

# CALCASIEU GREYS

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**Captain James W. Bryan**

## **NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting of Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390, Sons of Confederate Veterans will be from 6-8 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 9, 2021, at Hollier's Cajun Kitchen, 1709 Ruth St., Sulphur, La. We will have a program and plenty of good Confederate fellowship and food.

## **CAMP MOORE, LA REENACTMENT**

The annual Camp Moore reenactment will be held Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 20 and 21, at the historic Camp Moore historic site in Tangipahoa, Louisiana. This site is also hallowed ground where hundreds of Confederate soldiers are buried in the finely manicured cemetery which also has a Confederate monument. There is also a fine historic museum which is one of the best in the South.

Camp Moore was the largest Confederate training camps in Louisiana and was opened May 12, 1861 and named for Gov. Thomas Overton Moore. It was located on the New Orleans, Jackson, & Great Northern Railroad about 80 miles north of New Orleans. The land was on high ground bounded on two sides by water, to the south by Beaver Creek and to the east by the Tangipahoa River. It was here that many of Louisiana's early war regiments were formed, and the troops trained and equipped.

It was hoped the site would be more healthful than others, but two epidemics carried away many soldiers. For more information and a schedule about the reenactment see page 2 column 1.



## **SCV NEWS**

*Mike Jones, editor/historian*

Susan and I had a wonderful trip to west Tennessee to see our daughter and family in their new home in Trenton. Among the highlights of the trip, besides visiting with our grandkids, was exploring the interesting historic sites in that small town of about 4,000. It is the seat of Gibson County and has a magnificent historic county courthouse with a beautiful Confederate monument on the grounds. The ornate base of the statue features bas relief sculptures on Gen. Robert E. Lee on one side, and Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest on the other side. On top stands a fine bronze statue of a Confederate soldier. Next to the monument is a historic maker giving details of the Battle of Trenton during one of Forrest's west Tennessee raids, which was one of many of Forrest's victories. Also on the courthouse grounds is a nice bronze bust of Col. David Crockett, who represented the area in the Tennessee legislature and was instrumental beginning the formation of Gibson County. Also in the town is a Confederate cemetery located in their historic town cemetery. I got the impression that west Tennessee is still firmly Nathan Bedford Forrest country.

Speaking of Confederate monuments, I am not aware of any progress on the repair of The South's Defenders Monument on our courthouse grounds. The Calcasieu Police Jury has not been forthcoming at all on the issue. But Niblett's Bluff Park has agreed to accept the Gen. Robert E. Lee statue our camp is donating. Also, it was reported that the Gen. Mouton statue that was taken down in Lafayette is being moved to the Camp Moore Historic Site in Tangipahoa. I've had no further word about the Gen. Beauregard equestrian statue that was taken down in New Orleans and is being moved to the Port Hudson State Historic site.

## CAMP MOORE REENACTMENT SCHEDULE

Campsites open at 9:00 AM and Museum at 10:00 AM both days  
Grounds open until 4:30 PM  
Battle Saturday at 2:00 PM and 2:00 PM Sunday  
Vendors (with food and drinks) and Sutlers on site  
Admission: \$5.00 Adults, \$3.00 Students, Under 6 Free

### SCHEDULE

Saturday 9:00 am Grounds open  
Nov. 20, 2021 10:00 am Museum open  
10:00 am Various drill  
2:00 pm Skirmish in open field  
4:00 pm Museum closes  
4:30 pm Grounds close to public

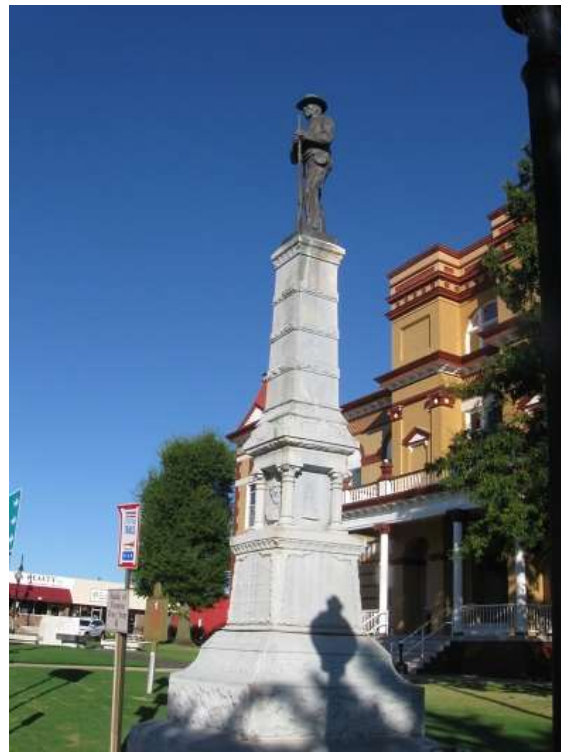
Sunday 9:00 am Grounds open  
Nov. 21, 2021 10:00 am Museum open  
10:00 am Various drill demonstrations  
2:00 pm Skirmish in open field  
4:00 pm Museum & Grounds close

Camp Moore is located 75 miles north of New Orleans or 25 miles north of Hammond, Louisiana. Take I-5 from Hammond north for 25 miles. Take exit 57 and follow the signs for 1.5 miles to Camp Moore.

