

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUN 28 1984
date entered AUG 1 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Weaver-Worthington Farmstead

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number ~~H. C. 1 Box 44E~~ E of Canyonville N/A not for publication

city, town Canyonville, Ore. vicinity of Fourth Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Douglas code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Willis E. Campbell

street & number H. C. 1 Box 44E

city, town Canyonville vicinity of state Oregon 97417

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Douglas County Courthouse

street & number South East Douglas Avenue

city, town Roseburg state Oregon 97470

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title "Cultural & Historic Resources I for Douglas County, Vol. 1-111" has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June, 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Douglas County Planning Department, Douglas County Museum

city, town Roseburg state Oregon 97420

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Weaver-Worthington Farmstead is a collection of buildings which date from the late 1880s to 1929. Within the 17.5 acre parcel are four historic buildings and structures, and seven non-historic farm buildings, portions of which are scheduled for demolition. The main house is currently undergoing rehabilitation and will receive stylistically sympathetic additions which will markedly increase its size. As an ensemble, the farmstead retains a high degree of integrity.

The area proposed for nomination is a 500 x 1500 foot corridor through which Parkard Creek runs northerly from the South Umpqua River. Located on the river's flood plain, the nominated property is surrounded by pastureland and low forested hills.

Weaver-Worthington House - or "Big House," as it was called, was built for Margaret Weaver by S. S. Shortridge in 1897-98. It was built west of Beckwith Creek (Packard Creek today), and is two stories with a T-shaped plan of balloon construction of Gothic Revival stylistic derivation. It has a concrete footing, brick foundation, 1 x 6-inch coved shiplap exterior siding, and a centrally located brick chimney beneath a five gabled 12 in 12 pitch cedar shingled roof. There was originally a painted wooden crest at the ridge of the roof in a clover-leaf design and above each gable was a wooden finial. All of the exterior windows are 1/1 double-hung with decorative pulls and locks. The original front porch and small railed balcony on the southeast corner of the house were removed, but some of the rails, brackets, turnings and columns remain as well as photographic records. Attached to the north side of the house is a large single-story kitchen. This room had a porch along the east side with the same turned columns, rails and brackets. In addition to the kitchen, the first floor original house had a dining room, parlor and bedroom with ten foot ceilings. Later a bathroom and pantry were added to the kitchen area, and a closet to the bedroom with doors opening to both the bedroom and bathroom for storage. Upstairs were three bedrooms with nine foot ceilings. The kitchen, dining room, main entry, stairwell and upstairs hallway had beaded 1 x 3-inch tongue and groove wainscoting with a moulded chair rail. Elsewhere, the finish trim consisted of a baseboard, shoe and moulded cap. The interior walls are 1 x 10-inch board covered layers of paint. The doors, frames, woodwork, wainscoting and floor were clear fir with a natural shellac finish. All the doors had decorative pressed metal knobs and plates. Each doorway had openable transoms with brass hardware. The house was heated with a woodstove located in the parlor. This house is very well crafted reflecting fine detail and workmanship. The materials used were of good quality although not of the most expensive type. The house has been used as a residence for the owners and hired help. It has been lived in continuously until June of 1983. It also served at one time as a boarding house.

(continued)

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Through the years there have been numerous changes and additions. During the 1940s while Wade Worthington (son of owners, Alec and Annie Worthington) was running the ranch and living in the house, the front porch, balcony, cresting, finials and columns from the east porch were removed due to their deteriorated condition. The front porch, balcony, cresting and finials were not replaced. The columns from the east porch were replaced with "decorative" concrete blocks in order to support the overhang. In order to make room for more drainboard space, the 1/1 vertical kitchen windows were replaced with 10/1 and 6/1 horizontal windows with movable lower sashes. There was also an east facing door removed. We propose to replace the cresting, finials, porches and balcony as they originally appeared, using old photos and the remaining columns, brackets, rails and turnings as guidelines. We also propose to add a second story above the kitchen (north elevation) area with interior and exterior details to be the same specifications as the original house.

The most recent and dramatic changes were made in 1977 when a single story, flat-roofed addition was attached to the end of the west wing. This addition is in complete discord with the rest of the house in that the floor is stepped down from the original house by a foot, and the ceiling is only nine feet tall -- two feet below the rest of the first floor ceilings. The windows are sliding aluminum sash, the interior wall finish is simulated dark barn siding, the exterior finish is T1-11 siding, and the roof is topped with a non-functional "decorative" western style railing. We propose to put a second story over this 1977 addition making the interior and exterior details to the same specifications as the original house, including the pitch of the roof, cresting and finial, type and placement of windows, as well as raising both the floor and ceiling level of the first floor room to match the original house.

Other changes occurring about 1977 included removal of the windows on the end of the south wing and installing a six foot, aluminum sash, sliding door. Also, several interior doors and transoms were removed and the openings made wider. We propose to remove the sliding glass doors and install compatible double doors and a fixed transom to match the same measurements as the original double windows. We will also replace the original exterior window detail and interior trim, as well as returning the widened interior door openings to their original size and reinstall doors, transoms, trim and hardware as originally built.

Around 1977 an outside stairway was fashioned where the original south porch and balcony had been. This stairway was intended for use as a fire escape from the upstairs. We propose to remove this stairway and replace the original porch and balcony as formerly stated and institute alternative fire safety measures.

