

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 19 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SITE OF CHINA SLIDE FS #05-14-54-88

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication X Unrestricted

*a. County TRINITY and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Ironside Mtn. Date 1983 portions of Sec. 24, T. 5N., R. 6E. Humboldt B.M.

c. Address N/A City Burnt Ranch Zip 95527

d. UTM: Zone 10 (See Continuation Sheets Pages 7 & 8 for UTM data and Topographical Location Map.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) Elevation 950-2200 ft.

The site, in northwestern Trinity County, can be reached by driving on State Highway 299W approx. 15 mi. east of Willow Creek (Humboldt County) or 40 mi. west of Weaverville (Trinity County). The site is located in the vicinity of the Burnt Ranch Dump Road's intersection with the highway.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The physical remains of the China Slide event where the mountainside slid into the Trinity River comprises approximately 140 acres. In evidence are the scar created when the ground movement exposed portions of rock on the hillside above, the settled ground material around and below the highway, and the washed-out sides of the high banks on both sides of the river. (See Continuation Sheet, Page 4.)

Structure Object X Site District
Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) See photo caption

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Shasta-Trinity National Forest
3644 Avtech Parkway
Redding, CA 96002
[Big Bar Ranger District]

*P8. Recorded by:
Gay Berrien
Rhonda Noland (Field Crew)

*P9. Date Recorded: Field visits in March and July 2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Varied

P5



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: CHINA SLIDE
B2. Common Name: CHINA SLIDE
B3. Original Use: n/a

B4. Present Use: n/a

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

China Slide was formed on February 3, 1890, following heavy snowfall and subsequent continuous warm rains. Saturated soil sheared off the mountainside and collapsed into the Trinity River, temporarily damming the river and caused flooding nine miles upstream until the river broke free and it unleashed a flood that stretched 30 miles downstream. Although impacted by natural weathering and highway construction, the China Slide is largely unaltered.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

(See Continuation Sheets, Pages 7 & 8)

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme: Point of Historical Interest

Area: Burnt Ranch, northwestern Trinity County

Period of Significance: 1890 to 1900

Property Type: Object

Applicable Criteria: Only one of its type within the local geographic region.

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The China Slide is the site of a massive landslide that in 1890 caused temporary damming of the Trinity River in northwest Trinity County, the only one of such proportion in the county's history. It caused the deaths of two Chinese men and caused hardships for residents living along or near the river.

History of the China Slide. Sometime before 8 a.m. on the morning of Monday, February 3, 1890, the mountainside upstream from Collins Bar and Dixon Bar creeks in the Burnt Ranch area crumbled into the Trinity River and killed two Chinese miners. Three Chinese men had lived and worked along the river bank there, residing in a small cabin just below the slide location. One man had hiked up to the nearby McWhorter-McDonald Ranch to obtain one or more chickens and so was not within the slide area. The miners' cabin apparently was destroyed, along with the two men, from the initial splash and upheaval of the river water.

(See Continuation Sheets, Pages 9 & 10)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP39. Other—historic and geographical landmark

*B12. References:

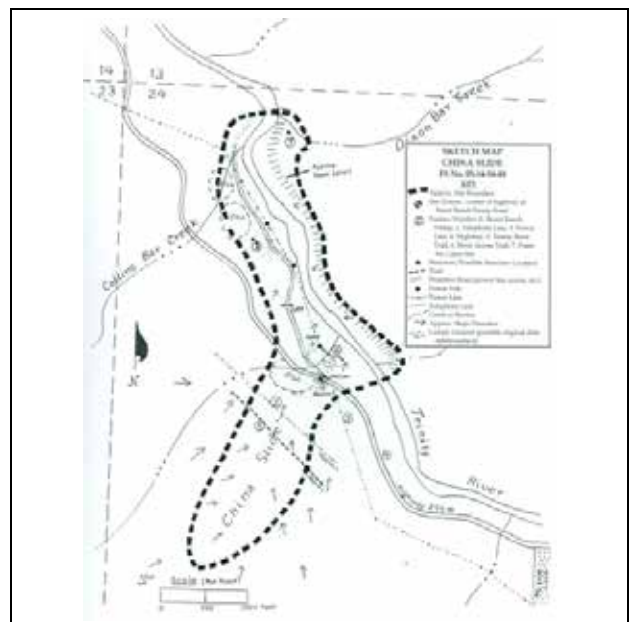
(See Continuation Sheets, Pages 11 & 12)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Gay Berrien

*Date of Evaluation: September 24, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded by: Gay Berrien

