

*Life at the
Governor's
Mansion
Teacher
Resource Guide*

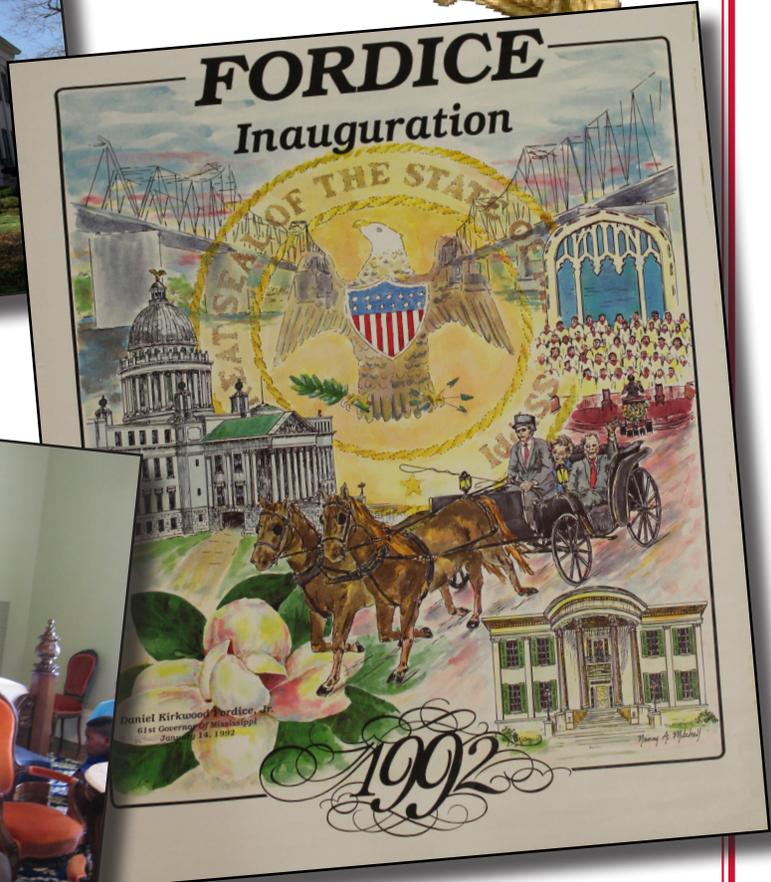


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Welcome to My Home: A Note from the Governor



PHIL BRYANT
GOVERNOR

Dear Teacher,

The First Lady and I are glad you are interested in visiting the Mississippi Governor's Mansion, the second oldest continuously occupied governor's mansion in the United States. It's not just about learning dates but more about learning the architecture of the building and unique furniture, the difference between the Capitol and the capital, the duties of the Governor, and fun facts about Mississippi's First Families.

Completed in 1842 for an approximate cost of \$50,000 by architect William Nichols, the Governor's Mansion stands as a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. This home has been a place where many important decisions and pronouncements have been made that shaped our great state. Most importantly, this home is your home – it belongs to the people of the State of Mississippi.

The following activities are designed both to prepare students for their tour of the Mansion and to provide an opportunity for further study after their visit. I hope this packet proves to be a valuable resource for your classroom, and I hope to see you soon at the Mansion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Phil Bryant".

Phil Bryant
Governor



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI • OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

POST OFFICE BOX 139 • JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205 • TELEPHONE: (601) 359-3150 • FAX: (601) 359-3741 • www.governorbryant.com

Photo of Governor Phil Bryant (2012 to present) and his wife, First Lady Deborah Bryant. Governor's Office.

General Information

Contact Information

Physical Location

300 East Capitol Street
Jackson, MS 39201

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205



Taking a Tour

Tour Times

Tuesday - Friday
9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00

Maximum Tour Size

50 visitors per 30 minute tour

Meet at the entry gate at the corner of Capitol Street and West Street.

Schedule a Tour

601-359-6421

Admission is FREE

Parking

Metered street parking is available on surrounding streets. Visitors may also choose to park for free behind the Old Capitol Museum.

Governor's Mansion Etiquette

1. The Mansion has no public restrooms. Please schedule a rest stop ahead of time.
2. Photography of any type is not permitted inside.
3. Food, drink, candy, and/or gum are not permitted inside.
4. Visitors must not touch, sit, or lean on the Mansion's furnishings.
5. Smoking is not permitted in the Mansion or on the Mansion grounds.
6. The Mansion grounds are not open to the public. Please direct your group back to the gate when your tour ends.
7. The first floor of the 1842 historic section of the Governor's Mansion is disability-accessible; the second floor is not.

What You'll Learn on a School Tour

Common Core and Mississippi Social Studies Frameworks

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| Social Studies | Fourth Grade Mississippi Studies | 2d; 6b |
| | World History from the Pre-Historic Era to the Age of Enlightenment | 6b; 8a |
| | U.S. History from Exploration through Reconstruction | 2e; 2f |
| | Ninth Grade Mississippi Studies | 5b; 6a |
| | World History from the Age of Enlightenment to the Present | 8b; 8c |
| | Grades 9-12 Humanities | 5a; 5b; 5c |
| Fine Arts | Kindergarten Visual Arts | 6a; 6b; 7a; 7b |
| | First Grade Visual Arts | 6a; 6b; 9a; 9b |
| | Second Grade Visual Arts | 5a; 5b; 7a; 7b |
| | Third Grade Visual Arts | 5a; 6a; 7a; 7b |
| | Fourth Grade Visual Arts | 6b; 8a; 8b; 8c |
| | Middle Level I Visual Arts | 5c; 5d; 6a; 8a |
| | Middle Level II Visual Arts | 4a; 4b; 7a; 10a |
| | Middle Level III Visual Arts | 5a; 6c; 7a; 7b |
| | Middle Level IV Visual Arts | 5b; 6a; 6b; 8b |
| | High School Level I Visual Arts | 5c; 6a; 6b; 7a |
| | High School Level II Visual Arts | 5b; 6a; 6b; 7b |
| | High School Level III Visual Arts | 6a; 7a; 8b; 10a |
| | High School Level IV Visual Arts | 7a; 8a; 8b; 12a |

Let's Take a Tour

Here's what you can expect to see during your visit...

The Mississippi Governor's Mansion is the second oldest continuously occupied state executive residence and one of the finest surviving examples of Greek Revival style architecture. Mississippi's 1832 Constitution established Jackson as the capital and required the governor to live in Jackson throughout his term. In 1833, the Mississippi legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the construction of a "suitable house for the Governor." English-born architect William Nichols designed both the State Capitol (now the Old Capitol Museum) and the Mansion. The Mansion was completed in 1842 and cost of approximately \$50,000.

Like most buildings and homes, the Mansion has undergone numerous changes throughout its history. When the Mansion was originally constructed, a small one-story cottage was connected to the larger structure. With only small appropriations for maintenance and repairs, by the late 19th century the Mansion had fallen into a state of disrepair. Governor and Mrs. Noel moved into the house in 1908 and drew attention to its condition. Through their efforts, and those of women's patriotic associations, appropriations were made for renovations. The 1842 rear cottage was torn down and replaced with a two-story annex.

Again, the Mansion fell into disrepair, and in 1971 Governor and Mrs. Williams were forced to move out as the 1909 annex was deemed unsafe. The most recent restoration and renovation occurred from 1972 to 1975, during which a new two-story annex was constructed and the 1842 historic section was restored to its early period of occupancy. Consultant Edward Vason Jones carefully selected antique furnishings to compliment the Greek Revival architectural elements. In 1975, the Mississippi Governor's Mansion was designated a National Historic Landmark for its architectural and historical significance.



Mississippi Governor's Mansion, pre-1909. MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Mississippi Governor's Mansion, 2007. MDAH Museum Division Education.



Let's Take a Tour: The First Floor

Here's what you can expect to see during your visit...

