States has heretofore failed to give us adequate protection against the savages within our midst and has denied us an administration of the laws, and that security for life, liberty, and property which is due from all governments to the people; and WHEREAS, it is an inherent, inalienable right in all people to modify, alter, or abolish their form of government whenever it fails in the legitimate objects of its institution, or when it is subversive thereof; and WHEREAS, in a government of federated, sovereign States, each State has a right to withdraw from the confederacy whenever the treaty by which the league is formed, is broken; and WHEREAS, the Territories belonging to said league in common should be divided when the league is broken, and should be attached to the separating States according to their geographical position and political identity; and WHEREAS, Arizona naturally belongs to the Confederate States of America (who have rightfully and lawfully withdrawn from said league), both geographically and politically, by ties of a common interest and a common cause; and WHEREAS we, the citizens of that part of New Mexico called Arizona, in the present distracted state of political affairs between the North and the South, deem it our duty as citizens of the United States to make known our opinions and intentions; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That our feelings and interests are with the Southern States, and that although we deplore the division of the Union, yet we cordially indorse the course pursued by the seceded Southern States.

RESOLVED, That geographically and naturally we are bound to the South, and to her we look for protection; and as the Southern States have formed a Confederacy, it is our earnest desire to be attached to that Confederacy as a Territory.

RESOLVED, That we do not desire to be attached as a Territory to any State seceding separately from the Union, but to and under the protection of a Confederacy of the Southern States.

RESOLVED, That the recent enactment of the Federal Congress, removing the mail service from the Atlantic to the Pacific States from the Southern to the Central or Northern route, is another powerful reason for us to ask the Southern Confederate States of America for a continuation of the postal service over the Butterfield or El Paso route, at the earliest period.

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the President of this Convention to order an election for a delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America, when he is informed that the States composing said Confederacy have ordered an election for members of Congress.

RESOLVED, That we will not recognize the present Black Republican Administration, and that we will resist any officers appointed to this Territory by said Administration with whatever means in our power.

RESOLVED, That the citizens residing in the western portion of this Territory are invited to join us in this movement.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Mesilla Times, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the President of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, with the request that the same be laid before Congress.

Passed by the People of Arizona in Convention Assembled at La Mesilla, Arizona Territory, March 16, 1861.

## From The Desk Of The Editor

This edition of the 15th Regimental Report marks the end of my first run as Newsletter Editor. In the past year we have tried to bring the members of our camp some new and hopefully informative items. Some of the things that we have tried were well received and some others were not. I would hope that we could continue bringing the membership some stories of our ancestors. This can only be done with your help. If you would like to share the glory of your ancestor's defense of his homeland, by all means send in something to me. All submissions are printed without editing. These are your words and those of your ancestor's. *Let them be heard!*

State Convention will be coming up in March. What an accomplishment it would be to dethrone the current winners of the Best Newsletter by bringing home that ribbon for our flag staff.

Newly elected Commander, Wayne Roberts announced at the last meeting that camp projects would be a big part of his new year as commander. We should look forward to cleaning up many new cemeteries and placing new veteran's markers on the graves of our ancestors. If you know of or hear of a cemetery which contains the graves of one of our soldiers and it needs attention, let the camp know of it. Wayne wishes also to beef up our meeting speakers. He also challenged us to bring at least one guest to each of our meetings.

## - NOTICE -

**January—November 2002**

*We will meet the last Thursday of each month in the Lexington  
County Council Chambers.  
6th floor of the "glass" building*

# Ancestor Highlight

## David Rumph Jones

From Orangeburgh District History and Records 1768 - 1868  
Daniel Marchant Culler

Although he grew up in Georgia, David Rumph Jones was born in Orangeburgh District on April 5, 1825. He was the son of Donald Bruce Jones of Hartford, Connecticut, and Mary Elvira Rumph, daughter of famous Revolutionary War Captain Jacob Rumph of Orangeburgh District. Jones married Rebecca Taylor, who was the niece of President Zachary Taylor and a cousin of the first wife of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Jones was admitted to the United States Military Academy as a cadet on July 1, 1842, and graduated in July 1846 ranking forty-first in a class of fifty-nine. Among his classmates were Confederate generals T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Dabney H. Maury, William D. Smith, and Cadmus M. Wilcox and United States Army generals George B. McClellan, John G. Foster, Jesse L. Reno, George Stoneman, and Darius N. Crouch.

