

**Official Newsletter of the BG Micah Jenkins
SCV Camp 1569**
Volume XI Number IX September 2012



Honoring the Gray

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Commander's Comments

I would like to take this time to thank the members of the Micah Jenkins Camp for their participation in making Summerfest another great success again this year. I appreciate your hard work and dedication to the camp.

Looking ahead the 8th Annual York Confederate Heritage Youth Day will be held on Saturday, September 29th 2012. The event will be held at 6198 Lake Wylie Rd Clover, S.C. 29710. I would encourage the camp to support this worthy cause.

*Your Humble & Obedient Servant,
Brad Blackmon, Commander*

<http://bgmicahjenkins.org/>

If you haven't checked out the Micah Jenkins Camp web site recently, now is a good time. Our Web Master, Chris Brown, has done a great job and redesigned it. It is still a work in process and will always be to keep it updated.

It contains much information pertaining to the Micah Jenkins Camp. There is the **Home** page with Commander's Comments and Uncoming events. The **Micah Jenkins** page contains information of the man our Camp was named after - B G Micah Jenkins. The **About Us** page has information on the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The **Links** page has links to other SCV related web sites. Join Us has contact information and the forms for joining the SCV. The **Newsletter** page has downloadable copies of all the *Honoring the Gray* newsletter for the 2012 and a link to a list of all the articles that have been in *Honoring the Gray* for the last three plus years. **Older Issues** has downloadable copies of the newsletter for 2009, 2010 and 2011. The **Chaplain** page is for our Camp Chaplain and prayer requests. The Handbook page has the **Camp Handbook** in downloadable form. And finally there is a **Contact Us** page to contact the Web Master with comments and/or questions.

Camp Meeting

Tuesday, September 11th 2012

Regularly scheduled meeting will be at 7:00 PM at the
Mayflower Seafood Restaurant at 2124 Celanese Rd, Rock Hill, SC
Come early join the fellowship and eat.

**Mark Simpson, our South Carolina Division Commander, will be
our special guest speaker for September.**

**This is special and I would like for our members to start talking
about it and invite guests.**

1st Lt Commander's Comments

York Summerfest

First, thanks to all of you who participated in the York Summerfest. Both the OCR and our SCV compatriots worked hard and long hours to make our appearance a success.

And a success it was. This year's Summerfest booth certainly had the most interest from the passersby. What was most interesting was the age range and racial interest in our booth and stories. Young kids were visiting the booth to get a free battle flag and quite a few blacks stopped to talk about the SCV, the battle flag and our Cause.

So why do we spend the money, the time and the effort on such events as Summerfest? It is because it promotes our Cause: the Cause of telling the story, the true story, of the sacrifices of our ancestors. As I stood behind the table in our booth, and answered questions about who we are, I could picture my great-great grandfathers watching over me. They want to know that their efforts were not wasted. As long as we are willing to spread their story, their efforts were not in vain.

Bucky Sutton

Member Dues for Renewal are Now Past Due

2012- 2013 Membership Renewal Dues are were by 08/01/2012. By waiting past the due date, the dues will have to be paid to HQ and along with additional late fees.

Member Cost to Renew is \$50.00

1. \$30.00 dues paid to International headquarters
2. \$10.00 dues paid to division headquarters (division fees)
3. \$10.00 dues paid to camp treasury (camp fees)

If you have not paid your dues, please send to Camp Adjutant Chris Sims at 5266 Bay Rd., Rock Hill, SC 29732

Honoring the Gray

Do you have an article you would like to see in the the newsletter?

If so, please send to Jerry Brown at jenkinsscv@yahoo.com or call Jerry at 803-327-2834. Articles may be funny or serious as long as it reflects the ideals and purpose of the SCV. Please limit the size of articles for mailing purposes.



Prayer Closet

- The economy still doesn't seem to be getting much better. Please continue to pray for those effected; especially those unemployed and those who benefits are running out.
- Please pray for our country. We are in troubling times.
- Please keep Vernon Terry on your prayer list.
- Please add Brad Blackmon's wife, Deborah to your prayer list. She has been in the hospital.
- Please continue to keep Laddie's mother (Clara Parrish) on your prayer list.
- Please keep Dan Sipe on your prayer list. Dan is still having problems from back surgery.
- Please Ray Baker on your prayer list. His back problems seem to be better for now.
- Please keep Rita Cater, Ann White UDC member, in your prayers. She was at July's meeting and is having good and bad days.
- Also, please keep Virginia Palmer of the Ann White Chapter in your prayers. She fell and crushed her wrist.
- Please keep Frankie Wade's family in your prayer list. She recently passed away.
- Please continue to pray for our President & government leaders. The SCV, national, division and brigade.
- Pray for our service men and women and for their families.

