Governor Francis T. Nicholls, twice Governor of La. with his sword. He lost an arm and leg in the War.

Flags of the Confederacy with mannequin of Washington Artillery Uniform.

Log Cabin Chapter House
Camp Moore Chapter
No. 562, UDC.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
AND MUSEUM
Tangipahoa, Louisiana

Published by
Board of Commissioners
Camp Moore Confederate Cemetery
Tangipahoa, Louisiana
One mile north of the Village of Tangipahoa, Louisiana on U. S. Highway 51 is located one of the most historic areas in the state, insofar as the history of the War between the States is concerned—Camp Moore Confederate Cemetery and Museum.

On this sacred ground are the graves of some 500 Confederate soldiers, most of them Louisianians who gave their lives for the Lost Cause. They died of an epidemic of measles which swept Camp Moore during the War.

Camp Moore came into existence in 1861 and was named for the governor of Louisiana, Thomas O. Moore of Rapides Parish. A Confederate Monument, topped by the familiar figure of the Southern soldier holding his long rifle and with his knapsack on his back presently marks the Cemetery.

Camp Moore was saved for Louisiana by the combined efforts of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Sons of the Confederacy, who have worked unceasingly to save this historic spot from neglect and decay.

In 1902, the Legislature created the Camp Moore Confederate Cemetery and the first state appropriation for its care was made.

In 1905, the Cemetery was formally dedicated and turned over to the state of Louisiana. Many prominent Louisianians took part in the ceremony, headed by Governor Newton C. Blanchard, who paid tribute to the illustrious Confederates who had served there, citing especially General Taylor and former Governor Francis T. Nicholls of Louisiana.

May 30, 1965 the Camp Moore Confederate Museum was formally dedicated. It is the fulfillment of dreams of the Camp Moore patriotic organizations and is becoming widely known, attracting tourists and visitors from all over the world. Treasured relics saved through generations since the Civil War, now repose in protective safety for all interested persons to see.

The imposing structure is a reflection of early Louisiana plantation homes, with its raised type cottage construction. Its ante-bellum trends reminiscent of the South’s past presents an intriguing air to travelers.

Complimenting the stately edifice, are the attractive grounds of native pines, oaks, camellias, azaleas, etc.

The Museum is open to visitors every day, except Saturday, including Sunday afternoon.