

Doll Collection Open to Visit

By BETTE HOSKINS
 Mail Tribune Correspondent

Jacksonville — The antique doll collection of the late Lila E. Stone is now on display in the 100-year-old McCully home at 204 East California st., next to the post office in Jacksonville.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Salyer from southern California recently purchased the property after searching since 1949, when Mrs. Stone died, for the proper setting to display the dolls to their best advantage. Mrs. Salyer is Mrs. Stone's daughter. The dolls number more than 300 with some of them dating back to the 1700's. Some were originally displayed in a museum in Santa Cruz, Calif.

Upon entering the McCully House Doll Museum one steps into a large room furnished in Victorian antiques where miniature souvenirs and reproductions of antique dolls, such as the ones Jacksonville children played with 100 years ago, are on display.

The dolls are being made by a local resident, and are dressed in pioneer styles. The many types of antique dolls are arranged in three rooms of the home, one downstairs and two upstairs.

The dolls include Montanari wax dolls, China glazed, French and German Bisque, Parian dolls (a form of porcelain), papier mache, crude type Creche or Biblical character dolls, made of clay, wire and straw, and wooden jointed manikin dolls as well as other make-believe occupants of the old house.

Some of the more interesting dolls include a "Grenier" doll (Grenier originated the process of papier mache in dolls), a Mona Lisa doll; a punkin head; a "BeBe Bru," a doll of French Bisque; an Annie Oakley doll dating to 1875; a Chase stocking net doll used for a dummy baby in hospital instruction; and a doll dressed like a queen, which was the first doll that Mrs. Stone obtained and dressed and which inspired her to collect antique dolls as a hobby and later as a business.

One of the dolls dating back to 1800 was in the White House during the John Quincy Adams administration. The doll was given to Mrs. Stone by a descendant of a servant who worked at the White House at that time.

French Fashion Dolls

There also are French fashion dolls. Infant dolls as playthings were practically unknown before the 1850's. Eyes that could open and close were in use in 1826, and the speaking doll was patented in 1824.

Mrs. Salyer has on display a doll which has cylinder records inserted in her back and several other "spare" cylinder records such as "Little Boy Blue," "Now I Lay Me Down To Sleep," "One Two, Button My Shoe," and others to change the "conversation."

Today dolls talk, walk, wet, sing nursery rhymes and even kiss when squeezed, but they have their equals in mechanical dolls of by-gone days. The period of most of the dolls are original, and depict the dresses in which they were known. All the dolls are arranged from floor to ceiling.



Leona Salyer, organizer of the McCully House Doll museum, and Ruth Quigley, manager, stand on the front porch of the old McCully home at 204 East California st., Jacksonville. Mrs. Quigley will manage the museum while Mrs. Salyer travels in search of additional dolls to display.



This doll, Mrs. Montanari, dates back to 1840 and is said to resemble Mrs. Salyer's mother when she was between 16 and 18 years old. The hair was actually taken from her.

The old home also contains "room to grow in," as Mrs. Salyer said. She is interested in collecting more antique dolls, especially some from this area for the museum, and would like to contact doll makers and collectors in the valley. Future plans include a line of French antique furniture, and a doll house replica of the McCully House complete with authentic furnishings of its day.

The McCully house was built in 1861. Dr. John Wilmer McCully and his wife, Jane, moved here in 1852. The doctor lived here from 1852 to 1862, when he separated from his wife.

Mrs. Jane McCully remained in the old home with her three children, and one of them, "Issie," a daughter is well-remembered by older residents still living here today. Mrs. McCully supported herself and children by selling pies and bread which she baked, and teaching school in the downstairs room where some of the dolls are now on exhibit.

The doctor never returned to Jacksonville. He traveled to Idaho and Montana where he mined. Later he took a course in a medical college. He served as a purser on the Willamette river steamers and later moved to Joseph, Ore., where he practiced medicine until his death.

It is fast becoming a popular custom here for people who buy any of the old homes to "adopt" the graves of its former owners in Jacksonville cemetery. The Salyers have adopted the McCully family plot, and take great pride in its care.

Recently a prospective buyer in town was heard to remark that she thought she "would go to the cemetery, pick out an interesting plot (by reading the grave markers, and then find the home of its former occupants and buy it."

While viewing the dolls of yesterday, one gets the feeling of "being watched" by a population of eyes that seem to follow one around the rooms. Mrs. Salyer, while explaining a broken doll, unconsciously remarked that the doll was "hurt" in transit here from California.

The Doll Museum is open every day from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. with a small admission charge. Group tours must be arranged in advance by calling Mrs. Leona Salyer, 899-1109.



