

The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not responsible for the loss of or damage to any submitted material so please keep a copy for your records. Please include a note authorizing Anderson Historical Society to publish the material. We need two things from all members or those interested in local history: please be sure the Society has an updated email address and please spread the word to friends and neighbors about the Newsletter. Please contact us at: [www.andersonhistorical.com](http://www.andersonhistorical.com).

## Pickney Post Office

The town was founded in 1881 by Doctor Kenneth Davidson who had previously settled at Gas Point. The marshes along the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek created a high risk of contracting malaria and Dr. Davidson felt the higher ground set back from Cottonwood Creek would be a more healthful environment. Dr. Davidson purchase land at Pinckney and moved his store from Gas Point and built a cracker factory. Doctor Davidson donated the land for the Pinckney Cemetery that is all that remains of the town.

The Pinckney Post Office was established in April 1881 reportedly at the close of the Gas Point Post Office. The Gas Point Post Office did close in April 1881, but services were resumed in May 1881 and remained in operation until 1933. Pinckney was located eighteen miles west of Cottonwood. Some literature sites the post office was named for an early settler but according to the founder of the town it was named for Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan where Dr. Davidson had previously lived. The post office was discontinued in 1890 and services moved to Cottonwood.



John S. Williams, 1<sup>st</sup> postmaster at Pinckney and Gas Point

## Waugh Post Office



A letter mailed to Judge Lewis C. Granger in Butte County in 1885 using postmark SHA-4490. Granger was a judge and member of the California Assembly from Butte County and a Registrar of the U. S. Land Office in Marysville. Granger was a direct relative of Gideon Granger the Postmaster General from 1802 to 1814. The letter was mailed by W. W. Merithew who may be William Wallace Merrithew of Butte County. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

When the California & Oregon built north into Shasta County in 1872 the line stopped at Redding and a spur line to the County Seat at Shasta was deemed too expensive. In 1883 the parent company of the C&ORR, the Central Pacific agreed to put a depot at Waugh which was located at the mouth of Middle Creek and the Sacramento River saving the merchants a few miles of transportation costs. Joseph Waugh had purchased Potter's Ferry across the Sacramento River in 1855 and also operated a hotel at the site. Joseph Waugh provided a right of way to the CPRR in 1883 so the railroad could be extended up the Sacramento River Canyon. In 1885 the Waugh Post Office was established in Waugh's hotel with Annie M. Waugh as the first postmaster (relationship unknown). The Waugh Post Office was closed in 1906 and operations moved to Redding. (Note: the Kilna Post Office was at Potter's Ferry in 1852-1853.)



The Waugh Hotel. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

## Agland Post Office

The name Agland was probably only used in 1894 to 1895 by the U.S. Post Office as the mine names of Cleveland or Bully Choop remained in popular usage. The post office was probably located at or near the mill of the larger Bully Choop Mine that was owned by the Bully Choop Gold Mining and Power Company of Atlanta, Georgia. The company operated a thirty-stamp mill driven first by waterpower then later by electricity. Water came by way of a three-mile-long ditch from the North and South Forks of Indian Creek. The site had a sawmill, electric plant, and boarding houses as well as a few private dwellings. The mill also boasted a fifteen-mile-long telephone line from Douglas City.

The only known Postmaster was listed as Richard G. Hart, Junior, son of the President of the Cleveland Consolidated Mining Company of Red Bluff. Although the Post Office closed in 1895 the two major mines continued operations up until 1915.



Photo 66. Bully Choop Mine, Bully Choop District. This view, in about 1900, shows the 30-stamp mill and tramway at the mine, in

Trinity County. The stacked cordwood (foreground and right) fueled the steam-driven machinery. Photo courtesy of Adele Kiessling.

The articles for September 2022 are: 1) Matilda Miranda, 2) Reverend Roswell Graves. 3) John Miller Estes, and 4) 1950s News.

## Matilda Miranda

The 1852 California Census reported a population of 180,000 men and 20,000 women in the State. One of these was Miss Matilda Miranda reportedly born in 1828 in Chile and residing in Shasta. On the 1852 California State Census Matilda left her occupation as blank. From the check shown below we know in May of 1852 Matilda had a small account with the Sacramento City Bank (associated with Rhodes & Company of Shasta) and deposited a check for what appears to be \$28.50. The nearby entries of the 1852 census were traced for clues of her occupation: Matilda was listed after M. Silverman who appears to be a baker (in 1850 he was in Eldorado County listed as a grocer). The entry after Matilda was J. Calahan a merchant born in Ireland about 1812 with his daughter Mary and two sons Daniel and Jeremiah. The Calahan family had been in Mississippi in 1850 and by 1860 J. Calahan was listed in San Francisco with \$45,000 in real estate. About five entries above was an entry for Rose Gavand who was listed as operating a hotel but no business name was provided so all these individuals were all living in close proximity or at the unnamed hotel. In an article on the fire of 1853 the following businesses were listed together Madam Gavand's Restaurant, Trinity House, Jane's House, and Callahan's dwelling House. The businesses were all located on Main Street.

What is surprising was that over a six-month period from May to October of 1855, Matilda deposited five checks for \$13,360 (\$8,760 in coin). The high percentage of coins indicates that Matilda was a merchant but of what? In a newspaper notice dated October 1855 Matilda put up the Trinity House for sale "cheap." Articles in 1853 citing the Trinity House describe a fight at the gambling tables and another fight between "g'hals," one from Germany and one a senorita. During the early Gold Rush Latin Americans were among the first to come to California as they were on the established sailing and news route. In the mines Latin Americans without regard to nationality were in the early years referred to as "Chilenos." Although some women came to California with their husbands and a few even worked as miners, many worked as "entertainers" or in entertainment establishments of which there was a wide range. It would appear from the gambling and prostitution at the Trinity House that Matilda was in the entertainment group. It would also appear that Matilda in 1855 had worked her way to owing an entertainment establishment probably by shrewd business skills and ambition but one has to question her need to sell the establishment "cheap." Was there a pressing legal concern?

It appears that Matilda moved to Scott Bar in Siskiyou County where she died in February 1860 at about age thirty-two (twenty-eight on the headstone). The age is about the average life expectancy of a prostitute in the 1850s of California. Disease was common but the major cause of death among prostitutes was suicide. Matilda was buried in Siskiyou County, but an 1860 probate notice it lists a house and lot and a barn and lot in Shasta. Matilda's headstone was provided by an H. A. Bentley (given as Bently in the probate notice) who administered Matilda's estate after her death.

Much of what we know about Matilda is conjecture pieced together by a few pieces of paper. Matilda was a part of our history, and her story is deserving to be told in unedited language that provides a real history rather than sanitized version popular today. If any reader can provide additional research, we would like to add it to Matilda's story. It is intended the story of Matilda Maranda will be continued in a later edition after deed are supplied by the Recorder's Office.





Courtesy of Find-a-Grave.





*Shasta*  
*Sacramento City May 8 1852*  
*Mrs Matilda Miranda*  
 has deposited in the  
**Sacramento City Bank**  
*on Shasta* *Notes Payable* *to order*  
*of* *return of this Certificate.*  
 No. *15*  
*Rhodes, Bond & McVally*  
 Bankers.  
 San Francisco, N.Y. & London




**CERTIFICATE OF Deposit**  
**Express & Banking Office of Rhodes & Co.**  
*Shasta May 19 1853*  
*Matilda Miranda* has deposited in this Office  
*Elmer K. Miranda* Dollar;  
 payable to the order of *herself* on return of  
 this Certificate.  
 No. *3384*  
*Rhodes & Co.*  
 10th of Brillon & Rev. San Francisco

**CERTIFICATE OF Deposit**  
**Express & Banking Office of Rhodes & Co.**  
*Shasta July 2 1853*  
*Matilda Miranda* has deposited in this Office  
*Spice Miranda* Dollar;  
 payable to the order of *herself* on return of  
 this Certificate.  
 No. *3412*  
*Rhodes & Co.*  
 10th of Brillon & Rev. San Francisco

CERTIFICATE  
OF  
Deposit

\$ 5,000<sup>00</sup>

Express & Banking Office of Rhodes & Co.

