

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed 2 November 2011
NRHP Ref. No. 11000777
IHSI No. 01-19081

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Bushnell-Fisher House
other names/site number IHSI #01-19081

2. Location

street & number 349 W. State Street not for publication
city or town Eagle vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Ada code 001 zip code 83616

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Kenneth C. Reid
Signature of certifying official
Kenneth C. Reid, Ph. D., Deputy SHPO

20 Sep 2011
Date

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
5	2	Total:

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC-single dwelling
- DOMESTIC-secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC-single dwelling
- DOMESTIC-secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: WOOD: Shingles

other: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bushnell-Fisher property is located within the city limits of Eagle, in southwestern Idaho. The property sits on the southwest corner of State Street and East Harlan Place, facing north. The main dwelling is surrounded by a large expanse of lawn and is partially enclosed on its east side with mesh wire and wood posts. Grape vines grow over the wire and posts. The property is shielded by a concrete-block privacy fence along its west boundary, separating it from adjacent commercial development. Six outbuildings are located behind and to the east of the main dwelling. Property landscaping includes two large deciduous trees, three fruit trees, a large juniper tree, a pine tree, and lilacs and rose bushes. Remnants of small irrigation ditches encircle portions of the property. One ditch has a small footbridge over it that leads to the former shop/attached tool shed.

Narrative Description

1. Dwelling

Construction Date: 1909

Contributing

Builder: Unknown

The main dwelling is an example of the cross-gabled plan of vernacular architecture with modest Victorian ornamentation. Its Victorian-style elements include asymmetrical massing, fancy-cut shingles, a wraparound porch, and a bay window. The north-south gable section is one and one-half stories in height; the east-west cross gable is two stories in height. The house's general dimensions are approximately 50' x 36'.

The house sits on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with wood shiplap siding enclosed with corner boards and bargeboards. It has a steep-pitched, cross-gabled roof clad with wood shingles. A corbelled brick chimney is located near the ridge of the north-facing gable. A modern brick chimney is located near the ridge of the south-facing gable. The eaves are clad with plain wood soffits and fascia. Wood-frame windows dominate each facade. Simple wood casings surround the windows, each with a small, wood drip cap. Unless otherwise noted, all windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. The dwelling is presently painted white.

The building's north elevation is asymmetrical in design and includes a one-story wraparound porch that covers two-thirds of the front elevation. The porch is topped with a wood-shingled hipped roof. Simple wood columns serve as porch supports underneath its eaves. Most of the porch is screened; the screens cover the posts. The porch's floor is composed of wood planks, with wood steps leading to the porch. The building's main facade behind the porch is symmetrical, with a centered front entry flanked by fixed cottage windows. The cottage windows include a decorative leaded-glass header. A three-panel door with an oval light is located in the first story's front entry. Paired double-hung sash windows are centered in the top half-story, with fancy-cut shingles located between the eaves above the windows.

The house's west elevation is dominated by a two-story, west-facing gable end. The first story of the west-facing gable includes a three-sided bay window topped with a wood-shingle shed roof. The northwest section of the bay has been altered; a narrow door has replaced the original bay window. The west-facing gable's second story has two double-hung sash windows centered in it; above the windows and in between the eaves are fancy-cut shingles and a louvered opening into the attic. The wraparound porch covers the west side of the north-facing gable end. South of the west-facing gable is the west elevation of the south-facing gable end. The roof extends to the first story on this elevation. Two double-hung windows are located in the first story. A shed-roofed, one-story enclosed porch is attached to the south gable end, and a double-hung window is centered in its west elevation. A shed-roofed porch entry is located on the west end of the porch addition.

The dwelling's south elevation consists of the one-and-one-half story gable end and attached one-story enclosed porch. East of the porch entry are three double-hung sash windows, and a double-hung sash window is located on the east side of the south gable end's first story. Centered in the south gable's second story is a casement window of one-over-one lights. No fancy-cut shingles are located between the eaves above the windows.

The house's east elevation is dominated by a two-story, east-facing gable end. The first story of the east-facing gable end is flush with the north-facing gable end. One smaller and two regular-sized double-hung sash windows are located on the east gable's first story, and one regular double-hung window is located in the first story of the north gable's east elevation. The south gable end is recessed from the east gable end; it has one double-hung window centered in its east elevation. The east-facing gable's second story has one double-hung sash window centered in it, with a smaller double-hung window located on its south side. Above these windows and in between the eaves are fancy-cut shingles and a louvered opening into the attic.

Few alterations have occurred to the dwelling, and none of them are on the street-facing elevations. The south elevation's porch and entry were added after 1960. At the same time, one of the bay windows on the west elevation was remodeled into a doorway. The dwelling remains in good condition and retains much of its historical integrity.

2. Root Cellar

Construction date: circa 1925

Contributing

Builder: unknown

A half-story, wood-framed root cellar is located directly south of the main dwelling. It consists of a medium-pitched roof clad with wood shingles, walls clad with wood shiplap siding, and a concrete foundation with a full basement. Its dimensions are 12' x 8' 10". An angled cellar doorway with two wood swinging doors is located on its west elevation. A small covered opening, similar to a loft door, is located above the cellar doors. The cellar's east elevation has a similar opening centered between its eaves, and a rectangular covered opening near its northeast corner. No windows or openings are located in the north and south elevations of the cellar.

The structure appears not to have been substantially altered. Root cellars were important domestic features for houses built 1900-1930. Therefore, it is a contributing feature to the property's historic significance.

Condition: good

3. Garage

Construction date: circa 1925

Contributing

Builder: Unknown

South of the root cellar is a one-story, two-car garage. It is wood framed with wood siding and a gabled roof clad with wood shingles. The siding includes four courses of false log siding near the foundation topped with beveled siding. Two sets of double doors are located in the structure's east façade. The double doors swing outward and are constructed of vertical boards. Both sets of doors have a wood bar that drops into a wood latch to keep the doors closed. Small, double-hung sash windows are centered in the north and south gable ends. The structure's west elevation has two small double-hung sash windows located near the roof's edge.

The garage does not appear to be altered in any manner. It still functions as a garage, and has done so since circa 1925. Therefore, it is a contributing feature to the property's National Register eligibility.

