

Eagle Historical Society NEWSLETTER

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Spring/Summer 1991

A Note from the President

By Elaine Raduechel

Vice president Irma Jolliffe and I attended a meeting at the Waukesha County Museum on April 27. The meeting was conducted by Diane Valentine, president of the Waukesha County Historical Society, and the museum director, Anita Baerg-Vatndal. Representatives from a number of historical societies and organizations in the county were in attendance.

Discussion was about various ways to promote all involved in a cooperative venture -- brochures, etc. One of the ideas was for each organization to pick a theme and decorate a tree to be displayed at the museum during the Waukesha County Historical Society Holiday Fair. The fair is in November and the trees would be up through Dec. 6. This was discussed at our May 11 meeting and Bernice Nowicki said she had a tree we could use. The next meeting for representatives of the various societies is scheduled for June 22.

On Sunday, June 2, I went through the Henry Gotten log cabin on Hwy. NN across from Paradise Springs. The DNR has restored it and plans to furnish it with furniture of the time.

On the same day, I attended the dedication of the World War I veterans' memorial site in Saylesville. It was restored by the Genesee Heritage Society. Those honored and listed at the site are Lewis R. Aldrich, Everett Holcomb, Charles A. Howard, George Kern and Ira H. Smart. A nice ceremony.

Eagle Historical Society Steps Back in Time

On Saturday, May 11th, the Eagle Historical Society members took a step back in time. Riene Wells invited her fellow members to hold the society's meeting at her bed and breakfast establishment, Eagle Centre House, on Highway 67 South. She greeted us in costume and conducted a tour of the three-story replica of Hawks Inn of Delafield that she and her husband, Dean Herriges, painstakingly built.

Riene explained who might probably have occupied various rooms of the original inn in the mid-1800s and told about the furnishings, which are all antiques appropriate to the various time periods of the rooms and selected by Riene herself.

The atmosphere of the house is quiet and very relaxing; a welcome change of pace from our world today (not a TV in sight!).

The meeting was held in the dining room where Riene served iced tea and several kinds of delicious pastries. A thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was had by everyone.

Riene is very active in, and dedicated to, preserving our heritage. Riene and Dean Herriges have become a part of Eagle's history by building the Eagle Centre house here.

Records, Risibilities, and Ruminations Concerning the Hamlet of Jericho and the Village of Eagle

By Alice Baker

(In the last issue, we printed the first part of Miss Baker's presentation on Jericho, which she probably read for the first time to another interested group of history buffs in the early 1960s. At the end, she provides sound advice which we hope more people today would heed.)

The Parsons family played an important part in the history of Jericho. I am sure all of us would have liked to meet a person like young Jerry. Twenty-two years of age, impetuous, a person with almost plunger tendencies, he saw ox teams plodding along with their heavy loads of lead in their journey from Mineral Point to Milwaukee. In this traffic, Jerry saw a vocation, a service to these weary drivers. He would build a hotel. Unmarried, who would help him keep hotel? His parents may have been with him some of the time, but they later went to another farm. He, therefore, has a motley crew of people about him which people always designated as "Jerry and Co." From this circumstance Jericho got its name, a particularly apt name in that day when the Bible was the universal source of culture. The name became more applicable when Jonathan Parsons and Alexander Winnie built stone walls around Jeremiah's south side and Wm. Sherman's north boundary. Built in 1850, they stood almost intact for a century.

The year 1843 brought romance to Jerry in the coming of the Matthias Bovee family and especially in the coming of their daughter, Emily. Like their romance, their marriage was a short one, Emily dying in July 1845. She had given birth to one son, Hector, who had died at the age of six months, and to a daughter at the time of her death.

Fortune was not kind to this young man, not only had he lost his wife and one child, but his hotel had not paid off as he had thought. Other men had put up taverns, taking his trade. Adam E. Ray had put up Ray's tavern at Ray's Corners (Little Prairie) in 1838; Severence had erected another in the intersection of what is now Highway NN (now 99) and 67 in 1842 and Howe still another a stone's throw east of Severence. Ray's hostel hadn't cut in so much for it was a day's travel away for a slow ox team with a heavy load; but Severence and Howe took much trade away.

Lead mining at best was a spasmodic occupation. The Cornish miners in southwest Wisconsin had had almost 20 years to develop the mines poorly worked by the Indians and southern whites who had come in from Tennessee and Kentucky. Then, too, routes of transportation were easily changed in 1845 and at that date were again resuming their old routes down the Mississippi River. So when the Gold Rush came on, Jerry left Wisconsin never to return.

