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Southern Wayside Homes, Soldiers' Homes, and Soldiers' Rests

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SOUTHERN WAYSIDE HOMES, SOLDIERS' HOMES, AND SOLDIERS' RESTS

Note: Includes articles about organized sites for feeding and sometimes housing transient soldiers. They may or may not include medical services, but are not considered regular hospitals. This does not include women who regularly brought food to passing trains.

CHARLESTON MERCURY, January 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Charleston Wayside Hospital and Soldiers' Depot.

Every train will bring large numbers of soldiers hungry, fatigued, and many perhaps sick and faint. Refreshments are essential immediately upon their arrival. Our City Council has appointed the undersigned a Committee to attend to this matter. The new building erected as a depot for the South Carolina Railroad Company, has been kindly given up for the reception of the soldiers, and ample accommodations prepared for the sick and disabled.

We want cooks, waiters, nurses, fuel, hospital stores, &c., &c. Our citizens, we are assured, will immediately come to our aid. All communications should be addressed to Prof. F. S. Holmes, the Superintendent, at his residence, corner of Calhoun and St. Philip streets, or at the depot of the South Carolina Railroad.

H. R. Banks,	}	
F. S. Holmes,	}	Committee.
J. S. Riggs,	}	

CHARLESTON MERCURY, October 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Soldiers' Rest at Greenville, S. C.

The Ladies' Aid Association, of Greenville, has been, in proportion to its means, one of the most efficient in the State. Rising two thousand dollars have been given and expended since its formation, and an untiring industry displayed in making garments for the soldiers. It was organized July 19th, 1861, and has carried through its objects with quiet energy, distributing money, clothing and provisions in every available channel.

After sending large supplies, from time to time, to Virginia and other places, it was thought expedient to study the wants of our soldiers here, and, with this view, a Wayside Table was furnished, in the summer, at the Station. This was bountifully supplied, and regularly attended by the ladies, who would cheerfully have continued their pleasant duty, but it was ascertained from the soldiers themselves that the liberal supply at Greenwood rendered Greenville refreshments superfluous.

In view of expected attacks on our seacoast, where so many of our mountaineers are stationed, who may be returned sick or wounded, the Association, within the last month, have established a Soldiers' Rest, superintended by the Lady Directors in person. Already twenty sick or weary soldiers have found food and lodging on their homeward way, and some who were destitute of means have been assisted to pay travelling [sic] expenses. The Soldiers' Rest is pleasantly situated on College, near Buncombe street, and a conveyance is provided by the Association to convey the sick from the cars to the spot.

Greenville being the terminus of the railroad, travellers [sic] are subject to delay; under these circumstances, the ladies are desirous that no sick, or wounded, or indigent soldier, who

requires aid, may pass to his home without a helping hand being extended to him, gratefully remembering that our armies are giving the strength of their manhood to protect the women and children of the Confederacy.

A Refugee.

Greenville, S. C., October 4.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Way-Side Home for Soldiers at Union Point.

Our readers are already informed of the existence of the home for soldiers at Union Point. While at that place the other day we had an opportunity of witnessing its practical workings. Hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers are relieved and sent on their way blessing the patriotic and Christian ladies that "minister unto them."

In connexion [sic] with this, we will mention that during the past week, Miss Asenath M. Dorsey, and Mrs. Anna Gallaway, have raised in Athens, the handsome sum of five hundred dollars for the wayside home. These ladies deserve great credit for the zeal they have exhibited in this matter, and have set an example which others might well imitate. Our ladies generally have done much in aid of the cause, and we hope they will continue in the good work.

MOBILE REGISTER AND ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Messrs. Editors: It is a beautiful September night. The moon rises majestically above the tree tops, and one by one her myriads of attendant stars appear. The sentimental of both sexes gaze with delight through the open car windows out upon the ever-shifting scene, ever-shifting all but that resplendent sky. A soldier whom four days subsequent travel has wearied to slumber reclines upon one of those comfortable seats for which the Georgia Railroad is so famed. The whistle for brakes is heard, the cars stop, a man puts his head in at the door and calls "Union Point." The head is withdrawn, and there succeeds the beautiful profile of a Georgia fair one, followed by another and another. The profile approaches the sleeping soldier, a charming form bends over him, a small white hand gives his shoulder a gentle shake. The sleepy eyes unclose, look up, and Mars springs to his feet with a "Yes, Miss, take my seat." "Will you walk out and take some supper?" says sweet sixteen, smiling. "With pleasure," and La Belle leads forth her willing captive. A few steps and they enter the supper room, where Mars merges into Epicurus, as he seats him at a table groaning under its weight of chicken, ham, eggs, butter, rolls, biscuit, muffin, sweet and butter milk, coffee, &c. A knife and fork are seized and add their clatter to that of those wielded by a score of other soldiers. The fair forms of Mrs. Dr. B. Carlton, Mrs. Dr. Moore, Mrs. J. B. Hart, Mrs. John Carlton, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Deal, Mrs. F. Carlton, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Dilworth, Mrs. Printup, Mrs. Bynum, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Julia Grayson, Miss Jennie Bowls, Miss Lizzie O'Neil, Miss Fanny Deal, Miss Jennie Hart and Miss Mattie Haughton flit around the board, ministering angels that they were. With a "God bless you, ladies!" the young soldier left them, and never once will he forget the "Wayside Hospital" at Union Point, Green county, Georgia. And he takes this method of informing the traveling community of soldiers that here, upon the arrival of every train, are the choicest viands, prepared by the patriotic fair of the Empire State.

North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors: I was requested by the ladies having charge of the above enterprise to call the attention of traveling soldiers to their Hospital in the Mobile papers. I select yours as having the widest circulation. The kindness shown your correspondent, as narrated above, was

inexpressibly gratifying to one who was for the first time south of the Palmetto State, and he sincerely trusts you will publish the only return he can make them.

Very respectfully, your ob't ser'vt,

Lt. Corps of Artillery, C.S.A.

Oven Bluff, Oct. 27th, 1862.

NASHVILLE DAILY UNION, December 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Kentucky Sanitary Commission.

We find in a late number of the Louisville Democrat a very interesting report from the Kentucky branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, which will be read with pleasure by thousands of our soldiers at this place, as well as by others who take an interest in the soldier's welfare. The members of the Commission are indefatigable and enthusiastic in their noble work, and their praises are on the lips of multitudes in the land.

Rooms of Kentucky Branch Union }
States Sanitary Commission, }
Fifth Street, near Main, }
Louisville Kentucky. }

Messrs. Editors: As the operations of this Commission have assumed considerable magnitude, it has been thought that its patrons and friends should be able to find in the public prints occasional statements of the condition and actual workings of the enterprise, with such abstracts of the minutes of the weekly business meetings as would be of general interest.

Members of U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Kentucky Branch.

T. S. Bell, M. D., President
Rev. J. H. Haywood, V. Pres't.
L. A. Civill, Rec. Sec.
Arthur Peter, Treas.
J. F. Speed,

Geo. D. Prentice,
R. C. Hewett, M. D.
W. B. Belknap,
Joseph Holt,
R. J. Meniffee.

In addition to the more generally known direction given to the labors of this Commission, it has had the exclusive care of the "Soldiers' Home," providing for its weekly expenses, etc.; and now, with the co-operation and assistance of Dr. Newberry, the accomplished and efficient official representative in the West of the United States Sanitary commission, it has the pleasure to announce that a more suitable building for the "Home" will be immediately constructed, and in a more eligible location than the present one, where greatly increased facilities will be secured for promoting the comfort and well-being of the inmates.

In response to a request from the Commission at Washington City, a female delegate was sent to the "Council of Ladies," to confer with officers of that Commission in reference to securing needed supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers, commencing November 22, 1862. Extracts from the printed report of that "Council" will probably be offered to you hereafter for publication.

Major Will C. Moreau has recently been employed by this Commission to canvass for Sanitary supplies. One of the results of his first trip was a contribution (through the influence of one of the Committees of the Cincinnati Branch,) of twenty-three boxes and three barrels of Sanitary stores.

You have already published the sum of \$325, as the proceeds of the concert recently given by the Anderson Troop, for the benefit of our treasury. The promise of other entertainments, for the same good object, has also been made.

An item of interest at the last meeting, was the appointment of a committee to investigate the claims of a superior knitting machine—from which great results are expected.

Report of "Soldiers' Home."

Soldiers received during three weeks, ending December 1, 1862, 253.

These men averaged five meals each—making total number of meals 1,265.

In addition to these, Mr. Maloan reports that three families of Tennessee refugees, who had been deprived of all things except their seven children, were provided with a supper, lodging and breakfast, and transportation to the ferry, on their way to Indiana.

Timely aid has been rendered by Mr. M., to several sick men, in procuring their pay, and securing transportation.

The following is a memorandum of Sanitary stores sent by the Kentucky Branch, United States Sanitary Commission, Louisville, to the sick and wounded soldiers at Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg and Lebanon, from October 11th to November 11th.

One thousand one hundred and thirty-two comforts and blankets, 821 bed ticks, 486 pillows, 352 pillow cases, 25 pillow ticks, 2,210 sheets, 2,262 shirts, 2,341 pairs drawers, 725 handkerchiefs, 1,462 towels, 324 coats, 12 vests, 89 pairs pants, 191 pairs socks, 80 cushions, 6 pairs slippers, 1,397 lbs. bandages, 525 abdominal bandages and pads, 72 pin cushions, 1,167 lbs rags and lint, 32 dressing gowns, 2 bolts calico, 1 bolt jeans, 20 eye shades, 61 pairs crutches, 20 canes, 260 cans fruit, 1,628 lbs dried fruit, 1,073 lbs. butter, 40 lbs. cheese, 160 lbs. crackers, 234 lbs. groceries, 130 lbs. farina, 121 ½ lbs tea, 575 lbs. white sugar, 40 lbs ground flax seed, 50 lbs rice, 72 lbs. chocolate, 111 lbs. dried beef, 150 lbs canvassed hams, 675 bottles liquor, wine and cordials, 16 bushels green apples, 103 bushels Irish potatoes, 21 bushels onions, 2 bushels sweet potatoes, 320 loaves bread, 157 fowls, 4 kegs pickles, 2 kegs syrups, 3 boxes lemons, 50 lbs. chewing tobacco, 1 box ink, 298 dozen eggs, 1 kit mackerel, 5 hhds. ice, 40 sponges, 39 lbs corn starch, 43 packs envelopes, 45 quires paper, 1 box sardines, 69 lbs. Castile soap, 400 lbs. German soap, 200 lbs. candles, 120 cans concentrated milk, 99 cans beef tea, 287 books, magazines and papers, 1 gross matches, 36 medicine cups, 2 boxes medicines, 18 pairs mittens, 81 combs, 24 buckets, 100 tin plates, 100 tin cups, 34 wash bowls, 24 spittoons, 12 brooms, 5 coffee pots, 6 lanterns, 6 cotton mops, 12 chambers, and 2 boxes tin ware.

At the rooms on Fifth street, the Commission has a commodious and comfortable office, where those having business with it can find, during business hours, Mr. John Patterson, the book-keeper, or some one or more of the members, and to which the soldier's friend, male or female, whether resident of, or visiting the city, is cordially invited.

L. A. Civill,
Recording Secretary.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY [ATLANTA, GA], January 15, 1863, p. 4, c. 1 [Summary: List of ladies "appointed to cook for "Soldiers Rest," for the week beginning January 12th, 1863" (day by day); "appointed to Visit the Soldiers' Rest, Daily," "Appointed to Stay at the Wayside Hospital;" "appointed to prepare food for the wounded soldiers who are arriving daily from Murfreesboro, commencing January 4th, 1863;" "appointed to visit Soldier's Rest daily, by Hospital Association, commencing 13th January."]