The Foyer

The octagonal foyer features an elaborately designed pedestal table of satinwood and mahogany veneers. The Corinthian columns which frame the grand staircase are original to the house. Today the four niches contain classical statuary but during Governor Brewer's term (1912-1916) his six-year-old daughter Claudia and her friends used to stand in the niches and imagine they were important ladies from the past and present.



The Gold Parlor

The governor often entertains in this spacious sitting room but so have other groups. In the 1880s young men would pool their money to hire a band and rent the Mansion for social events and local clubs with limited budgets were oftentimes allowed to use the Mansion for free. The magnificent architraves over the door leading to the State Dining Room feature a richly carved Greek honeysuckle (anthemion) motif. Both sofas have mahogany veneers.



State Dining Room

The mahogany dining table seats sixteen. On July 18, 1863, General William T. Sherman and his officers celebrated their victory at Vicksburg with dinner in this room. Formal state dinners and receptions have honored many distinguished guests, including the former King and Queen of Spain. The bookcase displays a state service used in the late 1800s.



Front Rose Parlor

The centerpiece in this parlor is the twelve-light cranberry crystal chandelier with gilt-decorated hurricane shades. A Philadelphia work table exhibits the highest quality of Empire cabinetmaking. Its top is made of contrasting veneers and brass string inlay and is supported by carved gilded dolphins. The room also served as Governor Coleman's (1956-1960) study and it was there that he helped plan the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway with lawmakers from Mississippi and Alabama.



Back Rose Parlor

The octagonal pedestal table, with intricate designs in mahogany and rosewood, is surrounded by four chairs decorated with sloping arm rests, splayed legs, and carved swan heads. The two oil-on-canvas paintings are copies of Thomas Cole's *Voyage of Life*, a religious allegory. These represent *Childhood* and *Youth*. The remaining two, *Manhood* and *Old Age*, hang in the Front Rose Parlor. The two parlors have been the site of numerous special Mansion events.



Let's Take a Tour: The Second Floor

Here's what you can expect to see during your visit...



Second Floor Sitting Hall

Above the Grecian form sofa is a convex mirror with an ebonized eagle and gilt sea monsters. The rosewood square grand piano was made by Weber and Company of New York. Above the piano are copies of John James Audubon's *Crested Titmouse* and *Wood Thrush*. Both were made with chromolithography, a printing process that allows for the use of multiple colors of ink.



Pumpkin Bedroom

The richly carved bedposts in this bedroom feature pineapples, artichokes, and flowers. To the side of the fireplace is an adjustable carved pole screen which was used to protect ladies' faces from the heat of the fire. On the wall is a self-portrait made of gilded copper by Jacob Faser, a Macon, Mississippi, swordsmith for the Confederate Army. He also made a pair of dueling pistols for Confederate President Jefferson Davis.



Green Bedroom

The parlor suite, including the Rococo Revival sofa and five chairs, belonged to the family of the first governor to live in the Mansion—Governor Tilghman M. Tucker (1842-1844). The mantel (one of two original to the Mansion) looks like marble but is actually carved wood adorned with rosettes, all painted to resemble marble.



Gold Bedroom

The canopied mahogany bed and black lacquered writing box belonged to Governor William McWillie's (1857-1859) daughter Anne. She was the first Mansion bride and the first woman to give birth at the Mansion. The steps (for climbing into the bed) conceal a chamber pot. A portrait of Pushmataha, a Choctaw warrior, also hangs in this room. Opera singer Leontyne Price once stayed here.



Cream Bedroom

The English window valances are from around 1840 and are made of hand-painted velvet. The Renaissance Revival half tester bed belonged to Governor Theodore G. Bilbo. Notables, including John F. Kennedy and Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, have slept in this bed. The Cream and Green bedrooms have the same patterned carpeting.

Scavenger Hunt

Name _____

On the tour, find as many objects as you can; then write their location (for example: Front Rose Parlor).

1. Audubon's picture of the *Crested Titmouse*. _____
2. Self-portrait of the swordsmith, Jacob Faser. _____
3. Bookcase containing *Yazoo Legends*. _____
4. Portrait of the Choctaw warrior and chief Pushmataha. _____
5. Mirror with ebonized eagle sitting on top. _____
6. Classical statue of a woman holding an urn. _____
7. Governor Earl L. Brewer's two-handled "loving" cup and punch bowl. _____
8. Neptune, Roman god of the sea, sitting on a seahorse. _____
9. Twelve-light cranberry chandelier. _____
10. *Voyage of Life* painting entitled *Youth*. _____
11. Grand piano by Weber and Company. _____
12. Black lacquered writing box. _____
13. Pole screen for protecting ladies' faces from the heat of the fire. _____
14. Carved swan's head on seat rail of chairs. _____
15. Oil portrait of John A. Quitman. _____
16. Half-tester bed with carved designs of fruit, leaves, and shells. _____
17. Serpentine-front bench at foot of bed. _____
18. Pair of dolphin candlesticks. _____

Scavenger Hunt

Answer Key

1. 2nd Floor Sitting Hall. Created by artist Julius Bien, based on John James Audubon's work.
2. Pumpkin Bedroom. Portrait done in gilded copper bas relief. Faser was a swordsmith for the Confederate Army.
3. Green Bedroom.
4. Gold Bedroom.
5. 2nd Floor Sitting Hall.
6. Front Foyer.
7. State Dining Room. Presented to Governor Brewer by his political supporters.
8. Stair Landing.
9. Front Rose Parlor.
10. Back Rose Parlor. There are three other companion paintings showing the *Voyage of Life: Childhood*, in the Back Rose Parlor and *Manhood* and *Old Age* in the Front Rose Parlor.
11. 2nd Floor Sitting Hall.
12. Gold Bedroom. The top is decorated with an inlaid mother-of-pearl birdbath and drinking birds.
13. Pumpkin Bedroom. Needlepoint flowers adorn the screen.
14. Back Rose Parlor.
15. Back Stair Hall.
16. Green Bedroom.
17. Green Bedroom.
18. Gold Bedroom. These canary pressed glass candlesticks are Sandwich glass, named for the town of Sandwich, Massachusetts, where they were manufactured.

What You'll Learn in these Activities

Common Core and Mississippi Social Studies Frameworks

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Common Core Language Arts | Grade 4 | RI1; RI2; RI3; RI7; RF4a; RF4c; W1; W3; W4; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; L3 |
| | Grade 5 | RI1; RI2; RI3; RI7; RF4a; RF4c; W1; W3; W4; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; L3 |
| | Grade 6 | RI1; RI2; RI3; RI5; RI6; RI7; RI8; W3; W4; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; L3; RH1; RH2; RH5; RH6; RH7; RH8; WHST4; WHST9 |
| | Grade 7 | RI1; RI2; RI3; RI4; RI5; RI8; W3; W4; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; L3; RH1; RH2; RH5; RH6; RH7; RH8; WHST4; WHST9 |
| | Grade 8 | RI1; RI2; RI3; RI5; RI7; RI8; W3; W4; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; L3; RH1; RH2; RH5; RH6; RH7; RH8; WHST4; WHST9 |
| | Grades 9-10 | RI1; RI2; RI3; RI5; RI6; RI8; W3; W4; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; RH1; RH2; RH3; RH5; RH8; WHST4; WHST9 |
| | Grades 11-12 | RI1; RI2; RI3; RI5; RI6; W3; W4; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; RH1; RH2; RH3; RH5; RH7; RH8; WHST4; WHST9 |
| Common Core Math | Fourth Grade | 4.OA.1; 4.NBT.1; 4.NBT.5 |
| Social Studies | Fourth Grade Mississippi Studies | 1c; 6b |
| | Ninth Grade Mississippi Studies | 3a; 6a |
| | Grades 9-12 Humanities | 5c |

Document Analysis

Teacher Instructions

Divide the class into groups of three to four and provide each group with a Document Analysis worksheet and one of the eight primary source documents that follow. After giving groups time to examine their documents and answer the worksheet questions, come together as a class to discuss your findings and talk about the functions of the Governor's Mansion over the years. A Teacher Discussion Guide is included with suggested talking points related to each document.