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At some date before 1940 a small, shed roof screened in porch was added to the north side of the kitchen. There was a door leading from the kitchen to the porch. Both the porch and door were removed around 1977. To cover the space left by the former door, T1-11 siding was added to the entire exterior kitchen wing. This will be removed and replaced with the original coved shiplap siding. The screened porch will also be replaced using the original siding and windows compatible with the 1940s kitchen windows.

The upper story has been changed very little from the original except for the addition of two closets which in no way detract from the original character of the house.

The English Style Barn measures 60' 4" x 6' 3". It was designed, engineered and built for Peter Weaver by architects Narcissus Jungereau and Dave Dumont. Construction materials were assembled beginning in 1887 and construction was completed in 1888. The footing and foundation are of fitted and mortared stone. All of the heavy timbers, beams and braces are hand hewn, mortice and tenon secured by offset oak dowels. The only nails used in the construction of this barn were used to secure the vertical 1 x 10-inch cedar siding to the timbers, the cedar shingles on the roof and to construct the rolling double "great doors." The nails were reportedly made by Mr. Bealman, a blacksmith in Canyonville. The rolling door hardware was quite ornate, made of cast iron. The remaining hardware was also cast iron, but utilitarian in appearance. Hay has been stored in the north and south lofts. Feed and grain have been stored in tight, vermin-proof rooms underneath both the north and south lofts. Draft horses were also stabled underneath the north loft.

Sometime in the 1940s Wade Worthington converted the draft horse stalls to a milking parlor and added a shed-roof lean-to and crude concrete slab to the north side of the barn to provide shelter for his dairy stock. There was also a shed-roof lean-to attached to the south side of the barn that was removed by Delbert Trask in the late 1960s when he built a loafing shed for his dairy herd.

This old barn is in very sound structural condition. Only one of the "great doors" is left on the barn, and several large timbers have been removed. A few of the floor boards have rotted where the doors were removed. But other than these ravages of time, the barn stands very much like it was originally. We plan to repair these effects of neglect and abuse so that this old barn can once again be actively used to store hay and feeds and dairy livestock.

The Prune Dryer measuring 88'5" x 28'3" was built by James Alexander Worthington in 1929 for drying his prune crop as well as that of other farmers in the area. The

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building is two stories tall of western type construction. It was one of the largest of its type in the area, and operated until 1948, at which time there was only one other dryer still operating. Today, only about half a dozen vintage prune dryers still stand in Douglas County. One about 3 miles away, in Days Creek, is barely standing. The Worthington prune dryer consisted of four hot air "tunnels" and a central furnace with a large brick outside chimney. The second story had four-paned sliding wood sash windows along each side, and the roof was cedar shingles. The exterior walls were board and batten.

The changes, all occurring in the late 60s and early 70s, include the removal of the furnace and brick chimney, the four air tunnel dormers, and cedar shingles. The floor of the second story was literally cut out without any seeming thought for the threat to the structural integrity of the building. The shingle roof has been replaced with corrugated metal, and a shed-roof lean-to has been removed from the northeast side. The building has been used for hay and equipment storage.

We propose to restore the dormers for purely aesthetic reasons, the structural integrity of the building, and adapt the building for equipment storage and livestock holding.

The Smokehouse is a little difficult to write about in that all anyone can recall or records recount is that it always was used as a smokehouse. It may date clear back to Beckwith's times, but it is at least as old or older than the English barn of Peter Weaver. The building's architectural and structural style is the same as the English barn which would date it in the middle to late 1800s. The hand-made nails appear more primitive than those used in the English barn which would indicate that it is even older. None the less, it had the reputation for producing some of the finest smoked hams and wild game in the valley.

Structurally, the smokehouse consists of hand hewn beams and braces morticed, tenoned and secured with offset oak dowels. The gable roof is covered with long hand split shakes, (more primitive than the original cedar shingles still on the English barn indicating, again, that it is older) and the exterior is covered with long vertical cedar 1 x 10-inch siding. The foundation is hand laid and fitted stone without mortar. The floor is dirt. The building sits on 8 x 8-inch wooden skids atop the foundation which may indicate that it was once at another site. There is no historical evidence to support this, however. The smokehouse is one and one half stories tall, although the half story floor has been removed as well as most of the walls.

We propose to replace this missing walls, rebuilt the ½ story floor and adapt the smokehouse for use as a woodworking shop.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	c. 1880-1929	Builder/Architect	House - S. S. Shortridge (builder) Barn - Narcissus Jungerean and Dave Dumont (builders)
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Weaver-Worthington Farmstead is significant locally as one of the few collections of farm buildings still standing intact in this area, that worked together to form the interrelated, interdependent and self-sufficient lifestyle of its historic times and setting. This collection of buildings has been the nucleus supporting various farming ventures such as hogs, sheep, chickens and both beef and diary cattle. There has also been hay, timber, grain and friut on the land. We feel that itis eligible under criteria "b" and "c."

Charles W. Beckworth, (a.k.a. Beckwith) an eastern Yankee was born in 1820 in Orange County, New York. While in New York he married Deborah on October 19, 1836. It is known that they lived in Wisconsin for awhile, and from there came west via wagon train to arrive in Oregon on September 25, 1851. Beckworth was probably one of the earliest settlers in the South Umpqua Valley. He surveyed the valley carefully for land and decided upon the present site which had deep rich, fertile soil and an abundant water supply. He settled Donation Land Claim NO. 39 on June 28, 1852.

