Now it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree of Claudio  
from Caesar Augustus, king of Syria, 
that all the world should be taxed. 
And this taxing was first made when  
Cesarea was ruled by Herod, the king of Judea, to whom 
his own city. 
And all went to be taxed, they both, 
with child, 
6 And his mother went down into the city, 
7 And was in the inn. 
8 And when they could not find any 
9. And the angel of the Lord appeared 
ground about them and they were sore 
10 And the angel said unto them, 

May Christmas bring you every Blessing.
Divided Back Era: 1907-1915:
Postcards with a divided back were finally permitted on March 1, 1907. This was considered by many to be the "Golden Age," of postcards and the hobby of collection boomed. Millions of cards were printed in this era, most of them in Germany. This business continued up until the onset of the First World War.

Government Printed Postal 1870-98:
During this time only the government was allowed to use the word "POSTCARD" (One word) on the back of the postcard. Privately published in this era will have, "Souvenir" card, "Correspondence card," or mail card on the back.

Undivided Back Postcard" era: 1901-1907 The use of the word "Post Card or Postcard"were finally permitted on March 1, 1907. The address had to be written on the right side of back of the postcard while the left side was reserved for the message.

Private Mailing Card Era: 1898-1901:
By an act of Congress on May 19, 1898, private printers were granted permission to print and sell cards that bore the inscription, "Private Mailing Card." These cards are called "PMCs." Postcards in this era had undivided backs.
THOSE WONDERFUL OLD
PICTURES POSTCARDS

Do we have any deltilogists in our midst? Perhaps the question should be, is there anyone out there who knows the meaning of the word. I must admit that until I began researching the subject I had never heard of the word. For the benefit of those like myself who don't know, deltiology is the formal name for collecting picture postcards. It may come as a surprise to some people to learn that the collecting of postcards is the third largest collectable hobby in the world, surpassed only by stamp and coin collecting. The popularity of postcard collecting can be attributed to its broad subject appeal. Almost any subject imaginable, has at one time or another been portrayed on a postcard.

In some ways, I suppose we are probably all deltilogists. Rare indeed is that household that doesn't have a few old picture postcards laying around the house, or stuck away in some cubby hole or perhaps an old shoe box.

Picture postcards are also categorized according to type. That is, view, greeting, historical, art, and photographic etc. A good example of greeting type card are the two Christmas postcards appearing on page one of this issue of The Trumpeter.

Certain areas and times spawned certain themes. For example, the completion of the Southern Pacific's new Shasta Route in 1887 opened up an entirely new world of beauty to the traveling public. Heretofore such scenic attractions as Mount Shasta, Castle Crags, Shasta Springs the Siskiyous Mountains the Sacramento River and Cow Creek Canyons had been mere names on the map for most people. With the opening of the new line all that had changed. People of only modest means could now afford to travel in comfort on the train, and enjoy the marvels of nature. Entrepreneurs were quick to see and take advantage of this new opportunity and literally thousands upon thousands of picture post cards were printed and sold to the vacationers. Many of these carried the legend, "On the road of a thousand wonders." Even the railroad its
self with its many tunnels, loops and trestles were fair game for the photographers.

And what about train wrecks and other such disasters? In a day when most people traveled by rail and most of the rail cars they rode in were still being made of wood, train wrecks exacted a heavy toll. These cars tended to telescope into each other in a derailment resulting in a heavy loss of life. When this happened spectators rushed home to put on their best clothes and hurried back to the wreck site to pose for their picture while standing atop the highest derailed car or locomotive. Meanwhile local photographers snapped a bunch of photos and then hurried back to town to develop and print the pictures and sell them to the crowd of people.

The narrow, winding mountain highways of the day were a favorite post card subject, and to be sure there was no way into or out of the Klamath Basin that did not involve crossing at least one mountain pass. Passes like the infamous Green Springs, Siskiyou Mountain Summit, to name just two.