Document Analysis Worksheet

Name _____

Examine your primary source document and answer the questions below.

Title _____

Date _____ Author _____

Summarize the message of the source in 3-4 sentences. _____

Does the source relate to a public or private aspect of the Governor's Mansion? How can you tell? Cite your evidence. _____

Does the tone of the source depict the Governor's Mansion or the Governor in a positive or negative light? Explain your reasoning. _____

Document One

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MISS., }
Jackson, Miss., July 9, 1868. }
Hon. G. B. Humphreys :
Sir—I have been informed (it is possible that my information is incorrect,) that you do not find it convenient to vacate the Governor's Mansion.
I presume it is because of the difficulty in finding any other fit residence. It is my wish to put you to as little personal inconvenience as possible. Under the above supposition, I have no objections to you occupying a part of the house. Next Monday, by which time you can make the necessary arrangements, I, with others, will take possession of a part of the house. So long as we may remain joint tenants, great care shall be taken not to inconvenience your family.
Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
A. AMES, Provisional Governor.
JACKSON, Miss., July 9, 1868.

Gen. A. Ames.
Sir—Your letter of the 9th was received this morning. It will be disagreeable to myself and family to share the apartments of the Governor's Mansion with other permanent tenants. I hope my letter of the 8th will be satisfactory, and relieve us of any such annoyance.
Very respectfully,
BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

The Natchez Democrat, July 21, 1868. MDAH Archives and Records Services.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MISS., }
Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1868. }
Hon. B. G. Humphreys :
Sir—Yours of the 8th and 9th were received this morning.
You entirely ignore the reconstruction acts of Congress and the action taken by those empowered to act under them. Under such circumstances, your statement, by which you would show yourself the lawful Governor of the State, has little weight.
The feeling entertained not only by me, but by others, not to cause you any personal inconvenience, has, through your own action, ceased to exist.
The controversy about the Mansion can only terminate as indicated in my letter of yesterday. Very respectfully,
A. AMES,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Prov. Gov.

HD'QRS. POST OF JACKSON, }
Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1868. }
Hon. B. G. Humphreys, Jackson, Miss.
Sir—Gen. Ames, the Provisional Governor of this State, has called upon me as the officer in command of this post, to gain possession of one-half of the mansion now occupied by you.
I send Lieut. Bache with a guard of men to see that Gov. Ames' request is carried out. Lieut. Bache will hand you this letter.

I do not desire to use force if I can help it, but he will be instructed to do so if necessary. I wish to avoid all unpleasantness to yourself and family, but if you desire for political purpose to have a military "pantomime," I have also instructed Lieut. Bache to carry it out with all the appearance of a reality without actual indignity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES BIDDLE,
Capt. and Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Comd'g Post.

Document Two

M'LAURIN-STEVENSON.

The Governor's Daughter Married to Judge W. F. Stevens.

At high noon today Gov. McLaurin's daughter, Miss Daisy, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Hon. W. F. Stevens, judge of the fifth circuit court district, Dr. W. B. Murrah, performing the interesting ceremony.

The wedding took place at the Mansion, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the high contracting parties.

The decorations were simlax, white roses and graceful ivy. The bride and groom stood under an exquisite veil of white bride's roses.

Hon. Walter McLaurin, uncle of the bride, and Hon. Louis Southworth ushered in the bridal party.

The bride, who is an unusually beautiful girl, wore an elegant gown of dark blue cloth, elaborately trimmed with blue cord and tiny silver buckles, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bride also wore a very handsome sunburst of diamonds, presented to her by the State officers.

After luncheon with the Governor's family, the bridal couple were driven to the depot, where they took the south-bound train for New Orleans, from whence they will proceed to make a tour of the principal cities of Florida.

The bride is the Governor's third daughter, his oldest unmarried daughter, until today, and is a young lady of many rare charms and accomplishments. She is tall and graceful, of the blonde style, and is a true type of Southern beauty. Her disposition is such as to make friends wherever she may go, and there are thousands here and elsewhere over the State who will wish her the happy future she so richly deserves.

Judge Stevens, though prominent in affairs of State, though an honor to the bench and bar and in every way worthy the love and confidence of any woman, is truly to be congratulated on this crowning act of his life, and the CLARION-LEDGER joins his host of friends in wishing he and his bride bon voyage down the stream of life.

Document Three

THE LIBRARY PARTY.

A Successful and Brilliant Entertainment at the Executive Mansion.

There are Libraries and Libraries, but the Columbian Library at the Executive Mansion Thursday night, was altogether the most interesting collection ever brought together under the name. Within the spacious rooms were found, in richest bindings, a rare collection of poems, romances, and interesting histories. All, in fact, that the taste of the most fastidious reader could call for except antiques.

Indeed, the reporter's excuse for so tardy a notice, is, that he became so absorbed in the beautiful stories that had been written and laid upon those shelves, that the time passed by for him to write his little story for the perusal of other men—and so it comes out this morning.

The Executive Mansion was thrown wide open for the occasion, and from every window the light streamed out across the lawn. Within, from tinted globes the rose hues fell upon a scene of unusual beauty. From every available niche and stand nodded thousands of chrysanthemums of brilliant hue, and through the rooms swept the fragrance of autumn's sweetest roses.

In the beautiful drawing-rooms had assembled a large number of Jackson's most cultivated people, and their enjoyment of the unique entertainment was unfigined.

At 8:30 o'clock, Miss Kate Power, the Librarian, took her place in the main hall, at a table covered with slips of blue paper. These, to a casual observer, seemed most insignificant, but they really played the most important part in the affair, for without this slip properly stamped, signed and presented at the door, no book could be taken from the shelves.

At 9 o'clock, amid breathless expectancy, there was revealed in the rear of the drawing room, an exquisite tableau formed by the lovely impersonators of the books. So beautiful was the general effect, as the red lights flashed across it, that all were charmed, and even the most hypercritical guest failed to notice that "The Little Minister" was casting loving glances across at the "Pretty Sister of Jose," and that the "Christmas Angel" sweetly smiled approval on the scene.

Immediately after the tableau the books were given out to their rightful claimants by Messrs. Benson, Young and Daniel, who had the pleasant task of controlling them, and who did it well.

At the end of fifteen minutes the books were returned, and a fresh selection made. This continued throughout the evening, and occasioned a good deal of merriment and no little rivalry for the "popular novels."

Refreshments were served, and some fine music added to the attractions.

An evening spent in the society of the unique volumes, revealed to us many strange and beautiful things.

We found there, "Ivanhoe," with the brown eyes of Miss Adah Saunders, sparkling above the cross and a little gilded "hoe."

"Looking Backward" was represented by Miss Eliza Winter. Bellamy's great theme had small show upon this occasion, for there was not one present who did not prefer to look forward, at the fair face, rather than at the mask that was Looking Backward.

Old Egypt sent a lovely representative to grace the occasion, when she was Miss Mamye O'Neal, as the Bride of the Nile. Her dress was an exquisite creation of silk and priceless lace, and the witchery of her eyes won new admirers for her.

Never did lovelier eyes look out from a fairer face, shaded by a nun's veil, than those of the "Pretty Sister of Jose," represented by Miss Sadie Courtney.

Miss Etta Mitchell was like an exquisite dream, in her colorless silk robes, with her beautiful "White Wings" outstretched.

"In Silk Attire" was Miss Mary Helm, and very handsome was the attire and very attractive was the young girl who so well represented the book.

"Eight Cousins" made things lively wherever they circulated, as they were eight of the gayest young girls in town.

The Old Fashioned Girl, Miss Jessie Middleton, had, about her, the same

winsome ways that made the girls of Auld Lang Syne so irresistible.