*Date: 4/22/21

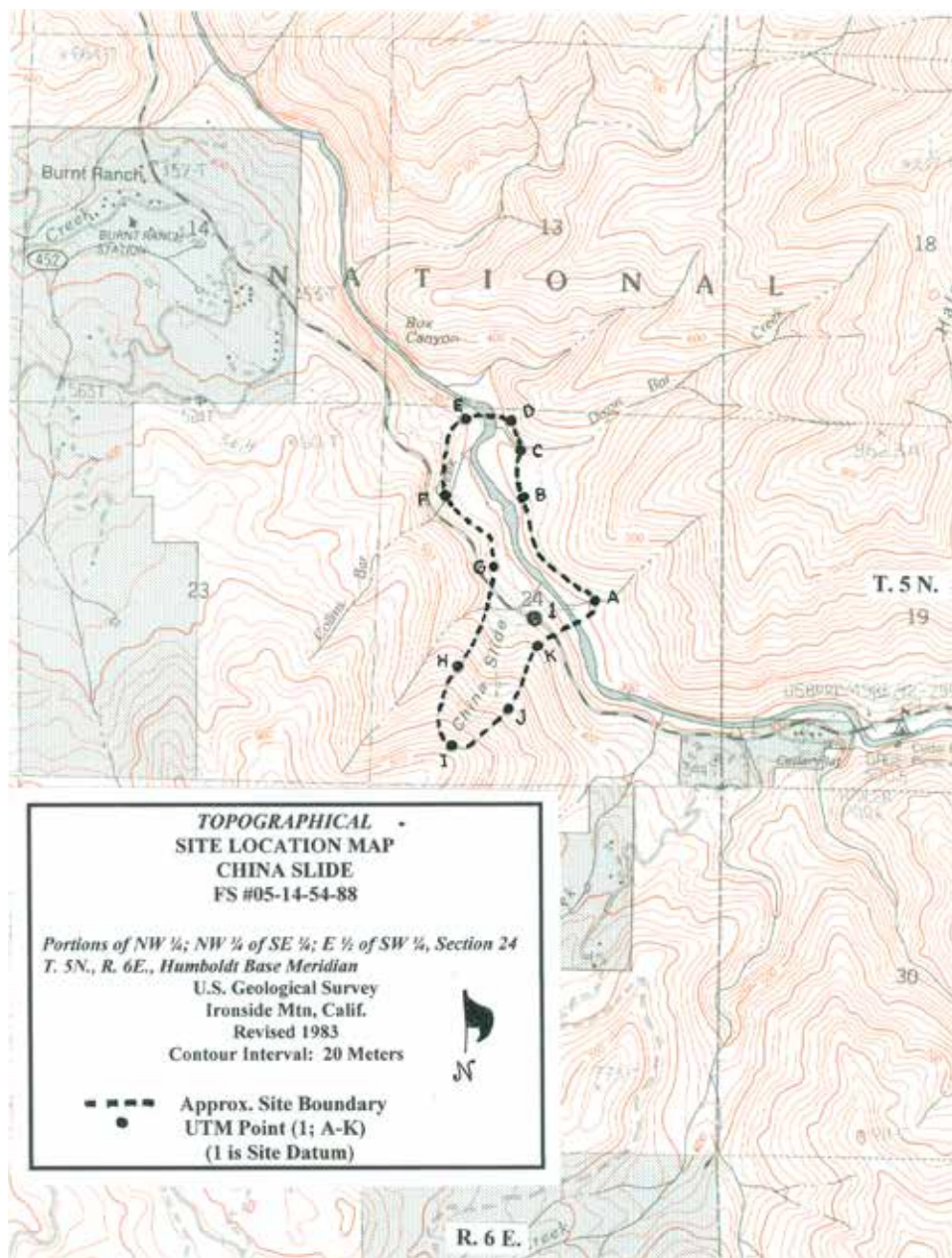
X Continuation

Update

*P2d. UTM: Zone: 10 (UTM Points below are keyed to Topographical Site Location Map below.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 461,500mE/4,515,800mN (Site Datum) | F. 461,090mE/4,516,340mN |
| A. 461,760mE/4,515,880mN | G. 461,320mE/4,516,020mN |
| B. 461,440mE/4,516,340mN | H. 461,150mE/4,516,570mN |
| C. 461,440mE/4,516,530mN | I. 461,090mE/4,515,230mN |
| D. 461,390mE/4,516,670mN | J. 461,390mE/4,515,380mN |
| E. 461,280mE/4,515,650mN | K. 461,500mE/4,515,680mN |

The primary site datum is the approximate enter of State Highway 299W where it intersects with the Burnt Ranch Dump Road.