*Camp Chaplain,
Larry Gregory*

From the Chaplain

Please send your Prayer Requests to our Camp Chaplain, Larry Gregory. Larry can be contacted by phone (803-324-7438) or by email (poppyg@comporium.net).

Time Line September 1862

Sept 1st - Battle of Britton's Lane, Tennessee was a four-hour battle resulting in a Union victory. Battle of Ox Hill, Virginia

Sept 2nd - General John Pope is replaced by Ambrose Burnside, following the disaster at Second Bull Run, combining the Army of Virginia with the Army of the Potomac under George McClellan.

Sept 3rd - Confederate forces capture Frankfurt, the capital of Kentucky.

Sept 9th - General Robert E. Lee issues Special Order No. 191.

Sept 12th - 15th - The Battle of Harpers Ferry. Stonewall Jackson takes 12,000 prisoners in Maryland.

Sept 13th - George McClellan's men find a copy of Lee's Special Orders No. 191, detailing deployment of Confederate troops during the initial phase of the invasion of Maryland, including the attack on Harper's Ferry.

Sept 14th - Confederate General Samuel Garland is mortally wounded during the Battle of Fox's Gap, dying later that day. Later that day, Federal Major General Jesse Reno is also mortally wounded a few feet from the spot where Garland fell.

Sept 14th - The Battle of South Mountain and the Battle of Burkittsville (part of the Battle of South Mountain). George McClellan reacts to finding Special Order No. 191 with attacks on the gaps in South Mountain, forcing Lee to reorganize at Sharpsburg, Maryland

Sept 14th - 17th - The Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky resulted in a Confederate victory.

Sept 15th - With the fall of Harper's Ferry, Stonewall Jackson begins sending men to Robert E. Lee, preparing to face the Army of the Potomac at Sharpsburg.

Sept 17th - At the Battle of Sharpsburg the Army of the Potomac under McClellan defeats the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee, resulting in the bloodiest day in American history.

Sept 19th - At the Battle of Iuka, Mississippi Federal general William Rosecrans defeated General Sterling Price, who withdrew when scouts report a column under the command of Edward O. C. Ord was advancing from the Mississippi.

Sept 19th - 20th - Skirmishes at Shepherdstown, Ashby's Gap, Williamsport, and Hagerstown, as Confederates under A. P. Hill covered the retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia from Sharpsburg. Lee would keep a heavy cavalry presence in the area until October.

Sept 22nd - Following the Confederate defeat at Sharpsburg, Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, "freeing slaves in states or portions of states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863".

Sept 24th - 25th - While blocking the Texas coast, the U. S. Navy encounters a Rebel regiment at Sabine Pass. After a Union shelling Rebels withdraw.

Sept 27th - The Confederate Congress passes the Second Conscription Act, authorizing the President to draft men between the ages of 35 and 45

Legal Tender Acts

By the end of 1861 the Northern banking community was facing a crisis, the result of a gold shortage. A series of events casting doubt on the Union's ability to win the war—including Southern victories at First Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and the possibility of British intervention on behalf of the Confederacy as result of the "Trent Affair"—had prompted panic buying of precious metals. Increased speculation and hoarding had depleted the gold reserves not only of the banks but also of the Federal Treasury. This situation complicated government efforts to obtain loans needed to pay the continuing cost of the war and to cover debts already incurred in the course of recruiting 600,000 volunteers to increase its armed force of 16,000 Regulars.

The signal that drastic action was needed came late in December, when New York banks, whose gold reserves had shrunk by almost a third during the previous 3 weeks, suspended payment of specie as backing for their notes. Banks in Boston and Philadelphia quickly followed suit; soon, throughout the North, debtors could make payments only by check or by Treasury or bank notes. Clearly the government needed to devise a new medium of exchange.

At the height of the crisis, Republican Congressman Elbridge C. Spaulding of New York, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, proposed a solution. He drafted a bill making paper currency, payable on demand by the U.S. Treasury but unbacked by gold or silver, legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The constitutionality of fiat money was questionable, but Atty. Gen. Edward Bates upheld its legality, touching off intense congressional debate.