Tallest doll in the McCully House Doll museum collection is this large Bisque doll. It stands 52 inches in height.



This French Bisque doll at the doll museum is considered by Mrs. Salyer to be quite a collector's item. It's called "BeBe Bru."



Created in wax over paper mache, this doll dates back to 1810. She still has on her original dress.

Telstar Demonstrates Practical Use of Earth Satellite

(Editor's note: The Telstar satellite has demonstrated that a worldwide television, radio and telephone hookup via satellite is now only a matter of time. UPI correspondents who witnessed the birth of this new era in communications from various vantage points describe the historic event in the following special team report. Members of the reporting team include Alvin W. Webb, Cape Canaveral, Fla.; Joseph L. Myler, Washington; Peter S. Richards, Andover, Maine; and Frederick H. Treesh, New York.)

A United Press International Special Team Report

A current of excitement stirred project Telstar's Andover, Maine, ground station when a picture began to form on the television monitor. In a moment, the letters "GPO" became clearly visible.

"By George, they did it," a technician exclaimed. The letters "GPO" stood for England's general post office, and they preceded the first "live" television broadcast from Europe to the United States via the Telstar satellite. Telstar's remarkable initial success made the cast inevitable, but a spontaneous grudge battle between British and French engineers speeded its occurrence.

A day earlier, Telstar made its premier performance. In theory, it was a domestic affair, but the picture relayed from space by Telstar was received in both France and England. The first scheduled tests of international television were 10 days off, but the chance pickup of the American signal whetted the French appetite. They couldn't wait to reciprocate.

The next night, when the history-making Telstar had been in orbit about 40 hours, the French beamed a video tape transmission to Telstar from their ground station on the rocky coast of Brittany. Almost instantaneously the signal was picked up by the American ground station at Andover and fed into American commercial television networks.

In millions of American homes, the image and voice of French singer Yves Montand appeared. He was followed by a beautiful blonde songstress.

The British, in a breach of their usual reserve, were enraged. But not to be outdone, they assembled a group of dignitaries, aimed their antennas at Telstar and turned on the cameras.

The program was described as "the biggest collection of stiff upper lips ever seen on American television." Artistically, the British program was no match for Montand and the blonde, but "live" over-ocean television followed the route of the explorers—10 days ahead of schedule.

The hurry-up "live" cast from England and the earlier, more deliberate tests of Telstar's capabilities were spectacularly successful and they established, beyond any doubt, that someday soon there would be a worldwide television, radio and telephone hookup via satellite. The experts are predicting 1964.

Eugene Frank O'Neill is the son of a Brooklyn milkman. He earned a Master's degree in electrical engineering from Columbia university and went to work for American Telephone and Telegraph company more than 20 years ago.

A couple of years back, AT&T put him in charge of a project that had been dreamed up by a scientist who writes science fiction. Develop a satellite, they told him, that could circle the earth, relaying communications of all kinds to every continent.

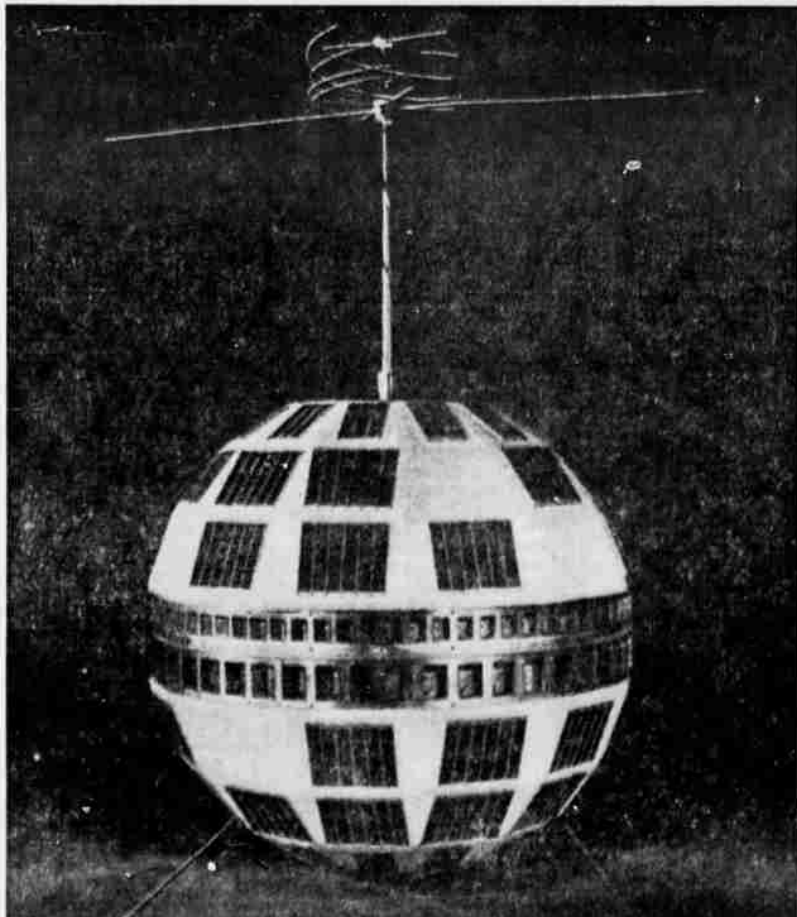
He and other Bell system engineers came up with a 170-pound, spherical-shaped object of aluminum and magnesium. It was 34 1/2 inches in diameter and contained 10,000 parts. They call it Telstar.