Miss Mary Wolfe could not have selected a more attractive title than "Just As I Am," for just as she was, she was one of the best read books in the house.

Miss Anna Middleton represented the "Woman in White," and was greatly admired.

A "Daughter of the Stars" was Miss Louise Hemingway, but so importunate were the son's of the earth that she left her starry kingdom far awhile, to brighten their domain for them.

Dear "Daisy Miller" was represented by Miss Cecile Nugent and the book was never in greater demand, even in the zenith of its popularity, than it was Thursday evening.

"Boote's Baby" (Miss Blanche Folkes) in her dainty infant's robe was the pet of the Library, and rattled herself straight into people's hearts with her little silver rattle.

From "Under the Lilacs," Miss Elise Shropshire's bright face smiled, and "Sara Crew" had a bewitching little counterpart in Miss Marie Sidway.

Miss Lizzie Shingleur, as that sweet old story "Heartsease," was a perfect success, for many hearts seemed to find ease in her presence.

The sparkling eyes of Miss Rosa Tucker could not be concealed, even by "The Yellow Mask" she wore, and served as guiding stars to many of her friends.

"The Anglomaniacs" were represented by Miss Caro Sidway, in an English gown, fresh from the London shops. The manner in which she managed her monocle was quite English, don't cherk now.

Fairer and sweeter than all the flowers that bloomed throughout the rooms was Miss Alcott's "Rose in Bloom," represented by Miss Annie Nugent.

There have been, throughout all times, beloved ministers, but never has one been more admired than was Barrie's "Little Minister," as he walked through the rooms in his ministerial suit, with his Bible under his arm; Thursday night. The character was personated by Miss Annie Shingler, and if the real Little Minister was as attractive as his counterpart, we do not wonder that "Babbie" gave up her "laird of high degree" for love of him.

Miss Lillian Stone, in floating robes of white, with a sparkling star above her brow, made as lovely a Christmas Angel as ever stooped to brush her lovely wings against the habitations of this earth. Altogether it was a great success.

Unknown newspaper, 1890s. MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Document Four



Panoramic view of Capitol Street, downtown Jackson, circa 1918. Al Fred Photograph Collection. MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Document Five

Governor's Mansion For Supreme Court

Jackson, Miss., March 3.—Several house leaders are planning to introduce a bill to transfer the governor's home from the present executive mansion in the heart of the city to the residence of the superintendent of the Mississippi insane hospital. The latter structure, built at a cost of about \$60,000 will be without value to the state if the insane hospital is moved from its present site to the Rankin state farm, which has been authorized by the legislature.

The plan contemplates the use of the present governor's mansion as quarters for the supreme court and the state library, making more room available for other purposes in the new building which is now very much needed.

Those who have investigated the subject say that the governor's mansion is ample to accommodate both the library and the supreme court. In fact, the plan would not be practical unless both are moved to the same quarters, as it is necessary for the judges to have easy access to the library.

If the proposed measure is passed it would doubtless mean that the legislature will never consent to the sale of the governor's mansion, which is located in the heart of the business district. At legislative sessions for the past ten years efforts have been made to secure enactment of legislation authorizing disposal of the property, but the patriotic societies quickly put a quietus on each movement, contending that it would be nothing short of sacrilege to sell the historic structure, which occupies one whole city block and holds a place in the affections of the people second only to the old capitol building.

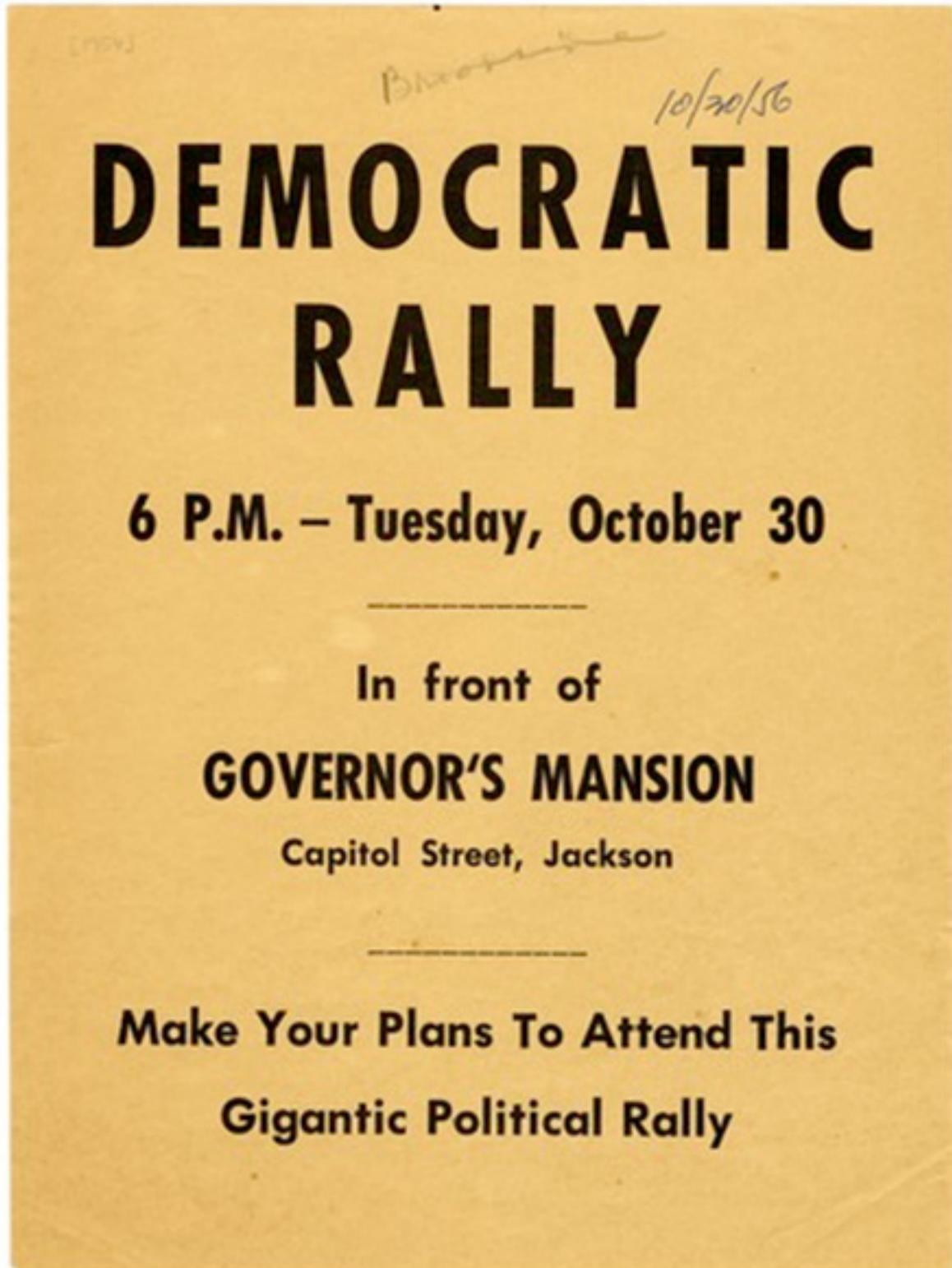
It is known that nearly all the supreme court judges are favorable to this plan, and would rather occupy a building of their own than to remain in their present somewhat crowded quarters. Incidentally the state library is also sadly in need of more room.

Document Six



Inaugural parade for Governor Hugh White, January 22, 1952. C.W. Witbeck Photograph Collection (item 296). MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Document Seven



Broadside, 1956. MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Document Eight



Inaugural parade for Governor Paul B. Johnson, Jr., January 21, 1964. Moncrief Photograph Collection (top: item 98; bottom: item 839). MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Document Analysis

Teacher Discussion Guide

Use the suggested talking points below to lead your class in a discussion about the primary source documents.