These vivid postcards could be purchased at wayside stations along the railroad, hotels and even on the trains where they were hawked by the “News Butchers.” Shasta Springs and even the mountain itself were favorites.

People in our area are fortunate to have had access to the beautiful view postcards of Jervie Henry Eastman. Eastman who worked out of his Susanville, California studio took thousands of black and white photos throughout northern California and southern Oregon on every subject imaginable. These cards were printed on real photographic paper from real negatives, all clear and sharply focused.

And what about the timber industry? Those old “timber beasts” loved to pose for their photo while standing along side some giant fir or redwood log, dwarfed by its immensity. Another favorite was for two lumber jacks to have their photo taken while laying crosswise, foot to foot in the undercut of one of these gigantic trees. They never stopped to explain that the undercut in these photos was cut much larger than they would ordinarily, just for the photo.

Some of the lumber companies also got in on the action. McCloud River Lumber issued a series of over 50 beautiful black and white photos of their logging and sawmilling operations on the front and an advertisement on the back.

In a day when telephones were primitive and long distance calls expensive, there was no better way to let the folks back home know that you had arrived safe and sound at your destination, than to jot down a few lines on a penny postcard, and drop it in the mail.
THE SHASTA LIMITED AT SHASTA SPRGS. THERE WERE THOUSANDS OF THESE OLD CARDS SOLD.

MOUNT SHASTA FROM SISSON. (MT. SHASTA)

THREE ENGINE TRAIN ATTACKS THE SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS AT DOLLARHIDE TRESTLE.
THIS OLD POSTCARD WAS CAPTIONED "THE MAIN HOTEL AT KLAMATH HOT SPRINGS."

THE FABULOUS WHITE PELICAN HOTEL WAS REPUTED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE STATE

BEFORE THE DAYS OF THE RAILROAD DINING CAR, THE TRAVELING PUBLIC TOOK THEIR MEALS IN STATION DINING ROOMS SUCH AS THIS ON SP RR AT ASHLAND, OREGON.
The undercut in this tree was cut extra large for this photo.

One in a series of more than 50 cards issued by the McCloud River Lumber Co. Look at those logs!

The back side of a McCloud River Lumber Co. Photo postcard.
WRECK CHASERS

Leading up to and shortly after the turn of the century (1900) the number of people in the United States traveling by rail reached new heights. Unfortunately there was a corresponding increase in the number of railroad accidents. Not only was there an increase in the number of accidents but as speeds increased so did their severity. Speed was the main culprit but the fragile wooden cars in use at that time contributed to the carnage. These cars were especially susceptible to telescoping into another car in a collision, claiming many lives.

Photographers rushed to scene of every major railroad accident, recorded the carnage and wreckage on film, and then sped back to their studios to make saleable prints, usually on postcard format. If the accident resulted in death, injury or major destruction, so much the better as far as picture sales were concerned. It must have been a lucrative business judging by the number of train wreck postcards from that era still making the rounds. Examples abound that reveal the zest of photographers for exploiting train wrecks.

Although hustling photographers sold wreck prints into the 20th century, they most likely used another format. The picture card. In 1898 the post office Department changed the rules, for the first time allowing privately printed cards to be mailed at the same cost as government issues, namely one cent each. In 1907 the post office made another policy change, for the first time permitting the message and mailing address to appear on the same side of the card. (The divided or split card.)
JERVIE HENRY EASTMAN

Jervie Henry Eastman was born, July 20, 1882, in White Cloud, Michigan. His family moved to northern California in 1886. In 1898 Eastman launched his photographic career in Sisson, California (later renamed Mt. Shasta), as a view photographer. He became a partner in the Shasta View Company in 1907. Eastman lost his entire stock of plates and cards in a fire in 1912.

In 1921 Eastman moved to Susanville and established Eastman and Company as a commercial photography and post card studio. In 1936 he hired Mirl Simmons, a young photographer from Hillsborough, West Virginia, to help with post card photography. In 1947, Eastman and Simmons became partners. The business had expanded to provide photographic supplies to southeastern Oregon and studios in Westwood, Weed and Susanville.