4. "Pioneer Kitchen"

Construction Date: Altered 1993

Noncontributing

Builder(s): William and Edith Fisher Cohen

A small one-story "pioneer kitchen" (the term used by the Cohens) is located south of the garage. It is a one-story, gable-roofed building with wood weatherboard siding and a standing-seam, metal-clad roof. Its foundation is covered with wood boards. Its dimensions are 12' x 6'. On the building's east elevation, the side-gabled roof is continued with a shed roof

over the unenclosed full-length porch. Rough peeled poles support the shed roof. Two doorways are located at the north and south ends of the east elevation. The north door is a four-panel wood door with a single light above. The south door is wood batten with z-bracing; it is flush with the wood siding. No windows or doors are located in the north and south gable ends. One small double-hung sash window is offset on the west elevation. The interior of the building appears to be furnished with a table, chair, and curtains around the window. An old mailbox with the name "Earl Fisher" painted on it is located near the northeast corner. The exterior wood siding appears to have originally been painted dark green.

The Cohens constructed this building in 1993 from an old outhouse and woodshed originally moved to the property by Earl Fisher. Therefore, it is not an eligible or contributing feature to the property's National Register status.

5. "Barn," or equipment storage building
Construction Date: circa 1960
Contributing
Builder: Earl Fisher

A one-story "barn" is located southeast of the garage and pioneer kitchen. Its shallow-pitched gable roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting, with a low, gable-roofed cupola centered on its ridge. The rectangular cupola, wood framed with metal louvers and has a metal-clad roof. The structure is sided with wood weatherboard that has remnants of red paint on it. Its foundation is concrete. The building's dimensions are 33' x 16'4".

The building's north elevation includes three sets of doorways all with strap hinging. The middle entry has vertical-board double doors that swing outward; they are held closed by a wood bar that drops into a wood latch. Slightly smaller matching double doors with a similar door bar are located to the west of the central entry. A large single door is located to the center entry's east side and has a gear shaft from a piece of farm equipment that is used to bar the door. Above the central doorway is a small opening resembling a hay door covered by a pointed hay hood. A rope and pulley system resembling a hay track is located underneath the hay hood, and a metal weathervane tops the hay hood. No openings are in the east and west elevations. The south elevation has a small opening between the roof's eaves for the rope pulley system, and two small double-hung sash windows are located in the first story.

Earl Fisher built this structure with wood salvaged from an old barn near the property. He used it to display old tools, pack saddles from his days with the Forest Service, wagon wheels, and other vintage agricultural equipment. Part of it was used for storage of small equipment, such as a lawn mower.

Alterations or additions to the building are unknown, though its integrity appears to be intact. It is in good condition. Though of more recent (1960) construction, it contributes to the property's significance, because it was built by its longtime owner, Earl Fisher. The building pays tribute to his family's--and the area's--agricultural heritage. It also reflects suburban nostalgia for the agrarian tradition, as rural landscapes began to disappear in Ada County, particularly in the Eagle area.

6. Shop/tool shed
Construction Date: circa 1935
Contributing
Builder: Earl Fisher

The outbuilding is located east of the main dwelling. It originally functioned as Earl Fisher's carpentry and saw-sharpening shop. It is a one-story, gable-roofed structure clad with wood bevelled siding. The eaves are clad with plain wood soffits and fascia. Simple wood casings surround the windows, topped with small wood drip caps. The roof is covered with wood shingles and topped with a metal ridge cap with ball finials at each end. A concrete-block chimney is located at the south end of the east slope. The building sits on a concrete foundation. Its dimensions are 13' x 24'6".

The north gable-front elevation has an offset recessed doorway and one window. A wood panel door with a single light flanked by two sidelights provides entry. East of the doorway is a casement window of one-over-one lights and false T-shaped muntins. Between the roof's eaves are fancy-cut shingles. The east and west side elevations have one window each. The east elevation's window is fixed with a three-light transom over a single light. The west elevation has an offset pair of double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights.

Attached to the building's south elevation is a shed with a sheet-metal-clad gable roof and rough-sawn vertical siding. Its dimensions are 13' x 10'. On its west elevation near the south end is a flush double-z-braced door. To the left of the door hangs a sign reading "Saw Fitting, Carpenter Work." Above and to the left of the sign is a flat piece of wood carved and painted to resemble a flying male mallard duck. A footpath leads to the west elevation from the driveway and a wood

footbridge covers a small ditch paralleling the driveway. The shed's south gable end has a double-hung sash window of one-over-one lights centered in the elevation. To the west of the window is a hinged, vertical-lumber door. The east elevation has no doors or windows. It houses an old forge Fisher used in his work.

Alterations to the building are unknown, except for the modern concrete-block chimney. It functioned as Earl Fisher's business and workshop from the mid-1930s to the 1980s. It is in good condition, and retains its historic character.

7. Storage building

Construction Date: unknown; moved to property in 1994

Noncontributing

Builder: unknown

South of the shop is another outbuilding, which presently functions as storage. It is one story with a wood shingle-clad gable roof and shiplap siding. Several non-mortared concrete blocks were used to create the foundation. Its dimensions are 10'4" x 16'. The east and west elevations have no doors or windows. The front (north) elevation has a recessed five panel doorway on its east side. The south elevation has a single, one-over-one, double-hung sash window centered on its façade.

This building was moved to the property by William and Edith Cohen in 1994. It was originally the top section of an old cellar located on a nearby farm. Due to the fact that the building was recently moved and no longer functions as a cellar, it is not eligible or contributing to the property's historic significance.