Spectators can tour the museum and grounds, including the Confederate cemetery, and watch a scripted battle each day complete with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Specialty impressions are on site. Food and beverages may be purchased on the site.

## CAMP MOORE MUSEUM

The museum displays tell the story of the common soldier. It has many personal artifacts that include uniforms, shaving kits, cups, plates, haversack, buttons, and knapsacks. Due to the large amount of influence that soldier health played at Camp Moore, the museum displays an excellent collection of medicines and medical instruments from the period. Highlight life at Camp Moore, there are also displays on games that soldiers played and music was very alive at Camp Moore. There are also displays concerning artillery, different types of money from the period and a case full of items dug up at Camp Moore. The museum consists of two floors of displays that include weapons, battle timelines, soldier accoutrements, ladies items and postwar veteran organization material. The Camp Moore Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp still meets regularly at the meetings.



Gibson County Confederate Memorial at the courthouse in Trenton, Tenn. It was erected in 1907. The inscription reads, "Erected to the memory of our Confederate soldiers by the Russell-Hill Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy 'Lest We Forget.'" (Photo by Mike Jones)

## MONUMENT REMOVAL STALLED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. – Enough city council members in committees have voted against an ordinance to remove the Confederate monument in Springfield Park, so renamed from Confederate Park, to defeat the effort to remove the historic monument.

Two-thirds of the council would be needed to pass the ordinance and remove the statue, at a cost to the city at \$1.3 million. Those opposed to the ordinance cited the excessive cost and erasing history as the reasons for opposing getting rid of the monument.

The proponents of the removal are continuing to push for the monument removal in other committees and it is expected the ordinance will go before the full city council at its Nov. 9, 2021, meeting.

### FORREST STREET RENAMED OBAMA BLVD.

VALDOSTA, Ga. – The cultural cleansing of America is continuing, this time in Valdosta, Georgia where that city changed the name of a street named in honor Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Forrest Street, to Barack Obama Boulevard.

The street signs were all changed from Forrest to Obama by the end of October. Local and state politicians gathered to celebrate their historical cleansing of the city when the last Forrest street sign was removed.

The politicians are now planning on pouring \$21 million in taxpayer money into making various repairs on the renamed boulevard, beginning in 2025.

### LEE BOYHOOD HOME FOR SALE

ALEXANDRIA, Va. – The boyhood home of Gen. Robert E. Lee at 607 Oronoco St. was recently listed for sale but news reports seem to be taking some sort of perverse pleasure in noting in news stories that there was no mention of Lee in the real estate listing.

The beautiful mansion of more than six bedrooms and 8,000 square feet was listed for \$6 million. It is the home Lee grew up in and was tutored by Benjamin Hallowell for entry into the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

There is a sign noting the home's historic significance in front of the residence, but that fact too was reportedly left out of the listing and pictures. The sign reads:

“Robert E. Lee left this home that he loved so well to enter West Point. After Appomattox he returned and climbed the wall to see ‘if the snowballs were in bloom.’ George Washington dined here when it was the home of William Fitzhugh, Lee’s kinsman and his wife’s grandfather. Lafayette visited here in 1824.”

It seems there is no limit to how petty and low the anti-Confederates will go.



Lee's Boyhood Home

### MOUTON STATUE REPORTED MOVED

LAFAYETTE, La. -- The magnificent marble statue of Brig. Gen. Alfred Mouton, which was shamefully removed from its place of honor in downtown Lafayette in front of the old City Hall by city officials in July, has been reportedly moved to Camp Moore and Cemetery near Tangipahoa, La., according to an Oct. 30 report in the Acadiana Advocate.

However, neither the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who owns it, nor Camp Moore officials have confirmed that it has been moved there.

Gen. Mouton laid down his life on the altar of Southern Independence on April 8, 1864, at the Battle of Mansfield. He was killed by Federal soldiers who were first trying to surrender, and Mouton told his soldiers not to fire on them, but the bluecoats then treacherously picked up their muskets and shot him off his horse killing him instantly.

His body was disinterred by family members in 1867 and brought back to Lafayette where he was reburied in the cemetery of St. John The Baptist Catholic Cathedral with full honors of the rites of his church and to great throngs of the people of Lafayette at that time who cherished his memory.



Brig. Gen. Alfred Mouton Statue  
Formerly in Lafayette, La.