Eastman retired from photography in 1959 and sold his share in the business to Simmons. He died in Susanville on February 11, 1969.

THE FUTURE OF HISTORY

By TODD KEPPLE
Klamath County Museum Manager

The rapid advance of technology has brought about some wonderful changes for those of us interested in preserving and interpreting history.

But keeping up with rapidly evolving technology presents its own set of problems, particularly for a profession in which many of us are getting older, and grayer, and less patient with software programs and operating platforms that seem to have shorter shelf lives with each iteration.

Simply deciding which forms of technology are worth learning, and which ones can be trusted with vital information, is increasingly taxing.

Furthermore, these new types of tools are part of a shifting social landscape in which the very purpose and relevance of museums is coming into question.

Our own experiences with technology at the Klamath County Museum are typical of the issues facing the museum community at large. We’ve learned some hard lessons about placing too much trust in technology, and we’re sorting through some questions about how to best preserve and utilize items in our collection in a digital age.
For example, our museum has scanned hundreds – perhaps thousands – of photos over the past several years. The convenience of having a Maud Baldwin image or a May King photo in digital form was tremendous. But then something went wrong.

Last winter we suffered a server crash, and lost untold numbers of images that we thought were safely stored on a computer and backed up on tape. Unfortunately, we found out that the best laid plans for digital archiving can sometimes fail through. As it turned out, our backup system wasn’t working. We simply lost all of those scanned images.

The county budget committee took pity on us and allocated money for us to hire a temporary part-time photo technician to start over. We hired Elizabeth Schill, an experienced photo tech, who has scanned hundreds of great images in the past few months. We’re on a new backup system, and just to make sure, we’re burning CDs to give us a second backup.

Even so, there’s no telling how durable a digital archive will be in the long term. Software programs change, digital files get corrupted, and CDs break down over time. We’ll just have to stay on top of the latest trends in technology.

But technological problems aren’t the only issues we face. The shift to digital imaging has created a raft of legal and policy issues for us.

A mere decade ago, reproduction of photos still relied to a great extent on having an actual negative or a paper copy of images. That made it somewhat easy to control who had access to photos in our collection, how widely circulated the photos were, and how much income we could derive from reproducing them.

Everything changed once we started scanning photos. Now images are cheap as the air we breathe. These days it’s typical for people to expect us to share digital images free of charge, particularly since we’re a public museum. Sometimes that’s easy enough to do, particularly in the case of a popular image such as the three fishermen on Link River holding salmon. That image has already been scanned and shared via the Internet. The question now becomes: how much of a fee is the Klamath County Museum entitled to charge for use of a digital file which, in many cases, the user has already acquired from another source?

Many museums are experimenting with online features, which are highly popular with users. While attendance inside our brick-and-mortar museums is stagnant, use of Web pages hosted by museums is increasing. The problem is, it’s hard to generate revenue on the Internet, no matter how fascinating your historical content is.

The list of issues goes on and on. Should we rely on a computerized catalog of our collection? Should we switch from doing oral histories to video histories? Should we start preserving cyber-archives such as Web pages, blogs and e-mails? Are there proprietary matters that change in an online world.

The answer to each of those questions is affirmative, but keeping up with it all tends to fry circuits in our organic computers.
The Klamath County Museum Foundation Presents

2007 -- New Year's Eve -- 2008

MUSIC thru the DECADES

Swing - Rock - Country - Blues - Jazz - Soul

Live Music by
Southside Express

8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

December 31, 2007
Winema Ballroom
1111 Main St., Klamath Falls

Tickets $40 at the door -- $5 discount at Klamath County Museum, Balin's Tower Drug & Gifts, Shaw Stationery

Dancing
Hors d'oeuvres

Grand Door Prize:
A Night on the Town
Limo service - Formal Wear - Dinner - Concert at KRT
Jan. 25, 2008

All proceeds go to the Klamath County Museum Endowment Fund
Door prize sponsors: Exquisite Limousine, Bogalay's Tuxedo, Dynasty Restaurant, Ross Ragland Theater
WANTED

