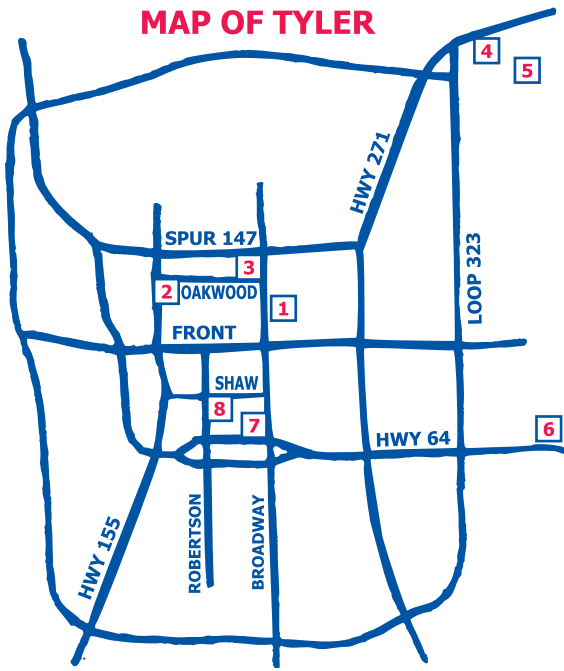


MAP OF TYLER



Other Important Sites in Smith County relating to the Confederacy:

9. Steen Saline

About five miles east of Lindale on Farm Road 16. Approximately 20-25 furnaces operated by 10-12 different individuals and their employees and slaves produced 1,000-2,000 bushels of salt daily.

10. Cooperage Factory

Located approximately four miles north-east of Tyler, just south of Hwy. 271 on Ray Creek. Barrels and kegs were made from oak staves and hickory hoops. These barrels were used to transport ammunition, salt, and other items made in the area.

11. Neches Saline or Brooks Salt Works

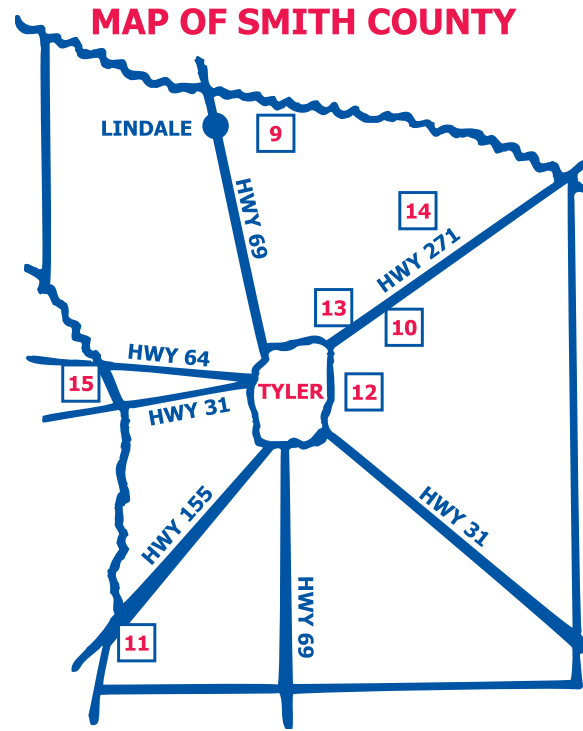
Located about 10 miles southwest of Tyler, east of Hwy. 155, now covered by Lake Palestine. At least 12 furnaces were operated by James S.O. Brooks with 200 or more slaves making 300 bushels of salt daily throughout the War.

12, 13 & 14. Sites of Confederate Army Training Camps (1862-1863)

15. Coltharp's Mill

Water-powered sawmill and carding mill, which furnished lumber to the Ordnance Works for gun stocks and supplied wood for local needs.

MAP OF SMITH COUNTY



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS is an association of male descendants of those who served the Confederate States of America, honoring their memory by preserving those ideals for which they nobly stood. The SCV, as it is widely known, is not affiliated with, nor in any way linked to, any other organization.

www.scv.org
 1-800-MY-SOUTH (1-800-697-6884)
 1-800-MY-DIXIE (1-800-693-4943)



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 Sons of Confederate Veterans

GRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS

Tour of **TYLER** and **SMITH COUNTY** in the **War Between the States** **1861-1865**



City of Tyler Historical Sites

1. Courthouse Marker (corner of Broadway & Erwin)
2. Oakwood Cemetery
3. Goodman Museum
4. Camp Ford
5. Trans-Mississippi Transportation Department
6. Headache Springs
7. Confederate Ordnance Plant Marker
8. Site of Confederate Ordnance Works

WELCOME TO TYLER ...

