

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED MAY 22 1979  
DATE ENTERED AUG 21 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Camp Moore

AND/OR COMMON

same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Highway 51 North, between Tangipahoa & Kentwood

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Tangipahoa

VICINITY OF

6th - Henson Moore

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Louisiana

022

Tangipahoa

165

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Office of State Parks

(see continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Drawer 1111

CITY, TOWN

Baton Rouge

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Louisiana 70821

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Tangipahoa Parish Court House

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Amite

STATE

Louisiana

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Louisiana Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1979

— FEDERAL  STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Baton Rouge

STATE

Louisiana

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of Camp Moore consists of about 450 acres of land covered for the most part with woods and a few open fields. In addition there are a few buildings, including the Camp Moore Confederate Museum, the local United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter house, and several residences--all of which are intrusions which do not date from Camp Moore's historic period (1861-1865). There are also several roads. (See sketch map for details on structures and roads). The graves in the cemetery (though not the grave stones, which were added later) are virtually all those of Confederate soldiers who died while training at Camp Moore. (Local tradition has it that two graves set apart are of Union soldiers.) The approximately 150 gravestones do not, according to historian Powell Casey, necessarily represent with precision the exact grave sites. The statue of the Confederate soldier was erected in 1907. (See photographs of cemetery and statue.) All in all the site seems to have undergone only a few minor changes since its historic period and apparently still possesses a high degree of integrity.

According to research done by Mr. Casey, Camp Moore was located just north of the present town of Tangipahoa. It was bounded on the west by the Illinois Gulf Railroad (in 1861 it was the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern), on the south by Beaver Creek, on the east by the Tangipahoa River, and on the north by privately owned lands. This area consists of the portion of Section 59 Township 2 South Range 7 East which is east of the railroad track.

Justification for these boundaries is based on an examination of the available sources on Camp Moore. At the time of the Civil War, all the land was privately owned, but no lease to the State of Louisiana has been found. The clearest statement concerning boundaries is found in a letter which appeared in the New Orleans Daily Delta on 2 June 1861, which states, "Camp Moore is situated near Tangipahoa and about a quarter of a mile above the railroad depot; it is bounded on the north by Camp Tracy, south by Beaver Creek, east by Tangipahoa River and the woods and west by the railroad." (Mr. Casey's research reveals that "Camp Tracy" was merely an unofficial name given by the soldiers to the northern part of Camp Moore. The official name of the entire camp was Camp Moore.) The drawing of the northern boundary for the nomination must of necessity be somewhat arbitrary, since there is no easily identifiable natural or manmade feature of the landscape which the sources can refer to. No doubt, given the fluctuations in numbers of troops at Camp Moore, the northern boundary was somewhat flexible. The staff decided that making the nominated area's northern boundary the same as the northern boundary of Section 59 would be reasonable and, under the circumstances, as historically accurate as any other line which could be chosen.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1861-1865

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Camp Moore is of military significance because it was the training camp for about 25,000 Louisiana soldiers before they entered combat for the Confederacy during the Civil War. Since, according to John D. Winters' The Civil War in Louisiana (p. 428), the state furnished about 65,000 troops for the Confederacy, a large portion of them were trained at Camp Moore, making it one of the most important training camps in the state.

In May, 1861, the site for the camp was selected and the troops began to arrive. The new camp was named for Governor Thomas Overton Moore, and Brig. Gen. E. L. Tracy was placed in charge of it.

During the remainder of the year 1861, regiments successively trained at Camp Moore were the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th regiments of Louisiana Volunteers as well as Wheat's Battalion of Infantry. Each of these regiments was organized with about a thousand men. But due to the policy of moving regiments to the front as soon as they were sworn in, there were probably never more than 5000 men at Camp Moore at any one time, though one soldier once estimated that there were 7000. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th regiments were sent to Virginia where they formed part of the two Louisiana brigades, giving distinguished service on almost every battlefield in that area. The other regiments served in the Army of Tennessee and gave equally fine service.

