

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Learning Lagniappe: Educator Extras

Clifford G. Worsham Photograph Album

PI/1997/.0003

http://www.mdah.ms.gov/arrec/digital_archives/series/worsham

Named after a Chickasaw chief, Tishomingo State Park sits just off the Natchez Trace Parkway in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains in Tishomingo County, Mississippi. The park was developed with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor from 1935 to the early 1940s. Clifford Green Worsham, senior engineering foreman for the 1939-40 projects, collected this album of photographs documenting the innovative methods CCC workers employed to construct a dam, swimming pool, baseball field, parking lot, and swinging bridge within a limited budget, as well as camp visitors and workers relaxing at the lodge and exploring the park.

Subjects that can be addressed within this Digital Archive:

The New Deal, Civilian Conservation Corps, the Great Depression, soil conservation, forestry and reforestation, engineering, dam building, and bridge building.

For more lessons and activities based on the Worsham Album Digital Archive and other collections visit our Classroom Materials page on our website at

<http://www.mdah.ms.gov/new/learn/classroom-materials/lesson-plans-and-teaching-units/>

Navigating the Worsham Photograph Album

The Worsham Photograph Album was scanned by pages. There are multiple images on each page with the page number handwritten at the bottom of the scanned page. At the bottom of each page is a written description and explanation of the images above of the images above.

- ◆ You can search the images in two ways:
 1. Click on **Browse Images** and click on individual pages.
(The title page is page 1, and they are numbered left to right.)
 2. Or use the **Keyword Search** to pull up information on the images.
- ◆ For this discussion guide the best way to search is to **Browse Images** and look for the pages. The **Keyword Search** does not work well with this collection.

Teacher Discussion Guide on Reverse

Teacher Discussion Guide

Use images from the MDAH Digital Archive entitled “The Clifford G. Worsham Photograph Album,” (found at http://www.mdah.ms.gov/arrec/digital_archives/series/worsham) and The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History (found at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ccc/ccct.htm) to lead your class in a discussion analyzing and interpreting the following images:

1. Read the description of the images on pages 3, 4, 13, and 14.
 - a. Discuss the ways in which the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers and supervisors got materials to finish the projects at Tishomingo State Park.

Quarried local rock, cut timbers from on site, dug gravel from a local creek, salvaged lumber from a former CCC camp in Humbolt, Tennessee, to make the frame form for the pool, and salvaged the cable from the Pickwick Dam project. Hardware and other items were donated by businesses in Corinth and Tishomingo. They borrowed a bulldozer and cement mixer.
 - b. Why do you think there was little to no money allocated to these projects?

It was a stipulation of the program that the bulk of the funds were to be spent on the labor costs relating to work projects and not for the procurement of expensive equipment – such as a bulldozer because there were enough men to do the same work.
2. The structure and controls of the CCC camps were set up in various ways. Who does Worsham say takes care of what in the camps? (See pages 18 and 22)

The U.S. Army was given control of the camps and then the men while the National Park and Forestry Services were in charge of projects and lands.
3. Most of the CCC workers came to the camps uneducated, but the projects taken on required some training to plan and design the projects that were undertaken. What projects and types of planners were used at Tishomingo State Park? (See page 14)

Clifford Worsham, a 1939 civil engineering graduate of the University of Mississippi under the direction of Frank Berry who was the engineer for the bridge and other projects such as the dam and pool piping system. The National Park Service in Washington, D.C. approved the plans. Local Employed Men (LEM) or specialized camp members like Ernest Clausel, CCC blacksmith, made all the hangers for lacing the cable.