OLD, RUSTY NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, NUTS

OLD BRASS SCREWS, WITH PATINA

OLD SQUARE NAILS

OLD SQUARE NUTS

OLD SQUARE-HEAD BOLTS

OLD 3 OR 4-TINED PITCHFORKS WITH HANDLES

IF YOU HAVE ANY OF THESE ITEMS, PLEASE CONSIDER DONATING THEM TO THE MUSEUM AT 1451 MAIN ST, Klamath Falls
Klamath County Historical Society

Constitution and By-Laws
(last modified November 18, 2007)

Article I
The name assumed by this organization and by which it shall be known is the Klamath County Historical Society, and its duration shall be perpetual.

Article II
The objectives of this organization shall be, in conjunction with Klamath County Museums, the collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of materials of a historical character, especially of that relating to Klamath County for the public interest and education but not for private gain.

Article III
Membership is by application and paid up dues. Loss of membership by failure to pay dues.
A. Honorary Membership: members can apply to the Board or can be proposed by the Board. Must be passed on by a majority of the membership.
B. Dues: Are regulated by the membership and shall be designated in the Standing Rules.

Article IV

Officers:
A. President
   1. Term of office: two years (retroactive to January 1, 2007), additional terms in this office shall not be served consecutively.
   2. Duties: To preside at all meeting and conduct Society business in conformance with the Constitution and By-Laws and the Standing Rules; guided by the latest edition of Parliamentary Procedure.
B. Vice President
   1. Term of office: two years (retroactive to January 1, 2007), additional terms in this office shall not be served consecutively.
   2. Duties: Assume all the President’s duties in the absence of the President.
   3. In the absence of the Vice President, the Secretary will assume the duties.
   4. Act as Chairman of the Program Committee.
C. Secretary
   1. Term of office: two years (retroactive to January 1, 2007), additional terms in this office shall not be served consecutively.
   2. Duties:
      a. Keep minutes of all regular and special meetings and
      b. All correspondence pertaining to organization.
   3. In the absence of the Secretary, the Treasurer will assume the duties.
D. Treasurer
   1. Term of office: two years (retroactive to January 1, 2007), additional terms in this office shall not be served consecutively.
Klamath County Historical Society

2. Duties:
   a. Custodian of monies and accounts.
   b. Treasurer and President will be on Signature Cards so either of them may pay all legitimate bills.
   c. Pay all legitimate bills.
   d. Investment of money with the approval of the Board.

E. Board of Directors
   1. Will consist of the four current officers, the Past President and two directors; the directors shall each be elected to serve two years (retroactive to January 1, 2007), additional terms as Board Directors shall not be served consecutively.
   2. Four of any of the above would constitute a Quorum.
   3. Duties:
      a. Board will recommend to the Society the donations of money, work and or materials and any other action for the good of the Society.
      b. Any five (5) members may submit recommendations in writing to the Board.
      c. Act for the Society between meetings.

F. Elections
   1. President will appoint a Nominating Committee in September.
   2. Nominating Committee will find officers and directors to serve and announce the results at the October Annual meeting, followed by the election of officers and directors.
   3. Installations of new officers will be held at the November meeting.
      a. New officers will take office at the January meeting following their installation.
   4. The President will announce in September the Agenda for the Annual Meeting in October.

Article V

Meetings:
A. Annual
   1. Will be held on the fourth (4) Thursday of October at 7:00 PM at the designated meeting room.
   2. A Quorum will consist of 15 members attending.
   3. Should include the election of officers.
   4. The Auditing Committee will give their report at this meeting.
   5. Standing committees will give their reports.
   6. Open discussion by membership.