Charles Beckworth (according to Wade Worthington Jr.) was known as a great story teller. No one could tell as big a story or excel his, because he had to be the best. Charles set the tone for the future use of the land by cultivating grain crops and pasture land, by raising livestock, and by necessity maintaining an independent and self-sufficient life style. The buildings he erected have all been torn down.

In 1857 his wife, Deborah died, and he married Mrs. Sophia Snead, a Virginian on October 12, 1859, when he was 39 and she was 26. It is not known if Sophia died or was divorced from Charles, but in any event he married again on March 10, 1863, to Myrtell Belieu. It is not known exactly how many children Beckworth had. In the 1860 census report of Douglas County it is shown that at that time there were nine children living with him. The four oldest, ages 8-11 were born in Virginia and were too old to have come from the Charles/Sophia marriage so are assumed to be the children from Sophia's first marriage. The next four children, ages 2-6 were born in Oregon and were probably Deborah's. The youngest, age one, must have been the child of Charles and Sophia. Charles also had older children who were married and living in their own homes.

In 1873, Beckworth sold his Donation Land Claim to Chester Bardon and James Buffington for the low price of \$100.00. It is not known if James Buffington was related to Beckworth, but Chester Bardon married Emma Beckworth, Charles' daughter in 1870. After the sale of his land to Bardon and Buffington, Charles Beckworth simply fades from any records or memory in Douglas County.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 17.5+

Quadrangle name Days Creek, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	None	code	county	code
-------	------	------	--------	------

state	None	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karl and Patricia Campbell

organization N/A date November 25, 1983

street & number H. C. 1 Box 44E telephone (503)825-3689 or 825-3750

city or town Canyonville state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

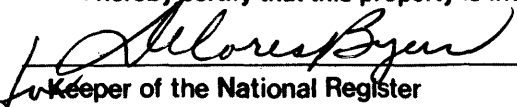
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date May 31, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

	Entered in the National Register	date <u>8-1-84</u>
Keeper of the National Register		

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Chester Bardon was a man of dubious character. He is said to have killed several people. The story was passed down to Annie Worthington (who kept records and papers of everything) from her cousins, that Chester Bardon killed a man who had just sold his sheep for \$35,000 to \$40,000. Chester allegedly took the money and buried it someplace on the Donation Land Claim. There are several stories as to where it was buried. As far as anyone knows, the money has never been found and lies buried to this day. This story is confirmed by a Grants Pass newspaper in 1874, which tells of a Chester Bardon and accomplice killing Daniel McMahon, a sheep farmer. The story relates that the man's sheep had all been taken after the murder. Chester Bardon was sentenced to be hanged, but starved himself to death before the sentence was carried out.

After only six years of ownership by Bardon and Buffington, the land was sold to Peter Weaver and his family in 1879. Interestingly, on the sales papers, only Buffington is listed as owner.

By 1879 the Weaver (Weber) family was quite prominent in the valley, and at one time owned much of the land from Canyonville to Days Creek on the south side of the South Umpqua River. Peter Weaver's parents, Adam and Margaret Weber emigrated from Germany to America in 1833. They followed the immigrant trail over the Allegheny Mountains to settle in what was then the wilderness of Ohio. Sometime later the oldest Weber son, John moved to Iowa and bought a farm. When he was 28 years old he sold that farm and traveled the Oregon Trail to Canyonville where he settled a land claim on the south side of the South Umpqua River. In 1863, he returned to Ohio and was joined by his brother, Adam Jr. and a sister, Carolina, who came west to John's ranch. Adam Jr. worked for his brother until 1873, when he had saved enough money to buy his own farm. It is said that it was while negotiating the purchase of this farm that because of his heavy German accent, "Weber" became "Weaver." In that same year John, Adam Jr. and Carolina were joined by two more family members, brother Peter and sister Margaret. It appears that the Weaver family pooled their resources and purchased the "Beckworth Place" in 1879. Peter worked the farm and Margaret managed the house. Neither of them ever married.

The Weavers continued to work the farm much as Charles Beckworth had done before them, but in addition they made substantial improvements to the farmstead buildings including the construction of the large English style barn and the Gothic Revival "Big House" (as it was called) by Margaret Weaver. It is of interests to report an incident that occurred during the construction of the barn. It seems that Peter was a confirmed sleepwalker, and late one night other members of the household heard hammering down at the barn. Investigation revealed Uncle Peter up on the roof nailing on shingles. No one know how long he would have continued in his somnambulistic activity, because as they were watching he hit his thumb soundly which woke him, and he returned to bed. The barn was finished without further incident.

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The farm continued to grow and flourish under the management and ownership of the Weaver family. Peter Weaver died in 1891 after which Margaret bought the farm outright and became the sole owner. In 1906, Margaret sold the farm to J. Alec Worthington, whose wife, Annie Weaver Worthington was her niece, a daughter to Adam Weaver, Jr.

James Alexander Worthington was born March 27, 1878, in Savanna, Carrol County, Illinois. As a young man he lived in Roseburg, Oregon, 25 miles north of Canyonville, and worked with his father as a plasterer and brick mason. He, in fact, helped lay the brick veneer to the foundation and set the brick chimney for the Margaret Weaver house he was to later own. He married Annie M. Weaver on October 27, 1901, and took up residence on Annie's father's "Upper Place" where Alec served well his farming apprenticeship. Alec and Annie had their first child, Wade there in 1905. In 1906, Alec bought the farm of his wife's aunt, Margaret. Alec and Annie had three more children, one boy and two girls, but the boy died while very young.