Two other structures are located on the property, but were not considered as part of this nomination. Located immediately west of the root cellar is a small, portable shed or coop. It is less than one-half story in height and its dimensions are 9' x 4'. It appears to be a modern structure that is easily movable. Another is a metal carport frame covered with a canvas awning; it appears to be modern and is movable.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1909-1960

Significant Dates

1909, 1918

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

This Period of Significance begins with the date of construction of the earliest contributing building on the property and closes the year of the last contributing structure.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Bushnell-Fisher house is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its significance in the areas of Exploration and Settlement. The property is associated with the establishment and development of the community of Eagle in southwestern Idaho, from a farming hamlet to a village and streetcar suburb. The property's history reflects the early subdivision of homestead lands into smaller parcels that bridged agricultural lands and small towns. The house was built adjacent to two early townsites and along the electric interurban streetcar line, similar to other early suburban development along the trolley loop in the Boise River Valley.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Early Settlement History

The Boise River Valley provided a natural corridor for Oregon Trail travel starting in the early 1840s. A few early emigrants chose to settle along the trail through the valley, but most chose to head for the greener valleys of western Oregon Territory. Native American unrest in the area also discouraged permanent settlement. The 1863 discovery of gold in Boise Basin, located in the mountains northeast of present-day Eagle and Boise, brought an influx of miners and their suppliers into the area. Many disappointed prospectors found that they could make a more profitable living by raising livestock and vegetables to sell to their counterparts, rather than mining for elusive gold. Small ranches sprang up along the Boise River and its tributaries as settlers claimed land with readily available sources of water. There they could easily raise stock and crops and provide foodstuff to surrounding mining camps.¹

As southwestern mining towns and agricultural enclaves developed, conflict increased between Native Americans and non-native emigrants over southwestern Idaho's natural resources. Emigrants, miners and settlers requested federal protection from Indians, and the U. S. Army scouted several sites for construction of a fort. In 1863, Major Pinckney Lugenbeel chose a location at the crossroads of the Oregon Trail and the road to the Boise Basin gold mines, situated near the Boise River. This was the genesis of Boise City, which was also platted that year when the population of the Boise Valley was about 100 people. Idaho Territory was created on March 4, 1863; Lewiston, in the northern part of the territory, was chosen to serve as its capitol. The capitol was subsequently moved to Boise City in late December of 1864. That year Ada County was formed and named after the daughter of one of Boise City's founders, Henry C. Riggs.²

One method used by early settlers to appropriate land was through simply settling on a parcel of unclaimed land. Under the federal Pre-emption Act of 1841, people could choose a piece of land, build a dwelling on it, and make other improvements without legal ownership of the property. They "squatted" there until their land was surveyed and offered for sale by the government. The settlers could then make a legal claim and purchase up to 160 acres at \$1.25 an acre. Several of the earliest farm and ranch parcels along the Boise River were claimed through this method. Former Illinois native and Boise Basin miner Truman C. Catlin filed a preemption claim in 1864 to acquire 160 acres on Eagle Island, which he first called Illinois Island. At his location along the Boise River, he constructed a sawmill and contracted to provide 100,000 shingles for the buildings being constructed at Fort Boise.³

Irrigation water for lowland crops was diverted directly from the Boise River by 1863. Truman C. Catlin built a ditch on his Eagle Island property that year. After Polete Mace became Catlin's neighbor in 1870, they both enlarged the ditch so it provided irrigation water for about 700 acres. Several other ditches were built in the 1860s and 1870s, both on Eagle Island and on the adjoining banks of the Boise River. The ditch systems allowed agriculture to gradually spread out from the riverbanks to other parts of Ada County. In 1880, Ada County's population reached 4,674 people, and included 117 farms and several small supply centers. Once the Boise Basin and Owyhee mines were played out, these agricultural enclaves created the basis for many Ada County towns and cities.⁴

By the 1870s, hundreds of acres on both sides of Eagle Island were already claimed under various public land acts. Gabriel Newman, a Swiss emigrant and farmer, filed a 140-acre Homestead claim in 1870 on the Boise

River's north side near Eagle Island. Portions of his claim included the present-day Bushnell-Fisher property. In the late 1880s, Newman filed a Timber Culture claim on 160 more acres that abutted the north and west boundaries of his original homestead, comprising almost half a section of land. When Newman died in 1889, he owned 300 acres of land, livestock, and farming equipment worth over \$6,000. While his estate was being settled, Truman Catlin farmed the property. All the land was sold by 1893, except for 40 acres Newman left to his wife Mary Elizabeth Huckba Newman.⁵

David Heron, an early Boise Valley pioneer, bought most of the property from Newman's estate. Heron came to the region in 1858, lived near Middleton, then bought a farm 6 miles west of Boise. He first worked as an Ada County surveyor and assistant assessor, then served in the state legislature in 1896 and 1898. By the 1890s, he had moved to Boise City, but still owned land in the Eagle area. Heron bought the Gabriel Newman property for \$6,000 in 1893, increasing his land holdings west of present-day Eagle by 400 acres. Frank E. Heron, David's son born in 1867, worked there on his father's property. In 1901, Heron sold twenty acres of the former Newman property to Joseph H. Breshears, a neighbor. This particular parcel, of which the Bushnell-Fisher property is a part, passed through several different owners during the 1900s.⁶

Community Development

In September 1903, there was talk of a new townsite that would incorporate portions of land nine miles west of Boise. The September 2 issue of the *Idaho Daily Statesman* stated that the townsite would be on "the northeast corner of the [John] Carpenter place, and adjoining the Heron Farm, portions of which, together with other property, will no doubt be cut up into town lots." Carpenter had donated a portion of this land to the "Valley Lodge No. 100 of the Odd Fellows [IOOF]," and the trustees planned on building a hall there. The newspaper said that the new town might be named "Enterprise," after the adjacent Enterprise schoolhouse. David Heron decided to plat his own townsite and filed it on September 19, 1903. It comprised only his property in the southeast one-quarter of Section 8. He called it "Heron," and it did not include the lands owned by Carpenter to the east of his property. The Heron plat consisted of four blocks of twelve lots each. It was bounded on the east side by "Bridge Street" (later Eagle Road) and on the south by State Street (formerly called Valley Road). The property David Heron sold to Joseph Breshears in 1901 lay directly southwest of newly platted land.⁷

Less than one year after the filing of Heron's townsite, IOOF trustees and area residents Martin L. Smith, Julius C. Miller, and Robert S. Kincaid filed a plat of the Eagle townsite, which was located on John Carpenter and Thomas Aiken's land directly east and south of the Heron property. Aikens, a former surveyor and Eagle Island farmer, had purchased the property south of State Street and east of present-day Eagle Road in 1893. He moved his family there from their home on Eagle Island in 1895. During that time, a bridge had been built across the Boise River near Aikens' property, and he donated the bridge's right-of-way from his land holdings. The IOOF Hall was constructed by September 1904; that year Aikens had a new home constructed in the block south of State Street and east of present-day Eagle Road. After Eagle was platted, Aikens also paid for the erection of a one-story, wood-frame building to serve as a temporary high school for area students, so that they no longer had to travel to Boise for secondary education. The village of Eagle began to thrive after an electric railroad line, initially called the Boise and Interurban Railway, was built in 1907 along State Street to Caldwell, at the west end of the valley. After David Heron's death in 1906, the Heron townsite did not develop and the plat was vacated by 1912.⁸