Document One

Notice that both the first and second letters are dated July 9. The second letter states “Your letter of the 9th was received this morning.” With this information, what can you infer about the Jackson postal system in 1868?

Why do you think a newspaper would publish a series of correspondence between these men? How do you think the newspapers obtained copies of the letters?

What is a provisional governor?

Document Two

Compare the bridal attire of Daisy McLaurin with that of brides today. How are they the same? How are they different?

Do you think the flattering tone of the article would be present if the bride hadn't been the daughter of the Governor? Why or why not?

Document Three

What is a tableau?

All the tableau participants were single females. What does this tell you about society in the 1890s?

Document Four

What is the most striking difference between this view of downtown Jackson in comparison to the same view today?

What elements of the image provide clues to its date?

What are the pros and cons of having the Governor live in the downtown area of the capital city?

Document Analysis

Teacher Discussion Guide Continued

Document Five

What are some of the problems of analyzing historical documents that are incomplete due to damage such as holes?

The article states patriotic societies opposed selling the Governor's Mansion. Can you think of a modern example of communities working to save historic buildings?

How would moving the Governor's residence outside the city center affect politics?

Document Six

What clues in the photograph signal that there is a special event occurring?

What do you notice about the crowds in relation to the Mansion that is different today?

Document Seven

Why would in front of the Governor's Mansion be a good place for a political rally?

Because a Democratic rally is being held, is it more likely that the current Governor was a Democrat? Why or why not.

It is unknown what the political rally this poster promotes was about. Given the date of the broadside, can you make any guesses about what this rally may have been about?

Document Eight

Who do you suppose the marchers in the parade are? Why?

Do you see any African Americans in the crowds? Given the date of the images, can you explain the reason for this?

Dinner at the Mansion

...with the Chinese Ambassador

...Ambassador Chai Zemin, from the People's Republic of China, is a small, reserved man, making a quest for knowledge about the United States in his role to help chart the first official relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Chai spoke no English, and all conversation was through his official interpreter, but he could carry on a detailed discourse through this system, a difficult process to follow unless one is accustomed to the "echo" of a running translation.

The Ambassador was with us right after the 1980 Presidential campaign. When Speaker of the House Buddie Newman asked him what he thought of candidates Carter and Reagan, Mr. Chai first replied with a question:

"Are you a Democrat or a Republican?"

When the Speaker admitted to being a Democrat, Ambassador Chai cast his reply in the traditional neutrality of the official foreigner, but perhaps it was diplomatically shaded to meet the obvious preferences of the people at the table.

...On the second evening, the local people who were acting as hosts for his Mississippi acclimatization took him to a popular catfish restaurant in the Jackson area.

I learned about this when the Ambassador came down to breakfast the next morning.

Mr. Chai brought down a helping of fried onion rings, in a little paper sack, and he ate them along with his regular breakfast. It seems that the restaurant onion rings had so attracted him the night before that he had asked for a portion to take away. Tommie Darras [the Mansion chef] was horrified to learn that someone has had to supplement his very special breakfast with stale onion rings not even warmed over - he would have been glad to have prepared some fresh ones.

William [Governor Winter] could find no way to identify Mississippi as a possible exporter of onions, but he, along with people from our Department of Economic Development, and a number of bankers and industrialists over the state, talked about a myriad of possible business connections. I learned that cotton and soybeans are major items among U.S. exports to China, and that there are prospects of increasing Mississippi's share of these sales.

"China is committed to developing Sino-U.S. relations because this conforms to both our best interests, and is popular among our people," Ambassador Chai told us. "China is now readjusting its economy. Our top priority is the development of light industry both to create funds and meet the material needs of our people."

Both Mr. Chai and the other members of his party stressed the importance of increasing domestic food production in China, as well as the continuing need for them to import agricultural products.

"We have a saying in China," the Ambassador said. "It is good to have more people if you are faced with an enormous job, but it is better to have fewer people if there is little food."

Dinner at the Mansion

...with a Famous Opera Singer

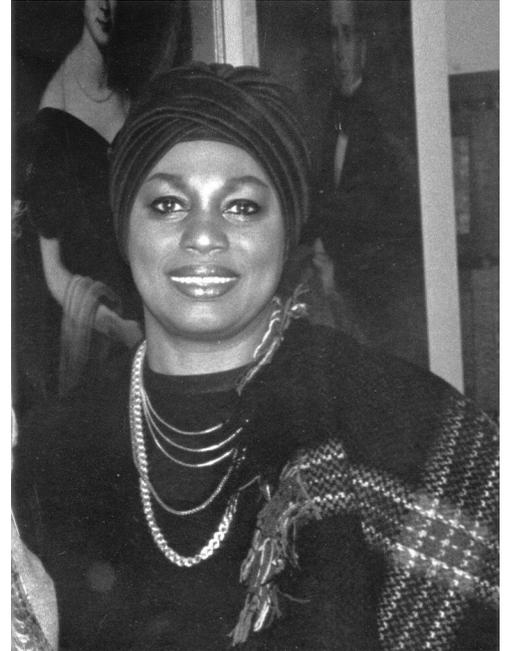
Leontyne Price is a stately, regal beauty, with a presence that fully complements her glorious voice. She was the center of attention from the moment when she first came downstairs to join us, but William made the after-dinner talk and discussion something for her to hear rather than to remain, so to speak, on center-stage. The topic of the evening was Southern culture, and Mississippi culture in particular.

...William [Governor Winter] introduced Leontyne by saying that one of the highest honors he had ever received was having her sing “The Star-Spangled Banner” at his inauguration, which we both will remember as long as we live.

Leontyne responded by saying, “There has never been a more important reason for my coming home to sing than it was for your inauguration, which I think is wonderfully and scintillatingly obvious to all of us, not just in the state but in the general heartbeat of progress in our country.”

She added...“Our roots are based on all things that are fundamentally strong and positive, particularly if you’re a Mississippian, and this has to do with a certain palpitation, a certain quality, a certain way of doing things with a pace that makes progress with us a standing thing. There’s nothing instant about it, but it’s the hard work that’s put into it that makes it go and stand and will be very difficult to wipe away.”

Most of us had seen the national television report of a few days before, where Leontyne had slightly altered the words of “God Bless America” to sing a plea before a U.S. Senate Committee to support funds for the arts and humanities. She reminded us of that, and said that now “I would like to sing it in its original form, being very obvious to fall back on what I always hope will solve all of our problems and hopefully many others.” She then sang, from a corner of the Rose Parlor of the Governor’s Mansion, “God Bless America.”



Leontyne Price. MDAH Museum Division Education.

Dinner at the Mansion

...with a Southern Writer

...But perhaps what I remember most about the Walker Percy visit was his response to the question, “Why does Mississippi produce so many writers?”

“Mississippi? That’s the question everybody has always asked and I’ve never heard a good answer,” he said. “I think the answer has to be individual. With me it was just a case of being lucky, of being exposed to my uncle who was a wonderful man, a wonderful writer...I think he affected a great many people in Greenville. I think at one time somebody told me Greenville had fifty-four published writers. I think a great many of them were traceable to him.

“I think that’s true maybe all over the state, people like Eudora Welty and Faulkner. I don’t know why Mississippi rather than Ohio or North Carolina. The classical answer is that in the South and particularly in the rural South there is a greater sense of community, a great sense of place, a family tradition that makes good novels. Maybe so, I don’t know.”

Dr. Percy reported that his first writing experience had been for the Greenville High School paper, the *Pica*, where he wrote the gossip column called “The Man in the Moon,” and kept up with who was dating whom.

“We had a wonderful English teacher named Mrs. Hawkins, who made us write sonnets. I got pretty good doing that. I would write a sonnet in half an hour. It wasn’t very good, but it rhymed and had the right meter and so forth. I got so I could sell them. I’d sell them for fifty cents, and did very well...