Jones served with distinction throughout the Mexican War, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordon, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Ray, and the capture of Mexico City. In August 1847 he was brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. After the Mexican War, he was stationed on frontier duty in California as adjutant of his regiment, and, with a promotion to first lieutenant, remained there until the fall 1851. He continued his service in the United States Army in various important assignments, including assistant instructor in infantry tactics at West Point from September 1851 to January 1853, assistant adjutant general of the Western and Pacific departments, acting judge advocate of the Pacific department. He was assistant general of the Western Department when he resigned of February 15, 1861, to enter Confederate service.

During the beginning of the war, Jones served at Charleston as General Beauregard's adjutant and chief of staff with the rank of major. In this capacity he visited Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861, and offered the terms of surrender, which were accepted. It is said that Major Jones hauled down the United States flag after the fort surrendered. On June 17, 1861, he was promoted to brigadier general.

At Manassas, Virginia, under Beauregard, Jones had command of a brigade composed of Jenkins's Fifth South Carolina and Burt's Eighteenth and Featherstone's Seventeenth Mississippi regiments. In the Confederate plan of battle for July 21, Jones was to have taken a prominent part in the fight, but the events of the day confined him to demonstration against the federal flank. Soon thereafter Jones's brigade was composed of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth South Carolina Regiments until February 1862, when he was assigned to the command of General Magruder's First Division - including the Georgia Brigade of Robert Toombs and his own under George T. Anderson - during the retreat from Yorktown and the battles of Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, and other engagements of the Seven Days Before Richmond.

The high point of Jones's military career was his timely seizure of Thoroughfare Gap during the Second Manassas Campaign, which enabled Longstreet to come to General Jackson's rescue on August 30, 1862. In the Maryland campaign, Jones's division won renown for the heroic defense of the passes of Stone Mountain and at Sharpsburg, where his men fought desperately against the advance of Burnside across the Antietam on the Confederate right. After this battle Jones was promoted to major general and probably would have attained even higher honors had he not been forced to retire due to serious heart trouble.

After a lingering illness, Jones died at Richmond on January 15, 1863, and was buried in the Hollywood Cemetery there.

**Report of Brig. Gen. R. G. M. Dunovant, South Carolina Army, of operations against Fort Sumter.**

**OPERATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR, S.C.  
O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME 1 [S# 1] CHAPTER I.**

HEADQUARTERS, *SOUTH CAROLINA ARMY,*  
*Sullivan's Island, April 21, 1861.*

Maj. D. R. Jones,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on Tuesday morning, April 9, in obedience to orders from your headquarters, I came down to Sullivan's Island attended by the following members of my staff: Maj. N. G. Evans, S.C. A., adjutant-general; First Lieut. Warren Adams, S.C. A., and Second Lieut. Robert Pringle, S. C. A., aides-de-camp; Maj. W. D. De Saussure and Capt. J. D. Bruns, special aides-de-camp.

Information having been received which led us to expect a determined effort on the part of the United States Government to re-enforce Fort Sumter, I at once made all the necessary preparations to prevent, if possible, the success of this attempt. The batteries in process of erection at the eastern extremity of the island were rapidly pushed to completion. Colonel Pettigrew had already taken precautions against a surprise by establishing a picket guard on Long Island and by doubling the sentries on Sullivan's Island.

On the morning of the 11th I reviewed the entire forces under my command, Colonel Pettigrew's regiment of rifles occupying and defending the eastern third of the island with the assistance of the Charleston Light Dragoons, and the German Flying Artillery in charge of a field battery attached to his command, and Colonel Anderson's regiment of the First Infantry being held in readiness to act as a reserve or to be thrown on any point where their services were required.

It affords me sincere gratification to record that, although happily Colonel Pettigrew's regiment was not called into action, and had little share in the perils and honors of the recent engagement, their patient endurance of every privation, and their prompt and cheerful response to every call of duty during a long-continued service, entitle them to unqualified commendation. I may add that as soon as they heard the sound of our guns, twenty-four members of the regiment of rifles went down under fire to the floating battery, their boat narrowly escaping being sunk.