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, March 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 3
Savannah Wayside Home
(Late the Pavilion Hotel.)
Under the Direction of the Georgia
Relief Hospital Association,

Is now open, in charge of the Ladies of Savannah, for the accommodation of Soldiers, when passing through the city. An ambulance will be in attendance on the arrival of the railway trains.

All Soldiers, whether Georgians or not, traveling on furlough, either home or to camp, are welcome to the care and comforts of this Wayside Home.

Donations, in money or provisions are solicited from the patriotic and benevolent.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY [ATLANTA, GA], March 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 3
Atlanta Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Atlanta, Ga., March 7, 1863.

I scarcely know how to commence a letter from this busiest of all busy cities of railroads, whence countless iron tracks branch from and connect with all parts of our glorious young Confederacy. . . . Near the spacious Car Shed, at the suggestion of Gen. Johnston, a fine "Soldiers' Rest" has been erected. It is built of wood, in a circle, with neat little beds arranged around; and here, instead of lying on the floor of the Car Shed as formerly, the sick soldiers are removed immediately on their arrival, to await distribution to the different hospitals, of which there are a great many in successful operation, containing now only 1,400 sick and wounded, a considerable decrease from the immense crowds of a month ago. . . .

Aliene.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Theatre—An entirely new play, of the patriotic type, from the pen of Mr. Hewitt, will be presented to-night. Those who have read it in manuscript speak very highly of its merits. The leading parts will be sustained by Miss Fanny, Master James and Master Andrew.

A new son, entitled "All is quiet along the Savannah to-night," the words by Miss Sinclair, and music by Mr. Koenigsburg, will be sung by Miss Laura. The entertainment will, no doubt, draw a full house.

It will be seen that Mr. Waldron, whilst putting money in his own purse, is not unmindful of other objects which have claims on all who are able to aid them. He has set apart to-morrow (Tuesday) night for the benefit in behalf of the Savannah Wayside Home, an institution which is doing much for the relief and comfort of our traveling soldiers. Let our citizens see to it that not a vacant seat or standing place is left in the house.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Millen Wayside Home.--The ladies of Burke county have completed their beautiful and patriotic arrangements at Millen, and are now dispensing their hospitality daily to large numbers of traveling soldiers. We dropped in a few evenings since and found a well supplied table and every comfort prepared for our brave defenders, the gentle hands that provided these benefactions rendering them doubly acceptable. We wish them every success in their praiseworthy undertaking, and as they rely on contributions and their own means alone for the support of their "Home," we hope the public will deal liberally with them. Will not the friends of

the soldier in Savannah lend them a helping hand? We feel assured they are so disposed, and we would add that, to save them trouble, all contributions left at this office will be promptly acknowledged and forwarded.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Lecture To Night.—By a sudden withdrawal of a portion of our troops from this vicinity, families in many instances have been left in very destitute circumstances. This coming to the knowledge of the lady managers of the Wayside Home, they are endeavoring to relieve them. To aid them in this good work, the Hon. H. R. Jackson will deliver a lecture to-night in the Masonic Hall, to commence at 8 o'clock—the proceeds of which to be applied to further their laudable undertaking. The subject of the Lecture will be: "The radical and fatal defects in the civilization of the United States of America."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Wayside Hospital.

We, the ladies of Harrison county, desirous of establishing a wayside Hospital at this place, do most urgently entreat all who feel an interest in our sick and wounded soldiers to aid us by sending [illegible] and every thing necessary for a hospital, such as Tea, Rice, Medicines, Wine, Brandy, &c. Look for further particulars next week.

Mrs. Burress, Matron.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Soldiers' Home at Brenham.

Brenham, Texas, July 16, 1863.

Editor Telegraph:--The County Court of Washington County, aided by contributions from the citizens of the county, and by funds raised by a "Misses' Fair," recently held in this place, have established here a Soldiers' Home, for the benefit of all sick and wounded soldiers, returning from or to their commands, and all other soldiers who may be in need of assistance, where they can have board, lodging, medical and surgical attention free of charge. It is placed under care of a lady resident in the house, who will see to it that her table, beds, &c., shall be comfortable, and is under the superintendence and direction of an experienced and skillful physician.

Will not all the papers and conductors on railroads, give publicity to this, that such as need care and attention traveling this way may know where they will obtain it, rendered most cheerfully and heartily.

J. B.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We are glad to see that in several parts of the State efforts are being made by the ladies to establish Wayside Hospitals for the accommodation of sick soldiers who may be passing through their neighborhood.--This is a most praiseworthy undertaking, as many, when on their way to their homes require the attention of nurses and such treatment as cannot be had in hotels or private houses. We notice meetings have been held in Houston, Rusk, and several other counties for this purpose, and as we learn one of our hotels will close shortly in this city, we feel assured the ladies of Travis will not be behind those of other counties in this work of charity and benevolence.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, September 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Madame Teresa,

The Lecture to have been given on Thursday Evening, Sept. 10, 1863, at Masonic Hall, by this distinguished lady, the daughter of Sir James Tate, and grand-daughter of Lady Elizabeth Appleby of Yorkshire, is postponed until Monday Evening next, the 14th inst.

Subject of the Lecture—The War.

Admittance, \$1. Tickets can be procured at the Pulaski House, Scriven House, Marshall House, and at the door of the Hall.

The proceeds of the Lecture will be placed in the hands of the Ladies in charge of the Wayside Home in this city, for the benefit of said institution.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, November 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Savannah Wayside Home.

This admirable institution was opened on the 6th of March, 1863, since which time it has dispensed its benefits to 5,136 soldiers. It received in the commencement \$700 from the Georgia Hospital and Relief Association, and since, in contributions from individuals and from lectures pronounced in its behalf, \$6025.

In consequence of its large number of beneficiaries since the battle at Chickamauga, and the exorbitant [sic] prices of articles of food, its funds are nearly exhausted. Its Lady Managers are satisfied that this simple announcement will summon to its relief and aid the liberal contributions of those interested in this excellent and necessary work.

Mrs. E. L. Campbell is Treasurer.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, November 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Covering for the Soldiers.

The constant demand for blankets for the soldiers, has induced the Lady Managers of the Wayside Home to make arrangements for receiving any donations which the citizens may feel disposed to make for the purpose. Persons wishing to give their carpets, to be made up into blankets, are notified that they will be received by Capt. Hardee, at the Home. If already made up, will be so much gained—but if this is not convenient, the ladies will have them made a suitable size; and being desirous to give the employment to the needy women, will be glad of any friends for aiding the work.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mrs. Lancaster, of the Ranger, and her accomplished little daughter, whose performance at the Soldiers' Home Concert gained so much applause. Mrs. L. is untiring in her efforts for the soldiers.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

A Military and Dress Ball

Will be given at the Lumpkin House, Thursday evening, the 24th of December. The proceeds to be given for the benefit of the Wayside Home. Tickets of admission can be procured of Mr. C. S. Reese, at Long's Drug Store, or of either of the undersigned committee.

Gentlemen wishing to obtain Ladies invitation tickets, can get them by applying to the Committee of Invitations, at Long's Drug Store, every evening between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.

Tickets of admission \$10--Supper included.

W. N. Burrows,	}	
Thos. Hall,	}	Committee
W. H. Simms,	}	of
J. Harper,	}	Arrangements.
Chas. E. Stephens.	}	
W. M. Rudolph.	}	

Dec. 16.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 30, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

[Communicated.]

The Women of the South.

[Summary: The article starts with long general praise of the women of the South]

We have this day visited the "Soldiers' Home," of this city, under the management of its patriotic women; and the comfort, the cleanliness and good order which prevail throughout the establishment, give ample evidence of the ability and constant attention bestowed upon it. We learned from the obliging clerk that on the first of June last a change took place in the management of the Home, by which all the funds then on hand were transferred to another hospital under government management. Since the first of June the "Home" had expended (to the 1st of December) for provisions, medicines, &c., \$1,487, the greater part of which are still on hand and there was on hand, on the first of December also, cash to the amount of \$8,543,10, all which had been accumulated out of the per diem allowance made by the government to the sick and wounded soldiers. It must not be supposed for a moment that the soldiers have been stinted in anything needful for their comfort, in order to effect this saving! On the contrary, we hesitate not to affirm that in no hospital in the confederacy are there more comforts or as many supplied to the inmates. This gratifying result has been produced by the liberal contributions extended to the managers of the Home by the citizens and the faithful attention paid to their preservation and distribution by the managers. We take pleasure in recording these things, which redound so much to the devotion of the ladies and the liberality of this community. We were furnished with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Society, on Monday last, and which we think deserve a place in your columns:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are eminently due, and hereby tendered to Mrs. Bibb, for her untiring devotion and energy and perseverance as President, and the cheerful, courteous and obliging manner in which she has discharged the duties pertaining to her office; and it is the sincere desire of the members of this Society that she would still retain her position.

Resolved, That to Mrs. Wm. Bell we return our sincere thanks for her unremitting kindness and attention to the sick and wounded of the "Home," her unceasing efforts to alleviate the sufferings of all, by both kindness and liberality, have won our heartfelt admiration, and awakened within us a desire to emulate her noble example.

We could say much more on this subject, but having made this communication sufficiently long we close for the present.

A Traveler.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

[Communicated.]

Christmas at the Soldiers' Home.

There was a jolly good time generally through Montgomery on Christmas day. Everybody seemed to think a duty to enjoy themselves upon that occasion. "Hard times" were forgotten for the time being and good will and plenty of good things, were every where to be seen. The "Soldiers Home" was the scene of much pleasant enjoyment, which it did one good to behold. Early in the day the ladies of the society under whose management this admirable institution has been established, began to assemble bringing with them large contributions for the contemplated celebration. The eyes of the soldiers sparkled, and their countenances beamed with joyful anticipation of the coming feast. Soon the clatter of merry voices were heard, and the drumming of spoons and forks beating up the eggs for the Christmas beverage of EGG NOG, was delightful music to the ears of the invalid soldiers who had not seen the shadow of such good things since they left their homes. While this busy note of preparation was going on the soldiers in the number of some two hundred or more had collected together in the main hall of the building and having improvised a band of ethiopian minstrels from their number entertained themselves, and a crowd of visitors with songs and well executed airs upon the violin, banjo and bones. Soon the young ladies were seen bearing the foaming glasses of the luscious egg nog, and distributing them to all the soldiers. Every ward was visited and every invalid soldier had a gannymede to present him with a cup of the true nectar—then came the preparations for dinner; and surely the soldiers will long remember the sumptuous entertainment prepared for them by the ladies of Montgomery. From ten o'clock until two there were constant arrivals of roast turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, old and new hams, beef in all its varieties, roasted pigs, looking so brown and crisp that they would have tempted an anchorite or dervish from his faith; then the rich, yellow sweet potatoes dressed in various ways to please the most fastidious tastes. After all this came the pies and puddings of all rich and racey [sic] characters, and piles of fragrant cakes, and sweet oranges, altogether presenting a scene of good cheer, which surrounded as it was, by the smiling faces of women in their loveliest character of ministering angel to the wants of humanity, has nothing more lovely upon this chequered [sic] earth. The dinner with all its enjoyment came to an end, and the well pleased soldiers again assembled in the hall and the band of minstrels were once more introduced, and renewed their pleasing entertainment. There was a large number of visitors during the day, and particularly during the performance of the minstrels. At the close of the evening performances, Mr. B. H. Richardson, of Baltimore, being present, in response to a call from the company, made a few brief and appropriate remarks which were well received by the audience. We noticed amongst the active ladies of the occasion Mrs. Judge Bibb, Mrs. Crawford Bibb and Mrs. George Bibb, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mrs. Reese, Miss Chisholm and many others whom we had not the pleasure of knowing. This occasion will not soon be forgotten by the soldiers. Its moral effect upon their minds and its beneficial effects upon their health cannot easily be estimated. The soldier who finds such appreciating friends at home will remember it upon the battlefield, and his arm will be nerved with new power when he knows that he is not only battling for political and social liberty, but that the smiles and the approval of God's last best gift to man is to be his sure reward. All honor, say we, to the noble and liberal women of Montgomery, and may their own homes ever be brightened by the smile of love and the sunshine of prosperity.