Eagle's development reflected early twentieth-century "boom" years in the Boise Valley, with agricultural and small-town development at an apex. Cheap land served by irrigation systems, the railroad, and streetcar lines allowed small family farms and orchards to thrive within reach of urban amenities. Small towns such as Ustick, McDermott, and Eagle were platted in the midst of rural acreages in Ada County, with streetcar lines connecting them together. Eventually the interurban rail systems developed into a "loop" system that also served adjacent Canyon County towns. The interurban streetcar also helped agricultural families by carrying farm products and freight to rail links, plus providing school transportation for isolated families. Some people who chose small acreages to experience "country living" had ready access to inexpensive public transportation that linked them to the state's largest city and capitol, Boise.⁹

The initial platting of the Heron and Eagle townsites, plus the construction of the interurban streetcar line along State Street, caused increased real estate speculation and subdivision of land on adjacent Eagle-area property. Increased irrigation ventures and good prices for fruit also caused the surrounding rural lands to be developed. The 20 acres Joseph Breshears bought from David Heron in 1901 changed ownership five times before 1907. Its location adjacent to the streetcar line and near the two planned towns made it desirable. Sanford D. Hadden, a

Civil War veteran in Michigan was the next owner. It is not clear whether Hadden ever lived on the property; he sold it less than two months later to William Huckba. Huckba was the son of Mary Huckba Newman and stepson of Gabriel Newman, who originally owned all of that section of land. Huckba's family and his mother still lived on Newman's original 40-acre homestead property, adjacent to the 20 acres they bought from Hadden. Less than a year later, Catherine and Charles Reberger, recently from Colorado, bought the 20-acre parcel from Hadden. In less than two year's time they sold it to Charlie Everett, who worked nearby on O. F. Short's orchards. After seventeen months, Everett sold the land to Archibald and Emely Simpson in 1906. The Simpsons sold 10 acres of this property to Thomas Aiken [he changed the spelling of his name] on June 5, 1909. Six days later, Aiken (who already owned most of the surrounding acreage) sold only two acres of this land to Orlando H. Bushnell for \$915. Soon after its purchase, Bushnell and his wife Ella had a house constructed on the property. By the time the Bushnell and Judson families moved near the village of Eagle, its population consisted of 200 people.¹⁰

Orlando H. Bushnell came to Idaho in his retirement years. He was born in Illinois in 1844 and served in the Sixth Minnesota Infantry during the Civil War. He and his wife, Ella, had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. By 1900, Bushnell and his family were living in Mt. Nebo, Utah, where the census described him as a "lumberman." Bushnell was declared an "invalid" in the early 1900s while in Utah. He stopped working and started to receive his military pension. His daughter Mary married Charles F. Judson of Utah in the early 1900s, and the Judson and Bushnell families moved to Payette, Idaho, circa 1905. There, Charles Judson worked for Moss Mercantile, then got a job as a traveling salesman for the Fairbanks-Morse Company selling engines and steam pumps. By June of 1908, he and a business partner, James H. Lane, purchased two corner lots in Eagle from Thomas Aiken. There they built a lumber and mercantile business called "Judson and Lane," across First Street from where Aiken was building the Eagle Hotel. The Judson and Bushnell families moved to Eagle in 1909; Orlando Bushnell purchased the two acres west of Eagle from Aiken and constructed his house there. Charles and Mary lived on one acre west of the Bushnells. West of the Judson property was a half-acre lot owned by Sylvester R. and Adelaide Wells. The Wells may have been related to the Bushnells; both families came from Wright County, Minnesota, and Mr. Wells had served in the Minnesota infantry during the Civil War.¹¹

Orlando Bushnell died in 1911. His widow, Ella, sold the acre east of their home to Charles and Mary Judson in June of 1912. In October, Ella, Charles and Mary Judson deeded the other acre for one dollar "and love and affection" to Elizabeth Bushnell in October of 1912. Ella Bushnell died in November of 1912. Soon after, Elizabeth Bushnell sold two-thirds of her single acre to William H. Gess, who quickly sold it in 1913 to Charles P. Mace (son of Polete Mace). Elizabeth retained ownership of the third of an acre where the Bushnell home was located. She lived there and worked briefly as a stenographer for Charles Judson after he invested in and became vice-president of the National Trust Savings bank in Boise (later named the Northern Trust and Savings). It is likely that they rode the Interurban line back and forth to work, since they lived adjacent to its tracks.¹²

By 1912, Eagle's population had grown to 300 people. A small business area had developed along State Street and the Interurban line in Eagle. Besides the Eagle Hotel, there was a bank, general store and post office, drug store, meat market, livery and two blacksmith shops. A creamery was located nearby, as was a branch of the Meridian Cheese Factory, constructed in 1913. In less than two years, Eagle's population grew to 400.¹³

Charles Judson's business ventures in Eagle and Boise did not last long. Judson and his partner, James Lane, sold their lumber and mercantile business by April of 1914 to Thomas Aiken, F. H. Copeland, and W. J. Selby, who renamed it the Eagle Mercantile. The Northern Trust and Savings closed its doors in December of 1914. Charles and Mary Judson had moved back to Utah by 1917, and sold their Eagle-area property to C. W. McClurg in November of 1918. When Elizabeth Bushnell decided to live and train as a nurse at Boise's St. Luke's Hospital, Ella Fisher, a longtime Eagle-area resident, purchased the last third of an acre and the original Bushnell home.¹⁴