Wartime exigencies finally prompted the passage of a Legal Tender Act much like Spaulding's. Abraham Lincoln signed it into law Feb. 1862, and "Greenbacks" began to circulate early in April. The first act authorized an issuance of \$150 million in Treasury notes; acts of July 1862 and Mar. 1863 provided for additional issues totaling \$300 million. In later months, especially when Union military fortunes sagged, the value of the greenback depreciated sharply but not enough to vitiate its value to the wartime economy of the North.

*Source: "Historical Times Encyclopedia of the Civil War"
Edited by Patricia L. Faust*

Perhaps The Greatest “What If” Of American Military History - what might have happened differently?

Special Order 191 (“Lost Dispatch,” or “Lost Order”) was a general movement order issued by General Lee in the Maryland Campaign of the War. A lost copy of this order was recovered in Frederick County, Maryland, by Union Army troops, and the subsequent military intelligence gained by the Union played an important role in the Battle of South Mountain and Battle of Sharpsburg.

The order was drafted on or about September 9, 1862. It gave details of the movements of the Army of Northern Virginia during the early days of its invasion of Maryland. Lee divided his army into pieces, which he planned to regroup later: according to the precise text Maj. Gen. Stonewall Jackson was to move his command to Martinsburg while McLaws’s command and Walker’s command “endeavored to capture Harpers Ferry.” Maj. Gen. James Longstreet was to move his command northward to Boonsborough. D.H. Hill’s division was to act as rear guard on the march from Frederick.

Lee delineated the routes and roads to be taken and the timing for the investment of Harpers Ferry. Adjutant Robert H. Chilton penned copies of the letter and endorsed them in Lee’s name. Staff officers distributed the copies to various Confederate generals. Jackson in turn copied the document for one of his subordinates, Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, who was to exercise independent command as the rear guard. Hill said the only copy he received was the one from Jackson.

The loss and Federal recovery of Special Order 191 (SO 191) offers many questions, not the least of which is “Would the Confederacy have won the war had SO 191 not been found?”

SO 191 was discovered near Frederick, MD, a day after Lee’s army vacated the town. The order was found wrapped around three cigars, which adds some spice to the story. The loss of SO 191 is the basis of no fewer than 11 novels by Harry Turtledove, the alternate history novelist. He assumes what would have happened had someone in the Confederacy rapidly recovered the order once dropped, leading to a crushing Confederate victory over the Army of Potomac at Camp Hill, PA, recognition of the Confederacy by England and France, and thus the end of the War in 1862.

There is little doubt that the discovery of the order, its rapid authentication by those who recognized the handwriting of one of Lee’s adjutants, and the speed with which it was in George McClellan’s hands as the CO of the Army of the Potomac, together comprise one of the great intelligence coups in American History. Speculation regarding McClellan’s actions after confirming the authenticity of the order has centered primarily on 18 plus hours of ‘freedom’ that McClellan granted Lee before engaging the Confederates, first at South Mountain, and shortly thereafter, at Sharpsburg.

Perhaps more intriguing is asking what might have happened had SO 191 never been lost by the CSA, nor found by the Federals. Consider that the entire motivation between SO 191 was for Lee to clearly delineate what the separate pieces of his army, once divided, should do prior to reforming as a unit.

Lee could only write such an order without the emergent danger such an order entailed, if he felt certain the McClellan would not act until pressed. And by then, had Lee’s separate commands - Jackson, Longstreet, and himself - accomplished what he desired, further moves could be considered from that point with McClellan presumably still cautiously deciding on a course of action.

So, for example, one possible scenario would be very similar to that which developed nearly a year later, in the Gettysburg Campaign of Summer, 1863. Had Lee been able to secure his supply lines, one of the goals of SO 191 via the capture of Harper’s Ferry, he could then move even deeper into the North and essentially dare the Army of the Potomac to stop him. A year later, we see Lee attempting to do much the same.

However, considering the situation in September, 1862, one can envision a very different outcome to that of July, 1863. In September, 1862, the Emancipation Proclamation was still waiting for a Union victory. The Union was reeling from several defeats, including the debacle of Second Manassas. Washington City was itself threatened. All of this, mere months after McClellan stood not seven miles from Richmond.

