

**BOLES, J. DURELLE, COLLECTOR.**  
**J. Durelle Boles collection of Southern imprints, 1829-1872**

Emory University  
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**Descriptive Summary**

**Creator:** Boles, J. Durelle, collector.  
**Title:** J. Durelle Boles collection of Southern imprints, 1829-1872  
**Call Number:** Manuscript Collection No. 943  
**Extent:** 1 oversized papers box (OP)  
**Abstract:** Collection of a variety of 19th century Southern imprints that were collected by J. Durelle Boles including broadsides, circular letters, orders, and an obituary.  
**Language:** Materials entirely in English.

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**Administrative Information**

**Restrictions on access**

Unrestricted access.

**Terms Governing Use and Reproduction**

All requests subject to limitations noted in departmental policies on reproduction.

**Source**

Purchase, 2002.

**Citation**

[after identification of item(s)], J. Durelle Boles collection of Southern imprints, Manuscript, Archives and Rare Book Library, Emory University.

**Processing**

Processed by Susan McDonald, January 4, 2003.

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## **Collection Description**

### **Scope and Content Note**

The collection consists of a variety of Southern imprints from 1829-1872 that were collected by J. Durelle Boles. The collection includes broadsides, circular letters, orders and an obituary. The Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library also houses in its rare book collection many early southern books, periodicals, and pamphlets that were collected by Boles.

### **Arrangement Note**

Arranged in chronological order.

### **Finding Aid Note**

Catalog of the entire J. Durelle Boles collection of Southern imprints available.

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## Container List

Box	Folder	Content
OP1	1	An Act relative to the introduction of slaves in this state and for other purposes. A. B. Roman, Speaker of the House of Representatives; A. Beauvais, President of the Senate; and P. Derbigny, Governor of the State of Louisiana, approved January 31, 1829. This broadside was designed to regulate the slave trade in the state. [Exhibit]
OP1	2	Order, The review and inspection of the Militia, for the year 1834, will commence soon after the first day of April next. John Basil Lamar, Aide-de-Camp. Head-Quarters, Georgia, Milledgeville, January 27th, 1834. This broadside announces a review and inspection of the Militia in April 1834. Lamar notes, "The general neglect of Militia officers has become such, that the effective strength of Georgia is, at this time, only a subject of conjecture." This is the only known copy. This imprint is not recorded in any bibliographies or inventories.
OP1	3	Broadside, An Address, Delivered before the "Athens Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association," on Monday Evening, the 3d of Sept. 1838. By the Honorable Wilson Lumpkin. Wilson Lumpkin was a lawyer and statesman best known for his work in Indian affairs. He served in the House of Representatives (1815-17 and 1827-31), as a surveyor for the Indian land cessions, as a commissioner under the Cherokee Treaty of 1835 (1835-37), as governor of Georgia (1831-35), and in the U. S. Senate (1837-41). The address reprinted on this broadside was given in his hometown during his term in the U. S. Senate to applaud the work of the Association.
OP1	4	Circular letter, John J. Flournoy, Athens, Georgia, October 1838. Regarding upcoming publication of a religious pamphlet on expulsion of all blacks to Africa. Eccentric reformer John J. Flournoy became deaf and almost completely dumb early in life. He was a wealthy planter in the Athens, Georgia, area, but took to wearing his hair and beard long and dressing in shabby clothing. On occasion, he could be seen riding a donkey through Athens. Flournoy fancied himself a "learned man," but few people took his ideas seriously. He wrote many letters to government officials and to the press outlining his ideas for change and also published his proposals in pamphlets. He believed that blacks had been cursed by God and that they were responsible for most of the crimes in the South. In this circular letter, he alerts his reader to a new pamphlet he will shortly publish advocating that all blacks be sent to Africa. The pamphlet referred to formed part of a series that started in 1835.
OP1	5	Circular letter, To the Presbyters and Deacons of the Diocese of South-Carolina. C.E. Gadsden, Bishop of the Diocese, Georgetown, April 27, 1847. Regarding the order of services on May 6, the next "Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer."
OP1	6	Song of the Savannah Fire Company composed and sung by the chief, at the annual supper, January 11th, 1850 [to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker"]. The first regularly organized fire department in Savannah, the Savannah Fire Company,

was established in 1824 by order of the General Assembly. The work at fires was performed by "free men of color, free negroes and hired slaves." In 1825-1827 the fire department had regular parades and inspections on the last Saturday in each month. Twenty slaves were allowed to each company, and each slave was paid fifty cents for every parade. During this period, the Company was divided up, and one or more of its members were assigned to the management of the black firemen of the different engines as "Masters of Engines". Each slave fireman was provided with a badge, which entitled him to the "immunities and privileges of a fireman." In 1828, the Savannah Fire Company included 178 slaves, 96 free men of color, and 17 white men. In May of 1850, five months after the dinner for which this song was written, the Savannah Fire Company adopted resolutions to allow colored firemen to wear uniforms.

