

Primary Sources

Newspaper Articles

“A Cheap Horse Power.” *Daily Enquirer* [Columbus, Georgia] 26 July 1870: A2. Print.

This article is very interesting to me because it talks about an invention that Horace King had that really isn't mentioned in the descriptions of his accomplishments. It first talks about Horace King in complimentary ways, saying he is “a mechanic who has erected in Georgia and Alabama many monuments of his skill and ingenuity.” It then goes on to describe his invention: “On a light raised frame is fastened a spur stationary gear; a vertical shaft is inserted in the eye of the gear; a pinion is fastened to a short shaft, and works in the teeth of the stationary gear; this shaft is inserted in the lever the horse draws by; and another spur gear working into a pinion on the center of the vertical shaft, and a drum or pulley on the same shaft, convey the power to the machinery to be driven.” It then talks about its strength and how cheap it is, and concludes with “every farmer out to have one” and asks them to see Horace King to see it. In my website, I mentioned in my video that Horace King did more than build bridges.

“A Valuable Servant.” *The Albany Patriot* [Albany, Baker County, Georgia] 4 March 1846: Vol. 1 No.17. Print.

This short article was at the bottom of page 17 in the newspaper but, to me, is amazing for the time. It documents the event when the Alabama Legislature passed the bill to give Horace King his freedom. It discusses that Horace King “is well known for his intelligence and skill as a mechanic, which is displayed in many of the important bridges in this section.” It also says that for John Godwin, he “had earned for him some seventy five or eighty thousand dollars!” I used this article in my website to show the respect that Horace King got for taking responsibility for his skill and work.

“Bridge at Albany.” *The Albany Patriot* [Albany, Baker County, Georgia] 23 September 1858: A2. Print.

This article discusses the contract that was made between Col. N. Tift and A.J. Robinson to construct a covered bridge to span the “Flint River at the foot of Broad Street” in Albany, Georgia. It then notes that “Horace King, the celebrated bridge builder, will superintend the work.” It is interesting that the word “celebrated” is used in this article to describe King and shows how respected and famous he become in his trade. This article helped me to understand just how important King's work was to the South, as it goes on to say “this additional improvement...should receive the thanks of our business men, if no one else...and by it, much of the cotton and produce of the country from the west side of the River that has hitherto been carried to other towns, will now find its way to this

market.” I started to use this article in my website but ran out of words I could use with the 1,200 word limit.

“Congress.” *The Outhberth* 11 Oct. 1878, 41st ed., sec. 12: 2. *Galileo*. Web.

Horace King will go head to head in voting with a person for a seat on the house. This told me that even newspapers were not afraid of the subject that Horace King might win.

“Georgia News.” *Daily Enquirer* [Columbus, Georgia] 22 March 1874: A2. Print.

This is a very short article that says “Broughton’s bridge, three miles from LaGrange, was washed away by the freshet. It was built by Horace King, about three years ago.” What is interesting to me is that the article continues and mentions several other bridges that washed away, but the only one that lists the builder and date he built was the one by Horace King. This is another example of how respected and well-known Horace King was and also marks in history the event of one of his bridges being destroyed so that we know when and how it happened. I used this in my website in the video part to talk about Harrison’s freshet.

“Horace King Obituary.” *LaGrange Reporter* [LaGrange, Georgia] 4 June 1885: Print.

This is the obituary that was printed after Horace King died. He had moved to LaGrange a few years before which is why it was printed in their newspaper. I was sort of expecting it to say more about Horace King’s amazing life, but it talked well of him. I used parts of this in my timeline at the year 1885.

Jackson, Thomas J, “Old Recollections – No. 27, Reminiscences of Early Columbus Continued,” *Columbus-Enquirer Sun*, August 11, 1895.

This article had a quote that I used in my website and on a video and referred to King’s time he spent on the Alabama Legislature. It says “While regretting the unfortunate state of affairs which then existed, all who knew Horace King will admit that Russell had the brightest and best member ever enrolled on the list of the colored contingent.”

“Local Briefs.” *Daily Enquirer* [Columbus, Georgia] 3 October 1874: A4. Print.

This article is announcing the death of Horace King’s mother. Although this is short, it is important because it lets us know when that happened and a little about King’s mother. But it is important for another reason too because of the way Horace King is described. “The aged mother of Horace King, a colored man possessing the esteem and confidence of hosts of whites, died in Girard Wednesday, having passed her ninetieth summer. Over forty years ago she came here from South Carolina.” I think it is remarkable that King is described as having the respect of “hosts of whites” in such a society of racial injustice that was

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around back then. I didn't really talk about Horace King's mom's death in my website, but I did talk about the respect that Horace King had from whites.