After the fall of New Orleans in April 1862, about four other numbered regiments were brought to Camp Moore and reorganized before going to Vicksburg and other places in Mississippi. About 2000 militiamen in two brigades were also brought to Camp Moore at this time, but not having weapons, most were discharged. A Mississippi regiment, as well as several artillery units, was at Camp Moore during the same period.

After the evacuation of New Orleans, with Baton Rouge threatened by the Union Navy, Governor Moore made Camp Moore his headquarters during the second week in May, 1862. During the same period Camp Moore was the headquarters of Department No. 1 of the Confederate Army under General Mansfield Lovell.

At the end of July 1862, General John C. Breckenridge assembled about 5000 troops at Camp Moore. They marched to Baton Rouge and made an unsuccessful attempt to force the Federals out of that city on 5 August 1862. During the rest of the war, Camp Moore served as a base for small cavalry units and as a training camp for some conscripts.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Casey, Powell, "Camp Moore--Civil War Training Center and Cemetery" and "Camp Moore" (Research Notes), both unpublished typescripts, copies of which are located in National Register file for Camp Moore, State Historic Preservation Office, Baton Rouge.

Winters, John D., The Civil War in Louisiana (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1963), pp. 22-26, 428.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 450 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME \_\_\_\_\_

QUADRANGLE SCALE \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	5	7	3	7	9	0	0	3	4	2	0	2	5	0
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B 

1	5	7	3	9	0	7	5	3	4	2	0	3	2	5
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    ZONE EASTING NORTHING

    ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 

1	5	7	3	9	1	0	0	3	4	1	8	4	0	0
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D 

1	5	7	3	7	9	5	0	3	4	1	8	4	2	5
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E 

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G 

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H 

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION See attached map. Boundaries encompass all of section 59 east of the railroad tracks.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE  
Mrs. Felix Catha  
Miss Norma Lambert  
ORGANIZATION

Mr. Powell Casey

DATE  
March 1979

STREET & NUMBER  
P. O. Box 256 1945 Columbine St.

CITY OR TOWN STATE  
Tangipahoa, LA 70465 Baton Rouge, LA 70808

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*E. Bernard Carter*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 5-14-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Charles Atterbury*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 8-21-79

ATTEST: *Cecil Skuse*  
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 8-21-79

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RECEIVED	JUN 13 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 21 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Ms. Shirley S. Saltz  
211 Camille Street  
Amite, Louisiana 70422

Mr. Joseph Nettles  
Tangipahoa  
Louisiana 70465

Mr. Keith Allen  
P.O. Box 63  
Kentwood, Louisiana 70444

Georgia-Pacific Corporation  
900 S.W. Fifth Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97204

Mr. Edwin Schilling, Jr.  
P.O. Box 325  
Amite, Louisiana 70422

Camp Moore Chapter of the United  
Daughters of the Confederacy  
c/o Mrs. Harvey E. Hutchinson, Jr.  
Tangipahoa, Louisiana 70465