“So I thought, well, why not try writing a book which illustrated some of the things I was thinking about. I was thinking about religion and distance and predicament and so forth. I wrote two extremely bad novels, and unless you were a genius you couldn’t get through them, and thank God they haven’t been published...

“Then I wrote *The Moviegoer* in which somehow or other, as the critics say, I found a voice, I found a way of saying something which suited me. That was pretty good, I thought, that you could write what you wanted to, when you wanted and also translate into fiction ideas you were thinking about. It happened to work. It was a good thing.”

True or False?

Some strange things have happened here...

Read aloud the below statements to your class and then take a vote on whether these things really happened or not!

1. The governor's family used the lawn as a pasture for their goats.
2. Billy Graham, William Jennings Bryan, Van Cliburn, John F. Kennedy, Theodore Roosevelt, William Faulkner, Will Rogers, Leontyne Price, and Jimmy Carter have all been guests in the Governor's Mansion.
3. Teenage boys once knocked on the door of the Mansion posing as beggars and asked Governor Henry L. Whitfield for help.
4. Governor Theodore G. Bilbo was threatened with impeachment, but later served two terms as state senator.
5. No governor ever left a surplus in the State Treasury.
6. Governor Paul Johnson, Sr.'s son Paul was married in the Mansion in 1941. Paul later became governor himself.
7. Following his dismissal by President Harry Truman, General Douglas MacArthur was Governor Hugh White's guest in the Mansion.
8. Governor William Waller's sons carved their names on a sofa leg in the Green Bedroom.
9. Governor Benjamin G. Humphreys and his family were forced to leave the Mansion not long after Governor Adelbert Ames' election in 1868.
10. There was no electricity or running water in the Mansion until 1888.
11. The Belhaven basketball team was in a jam about cleaning their uniforms, so Governor Paul Johnson, Jr.'s daughter Patricia offered to wash them in the Mansion.
12. The Governor's Mansion used to have a yellow exterior.
13. The furniture in the Governor's Mansion today is all original.
14. The Governor's Mansion has never hosted a wedding.

True or False?

Answer Key

1. False. But the lawn was used as a cow pasture by some governors, including Governor James K. Vardaman (1904-1908).
2. False. All were guests except William Faulkner.
3. True. Two boys from nearby Central High School, acting on a dare, did knock on the Mansion door. Governor Whitfield saw the ruse but (to the boy's surprise) he invited them in for lunch.
4. True. Governor Bilbo was never found guilty on any charges.
5. False. Several governors left the State Treasury in excellent condition, including Governor Martin Stennett Conner (1932-1936), who ended his term with a three million dollar surplus.
6. True. His granddaughter Patricia was also married in the Mansion, as were several other governors' children.
7. True.
8. False. On the other hand, it became a tradition for the governors' children to write their names on a beam in the attic.
9. True, although the story has been exaggerated. Governor Ames initially offered to share the Mansion with Governor Humphreys and his family until they could find another residence, but Governor Humphreys refused. Humphreys then received a letter from a man named James Biddle conveying Ames' wish to evict him and promising to make good use of military pantomime for effect. Humphreys left, leaving his family behind to pack their belongings. When his family left the Mansion it was between files of U.S. soldiers.
10. True.
11. True. Governor Johnson's (1964-1968) children even had a sock-hop in the Mansion.
12. True. A layer of yellow brick was applied to the exterior of the Mansion in 1909 to match the exterior of the newly built annex. It was painted white during the 1940-1943 term of Governor Paul B. Johnson, Sr.
13. False. During the Civil War the state capitol was moved from Jackson to Enterprise, Macon, Columbus, and then back to Macon. The furniture from the Mansion was removed to Macon and stored for safekeeping. In the meantime the Mansion was used as both a Confederate hospital and Union headquarters. After the war, when Governor Benjamin Humphreys sent representatives to Macon to retrieve the furniture it was gone. Whether it was lost, stolen, or destroyed is still unknown.
14. False. Many governor's children have been married at the Mansion and many more have had wedding receptions there.

Mansion Math

Name _____

Answer the following questions about the construction of the Governor's Mansion.

1. Plastering at the Governor's Mansion cost \$900.50 at a cost of \$0.50 per yard.
 - a. How many yards were plastered?

 - b. How many feet were plastered? **Remember, there are 3 feet per yard.**

2. Plastering of plain cornices under 18 inches cost \$615.75 at a cost of \$0.75 per foot. How many feet of cornices were plastered?

3. Plastering of ornamental moldings under 4 inches cost \$286.82 at a cost of \$0.25 per foot. How many feet of ornamental moldings were plastered?

4. At \$0.07 per pound for a total of \$9.10, how many pounds of nails did it take to complete the basement of the Governor's Mansion?

5. It cost \$4 to finish a door for a total of \$48. How many doors were finished?

6. It cost \$4 to finish a window frame for a total of \$24. How many window frames were finished?

7. Door ornaments were purchased for 5 doors at \$35 each. What was their total cost?

8. Four medallions were purchased for the gallery at \$12 each. What was their total cost?

Mansion Math

Answer Key

Answer the following questions about the construction of the Governor's Mansion.

1. Plastering at the Governor's Mansion cost \$900.50 at a cost of \$0.50 per yard.

a. How many yards were plastered?

$$900.50 / 0.50 = 1,801 \text{ yards}$$

b. How many feet were plastered? **Remember, there are 3 feet per yard.**

$$1,801 / 3 = 600.33 \text{ feet}$$

2. Plastering of plain cornices under 18 inches cost \$615.75 at a cost of \$0.75 per foot. How many feet of cornices were plastered?

$$615.75 / 0.75 = 821 \text{ feet}$$

3. Plastering of ornamental moldings under 4 inches cost \$286.82 at a cost of \$0.25 per foot. How many feet of ornamental moldings were plastered?

$$286.82 / 0.25 = 1,147.28 \text{ feet}$$

4. At \$0.07 per pound for a total of \$9.10, how many pounds of nails did it take to complete the basement of the Governor's Mansion?

$$9.10 / 0.07 = 130 \text{ pounds of nails}$$

5. It cost \$4 to finish a door for a total of \$48. How many doors were finished?

$$48.00 / 4.00 = 12 \text{ doors}$$

6. It cost \$4 to finish a window frame for a total of \$24. How many window frames were finished?

$$24.00 / 4.00 = 6 \text{ window frames}$$

7. Door ornaments were purchased for 5 doors at \$35 each. What was their total cost?

$$35.00 \times 5 = \$175.00$$

8. Four medallions were purchased for the gallery at \$12 each. What was their total cost?

$$12.00 \times 4 = \$48.00$$

An Empire Style Crossword Puzzle

Name _____

Much of the furniture and decorative art objects in the 1842 Mississippi Governor's Mansion are made in the Empire style. Empire style is the style that most closely matches the Greek Revival architecture of the Governor's Mansion. This style is named after the French emperor Napoleon I, who admired ancient Greek and Roman objects and had his court craftsmen make decorative furniture and other objects that used many of the ancient Greek and Roman designs.

Use the eight Empire style motifs to complete the crossword puzzle below.