Martin, John H. No Title. *Weekly Columbus Enquirer* [Columbus, Georgia] 8 August 1871: A1. Print.

This article references that Horace King was given the contract to rebuild the bridge over the Chattahoochee River, near LaGrange, which was burned during the war. Giving credit to King, it says "of course it will be well and substantially built." I mentioned in my website that Horace King got a lot of contracts when he ran his own business. This bridge was one of those.

"Our District." *Daily Enquirer* [Columbus, Georgia] 8 October 1878: A2. Print.

This short article announces that Horace King is running for Congress in the Fourth district. I did not refer to this article specifically, but I used this idea in my website to say that Horace King was elected to the Alabama Legislature.

Satwell, Jas. P. No title. *The Appeal* [Cuthbert, Georgia] 11 October 1878: Print.

This short article shows the level of respect that Horace King had earned and it informs about Horace King's "stand for Congress" against three other candidates. Like a few other articles of the time, it uses some carefully selected words to describe King. "Another irrepressible patriot follows an illustrious example by undertaking to "tote his own skillet." I think the author means by this that Horace King was someone who worked hard and made something of himself without being given anything from others to do it. I used this idea, which was also mentioned in other references, in my website to say that Horace King took responsibility for his own education.

"The Free Negro Question." *Columbus Enquirer* [Columbus, Georgia] 10 January 1860: A2. Print.

This is a very interesting article. It discusses a bill that was introduced in the Georgia Legislature and others that would prevent free blacks from staying in the state. Surprisingly, the author of the article argues that this bill is not constitutional and that he has seen that free black people "are generally orderly, humble and possessing more intelligence and honesty than their brethren in bondage – a large portion of them having obtained their freedom by the industry and faithful services rendered their masters." The article then discusses two examples: Joe Clark, a barber, and Horace King. I can tell that the author is trying to say that the Southern slave-owners are better than the Abolitionists because he says that these two men were "choosing to live in the slave-holding States in preference to a home among free soilers." I mentioned in my website that the law was that blacks had to leave the state at the time.

"The Upper Bridge – Titles in Dispute." *Daily Enquirer* [Columbus, Georgia] 25

February 1874: A2. Print.

This article talks about a bridge that Horace King built in Columbus to replace one that had been burned by the Union in April, 1865. It mentions a dispute between a private landowner and the City as to who owned the bridge. In going over the details of the dispute, it mentions that Horace King was contracted to build the replacement bridge in 1867 for \$17,972 in the form of bonds. It mentions the bridge had been finished in 1868. This article helped reinforce to me just how important King's bridges were connecting Alabama and Georgia and how important ownership rights were for the bridges. It also helped me say in my website that he was focused more on his business in his later years because was the same time frame that he was in the Alabama Legislature.

Historical Documents

An act to Emancipate Horace King, a slave. Acts of Alabama 1845-1846. No. 292. 3 February 1846, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama. Web.

This is a neat document because it is the original act passed to free Horace King from slavery and it also says that he wasn't required to leave the state the way other free black people had to do. It says "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in the General Assembly convened, that the said Horace King is hereby declared to be free, and his emancipation is hereby confirmed." I used a picture of this act in my website.

Horace King Interrogatories. U.S. Southern Claims Commission, Disallowed and Barred Claims 1871-1880, Commissioner of Claims, No. 19961. Web. Ancestry.com in Association with the National Archives.

It was hard to read some of this because the writing isn't very clear, but it is neat to see Horace King's actual handwriting and learn more about him based on what he wrote. I used part of this in my website where he is talking about how he remembers buying his own freedom. I've also thought about using part of this in my video as the background when I'm talking.

Pike, Gustavas D. *Jubilee Singers: Campaign for Twenty Thousand Dollars.* Princeton Theological Seminary Library. Boston: Lee and Shephard, 1873.

This document was written to answer questions about a campaign the Singers went on and is a story by itself. I was interested in this document because it shows that a song I used, "Steal Away to Jesus" was commonly known and sung at the time Horace King was alive. I used the song in one of my videos.