Another son of the Parsons' family figured in the history of Jericho and Eagle. Samos was the first of the Parsonses to come to Wisconsin and for a short while lived at the corner of what is now Wisconsin Ave. and Third St. in Milwaukee. The tales of Wm. Sherman and Jonathan Parsons soon lured Samos to Jericho. Like many of the early settlers, he became a land speculator. Abstracts of title show his many purchases. His is the first name in the abstract of my home. John Tyler grants to Samos Parsons in the year of 1839. His name also appears in the Frank Briedenbach title. Samos transfers land to Thos. Pittman. He also purchased a one acre plot of land his brother Jerry had purchased. But Jericho couldn't hold Samos. A fanning mill company was starting up (Newell and Clement Dustin, I think, in Whitewater) and Samos became interested in this. A fanning mill was a big invention in those early days. The actual date of Samos' leaving Jericho I do not have, but the Crimean War of 1852 gave such an impetus to wheat raising that Wisconsin clearings became as profitable as California gold mines and gave a profit a lot more certain. Hence the manufacturing of fanning mills became a good business.

Jonathan Parsons was another member of the Parsons family whose personality is worth noting. What was he like? In the first place, he was a student. When Wm. Sherman closed in the passage-way between his two log cabins, he used it for the first schoolroom and assigned Jonathan to be the teacher. Again when Sherman gave Jerry Parsons \$75 to build the schoolroom on the second rise west of the creek, Jonathan was the school teacher.

An oil portrait in the Methodist church at Eagle pictures Jonathan as a smart, energetic, up-to-date young man, just the gallant swain to catch the fancy of fastidious Jane Cross of Southport (Kenosha). Theirs was the first wedding in the Jericho settlement. Jonathan's scholarly reputation made him candidate for the Territorial Legislature in 1842. In 1859, he built the house now owned by Mr. Donald Pierson, the plan of which features a good-size library. In later years, he gave attention to the Methodist church at Eagle and contributed generously to its organization. Dying in June 1876, he left a feeling of deep regret in the hearts of his many friends and neighbors.

Some seven or eight years ago, the pastor of the Eagle church, Rev. Alvin Briggs, had a very pleasant experience in the visit of a stranger, a relative,

(Ruminations continued...)

however, of Jonathan Parsons, who presented him with the oil portrait mentioned previously.

The 1840s saw much activity about Jericho Corners. Always in new countries, speculation is made as to the knot of houses that will become the metropolis. If one examines abstracts of titles, he will see that many people bought home sites in the hamlet.

On the northwest corner of Highways E and 99 was one such plot. Here an Eastern wholesale house had established a general store. Thanks to John Skidmore Jr., we have an accurate account of the coming of Isaiah Skidmore, grandfather of John Jr. Isaiah Skidmore was a merchant in Staffordshire, England. He had heard of the Owenites at Spring Lake and had corresponded with them, intending to cast his lot with them when he came to Milwaukee in 1844. Journeying from that city, he began inquiring about the success of their communistic venture. The report was such that Skidmore passed them by. When he learned that the store at Jericho was in default, he made investigation of it, the country around, and the goods left by the absconding Spooner with the result that the Eastern wholesale company jumped at the buyer and Skidmore jumped at the bargain. Skidmore kept the store and the post office, being the only postmaster Jericho ever had. Today, postmarks of that Jericho office would certainly be worth a king's ransom if any could be found.

The 1880 history of Waukesha County states that Jericho had two stores, one kept by Spooner and one kept by Skidmore. I think John Skidmore's account proves that there was only one.

The Coming of the Railroad

Whether Skidmore had any information about the coming of the railroad to Eagle or any inkling of its location, in 1848, he purchased the present Henry Oetgen farm and built the house now standing in 1850.

The coming of the railroad to Eagle brought an end to any hope for larger towns at Eagleville, Palestine and Jericho. Palestine had a store, a blacksmith shop and tavern. Eagleville had a store and post office. Andrew Schofield owned the mill at Eagleville, kept the store and was the postmaster there.

The coming of the railroad to Eagle, however, did not do away immediately with all industry in Jericho. Wm. Wilton, who then was the owner of the northwest corner of Jericho sold Wm. Harris a plot for a blacksmith shop in 1868 and in 1875, a plot north of the Harris smithy to Daniel Griffin for a wagon shop. Wm. Wilton also maintained a cheese factory on the site of Kenneth Mealy's house. This factory did not close down till the early years of the

1900s, probably 1914.