The farm saw many improvements under Alec Worthington's adroit management and ownership. In addition to farming, Alec was a prime mover in a number of significant political and civic activities. For example, he was instrumental in the placement of the road (State Highway 227) between Canyonville and Days Creek on the south side of the river instead of the north side as originally proposed. He also proposed and financed telephone service from Myrtle Creek to the South Umpqua Valley. He was instrumental in the formation of the Days Creek Mutual Telephone Company. In April, 1952, the California Pacific Utilities Company bought the line and assets, and the service continues to the present. Alec was also instrumental in the formation of the Days Creek School District #133 in 1915, by the donation of one acre of land for construction of a schoolhouse. The school remained in use until 1920 when it closed; at which time the land and building reverted to the Worthington Ranch.

As far as the farm itself is concerned, Alec improved the barns, fencing, drainage and irrigation. In 1927 he obtained water rights to the South Umpqua River and Beckworth Creek (Packard Creek today) for irrigation. He planned to dam the creek for flood irrigation, but this plan was never realized. Water was pumped from the river for sprinkler irrigation of the fields. The water rights to the river that Alec obtained still are being used to irrigate the farmland today.

In 1929 Alec constructed a large prune dryer to dry his own prunes and those of other farmers who were finding it increasingly difficult to find facilities in the area to process their fruit. The dryer was very active until the prune industry declined in the valley. The dryer closed in 1948.

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Alec died on July 5, 1943, after several years of poor health due to silicosis. Annie Worthington continued to run the farm with the help of a hired hand, Carl Blystone.

In November of 1944, Annie asked her son Wade, who was living in Bend, to move back to the ranch and work it for her. He agreed and returned "home." Annie moved into the old schoolhouse and Wade and his family moved into the "Big House." Wade continued to work the ranch in much the same way that his father had. He improved the fencing, raised hay, grain and fruit. Wade also completely mechanized the ranch by selling off the remaining draft horses. He converted the draft horse stalls in the old barn to a milking parlor and began dairying. The milk was used to raise his hogs. He built a hog shed so he could increase production. Not too long after the completion of the hog shed, the government put restrictions on the production of hogs and grain, so Wade began leaning more towards hay production. In the 1950s over a million board feet of timber also was logged off the Worthington Ranch.

Annie remarried in February of 1952, at the age of 72, to Robert Cassidy, a California Indian. She continued to live in the old schoolhouse. She had a small commercial flock of chickens that she kept near her house by the river. On December 23, 1964, there was a disastrous flood which wiped out all the poultry buildings, the chickens, her garage and woodshed and all their contents. Only minor damage was sustained to the schoolhouse. About two miles of fencing was damaged and portions of some of the fields were heavily silted. Damage to the Worthington Ranch was estimated to then be about \$25,000. Annie had been considering selling the ranch. Taxes were high and ranch profits weren't keeping up. The flood was yet another set-back for her.

In 1967, Delbert Trask bought the ranch after having leased it for one year. Delbert's mother was one of the daughters of John Weaver, so he was not new to the ranch. Delbert was born May 12, 1917, in Myrtle Creek Oregon, and married Frances A. Elliott October 21, 1939. Delbert added another dimension to the ranch; the development of a substantial, modern dairy as a means to enhance and diversify the total farm income. Delbert continued dairying until the 1970s when he sold his entire dairy herd. Delbert's son, Rod and son-in-law, Roger Culver have added yet more diversification by row-cropping and the production of mint oil. The three; father, son and son-in-law continued farming the land until it was sold to the applicant, Willis E. Campbell, in 1982.

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In conclusion, it can be seen that each family has made their own and unique mark on the face and fabric of this farm. Charles Beckworth selected and settled the site and set the tone for the land use that continues to this day. The Weavers developed the greater part of the collection of buildings that helped support the livestock and other agricultural ventures. The Worthingtons, particularly Alec Worthington was influential in the areas of transportation, communication, social and civic affairs and the business development of the Canyonville and Days Creek area. Delbert Trask continued to innovate by introducing large scale dairying and crops not previously raised in the area. Consequently this farmstead is still viable and will continue to be utilized in the same manner as it always has been.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

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date entered

Continuation sheet WEAVER-WORTHINGTON FARMSTEAD Item number 9Page 1

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Book Committee, Pioneer Days in the South Umpqua Valley, Vol, 4, August, 1971,
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Jim Chidsey, Oregon State Bridge Department. Salem, Oregon
Jerry Corzine, Bridge Superintendent, Douglas County, Roseburg, Oregon
Walt Leeuwenburgh, Bridge Superintendent, Jackson County. Medford, Oregon
Benetta Picket, Canyonville, Oregon
Ethel Mae Schneider, Roseburg, Oregon
Delbert Trask, Canyonville, Oregon
Zola Weaver, Canyonville, Oregon
Wade Worthington, Bend, Oregon