Akin, John G. *Slaves and Free Persons of Color.* A Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama 1833 pp. 391- 398, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

This is an amazing document to read because it talks about all of the rules and laws that slaves and free black people had to follow. It is hard to believe that our country used to have laws like this and enslaved people. I always knew that what used to be in this country with slavery was wrong, but I never knew all of the things that slaves and free black people had to be subjected to. I found out reading this that the reason Horace King had to have a bill passed for his freedom is so that he could stay in Alabama. On page 396 of the act, it says “it shall not be lawful for any free person of color to settle within the limits of this state; and should any free person of color...settle in this state, he, she, or they shall, on notice of this act, depart within thirty days, or shall be liable, upon conviction before any justice of the peace, to receive thirty-nine lashes.” It then says if that person still doesn’t leave, they can be sold as a slave. This is why Robert Jemison had to get a bill passed so that Horace King could stay in Alabama. I used this document to get knowledge about how the world worked back then to be able to draw conclusions about how Horace King took responsibility and earned rights.

Articles

Cherry, Francis. *A History of Opelika*, the Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. 15, No. 2, 1953 (originally published 1885), Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

This was the first biography written about Horace King and was really more of an interview because it is the only where the author sat with Horace King and asked him questions while he was alive. I found, after doing a lot more research, that some of the things listed as facts in this biography may not be exactly accurate, but are close. For example, Mr. Cherry says that Horace King built the bridge across the Pee Dee River, making it sound like he oversaw it, but a lot of other historians say it was Ithiel Town’s bridge and that Horace may have worked on it and that he certainly learned about the Town truss from that bridge. It’s a good summary of his life, though, and helped me get an overview of who Horace King was.

Photographs

City Mills. Photograph. Library of Congress Digital Collection, n.d.

This is a really neat photograph of City Mills, likely in the early 1900s. I took my own photograph of city Mills today and considered putting the old picture and new picture side-by-side. From the Library of Congress site that has this picture I learned that some of the old equipment is still inside the building and some was even being run occasionally when it was posted on the site. I would be surprised if it is now, though.

Dillingham Street Covered Bridge. 1900-1910. Photograph. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

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I searched but couldn't find any photographs of the original Dillingham Street Bridge that Horace King built in 1832, but this one was a picture of the one he rebuilt at Dillingham Street in 1870 and looks a lot like the original would have. It was interesting for me to see the pictures of the bridges Horace King built with the long rows of wooden slats. I used this photograph in my website.

Haygood, A.J. *Macon, 1876: Schofield's Ironworks*. 1876. Photograph. Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives, University System of Georgia. Web. 13 October 2013.

I used this photograph in one of the movies I made for my website. I wanted to find a picture of the original Naval Ironworks in Columbus, Ga or the rolling mill that Horace King built, but there aren't any photographs of those, so I used this picture of an Ironworks in Macon, Ga in the movie and added a note that the picture is for "illustration purposes."

Havins, Pierre. *A Slave Family Picking Cotton Outside Savannah*. 1850s. Photograph. New Georgia Encyclopedia. Web. 18 May 2014.

I was looking for a picture that showed how slavery wore people and families down. This one seemed to me to show what the books I read on slavery resulted in. It shows a whole family in a cotton field and is very sad. This is the time that Horace King lived in, which makes his story even that much more amazing.

Lancaster Covered Bridge. Digital image. *Historical Marker Database*. David Seibert, 7 Sept. 2009. Web. 18 Oct. 2013

Picture of bridge built by Horace King in Lancaster. This bridge is another great example of how strong the bridges are built. This is an image that I used on my website.

Middle of the Chattahoochee River covered bridge being torn down. 1924. Photograph. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

This photograph is really interesting because it shows a bridge that was built by Horace King in 1833 being torn down in 1924 to be replaced by the McDowell Bridge. I think that the piers holding up the bridge were kept and are still there today as the Dillingham Street Bridge. This reference helped me think about including the date that Horace King's first bridge was destroyed and including that reference in the video on my website.

Portrait, Horace King. Circa 1870. Photograph. Troup County Archives, Troup County Historical Archives, LaGrange, Georgia.

I liked this photograph of Horace King because he is in almost the same position as the photograph that was taken when he was young. I used this in my website next to the part about him being in the Alabama Legislature because he looks so official in the photograph. I can see why people respected him.

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Portrait of Horace King. Circa 1855. Daguerreotype. The Columbus Museum, Columbus, Georgia.

This is a famous portrait of Horace King that I saw in almost every book about him. I used this portrait on the home page of my website because I like his expression of confidence and to me, it shows someone who is ready to take responsibility seriously and someone who has earned his rights.

Portrait of Ithiel Town. Sketch. Collection of Jeanne Cyriaque.

Mrs. Cyriaque sent me this sketch in a PowerPoint document and told me that I could use it. I used it in my website to show what Ithiel Town looked like.

Portrait of Robert Jemison, Jr. 1903. Painting. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.

I used this portrait in my website to show what Robert Jemison, Jr. looked like. There were a few pictures I looked at of him and liked this one the best.