Before and after World War I, Ada County's agricultural industry suffered economic setbacks. The fruit industry in Idaho started a downturn after 1916. Overplanting, lack of knowledge of how to care for the fruit trees, a codling moth invasion, and several years of freezing winters killed many orchards. This had a negative effect on Ada County's rural communities, including Eagle. Other agricultural prices had been inflated because of wartime demands for wool, leather, and grain; after WWI, these markets dropped dramatically. Agricultural states such as Idaho suffered from an economic depression that only worsened during the Great Depression. Small towns such as Eagle managed to survive, due to stable markets for dairy and poultry, but did not grow. Eagle also lost its status as a streetcar suburb when the Interurban loop closed in 1928. The town's population remained at 400 people from 1914 until 1940.¹⁵

Ella Fisher's ownership of the former Bushnell home lasted through the agricultural and Great Depression years. Ella was the widow of George Fisher, both of whom came to Idaho from Iowa on one of the last emigrant wagon trains in 1891. Their travel ended near a small farming community on Dry Creek, a tributary of the Boise River that runs northeast to southwest through present-day Eagle. They rented property in the upper Dry Creek Valley and lived and worked on local farms for most of the 1890s, except for some time spent near present-day Meridian. By 1900, the Fisher family had moved to the Eagle area and farmed on several different pieces of land. The last of their fifteen children, Earl Cloyd Fisher, was born in 1904. One son, William, married Clara Aiken (daughter of Thomas Aiken) in 1906. George Fisher died in 1909, and Ella continued to raise the family with the help of one of her older sons, Theodore. Theodore bought a farm near Eagle, and the family lived there for a while.¹⁶

According to family stories, Ella Fisher inherited money from her parents' estate sometime before 1918. She used some of the money to purchase the Bushnell home, where she lived until her death in 1937. Four of her youngest children lived with her until each of them got married. Ella Fisher's estate gave portions of the property to the four children, with Earl receiving the most of the property in 1938. The three other siblings immediately deeded their portions to Earl, who lived there until his death in 1986.¹⁷

Earl Fisher worked as a farm laborer in his younger years, then held a job as a "buckaroo" and packer for the U.S. Forest Service in nearby Boise County at Schaeffer Butte. In 1935, he married Margaret Records of Eagle. He also worked as a carpenter, and built a small shop near his mother's Eagle residence sometime before 1936. There he sharpened saws and did carpentry work. In the 1940s, he worked on building projects at Farragut Naval Training Station in northern Idaho and the Hanford [nuclear] Engineer Works in eastern Washington.¹⁸

After World War II, Ada County towns started to grow again, following the post-war baby "boom" and improvement of agricultural prices in the United States. As the city of Boise expanded, Eagle experienced some growth, with post-World War II housing infill occurring within and outside of both towns. Eagle reached a population of 500 people during the 1940s. Consolidation of small farms began to occur, and new subdivisions developed as early as the 1960s west of Boise. When the City of Eagle incorporated in 1971, many of the farms and small acreages west of Eagle were included in its city limits. Small farms were split into residential subdivisions in these newly incorporated areas by the mid-to-late 1970s.¹⁹

Earl Fisher's property and those parcels surrounding it reflected these trends. In 1956, Earl Fisher purchased the former Charles P. Mace property west of his home, which had previously been part of the acre owned by Orlando Bushnell. As Earl neared retirement age in the 1960s, he tore down the barn on the former Mace property and used the wood to build a small, barn-like structure south of his house. He also moved an old outhouse with an attached woodshed from the same place and placed it on his parcel. Fisher's "barn" was used as storage for implements and artifacts from his family and the area's agricultural past, as well as his early work for the Forest Service. The outhouse and attached woodshed was converted into a storage shed. In the 1970s, a subdivision was built south of the Fisher's home property, and South Harlan Place road was constructed along its east boundary. Fisher refused to sell a right-of-way along his east boundary; thus the road was built with a slight curve in it.²⁰

After Earl died in 1986 and his wife Margaret died in 1990, daughter Edith Fisher Cohen bought the property from her two brothers, Richard and John. Edith and her husband William carried on her father's tradition of reusing old agricultural buildings. They turned the old woodshed/outhouse into a "pioneer kitchen" and moved the top floor of an old cellar from an old farmstead to the property. The Cohens also sold two-thirds of an acre lying west of the house to Mark Guho, who constructed a commercial development and subdivision there. Edith and William Cohen continue to live in the Bushnell-Fisher house and retain ownership of the one-third acre. As of this date, members of the Fisher family have lived in the dwelling for 92 years.²¹

The Bushnell-Fisher house is presently surrounded by commercial and residential suburban development. The historic "boom period" of 1900-1914 that the Bushnell-Fisher property underwent was only a faint echo compared to Eagle's population boom of the 1990s-2000, when its population reached over 11,000 people. During that time, many of its historic properties were extensively altered or destroyed. The Bushnell-Fisher House is one of only a few historic homes within city limits that retains its historic integrity and represents the early settlement and development of the Eagle area over time. Therefore, the Bushnell-Fisher House is eligible under Criterion A at the local level of significance.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