ALBANY [GA] PATRIOT, January 21, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Wayside Home.

The ladies managing the Macon Wayside Home have appointed me Chairman of the committee to procure provisions for them. They are in great need, as upon a daily average seventy five to one hundred soldiers, who are unable to pay \$4 00 per meal, are fed at the Home. They are soldiers from Southwestern Georgia, and all parts of the country. The citizens of Macon have liberally sustained the home from its beginning, at great expense, and yet the responsibility rests equally upon the people all over the country, as their own neighbors are befitted. I hope all who can donate small quantities of butter, lard, pork, meal, peas or chickens, will [fold] remember the poor war-worn soldier, as he returns to his home from the battle field. Those who wish to contribute to the Home, will deliver their contributions to J. M. Cooper, Albany, who will receive them, and take a list of the names of contributors. For Mitchell county the produce can be delivered to me on my plantation, and I will haul it to Albany and forward to Macon. Let all remember the Wayside Home.

J. W. Fears,
Chairman.

MOBILE REGISTER AND ADVERTISER, May 5, 1864, p. 2, c, 3

Letter from Montgomery.

The Hospitals of Montgomery—The Soldier's Home,
or Ladies' Hospital—Stonewall Hospital—Madison
Hospital—St. Mary's Hospital—Concert Hall—
Wayside Home, &c., &c.

Montgomery, April 30, 1864.

I took a stroll this morning among the Hospitals of this city, and thought a general sketch of their whereabouts and condition, with their general capacity, might not be entirely uninteresting at this time.

The Soldiers' Home, under the management of the ladies of Montgomery, with Mrs. Judge B. S. Bibb as President, is one of the very best conducted institutions of the kind in the Confederacy. It was the first established in this city, and has ever been deservedly popular among the sick and wounded soldiers. For a considerable time it was supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the citizens, and has had at one time within its enclosure over four hundred patients. The unwearied care and skillful attention of surgeons and nurses have resulted in the restoration to health and service of a very large number of soldiers, who would, under ordinary circumstances, have died or been disabled.—There are this day but 145 patients in this institution, some fifty having been returned to the army during the last week.

To show the comparative state of the several Hospitals here, I submit the following brief statement:

Ladies' Hospital—Patients, 145; cooks, 5; nurses, 14; matrons, 4; laundresses, 7; surgeons, 3.

Stonewall Hospital—Patients, 81; cooks, 10; nurses 13; matrons, 4; laundresses, 13; surgeons, 4.

Madison Hospital—Patients, 77; cooks, 6; nurses, 23; matron, 1; ward masters, 2; laundresses, 6; surgeons, 4.

St. Mary's Hospital—Patients, 112; cooks, 4; nurses, 26; matrons, 5; laundresses, 7; surgeons, 4.

Total now in Hospitals—Patients, 415; cooks, 26; nurses, 76; matrons, 14; laundresses, 31; surgeons, 15.

In addition to these institutions, there is an establishment fitted up for the reception of patients by the General Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Gentry, and known as Concert Hall, which, in time of need, can accommodate a respectable number of patients. The capacity of these united institutions will be little short of 2,000. Besides these, there is the Wayside Home, where the weary and hungry soldiers, as he passes through the city, can always find a wholesome meal and a night's repose.

The liberality of the citizens, or, we might better say, their just appreciation of the soldier, has been no where more strikingly manifested than in the little city of Montgomery. The citizens give of their means liberally, cheerfully and continuously. They have not wearied in well doing. And Montgomery has the honor of having first started a home for the orphan children of our soldiers. Over one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed in this city for this noble charity. May we not, in the language of the good book, say to every other city, town and county, "Go ye and do likewise"?

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

The Savannah Wayside Home.

Mr. Editor: The friends of the Wayside Home noticed with particular pleasure the handsome gift to it of \$1,000 by Capt. A. P. Wetter, as stated in the Republican a few days ago. Such generous liberality may well excuse the publicity you have given it, especially as it suggests to other wealthy and liberal men the like course of conduct. This noble charity—the Wayside Home—commends itself, both by its excellent objects and by the actual good it has accomplished, by the steady support of the benevolent citizens of Savannah and the State. Established in March, 1863, it has from that time to the present offered a free home to the furloughed soldier passing through the city. No one with a proper claim has ever sought admittance in vain. On some days as many as 250 have been entertained at its table. In one week more than 1,500 received its hospitalities. Food and lodgings for so many made heavy costs, and it need not surprise the public to know that the total expenses of the Home, for the fourteen months of its existence, have been about \$30,000—half of which are for the last three months. These are its money expenses. But who can reckon its cost in the labors and sacrifices of the noble women of Savannah, who originated this charity, and whose daily task it has been to minister to the wants of their brave defenders. The soldier blesses them, and an approving conscience is their rich reward.

The receipts of the Wayside Home have about equalled [sic] its expenses. These have been partly private donations and partly the proceeds of public lectures, concerts, &c. The latter income has now entirely ceased, and the Home must depend in the coming season for its support chiefly on private liberality. Fortunately, its expenses are now comparatively small, as but few soldiers are passing through the city, but its funds, even at this reduced scale, need constant replenishing; and what shall be done when the stream of travel again brings its crowd of furloughed soldiers? This will soon set in when the spring campaigns are over, and the Wayside Home must still keep open its hospitable portals to receive the weary and the hungry. This will require vastly more means than the Home has now at its command, and we trust the generous citizens of Savannah, never weary in well doing, will not relax their efforts now, and that new friends will arise to give of their abundance for the relief of the needy soldier. The Charleston Wayside Home has just received the munificent sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, from the "Bee

Steamship Company," to supply its wants. Has not our Home some good friend to make it the recipient of some like benefaction? Whoever helps it in its need may rest assured he could have aided no worthier charity than the

Savannah Wayside Home.

ALBANY [GA] PATRIOT, August 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Albany Wayside Home--The citizens of this city have at last seen the necessity for a Wayside Home; they have accordingly established one, and placed it under the superintendence of the Ladies' Battle-Field Relief Society. This will certainly be welcome news to our readers in the country, who may have friends or relatives in the army. They will now have comfortable quarters, free of charge, when returning home on furlough, or wounded from the battle-field. Our lady citizens will exercise their utmost to make the Home everything it should be, but they will have to be aided in the good work, otherwise their efforts will be in vain.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

We have been shown a letter from Beaumont to Rev. Mr. Castleton, stating that since he left that town, a Soldiers' Home has been successfully organized in that place. This is the beginning of the good work. We expect soon to present our readers with a list of Soldiers' Homes, and will keep it standing for the information of the public.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Soldiers' Homes in Texas.

One in Houston, in charge of
One in Beaumont, in charge of
One in Millican, in charge of
One in Rusk, in charge of

Sergt. C. A. Scales
Wm. Fletcher.
Wm. R. Ellis.

We hope our friends throughout the country will give us early information of the establishment of Homes in their respective neighborhoods, that we may add them to our permanent list, for the information of our soldiers. They will also please give us the names of such persons as may be placed in charge, and to whom application by the soldiers may be made.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Independence, August 14th, 1864.

Ed. News:--Will you allow me to make a statement as to the condition of affairs east of the Mississippi river, for the information of your many readers, who are, to a great extent, cut off from all means of information. And as I visited most of the troops, I can speak with certainty as to their condition.

. . . I visited the hospitals [in Atlanta], and was gratified to find they were so well kept; everything that can be done for the sick and wounded is done, by both the army surgeons and the citizens, especially the ladies who are as untiring in their devotion to the soldiers as they were when the war first broke out. Nothing that will contribute to the comfort of the sick and wounded is left undone. On the route from Richmond, along the railroad, at every depot, I found ladies with baskets of provisions for the soldiers, or else long tables set for them, and in some instances, when citizens found it difficult to get something to eat, the soldiers had more than they could eat. All this kindness and devotion is not wasted—the soldiers are not insensible to such kindness, and will never lay down their arms while the homes of such women are in danger. I

found the feeling of the people to be hopeful and cheerful everywhere, the money very day, strange as it may seem, in those districts that have been over run by the enemy and where every thing was destroyed; for the Yankees left their trail in fire and ruin; every village burnt, every cow, hog, sheep and chicken killed, the horses and mules taken, and the provisions that could not be carried away were burnt, yet among these people I found more kindness, patriotism and liberality than in any other section. This contrasts strangely with our people at home, for if they would only charge Yankee batteries with half the unrelenting, savage ferocity that they charge wounded, sick and furloughed soldiers coming home or returning to the army, my deliberate opinion is that the Yankees wouldn't have a cannon left in their army in a week.

And why it is in our State that there are not soldiers' homes all through the country, I am at a loss to imagine. Texas is overflowing with provisions, has never been invaded, (thanks to the soldiers,) and our people have both the means and the time to do this much for our soldiers, and it is their duty. It is humiliating to think that a man who has returned wounded, a cripple for life, should be charged a month's wages for a bed to sleep on and a little bread and meat to eat. . . .

I visited Dr. Bryan's Hospital, at Auburn, where there are four hundred sick and wounded soldiers. The Dr. kindly showed me through the different wards, and even the kitchen. I found it far ahead of the other hospitals, and the people of Texas ought to contribute liberally to that hospital, for it is for Texas soldiers, and contributes greatly to the comfort of our unfortunate sick and wounded. The ladies at and in the vicinity of Auburn are doing all in their power to aid in taking care of our men, and they deserve the thanks of our people for their devotion to our wounded and sick soldiers. Dr. Bryan has done his part nobly, and deserves the gratitude of our State.

I will not trespass upon your space any further, Mr. Editor, and hope you will pardon me for sending so long a communication, but hope you can make room for it for the information it will give those whose sons are in the armies east of the river.

Respectfully,

Jno. R. Baylor.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, August 24, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

The Wayside Home.

Mr. Editor:--In behalf of this benevolent institution, permit me to ask you the favor of reminding our friends in the country, that it is supported wholly and exclusively by voluntary contributions, when these contributions become "like Angel's visits, few and far between," the poor furloughed soldiers cannot avail themselves of its benefits on their way to and from their respective homes, but have to suffer in many instances for the want of that temporary food and nourishment that all who remain at home should be willing to provide for them to the best of their ability.

If the Wayside Home were not in existence among us, the poor travel tired soldiers would have no way to obtain their meals upon the road but by applying to the doors of our citizens. Is it not far better for us to extend our aid liberally to the Home itself, where every soldier may feel sure of obtaining good nourishing food, than to let so excellent an institution languish from absolute neglect. These brave men have left their own homes and all that makes life endurable, and can we do too much for them in return? Certainly we cannot!

Those who place a proper estimate upon the invaluable services these brave men are now rendering in the Confederacy, will bear in mind that hundreds of soldiers pass through the city every week, and have no place to obtain food and shelter but at the Home. If they love the

soldiers and the cause for which they fight, they will contribute a part at least of their means in money or provisions, leaving them with Albert Stassberger, Esq., the excellent superintendent, at 102 Commerce street, or at the Home Buildings, corner of Bibb and Coosa streets.

Amicus.