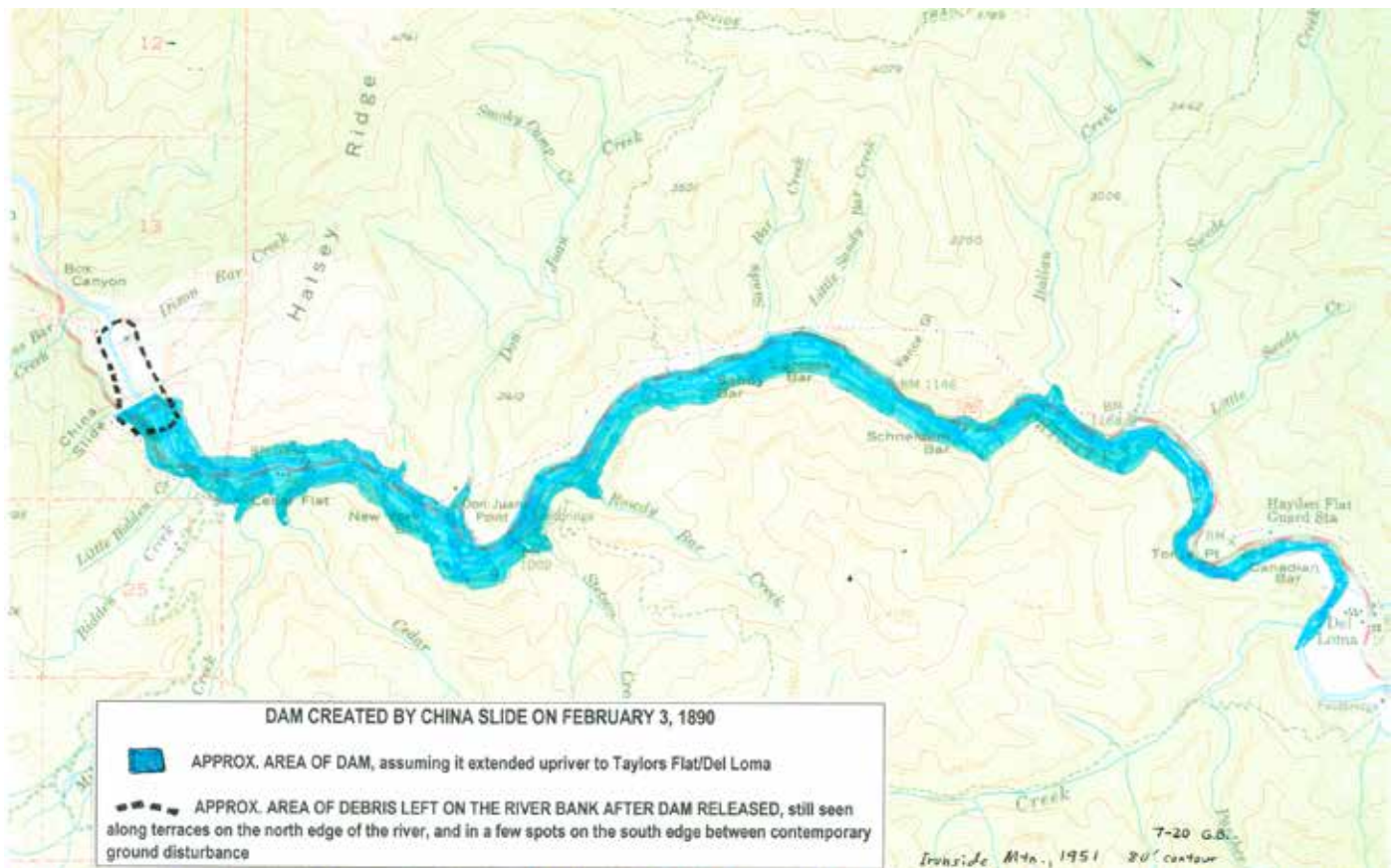


P3a. Description (Continued)

The mountain's collapse occurred on February 3, 1890, following weeks of heavy rains. One hundred thirty-two years afterward, the effects are still clearly seen by the passerby, instilling a sense of awe. Noticeable are the scar on the mountainside above the highway, the settled material around and below the highway, and the washed-out sides of the steep and high banks on both sides of the Trinity River.

The landmark has experienced some ground disturbance from its original condition following the slide event, mainly in modern times from highway construction work and fill areas managed by the California Department of Transportation. Historic features of interest within the China Slide site boundary include the Burnt Ranch Dump, two historic trails, historic telephone and power line routes, and a cabin site location. In spite of some alteration from these modern and historic activities, the China Slide still reflects this powerful Trinity County geological event and historic tragedy.