## BATTLE OF BAYOU BOURBEAU

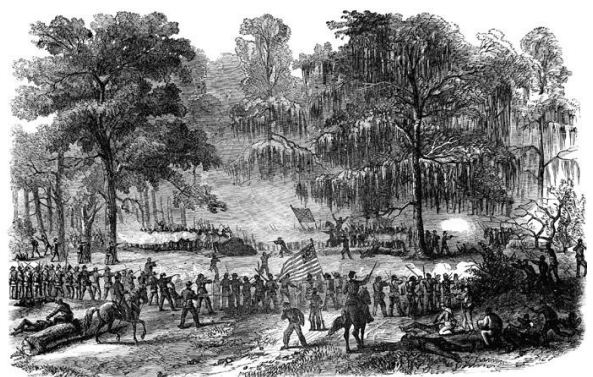
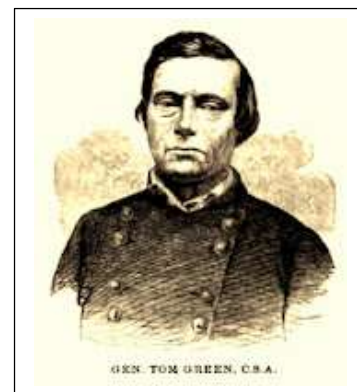
The Battle of Bayou Bourbeau, La. was a major victory for the Confederates in the Great Texas Overland Campaign on this day, Nov. 3, 1863. In the battle, Brig. Gen. Tom Green commanded a combined infantry, cavalry assault on the Federal Army of the Gulf's rear-guard west of Opelousas. The Confederate forces were made up of Col. Orin Milo Roberts Texas Infantry Brigade (the 11th, 15th, and 18th Texas infantry); Col. A.P. Bagby's Texas Cavalry Brigade (the 7th, 13th, 4th, and 15th Texas cavalry); Brig. Gen. J.P. Majors Texas Cavalry Brigade (1 Tex. P.R., 3rd & 6th Texas cavalry); and Valverde, Daniel's batteries of artillery. Federal Brig. Gen. Stephen Burbridge had the 60<sup>th</sup> & 67th Indiana, 23rd Wisconsin, 83rd Ohio, 96<sup>th</sup> Ohio and 118th Illinois infantry regiments, the 6th Missouri Cavalry, and Nim's and 17th Ohio batteries. Despite all the skirmishing of the previous day, the Federals were caught by surprise with Roberts' infantry on the Confederate left, anchored on the bayou, and Bagby's dismounted cavalry on the right and smashed into the unprepared bluecoats. As the Federals fell back, Major's mounted cavalry out flanked them left and struck their rear, causing a complete collapse of the invaders. The Confederates lost 22 men killed, 103 wounded, and 55 missing. The Federal total losses were 26 killed, 124 wounded, and 566 captured or missing. The Confederates also captured 36 horses, one 10-pounder Parrott gun and one caisson.

Below is an excerpt from Brig. Gen. Tom Green's official report of the battle giving more details of how it unfolded:

“About 11 a. m. of the 3d instant, Colonel Roberts drove in the enemy's skirmishers on his right flank and commenced the attack. Our infantry was engaged for half an hour before our cavalry and dismounted troopers, with the artillery, were closely engaged on our right and center. Our infantry was most stubbornly resisted by the enemy, but they gallantly and steadily moved forward, without for a moment faltering, under a most terrific fire of artillery and musketry. Our artillery was brought up within 400 yards of a line of the enemy's infantry, in front of their encampment, and fired a few shots into them, but about this time the cavalry, under Colonel Major, on our extreme right, dashed into the left flank of the enemy, while Colonel Bagby, with Herbert's regiment and Waller's battalion, mounted, and Hardeman's and McNeill's regiments, dismounted, charged them in front, the cavalry making, on a partially concealed foe, the most brilliant charge on record.

“Our gallant infantry, under their brave officers, had given the enemy such a chastisement on his right flank, pushing him back to his encampment, that the whole Federal force gave way as soon as the engagement became general and close.

“The victory was complete, the fruits of which are about 250 of the enemy killed and wounded, 100 of whom are estimated to have been killed, and over 600 prisoners, 32 of whom were officers. Prisoners were taken from the following regiments: Sixtieth and Sixty-seventh Indiana, Twenty third Wisconsin, Eighty-third and Ninety-sixth Ohio, First Louisiana Cavalry, and two batteries. Besides a large quantity of improved small-arms and accouterments, three pieces of artillery fell into our hands. We only had horses, however, to bring off one fine Parrott gun and caisson, most of the horses of the enemy's guns being killed. Two hours after our victory, General Weitzel, of the Nineteenth (U. S.) Army Corps, came up with a division of infantry of three brigades from Carrion Crow Bayou, 3 miles distant, and two regiments of cavalry. Deeming it imprudent to fight this large additional force, after a warm skirmish, I withdrew slowly and without loss, the enemy not attempting to follow me.”



Battle of Bayou Bourbeau