DALLAS HERALD, August 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

A dramatic entertainment was given at the Court House in this place last night, under the management of Messrs. Walter and Foley, late of the Houston Dramatic Association, for the purpose of raising funds with which to establish a Soldiers' Home in Dallas. We regret our inability to attend, but learn from those present, that the performance was very creditable, the house well filled, and every thing passed off pleasantly. Another performance with change of programme, [sic] is to be given for the same object, on Wednesday evening next. The object of the entertainment, if nothing else, should insure a full house.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Soldiers' Homes in Texas.

One in Houston, in charge of Sergt. C. A. Scales.

One in Beaumont, in charge of Wm. Fletcher.

One in Millican, in charge of Wm. R. Ellis.

One in Rusk, in charge of -----

One in Crockett, in charge of -----

One in Hempstead in charge of J. R. Ward.

One in Anderson, in charge of Mrs. Hendrick.

One in Red Top, in charge of Col. Bookman.

One in Chappell Hill, in charge of Judge Thomas.

One in Austin, in charge of Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. Wash. West, of Sweet Home, Lavaca co., also writes the "News," that soldiers, with proper papers, will be accommodated at his home free of charge.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Col. Jacob Schmitz, former proprietor of the Guadalupe Hotel, in New Braunfels, has again taken charge of that establishment, which he has had rented out during the past year. It will be gratifying to those travelling that route, to see again the familiar, smiling face of Jacob, when the Hon. Miss. Murray, in her tour through Texas, designated as "the prince of Bonifaces." It requires in these times more than an ordinary man, as Dan Rice, the clown, used to say, "to keep a hotel," but we think Jacob is equal to the task, especially since he has become a Colonel, and will therefore know how to treat soldiers. We hope soon to be able to announce the establishment of a soldiers' home in New Braunfels, towards which we feel assured the host of the Guadalupe Hotel contribute liberally. Such establishments are becoming general throughout the country, and we know of no point where one is more needed than in New Braunfels, through which soldiers are constantly passing and repassing.

We may here also add that Colonel Schmitz has greatly enlarged his building which is now capable of accommodating private families and as many transient visitors as may come along.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Your Georgia readers will be glad to hear that the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association continues to dispense its benefits to the soldiers from that patriotic State. Mr. E. Saulsbury is the present agent of the Association in Virginia, and has charge of the Wayside Home in Richmond, the store, baggage of the soldiers &c., &c. Dr. James Camak is the Surgeon, whose duty it is to look after sick and wounded Georgians wherever they are to be found, whether on the battle field, on the ambulance trains, or at the Wayside Home. He is one of the best men and most energetic and faithful officers I have ever known. Rev. Mr. Crumley, the Chaplain of the Association, has his headquarters at the Home, but devoted all his time to the spiritual welfare of the sick and wounded in the hospitals around the city, in the field, on the cars, in the streets, wherever indeed there is a suffering Georgian who requires comfort and encouragement, or a deceased one to be buried. . . .

The St. Charles Hotel, on the corner of Main and 15th Streets, was opened as a Georgia Wayside Home the 20th of April, 1863. Here all Georgians passing through Richmond, either on the way to their homes on furlough, or on their return to the field, or when proceeding from the hospital to their commands, are accommodated with food and lodging free of expense. In this way 32,342 men, besides officers, has been lodged and fed here up to the 25th ult. Government furnishes about one half of the rations consumed; the balance, as well as the house, furniture and servants, is supplied by the Association. . . .

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Fine Music.—The Charleston Brass Band, led by Prof. Mueller, serenaded Gen. Hagood, at the South Carolina Soldiers' Home (formerly Exchange Hotel), last night. The music was surpassingly fine—the symphony and chords rivalling the tone of an organ, and filling the air with sweetest melody. The band numbers ten performers, including the bass and kettle drummers. It left South Carolina at the beginning of the war as a regimental band, but is now the brigade band of General Hagood's brigade. We hope that, during their stay in Richmond, they will favor the ladies of our city with a concert on the Capitol Square.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Register writes:

"The 'Soldiers' Home' is supposed to be a place of rest, and is kept upon the principle of a free hotel.—Each State has one at Richmond, where soldiers passing through register their names, and by an agreement with the Confederate Government the officer in charge of the house draws rations corresponding to the number of inmates. These rations are cooked there. Some of these places, where the proper attention and care has been given to them, are a very great convenience and luxury to the soldier who has not been seated at a regular table for months. Several of these places are preferable to the Richmond hotels; but I must say that the Alabama Home is a disgrace to the State. Thousands of bedbugs and vermin infest the beds, and the general table will not commence to compare with the living the men have in camp, and God knows that is hard enough. The poorest and meanest 'extras' have to be bought out of the small pittance of the soldiers. This is a crying shame. There is no earthly excuse for it. What one State can do by energy another can accomplish.—Whether the fault lies at the door of the State Government or the officer charged with the conduct of these establishments, I have no means of information. I am not writing for the purpose of fault-finding, but simply to call public attention to impositions which hourly and daily the soldiers are made to suffer, and because I know that

public appeals are listened to with much more attention than private letters. What I write is from observation, and can be substantiated by hundreds of witnesses. There is another point connected with this place. Its location is such that a gentleman who is known in Richmond, or respects himself, is ashamed to be seen going there. Nearly every house around it is a den of the lowest and vilest prostitutes, and it seems to have been selected with an eye to cheapness, and not convenience or comfort. I know many officers and men who have nothing in the world but their army pay, who can ill afford \$30 a day at the hotels, who would like to take advantage of this house, who deny themselves the comforts and necessaries for camp, and spend their money with the hotels rather than go to this filthy hole."

SOUTHERN WATCHMAN [ATHENS, GA], October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Soldiers' Wayside Home.

A "Wayside Home" for our brave soldiers has been established at this place, at the Old college, and is under the management of Mr. E. D. Stone.

The object of this institution is to furnish food and lodging to soldiers on their way to or from the army--many of whom are sick or wounded, and nearly all without money to pay their way. Such an establishment at this point is actually necessary, as it is due to the brave defenders of the soil that they should be made comfortable wherever they go.

It is proposed to sustain the "Home" here as similar institutions are sustained elsewhere, by voluntary contributions. To this end, it is expected that every one who is able will contribute something. To the people of the up country, whose sons, brothers, &c., will be the principal beneficiaries of this establishment, we feel we may confidently appeal for contributions. No one need wait to send money. Everything in the shape of food, both animal and vegetable, is needed. Send bacon, beef, mutton, lard, butter, poultry, eggs, potatoes, dried fruit and everything eatable. Send candles, tallow, soap and such other necessaries as you may have to spare. Let those who live near enough, send firewood. Let all send something. If you cannot spare any of the articles necessary to keep up such an establishment, send money.

We publish this week a list of contributions up to Monday morning last. Contributions will be acknowledged from week to week.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Ladies Fair.--We have been informed that it is the intention of the ladies in Austin to hold a Fair on Thursday evening in the Confederate Court Room, the proceeds of which will be applied for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home in this city. We hope our citizens generally will attend, especially those who have not already contributed to the support of this most valuable institution, which we understand is now being kept up at the expense of a few, while it is a matter in which we all ought to be deeply interested.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A letter from Fairfield says: "I am pleased to inform you that there are now Soldiers' Homes established in this county (Freestone) at three different points: One at Fairfield, one at Cotton Gin, and one at Butler—there are two separate houses at Butler at which soldiers can stop, one owned by H. Manning, Esq., and the other by Mr. Wm. M. McDaniel. All of the Homes are well supplied by the good citizens of the immediate vicinity of each of said Homes."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

A soldier ordered from the Army of Tennessee to join Forrest's command gives, through the columns of *The Appeal*, an interesting account of what he saw and heard on his trip. We have, however, only room for one paragraph of his letter. He says:

"Arriving at the famous city of Montgomery, in a dirty and wearied condition, we felt that we had arrived at the birthplace of the Confederacy, and that no croakers, stragglers or men exempt could be found within her walls. Alas for human hopes! Things have gone from bad to worse. I stood upon the streets, and lo! a sea of human beings pass before me. Where are they from, and whither are they going? To the front?—'No,' replied a bright-eyed little fellow, (who will some day make a general,) 'they are not. That big fellow you see tending to that store is exempt because he superintends the Wayside Home; that other one has a contract for hauling wood to government shops; that one is the Governor's aid; that one driving the fine bay is a Quartermaster; and that one, &c., &c.,' continued the boy, giving descriptions of their business as each passed before us, until more than double the number of our entire company had passed."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Soldiers' Fair and Supper.--This splendid entertainment came off on last Thursday night. We were complimented with tickets, and regret much that it was out of our power to attend. It is represented by those who were present to have surpassed any thing of the kind heretofore gotten up in Austin, netting to the "soldiers' Home" upwards of \$300 in specie and near \$3,000 in Confederate money. A fine description of it has been prepared for our paper, and we regret, for the want of space, we must lay it over until next week. The ladies of Travis are not to be out-done in their attentions to the comforts of our brave soldiers.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Soldiers' Wayside Homes.

Greenwood, Nov. 5, 1864.

Editor Telegraph:--After a long and dangerous illness (bilious fever) and after bringing upon myself three relapses by resuming my work too soon, I am once more able to write you and recommence with caution the good work of establishing "soldiers' homes." Minden, Homer and Pleasant Hill, in Louisiana, have been established and are in full operation.

I am happy to learn that the good people in Goliad, Hillsboro, (Hill county) Butler and Fairfield have moved of their own accord and established homes for our wayfaring troops. All honor to such patriotic devotion! Perhaps other places have done the same.

The principal object of this communication is to give you and the public information of General Smith's plans to aid this enterprise.

In answer to my application he has ordered the following letter:
Rev. Thomas Castleton:

Sir—The General Commanding directs me to say in response to your application to purchase subsistence stores, that after the "homes" shall have been established and their location approved by him, he will direct the Commissary Department to sell to the superintendent of the several homes a quantity equal to that which appear upon the Superintendent's affidavit to have been used by soldiers during the previous month." (A true copy.)

Thus it will appear—1. That General Smith takes the responsibility of aiding us in the only serious embarrassment we have to suffer; that is, the difficulty of obtaining the food needed in some places. Government depots are everywhere, and can supply where the community

cannot. This is very opportune. In some places we need no help; in others we are unable without it to supply our home.

2. That while generous and liberal, the General Commanding is cautious, and limits his pledged supply to approved locations. By this he means to guard against too numerous establishments. Homes must not be located too near each other.

On this point I will say for general information and as a suggestion to General Smith, that the number of miles apart cannot in all cases decide the propriety of a location. It often happens that "cross lines of travel" intersect direct lines, and what is actually upon the direct line too near other homes, is absolutely needed on the cross lines, and at a proper distance from the other homes upon that cross line.

Thus, when running a direct line at proper distances, I am obliged to make that a convenience to establish one to meet a cross line at its point of intersection with the direct line. Gen. Smith's good sense will doubtless decide that each community will be able to judge correctly as to the location of homes.

Of course the homes which draw rations for each soldier as he passes, will not apply for subsistence by "purchase." Many homes will not apply at all. Others must.

The second object in writing is to urge affectionately and earnestly the citizens of all important points upon the main lines of travel from Louisiana and Arkansas through Texas, to go at once to the work and establish homes every where. It is time, high time to act. Much precious time is almost lost. Hundreds of soldiers have already passed to their abodes and back to their command, bitter with the memories of repulses and refusals at the hands of many; and will tell their wrongs and impart their bitterness to the army; while others wounded and way-worn, have gone home to die, with the bitter thought corroding their brave bosoms that after three and a half years of battle and camp services they were refused food and lodging by those for whom they have fought and suffered. How long shall this continue? Till I can visit every town and run every line in the State? Years will be too short a time for that. Up, then, my noble fellow citizens, and do the work. Follow the example recently set by Goliad, Cotton Gin, Fairfield, Butler, Pleasant Hill, &c. You can—you only need to determine upon success. Let no obstacle hinder you, make it succeed, and a hearty will is success made sure.