For the purpose of this report, the site boundary is focused on the point at which the slide occurred and does not include the nine miles of river that had backed up while the dam was in existence. The boundary, then, includes about 140 acres that encompass both sides of the Trinity River at the location where the mountainside slid into the river along with the adjoining banks both up- and downstream that show the remainder of the dam.



ESTIMATED LENGTH OF THE CHINA SLIDE DAM, February 3, 1890
Approximate site boundary is shown at left within dashed line.

P3a. Description (Continued)

Environmental Setting

Vegetation – The China Slide area is within Klamath Mixed Conifer, as defined by a predominance of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, incense-cedar, and sugar pine. No domestic plants, such as may have been planted by the miners or their families, were observed. (See plant list below and on following page.)

Fauna – The natural fauna of the area includes black-tail deer, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, fox, and numerous other smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles.

Soils – According to the 1990s Forest Service Soil Survey of Shasta Trinity Forest Areas, California, the China Slide vicinity encompasses two main “families,” the Goulding-Marpa families association (#85) on the southwest side of the Trinity River and the Goulding family (#83) on the northeast side of the river. The entire area contains steep mountain, side slopes, toe slopes, and dissected mountain toe slopes, with the soil substratum including 15-20” fractured metavolcanic rock and 26-32” fractured shale. Soils erodibility is considered “moderate.”

Geology – The Geologic Map of California, Redding Sheet, depicts the general area within the site and also to the west, north, and south to be Pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks with a few exposures of ultrabasic intrusive rocks. Directly to the northeast, on the opposite side of the Trinity River, is a large northwest to southeast band of Mesozoic granitic rocks.

Geologist B.G. Hicks in a 1960 report for the U.S. Geological Survey described the cause of China Slide: “The China Slide, visible on the south side of State Route 299 between Del Loma and Burnt Ranch, was formed on February 3, 1890, following a heavy snowfall and subsequent continuous warm rains. The slide, composed of primarily dioritic material, filled the river channel and formed a temporary dam across the Trinity River.

“Near the center of this scar is the fault contact between the Ironside Mountain dioritic batholith to the east and a sequence of meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks to the west. The slide at this location was caused primarily by saturation of the fractured and broken diorite rock adjacent to the fault resulting in an increase in weight and decrease in shear strength. In addition, the flood stage Trinity River was eroding the toe of the slide, thus decreasing the stability of the slope. another key factor must have been the ‘water lubricated’ gouge zones, associated with the fault, along which the slide moved.”

Landform – Landslide, combined with steep dissected mountain sideslopes; a few terraces exist, including between the highway and the river and on the northeast side of the Trinity River.

Slope – Approx. 0-45 degrees

Aspect – Varying

Exposure – Scattered trees but mostly open on the slide’s face.

PLANT LIST – SPECIES NOTED IN CHINA SLIDE VICINITY July 7, 2020

Trees

Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Sugar pine	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Incense-cedar	<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>
Canyon live oak	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>
Pacific madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Oregon white oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>
Bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Tanoak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflora</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populous</i> spp.
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.

(Continued on Page 6)

P3a. Description (Continued)