Richmond, Va. Wheels and Burned Railroad Cars Near Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Station. 1865. Photograph. Library of Congress.

I used this photograph on my website to show how buildings had been destroyed in the South during the Civil War and why Horace King was so important to help rebuild the South with his skills.

Skerrett, R.G. *Confederate Ironclad C.S.S. Arkansas*. 1904. Sepia Wash Drawing. US Naval Historical Center courtesy of the Navy Art Collection, Washington, D.C.

I wanted to get a picture of an ironclad ship to show the kind that were built in the milling warehouse that Horace King built during the Civil War. This was an example and I liked it because it is easy to see (some of the photographs were hard to see, but this is a drawing). I also thought it was good because it is one of the few drawings of a Confederate boat (most I found show USS, or from the North), which is kind that would have been built where Horace King worked during the Civil War.

W.C. Bradley Warehouse, original Fontaine Warehouse: Built by Horace King, 1865. ca. 1925. Photograph. WC Bradley company Website, 2014.

I used this photograph on my website to as an example of one of the warehouses that Horace King built and to show Mr. Lupold's statement about the warehouses Horace King built being so important after the Civil War.

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Structures

City Mills. Horace King. 1869, Columbus, Georgia.

I included City Mills, which Horace King built for Seaborn Jones, in my video and on my website. It is still standing and a good example that, while Horace King is known for his bridges, he built a lot of other structures as well.

Dillingham Street Bridge Abutment. Horace King. Circa 1832, Columbus, Georgia.

The original abutment for the Dillingham Street Bridge is still there today just a few feet off of the Columbus River walk. In fact, I was sitting on it for part of my video that I put on youtube, which I didn't refer to on my website. It was kind of neat to imagine Horace King being in the same spot I was, giving instructions on how to build one of the multiple bridges he built there. I included a picture of the abutment on my website.

Godwin Memorial. Commissioned by Horace King. 1859, Godwin Family Cemetery. Phoenix City, Alabama.

This is the famous memorial that Horace King placed to remember his friend and former master. I visited the graveyard and took a picture and video there to include in my website. I learned that this was an expression of appreciation for John Godwin and what he did for Horace King, and it also was meant to show the people around Horace King that he was not going to cause trouble with the cause of the South. I included a picture of the memorial on my website.

Red Oak Creek Covered Bridge. Horace King. circa 1840, Woodbury, Georgia.

This is the only covered bridge thought to have been built by Horace King that is still standing today (there is one of his bridges being stored at Callaway Gardens, but that one isn't in the same place as he built it). I included this bridge in the video on my website. Also, the picture of me showing the Town truss was taken on this bridge.

Secondary Sources

Books

Bailey, Richard. *Neither Carpetbaggers nor Scalawags: Black Officeholders During the Reconstruction of Alabama 1867-1878*. Montgomery: New South Books, 2010. Print.

This book was mainly about the story of black people who held office during Reconstruction in Alabama. Horace King was one of these people, and there was some material about his role in the Alabama State Legislature that was good. I used a quote from this book in my website to talk about Horace King and politics.

Berlin, Ira. *Generations of Captivity: A History of African-American Slaves*. Cambridge: First Harvard University Press, 2003. Print.

This is the first of two books I read that talk about how slavery developed and was overcome in America. I was trying to get a better idea of what Horace King may have gone through and what he had to overcome to accomplish what he did as a slave. It is hard to believe that this happened in our country, but this book does a good job of explaining why and it is easy to follow with the way it is broken down into generations. I used some sections from this book in my website to show the context of the time that Horace King lived in.

Berlow, Lawrence H. *The Reference Guide to Famous Engineering Landmarks of the World*. Phoenix: The Oryx Press, 1998. Print.

This book helped me to learn about the engineering behind bridges and some of the terms I read about in other books, like what a “truss” is and other design elements. It has an appendix that lists out the architectural parts of a bridge, like an arch, truss, deck and pier. It even mentions Ithiel Town and his 1820 patent of the Town truss. This gave me confidence to be able to include some facts about how Horace King used trusses in his bridges and I mention this in my video on my website.

Davis, David Brion. *Inhuman Bondage: The Rise and Fall of Slavery in the New World*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006. Print.

I wanted to get a better understanding of slavery overall because I kept learning how unique and unusual Horace King’s story was as a slave. This book helped me to learn about not only how horrible slavery was as a practice, but also how it came to be, how it ended, and it impacted the South socially, economically and culturally. I used quotes from this book in my website.

Du Bois, W.E.B. *Black Reconstruction in America: 1860-1880*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1935. Print.