And despite Lee incorrectly gambling that Marylanders would flock to the Southern cause, that would be rendered moot if, as Lee and Jefferson Davis both hoped, England and/or France formally recognized the Confederacy. England desperately required the cotton the South provided, yet neither England nor France, was willing to fully support the Confederacy if it appeared the Union would recover and win. A major victory on Union soil, with the possible threats to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington City, would quite possibly have led to that recognition and the division of the United States into two sovereign nations.

As it happened, however, SO 191 was indeed found, and although McClellan acted as Lincoln put it as though ‘he had a case of the slows’, a coordinated attack at Sharpsburg might well have been made against the Army of Northern Virginia and ended the war then and there. Indeed, had McClellan moved immediately upon receiving SO 191, while possibly reckless without verification of the order, the Army of the Potomac quite possibly could have destroyed Lee’s army piece by separated piece.

Think of the ramifications of the war ending in September, 1862 vs. April, 1865.

— Steven Charnick, Lansdale, Pennsylvania

Flags of the Confederate States of America Trans-Mississippi Department - Brad Blackmon

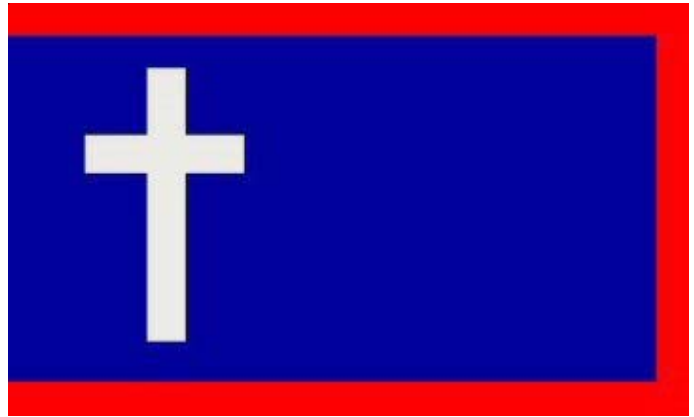
Missouri Battle Flag is designed of a white Roman Cross, blue field, and deep red trim. More than 60,000 Confederate Missouri men served under this flag. Many prestigious units such as Pindall's 9th Battalion of Missouri Sharpshooters saw extensive service under this flag.

Also - in early 1863 and again in early 1864, a new pattern of battle flag was issued to Missouri troops, first for Gen John Bowen's Division prior to Vicksburg and then for Sterling Price's forces in his 1864 campaign.

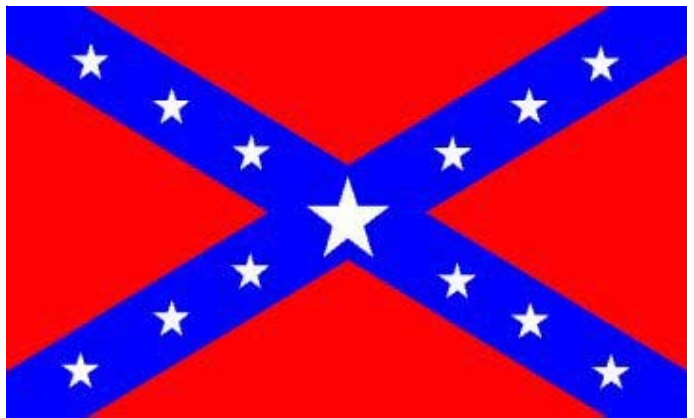
These were blue fields bordered in red and a white Latin cross set off-center towards the hoist edge. Those of 1864 were slightly fatter crosses than the earlier versions. The first batch were made in Missouri and smuggled into the division by Bowen's wife. The second batch were made in Federal occupied New Orleans and smuggled into Missouri.

Western Battle Flag, in June 1862 Mrs. M. J. Young made and a sent to the 5th Texas Infantry a battle flag for their use. The flag was made of cotton, about 3 feet on its staff by 3 1/2 feet on its fly with a 4 1/2" wide blue St. Andrew's cross bearing three 2 1/4" diameter stars on each of the cross' fore arms and a 5" diameter star at the their junction, all made of white cotton.

No white edging grace the sides of the cross, and no border surrounded the outer edges of the flag. Although the flag was made for a unit that served outside the Trans-Mississippi theater, it's construction exhibited two features that were common to battle flags of similar design, made and carried in the Trans-Mississippi: (1) the flag was homemade (as opposed to depot made) and (2) while retaining the basic elements of the Army of Northern Virginia design, the flag was rectangular, lacked a border, lacked edging to the cross, and bore a larger central star. This particular flag was especially popular with Texas regiments.