As I work on the subject of the History of Eagle, more and more I deplore the lack of records and the disinterestedness of people in the matter of keeping records. When working up the history of the Ward school for the centenary in 1949, the records of the old school which preceded the 1849 building were nowhere to be found. Reference to them was made in the direction, "The minutes of the old school should be bound together and laid aside."

Someone had laid them aside forever, probably in a good cook stove. Even the date of the first meeting of school could not be ascertained. A few days ago I wished to consult the records of the early days of Eagle township. Only tax receipts were to be found; minutes of town doings not starting till 1956.

As my closing thought to you, I wish to urge you to keep records of the important things in your life. Wm. Sherman's record of this life and that part of it in Jericho, John Skidmore's account of his grandfather's coming to Jericho are priceless, and give a picture of that former time that otherwise would have been lost. Except for romance, a good slogan for everybody is **PUT IT IN INK**.

Have you renewed your Eagle Historical Society membership?

If there's checkmark by your name on the back page, you still haven't paid your 1991 dues and this will be the last newsletter you receive. Please send your check, payable to the Eagle Historical Society, to Treasurer Pat Wilton, Route 1, W365 S7683 Hwy. 67 North, Eagle, WI 53119.

Dues are \$10 for individuals, \$15 for a family membership and \$8 for seniors over 65. Please help us preserve and share our heritage by renewing your membership. Thank you.

Remembering Ward School

By Vivian Betts Baker

(Ward School was one of nine schools in the Town of Eagle. Southwest of Eagle on Highway 67, the school was recently refurbished by Old World Wisconsin and is being used for community meetings and events. Vivian Baker thought to share with the society the following account, which she wrote and presented when she graduated from eighth grade at Ward School. It recalls Eagle's early days and how Ward School got its start.)

In the summer of 1837, my great grandfather Betts made a trip into what is now Wisconsin. At that time it was known as the Northwest Territory. He liked it so well that the following year on the 12th day of July 1838, Francis Draper and he came here and made it their permanent home. They traveled on foot as that was the only transportation they had. On the way here they stopped at Fort Dearborn where Chicago now stands.

A land sale was taking place but Mr. Draper wanted to come further west into what was then wheat land. He didn't think land around Fort Dearborn would be a good investment as it was mostly swamp and marsh. The few houses that were there were built on stilts to keep them out of the mud and water.

They came on here and Mr. Draper took up the 160 acres where Johnsons live. Great-grandfather homesteaded the 80 acres of the original farm and bought the 80 acres across the road at \$1 an acre which was a large sum at that time as interest was 25 percent on a dollar.

At one time, he raised 1,100 bushels of wheat and sold it for \$1 a bushel, but another time he hauled wheat to Milwaukee with oxen and received only \$.36 a bushel.

Where Eagle now stands was only a prairie in 1839. Eagle Town was a part of Mukwonago and then a part of Genesee. In 1841 or 1842, the first town meeting was held in the house of Andrew Schofield. The town received its name in a peculiar manner. Thomas Sugden, John Coats and Mr. Garton went prospecting near the Lee Thomas farm. They saw a very large eagle. From then on, this territory has been known as Eagle.

The first store in the town was built by William Harrison in 1842 at Palestine. Another was built at Eagleville in 1844. The first post office was also started there at the same time; Mr. Schofield being the first postmaster.

The village of Eagle was started in 1851 or 1852 at the time the railroad was built. It was called Eagle

Center.

The first land to be broken was where the big curve is beyond Mrs. Meredith's, down past where this school now stands.

The first schoolhouse stood somewhere back of where Mrs. Meredith's barn now stands. It was an old frame building. Mrs. Vandenburg and Helen Regan were teachers there. They boarded around and received a few dollars a term as pay.

That schoolhouse couldn't have been used more than eight years as this one was built in 1849, a year after Wisconsin became a state. The first settlers took their homestead titles from Presidents Polk and Tyler as Wisconsin was part of the Northwest Territory and called Milwaukee County.

A Mr. Otis, an uncle of Colonel Draper, built this foundation and Norm Markley was the carpenter. The lumber was hauled from Milwaukee which was only a trading post with houses on stilts as Milwaukee was only a marshy swamp. The neighbors, Bigelows, Wards, Bettses, Drapers and others brought back the lumber with oxen. The round trip took a week.