Acanthus Leaf



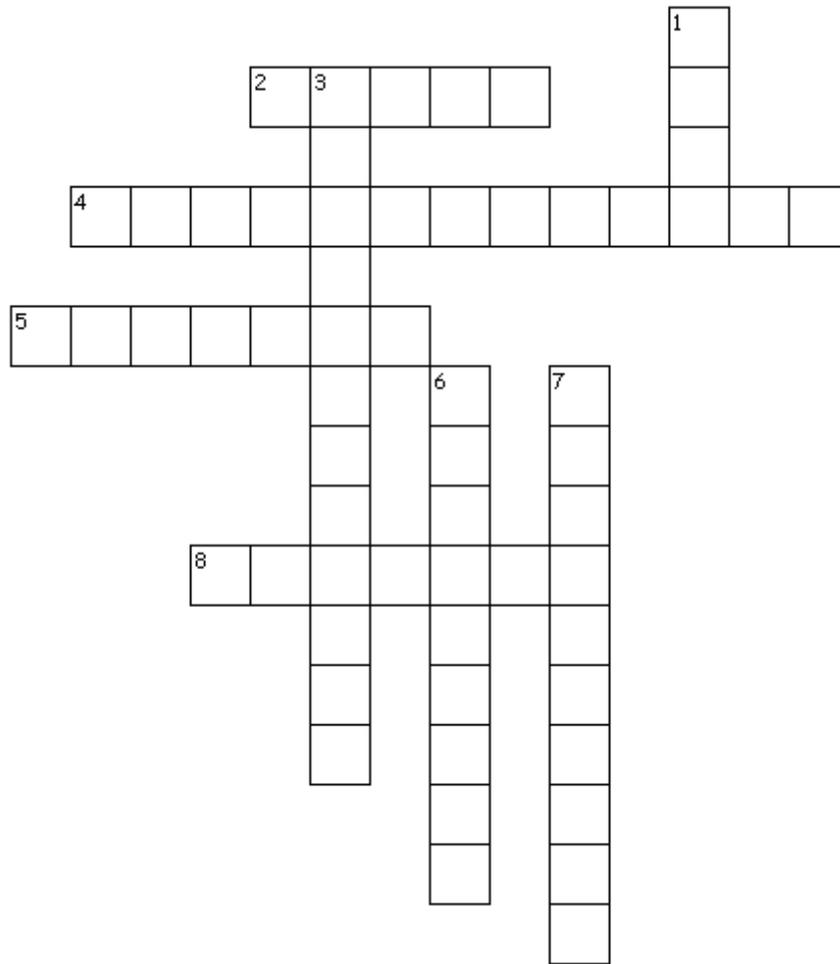
Animal Paw Feet



Cornucopia



Eagle



Rosette



Dolphin



Lyre



Anthemion

Across

- 2. This bird was the symbol of the ancient Romans and later became the American national emblem.
- 4. Most animals walk around on four of these.
- 5. A flower design often circular in shape.
- 8. Also called a porpoise.

Down

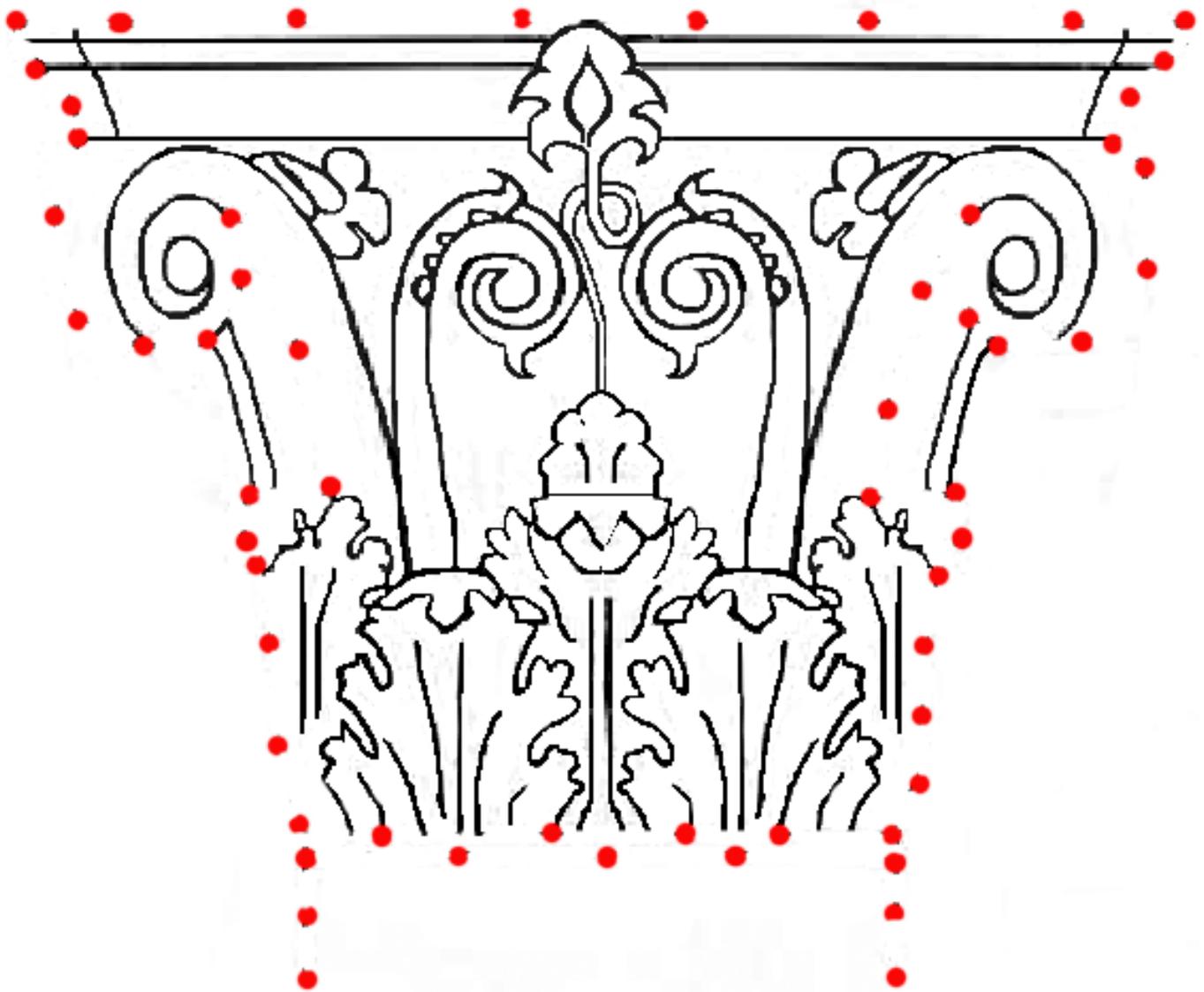
- 1. A stringed instrument used by the ancient Greeks.
- 3. An ancient Greek design that looks like the leaf of a Mediterranean shrub.
- 6. An ancient Greek design that looks like a honeysuckle flower.
- 7. Also called a horn of plenty (a horn shape full of fruit and grain).

Capitol or Capital?