Just before sunup July 10, a three-stage, bottle-shaped Thor-Delta rocket hurled tiny Telstar into a perfect orbit around the earth.

Fourteen hours later, Frederick R. Kappel, chairman of AT&T picked up a telephone at Andover, Me. He spoke the first words ever relayed from space by an active satellite.

"Good evening, Mr. Vice President," Kappel said to Vice President Lyndon Johnson in Washington.

"You are coming through nicely, Mr. Kappel," the vice president replied. The Kappel-Johnson conversation was followed by a television transmission to Telstar. The video portion showed an American flag flying over the Andover earth station. The sound carried the Star-Spangled Banner and America the Beautiful.



The Telstar satellite has demonstrated that a world-wide television, radio and telephone hookup via satellite is now only a matter of time.

Later, a news photograph was beamed to Telstar and back, new stories were sent to Telstar by teletype at 1,050 words a minute and a series of telephone calls were relayed by the orbiting satellite.

During the final stages of Telstar's first test orbit, AT&T public relations men in the company's New York press room stepped around cameras, light fixtures and harried reporters to hand out copies of a message hot off a teletype circuit from Andover. It read:

"Bulletin—from Andover, Maine:

All assist. Vice presidents—public relations

Andover—The French antenna has received live television being transmitted by the Telstar. The French spokesman said the picture 'looks like it is 25 or 30 miles away.'"

A short time later, the British reported they, too, had picked up the Telstar television signal.

Films of the 1960 Olympic games in Rome were beamed of Telstar, the Atlantic by jet planes for American television viewers. Because of Telstar, the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo may well be shown live.

On a backwoods plateau in Maine where the natives complain it spoiled a lot of deer hunting; on an English coastal highland called Goonhilly Downs where Guglielmo Marconi experimented with the wireless 64 years ago; at Pleumeur Boudou on the lonely, superstition-ridden fishing coast of Brittany... These are the places where project Telstar's electronic ears point toward the sky.

Not many years hence, the Big Horn antenna at Andover may scoop a signal like this from space:

"This program comes to you with the courtesy of British Broadcasting Corporation Television relayed by Goonhilly Downs to Space Satellite No. 3. Following the singles matches at Wimbledon, we will bring in Radio Diffusion Francaise with the latest Folles Bergere Review—a bit modified, of course—and then to Milan Italy, for La Boheme at Lascala..."

Not only is international television likely to be a usual thing soon, it may within two to four years be paying its own way. Some experts say that by the turn of the century taxes on satellite communications systems will have repaid the entire cost of space exploration.

Optimists predict commercial communication via space—television, radio and telephone—may be a \$100 billion a year business by the year 2000. AT&T had sunk \$50 million into the program when the first Telstar lifted off its Cape Canaveral pad. It anticipates a return on its investment.

After the British put together their unplanned, nearly-spontaneous over-ocean telecast, Project Director O'Neill switched some of the Andover monitors to a commercial television network. And he and the other Bell laboratories technicians sat back to get a layman's view of their efforts. Justifiably, they were proud.

After the news special, O'Neill, in a white, short-sleeved shirt, walked out of the control room, sat down in a desk chair and talked to reporters.

Spectacular as it was, the Telstar test wasn't quite perfect, he said.

"There was a loose connection..."

O'Neill talked about a worldwide communications network with 20 or 30 satellites in orbit at the same time and future communications satellites with active lives of five to 10 years. (Telstar is expected to stay operational about two years.)

When O'Neill finished talking nearly everyone had gone home. A few technicians were standing around and a janitor was mopping the floor.

O'Neill walked back to the control board and put on a headset and started watching dials. His project had just rivaled in significance Samuel F. B. Morse's fabled telegraph message "What hath God wrought," but he wanted to check a few more things.