Shasta, July 24 1853

Matilda Mirandi has deposited in this Office  
One Bag Coin ~~containing~~  
~~Five Thousand~~ Dollar

payable to the order of herself on return of  
this Certificate and payment of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per month



AP



Rhodes & Whitney  
B. Allen  
Lith. of Britton & Ker. San Francisco.

CERTIFICATE  
OF  
Deposit

\$ 3,760<sup>00</sup>

Express & Banking Office of Rhodes & Co.

Shasta Aug 20 1853

Matilda Mirandi has deposited in this Office  
One Bag Coin containing  
~~Three Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty~~ Dollar

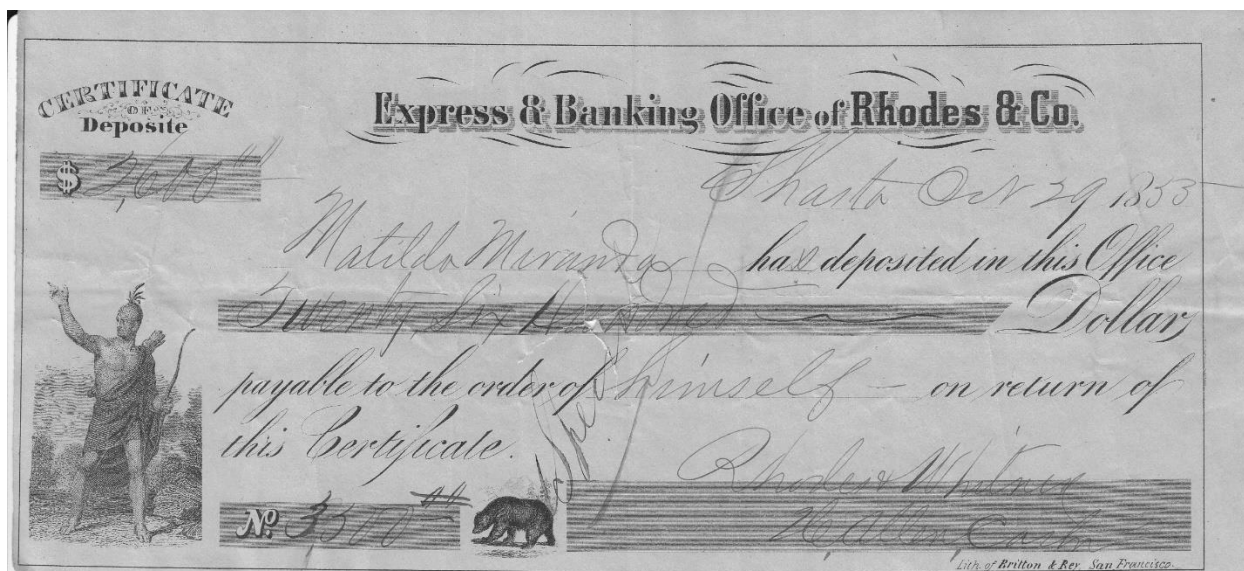
payable to the order of herself on return of  
this Certificate.



AP



Rhodes & Whitney  
B. Allen  
Lith. of Britton & Ker. San Francisco.



## Rev. Roswell Graves

Roswell H. Graves was the son of carpenter Roswell Graves (1799-1882) and Mary Ann Betts (1801-1884) born in March 1837. Roswell was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania and appears to have moved with his parents to Wisconsin in the mid-1850s. In 1857 Roswell married Eugenia Eujane Clapp (born in Canada in 1833), the daughter of Hiram Clapp (1796-1857) and Rhonda Striker (1800-1860). Roswell and Eugenia had their first child Ella Florence Graves in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Roswell was ordained in September 1859 as a Methodist minister at Green Lake Prairie, Wisconsin and appears to have taken up a church at Scott in Crawford County, in southwestern Wisconsin. Roswell and Eugenia had their second child Edward Hiram Graves in 1860 at Scott. Roswell next moved to nearby Fayette County, Iowa where their third child Lillian August Graves was born in 1862.

Roswell registered for the Civil War draft in nearby Clayton County, Iowa in July 1863 but about that time he was ordered on a mission by the church to establish new churches in Northern California. Roswell, Eugenia and the three children set off by covered wagon and were settled in Dixon, Solano County where a fourth child was born in 1865, Roswell Herbert Graves. Also, in 1865 Roswell attended the first session of the California Mission Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church and was appointed to Fremont (most likely Tremont near Dixon). In October 1866 Roswell was president of the Mission Conference and listed at Old River (possibly near Walnut Grove). By 1867 the family was at Walnut Grove in Sacramento County where daughter Alice Mary Graves was born. In 1867 Roswell attended the Congregational Church's Annual Meeting of the General Association of California. In 1868 the family was at Antioch, Contra Costa



County where Agnes Helen Graves joined the family. It was at Antioch that Roswell was asked to fill a temporary vacancy at a Congregational Church at Eden Plain and found the tenets of the church more compatible with his views. A problem developed in that the ordination process for the Methodist Church had been by "laying on the hands," by an established minister then submitting to a church and being accepted, while the Congregational Church ordained ministers who had attended divinity school. To resolve the problem the Board of Home Missions hired Roswell to establish new Congregational churches which would then be staffed by a permanent minister.

Roswell's first assignment for the Congregational Church was at Eden Plain which later would become Brentwood in Contra Costa County. In 1870 the Eden Plain Church was destroyed by a gale and Roswell offered to work at other churches to raise money for the repairs. By October of 1871 Roswell was at a church at Battle Creek in Shasta County but the family was living across the creek at Battle Creek in Tehama County where the last child May Bertha Graves was added to the family. From 1872 until 1876 Roswell was on the voter registration as a minister at Ball's Ferry but his activities indicate he was a circuit preacher in Redding, Weaverville, and Lewistown. Roswell eventually established new congregations at Weaverville and Redding. It would seem Roswell performed the first wedding in the newly established railroad town of Redding in June 1873 joining William F. Junkans to Miss Mattie Todd. In 1876 Roswell transferred his activities to Siskiyou County where he established two churches at Oro Fino and Little Shasta (the voter registration indicates from 1877 to 1880 he resided at Table Rock). In 1879 Roswell was associated with Mount Shasta and Willow Creek and in 1880 Susanville in Lassen County. Roswell finally assignment was at Alturas in Modoc County where he served only a few months before leaving for medical care in San Francisco.

Although devoted to the church Roswell must have wanted to settle down later in his life as he purchased 160 acres in 1872 using agricultural college script in Contra Costa County. Roswell appears to have never gotten the opportunity to settle down as in 1883 he died from a malignant tumor in San Francisco. Roswell was buried in San Francisco, but the grave was later moved to Sonoma County. Eugenia would reside with her children and died in Pierce County, Washington in 1912.