Name _____

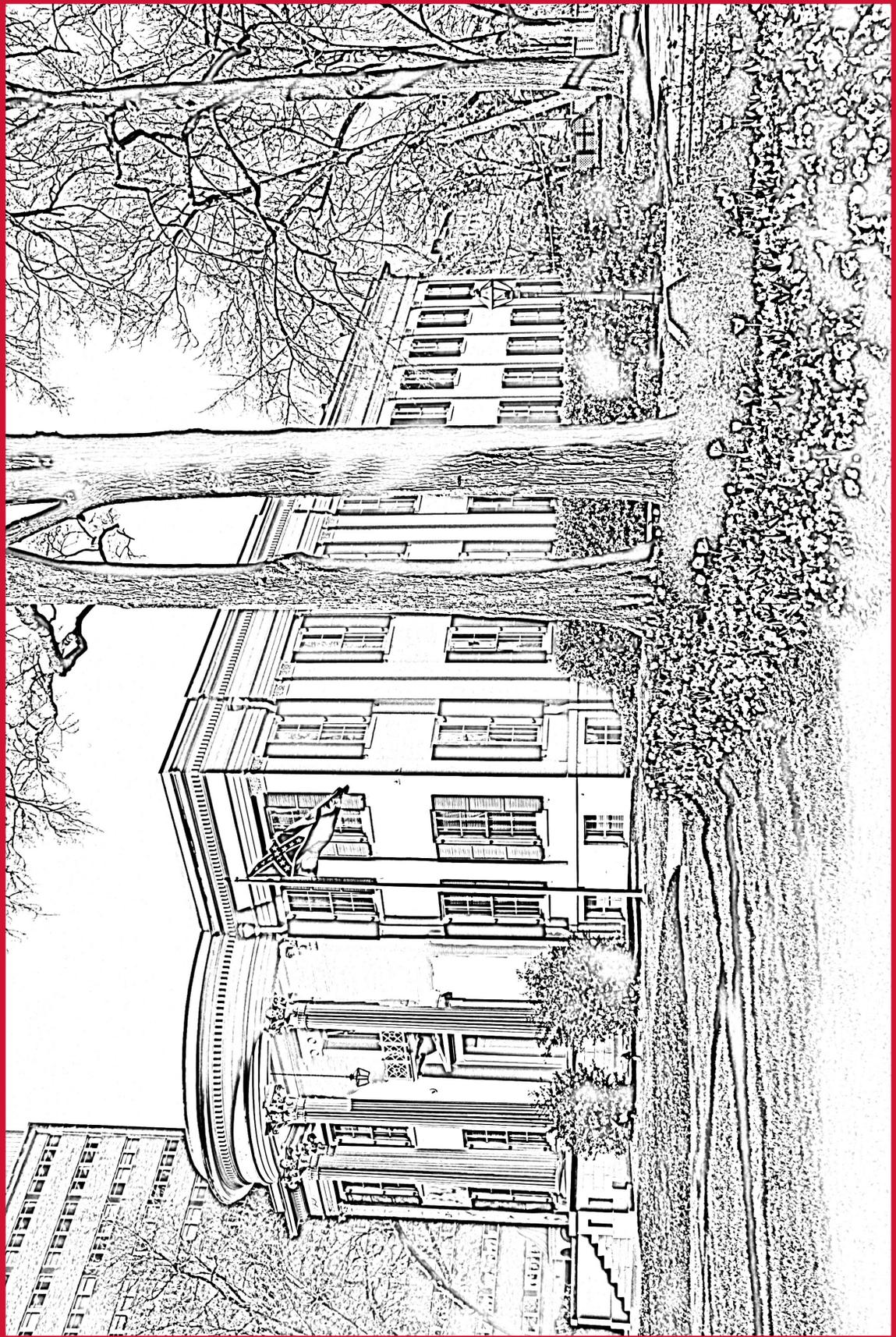
A capitol is the building where the legislature meets. A capital has more than one meaning. It is the city that is the seat of government for a state or nation. It is also the top, or crown, of a column, an upright post that support a beam or roof. Below is the capital of a Corinthian column decorated with curling, ornate, leaf-like carvings. It is common in Greek Revival architecture. The Governor's Mansion has many Corinthian columns.

Connect the dots below to carve your own Corinthian capital.



Governor's Mansion Coloring Page

Name _____



Vocabulary

Words to Know and Use

abattant: drop-leaf tabletop on a desk or table.

acclimatization: to adapt or become accustomed to a new climate or environment.

acquisition: the act of acquiring something.

allegory: a symbolic meaning.

analysis: to consider all aspects of a problem, idea, or writing.

architrave: a molded or decorated band framing a door or a window.

bas relief: sculpture in which the figure projects slightly from the background.

broadside: a printed advertisement.

chamber pot: a bedroom pot used as a toilet.

chromolithograph: process of producing a color image on a plate which can make multiple copies.

concave: having a surface that is curved or rounded inwards.

convex: having a surface that is curved or rounded outwards.

corinthian column: a column whose top is a bell-shaped core decorated with leaves and scrolls; named for the city of Corinth, Greece.

cornice: an ornamental and horizontal molding or band.

demolition: act of tearing something down.

depository: a place where something is stored for safekeeping.

ebonized: stained or finished in black in imitation of ebony.

Empire Style: style of furniture inspired by classical Greek and Roman motifs that was popular from 1810 to 1830; named after Emperor Napoleon I of France.

executive branch: branch of government charged with the execution and enforcement of laws and policies.

foyer: lobby or entryway.

gilded: covered with gold or of a golden color.

gondole: a chair with a curved wooden back and sides.

governor: the elected executive head of a U.S. state.

Greek Revival: style of architecture especially popular during the first half of the nineteenth century, usually with a close imitation of ancient Greek designs and motifs.

impeachment: presentation of formal charges against a public official.

inauguration: to place in office formally and ceremoniously.

inlay: fine materials (such as wood or mother-of-pearl) inserted into the surface of another material (such as wood) for ornamentation.

insurrection: rising in open rebellion against a government.

judicial branch: branch of government charged with the interpretation of laws and the administration of justice.

lacquered: to coat with varnish that can protect or polish.

legislative branch: branch of government with the power to make laws.

mahogany: a tropical American tree that yields a hard, reddish-brown wood commonly used for furniture.

mansion: a large, stately, or impressive home.

medallion: a large medal; anything resembling a medal in form used as an ornament or in design.

méridienne: a short sofa from the Empire period with arms of unequal height and a sloping back.

molding: a strip of wood or other material placed just below the juncture of the wall and ceiling.

niche: an ornamental space, usually set in a wall, for a statue or other decorative object.

octagonal: having eight sides and eight angles.

panorama: an unobstructed and wide view of an extensive area in all directions.

pedestal: architectural support for a vase, table, or desk.

plaster: a composition made of lime or gypsum, sand, and water that is applied to a wall or ceiling in a pasty form and then allowed to harden and dry.

porcelain: strong, translucent ceramic material.

rally: to come together for a common action or effect.

Renaissance Revival: style of furniture inspired by the 16th century Renaissance period that is characterized by massive and solid pieces and heavy carvings; popular from 1860 to 1880.

renovate: to repair or make new again.

repel: to drive or force back.

Rococo Revival: style of furniture popular from 1850 to 1870 that is characterized by S-shaped curves and carved designs of shells, flowers, and scrolls.

rosette: an ornamental carving resembling a rose commonly used on furniture and architecture.

serpentine: furniture shape that is winding and curving; serpent-like.

surplus: an amount greater than needed.

tester bed: bed with a canopy over it.

valance: a short ornamental piece of drapery placed across the top of a window.

veneer: a thin layer of wood or other decorative material placed on furniture.

whatnot: a stand with shelves for bric-a-brac (miscellaneous objects and ornaments).

References and Resources

There's still a lot to learn about the Governor's Mansion...

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MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY SITE PACKET

TEACHER EVALUATION

COMPLETE BOTH SIDES AND PLEASE MAIL OR FAX TO THE ADDRESS ON THE NEXT PAGE. THANK YOU!

TEACHER NAME _____

SCHOOL NAME & ADDRESS _____

EMAIL (OPTIONAL) _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS _____ GRADE LEVEL _____

DID YOU VISIT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION? _____ DATE OF VISIT _____

1. In your opinion, did these activities elicit better than average student response; if so, how?
2. Which segments of the activity packet exceeded your students' attention span?
3. Will this activity packet be of assistance to you in developing future classroom activities; if so, how?
4. How did this activity packet add to your earlier teaching on the same subject?
5. Would this activity packet be handier to use as a:
___ multi-day unit ___ multi-week unit ___ other
6. Were the activities and lessons appropriate for your students? Why or why not?

Please rate the following lesson materials and activities by circling the appropriate number.

4=excellent, 3=good, 2=average, 1=inadequate

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Directions and Notes | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Curricular Connections | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Student Worksheets | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Interactive Activities | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Historic Images and Documents | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| References and Resources | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Let's Take a Tour | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Scavenger Hunt | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| What is a Governor? | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Document Analysis | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Dinner at the Mansion | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| True or False? | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mansion Math | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| An Empire Style Crossword Puzzle | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Capitol or Capital? | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Governor's Mansion Coloring Page | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Vocabulary | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Overall Activity Packet | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

We would appreciate any additional comments on this teaching unit and any suggestions for improvement. Comments may be entered in the space below.

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