Douglas County Museum records, Roseburg, Oregon

**United States Department of the Interior
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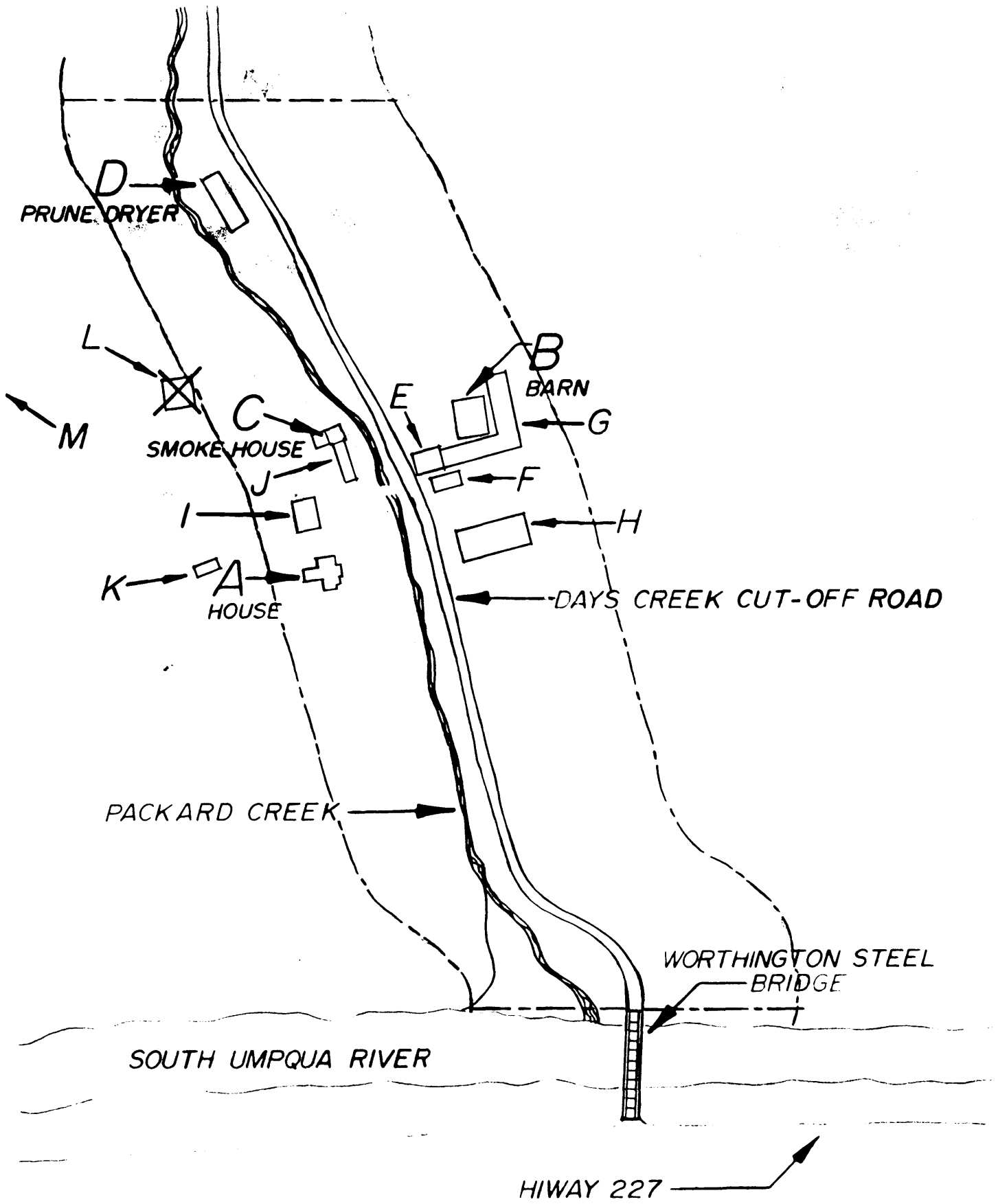
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Continuation sheet WEAVER-WORTHINGTON FARMSTEAD Item number 10

Page 1

Beginning at the Douglas County Surveyors' elevation benchmark at the northwest corner access to Worthington Steel Bridge and extending easterly and westerly from the center line of County Road #42 (Days Creek Cut-Off Road) to the true point of beginning. The nominated area is a corridor extending 250 feet on either side of the center line of County Road #42 or a corridor the total width of 500 feet. The corridor extends in a northerly direction from the surveyors' benchmark 1500 feet to include the following buildings and structures of the historic farmstead concentrated in Packard Gulch: Smokehouse (c. 1887), English barn (1887), Carpenter Gothic house (1897), Prune Dryer (1929). The stem of this 500-foot wide corridor is County Road #42 which closely parallels Packard Creek.

Topographic and landscape features of historic value in the nominated area include portions of Packard Creek, portions of the wooded hillside and historic pastureland, and portions of the cultivated flood plane adjacent to the South Umpqua River which has been under cultivation historically. The nominated property and buildings are all within the boundaries of the original Donation Land Claim #37 and encompass 17 and one-half acres more or less.