Rev. Roswell Graves. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Drawing of Roswell H. Graves and Eugenia E. Clapp around the time of their marriage in Wisconsin in 1857. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



Photograph of Eugenia Graves taken after the death of her husband. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

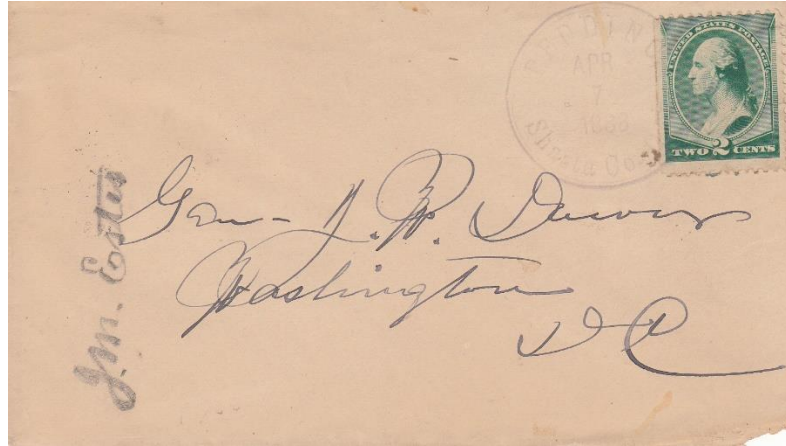
## John Miller Estes



This article started with an envelope mailed at the Redding Post Office on April 7, 1888, addressed to General J. W. Denver (pictured on the left), Washington D.C by J. M. Estes that piqued my curiosity. General Denver fought in the Mexican American War before coming to California in 1850 as a trader. Denver killed newspaper editor Edward Gilbert in a duel in 1852 and was later in the year elected to the California Senate. Denver was later appointed Secretary of State in California. In 1854 Denver was elected to the U.S. Congress serving from March 1855 to March 1857. President James Buchanan appointed Denver Commissioner of Indian Affairs in April 1857 but changed the appointment in June 1857 to Secretary of the Kansas Territory which was then in the midst of a violent civil confrontation over the issue of slavery. In December 1857 Denver was appointed Territorial Governor. Denver left as territorial governor in November 1858 and was reappointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs until March 1859. In August

1861 President Abraham Lincoln commissioned Denver a brigadier general of volunteers in command of all Federal troops in Kansas. In May of 1862 Denver was transferred to the Siege of Corinth, Mississippi under Major General William T. Sherman. Denver resigned his commission in March of 1863 and took up the practice of law in Washington, D.C. Denver died in Washington, D.C. in 1892. Knowing the reason for the envelope would have been interesting: as Denver was a lawyer it may have been business, but it may also have been personal as Denver and Pierson B. Reading were both associates and communicated. A personal relationship is indicated in an April 1877 article in the Weekly Trinity Journal

that states "Mr. J. M. Estes of Steiner's Flat, recently received a letter from Gen. J. W. Denver, in which that gentleman declares his intention to visit the Pacific Coast ere many days."



John Miller Estes was born in 1832 in Missouri and one story in the *Covered Wagon* cites he arrived at Weaverville in 1849 with his father William Cowan Estes (born 1807 in Kentucky) and older brother Gerald. The same article cites that John's mother Hannah had died in 1848. Other records cite his father as William Cunningham Estes (born 1810 in Kentucky) and that his mother Elizabeth Sansbury (Sansbury) was alive in August 1850. William C. Estes died on August 1, 1886, and his gravestone confirms that his birthday was in July 1810 while his voter registration in Trinity County confirmed the middle name of Cunningham. The family is reported twice in the 1850 U.S. Census. On 9 August 1850, William C. Estes age 40, Elizabeth Estes age 40, John Estes age 18, Catherine Estes age 14, Martha Estes age 8, and Azariah Sansbury age 14 were all living in Cole County Missouri. In the 1850 U.S. Census for Trinity County the 1850 appears to read 1851 and William C. Estes and John Estes were mining together. Nothing was found about a Gerald Estes, but Jerrold Breen was William's step son by his second wife Hannah (Jerrold was four in 1860). One newspaper article cites William was a pioneer of 1850 and in checking on the children they were found in the 1850 U.S. Census for Callaway County, Missouri in September 1850: Catherine, Martha, and Azariah were living with John and Rebecca Arnett. The actual story would appear to be that Elizabeth died shortly after the Cole County census and William and John started for California, while the three younger children remained in Missouri.

There is no indication if John and his father came across the plains or by ship, but an obituary cited, that they came across the plains. Jno. Estes and W. Estes were both listed as miners in Trinity County in 1850 while in the 1852 California State Census they were both miners at Shasta. (The seems to be an error as John is listed as age 20 while W. Estes is listed as age 32 rather than age 42.) From the *Covered Wagon* article John Estes formed a company with Pierre and Louis Tourot by combining claims. Research indicates that Pierre Louis Tourot (1836-1903) was in Trinity County, and he was a partner in Estes & Company. Louis Tourot was not found in any records. The article continued that Pierre returned home to New York to bring out the rest of his family but found his wife Daisy deceased and so brought his son Charles and Sister "Liza" back to California via the Isthmus of Panama. By 1858 both of Pierre Louis Tourot's parents had died in New York, and Pierre returned to California with his older brother Charles (1832-1928) and younger sister Mary Elizabeth "Liza" (1838-1889) who would later marry John



Miller Estes. In the draft registration of 1863 Pierre Louis and Charles were both mining at Douglas City in Trinity County along with John and William Estes. Sometime prior to 1868 Pierre Louis returned permanently to New York to raise a family.

In May of 1855 John Miller Estes married Mary Elizabeth "Liza" Tourot and the couple moved into a house in Weaverville where John reportedly was working as a deputy sheriff. In 1856 John is listed as a member of the Sons of Temperance, an organization founded in 1842 in New York to promote temperance and mutual support, and John was also known to be an early mason. John and Mary's first child Emma Elizabeth, was born in 1857 (died of diphtheria in 1887). By 1859 the family was living at Kanaka Bar. The mining camp was near the site of P. B. Reading's discovery of gold in Trinity County and the camp was moved about a quarter of a mile to the junction of Weaver Creek and the Trinity River and renamed Douglas City in 1859. An entry in the April 23, 1859, *Weekly Trinity Journal* cites a son was born to the wife of John Estes on April 15<sup>th</sup> but as no son was listed in the 1860 U.S. Census he appeared to have died soon after birth. In May 1859 the same journal cites that the claims of Estes & Company are "paying extremely well." The *Covered Wagon* article cites that six children (nine children were born into the family and possibly ten if the 1859 notice is correct) were born to John & Liza at Weaverville and it was not until 1874 that the family moved to Douglas City. The 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census lists John and his family living in Douglas City. In April just before the 1860 U.S. Census was performed in May, John and Liza saw the birth of another daughter Catherine M. "Kate." Kate would drown at Douglas City in June of 1862.

John Estes was listed as enrolling in the Kibbe Guard of the California Militia on September 27, 1858, under authority of Governor Weller. The unit was authorized to raise 80 men for three months to open the road between Weaverville to Humboldt Bay during what was called the Wintoon War. On September 5, 1858, Governor John B. Weller informed Adjutant-General William C. Kibbe that citizens of Trinity and Humboldt counties had reported to him that a band of Indians of the Redwood Tribe had recently killed several persons, and committed many outrages upon the road from Weaverville to Humboldt Bay. Communication between these places was almost suspended because traveling on that route had become exceedingly dangerous. They were asking the Governor for a military force to open the pack route and give protection and security to those who desired to travel over it. The Governor requested Adjutant General Kibbe to proceed to Weaverville and make a detailed report of conditions in that region, to ascertain the number of Indians in the vicinity, and the character of the outrages that were committed by the hostiles. If hostilities still prevented travel on the road, and Indians still maintained a hostile attitude toward the people, the General was to organize a company of volunteer militia to suppress them if such acts were continued, as communication between these important towns must remain open, and protection must be given the citizens at all hazards. Kibbe authorize the unit at Weaverville under Captain Henry Hart and as fighting continued Kibbe authorized the Trinity Rangers under Captain Isaac Green Messec, a former member of the Texas Rangers. As the Kibbe Guards mustered out of service the Trinity Rangers continued in service into March of 1859 when starvation of the Indians caused their surrender.