The school was not divided into grades. There was an ABC class and each child was doing the work the teacher thought him capable of doing. The school year was divided into fall, winter and spring terms. The teachers were employed by the term. Usually a man teacher taught the winter term as many large scholars attended then. All went to school a term or two a year, if possible, until they were over twenty.

Ward School had many spelling matches and many a good time was had. When one knew enough reading and arithmetic, he went out from this school and eight other rural schools. A few who attended here also taught here. The wages were \$20 to \$40 or so until after World War I when prices went up.

"The Prairie on Which I Live"

By Frederic A. Sprague

Frederic A. Sprague was one of Eagle's early settlers, arriving here in 1842. Born in 1795, he was a veteran of the War of 1812 and a physician. Originally from Massachusetts, Sprague's migration west was typical of the Yankees, who were lured west by land prices and the lack of capital in the East. He and his family spent several years in Summit County in the Cuyahoga Valley of Ohio, moving on when their house burned down and they found themselves \$10,000 in debt, a considerable sum now, let alone in 1841.

Sprague and his family moved on to Wisconsin. The following is his account of the experience written in a letter to an older brother in Massachusetts. It presents a fascinating glimpse of Eagle in the early 1840s.)

Eagle, Milwaukee County
Wisconsin Territory
Dec. 4, 1842

Dear Brother:

Yours of Nov. 6, 1841, was received in a few days after it was wrote and ought to have been answered long before this. I have been agoing to answer it almost every week since but have never got about it till now.

The moring I received your letter my dwelling house with most of its contents were destroyed by fire which was a very serious loss to me. The house was 30 by 36, two stories high, built of stone and finished the best of any house in the county. It cost me about 3,000 dollars. I had a great deal of property in my hands which was bought in the height of the land speculation, had built mills and made large improvements. At that time people began to want their pay. Property had fallen in value more than one half and still agoing down.

I found that if I did not settle soon that I should have nothing left so I went to work, sold all my lands at a loss of about 6,000 dollars, paid every man every cent I owed and with the balance started for a new home. It seemed to me that there never was a man had more trouble than I, but it will all work together for good for God reigns and as Job says "though he slay me yet will I trust in him."

About the first of May I and my oldest son, with a first rate pair of horses and buggy started for the far

West to find a better home. We traveled about 1500 miles by land and after exploring a large tract of country finally [settled] on Eagle prairie. We then returned to Richfield [Ohio] where after a few days preparation we started with five horses, two two-horse wagons and a buggy for this place where we arrived on the 11th day of July. I bought 200 acres for five dollars per acre. There was sixty acres under improvement and 20 into crops. I had 50 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats besides corn, &c. This was one quarter of the crop. I went to work and broke up and put 30 acres into wheat by the first of Sept which looks well.

I have built me a good frame house 18x24, one and one half stories high, four rooms on the floor and finished it off inside and out, have dug and stoned me a well, 20 feet deep and ploughed 30 acres for spring crops and are now drawing 10,000 rails to finish fencing my farm -- all of this besides teaming for other people to the amount of about fifty dollars has been done by me and my boys since the 11th day of July.

Not a Bush or Stump nor Stone

I have not paid for my farm yet but if I receive my money due me in Ohio I shall pay for my farm and put 100 acres into wheat next year and 60 acres into other crops. My farm is well watered and has about 160 acres that there is not a bush or stump nor stone on, level and smooth and every foot is as rich as the richest garden there is in Massachusetts. It is very healthy here. There has not been a case of fever of any kind on this prairie since its first settlement. There has been no sickness here since I came here and the inhabitants indeed seem to know nothing about sickness.

The prairie on which I live is a complete flower garden every week and almost every day from the first of March to the first of October. There is a new kind of flower coming forth; sometimes the prairie is a beautiful blue, sometimes pink, sometime yellow and sometimes white with flowers almost all of which are new to me. There is a plenty of government land to be sold here for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, but will all soon be in secured hands. Never was there a country settling faster than this. From 200 to 300 emigrants arrive daily at Milwaukee, most of which settle in this part of the world. 500 Norwegians from Norway have arrived since I came here and settled within 15 miles of me, and large number from Nova Scotia; 500 families are expected here in the Spring from England. Gold and silver are as plenty here as I ever saw bank bills in Ohio.