Shrubs

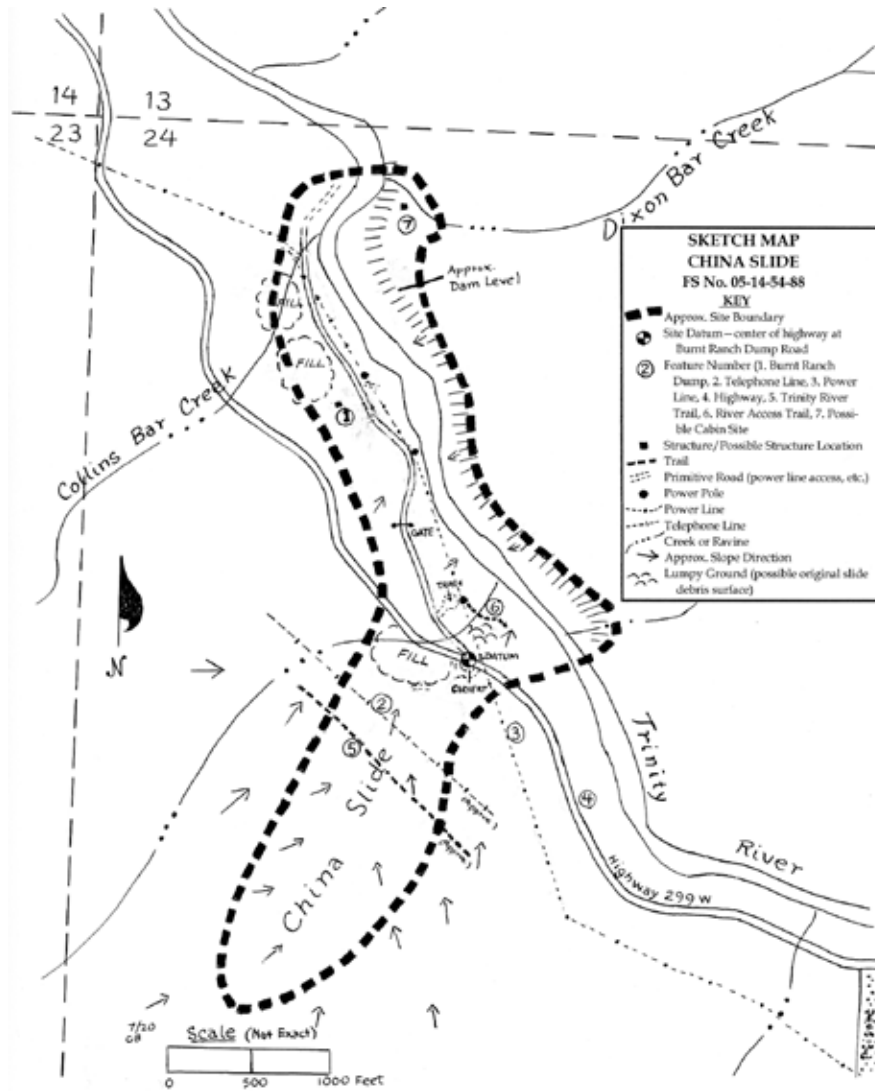
Deer brush	<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes</i> spp.
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp.
Silktassel	<i>Garrya fremontii</i>
Western redbud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Osoberry	<i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i>
Birchleaf mountain mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>
California coffee berry	<i>Rhamnus californica</i>
Wild raspberry	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>
Wild blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Grape	<i>Vitis californica</i>
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>

(one west of highway)

Small Plants/Flowers

Trail plant	<i>Adenocaulon bicolor.</i>
Poison-oak	<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.
Wooly marigold	
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Yellow star thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Giant blazing star	<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Prince's pine (pipsissewa)	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Nude-stem buckwheat	<i>Erigonum nudeum</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Klamath weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sweet clover	<i>Melilotus indica</i>
Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achilles laulosa</i>
Wild Iris	<i>Iris maerosiphon</i>
Curled dock (W of highway)	<i>Rumex</i> spp.
Chamomile (W of highway)	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>
Mustard (W of highway)	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
Pigweed (W of highway)	<i>Amaranth</i> spp.
Grasses	
Ferns	
Domestic Species	
Sweetpea	<i>Lathyrus</i> spp.
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus ameniacus</i>
Black locust	<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>

B8. Related Features:



SKETCH MAP (Showing Features)

1. BURNT RANCH DUMP/TRANSFER STATION. The present transfer station was moved to its location at China Slide in spring of 1966 from its previous location on other National Forest land near the old Moss Lumber Mill about a mile away. It is not known if there was a road already accessing the new dump area, but if not, that would have been the first ground disturbance involved. Other modification to the ground was in leveling and clearing the area, and the construction of a small office facility for the person who staffs the station on days when it is open to the public.

2. HISTORIC TELEPHONE LINE ROUTE. The 1915 Trinity National Forest Map indicates where the telephone line was routed across the China Slide. The telephone line was established by the Forest Service here by 1910, according to a June 4, 1910, *Trinity Journal* article. The line was established to increase detection and suppression of wildfire and facilitate forest management between the Trinity National Forest ranger stations, but it also allowed for local residents to use the phone line, too. The line across China Slide was worked on again in March 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, supervised by the Forest Service, and was said to have measured "1320 feet and is believed to be the longest span in the forest."

CONTINUATION SHEET

B8. Related Features: (Continued)

3. HISTORIC POWER LINE ROUTE. The age of the power line that goes through the China Flat site is not known for this report. However, it is over fifty years of age as residents in Burnt Ranch have enjoyed commercial electrical power for much longer than that. The first power line to access this part of Trinity County was in 1905 when the Western States Gas and Electric Company constructed line about eight miles south of Burnt Ranch at a point where it ran generally from east to west across the Corral Bottom area and then northerly to Big Bar. [Berrien:1986] It is assumed

that sometime over fifty years ago Pacific Gas and Electric Company installed the present line now in evidence at China Slide.