In 1861 Estes & Company were operating a dam on the Trinity River that supplied water to Fillibuster Flat which was a high bench near Douglas City. The dam was heavily damaged in a flood in December 1861 but was quickly repaired. In 1862 John and his father William were both active in the Democratic Party: William was chairman of the County Convention while John served on one of the committees. In 1863 John was listed as a miner at Douglas City and another child was added to the family: Ella K. Estes. In 1864 Estes & Company claim in front of the business district of Douglas City was "yielding handsomely." The claim was using several riffles with the gold being collected every six or seven days, so it appears the claim was using hydraulic mining. The open sluice boxes were a target for

thieves and in June 1864 robbers stole an estimated \$1000-\$1500 from the claim without being caught. The claim was supplied by the Estes & Company Ditch which was broken for a short period after the Jimmy Cochran Ditch further upslope broke. John and Liza added Lillie M. to the family in 1865. In 1867 John ran on the Democratic ticket for County Treasurer but lost the election. In 1868 John was appointed a trustee of the Douglas City School District and later in the year appointed a Notary Public for Trinity County. John maintained an office at Kellogg's Store in Douglas City. The Estes Ditch took water from Weaver Creek about two and a half miles above the mouth and served Douglas City and Fillibuster Flat. John's father William was a one quarter owner of the ditch, and he was sued for a foreclosure of mortgage in 1869 and the case named John as a defendant. The Court upheld the action against William but dismissed the case against John at plaintiff's cost. In September 1869 John ran for District Attorney unsuccessfully.

The 1870 census lists John as a miner at Douglas City with Liza and three children: Ella K. born 1863, Lillie M. born 1865, and John T. born in 1867. In 1875 the newspapers reported that three of John and Liza's children had died from scarlet fever in just two weeks: ten-year-old Lillie M., John T. just short of his eighth birthday, and four-year-old William C. who was born in 1871. In 1871 the intake dam on Weaver Creek was moved further up the creek and Silander & Estes were working in the bed of Democrat Gulch just south of Weaverville with five Chinese laborers. Silander is most likely David Silander born about 1827 in Sweden who on the 1870 U.S. Census was listed between John's family and William Estes' family. John continued to be active in local politics: in 1873 John served on the Grand Jury and continued to serve as an election official and ran on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff losing by five votes. In 1874 another daughter Mamie L. was added to the family and in 1877 a son John William was added. In February John Estes and Dennis Rourke (also given as Rourk, born 1832 in Ireland) purchased the Douglas City Meat Market from Frank Mabie. In 1877 John was listed at Steiner's Flat just up the Trinity River from Douglas City. In March of 1878 John was the Trinity County Clerk (some cite he was elected Recorder in 1878 while others cite Clerk and the offices may have been combined). It also appears that the County Clerk was by extension was the clerk for the Board of Supervisors. Aside from politics John appears to have been active in social affairs as in 1879 he was elected an officer in the Electric Baseball Club of Weaverville. 1879 closed with the tragic birth and death of John and Liza's last child Louis C. Estes.

On the 1880 U.S. Census John was listed as living at Weaverville (since 1878) and still listed as County Clerk. Listed with John and Liza were four children: Emma age 23, Ella age 17, Mamie age 6, and Johny (John W.) age 2. John lost his bid for reelection in 1882 and moved the family to Redding. After spending two months at Conroy's Redding Hotel the family purchased a home on Oregon Street. John purchased several lots and the Berry Hardware Store. John built a one and a half story new store on his lot on California Street and moved the business (the old building became the Hensley's Saloon). In October 1883 an arsonist started a fire at Frank Miller's Warehouse that quickly spread. Frank Miller's Warehouse, Gleaves & Averill's Drug Store, George Groves' Lodging House, and John's new tin shop lost about \$30,000- \$40,000 in damages. John lost about \$4,000 but luckily was insured and quickly rebuilt.

A short firestorm occurred in the end of 1884 when Emma Elizabeth who was then age twenty-seven wanted to marry John Duncan Cummings who was a twenty-two-year-old railroad worker. John did not approve, and the couple decided to elope and went to get married on the 6<sup>th</sup> of September. Another railroad employee had assisted in the elopement and there was a confrontation after the marriage in front of the Gem Saloon. In the battle numerous shots were fired and John was wounded.

Emma Elizabeth had her first child Ella Elizabeth Cummings in 1884, and a second daughter Maud Estes Cummings in 1885. Emma Elizabeth died in Sacramento in 1887.

1885 saw John and the family move from Market Street into Jim Logan's house on "Nob Hill." The following year John's father passed away in Trinity County and John started into a new business: saloonkeeper. The Redding *Free Press* reported that Barnes (Lafe S. Barnes) and Estes rented the Menzel Building on Market and Tehama in 1886 to operate a first-class saloon. In 1888 John was associated with Hoteling & Hacke's Exchange Saloon which included the Exchange Restaurant operated by John and Lyman Hoteling. About this time John was serving as a deputy constable and was noted for tracking the thief of a gold watch to Anderson and arresting the thief and recovering the watch. Tragically in 1889 John's wife Mary Elizabeth "Liza" passed away leaving John with three children: Ella who would become a dressmaker in Redding dying in 1926, John W. who would die suddenly in 1904, and Mamie who would become a teacher then marrying Haliburton W. Weldon (died 1906) and in 1909 Charles Hartnell.

After the death of John's wife, he remained active in politics. In January 1889 at the death of the Redding City Clerk J.D. Andrews, John applied to fill the unexpired term and was accepted. John resigned as the Redding City Clerk in September 1889 and in April 1890 was a candidate for Marshall. John was also publishing the *Shasta County Democrat* with Lafe S. Barnes (later an owner of the *Millville Record*). In November 1891 John moved the family to Mrs. E. G. Parker's house on Court Street. John had long suffered with malaria and within a month of moving to Court Street he died of "typhoid-pneumonia." John was buried in the Redding Memorial Cemetery along with Liza, Emma, Ella, and John W.

**John M. Estes,**  
 SUCCESSOR TO C. E. BERRY,  
 CALIFORNIA STREET, REDDING.  
 —DEALER IN—  
**Stoves, Hardware,**  
**T I N,**  
 CROCKERY, EARTHEN, AND  
 QUEENSWARE,  
**TABLE CUTLERY**  
 FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION,  
 MINERS' IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

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**Prompt Attention to Job Work.**

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ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED.

**I** HAVE ESTABLISHED MYSELF IN Redding, and am determined to do business, knowing that the public always buy where they can get the best bargains, and I will sell my wares at prices that are bound to bring trade. JOHN M. ESTES.

Advertisement from the Redding *Free Press* in July 1883.

**HOTALING & HACKE,**  
 PROPRIETORS  
**Exchange Saloon**

---

We keep the very best Wines,  
 Liquors and Cigars.