I think you would do well to come here. I have to go six miles to get my shoes mended. Cow-hide boots are 4 dollars a pair. For 800 dollars you can get you a

(Sprague continued....)

farm a mile square, the best land you ever saw which you have nothing to do but fence and plough and sow. The first crop will pay for ploughing and fencing and for the land and all expenses. I am about 30 miles southwest from Milwaukee. Good land can be bought now within 5 miles of here at government prices but good chances will soon be over. If you come you had better come soon. Take the railroad to Buffalo and from Buffalo you will come here by steam in 3 or 4 days.

We have 9 children, 7 boys and two girls living. We have lost one boy and one girl in Ohio.

In your last letter you did not write anything about Susan [Sprague's younger sister]. I am very anxious to hear from her. I have wrote two or three letters to her since I received any from her, I am afraid she has forgot me. If you see her tell her. I want to see her and she must write to me. Tell her where to direct her letters. I was glad to hear brother John was well but very sorry to hear that his wife was unwell.

I hope the next time I here from her to hear of her recovery, was glad to hear that you and your family were well. You will direct your letters to Eagle, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Territory (to be left at Mukwonago, post office). I hope when you get this letter that you will not be so long answering it as I have been answering yours.

We have a plenty of fish within 3/4 of a mile. I and one of my boys caught 50 pounds in less than two hours, weighing from five to eleven pounds apiece. Our boys have killed a plenty of deer, partridges, prairie hens, wild geese, wild ducks and sand hill cranes -- a kind of bird from five to six feet high and caught 12 of the largest coons I ever saw, some of them weighing about 30 pounds. I have a great deal more to write but have only room to say that I still remain your affectionate brother

Frederic A. Sprague

To Peter T. Sprague
Greenfield, Mass.

P.S. You wrote me in your letter you was for old Tip. You said you thought there ought to be a change. We have had the change, please write me how you like it. I was for Martin Van Buren. I was always a democrat and expect to die a democrat. They used to say Go it Tip and come it Tyler. Tip has gone and Tyler wont come.

From the Pages of the Eagle Quill

The following obituary appeared in the June 28, 1946, edition of the Eagle Quill. Dr. Schmidt, along with Dr. J.J. Fitzgerald, served the Eagle community during the first part of this century.

Dr. Fred M. Schmidt

Dr. Fred M. Schmidt, who died at Waukesha hospital June 10, was born at Chicago, October 7, 1888 and was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Schmidt. He was a graduate of St. Vincent de Paul School of Chicago where he won the gold medal as valedictorian of the class and was given a trip to Europe for six months. He also graduated from St. John's College of Collegeville, Minn., and in 1911 graduated from Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons after which he spent a year as intern at St. Joseph hospital, Milwaukee, coming direct from there to Eagle in 1912. In 1913 he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Berish of Milwaukee who with one son, Fredrick N., two brothers, Thomas E. and Charles, and two grandchildren survive. His other son, Ensign Thomas J. Schmidt, was killed in 1942 while on active duty with the U.S. Naval air corps. A solemn Requim Mass was said in St. Theresa Catholic church on Thursday morning, June 13th, Rev. Father Wollet, pastor, Rev. Father Berry of Whitewater and a Rev. Father from the Holy Ghost Mission House, officiating. Burial was in St. Theresa Oak Knoll Cemetery. Pallbearers were Robert Breidenbach, Kenneth Mealy, Lawrence Schroeder, William Burton, John Sinks and Mike Sasso.

Dr. Schmidt had practiced medicine in Eagle for the past 35 years and was member of the medical staff of Waukesha hospital and served as clerk of the Eagle state graded school board for the past 24 years and was interested in Boy Scouts. He was always interested and active in local and public affairs. He will be mourned by a multitude of friends and patients who had grown to depend on him for medical advice during his 35 years residence in Eagle which was evidenced by the many and beautiful floral tributes and Spiritual bouquets sent by his sorrowing friends.

In attendance were people from Hales Corners, Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Troy Center, North Prairie, East Troy and Dousman and Genesee.

In closing let us say Eagle has lost much in the early passing of Dr. Schmidt who stood ever ready to lend a helping hand when and wherever needed.

Mukwonago and Genesee Societies Visit Eagle Meetings

In order to get a better understanding of how other historical societies accomplish their mission of preserving and generating interest in the past, the Eagle Historical Society has invited members of neighboring societies to visit, discuss their experience and provide answers to some of the questions our group has.