This book was mentioned a few times in the Reconstruction book by Eric Foner and I had heard the name of this author before so I thought I would research this

book on Reconstruction too. This book is very detailed and at the time was one of the first books to talk about Reconstruction with the viewpoint that black people were the same as whites. I thought this perspective would help me also because it might give me an idea of how Horace King saw Reconstruction. What I learned is that Horace King probably had a different view of the world than a slave that worked in the fields. But he was still a slave, so I'm sure he had some of the same issues that all other slaves had at the time, especially with the way he was treated by whites. I already had most of my material from other books but this helped with a couple of quotes for my website.

Foner, Eric. *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877*. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1988. Print.

This book gave me a good perspective on Reconstruction and how black people at the time were affected, how viewpoints and actions changed over time, and how some things that were intended with Reconstruction didn't happen that way. It helped me to see what was happening around Horace King at the time and helped explain why it made sense that he was so focused on his business after the war and not as much on his role as a legislator. I included quotes from this book in my website.

Gibbons, Faye. *Horace King: Bridges to Freedom*. Birmingham: Crane Hill, 2002. Print.

This book was written on a lower reading level than the book by Mr. Lupold and Mr. French, but it gave me a really good understanding of the timeline of Horace King's life. It also has a good cutout view of the parts of one of Horace King's covered bridges. I really likes this book and was happy when Mrs. Gibbons agreed to give me an interview. I was able to relate to some of the things she told me about based on what was in her book.

Grant, Judith. *Columbus Georgia*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2000. Print.

This book has the famous picture of the Dillingham Street Bridge in it, from 1870 that Horace King built. This book didn't give me a lot of information about Horace King, but it helped me understand the difficulties that black people had in the past with slavery. It is hard for me to relate to the way things were in the book, but it helped me realize that it was probably very hard for someone like Horace King to be able to make a stand for civil rights in his time because of how society was.

Ingham, John N. and Feldman, Lynne B. *African-American Business Leaders: A Biographical Dictionary*. Westport: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1994. Print.

This book gives short biographies of many African-American business leaders. Because Horace King always had a dream to be an entrepreneur and finally accomplished that, I was interested to see what this book had to say. I used a quote from it in my website.

Lupold, John S., and French Jr., Thomas L. *Bridging Deep South Rivers: The Life and*

Legend of Horace King. Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press, 2004. Print.

This book is the best one of all those that I read about Horace King. Whenever I needed to find information about Horace King or remember something, this is the book I went to and I knew it would be there. I like how Mr. Lupold and Mr. French were careful to say only facts that could be backed up with actual documentation, and said that other things “may” have happened or were “likely” or “unlikely.” It was this book that helped set me straight on some things that I had read in Mr. Cherry’s biography that couldn’t be backed up with facts. It also helped me understand why people did what they did. For example, I didn’t know that Horace King really didn’t do a lot with his responsibility at the Alabama Legislature until I read about how he focused more on his business and didn’t get a lot of bills passed. This helped me understand how Horace King’s life related to rights and responsibilities. This book was one of the major ones that helped educate me enough to make my website. I was also very excited when both Mr. Lupold and Mr. French both agreed to give me interviews.

Mahan, Joseph B. *Columbus: Georgia’s Fall Line “Trading Town.”* Northridge: Windsor Publications, 1986. Print.

I didn’t end up using any direct references from this book because I only had 1,200 words that I could put on the main part of my website, but there were some interesting things I learned from this book. For example, it talks about Horace King’s first bridge over Columbus and that a drawing of it was made into a postcard that was printed in France around 1840. This showed me just how important Horace King’s bridges were. This book also had good information about the naval yards during the Civil War and the ironclads that were made in the place where Horace King worked.

Telfair, Nancy. *A History of Columbus, Georgia: 1828 – 1928*. Columbus: The Historical Publishing Company, 1929. Print.

What was interesting to me about this book is that Horace King isn’t mentioned in it, even though there are references to his bridges and the courthouse that he built in Columbus. It only talks about John Godwin, but I know that Horace King was really the one who built the bridges based on my other research. I didn’t really use much from this book because there was more detail in other places, but it helped me to understand how important the relationship was between John Godwin and Horace King and why Horace King was so appreciative of John Godwin letting him go out on his own.

Walker, Juliet E.K. *The History of Black Business in America*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2009. Print.

This book wasn’t just about Horace King, but it had some places in it about him. This helped me understand how important Horace King’s skill was to help rebuild the South after the Civil War, which was something that I included in my

website. The book talks about that on page 263 and 264 and even says how Horace King's sons were able to do well because of how skilled Horace King had been. I included some quotes from this book in my timeline to talk about Horace King's business during Reconstruction.