---

**For a Good Square Meal**  
 —GO TO THE—  
**EXCHANGE -:- RESTAURANT,**  
 HOTALING & ESTES, Prop's.

---

**Meals at All Hours—Prices**  
**Moderate.** d31

Advertisement from the Redding *Free Press* June 1888.





John Estes. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Eliza Estes. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Emma Elizabeth Estes. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



Lillie M. Estes. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



John T. Estes. Courtesy of Ancestry.com



John William Estes. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Mamie Estes. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

## 1950s News

The following photographs were found in a long-forgotten file. Most date from the 1940s and 1950s and are interesting as to how local newspapers received photographs and stories before the digital age. It is not known to which local newspaper these were intended as the file is just a plain folder. The photographs are not local history, but they show how international news was developed and shaped for distribution by local newspapers. Please note these photographs have been copyrighted and any use beyond showing how the news was shaped or gathered is not implied. (For any commercial use individuals should refer to the 1976 Copyright Act: photographs created and published prior to 1923 are in the public domain while those published between 1923 and 1963 are covered for 28 years and renewable for 67 years.)

Newspaper readership demanded progress with each new technological advance. Readers wanted national news and most newspapers could not afford to send reporters to the center of conflicts, disasters, or where laws or policy was decided. With the development of the telegraph, wire services were developed. A wire service does not have its own product such as a newspaper or magazine. Wire services contract with local newspapers to provide stories. As the readership increased so did the demand for illustrations. At first agencies hired artists to draw illustrations but by 1897 most were using halftone techniques. In 1935 the Associated Press (founded in 1846) introduced WirePhoto and was quickly followed by Reuters in the United Kingdom (founded in 1851). The credit line on the first photograph cites "AP WIREPHOTO EMS 5 1130 EMS '55" while the text shows the development of teletype machines. After 1935 local newspapers had immediate access to national and international news supported with photographs. Another transition during this period was that some wire services moved into radio then television as shown on some of the last photographs that coordinate with comments such as for "Hal Cooper's London AP-N story." The photo-journalism of the 1940s and 1950s set the stage for investigative reporting that was to follow in the 1960s and 1970s.

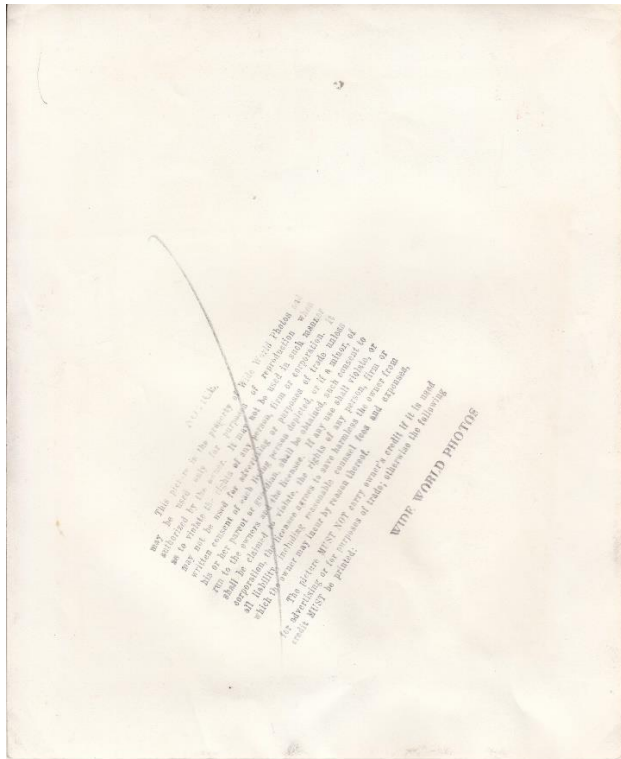


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(L1) LANCASTER, PA--April 21--AMISH SCHOOL BURNS--NO SCHOOL TODAY--These Amish boys, pupils at the Kauffman school, between Intercourse and Paradise in Lancaster county, which burned to the ground early today, look at all that is left--the huge coal stove--in the one-room building. 28 students were made school-less by the fire of the building, built in 1870's. No immediate plans were made at present as to what to do with the students. (AP WIREPHOTO EMS 5 1130 EMS '55)





**INTERNATIONAL  
NEWS PHOTOS**



235 EAST 29TH STREET  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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S1279543...WATCH YOUR CREDIT..INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS  
SLUG (EKBERG)

A QUEEN ON HER THRONE

NEW YORK....ANITA EKBERG, WHO CAME ALL THE WAY FROM SWEDEN  
TO BE QUEEN OF THE ART STUDENTS LEAGUE "DREAM BALL", IS  
SHOWN AS SHE SURVEYS ALL BEFORE HER AFTER BEING PRESENTED  
AS THE "DREAM GIRL" AT THE HOTEL COMMODORE LAST NIGHT.  
THE THEME OF THE BALL WAS "FAMOUS SINNERS" AND MISS EKBERG'S  
COSTUME WAS SUPPOSED TO BE SINFUL. PROCEEDS OF THE AFFAIRS  
WENT TO THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

AAD 4/2/55

PHOTO BY FRANK MASTRO

(SEL)





51269739...WATCH YOUR CREDIT...INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS  
 SLUG(KNOWLAND-JOHNSON)  
 SEEKS STUDY OF FOREIGN AND DEFENSE POLICY  
 WASHINGTON, D.C.....SENATE MAJORITY LEADER WILLIAM  
 F. KNOWLAND (LEFT) IS SHOWN CONFERRING WITH SENATE DEMOCRATIC  
 LEADER LYNDON JOHNSON (TEX) AFTER THE CALIFORNIAN CALLED FOR  
 A PROMPT CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF U.S. FOREIGN AND DEFENSE  
 POLICY YESTERDAY. SENATOR JOHNSON PROMPTLY ENDORSED  
 KNOWLAND'S PROPOSAL. THE TEXAS DEMOCRAT SAID THAT HE WAS  
 AFRAID THE COUNTRY IS NOW "WEAKER THAN IT SHOULD BE."  
 W.11.16.54 (NM)  
 PHOTO BY AL MITO

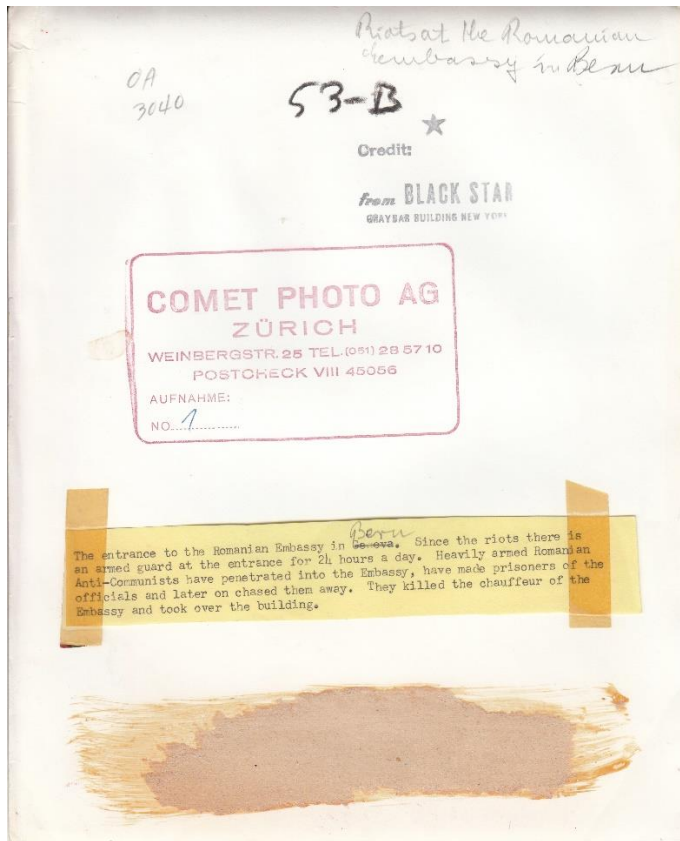


# HOOVER DISPLAYS HIS GOLD METAL

Herbert Hoover holds up the gold medal presented to him on behalf of the Republican national convention at end of his address July 8 in Chicago where he was a speaker. Smiling in background is Guy Gabrielson, natinal chairman.