At the March 9th meeting, Sharon Leair and Rosemarie Booth from the Genesee Heritage Society attended the Eagle meeting. In addition to her involvement with the Genesee society as a member of the Board of Directors, Sharon is the past president of the State Historical Society's Council for Local History. Rosemarie is secretary for the Genesee group.

The Genesee society, like our own group, does not have a building or museum for the displaying of artifacts and emphasizes the preservation of its community's "heritage" through publications and public programs. The group was founded in 1979.

Genesee has volunteered to sponsor our group. Sponsorship is a system that the State Historical Society uses to help new societies get started.

Sharon outlined the resources the state society provides for member groups, which include help with applying for federal tax-exempt status and preserving artifacts after a group "falls apart," which sometimes happens with small societies.

The Eagle Historical Society has not yet made a decision on whether to join the state system.

Earlier this year, Dorothy Mohr, president of the Mukwonago Historical Society, and Jeanne Gelhar, fellow member of the society, attended one of our meetings and told us about the beginning of their group and how they direct the Red Brick House Museum, the first brick house in the county (built from brick locally made).

The guests related the story of how they obtained the museum and how it is maintained. Supported by the Village of Mukwonago, it is staffed by the society and open one day a week.

Once a year, the society, together with the Village, holds a "heritage" event, which features a particular era. The event includes an ice cream social, period costume contests and other activities related to the time.

Dorothy and Jeanne discussed their society's activities, including the recent publication of "A Chronicle of Mukwonago History," which was compiled by D.E. Wright.

Old Papers and Photographs Have Many Enemies

Humidity, temperature, mold, bugs, light -- even ink and adhesive tape -- all threaten old paper and pictures. Ways to minimize this destruction and preserve paper were explained in a workshop on "Paper Record Conservation," held at the Waukesha County Museum in March and attended by Elaine Raduechel and Charlene Ritchey from our society.

Presented by the State Historical Society, the workshop explained how fragile paper really is. Because modern paper (after the mid-19th century) is made from wood fibers treated with acidic chemicals, it deteriorates rapidly. In the presence of moisture, the paper actually generates sulfuric acid which acts to destroy the paper. This reaction is accelerated by high temperatures and high humidity.

Inks and adhesive tapes also contain chemicals which are absorbed by the paper and weaken fibers. Lamination, a method sometimes used to try to preserve paper by sealing it in plastic, does not eliminate the acid, and in fact, the plastic used often contains additional destructive acids. The heat used in the process can also aggravate the reaction.

The key in preserving paper is to remove the acid, if possible, and to do no harm to the artifact. Therefore, all the preservation steps should also be reversible.

Papers can be "dry cleaned" with crumbled opaline or art gum erasers. A vacuum or freezer can be effective in killing bugs and sunlight can be used against mold. However, long-term exposure to sunlight is destructive.

There are procedures involving various chemical baths which de-acidify paper. Then non-acidic paper and paste can be used to repair and mount old paper for preservation. Japanese rice paper tissue, available in different weights, and rice paste are best. For further protection, paper can be encapsulated, sealed between sheets of special mylar, without using heat to make the seal.

Photographs, too, can be victims of the acids in the paper and plastic used to store them. Polyethylene, polyester (mylar) and tri-acetate plastics are safe for long-term storage.

Unfortunately, many of the least expensive plastic storage materials and albums in discount stores and bookstores contain chlorides, which should be strictly avoided. Plastics to avoid include cellophane, polyvinylchloride (PVC) and polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC or Saran). The rule is: if you don't know what it is and that it's safe, don't use it.

Items Available from the Eagle Historical Society

If you are interested in any of the following items, please contact Elaine Raduechel (594-2676) or visit the Alice Baker Memorial Public Library on Main Street in Eagle.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Donation</u>
Postcards (8 views of old Eagle)	\$.50 each or all 8 for \$3.50
1873 Town of Eagle plat maps (Reproduction)	\$2.00
"The Methodist Church Story" by Alice Baker (pub. 1971)	\$3.50 (\$1 is donated to the Methodist Church)
Reprints of early Eagle pictures (6 different views)	\$.75 for 3x5 \$2.50 for 5x7 \$5.00 for 7x10 (paid in advance only)
1873 & 1914 Village of Eagle plat maps (Copies)	\$3.00

**Eagle Historical Society
c/o Alice Baker Library
217 W. Main St.
Eagle, WI 53119**