Missouri Battle Flag



Western Battle Flag

I must admit I'm a little behind in keeping the Camp Handbook up todate.

Two sections that need constant updating are: the Camp Information (History) section and Camp Roster and Member Information section. Remember the Camp Roster and Member Information section is password protected. Any member in good standing can have access to the member section by contacting one of the camp officers for the password.

I plan on getting those two sections up todate this month. Any member that has not previously provided information for the members section can do so by contacting me. Typical information in the

members section includes: name, address, phone numbers, email address, SCV offices held and ancestor information - this information is strictly voluntary.

In addition, if you have any information to be added to the Camp History, please contact me and I will add when I update it.

*Thanks,
Jerry Brown
2nd Lt Commander*

Midnight Ride of Molly Tynes

Boston had its Paul Revere, Charlottesville its Jack Jouett, but Tazewell County in the "Mountain Empire" of Virginia had its Molly Tynes.

An 18 year old girl, born in Botetourt County, Virginia, and educated at Hollins College, made a midnight ride to warn the citizens of Wytheville of the intentions of the Federals which was much more dangerous and heroic perhaps than either that of the "Yankee" blacksmith or the Frenchman.

On July 18, 1863, during the War Between the States, the quiet hills of Tazewell County resounded to the hoof beats of a raiding party of 1,000 Yankee cavalry under Gen. John Toland who harassed the citizens in that county while en route to Wytheville. On his march through Tazewell, houses were plundered, horses stolen, and a home and a mill were burned.

Only the old men and young boys were left to guard and defend their homes against the enemy' as the cream of each county's manhood had been absorbed by the regular army. As the news traveled mile after mile, from house to house, the women and the children were filled with terror.

When this young woman, who was alert to the proceedings of the war, listened calmly to the messenger as he told of the well-laid plot of the enemy troops, she arose from her chair beside a vine-covered window. Without the family's knowledge of her intentions, she went to an old chest from which she slipped some valuable papers, passed out through a rear door to the barn where she saddled her own bay mare, the surest and fleetest horseflesh in the stable, and started on her mad race to Wytheville where the purple haze was still on the mountains.

Feeling the weight of the safety of a town and its citizens, she dashed across a forty-five mile wilderness during the dead of night. The journey required crossing five high mountains. The entire area was infested with wild beasts, panthers, wolves, bears, and other ferocious animals.

Her progress was impeded by tangled vines, matted undergrowth and brush, as only a bridle path led over a part of the route. Her face was scratched and bleeding. Her clothes were in shreds.

Under the cover of night, she rode through Burke's Garden with the warning cry: "The Yankees are coming." The households of women and children fled into the mountains remaining there two days and nights with little or no food.

Toland and his troops who had rested on the W. E. Perry farm, near Jeffersonville, a village of about 500, which today is the town of Tazewell, was obli-

ous to the fact that a golden haired maiden was riding a Marathon across high mountains, spurring her foaming mount over a dim moonlit trail with the knowledge of his plans to destroy the town of Wytheville, the lead mines in Wythe County, the railroad, and make prisoners of the defenders.

With only occasional halts on the mountains' summits to listen for pursuers, after a perilous ride of twelve hours, at the break of dawn, shouting cries of warning while waving her bonnet as a flag to rally the slumbering people, she rode wildly through the streets of Wytheville. By only a few hours, she had arrived before the "Yankees." Pandemonium prevailed. Women and children fled to the hills, hiding among the rocks.

The department of Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Tennessee located at Dublin was telegraphed for help. (Telegrams were the only quick means of communication then.) They wired they would send 400 men and two pieces of artillery. In the meantime, volunteers as scouts were sent on the road by which the Federals would advance, and others began arming themselves. The scouts came back reporting the enemy was at the old German Church.

Mounting his horse, Col. Kent with about 40 volunteers, and Major Bowyer with about the same number, all armed with shot-guns, old army pistols, flint lock muskets, formed a defensive line on the outskirts of the town. Old men and small boys joined them equipped with primitive weapons.

It was Col. Kent's plans to reach and hold an eminence commanding the road until the artillery could be brought into action. But the head of the U. S. column appeared over the crest of the hill before the local troops could reach it. They were ordered to about face, and made it double-quick back to town.