D
PRUNE DRYER

C
SMOKE HOUSE

A
HOUSE

B
BARN

PACKARD CREEK

SOUTH UMPQUA RIVER

WORTHINGTON STEEL BRIDGE

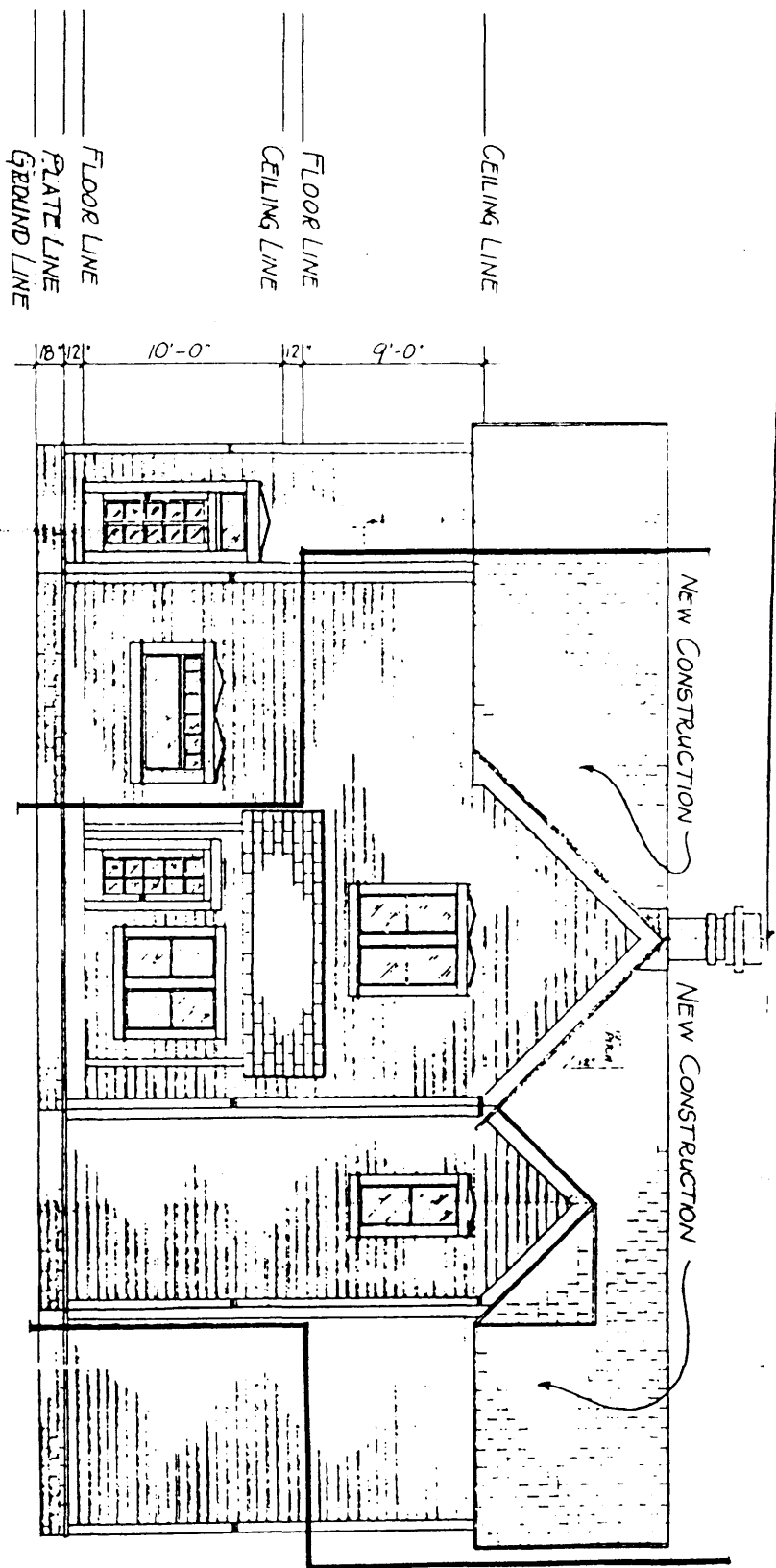
HIWAY 227

DAYS CREEK CUT-OFF ROAD

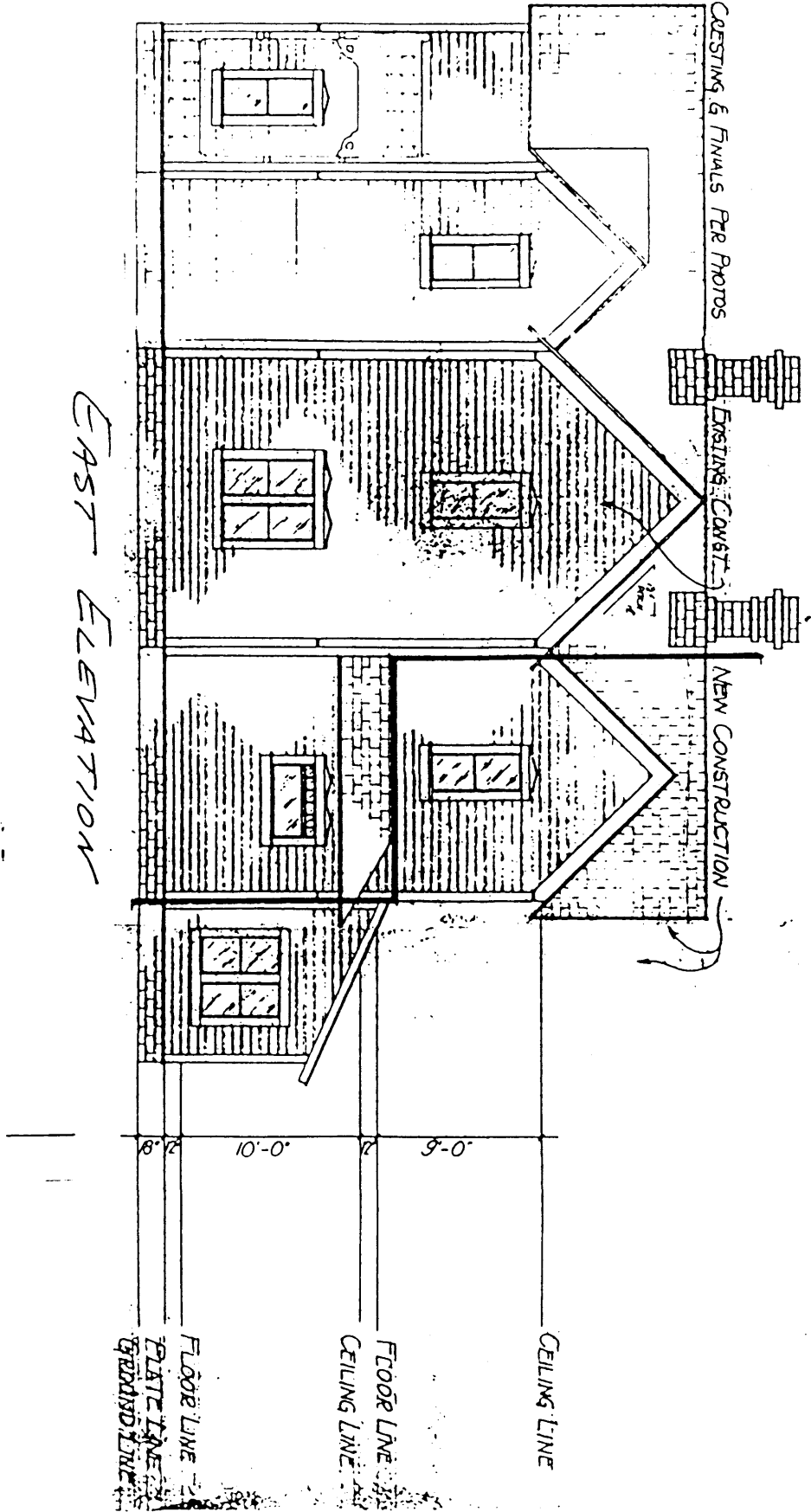