7-8-52









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50-B

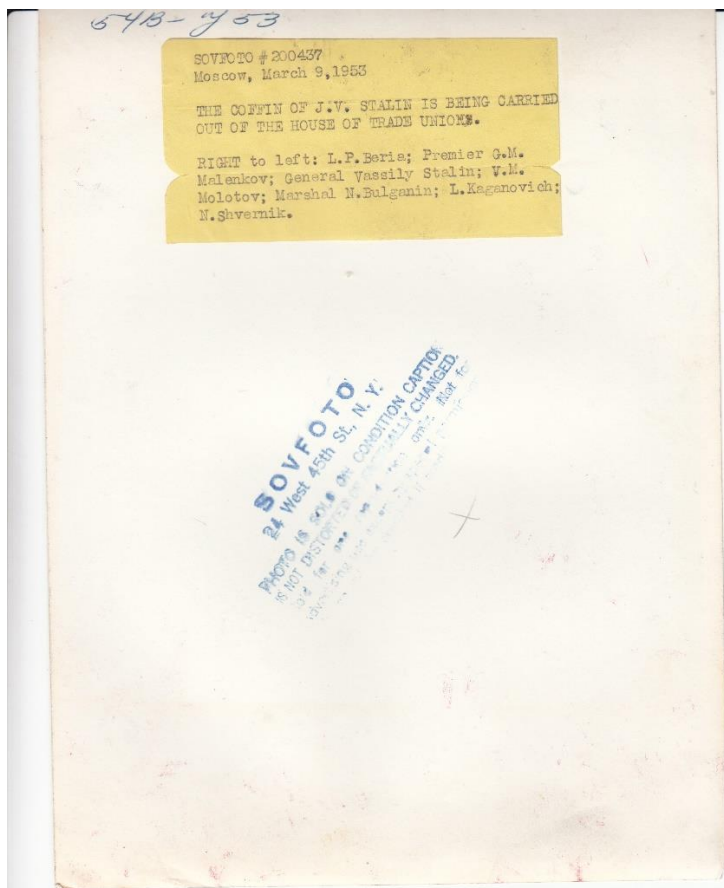
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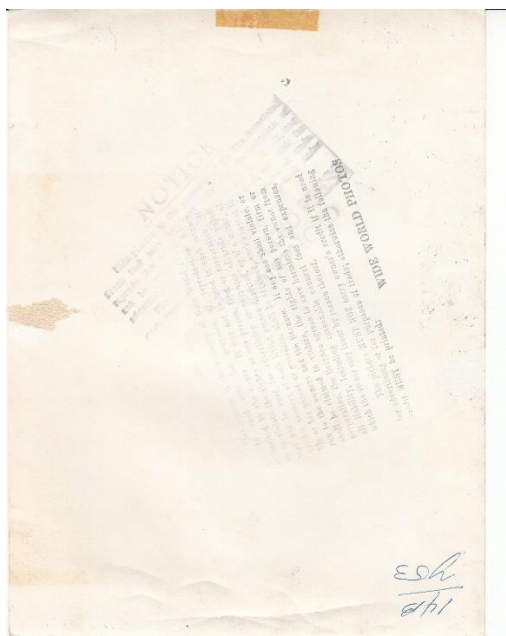
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72%







6232 F  
Associated Press Photo From New York  
Caution: Use Credit

#### ROADSIDE BULLETIN--GI STYLE

Reminiscent of a familiar shaving cream advertising technique is this row of GI-constructed signs somewhere in Korea that tell of Stalin's passing. A lone soldier takes in the message which states a typical GI reaction to the news of the world communist leader's passing. The signs read: "Joe's dead - So they said - Hurray! Hurray! - That's one less Red."

roc 548p 3/9/53 stf gs  
east ac list tmc ww



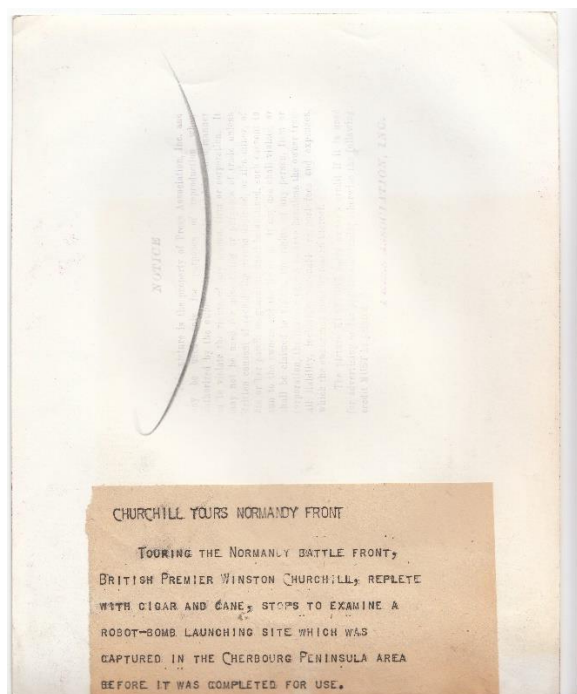
FRENCHMAN  
 BRITISH  
 CHURCHILL PAI  
 CHERBOURG, F  
 CIVILIAN STEI  
 CIGAR. CHUR  
 OF RECONSTRU  
 WAS MADE BY  
 FOR NEWSWEEK

PHOTO  
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**P.A. ASSOCIATION**  
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PRESS ASSOCIATION, INC.







INP Naples...Adm. Lord Mountbatten in a press  
 conference aboard the British Cruiser Glasgow  
 lauded the "efficiency" of the present Italian  
 Naval Forces and in response to a question  
 excluded the idea that NATO Naval Forces in the  
 mediterranean have atomic weapons or atom bombs  
 Photo shows:Adm. Lord Mountbatten during press  
 conference aboard the Glasgow in Naples Harbor  
 April 13, 1954.