End Notes

1. "Boise Basin," Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series #198 (Revised 1992), on file at the Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho. See also Madeline Kelley Buckendorf, "Community Development in Rural Ada County, 1860s-1950s," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document Form, October 2001, on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Boise.
2. Gertrude Porter Illingsworth, "An Historical Study of the Establishment of Boise City and Fort Boise, Idaho," Master's thesis on file at the Idaho State Archives, Boise. See also Eugene Chaffee, "Early History of the Boise Region, 1811-1864," Master's thesis, University of California, 61-63. Also on file at the Idaho State Archives.
3. Harry Caldwell and Merle W. Wells, *Economic and Ecological History Support Study for a Case Study of Federal Expenditures on Water and Related Resource Project, Boise Project, Idaho and Oregon* (Moscow, Idaho: University Of Idaho Water Resources Research Institute, 1974), 5. For T. C. Catlin, see James H. Hawley, Vol. II of *History of Idaho, the Gem of the Mountains* (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1920), 111-115.
4. Caldwell and Wells, 32-33, 136-137; see also Arthur Hart, *Life in Eagle, Idaho* (Eagle, Idaho: Eagle Historic Preservation Commission, 2008), 5-7.
5. For information on Gabriel Newman, see the 1870 Idaho Census, accessed online at *Ancestry.com*; Homestead and Timber Culture patents by Gabriel Newman, accessed online at the Idaho BLM General Land Office records website at <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/SurveySearch>; probate and estate records of Gabriel Newman, located in AR-202 of the "1890 Reconstructed Census of Idaho," Idaho State Archives, Boise; obituary of Gabriel Newman, in the *Idaho Daily Statesman*, 31 January 1889, [3].
6. For information on David Heron, see the 1870-1900 Idaho census records and death records accessed online at *Ancestry.com*; Hiram T. French, *History of Idaho, Vol. II* (Chicago; Lewis Publishing Co., 1914), 755-756; probate and estate records of Gabriel Newman, located in AR-202 of the "1890 Reconstructed Census of Idaho," Idaho State Archives, deed records on file at the County Clerk's Office, Ada County Courthouse, Boise.
7. For the discussion of the possible Enterprise townsite, see "A Budding Townsite," *Idaho Daily Statesman*, 2 Sept. 1903, 5. The Heron townsite plat is on file at the Ada County Clerk's Office; see also Arthur Hart, 17-18.
8. Caldwell and Wells, 6. See also Arthur Hart, 8-10, 18-19.
9. Bill Dougall, "Boise Valley Electric Railroads," *Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series #220*, revised 1982. On file at Boise, Idaho: Idaho State Historical Library and Archives (ISHLA). See also Josh Bernard, "Electric City: Transforming the Boise Valley," from the "Timelines" website, Boise City Office of the Historian. Accessed at <http://www.boisestate.edu/history/cityhistorian.html>, April 2010. Nick Casner and Valeri Kiesig, *Trolley: Boise Valley's Electric Road, 1891-1928* (Boise, Idaho: Black Canyon Communications, 2002).
10. Deed records, Ada County Clerk's Office; research on individual owners done through online documents and records at the *Ancestry.com* website. See also Polk's Boise City and Ada County directories, 1904-1920, on file at the Idaho State Archives;
11. *Ibid.* See also Arthur Hart, 9; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Eagle, 1914, on microfilm at the Idaho State Archives; and a 1918 plat map of the Eagle townsite and properties west of the townsite, on display at the Eagle Historical Museum, Eagle, Idaho.

12. *Ibid.* Incorporation records for the Northern Trust Savings, on file at the office of the Idaho Secretary of State, Boise, accessed online at <http://www.accessidaho.org/public/sos/corp/C8410.html>, August 20, 2010.

13. Polk's Boise City and Ada County directories, 1912-1914.

14. *Ibid.*, 1914-1919; see also the incorporation records for Northern Trust Savings; Arthur Hart, 9; 1920 Utah Census, accessed on *Ancestry.com*.

15. Buckendorf, "Community Development in Rural Ada County, 1860s-1950s." For specific citations, see the *Tenth Biennial Report of the [Idaho] State Board of Horticulture* (Boise, Idaho: 1916); --Dougall, "Boise Valley Electric Railroads;" Caldwell and Wells, 55-56.

16. See the "Fisher Family" and "Eagle—Buildings-Residences-Fisher (Cohen) House" [written by Betty Fisher], on file at the Eagle Historical Museum, Eagle, Idaho; see also "William E. Fisher" in James H. Hawley, *History of Idaho*, Vol. 4, 792; other information about the Fisher family found online at *Ancestry.com*.

17. Notes of telephone interviews of Edith Fisher Cohen by author, 28 May and 23 August 2010, in author's personal research files. See also deed records at Ada County Clerk's Office.

18. Notes of telephone interview of Edith Fisher Cohen; 1920 and 1930 Idaho census and death records accessed online through *Ancestry.com*; Boise City and Ada County directories, 1936-1983.

19. Buckendorf, "Community Development in Rural Ada County, 1860s-1950s;" maps on file at the Ada County Assessor's Office, Ada County Courthouse, Boise; Boise City and Ada County directories, 1970-1983.

20. Edith Fisher Cohen; Ada County Deed records.

21. *Ibid.*

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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Ada County Deed and Townsite Records. On file at the Ada County Clerk's Office, Ada County Courthouse, Boise.

Ancestry.com--census records, birth and death records, military records, family histories.

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_____. "A History of Dry Creek Valley, 1860s to 1890s." Boise, Idaho, 1994. On file with William Clark Planning and Development, Boise.

Bernard, Josh. "Electric City: Transforming the Boise Valley." Boise City Office of the Historian, "Timelines" website. Accessed at <http://www.boisestate.edu/history/cityhistorian.html>.

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_____. "Community Development in Rural Ada County, 1860s-1950s." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document Form, 2001. On file at the Idaho SHPO and at Ada County Development Services, Boise.

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- Casner, Nick and Valeri Kiesig. *Trolley: Boise Valley's Electric Road, 1891-1928*. Boise, Idaho: Black Canyon Communications, 2002.
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_____. _____ . "Fisher Family." Folder on file.
_____. _____ . [Fisher, Betty]. "Eagle—Buildings-Residences-Fisher (Cohen) House."
Folder on file.
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- Hart, Arthur. *Life in Eagle, Idaho*. Eagle, Idaho: Eagle Historic Preservation Commission, 2008.
- Hawley, James H. *History of Idaho: Gem of the Mountains, Vol. 4*. Chicago: Clarke Publishing, 1920.
- Idaho. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Township Surveys and Land Patent Records. Accessed online at <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/SurveySearch>.
- _____. Secretary of State's Office. "Search for Business Entities--Northern Trust and Savings." Accessed online at <http://www.accessidaho.org/public/sos/corp/C8410.html>, August 20, 2010.
- _____. State Archives, Boise. "1890 Reconstructed Census of Idaho."
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- _____. _____ . *Tenth Biennial Report of the [Idaho] State Board of Horticulture* (1916).
- The Idaho Daily Statesman*, 1889, 1903-1910, 1986.
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- Renewable Technologies, Incorporated. "Ada County Historic Sites Inventory, Phase I." Boise, Idaho, August 1998. On file at the Idaho SHPO and the Ada County Development Services, Boise.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Map of Eagle, Idaho, 1914. On microfilm at the Idaho State Archives, Boise.
- Wells, Merle. *Gold Camps and Silver Cities: Nineteenth Century Mining in Central and Southern Idaho*. Moscow, Idaho: Idaho Department of Lands, Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1983