White, Warren H. *Covered Bridges in the Southeastern United States*. Jefferson: McFarland & Company, 2003.

This book taught me several things about covered bridges and the people that build them. For example, I learned that covered bridge builders put a "maker's mark" on one of the trusses of their bridges to show they built it. I saw a picture of the maker's mark for one of Horace King's sons. I had known that there was one of Horace King's bridges being stored at Callaway Gardens and wanted to go see it, but I didn't know which one until I read this book. It is the Wehadkee Creek Bridge that Horace King built with his sons in 1870 and, unfortunately, is not being shown to the public. This book has a lot of awesome pictures of covered bridges, including the Wehadkee Creek Bridge. I also learned that the Red Oak Creek covered bridge that I included on my website and in my video looks so good because in 1998 there was a renovation project on it that cost over \$175,000.

Willoughby, Lynn. *Flowing Through Time: A History of the Lower Chattahoochee River*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1999. Print.

This book had a lot of information in it about the history of the area around the Chattahoochee River. While a lot of it I didn't use because it really wasn't about my topic, there were parts of it that helped me understand why Horace King was so important with the bridges he built across the Chattahoochee River. I learned that shortly before Columbus was formed and had John Godwin and Horace King build the first Dillingham Street Bridge, there weren't many people in the area and the "roads" that people used were barely paths (p. 47). There wasn't a good way to get cotton from Alabama to Georgia. It was only four years before Horace King built the Dillingham Street Bridge that surveyor Edward Lloyd Thomas planned out the city of Columbus. This shows how important Horace King was because one of the first things the new city did was hire him and John Godwin to build a bridge. This book helped me know why Horace King became so famous and was so important.

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Interviews

Cyriaque, Jeanne. Personal Interview. 8 January 2014.

Mrs. Cyriaque is the African American Program Coordinator at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources: Historic Preservation Division. She knows an amazing amount about Horace King and the history of the time that he lived. She spent a lot of time with me telling me all about Horace King and even sent me some pictures that I could use. I used the one of Ithiel Town in my website. I did not put the interview on the website but have it documented and included some quotes from my interview with her on the website.

French Jr., Thomas. Personal Interview. 6 January 2014.

I was very excited that Mr. French gave me the interview he did. Along with Mr. Lupold, he is the top expert on Horace King and I was very fortunate that he lives right here in Columbus, Ga. He has written books and won awards for his work on documenting the history of Horace King. He taught me about the details of who Horace King really was and I felt like his answers to my questions let me know about the man and not just facts about history. It got me thinking a lot because Horace King has been a big influence in Mr. French's life, even over a hundred years later. I did not put the interview on the website but have it documented and included some quotes from my interview with him on the website.

Gibbons, Faye. Personal Interview. 13 January 2014.

Mrs. Gibbon has written a book on Horace King and was kind enough to give me an interview through email. It was helpful to learn what she thought was important to know about Horace King and see the events in his life that she highlighted in her book. I did not put the interview on the website but have it documented and included some quotes from my interview with her on the website.

Lenard, Tom. Personal Interview. 17 January 2014.

I really appreciate Mr. Lenard taking so much time with me to tell me a lot of what he knows about Horace King and also sharing with me on how to make a film. After the interview I not only knew more about Horace King, but I can understand some of the things he was telling me when I put together my video (I didn't include the video on my website because of the rules but it is out on youtube). I loved his film and hope that one day I can make my own film that could be that good. I did not put the interview on the website but have it documented and included some quotes from my interview with him on the website.

Lupold, John S. Personal interview. 18 May 2014.

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I was very excited to have the opportunity to conduct both an email and phone interview with Mr. Lupold. The book he wrote with Mr. French is a great book and it honors Horace King. He is the foremost expert on Horace King. Mr. Lupold gave me some excellent insights into how Horace King's life shows rights and responsibilities.

Websites

Arkansas Traveler. Fret Mentor, n.d. Web. 18 May 2014.

This site gave me more information about the background about the song "Arkansas Traveler." It originated from a play or story in 1850 in Salem, Ohio. This piece of music was written by Colonel Sanford Walker (1806 – 1874), who lived at the same time as Horace King. I used this song in one of my movies on the website.

Cyriaque, Jeanne. *The Legacy of Horace King*. The Tourism Division of the Georgia Department of Economic Development, 2010. Web. 7 Sept. 2013.