Major Bowyer suggested fighting at the depot, but Col. Kent's experience had taught him that fighting had to be done where men could have all possible advantages of position, so they were posted at street corners and in houses commanding the streets on which the invaders would march. Col. Kent took position near the courthouse.

When the U. S. troops reached the Methodist Church, Col. Kent gave orders to fire. The volley threw the enemy into great confusion, killing Col. Toland and wounding Col. Powell, the next in command. Capt. Delaney led a charge riding at full speed firing right and left with revolvers. Answering shots were given from street corners and houses.

continued on next page

Samuel Garland, Jr., (December 16, 1830 – September 14, 1862)

He was an attorney from Virginia and Confederate general during the War. He was killed in action during the Maryland Campaign while defending Fox's Gap at the Battle of South Mountain.

The grandnephew of James Madison, Garland was born in Lynchburg, Virginia. His father, Samuel Garland, Sr., was a well-known attorney, but died when his son was only five years old. Garland graduated third in his class from the Virginia Military Institute and completed law school at the University of Virginia when he was twenty. He married and fathered one child, a son also named Samuel. Garland practiced law in Lynchburg and helped organize a militia company, the "Lynchburg Home Guard," and was elected as their captain. He also lectured on natural law at Lynchburg College.

He continued as an attorney until his home state seceded from the Union in the spring of 1861. The company soon joined others to form the 11th Virginia Infantry, and Garland was commissioned as the regiment's colonel. However, personal tragedy soon struck, as on June 12, 1861, his wife died, and only three months afterwards, so did his infant son.

A grieving Garland saw action in July at First Bull Run, Dranesville, and Williamsburg, having been wounded at the latter. After promotion to brigadier general, Garland distinguished himself in the Seven Days Battles and the Second Battle of Bull Run. He gained a reputation for fearlessness under fire, which some believed stemmed from a death wish.

When Gen. Robert E. Lee divided the Army of Northern Virginia in the Maryland Campaign, Garland's brigade was tasked with defending Fox's Gap, one of the passes in the South Mountain chain. On September 14, 1862, Union troops from the Army of the Potomac attacked in an attempt to seize the vital passes. During the spirited morning engagement at Fox's Gap, Garland was mortally wounded while defending a stone wall bordering one of farmer Daniel Wise's fields. He died within minutes. In his official report, D.H. Hill memorialized him, "This brilliant service, however, cost us the life of that pure, gallant, and accomplished Christian soldier, General Garland, who had no superiors and few equals in the service."

Garland's body was retrieved by Union troops and sent down the mountainside, where Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan ordered an honor guard to accompany the body until it could be transferred to Garland's friends and transported home. On September 19, 1862, Garland was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in his hometown of Lynchburg next to his wife and son.

The Samuel Garland Camp of the United Confederate Veterans was named in his memory, as was the later Garland-Rodes Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. In 1993, the Central Maryland Heritage League, owners of parts of the Fox's Gap battlefield, erected and dedicated a commemorative marker near the spot of Garland's death.

Midnight Ride of Molly Tynes (cont)

After an interval, the invaders formed as infantry, again advancing, sweeping the streets with musketry and burning dwellings. Feeling that further resistance was impossible, Kent and Bowyer ordered the local troops to get away as soon as possible, which was an individual responsibility.

The U. S. troops remained in possession of the town a short time. They burned a number of homes and the depot, but not any stores nor cut the telegraph wires. They beat a hasty retreat, taking as hostages about 80 old men and boys who had nothing to do with the fighting.

The North's loss was 11 killed and a large number wounded. The South's loss was 4 killed and some wounded.

For the want of a heroine, the town of Wytheville

and its citizens would have suffered untold agony. Molly Tynes was the daughter of Samuel Tynes, a manufacturer. He was the owner of a saw mill, a woolen mill, and a grist mill, all located at old Rocky Dell.

Just two months and two days after her famous ride, Molly Tynes married her soldier sweetheart, W. D. Davidson of Mercer County, W. Va., on Sept. 20, 1863.

By mutual consent, Mr. Davidson, who served his county for a number of years in the State legislature, is buried in West Virginia's soil, while her body was laid to rest in her native soil of Virginia in the old Jeffersonville Cemetery.

Article from United Daughters of the Confederacy magazine



BG Micah Jenkins Camp # 1569
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Samuel Garland, Jr., (December 16, 1830 – September 14, 1862)