- OP1 7 Obituary. Died on Friday, 31st January, 1851...the Rev. William McWhir, D.D., Savannah, 7 February 1851. William McWhir (1759-1851) was one of the foremost leaders in education in Georgia. He was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in his native Ireland and served as headmaster of Alexandria Academy (which boasted George Washington as a trustee) for ten years. In 1793, he moved to Sunbury, Georgia, and served as principal of the Sunbury Academy for the next thirty years. During this time, the Academy achieved a reputation for academic excellence throughout the southeast. His students called him "Father McWhir" and remembered him as much for his abilities with Greek and Latin as for his stern discipline and sense of humor. He continued to preach throughout his life and was a member of the Georgia Historical Society.
- OP1 8 The Great Southern Weekly! The Southern Field and Fireside; a Literary and Agricultural Newspaper...Published at Augusta, Georgia...By James Gardner. [1860]. The Southern Field and Fireside was one of the best of the antebellum Georgia periodicals. This broadside contains compliments for the publication from other periodicals from across the South soon after it was first published in 1859. A letter dated January 20, 1860 from the editor James Gardner to Edw. D. Hicks of Nashville accompanies the sheet. Gardner writes, "I hope you will make some efforts among your fellow citizens to give it a chance to be seen by the side of Northern publications." Daniel Lee, editor of The Southern Cultivator, became editor of the agricultural section for this weekly.
- OP1 9 Broadside. Grand Concert! Vocal & Instrumental, by the Choir of the Baptist Church of Macon, December 13, 1860. This broadside advertises a concert to raise funds for a new organ.
- OP1 10 Broadside. Grand Festival will be given by the Ladies of Culloden on College Hill the \_ day of \_ 1861 for the sole benefit of Needy and Suffering Soldiers. [Thomaston, Ga.]: "Upson Pilot" Print, 1861. This broadside documents one of the ways in which southern women supported the southern cause during the Civil War.

- OP1 11 Broadsheet, Ran away from the subscriber on the 6th day of June, a Negro Man, named Henry... Josiah Springer, Huntsville, Ala., June 29th 1862. A broadsheet advertising a runaway slave.
- OP1 12 Circular letter, Special Instructions to Surgeons. Henry C. Wayne, Adjutant & Inspector General. Adj't & Insp. General's Office, Milledgeville, December 29, 1863. The instructions on this broadsheet, written after a December 1863 act reorganizing the Militia, provided guidance to help surgeons determine whether or not men were fit for military service. For example, the loss of an eye or of one or two fingers were not sufficient grounds for exemption. This is one of two hundred copies printed.
- OP1 13 Circular, Jas. M. Kennard, Lt. Col, Art'y, Chief Ordinance Officer. Approved by Gen. L. Polk. Headquarters, Army of Alabama, Mississippi, and E. Louisiana, Demopolis, Alabama, Ordinance Office, March 30, 1864. A broadsheet circular detailing how soldiers should go about returning army property.
- OP1 14 Circular. Confederate States of America, Quartermaster General's Office, Richmond, Va., April 1st, 1864. Instructions to Post Quartermasters and Agents in Charge of Transportation ... A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General. Atlanta: J. H. Seals & Co., Gov't Printers. This broadsheet was from Major Jno. S. Bransford, Transportation Quartermaster, Army of Tennessee. This is the only known copy of this imprint.
- OP1 15 Circular, The attention of the Colonel having been called to the fact, that a number of horses, mules, saddles and pistols, captured from the enemy, have been disposed of by certain soldiers to citizens, ...By command of Col. Wm. J. Magill, Wm. E. Hugher, Adj't. Headquarters, Athens, Ga., August 6, 1864. Regarding the prohibition of the sale of captured horses, mules, saddles, and pistols to citizens. [Exhibit]
- OP1 16 Broadsheet, Memorial Address, Delivered on the Dedication of the Monument to the Confederate Dead of Clark [sic] County, Athens, [Ga.], June 3d, 1872, by A.S. Erwin, Esq.
- OP1 17 Brochure, Valdosta Collegiate and Normal Institute, Valdosta, Georgia, undated
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