4. 1923 ROAD/HIGHWAY 299W. The road was completed by September, 1923, after which the first truckload of freight was reported to have been transported from Eureka to Weaverville, bringing redwood shingles and salt to the Weaverville Supply Company. (*Trinity Journal* 9/1/23) The road later became State Highway 299W.

The road builders were part of the California State Prison Road Camp system, the state program active from 1915 to 1974. The prison inmates finished the road beginning at Whites Bar near Big Bar and ending at the South Fork of the Trinity River near Salyer.

5. TRINITY RIVER TRAIL. Before the road was completed in 1923 for automobile traffic, the closest wagon roads were at the North Fork of the Trinity River to the east and the South Fork of the Trinity River to the west. Between those points, which included all of the Burnt Ranch area, travel was only by foot or horseback on narrow and often steep trails. A main trail paralleled the Trinity River through the China Slide area. Adams McWhorter, a local landowner and rancher was credited with rebuilding the trail following the 1890 landslide.

6. RIVER ACCESS TRAIL. A historic trail is located within several feet south-southwest of a power line near the end of a small road that forks from the main Burnt Ranch Dump Road. This is possibly a trail created following the slide which accessed the Trinity River for the purpose of using a boat on the lake-like area that remained for a few years following the slide event.

7. CABIN AT DIXON'S BAR CREEK. The location of a cabin is shown on the 1951 U.S.G.S. Ironside Mountain topographical map. It is unknown when the cabin was constructed, but it would have been at some time period after the 1890 slide. The area was not able to be covered during field reconnaissance.

B10. Significance (Continued)

The river was dammed for several hours, causing the river to back up as far as nine miles upstream to the Del Loma area, the dam giving way by 4 or 5 p.m. There was serious damage to structures and mining operations above the slide, from the back water, and then serious damage to the same sorts of properties downstream after the dam broke, all the way along the Trinity River to the Klamath River and then out to the ocean. According to Garth Sanders [Sanders:1980], "Downstream residents, including those on the Hoopa Indian Reservation, were puzzled when the Trinity practically dried up its bed." Then, after the dam let loose, "Elderly Hoopa Indians still recall fleeing to high ground to escape the angry waters that covered most of the flat land in the Hoopa Valley, 30 miles downstream."

The scar left on the mountainside, which is still easily seen today, reached up to three-quarters of a mile or more up the hill from the river. The China Slide is one of the single most remembered weather-caused tragedies in Trinity County history.

Following the bursting of the dam, it took several years for the river to return to its original level. According to Irl and Beverly Everest [Everest:2014], "...in the first years travel up and down the river was very difficult in this vicinity." The Huestis family, which lived a couple of miles upstream from the slide, had a boat. "George Huestis had designed and built a boat for service in swift running an turbulent water where the conflicting currents, eddies, and back wash, made it impractical to use a typical row boat. The boat was propelled with paddles. The river water backed up to within twenty feet of the Huestis house and so it was convenient for the Huestises to use their boat to explore the large dam." During a period of time following the slide they ferried the U.S. Mail, passengers, and supplies back and forth between Cedar Flat and the slide.

Pauline McDonald, who lived at the McWhorter-McDonald Ranch, related in a 1963 taped interview for the Trinity County Historical Society, that she thought it took about two years for the slide to "wash out" to where someone could ford the river with a horse. She remembered that her family also had a boat they used during that time period. She said that people would "...take the boat up the river. I had a boat on the pond and I let them have it. And they would boat from Cedar Flat..."

Prehistory. Native people living in the Burnt Ranch vicinity when the Euro-American and other non-indigenous people first arrived were of the Chimariko tribe. At this time of "contact" with whites there is thought to have only been about 250 individuals left; through time they had been dwindling in both numbers and territory as neighboring tribes tended to encroach. Members of the Green family, who descend from the Chimariko, lived in the Burnt Ranch area at the time of China Slide and still do.

History of Burnt Ranch Vicinity. Miners were known to have come to the area by the early 1850s. For many decades mining continued to provide the main source of income for residents with several placer mines in operation at the time of the China Slide.

The general terrain around Burnt Ranch, as in most northwestern Trinity County, is steep with few flats or mild slopes. There are only a handful of areas suitable for ranching; in 1890 there were two main ranches with their respective families, the McWhorter-McDonald Ranch which was located about a mile from the slide and the Hennessy Ranch which was a little further.

Chinese in Trinity County and Burnt Ranch Area. Chinese gold miners arrived in Trinity County by the early 1850s.

There were some Chinese living in the general Burnt Ranch area, but news articles and U.S. Censuses that were consulted seem to suggest only a relatively small number at the time of the slide.