----- BOUNDARY OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

Weaver-Worthington Farmstead
Canyonville Vicinity
Douglas County, Oregon

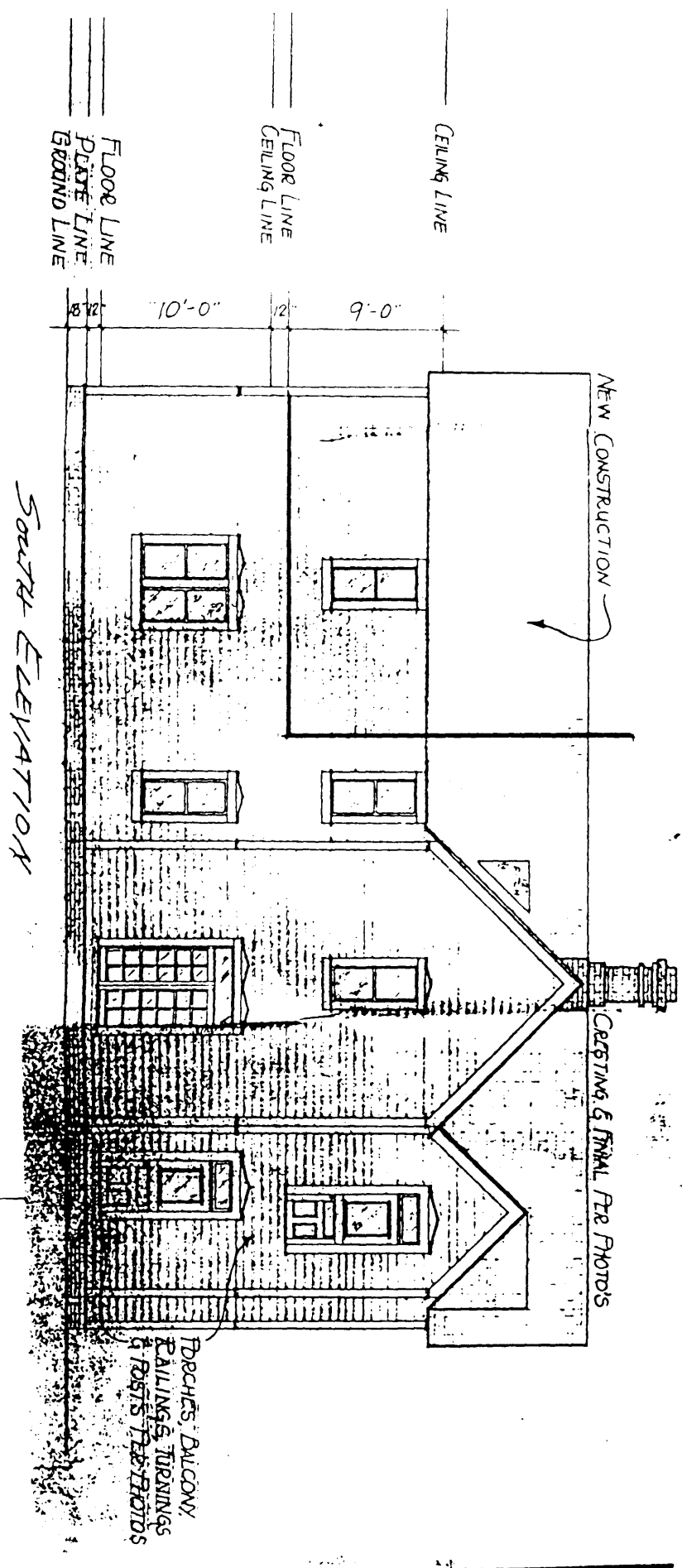
SCALE 1" = 200'