... business, medical and cultural center of East Texas! Tyler is noted for its historical importance in the shaping of our great State.

Tyler's Role in the Confederacy

An important part of that history is Tyler's role in the Confederate States of America. When Texas seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy, Tyler was a small but bustling town of 2,000. It became a hub of military and industrial activity, furnishing men and materials for this great conflict. A noted unit from Tyler serving in the Confederacy was Douglas' Texas Battery, formed by Maj. James P. Douglas, a local lawyer. Major engagements by this artillery unit were at Wilson's Creek, Missouri; Pea Ridge, Arkansas; Chickamauga, Ringgold Gap, Kennesaw Mountain, and Atlanta, Georgia; and Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, and Nashville, Tennessee. Other noted local participants in this conflict were Col. Richard B. Hubbard, Maj. William J. Goodman, Col. Bryan Marsh, Maj. George W. Chilton, and Capt. John G. Goode.

Tour

We suggest a tour of the more important Confederate historical sites. A brief description of the principal sites follows:

1. Courthouse Marker

Located at the southwest corner of the Courthouse Square, this marker gives a general description of Tyler's role in the Confederacy.

2. Oakwood Cemetery

Proceed north on Broadway, cross the railroad tracks and turn left on Oakwood Street. Proceed to Oakwood Cemetery on the left. In the middle of the cemetery is a Confederate marker, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the memory of 231 Confederate soldiers who died while bearing arms for the Confederacy and who are buried at this site.

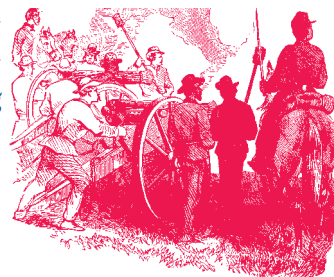
A few yards to the west of this monument is buried Col. Richard B. Hubbard, CSA, who after the war served as Governor of Texas and U.S. Ambassador to Japan. Many other Confederate soldiers are buried here.

3. Goodman Museum

Proceed back down Oakwood Street to Broadway; turn left on Broadway. Immediately on the left is Goodman Museum, containing many Confederate items and other historical artifacts.

4. Camp Ford

Proceed north about two blocks to Spur 147, then right until it intersects with the Dixie Highway (US Hwy. 271). Turn left, going three miles to the site of Camp Ford on the right. Camp Ford was the largest prisoner-of-war camp west of the Mississippi River. As many as 5,000 Union prisoners were confined here during the War.



5. Trans-Mississippi Transportation Department

This department of the Confederacy was located about a mile southeast of Camp Ford. Named "Kirbyville" after its commanding officer, Capt. J.C. Kirby, it served as a holding area for wagons and teams. Wagons and cannon carriages also were manufactured for use by the Confederate Army. This site is on private property and not yet marked.

6. Headache Springs

From the Camp Ford marker, return west about 100 yards, turn left on Spur 323. Proceed south on Loop 323 approximately 4.5 miles to East Fifth Street (Hwy. 64); turn left on Hwy. 64 for one mile to Headache Springs Marker. This was the location of a medical laboratory under the command of Capt. Johnson. Medicine was prepared from local herbs and preserved in alcohol made from fermented fruits. The spring, still flowing, is located in a mobile-home park approximately 100 yards south of the marker. This spring was believed to have certain medicinal qualities that cured headaches.



7. Confederate Ordnance Plant Marker

Return to Tyler on Hwy. 64, about three miles, and cross South Broadway. About 100 yards past Broadway is a marker giving information about the ordnance works. This marker is in Bergfeld Park. Pause and rest a few minutes if you wish.

8. Site of Confederate Ordnance Works

Proceed west on West 5th Street two blocks to Robertson Ave.; turn right and proceed to 1100 block of South Robertson. Marker on right designates the actual site of the ordnance works. Established by Short, Biscoe and Yarbrough in 1862, the ordnance works was purchased by the Confederate government in 1863. It furnished arms and ammunition for the Trans-Mississippi Department CSA. Approximately 2,400 rifles were manufactured and many more were repaired. During the Red River Campaign almost 400,000 cartridges were shipped in a three-month period. Turn right on Shaw Street; proceed about four blocks to South Broadway; turn left and return to the starting point at the Courthouse Square. We hope you have enjoyed your tour.



Stars & Bars



Texas