Gen. Smith has also promised to sell cooking utensils from the Q. M. Department wherever needed for a home. Do the best you can, and better afterwards; but do it, and do it at once.

Respectfully,

Thos. Castleton.

P.S.—The following suggestions are respectfully made to all our homes:

1. Look well to it, that the person to whom the soldier is sent to obtain a ticket to the home for admission, be so chosen as to be easily accessible.

In my travels I have met a number of soldiers who said of certain homes, "it took me so long to find the ticket for admission that I was obliged to leave a good meal untasted," "the whistle blew," or "the stage started and I was sent off hungry." This ought not to be. It must not be.

2. Let constant arrangements be made to furnish "cooked rations" for one, two, or three days, as the case may demand, so that "the haversack" may supply the lack of homes until they can be established everywhere. These cooked rations should be entered upon "the register" as if eaten in the "home."

Galveston News, Caddo Gazette and Washington Telegraph, &c., please copy.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Liberal Donation.—The negro band, Shreveport Minstrels, have recently given four concerts for the benefit of the Soldier's Home, of this place, which netted \$2235, the amount has been paid over to the treasurer of the association.—South Western.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Prairie Plains, Nov. 21, 1864.

Editor Telegraph:--My place has been announced as a Soldiers' Home, and has been such since the 1st of August, but the task and expense is too much for a man in my circumstances. I am willing to do my part, but I can't do it all. I have supplied some two hundred men and horses since August, without one cent. outside of my own means, and it has exhausted my substance. I do not think there is another such Home in the State. If I could draw on the Commissaries I might manage to get along, but having to draw from my own resources exclusively, and paying the same tythe [sic] as others, it comes rather too hard. If the tythe [sic] could be used for feeding the soldiers and paying their expenses, It would make matters much better; then they could stop at almost any farm house, and not be compelled, as now, to stop two or three hours before night, or travel till very late to reach regularly established Homes. I have only given you a hint of what might be made to bear equally on all, and you will do me a great favor by stating in your paper that the Home at Prairie Plains is discontinued from and after December 1st, 1864.

J. Bookman.

NASHVILLE DAILY UNION, November 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

THE REFUGEES.--10 men, 29 women, and 50 children, a total of 89 persons, were received at the "Refugee House" yesterday; 8 men, 13 women, and 27 children, a total of 48, were sent North. Whole number in the camp 4299, being an increase of 41 over yesterday's report. Of this number 1674 are negroes, and 2625 are whites. The authorities are sending the white refugees North as fast as possible, but no negroes. Twenty-five negro men, each with families were sent to camp over the river, where they are to be employed in chopping wood for the Government. Three deaths, one white man and child, and one colored child, were reported at the Post Provost marshal's yesterday. Several families of refugees moved into the "Soldiers' Home" yesterday.--Gaz. 24th [Chattanooga]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

On Wednesday night the "Marshall Glee Club" gave an entertainment in the basement story of the Armory, which was well attended. The instrumental music, singing, and acting were far superior to that usually displayed by amateur performers, and elicited, as it justly merited, the highest encomiums. The receipts of the evening were \$2,426, of which amount \$2,000 were turned over to the "Ladies Volunteer Aid Society" for the "Soldiers' Home." The Club, we learn, has paid us the compliment of electing us an honorary member. We thank them. It affords us pleasure to be thus recognized by such a body of intelligent, useful, and patriotic young men.

DALLAS HERALD, December 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Soldiers' Home.

We are glad to know that the matter of establishing a Soldiers' Home in the Town of Dallas has been taken in hand by our citizens. At a preliminary meeting held at the Court House

on Thursday evening last, at which Col. N. H. Darnell presided at the request of the Chairman, Col. N. M. Burford explained the object for which the meeting was called, in a short and pertinent address, after which, on motion, a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, and to make the necessary arrangements for procuring a suitable person to take charge of the Home, said committee to report at an adjourned meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A President, Secretary, and Treasurer was also elected, and the Home, we are pleased to say, seems about to become one of the Institutions of our town.

We cannot too earnestly appeal to our citizens for their zealous and substantial support of this undertaking, and call upon them to lend their assistance liberally and promptly. Every citizen of the county should become a member of the association, and they now have an opportunity to give whatever assistance is in their power to the cause. Contributions may be made in money or provisions, and it is expected that subscriptions will be made at the meeting to-day. Our country friends who may wish to contribute will be notified to whom they may send, as soon as the enterprise is completely established.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 5
Soldiers' Home at Palestine.

Ed. Tel.—Will you please announce, through the Telegraph, for the information of our soldiers, that we have in Palestine, Anderson county, a "Soldiers' Home," open for the reception of visitors. Dr. J. G. Scarborough has charge of the "home," and will give the weary soldier a cordial and hearty welcome; and is prepared to furnish both the soldier and his horse substantial, if not sumptuous fare. Much of the success of the enterprise is attributable to Dr. S's untiring energy. The "Home Register" shows that in a little over two months 181 guests have been entertained; 315 meals furnished and 165 horses kept and fed. The "Home" is under the patronage of, and [illegible] by the ladies; than whom, none in Texas, perhaps, have responded more readily or more effectually, than have those of this county, to every call for the benefit of our soldiers. Already enough of the substantials, or nearly so, are subscribed to supply the establishment for six or eight months; and but a small portion of the county has been canvassed. It would be a pleasure, were it not taxing your columns too heavily, to mention by name, those of our patriotic citizens who have responded with such noble generosity to this call, so justly due our veteran and battle worn soldiers. We can give the names of J. N. Green, J. M. and H. C. Swanson, Dr. J. G. Caldwell, Frank Coleman and W. N. Hicks, who have contributed most liberally to this, as they have done in every call for the benefit of the soldier. Col. Hicks, in addition to his subscription, to the value of \$5,000, to \$6,000, (at a time when Confederate money was more valuable than now,) has given much personal attention to the enterprise, and declares "it shall be sustained as long as we have a war worn, patriot soldier, to travel from the camps to his cherished home and family, and back to the field of service again."

G.

Palestine, Dec. 5th, 1861.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

A Soldier's Home has been established in Dallas. We believe there are now Soldiers' Homes in all the principal towns of the State, and we should be glad to publish a full list of them for the information of soldiers, if any one would give us a correct list. We should have stated sooner that the Rev. Mr. Castleton, who has been so indefatigable and successful in building up Soldiers' Homes, has obtained important aid from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who has issued an order

authorizing Commissaries to furnish subsistence stores to the superintendents of Soldiers' Homes to the amount of what was consumed by soldiers during the previous month, as shown by the superintendent's oath—to be paid for at Government prices. This will prove an important aid, and our people should, therefore, object the less to receive the low prices offered them by the Government, when they see the use made of the supplies.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 2-3

Soldiers' Homes—Circular Letter.

Galveston, Dec. 10, 1864.

Ed. Te.--I notice with great pleasure a communication from Austin signed "Recipio," in your issue of the 6th inst., which announces the good news that the patriotic and generous people of that city have organized a soldiers' Home on a most liberal plan. Upon my return from Louisiana, I found a letter from Warrick Tunstall, Esq., of San Antonio, informing me that a Home had been established in that city (in August last) benefitting a chivalrous and patriotic people, to aid in which, he says, a concert acquired \$500 in specie. I learned from Capt. Lillie that a second concert, gotten up by the "little girls" afterwards, raised for the same object \$800.

Also a letter from Dr. Brandth, of New Braunfels, giving the gratifying intelligence that the good people of that city had opened a "Home" for our brave defenders; adding to the ordinary accommodations for the sick soldier, under the care of the "S. S.," of whose encampment he is Captain.

I have also received information informally, of Homes established in many other places, which I trust is reliable. Fairfield and Rutler in Freestone county, Springfield in Limestone county, (which I doubt) and Palestine, (which is now officially published.) Col. Hicks in this place, I was informed four months ago, had subscribed \$1000 in cash, 1000 bushels of corn, 500 bbls. flour, 100 or 200 lbs. (I forgot which) of bacon, &c., &c. I mention this good example to stimulate others, and to encourage our friends everywhere to move in the good work. Also Hillsboro, Corsicana, and Cotton Gin, Dallas, &c., and some in the adjacent counties.

I have also ascertained that a new and efficient co-laborer has voluntarily entered this field in Western Texas, Rev. Wm. Cook, from whose successful efforts, a number of Homes have arisen [sic] into being. But I prefer to wait for his own report before publishing what I have heard. I rejoice to know that I am not alone in this work in Texas.

It must fill the hearts of all patriots with joy, to see these Homes rising up all over this proud State, to welcome with generous hospitality the men upon whom our whole country depends, under God, for our protection; and who have so successfully defended as heretofore. Let the work go on! Let every place open its wide welcome. Let all act at once! Now is the time. Indeed, did all know what I could tell them, if I deemed it prudent to publish, and what will publish itself in due time—alas! too soon, I fear, all would think quite late, if not too late, for some places to act.

It is enough to say, that the instincts of true patriotism will always indicate the path of safety. To follow it, is sure of hopeful results, and will defend from unseen dangers, while covetousness, selfishness, and cold heartedness must end in the loss of present benefits, and go blindly on to a logical result—fate! I hope Texan planters will take heed in time, and not only keep open doors of hospitable welcome to all soldiers, but aid the Homes whenever within their reach. This is no time for families living in luxury, and growing rich amid their country's disasters, because the Providence of God has kept the foemen from their doors; to turn from those doors the men who, for two, three, and some three and a half years have stood with their

lives in their hands, and bared their noble bosoms to the foeman's steel and bullet. They have stood in the dread crises with "death-[illegible] falling fast" about them. Brothers and fathers and bosom friends have fallen by their sides. They come from the graves of the brave and the true—from fields of blood and glory, where they bore away the dead forms of some they loved most, and flow back to offer upon their country's holy altar all that was left them on earth. Must they come back to the doors and firesides of a great State, whose peaceful abundance is the purchase of their valor, and of the blood of their slain brothers, and be rejected at those doors— forbidden a nearer sight of those hearths, than the smoke curling in mockery from the chimney stacks?

Can any man tell me what difference (under these circumstances) it can make to at least half our soldiers (only so that they can gain their own independence) whether the picture just drawn remain on those chimney stacks, to stand gloomy sentinels over ashes alone, pointing out the foeman's desolating march?

We cannot afford to break the bonds of amity and reciprocity between our people at home and the troops in the field. Nay, more, does any man think that our troops will long brook the treatment they are too often called upon to endure for the want of home, by these too often rejections at planter's doors?

It has now become the rule of our soldier to begin to beg a place to stay early in the afternoon, in terror of the too common fate of "lying out," unfed and unsheltered, all night. Many will deem this a rhetorical flourish. It is veritable fact. I know it to be true. Many have spent whole nights at the root of a tree, with their horses tied to one of its branches! ! ! in pelting storms. They have done this hundreds of times in the long march; in the face of the foe; on the battle field. They never complained. They will do it again cheerfully a hundred times, if the God of battle protects their lives. For there, they thought of happy homes, their own, and their neighbors; of the State, whose "Lone Star" symbol proudly waved over them, and whose prosperous homes, if defended, would make them forget all their forms of sorrows in the hearty cheer and cordial welcome and grateful appreciation which awaited their return.