Bushnell-Fisher House
Name of Property

Ada County, ID
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): #01-19081; Survey Report No. 254

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>11</u>	<u>551706</u>	<u>4838172</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The platted boundaries of Parcel #9103 of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 8, T4N, R1E, equaling 1/3rd of an acre.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The above description is the legal description of the property's boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Madeline Buckendorf
organization Madeline Buckendorf Consulting, LLC date _____
street & number 1805 Everett St. telephone 208-454-3435
city or town Caldwell state ID zip code 83605
e-mail madelineb@cableone.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional Items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Bushnell-Fisher House
Name of Property

Ada County, ID
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bushnell-Fisher House

City or Vicinity: Eagle

County: Ada State: ID

Photographer: Madeline Buckendorf

Date Photographed: April 11, 2010; April 14, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 12 5" x 7" photos from TIFF digital images

- 1 of 12. Site Overview. Facing Southwest.
- 2 of 12. Site Overview. Facing Southeast.
- 3 of 12. Dwelling. Facing South.
- 4 of 12. Dwelling. Facing West.
- 5 of 12. Dwelling and Root Cellar. Facing Northwest.
- 6 of 12. Dwelling. Facing Southeast.
- 7 of 12. "Pioneer Kitchen," Garage, Root Cellar. Facing West.
- 8 of 12. Shop/Attached Tool Shed, Storage Building. Facing Southwest.
- 9 of 12. Shop/Attached tool shed, footbridge over irrigation ditch in forefront. Facing East.
- 10 of 12. Storage Building. Facing Northeast.
- 11 of 12. "Barn"/Equipment Storage Building. Facing South.
- 12 of 12. "Barn"/Equipment Storage Building. Facing Northwest.

Property Owner:

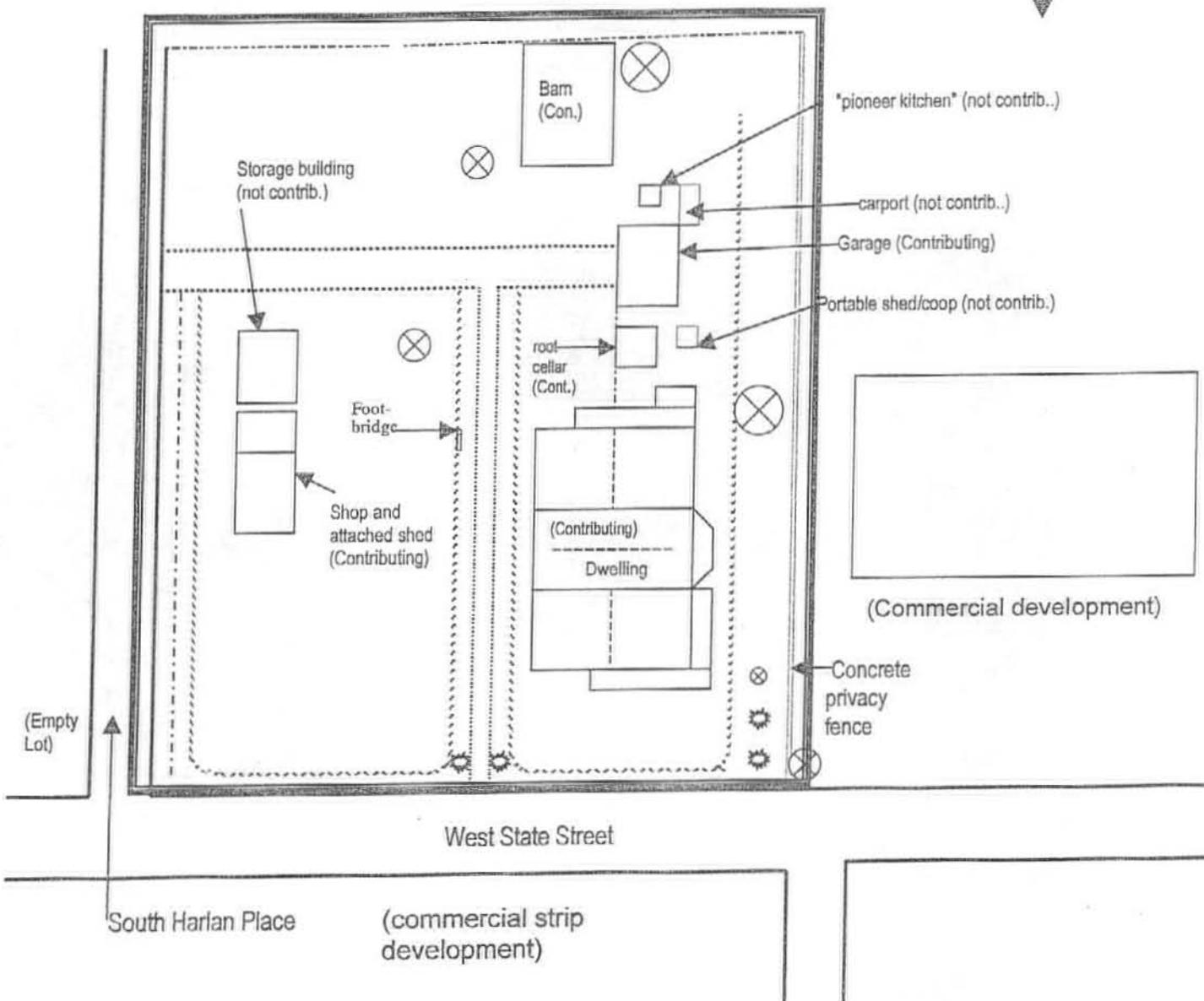
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name William L. and Edith Cohen
street & number 349 W. State Street telephone 208-939-6320
city or town Eagle state ID zip code 83616

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Bushnell-Fisher House
 Eagle, Ada County, Idaho
 Madeline Buckendorf, 4/14/10
SITE MAP--NOT TO SCALE

KEY:
 Nomination Boundary: 
 Tree: 
 Fence = 
 Driveway = 
 Irrigation ditch 
 Shrubbery = 



Bushnell-Fisher House
 Eagle, Ada County, Idaho
 Madeline Buckendorf, 4/14/10
Photo Points Map--NOT TO SCALE