The 1870 U.S. Census lists 26 Chinese in the Burnt Ranch area. Ten years later, the 1880 census lists only four. One of the four was shown as a servant in the David Gray household, who lived a distance from the slide. However, the other three are shown close to the McWhorter-McDonald Ranch—it is possible these are the three who were mining along the river when the slide hit. In 1880 one man, age 18, was a cook in the same household as the other two, both shown as miners. It is possible that this "cook" was the same one who years later was getting the chicken at the McWhorters during the time of the slide.

Dixon's Bar and Collins Bar. Dixon's Bar and Collins Bar, along with creeks of the same names, were names also found in titles of various mining operations taken from the individuals with that surname.

Isaac Cox [Cox:1858] mentioned Dixon's Bar in his book but did not include description of the mining operation itself and the men who ran it. He stated, "Dixon's Bar and Don Juan are paying extremely well when there is water, the

B10. Significance (Continued)

average ranging from \$5 to \$25." *Trinity County Historic Sites* relates that the original Dixon was a man known as "Old Joe" Dixon, a Texan who had an inordinately strong hatred for Mexicans and who, by 1858, was purported "to have killed more Mexicans than any other living person." It is not known where this specific information came from; other information as to who Dixon was and how long he lived in the area has not been found for this research. However, his name did live on and the bar was utilized for mining for many years after he either died or left the area.

Collins Bar and Collins Bar Creek were named from James Collins, who was born around 1828 in Ireland and died in the slide that had occurred on January 9, 1880, in the vicinity of China Slide. The January 17 article covering that slide stated that Collins had been a miner in this area "for a number of years." He became a naturalized U.S. citizen, first registering to vote in August 1873, with his address "Martinsville," which was close to Burnt Ranch. He had established himself with a mining claim in the general area at least ten years before his death; he is shown in the 1870 census as having real estate in the value of \$1700.

Application of the California Point of Historical Interest Criteria

The Site of China Slide is eligible for designation as a California Point of Historical Interest for its past, present, and future reminder of a one-of-a-kind natural event that changed many lives during part of Trinity County's historic gold mining era.(1890-1900) People stopping along the highway overlooking this site can view the resulting river landscape and reflect on the slide's effect on the surrounding residents of the early 1890s, the death of two Chinese miners, and the alteration of the river banks and mountainside.

China Slide has been remembered over the decades through newspaper accounts, geological reports, books, and family diaries, as well as being shown on U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Forest Service maps. It continues to hold great appeal to Trinity County residents and others interested in what happened here historically. The site has been ingrained in local history, and the documentation enhances the visitors' experience when viewing the slide area in real life.

The property meets the following Point of Historical Interest criteria:

The first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (Trinity County).

The massive landslide, the temporary damming of the Trinity River and a "lake" about nine miles long, and then the subsequent fury of water rushing downstream all impacted Euro-American, Chinese and Native American riverine communities in Trinity and Humboldt counties from the slide itself all the way to the ocean. The diaster left both physical scars on the landscape and long-lasting memories and stories from affected residents.

There is no other known landslide of this proportion in Trinity County's history.

B12. References (Documents, Informants, maps, and other references):

- Bauer, Don
1937 "The China Slide," U.S. Forest Service, Big Bar Ranger District, Big Bar, California, news item for publication, printed in August 26, 1937, *Trinity Journal*.
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1980 "Chimariko Placenames and the boundaries of Chimariko Territory," American Indian and Indoeuropean Studies, Mouton Publishers, New York.
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1981 "Archaeological Site Record, FS No. 05-14-54-88, "China Slide," Big Bar Ranger District, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, February 9, 1981.
1986 "West Hay Timber Sale Archaeological Reconnaissance Report No. 05-14-756," Big Bar Ranger District, Shasta-Trinity National Forest.
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- Flint, Chet
1956 "The Story of China Slide," *Trinity 1956*, Trinity County Historical Society, Weaverville, California.
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1947 "One Time Trinitarian Gives His Remembrance of China Slide," *Trinity Journal*, January 9, 1947.
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1964 "Downriver Area Offers Vacation Variety," *Trinity Journal Recreation Guide*, April 2, 1964.
- Jackson, Jake
1964 "The Famous China Slide," *Trinity 1957*, Trinity County Historical Society, Weaverville, California.
1964 "China Slide Disaster at Dixon's Bar," *Tales of the Mountaineer*, Rotary Club, Weaverville, California.