B. Regular meetings of the membership.
   1. Shall be called by order of the President.

C. Board of Directors
   1. Meetings will be held as needed, time and place at discretion of the President.
   2. Minutes of Board of Directors to be summarized at the regular meetings, but will be available to any other member who chooses to read them.
Klamath County Historical Society

Standing Rules
(last modified November 18, 2007)

1. Standing rules may be changed at any regular meeting by a majority of members present.

2. Annual meeting should be in the Constitution and By-Laws and changed only by Amendment.

3. a. Regular monthly meetings will be held on the fourth (4th) Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM in March, April, May, and October. The September meeting will be held on the third (3rd) Thursday at 7:00 PM. No regular meetings are scheduled for January, February, August or December. Special meeting dates and times may replace those in the regular schedule.

   b. Summer vacation is the time for tours, picnics etc. and will be proposed by the Program Committee in conference with the President.

      June: Annual tour; time and place to be determined by the membership.

      July: Annual picnic; time and place to be determined by the membership.

   c. Special meetings may be held at the discretion of the President.

4. The November meeting will be on a Sunday afternoon and will be a potluck dinner.

5. Special meetings shall be called by the President. Any two (2) members could contact the President to ask for a special meeting in case of something that needs immediate attention for a special event which would benefit the society.

6. Standing Committees are appointed by the President and may consist of: Program, Kitchen, Sunshine, Publicity, Tours, Historical Markers, Phone, Auditing, Newsletter, Scrapbook, Nominating, Fund Raising (formerly Friends of the Museum)*, Membership, and Supporters of the Baldwin. Shall develop, organize, and administer events to generate funds for Society and Museum related activities; the Society shall determine the use/direction of monies raised (ie. museum operations, museum endowment fund, printing Echoes, etc.).

7. A copy of changes to the Constitution and By-Laws will be made available to the membership.

8. a. Dues structure:

   - Regular annual dues: $10.00 per member (as per Jan. 1, 2007).

   - Supporting annual dues: $25.00 per member.

   - Life membership: $100.00 per member.

b. Dues are due and payable January 1, annually.
Klamath County Historical Society

Article VI

Committees
A. Ad Hoc: May be instigated by the President or at the request of the members.
B. President shall appoint chairpersons of all committees and shall serve as an ex-officio member of all committees except Nominating.
C. Auditing of the books by the auditors appointed by the President.

Article VII

Amendment of Constitution and By-Laws
A. Initiated by
   1. The Board of Directors
   2. Or five (5) members in writing.
B. Notice of proposed change
   1. Will be given in writing to the membership thirty (30) days in advance of action on the proposed change.
   2. To go into effect immediately upon passage.

Article VIII

Except where otherwise specified in the Constitution and By-Laws, the latest edition of Parliamentary Procedures shall govern all procedures of this Society.
Klamath County Historical Society

Meetings are generally held the 4th Thursday of the month, however some changes have been made. See the schedule or call the museum at 883-4208. We meet at the Klamath County Museum meeting room, 1451 Main St., Klamath Falls, Spring Street entrance.

2008 Meetings

Jan & Feb - no meetings
Mar 27 – 7 pm
Apr 24 - 7 pm
May 22 - 7 pm
June – Annual Tour
July – Picnic
August – No Meeting
Sept 18 – 7 pm
Oct 23 – 7 pm
Nov – to be announced
Dec – No Meeting

UPCOMING MUSEUM EVENTS

“New Year’s Eve – Music through the Decades” – The Klamath County Museum Foundation’s third annual New Year’s Eve party is set for the Winema Ballroom. Admission will be $40 per person at the door. Tickets are available for $35 each at the Klamath County Museum, Shaw Stationery and Balin’s Tower Drug & Gifts.

Notice:
Changes were proposed and accepted to the Constitution, By-Laws and Standing Rules. A copy is enclosed for your perusal.

Membership information

Individual Member $10.00
Supporting Member $25.00
Life Member $100.00

Make your dues payable to:

KLAMATH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

and mail to or drop off at:

Klamath County Museum, 1451 Main Street,
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Board Members
John Fortune, President
Vice President, vacant
Susan Rambo, Secretary
Avis Kielsmeier, Treasurer
Bob Baker, Carol Mattos