

WEOGUFKA STATE PARK DISTRICT

Description

The Weogufka State Park consists of six cabins, a water tower site, look out tower, and hiking trails set on Flag Mountain. The topography is rugged with outcroppings of the Ashland, Hillabee and Talladega formations. Most cabins are constructed of squared logs with wood framing and floors. One cabin is constructed of rounded logs with stone foundation and is more rustic in appearance. The cabins also have end gable roofs, and stone fireplaces and chimneys. The sash is 6/6 with batten shutters. Most cabins have an attached shed porch on the facade with rough timber posts. The floorplans consist of two to three rooms. The cabins are set together in a complex near the observatory tower.

The stone observation tower is 70 feet tall with four foot thick walls. The tower has recessed stone work in diagonal patterns where boards were once used to simulate half-timbering. The top of the tower has an observation deck with a band of three 6/6 windows on each side. A stone and wood frame picnic pavilion is attached on one side, and a one-room office of stone construction is attached to the other side.

The stone platform for the water tower is extant although the tower was removed.

The CCC also constructed the road leading to the park and hiking trails through the area.

Historical Summary

Weogufka State Park is an example of the Civil Conservation Corps work in the state. The park employed local citizens and used local materials for construction of park facilities. It is important as an example of the CCC's work in the state.

Construction of the Weogufka State Park started in 1933 by the Civil Conservation Corps and ended in 1934. In 1935 the park was still being improved by 216 members in the C.C. Corps no. 260 under the command of Capt. Guy D. Fields. Plans were made to build a dam on Weogufka Creek, with a beach and picnic grounds, but there are no records of completion. The park area was turned over to the Forestry Commission in the late 1940s.

According to park records, 2000 visitors went to the park in the fall of 1936 with more than 300 registering on a single day. The tower with its adjoining wings, reminded visitors of an English castle. On entering the tower lobby on the ground floor, visitors were impressed by the size of the immense native stones used in the walls. The tower and surrounding buildings were to be a museum to display old Indian relics and other antiques of early pioneer days. Foot trails were built through the park leading to scenic points of interest. The two and one-half mile road leading from the county road to the summit of the mountain was built of granite, with hard, red clay by the men of the C.C.C. The cabins were built for tourists and one of the cabins was used as a hospital during the C.C.C. camp operation.