But it is in sight of one, two, or three of those homes, that the suffering soldier lies. Their window lights gleam through the pelting storm, that is now his only greeting amid the homes he offered up his life to save. He has been at these homes and is rejected. He entreated until his manhood shrank from its own degradation. He can die. But he can endure no more self inflicted shame. Hark! a sound of revelry. Forms flit and whirl behind the window panes. Merrily the dance goes on. "Oh! Yes. They did not wish to be disturbed in their delights by a poor ragged soldier, and the others were too busy preparing. I only asked for food, and to sleep in an out house. Even that was denied me. Oh! me, I once was merry too, when poor dear Mary lived whose grave I go home to see. Two summers and three winters have gleamed and swept over. She sobbed only one parting word as I left, and it was, "Win or die." If you live to return, come back free, and God bring us to his throne to meet again on earth. "Yes! Mary," there, not here, we meet again, and even there I will meet thee free, and untarnished, by the coward or the traitor slain." Just then, is it surprising if hard thoughts arise against the man who had rejected his plea for shelter and especially when the only visible difference between the shivering, sufferer and the hard hearted planter, in sight of whose luxurious and frolicking [sic] house he lay, was, that the one flew at his country's call, a volunteer, to face the cruel foe and the other was content to enjoy his ease and increase his wealth at home, and that the one is only forty-four years old, but the other is 51. Hard thoughts have a thousand forms, and in different minds take different paths. Let us not strain the yielding brow to breaking.

Dark days may yet come to a people whose long exemption from the ravages of war has made us so forgetful of those,

"Who are our country's stay
In day and hour of danger."

In those days we cannot afford to have bitter memories of neglect and cruelty rankling in the soldiers' bosom, for in those days the flinching of one man in a company may spread panic through the regiment. Panic in the regiment may easily demoralize the brigade, and from division to corps, the army may become disordered, and the day be lost. With the loss of one battle, a whole zone may be overrun, and thousands of homes which refused the meed of grateful kindness to the soldier, shall find that in begrudging the trouble and expense of caring for the way-worn soldier, they have the trouble of seeking a refuge among strangers, and in penniless poverty to expiate the crime of hard hearted cruelty against those who had the highest claim upon their gratitude and beneficence.

I am possession of many important facts under this head, occurring in a sister State, full of startling suggestions to our people; but delicacy and sympathy with the parties, now refugees, forbid. I have traveled over long miles, in gloomy sadness among chimney stacks and ashes, where many a weary soldier had dragged his suffering form and ridden his jaded animal from house to house of luxury and pride, refused the scanty pittance of a meal, and floor to lie on. And I have ridden among those lines with men who had no tears for the woes of those who as they expressed it, "had more feeling for a dog than a soldier." No one supposes that in any desolated or other region, the whole people ever did or ever could treat the soldier with neglect. But when it is the rule, with only exceptions, let our people be assured that the soldier will not forget the facts, and that a just Providence will remember them in the day of retribution; and if an intervening and a more dreaded evil shall be averted by the self-sacrificing devotion and liberality of the few, and by "soldiers' Homes," sustained by a few, as they always are, yet by the growing disaffection of our troops in camp, arising from either extortionate charges with some or to a refusal of hospitality by others, let us not forget that we are jeopardizing all that is left us.

I am not unaware that much can be said of the faults of some soldiers, who, while enjoying the hospitality of planters and others, have stolen spoons, sheets, blankets, quilts, &c., &c., from their benefactors. This is inexcusable; for it there is no apology; the few are guilty, but shall the many suffer?

Many excuses can also be made for planters living upon the crowded lines of military travel. Some of them are literally "eaten out." They cannot sustain the burden. I know of some who have been obliged to leave their homes from this cause. Some who have fed the soldiers gratis till all their food was exhausted, and their neighbors refusing to aid them, and even to sell for Confederate money, no other course was left them but to remove.

Planters in some cases are very inconsiderate on this subject. They know that houses of entertainment on the road are exhausting their resources by necessitated hospitality awarded to penniless soldiers, and yet will neither give nor sell to help them. Out of danger themselves by living off the road, they are alike regardless of the suffering soldier, and the "inn keeper" is thus the victim of what ought to be a mutual burden. How they can keep themselves in unshamed tranquility, I cannot imagine.

Some encouraging exceptions have come to my knowledge. "Sergeant's Hotel," near Calhoun's Ferry, on the Trinity river, has never refused the penniless soldier his full supplies. Col. Alston and his son-in-law and some neighbors have "for the war," aided Colonel S., and now that this hotel, always the very best in the country, has become a Soldier's Home, the same

parties sustain it nobly. This is an example to all planters in our whole country. Will they note it?

How different this from "Red Top" Prairie P[illegible] Post-office, where the excellent proprietor, Col. Bookman, has alone borne the burden during the war; and since his house has become a home has received no help from his neighbors. When I established that "home," I called upon Mr. S. Stewart, a gentleman of high standing, and also upon an eminent physician, to whom I had been specially recommended as benevolent, and enterprising [sic], and patriotic. The former promised to help and call on others to do the same; but the result is, Col. B. says he has received no aid at all from any one. Why is this? These persons may have reasons. If so, the public would like to hear them. I can think of none.

As it is, I have to pay the bill from our "State Committee for S. H." in Houston, as I pledged Col. B and as I have been obliged to pledge many others. I am sorry that no response in money has come from the country in all o this work. Do our friends in the country intend deliberately to give us the "cold shoulder" in this work" If so, I must pass by many places which need homes, and the soldier must pass on unfed and unsheltered, where I could otherwise have made his heart glad. I have already pledged more than is in the treasury, besides incidental expenses, which I feel unable to bear. Five hundred dollars, new issue, will not cover the cost of paper, envelopes and stamps, &c., which I have already purchased for the immense correspondence through which so much has been done for the cause; and by which, when unable to leave my room, I was able to reach hundreds of places in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

All I ask now is, are our people willingly and deliberately giving us these signs of their disapproval of the enterprize [sic], or of their want of confidence in us? In either case, they must not be surprised to see the work stop; and homes already established, become defunct. I beg to assure our planting and city friends, that it is neither for my interest nor health, nor pleasure, to be both asking aid of them for the salvation of their own all, by elevating and saving from demoralization their noble defenders, instead of receiving what is daily offered me to my interest, and making my home in my ambulance, through days of storm and nights of frost instead of the bosom of my family.

I can only say, the task is too much to be performed alone; and when I have said this, the responsibility will no longer press upon me. I admit I have no claim in this line. I make none. All know the country, and the armies have no claim upon me, only as I have volunteered to meet this great want. The public can easily tell me by silence and withholding their needed help, that they neither appreciate my work nor desire my services.

Our State Committee, of which Mrs. Col. Riley is President, and A. J. Burke, Esq., Treasurer; and without whose unanimous vote and "order" not a dollar will be disbursed, are security to the public that their donations will find the proper channel, and our city editors will gladly receive for them and acknowledge in their papers whatever may be sent through them.

Two or three weeks will find me employed in attention to homes near by and some necessary "outfit." Let me know before that time what is the public voice. Speak quick.

I have to acknowledge the unbounded kindness afforded me in my four months tour, and the unanimous and universal sympathy and cordial co-operation and aid rendered me from General K. Kirby Smith down to the no less noble common soldier; from the lordly mansion to the no less honorable log hut. I know my work is appreciated; but I cannot "make bricks without straw." In my sickness, friends, like sisters and brothers, have sprung up everywhere, and I thus return my thanks. I am more than satisfied. I need go no further if ambition inspired me, but I must have a full central treasury. Homes that I must pledge to support or rather foot the "balance

due" will not always need it, for the neighbors will generally foot the bill; but in order to establish them and make the parties safe, I must be able to pledge, I did so to a number in my recent tour, that are now the best self-sustaining homes on our list.

I thank your correspondent "Recipio" for his suggestion as to Hotel Homes; and invite suggestions from all. By referring to my second circular, Recipio will find that plan, as one of many suggested, and recommended in most places of sparse travel. Also I organized five on the same plan four months ago. I hope Recipio will find the people able and willing to continue the expense of full hotel charges. I have always succeeded in arranging at half price.

Finally (although I have much more to say) let me speak to householders in places where the common complaint is, that no place can be found—no house, no rooms, and nobody willing to take the trouble of entertaining the soldiers. Do any family think themselves above the "low work" of giving comfort to our heroes of a hundred battles? for such will come. I consider it the most honorable position any man or woman or family can take. Why is it not so prized?

If General Lee should pass through a town, what family would not eagerly press forward to win the honor of entertaining him? Gen. Lee thinks his soldiers have won for him, under God, all the honor he has gained, and now enjoys; and that they are as deserving of honor as himself. Every brave soldier of my country's armies is to me a Lee, I think "there be six Richmonds in the field"! So the despairing coward gasped out his horror as he fled from Bosworth field.

So again and again have the routed cohorts of our invaders cried, "We think there be a hundred thousand Lees after us." To me, when I look over fields of glory, won by our dauntless armies over half a continent, and for there and a half years of unequal strife, I think they be three hundred thousand Lees in the field. Now and then, two, five, ten and twenty of them come through our lines, to see their loved ones, or to recruit their exhausted ranks, or other business for the army; and they are all LEES to me. For them I labor and suffer and labor is rest and pain is sweet for them. For them I mean to labor and to suffer, till the war shall end, and they come home to enjoy the well-earned fame, and the love and honor of a grateful people, and the independence they have won. And then, what days God may allot me on earth, I intend to devote to the work and enterprise of STATE EDUCATION for their children, and making of them and of their disabled brothers, educators for the State.

The time I trust, will soon come for developing plans. Meanwhile let every house open a hearty welcome to the passing soldier—let homes be sustained everywhere at distances of 20 to 40 miles apart; and let every soldier remember that ill conduct amid scenes of hospitality is a stain upon the reputation of the army, a stab near the heart of our enterprise, and must necessarily shut up many hearts against his wayworn brother.

Trusting in God let every man do his duty; repent of his sins, and the day of deliverance will soon burst upon our suffering nation.

Respectfully,
Thos. Castleton.

Will other papers please copy.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 23, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Soldiers' Homes—Circular Letter.

I offer respectfully the following suggestions:

1. That each Home in the wealthier districts should, from time to time, set apart, and send to our Central State Committee, Houston, A. J. Burke Treasurer, a portion of their funds to aid us in sustaining Homes in places where the population are unable to support them.

2. Let each Home now organized remember that if they fail and allow their Home to die, it not only cuts that chain and wrongs the passing soldier, but brings disgrace on the cause, imparts discouragement to others.

3. Let every neighborhood where a few families on the road are "eaten out," meet together, and by some fair division aid the sufferers and open one of these houses as a Home.

4. Let every town make a call through some clergyman or leading citizen, and hold a meeting, appoint a responsible committee, and see to it that the subscription be fully circulated. Let every name that gives be recorded, and every one who refuses also, together with the reasons assigned for the refusal. We want this record from every Home and from every place which finally refuses, and if the parties will send me the facts, well authenticated, I will see to their publication. It is high time the country should know who they are that are determined to make others bear all the burdens of our struggle for independence, while they wring every quivering muscle of their bleeding compeers to express and distill their blood for their own reveling banquets!

5. The most economical plan of organizing a "S. H." is to procure a building and a detailed disabled soldier to take charge of it. Cooking utensils can be either collected piece by piece of neighbors or purchased of quartermasters through an order from Gen. Smith, which he will supply upon application together with an order to the Commissary department to each suitable "S. H." at the end of the month the amount of rations which upon the affidavit of the Superintendent of the "S. H." shall appear to have been used for our troops.

If the rule be adopted to pass each soldier's papers through the Commissary and to make his due-bill for rations, the ticket of admission to the Home (which is the best plan in every "post,") then of course no purchase of rations is needed or permissible. The rations thus, in the form of tickets, can be drawn in the lump whenever needed.

