Camp Moore Museum is Featured Today

Daily Star readers today are being taken on a tour of the Camp Moore Museum and grounds near Tangipahoa.

The museum, which will house relics of the Civil War days, is to be dedicated soon by the United daughters of the Confederacy and Sons of the Confederacy.

At right is Thomas Overton Moore, for whom the camp was named and who served as Confederate Governor of Louisiana from 1860 to 1864.

The Confederate Cemetery at Camp Moore, where 400 Southern soldiers were buried during the years 1861 to 1865.

ALTON NETTLES, caretaker for Camp Moore Cemetery, stands in the grounds and property, taken pride in identifying the town.

HISTORICAL SITE IN TANGIPAHOA

Imposing Camp Moore Museum Serves as Link to 'Old South'

By EDNA CAMPBELL

"The likes stirring living embers' seems a direct approach to the springing fate of the deep mystique. Camp Moore Museum and the monuments of the approaching dedication commemorate to be held in early spring.

The purpose is the culmination of many dreams of the organizers of the project: the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Children of the Confederacy. It was through the combined efforts of these patriotic organizations and the diligent work through the years that the Confederate Cemetery has been preserved and the museum plans have been fulfilled.

Here for the historical setting are imbedded as far back as 1861, when Camp Moore was the recruiting grounds for the Louisiana regiment of Confederate soldiers. The site, located one mile north of Tangipahoa marks the resting grounds for approximately 400 soldiers buried there during the years 1861 to 1865. The seemingly forgotten place remained unvisited and unmarked until 1951 when R. H. Day, a representative of Day Lumber Company and O. A. Knowles, company of Duluth, Minn., was informed by the UDC members in that area, that within their purchase of 50,000 acres of land the sacred plot, the Confederate Cemetery had existed. The purchase was lost no time in obtaining the 2 1/2 acres to the organization and the state.

Encouragement seemed from this side, and work began in earnest. Later, with $1,000 secured by R. H. Day, Young and still later another $1,000 from Charles D. Abele, both Representative, the board of commissioners, appointed by the governor, cleared the grounds and installed an iron fence.

In 1950, after everything from being destroyed and saved by commendable efforts of patriotic persons, the Confederate Cemetery was turned over to the state and was officially dedicated in a proper ceremony. A plot measuring 75 x 100 feet was not turned over to the state but was reserved for the Daughters of the Confederacy, who now stand a log cabin, their meeting place. Camp Moore Chapter UDC, was organized in 1902 by Mrs. A. W. Corbett, assisted by Mrs. Mary Wall, McRae of New Orleans, Louisiana UDC founder.

The museum was completed. The handsome brick and concrete structure which will house the Civil War relics, presents a pleasing picture, with its wide verandas and spacious crisis cross stairways providing optional entrance, its arched doorways, and outlines the background. The meeting center and the upper floor space. Tall pine trees provide shade to the front veranda.

Located on the north side of the building is the museum building was designed by Barry Callot and still later erected to the Louisiana regiments of Confederate soldiers. The museum, located on highway 51 is easily available to tourists. The highway marker gives the information at the approaching side road giving the name of Gov. Thomas Overton Moore, for whom the camp was named.

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