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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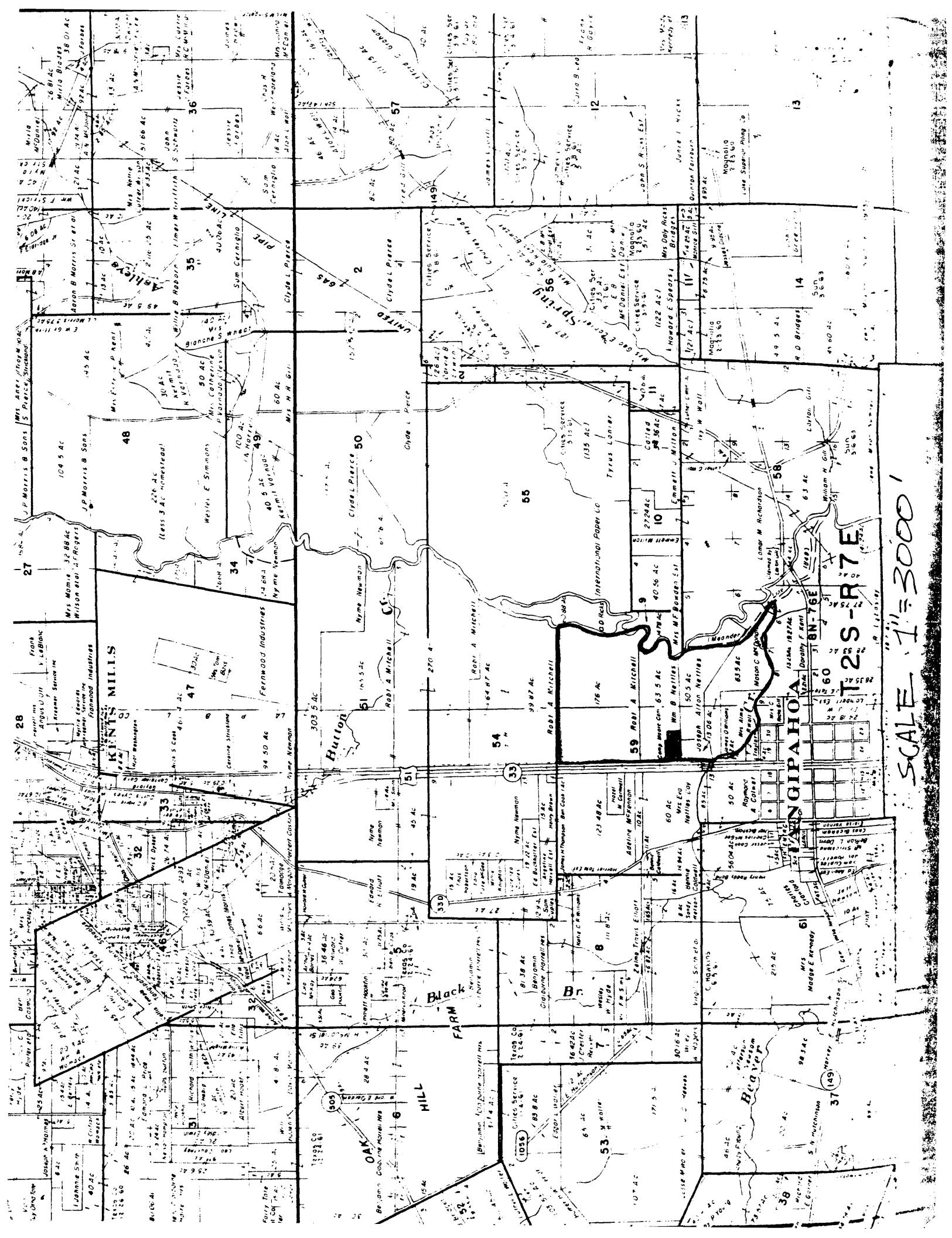