Table ware can be had from potteries and knives and forks collected by peacemeal [sic]; or, as a last resort, an old saw-blade cut up can make ten or twelve knives. Elegance is well enough, where possible, but "necessity is the mother of invention," and homes and food are necessities, although only old saw-blades make our knives.

6. It is a good method to pay a certain price per meal either to hotel, a boarding-house, or a private family; and give the rations of all who are supplied. One to two dollars New Issue per meal will pay well enough. It is too late in the day for hotel keepers to mourn about their costly food. We supplied near one thousand meals in the month of September last, in our Home in Shreveport, at fifty cents per meal "Old Issue," and in October an equal number at sixty-five cents. The other cost of the establishment—rent, salaries, &c., put by themselves, placed the lodging at 80 cents per night. This, too, when everything was purchased at the ordinary market prices and donations put down at their value.

7. In the country and where there is no "Military Post," it is probably best to engage an honorable house-holder to open his house, pay him so much per meal and horse feed, in currency or in produce at a stipulated price. Then at the close of each month, buy (through an order from Gen. Smith) and affidavit and all that has been fed and "turn it in" &c. This is a good and lasting ground of success. Two meals may fairly be considered a "ration" and buy accordingly.

8. It is absolutely essential in order to reach the benefits designed by "Soldiers' Homes," and to secure the continual aid which Gen. Smith has pledged; to fully carry out the two rules or "By-Laws" heretofore published, to-wit: 1st. "Receive no soldiers without good papers." 2nd. Suffer none to remain lounging about longer than a traveler intent upon his journey would naturally stay. All should stay the Sabbath. The one is to prevent harboring deserters and

imposition. Look well to the papers—officers and men alike. If Gen. Smith should call, examine his papers! The other is to prevent "loafing." It is not a boarding house to stay at, but a way-side home. Therefore make them "roll on." Special cases may demand extension of time. This should be committed to a trusty party, and not be left to caprice.

9. Soldiers' Homes are designed as much for officers as for men of the line; and generally as much needed by officers as privates. Indeed, officers are less provided for than privates, and unless an income is derived from home, poor men are compelled to resign their offices. Unless something can be done in this line, it will soon be that poor men will be totally excluded by their own deliberate yet necessitated act, from all high office in the army. This we cannot afford. Perhaps the poor man is now in the private ranks, who is to rise up a "more than Lee," and lead us on to victory and peace.

This is one reason why I have every insisted that officers and privates are equally entitled. But a higher consideration has moved me. I would not have our heroes feel themselves mendicants, and our Homes to be "alms for indigence." No, no! a thousand "no's." They are tokens of a country's gratitude, and gifts of the affection. I scorn the imputation of charities to men to whom we OWE, not only these benefits but many others.

Four months ago, I was standing a looker on "taking notes," as "mine host" opened his "register," for the first time as the stage had arrived. A Captain with a new Confederate suit, came up to pay his bill. Landlord. "Your name?" He gave it. "Company?" It was recorded. "Regiment?" Capt. stared and answered it. "Where are you going?" Hesitating.—"Home, sir, but why this questioning?" Landlord. "Only we have just opened a Soldiers' Home, and this is my duty." The Capt. held out his money. "Your bill is paid." It puzzled him. "But I have not paid it." Landlord. "This is a soldiers' Home; we don't charge soldiers. Our friends here pay for you all." "But, though not rich, I am not an object of charity," confusedly murmured the Capt., still showing the money, along the desk.

I could be still no longer; I stepped forward. "My dear captain," said I, "this is no charity—no alms. It is a gift of affection, and a token of affection from a people who know how to appreciate such an army as ours." The tears started into his eyes and his money went into his pocket. "This," said he, "is an unexpected pleasure. By taking one meal a day, I thought I had enough to take me home. This is great work you are doing, sir." Parting hands were grasped, and I saw him no more. Let officers feel welcome at our homes. I would to God we could in every place give them and the equally honorable privates as good accommodations as our hearts dictate. But, in nine cases out of ten, the only alternative is either to have no home at all or to have a very poor one. Good food can always be had well cooked and served. But good fare and beds or a good house, neither love nor money can procure, except at private houses and hotels. I have a few times heard bitter taunts and have seen bitter sneers in mention of some of our homes by officers. Did they know at how much cost of effort and obloquy these poor homes have been erected, and how many thousands of dollars and hungry hours they have saved the poorer of their compeers, they at least would save us from censure and taunt.

When we cannot do as well as we would, we do as well as we can, and will do better at the possible opportunity.

10. On receipt of this circular letter, will every place enter at once upon the work, and proceed to the establishment of a Home.

Respectfully suggested.

Thos. Castleton.

Houston, Dec. 15, 1864.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 7
 Soldiers' Homes.

We learn from the Rev. Mr. Castleton that the following Homes are now organized and in successful operation:

Beaumont	Jefferson county.	
San Antonio	Bexar county.	
Austin	Travis county.	
New Braunfels	Comal county.	
Corsicana	Navarro county.	
Hillsboro'	Hill county.	
Palestine	Anderson county.	
Butler	Freestone county.	
Fairfield	"	
Cotton Gin	"	
Springfield	Limestone county.	
Mansfield	Louisiana.	
Minden	Louisiana.	
Homer	Louisiana.	
Independence	Maj. Blanton's Hotel	Wash'n Co.
Waxahachie	Maj. Roger's Hotel	Ellis Co.
Ash Creek	Mr. Ward's	Hill Co.
Bastrop	Mr. Nicholson's Hotel	Bastrop Co.
Paris	[Name not known]	Lamar Co.

Mr. Castleton informs us that he believes there are as many as sixty Homes in Texas, but that he cannot be positive as to the complete organization of any but the above.

We omit from this above list several Homes that have been discontinued, but which it is hoped will soon be reorganized. Efforts are now being made to reorganize the Home in this city.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We are pleased to learn that the committee have obtained the Shrimp House for a Soldiers' Home in this city. This building is of brick, of three stories, and is the best that can be found for the purpose in the city.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 30, 1864, p. 3, c. 2
 Soldiers' Home in Houston.

Houston, Dec. 28th, 1864.

Ed. Tel.—Through the kindness of Maj. General Walker and the excellent medical officers of this district, the Houston Hall or Schrimpf's Hotel has been temporarily devoted to the soldiers way-side home in this city.

We hope the committee will be able to open on Saturday next, 31st.

The ladies of the State Central Committee will supervise and manage the Home with A. Sessums, Esq., as their treasurer and commissary to whom all donations in material or money are to be transmitted, and he will personally pledge to the donors that the donations shall be

transmitted, that the donations shall be applied to the objects intended to the comfort of the traveling soldier.

The same committee continue "State Central Committee" to aid in sustaining feeble homes in the State, with A. J. Burke, Esq., as their Treasurer, to whom all donations for this general work should be forwarded.

To avoid confusion. Note well—Donations for this local Home should be sent to A. Sessums; and for the aid of feeble homes and expenses should be sent to A. J. Burke.

By distinctly stating the object for which gifts are designed, every donor can make it certain that the donations will reach the objects designed.

We now take pleasure in inviting the beloved planters and other friends of the soldiers, to send at once butter, lard, potatoes, corn, bacon, hams, and any vegetables, &c., that can be spared, to A. Sessums, BY EXPRESS.

If the respective Committees at each Railroad Depot, will choose their own agent there, Mr. Sessums will be responsible for whatever shall arrive by Express.

We particularly request Planters on railroad lines to agree together and send a car load of wood, as a large amount will be needed.

Respectfully,

T. Castleton.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 4, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

The Soldiers' Home in Houston was opened yesterday, and we were present by invitation of the lady superintendents at a most splendid lunch given to the Provost Guards of this city, numbering some 75 or 100 soldiers. The ladies had prepared the tables with the greatest abundance of the very best our market affords, and it must have afforded gratification to every one to see the ladies thus supplying the wants of those who have so long been performing guard duty for our city. But still more gratifying will it be to every true patriot to find that, hereafter, no soldier will be permitted to pass through our city without receiving the hospitality of our citizens, dispensed by the ladies of Houston. The Houston Hall is a large and commodious brick building, capable of accommodating several hundred soldiers at the same time, and is by far the most suitable building in the city for a Soldiers' Home.

We understand that the organization is now complete, all the necessary officers having been appointed. Mrs. Col. James Relly [?] has been elected by the ladies President of the Association.

We look upon the establishment of Soldiers' Homes as a most important step in the right direction. Nothing can have a better effect upon the soldiers than an assurance that they are appreciated by those at home, and especially by the ladies, as their only protection against a brutal and barbarous enemy and to whom, alone, they can look for deliverance in this terrible struggle for life, liberty, and even existence. We have too long neglected to take the proper means to make the soldiers realize that we feel indebted to them for our present safety, and that to relieve his wants is the least we can do for the inestimable services he is rendering to his country.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Soldiers' Home has been established at Jasper, Texas, and our old friend Dr. Syman White has charge of the same.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We are glad to learn from Rev. Mr. Castleton that the Houston Hall (Schrimpf's Hotel) has been secured for a Soldiers' Home in this city. It will be under the supervision of the ladies of the State Central Committee of this city, and Mr. A. Sessums will act as treasurer and commissary, and to him all moneys and materials for the use of the house must be sent. We believe the organization is now such as to insure permanency and great benefits to our soldiers passing through this city. It is suggested that the friends of the soldiers—farmers, planters and others in the country—may send such supplies as they feel disposed to donate to the support of this Home to direct to Mr. Sessums by Express as otherwise losses are most certain to occur. We have very little doubt that the proprietors of the Express will be willing to make the charges very moderate, for the purpose of aiding all they can to sustain an institution so indispensable to our soldiers, in returning from and going to the army.

We are requested to state that the same Ladies' Central Committee act in behalf of such Homes in the country as need assistance, and for this purpose Mr. A. J. Burke is their Treasurer and to him should be sent all such articles or such sums of money as are intended for the aid of Homes in the country needing support. The treasuries for the Home in this city and Homes in the country are kept distinct, so as to avoid all confusion and trouble in the application of the means to the purpose intended.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 4, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

We notice an interesting statement relative to the condition of the Soldiers' Home in Anderson, made in the Telegraph by the following ladies having direction of that institution, namely:

Mrs. D. Nelms, President,	
Mrs. A. Cawthorn,	}
Mrs. C. Kerr,	}
Mrs. Moore,	} Directresses.
Mrs. Barnes,	}
Miss Womick,	}

It appears from the account given that the Home in Anderson was opened on the 1st of August last, and has since furnished over 1,200 meals to soldiers and 768 feeds to their horses. The number wanting accommodation is increasing, owing to the many furloughs now being granted. Sick soldiers are attended to by the physician of the Post, and by the Matron, Mrs. Hendricks. Mrs. Hendricks receives one dollar, Confederate money, for every meal cooked, and the money to pay for her valuable services is made up by voluntary subscription and paid out by the Treasurer, Mr. Lawhorn. The provisions, &c., are obtained by contribution from planters. It appears that Mrs. Hendricks furnishes her own house for the Soldiers' Home, and has hitherto furnished bedding, but the Directresses say that more bedding is needed for this cold weather, and they appeal to the young ladies of Grimes to send in comforts and such other articles of bedding as they can furnish, which will be taken care of and returned to the owners. We are glad to see that so much good is being done by the Home in Anderson.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Soldiers' Homes.