Horace King's first known project was to build a bridge across the Chattahoochee. This site first made me realize just how much trust John Godwin had to put in King. It also told me just how important King is. He had not only has his own street in my home town Columbus, Georgia but also a bridge named after him and all of the land plots that once held a bridge he built, have historic markers.

Evans, David. *Great Pee Dee River*. Welcome to the Great Pee Dee, n.d. Web. 2 February 2014.

I learned some information about the Pee Dee River from this site and used one of the photographs on the site as a background for one of my video segments.

GHRAB Award Winners-2005. 2005 Outstanding Archives Award Winners. Georgia Historical Records Advisory Board, n.d. Web. 18 May 2014.

I knew that Mr. Lupold and Mr. French had won awards for their book and because I like it so much, I wanted to include a note about it winning this award. I also thought it was cool that they won this award and I went to the same archive they did to do some of my own research, the Troup County Archives. I think it is great that they won this award and I hope their book wins more. I included the description of Mr. Lupold and Mr. French in the biography sketch on the description of the people I interviewed.

Horace King. The Black Man Enslaved and Freed. Graphic-Lee Speaking, n.d. Web. 20 April 2014.

I already knew pretty much everything on this website from my prior research, but it did a good job at the end of describing why Horace King was inducted into the Alabama Engineering Hall of Fame, and I was looking for some good

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reference material on that for my timeline. I used a quote from this website in my timeline.

French, Thomas L. and French, Edward L. *Horace King, Bridge Builder*. Alabama Heritage from the Vault, 11/5/2007. Web. 7 December 2013.

I found this website before I read the book that Thomas French, Jr. and John Lupold wrote, and it is a very good summary of Horace King's life. Before finding this website I had not been able to find a lot of detail about Horace King, and this website led me to the people and books that gave me everything I wanted to know about who Horace King was. Thomas French, Jr. was nice enough to also give me an interview that can be seen on my website.

Horace King Master Bridge Builder. Historic Columbus INC, n.d. Web. 2 Nov. 2013.

Horace King was a state representative for Alabama. According to this source I found out just how much people valued King. He was elected to the House of Representatives. To be elected to any office you need supporters and he must have a lot of them black and white.

King of Bridges. Southern Heritage Inc., 2006. Web. 11 Dec. 2013.

Horace King learned how to build bridges from John Godwin.

Lupold, John S., and Thomas L. French. *Horace King (1807-1885)*. New Georgia Encyclopedia. 04 November 2013. Web. November 19, 2013.

Born as a slave, he quickly became a very good builder. This was one of my first sources and helped give me an overall view of Horace King. I came back to this website later to see if it had any additional information for my biographical notes for Mr. Lupold and Mr. French.

Lupold, John S., and Thomas L. French. "Horace King." *Horace King*. N.p., 20 July 2007. Web. 12 Oct. 2013

King and Godwin shared profits of what they earned this is different than most slaves and their masters. This is very important to my general understanding of slaves and that not all masters are very cruel to their slaves. This helped me realize that Horace King had different privileges that most slaves and this is another reason Horace King should be remembered.

Nease, Will. *Horace King: Barriers and Bridges*. Chattahoochee Heritage Project, 11 December 2012. Web. 7 December 2013.

This was the website that told me about Red Oak Creek Covered bridge, which is close to Woodbury and Gay, Georgia. After reading this website I planned my trip to Woodbury to take a picture of the bridge and begin making a video for my website. This site also talks about a couple of his other bridges. Because this website talked about how Horace King's techniques were pretty common now,

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but not back then, I got an encyclopedia on bridge building to learn more about how bridges are made.

Spell, Carrie. *Faye Gibbons*. Encyclopedia of Alabama. Auburn: Alabama Humanities Foundation, 2013. Encyclopedia of Alabama. Web. 18 May 2014.

When I reviewed my website I realized that the questions I asked would take up too much of the word count and that the interviews didn't have to be shown on the website. I still wanted to show the people I interviewed so I researched additional background information on Mrs. Gibbons since she referred me to her books and websites for biographical information. This one had the best information about her and I used some of the information to describe her accomplishments.

Steal Away. Wikipedia. 26 April 2014. Web. 18 May 2014.

This site confirmed that this song, which I used in my website, was written by Wallace Willis (around 1820 – 1880), probably before 1862. He lived during the same time as Horace King, so King may have even heard this song.

Taylor, Erica. *Little Known Black History Fact*, n.d. Web. 15 Sept. 2013.

Horace King was part Native American. Out of all the sources I looked at I could only find a few that talked about his ethnicity. This site talked about it though.

The State of Alabama Engineering Hall of Fame, n.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2014.