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- Kidwell, Cricket F.L.
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- Mayer, Kenneth E., and William F. Laudenslayer, Jr.
1988 *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California*, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California, in cooperation with USDA Forest Service and other agencies.
- McDonald, Pauline
1963 "Recording of Mrs. Pauline McDonald, January 6, 1963," Trinity County Historical Society, Weaverville, California.
- Sanders, Garth
1980 "China Slide: Nature on a Rampage," *Record Searchlight*, Redding, California, July 21, 1980.
- 1994 +/- *Soil Survey of Shasta-Trinity Forest Areas, California*, USDS Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service with University of California, Page 388.

Other *Trinity Journal*, Weaverville, California, mentioning China Slide: "Fatal Land Slide," January 17, 1880; "A Big Raise," January 23, 1881; "The Flood," February 12, 1890; "A Whole Mountain Slides," February 19, 1890; "CCC Camp News," March 19, 1936; "Trinity Forest News, The China Slide," November 7 & 14, 1946.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Site of China Slide
City or Vicinity:	Burnt Ranch
County:	Trinity
State:	California
Photographer	Gay Berrien
Dates Photographed:	March 2, July 15 & 28, 2020

Descriptions of photographs and numbers, including description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 11 View west, landslide “scar” about highway. (Photo #48) The “face” of the slide as seen from just below Highway 299.

2 of 11 View east, upriver portion of dam remains. (Photo #29) High level of dam still evidenced as seen from just below highway.

3 of 11 View east, portion of dam remains, looking downriver from previous photo. (Photo #30) This view just upstream from above photo.

4 of 11 View southeast, remainder of dam on both sides of Trinity River. (Photo #18)

5 of 11 View north, remainder of dam, showing power lines (Feature 3). (Photo #34) This looks down and to the northern portion of where the river banks were disturbed by the presence and release of the dam. The mouth of Dixon Bar Creek is shown in far background.

6 of 11 View south, original ground surface of slide between highway and river. (Photo #32)

7 of 11 View southwest, slide face within scar area above highway. (Photo #60) Within several years of the slide event, the historic trail (Feature 5) was reconstructed across the steep rocky area shown in the upper part of this photo.

8 of 11 View north, historic photo (date unknown) of pack train following “new” trail (Feature 5) across slide. The pack train was owned and operated by the Waldorff family who lived near Big Bar.

9 of 11 View north, slide/scar area at left, Caltrans fill material in center, highway at right. (Photo #12) In the foreground are wood shavings, part of Caltrans’ restoration work.

10 of 11 View east-southeast, Caltrans fill and restoration work within path of slide. (Photo #13) Highway is shown crossing photo in background.

11 of 11. View north, Burnt Ranch Dump/Transfer Station (Feature 1). (Photo #17) The Burnt Ranch Dump was installed by Trinity County in 1966. This view shows the main transfer facility with receptacles and small “office” along with part of the fill material deposited by Caltrans.

Photo 1.



Photo 2.



Photo 3.



Photo 4.



Photo 5.



Photo 6.



Photo 7.



Photo 8.

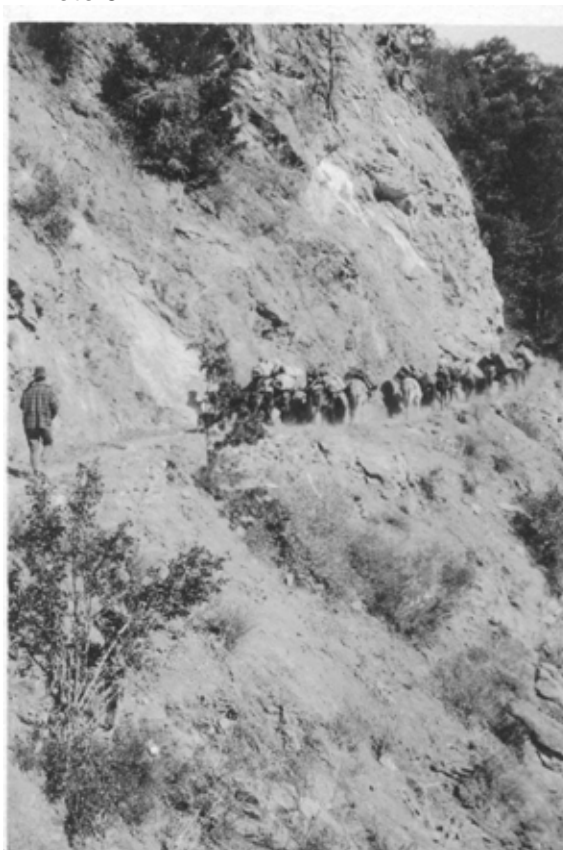


Photo 9.



Photo 10.



Photo 11.