We learn from the Re. Mr. Castleton that the following Homes are now organized and in successful operations:

Beaumont		Jefferson county.
San Antonio		Bexar county.
Austin		Travis county.
New Braunfels		Comal county.
Corsicana		Navarro county.
Hillsboro'		Hill county.
Palestine		Anderson county.
Butler		Freestone county.
Fairfield		"
Cotton Gin		"
Springfield		Limestone county
Mansfield		Louisiana
Minden		Louisiana
Homer		Louisiana
Independence	Maj. Blanton's Hotel	Wash'n Co.
Waxahachie	Maj. Roger's Hotel	Ellis Co.
Ash Creek	Mr. Ward's	Hill Co.
Bastrop	Mr. Nicholson's Hotel	Bastrop Co.
Paris	[Name not known]	Lamar Co.
Beaumont	Col. Fletcher's	Jeff'son Co.
Houston	Houston Hall	Harris Co.
Hempstead	Defunct, but reorganizing	
Navasota	Defunct	
Millican	Defunct	
Anderson	Mrs. Hendricks	Grimes Co.
Huntsville	Col. Polk's Hotel	Walker Co.
Crockett	Defunct	
Rusk		Cherokee Co.
Henderson	Col. Davenport's	Rusk Co.
Marshall	_____ Hotel	Harrison
Shreveport		Louisiana
Dallas		Dallas Co.
Goliad		Goliad Co.

Mr. Castleton informs us that he believes there are as many as sixty Homes in Texas, but that he cannot be positive as to the complete organization of any but the above.

We omit from the above list several Homes that have been discontinued, but which it is hoped will soon be reorganized. Efforts are now being made to reorganize the Home in this city.

ALBANY [GA] PATRIOT, January 4, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

The Ladies' Concert.

On last Friday evening the ladies of this place gave a tableaux exhibition and musical entertainment for the benefit of the Wayside House of this city.--It was the largest gathering of pleasure-seekers we have seen in Albany; and we are pleased to announce that everybody who was present speaks of the performances and performers in the highest terms of commendation. Of the Tableaux--some eight, we believe--the Turkish [sic] scene and the Drummer Boy of Shiloh were the most striking and natural. Norma and the Soldier's Dream were of the pathetic

order, and too mysterious to be fully appreciated, but the silence--and attention which prevailed at these presentations show that the audience respected their entertainers and were pleased at their efforts to please. The vocal and instrumental music was generally good. Mrs. Westmoreland's performance on the piano was of rare excellence. There was no *thumping* rhapsody in anything she played; it was *music*--sweet, winning and charming music--which none but highly accomplished ladies ever can play. . . .

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 11, 1865, p. 1, c. 6
Soldiers' Homes.

We learn from the Rev. Mr. Castleton that the following Homes are now organized and in successful operation:

Beaumont	Jefferson county;	
San Antonio	Bexar county;	
Austin	Travis county;	
New Braunfels	Comal county;	
Corsicana	Navarro county;	
Hillsboro'	Hill county;	
Palestine	Anderson county;	
Butler	Freestone county;	
Fairfield	"	
Cotton Gin	"	
Springfield	Limestone county;	
Mansfield	Louisiana;	
Minden	Louisiana;	
Homer	Louisiana;	
Independence	Maj. Blanton's Hotel	Wash'n Co;
Waxahachie	Maj. Roger's Hotel	Ellis Co;
Ash Creek	Mr. Ward's	Hill Co;
Bastrop	Mr. Nicholson's Hotel	Bastrop Co;
Paris	[name not known]	Lamar Co;
Beaumont	Col. Fletcher's	Jeff'son Co;
Houston	Houston Hall	Harris Co;
Hempstead	Defunct, but reorganizing;	
Navasota	Defunct;	
Millican	Defunct;	
Anderson	Mrs. Hendricks'	Grimes Co;
Huntsville	Col. Polk's Hotel	Walker Co;
Crockett	Defunct;	
Rusk		Cherokee;
Henderson	Col. Davenport's	Rusk Co;
Marshall	_____ Hotel	Harrison;
Shreveport		Louisiana;
Dallas		Dallas Co;
Goliad		Goliad Co;
Jasper	Dr. L. White's	Jasper Co;
Richmond	Mr. Botwick's Hotel	Ft. Bend Co;

Clinton	Mr. Cottingham's Hotel	DeWitt Co;
Hallettsville		Lavaca Co;
Prairie Point		Colorado Co;
LaGrange		Fayette Co;
Winchester		"
Mr. Burns' Cross Roads		Burleson Co;
Caldwell		"
Cameron	Dr. Drury's Hotel	Milam Co;
Waco	McKeig's Hotel	McLennan.

Mr. Castleton informs us that he believes there are as many as sixty Homes in Texas, but that he cannot be positive as to the complete organization of any but the above.

We omit from the above list several Houses that have been discontinued, but which it is hoped will soon be reorganized. Efforts are now being made to reorganize the Home in this city.

CHARLESTON MERCURY, January 13, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

There was no firing yesterday, with the exception of a few guns to bring the flag of truce steamers to the anchorage ground.

About 250 refugees from Savannah, including men, women and children, were delivered. They nearly all concur in the statement that the general treatment of the inhabitants of Savannah by the Yankees has been mild. They say that Sherman has, with Foster's reinforcements, 80,000 men, and that he began his movement against Branchville and Augusta on Wednesday.

The privates speak of wreaking their vengeance on South Carolina; but the officers say that their actions will depend on the amount of opposition they may encounter. They declare that if they should have hard fighting to do and are successful, they will not attempt to restrain their men.

Most of the refugees were accommodated at private quarters. The following are at the Wayside Home:

Mrs. Starr, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Heidt, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Sheppard, Savannah, Ga.
Miss Jenkins, Effingham Co., Ga.
Miss Powers, Effingham Co., Ga.
Miss Grovens?ert?, Effingham Co., Ga.
Miss Atkins, Effingham Co., Ga.
Miss Bourquine, Effingham Co., Ga.
Mrs. A. Jenkins, Effingham Co., Ga.
Mrs. Furgerson, Effingham Co., Ga.
Miss Graham, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Breuner, Savannah, Ga.
Miss Pinder, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. S. C. Grant and two children, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Hardee and one child, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Quartermen, Savannah, Ga.
Miss Elkins, Effingham Co., Ga.

Mrs. Guiton and one son, Effingham Co., Ga.
Mrs. S. E. Gruber and three children, Savannah, Ga.
Capt. Robt. Hardis, Savannah, Ga.
D. R. Muller, Scriven Co., Ga.
A. F. Bennett, Savannah, Ga.
J. A. Cabbage, Scriven Co., Ga.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 13, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

The Ladies Aid Society have at last done what we wanted them to do six months ago, organized a regular Soldier's Home, in Marshall. It is placed under the charge of Mr. Thomas M. Hemby, a very reliable, clever gentleman, who, if properly sustained, will not weary in well doing. The next thing to be accomplished, is to render it truly what it purports to be, a "Soldiers' Home," where the soldier will be furnished with plenty of food and a nice warm bed to sleep in. Our farmers can send in vegetables, eggs, butter, a few chickens, &c. And those who have none of those things, can contribute money. We hope the Ladies will see that every man in the county comes up to the good work. The building selected is the old hotel, which has been thoroughly cleansed from top to bottom.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 13, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

The "Marshall Glee Club" will give a Concert at the Adkins House to-night, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 1, 1865, p. 1, c. 6

Fairfield, January 21st, 1865.

Ed. News:--I occasionally get a glimpse of your valuable paper, and notice something concerning soldiers' homes. I bet to inform the public, through your columns, that the County Court of this (Freestone) County has succeeded in establishing the following soldiers' homes, to wit:

Fairfield, by Judge D. H. Love; on the Palestine road, 6 miles, by Wm. Blythe; on the Palestine road, 11 miles, by G. G. Cole; on the Palestine road, 14 miles, by W. M. McDaniel; on the Palestine road, at Burton, by H. Maning; on the Palestine road, 17 miles, by Thomas P. Whitt; on the Palestine road, 21 miles, by Mrs. M. W. Struty; on the Pine Bluff road, 6 miles, by R. H. Gordon; on the Pine Bluff road, 8 miles, by F. C. Olivers; on the Corsicana road, 6 miles, by J. B. Johnson; on the Corsicana road, 8 miles, by F. M. Bradley; on the Tahuacana Hill, 6 miles, by N. L. Womack; on the Tahuacana road, 8 miles, by Oliver Carter; on the Springfield road, 9 miles, by W. W. Groover; on the Springfield road, 11 miles, by Sterling Sims; on the Springfield road, 12 miles, by Joseph Lynn; on the Springfield road, at Cotton Gin, by J. J. Robinson; on the Springfield road, at Cotton Gin, by James S. Wills; on the Springfield road, 15 miles, by Charles Stricklin; on the Houston road, 12 miles, by Andrew Batey; on the Centreville road, 3 miles, by W. R. Dais; on the Centreville road, 8 miles, by J. H. Blain; on the Centreville road, 12 miles, by R. F. Chandler; on the North-west road, 14 miles, by Thomas Lamb.

The keepers of these homes are required to register their houses as such at the Clerk's office, keep proper registers, examine passes, papers, &c., of each visitor, present his register with his account quarterly to the County Court for payment, which accounts are audited and paid

by the County Treasurer. No soldier is allowed to remain longer than one night at any one of these homes unless sick or disabled. No drunkenness or gambling is allowed.

I, of course, do not expect you to publish the one-half that I have wrote—a mere notice is all that is desired. I have not heard of any County having more than seventy-five soldiers' homes, but believe each ought to have at least that number.

I am, most respectfully, your obd't serv't,

J. C. Yarbrow, C. J.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 17, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

The "Soldiers' Home" at this place is beginning to realize what it was intended to be, a genuine Soldiers' Home. The ladies, with their accustomed industry and zeal, have taken the matter in hand. We dropped in at the Home the other morning, and found a number of our fair friends busily employed in making comforts. We noticed several new mattresses [sic]. The soldier passing through Marshall will find it a pleasant stopping place, and we hope it will be made even more so. One gentleman from the country said to us, "I live too far to send provisions up here regularly; but tell Mr. Hemby to send a little wagon down to our neighborhood, and we will fill it." That's the right spirit, and we hope will be imitated by other neighborhoods. Those who live near might send a little of their surplus. Turkeys [sic], ducks, chickens, eggs, butter, lard, hams, potatoes, &c., can be used to advantage. A very little from each one—an amount that would not be missed—will create the greatest abundance.

DALLAS HERALD, March 16, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

The Soldiers' Home. We would remind our citizens that this institution is dependent entirely on their bounty for its existence, and to make the burden bear equally and lightly on each member of the community there should be more general subscription of money and provisions. Up to this time, the burden has been borne by a few persons, who have contributed most generously. It is not proper or just, that they should be taxed for the entire support of the Home, and we make this notice merely to remind our readers of something which has perhaps slipped their memory. Contributions in money will be handed to the Secretary, at the Herald Office; Provisions of all kinds, may be delivered to the Commissary, Mr. S. D. McDonald. Every one acknowledges the necessity of the Home being sustained at this place, and we hope every one will see to it that their mite is contributed to its support.

From the organization of the Association, Dec. 6, 1864, to 5th March, 1865, a period of three months, 181 soldiers received the benefit of the Home, to whom 411 meals and 200 lodgings were furnished, at a cost to the Society of \$204.60. The society has been able so far to meet this indebtedness, but it has, as we have said above, been borne by the generosity of comparatively a few persons.

It is the intention of the Society at an early day, to publish a list of all contributions, and we want to see it as long as possible.

It is also desired that those persons having lists of contributions in their hands will use extra exertions to increase the same, and hand them into the Secretary as early as possible.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

[Summary: report of Soldiers' Home Association of Austin for March, April 1865.]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 26, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

We regret to state that the Soldiers' Home at this place has been broken up. This is much to be regretted. It was only required a few weeks longer, until absent soldiers passed through Marshall on their way to their respective homes. As it is, soldiers are continually passing through our town, with no provision existing for their comfort and sustenance. Cannot this be remedied?