This website shows all of the people who have been inducted into the Alabama Engineering Hall of Fame since 1989. You can click on a short biography of each person. I used the Horace King biography in my website, on my timeline, and also used the Alabama Engineering Hall of Fame logo.

Thomas French Jr., *RLA*. People, French & Associates: Landscape Architects, 2009. Web. 18 May 2014.

This is the company website for French & Associates, which is the company the Mr. French started. I used this website to get a little more background information about Mr. French's professional experience and included it in the short biographical note about him on my website.

Weingardt, Richard G. *Horace King from Slave to Master Bridge Builder*. STRUCTUREmag.com, Oct. 2007. Web. 23 Dec. 2013.

Horace King's parents were Edman and Susan King. This article told me about his parents. There is not much on King's childhood, so I found this to be very useful.

Articles

French, Tom. "Alabama Heritage ...from the Vault." *Alabama Heritage ...from the Vault*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Sept. 2013.

Unlike most slaves King liked his master so much that when he died he erected what was a \$600 grave stone out of granite that reads, "John Godwin Born Oct. 17, 1798. Died Feb. 26, 1859. This stone was placed here by Horace King, in lasting remembrance of the love and gratitude he felt for his lost friend and former master." This gave me a greater picture of how grateful King was of his former master.

"Horace King Bridge Builder." *Troup County Historical Society*. 1989. LaGrange, Georgia. 7 Nov. 2013

Horace King used the Town Lattice Truss design when he built the bridges. This article told me about the bridges and some about how the bridges were made.

Films

Horace: The Bridge Builder King. Prod. And dir. Tom C. Lenard. Auburn, Alabama. AU Telecom/ETV, 1996. Film.

This is an excellent film that I loved. It was conceived and created by Mr. Lenard after he heard the story that Horace King, a bridge builder, built the staircase at the Alabama State Capitol. Mr. Lenard was nice enough to also give me an interview and told me a lot about how he designed the movie. I learned a lot about Horace King from his film and Mr. Lenard encouraged me to make my own video, which I did and put on my youtube. I didn't reference my video in my NHD website because of the rules, but I included the web address for Mr. Lenard's video in his biography sketch.

Music

Bluegrass Banjo. "Arkansas Traveler." *Bluegrass Banjo*. Allegro, 2004. itunes.

I was looking for something different than the gospel music I used in the first movies and remembered that a lot of documentaries I've seen have a guitar or banjo playing in the background. I liked this one and found out that it was written by Colonel Sanford Faulkner (1806 – 1874) who was born and died within a few years of Horace King, so it is possible that Horace King listened to this same song when he was alive. I have another reference to a website in my bibliography that gives more information. I couldn't find an original recording so I used this one from itunes.

Julius Daniels. "Ninety-nine Year Blues." *Southern Blues Masters*. Goldenlane Records, 2008. itunes.

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I liked this song and the music seemed to go well with my first movie. I did learn that this song wasn't from the time period of Horace King, but it was written by Julius Daniels in 1927. I thought it was good because it was in the same spirit as the other songs that came from Horace King's time.

The Heavenly Tones. "Steal Away to Jesus." *New York Grassroots Gospel: the Black Sacred Quarter Tradition*. Global Village Music, 1987. itunes.

I was looking through itunes for a good song for one of my movies and came across this one. It sounded old and I liked the message it gives. It turns out that this song was written sometime before 1862, when Horace King was alive, so he may have listened to it or may have even sung it. See my reference on the website and documents parts of the bibliography for more.

Robert Johnson. "Come on in My Kitchen." *The Complete Recordings*. Sony BMG Music Entertainment, 1990. itunes.

When I was looking for songs to go with my movies this is the first blues and gospel song that I liked that went with the topic. I liked how the guitar and voice sounded and it reminded me of walking on a covered bridge. It was recorded in 1937, so it isn't in the same time period as Horace King like some of the others, but is in a similar style as the others.

Photographs

"Cheraw Photos." Cheraw. *True Blue Advertising & Kaleidoscopic, Inc*, 2014. Web. 2 February 2014

I used a photograph from this site in one of the movies for my website.

Kaye, Samuel H. *Columbus, Mississippi Bridge, 1842*. Photograph of Drawing. The Dispatch. The Columbus Dispatch Publishing Company, 2010. Web. 18 May 2014.

I needed a picture of a structure that Horace King built around 1842 and found this drawing that was trying to show what his Columbus, Mississippi Bridge probably looked like.

Sussman, Mike. *Grave of Horace King*. 2012. Flickr. Web. 11 January 2014.

I used this photograph in my website to show the final resting place of Horace King.