CONTINUATION SHEET

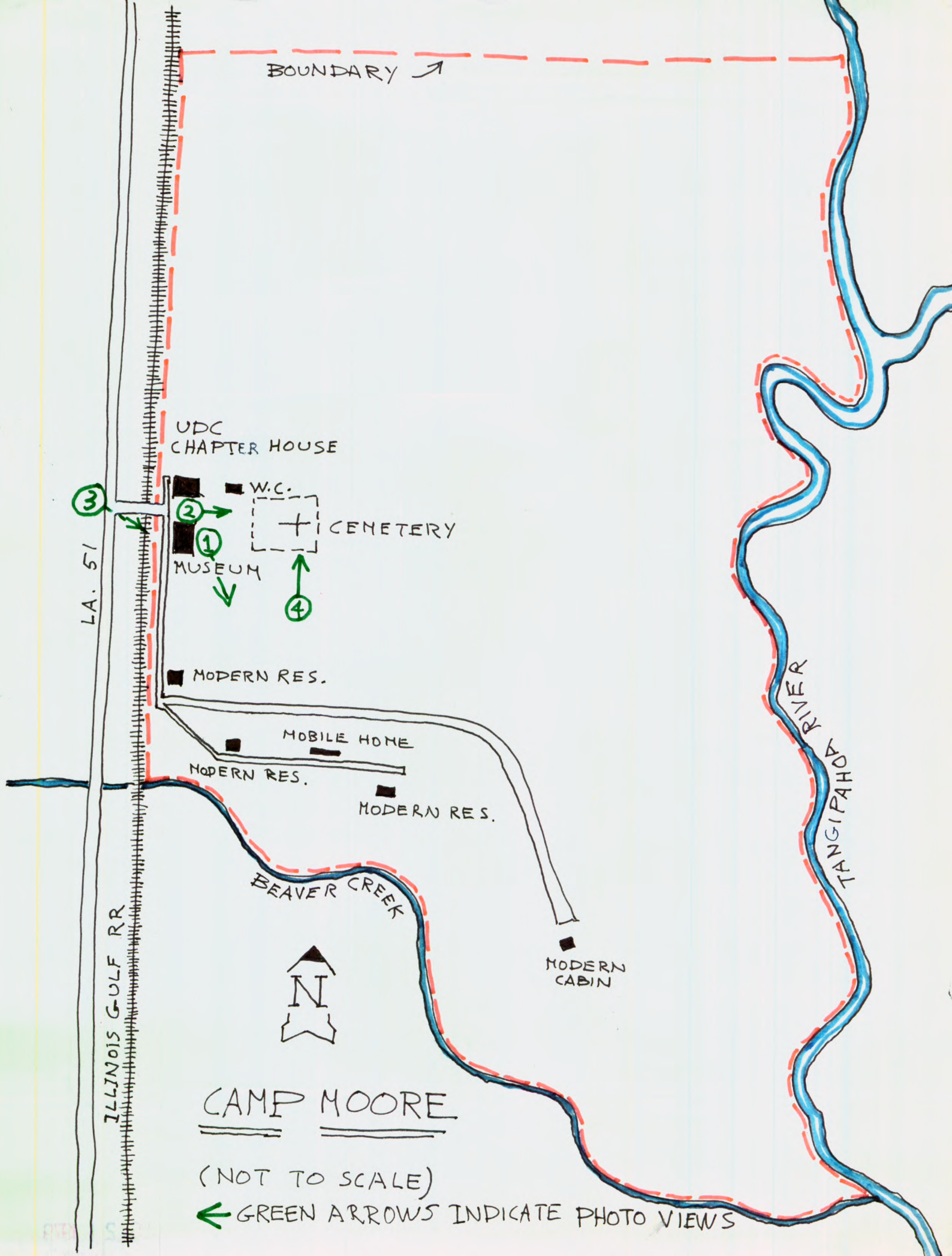
ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

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Since the end of the Civil War, the only portion of the area encompassed by the original camp which has received much attention has been the cemetery. Since the 1890's, local organizations including the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Children of the Confederacy have worked with the State Legislature to preserve and maintain the cemetery. As of the present, the State of Louisiana's Office of State Parks owns approximately seven acres--including the cemetery and the Camp Moore Confederate Museum. This land was secured by the local chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, who donated it to the state. The remainder of the land which was the site of Camp Moore is owned by private individuals.



SCALE 1" = 300'



BOUNDARY ↗

UDC  
CHAPTER HOUSE

W.C.

CEMETERY

MUSEUM

MODERN RES.

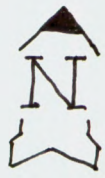
MOBILE HOME

MODERN RES.

MODERN RES.

BEAVER CREEK

MODERN  
CABIN



CAMP MOORE

(NOT TO SCALE)

← GREEN ARROWS INDICATE PHOTO VIEWS

3

LA. 51

ILLINOIS GULF RR

TANGIPAHOLA RIVER