46-E  
 1-55

*England*

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**CAUTION! WATCH RELEASE DATE!**

AP NEWSFEATURES PHOTO  
B-34591 PLEASE CREDIT  
(For use Sunday, June 12, with Max  
Harrison's United Nations AP-N story  
on U.N. anniversary)

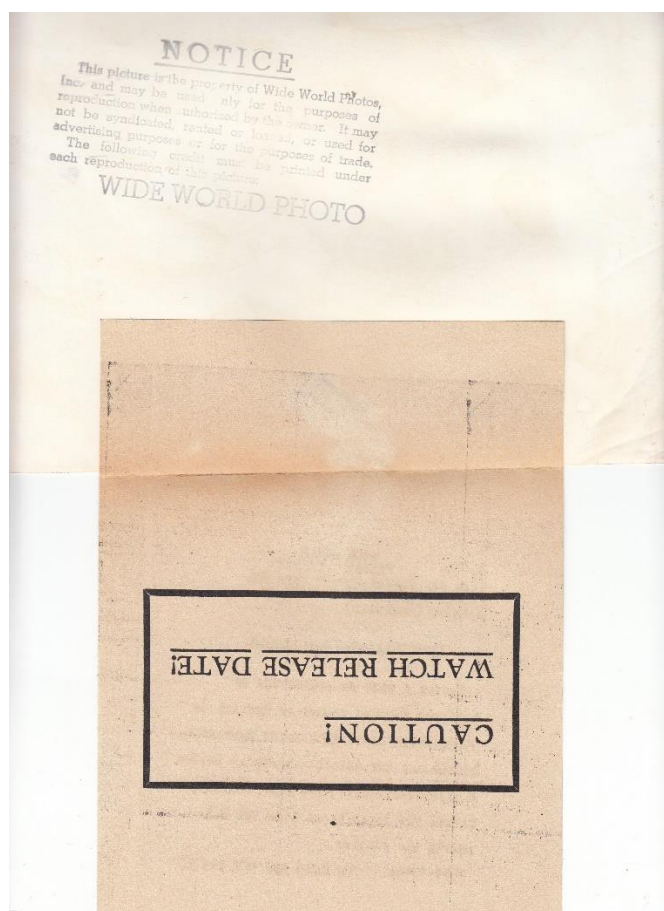
**NEW BEGINNING**

At the launching of the United Nations,  
the late Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Sec-  
retary of State, signs the charter of  
the new world organization in San Fran-  
cisco on June 26, 1945. President Truman  
stands at left. The U.N.'s tenth anni-  
versary will be commemorated with a meet-  
ing of representatives of the 60 members  
in the city of the organization's birth,  
June 20-26. When the U.N. came into be-  
ing 10 years ago, World War II was near-  
ing victory for the Allies. It was seen  
as a new beginning toward lasting peace.  
Since then the U.N. has lived through  
dramatic and tense days, to reach its  
tenth birthday.

6741-rw-5/31/55

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WIDE WORLD  
PLEASE CREDIT  
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(FOR USE SUNDAY, NOV. 27 WITH HAL  
COOPER'S LONDON AP-N STORY ON  
WINSTON CHURCHILL)

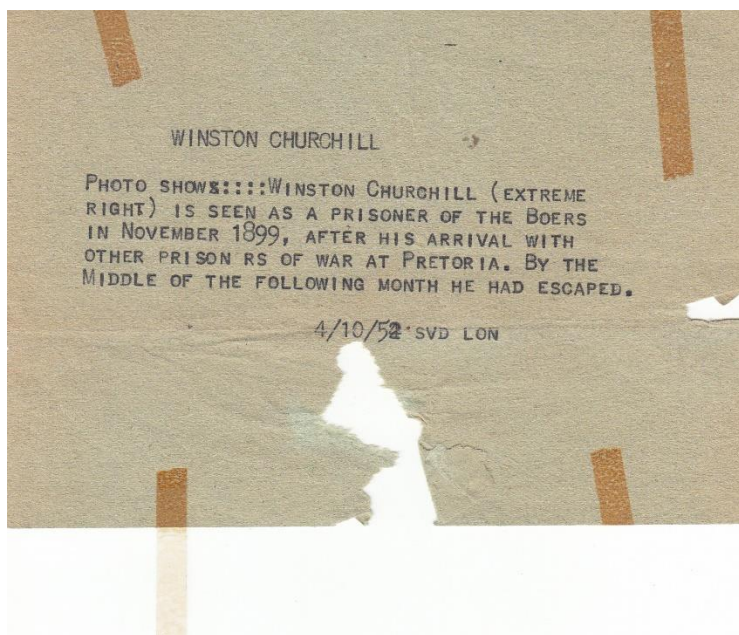
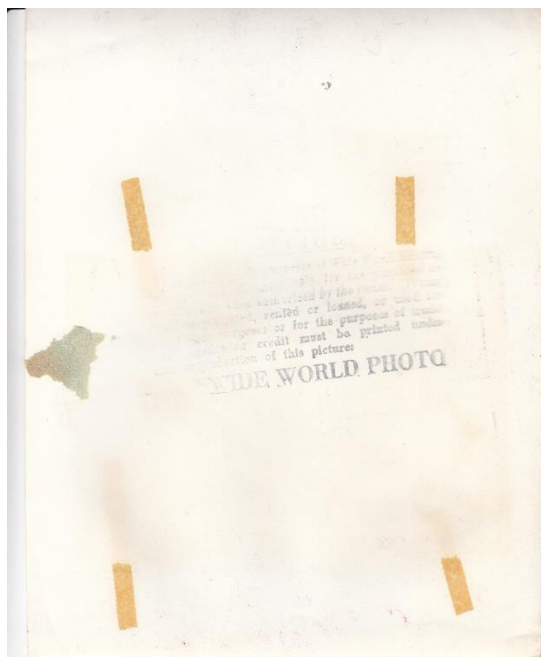
CHURCHILL--THE WAR LEADER.

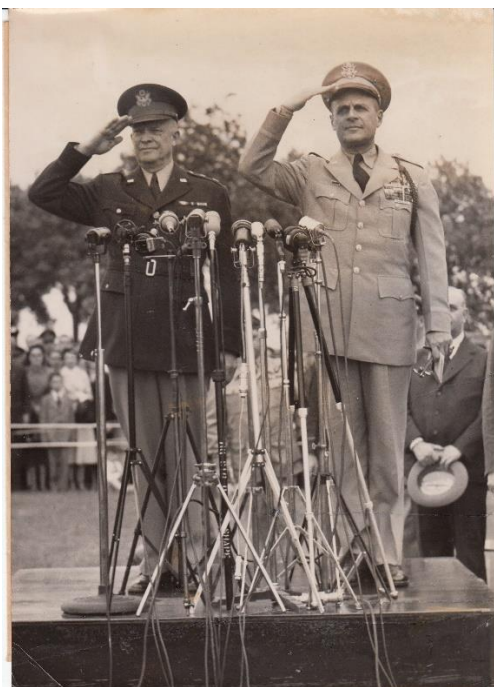
DURING A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF  
AMERICAN ARMORED TROOPS IN ENGLAND IN  
1944, PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL,  
CENTER, AND THE AMERICAN GENERALS DWIGHT  
D. EISENHOWER, LEFT, AND OMAR BRADLEY,  
RIGHT, TRY THEIR SKILL WITH THE U.S.  
ARMY'S NEW CARBINE.