Weaver-Worthington Farmstead
 Canyonville Vicinity
 Douglas County, Oregon



Weaver-Worthington Farmstead
 Canyonville Vicinity
 Douglas County, Oregon



SOUTH ELEVATION

NEW CONSTRUCTION

EXISTING & FINAL PER PHOTOS

PORCHES, BALCONY,
RAILINGS, TURNINGS
& POSTS PER PHOTOS

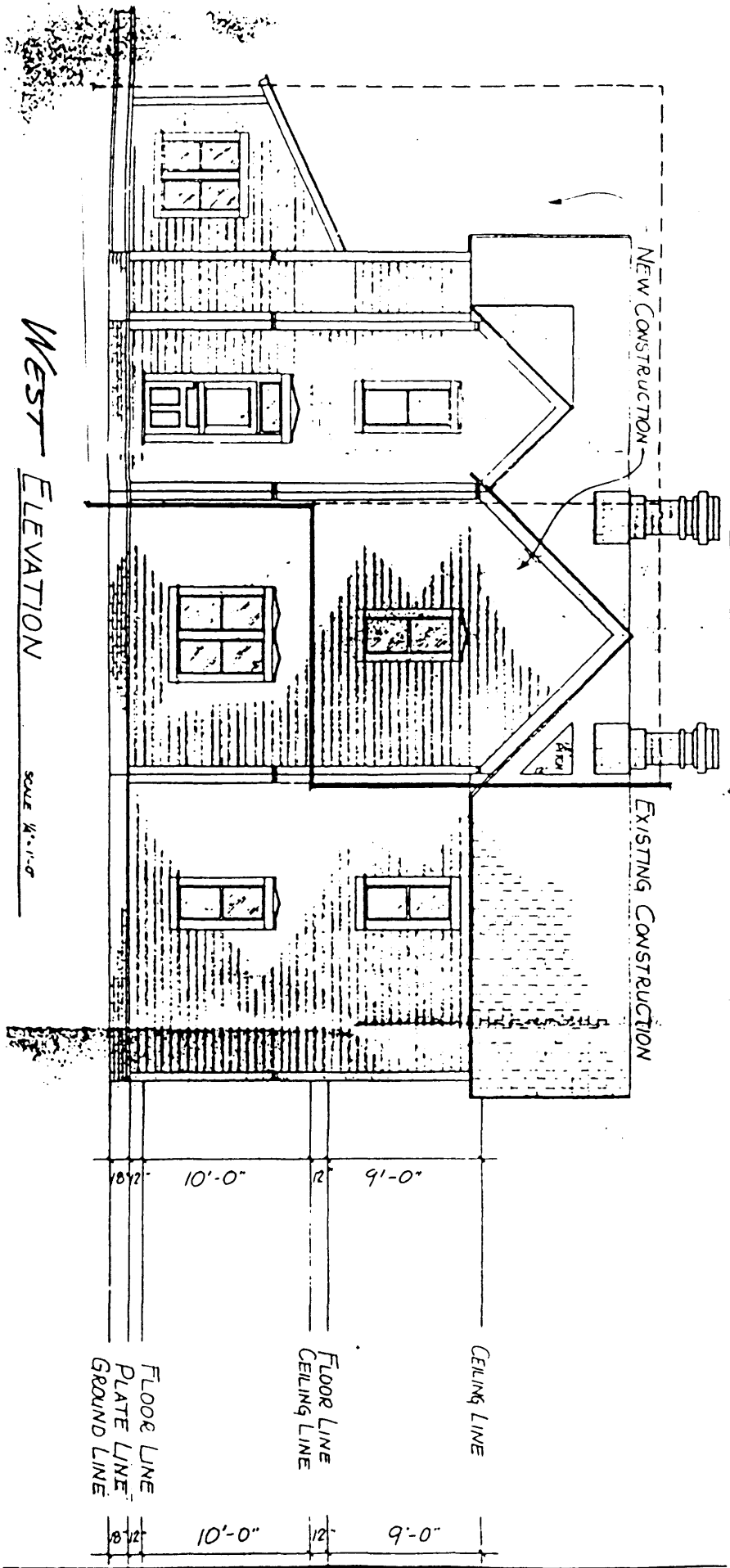
FLOOR LINE
PLATE LINE
GROUND LINE

FLOOR LINE
CEILING LINE

CEILING LINE

8'-2" 10'-0" 2'-0" 9'-0"

Weaver-Worthington Farmstead
Canyonville Vicinity
Douglas County, Oregon



Weaver-Northington Farmstead
 Canyonville Vicinity
 Douglas County, Oregon