Colonel Anderson's regiment of regulars also deserve special notice for the good order, spirit, and energy which have universally characterized the command. Three companies of his regiment, Captain Martin's, Captain Butler's, and Lieutenant Valentine's, were detached for duty as artillerists under Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, and for their share in the bombardment I would respectfully refer you to the report of the lieutenant-colonel commanding the batteries.

The defenses of Fort Moultrie and the preparation of the gun and mortar batteries above and below this post seemed to me to be complete and satisfactory. For this no small measure of praise is due to the sagacity, experience, and unflagging zeal of Lieut. Col. R. S. Ripley, commanding First Battalion Artillery, who was assigned to duty under my command on the 2d day of January last, when Fort Moultrie was generally considered untenable. The suggestions made by this officer in his reports respecting the defenses of the fort have in almost every instance been carried out, and their value has been triumphantly illustrated by the severe test to which they were subjected in the recent engagement. The guns which were used against Fort Sumter were the same which Major Anderson spiked and burned when he abandoned Fort Moultrie.

On the night of the 11th, as hostilities were shortly expected to commence, I made the following disposition of my staff: Major Pagan, Lieutenant Adams, and Lieutenant Pringle to be stationed between Fort Moultrie and Captain Butler's battery, to carry orders to and from these posts and to the brigade of infantry; Major De Saussure to attend me personally, and Captain Bruns to be on detached service at Captain Hal-

Lonquist's mortar battery, where he rendered efficient aid during the whole bombardment. Major Evans, who had been confined to his bed by sickness for some days, joined me soon after the battle commenced, and then, as always, exhibited the highest qualifications for the duties of his arduous and responsible post. I am gratified to record that my entire staff acquitted themselves well, and their services to me during the campaign have been invaluable. Although most of them had but little military experience, they have spared no pains to acquaint themselves with the duties of their office, and have, without exception, performed them intelligently, cheerfully, and with dispatch.

During the bombardment, I observed specially the behavior of the troops at Fort Moultrie, and at Captains Butler's and Hallonquist's mortar batteries. At all these posts the energy and spirit displayed alike by officers and men could not be surpassed, I believe, by any troops in the world. The enfilade, Dahlgren, and floating batteries had also a prominent place in the picture, but I must again refer to the reports of the officers commanding these batteries.

I am pleased to mention that Ex-Governor J. L. Manning, lion. W. P. Miles, and Capt. Samuel Ferguson S. C. A., aides-de-camp to Brigadier-General Beauregard, brought orders to me from the brigadier-general commanding during the hottest of the fire. Major De Saussure, of my staff, carried information for the Ordnance Department in regard the short supply of Dahlgren shells under a brisk fire.

As soon as the white flag was displayed from Fort Sumter on the 13th I sent Captain Hartstene, C. S. N., Captain Calhoun, S. C. A., and Surgeon Lynch, C. S. N., to ascertain whether Major Anderson had surrendered. These officers reported on their return that they had been preceded by some members of your staff. For the details of this action, which has terminated so happily for the glory of our arms and for the honor and safety of South would respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, and to the reports of the officers under his immediate command.

R. G. M. DUNOVANT,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding South Carolina Army. 22*

## Calendar of Upcoming Events

December 13th	Civil War Roundtable
December 15th	Christmas Gala
January 10th	Civil War Roundtable
January 12th, 13th	Civil War Show Charleston
January 19th	MOS&B Lee-Jackson Dinner Greenville
January 31st	Camp Meeting



**15TH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA  
VOLUNTEERS**

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**Next Camp Meeting**  
**December 15th, 2001 7 PM**  
Boiling Springs Community Center

**“To you , Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”**

*Stephen D. Lee*

## *Re-enactors 2001 Event Schedule*

August 3-5	First Manassas (National Event)
September 16	Battalion Elections
October 6	Rose Hill Living History (I)
October 12-13	Ghost Walk, Charleston, SC (I)
October 20-21	Honey Hill (O)
October 26-28	Brattonsville, York, SC (BAE)
November 2-4	Saluda Tractor Show (I)
November 9-11	Secessionville, Boone Hall Plantation (BAE)
December 1-2	Raid on Gramling, Inman, SC (BAE)
(BAE)	Battalion Affiliated Event
(O)	Other
(I)	Information Only