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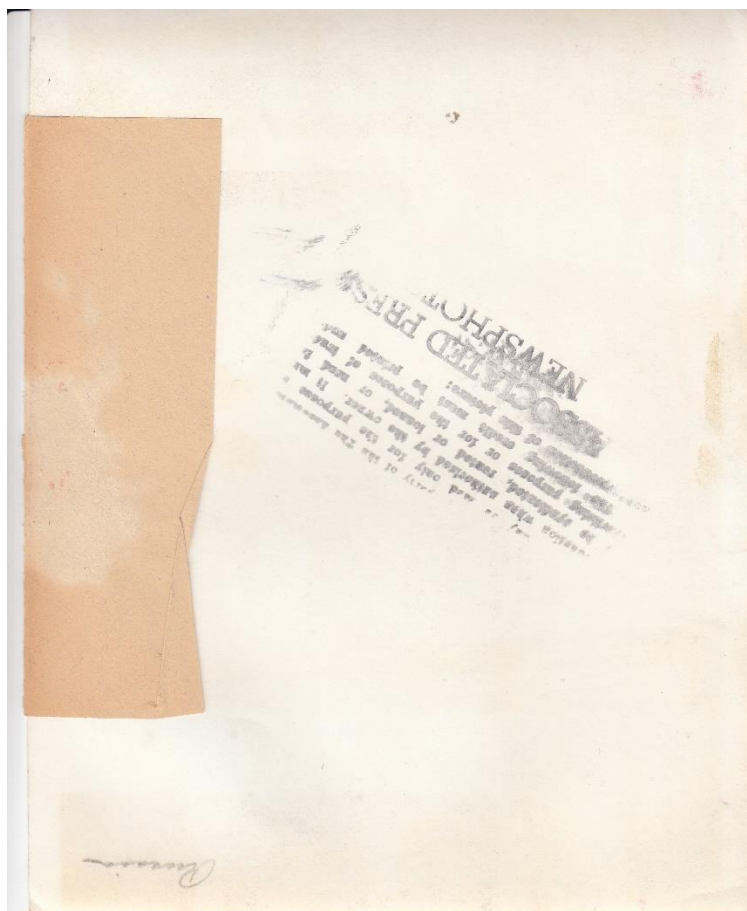
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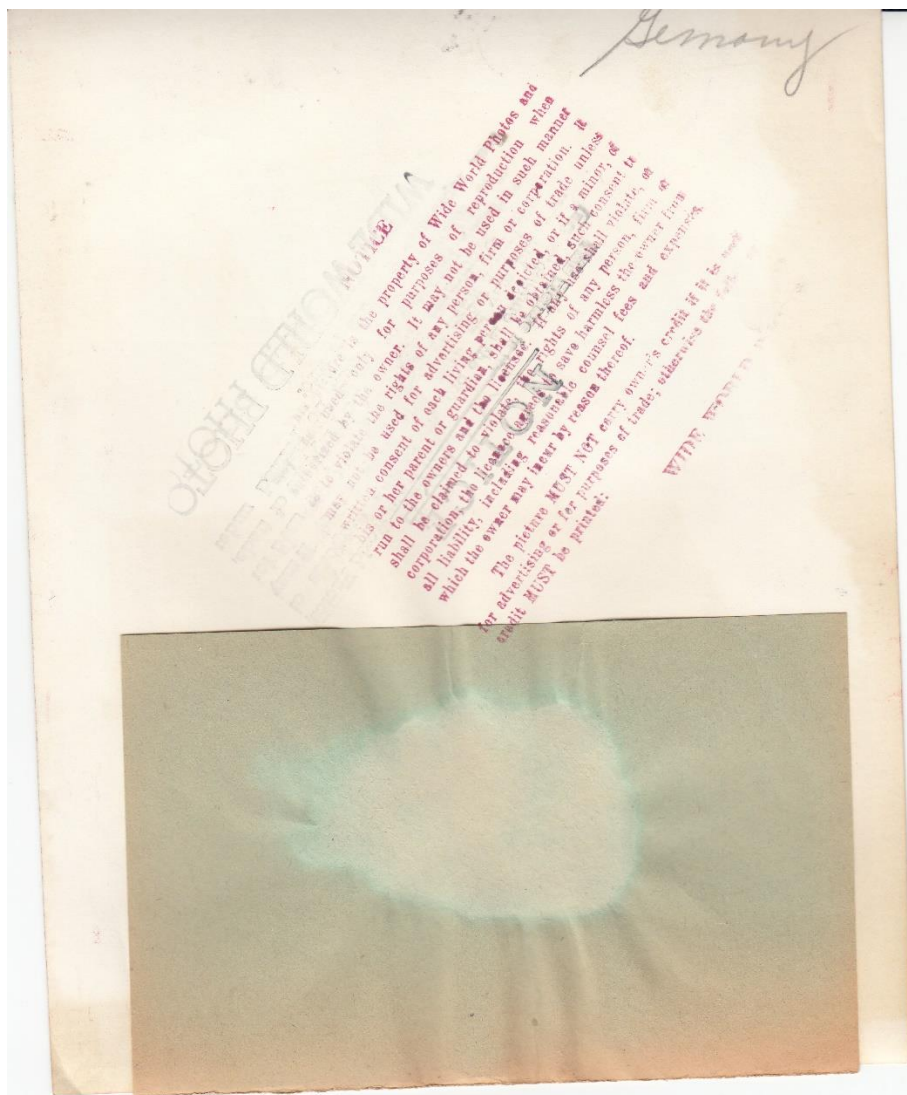
ZHUKOV WITH EISENHOWER IN 1945

MARSHAL GEORGI K. ZHUKOV, RIGHT, NEW  
SOVIET MINISTER OF DEFENSE AND THE ONLY-  
TOP-RANKING RUSSIAN WHO HAS PERSONAL AC-  
QUAINTANCE WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, IS  
SHOWN WITH IKE AND BRITAIN'S FIELD MARSHAL  
VISCOUNT BERNARD MONTGOMERY, AT A BIG FOUR  
CONFERENCE IN BERLIN IN 1945. IKE WAS THEN  
SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN EUROPE.  
ZHUKOV IS THE ONLY TOP-RANKING SOVIET  
LEADER WHO INSPIRES IMMENSE RESPECT AND  
ALSO SOME MEASURE OF AFFECTION AMONG  
PEOPLES OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.

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ABC TV S/S NYWS NR MON TMC NSWK WW FORN  
LON ROME PARIS GE. MANY MEX PR AUS STOCK  
MUNICH







CONFERENCE WHERE GERMANY SURRENDERED

German and Allied representatives confer in the  
 school house at Reims, France, May 7, where  
 Germany unconditionally surrendered. Germans,  
 seated left to right: Are: Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Oxenius,  
 Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl and Gen. Adm. Hans von Freide-  
 burg, Allied representatives, at left, top to bottom,  
 are Lt. Gen. Sir F.E. Morgan, Shaeff, Staff deputy  
 Gen. Francois Sevez of France; Adm. H. M. Burrough,  
 Allied naval commander, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith,  
 Shaeff chief of staff; Lt. Gen. Ivan Chermakoff of  
 Russia (sitting back) Gen. Ivan Susloparoff of Russia  
 Lt. Gen. C.A. Spaatz of U.S.; Air Marshall Robb, Shaeff  
 deputy chief of staff Maj. Gen. H.R. Pull, Shaeff G-3;  
 and (bottom left center back to camera) Lt. Col. Ivan  
 Zenkovitch interpreter, of Russia. (none of those  
 standing identified.

5/11/45



164-A  
 2nd Century Magazine

W616351  
 1941'S PICTURE STORIES: ATLANTIC RENDEZVOUS  
 NEW YORK BUREAU  
 TOWERING OVER ALL OTHER NEWS EVENTS OF 1941  
 WAS THE HISTORIC MEETING AT SEA OF PRESIDENT  
 ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL  
 OUT OF WHICH CAME THE FAMOUS ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL  
 ATLANTIC CHARTER. Q-POINT OUTLINE OF ANGLO-U.S.  
 PEACE AIMS. HERE ROOSEVELT (LEFT) AND CHURCHILL  
 TALK WITH A SHIP'S OFFICER (RIGHT) OF THE BRIT-  
 ISH BATTLESHIP PRINCE OF WALES DURING THEIR  
 MEETING. IN THE BACKGROUND ARE: L. TO R. GEN.  
 GEORGE C. MARSHALL, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF;  
 ADMIRAL HAROLD R. S. ARK, CHIEF OF U.S. NA-  
 VAL OPERATIONS. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
 EUGENE C. CANNAN JR. SJ #1 7C  
 CREDIT LINE (AONE) 11/30/41  
 (FK)