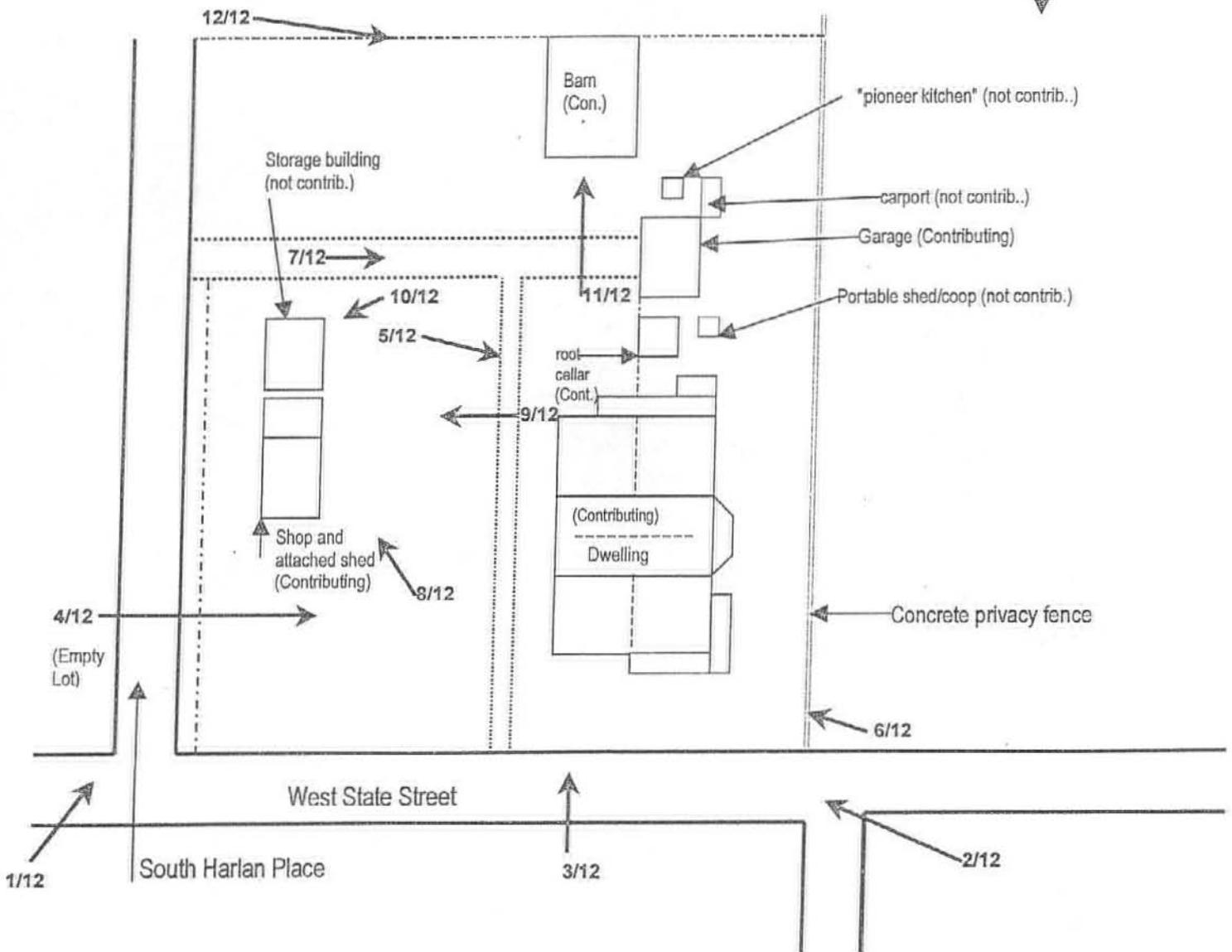
KEY:

Photo points= 1/12 →

Fence = - - - - -

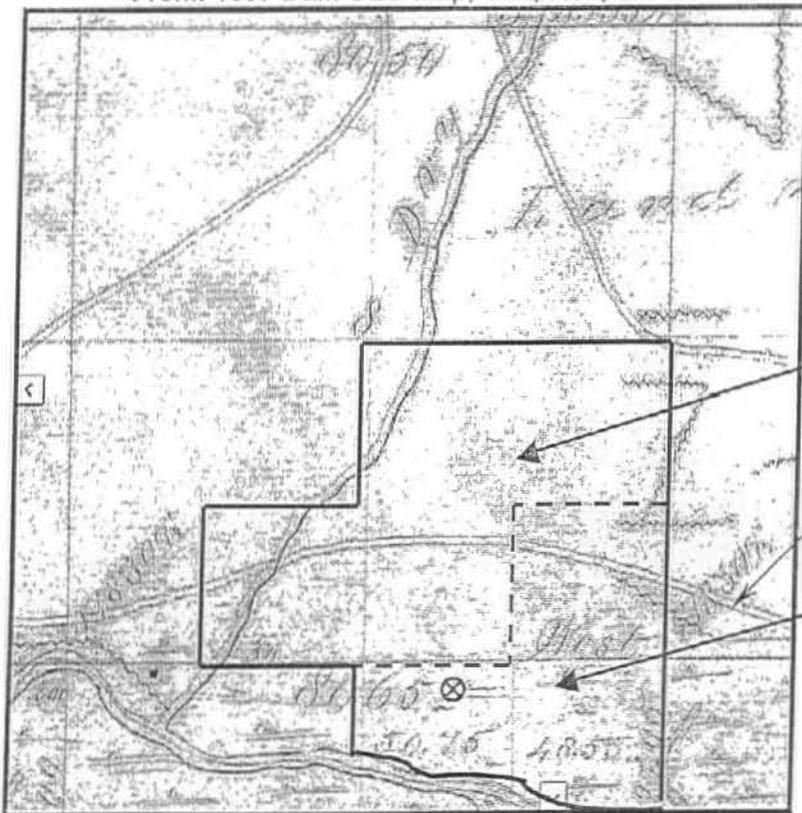
Driveway= ······

Arrows to buildings/roads= →



LAND SUBDIVISION PATTERN IN RELATION TO BUSHNELL-FISHER PROPERTY
 EAGLE, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO. Compiled by Madeline Buckendorf, 2010.

From: 1867 BLM GLO Map, T4N, R1E, S8



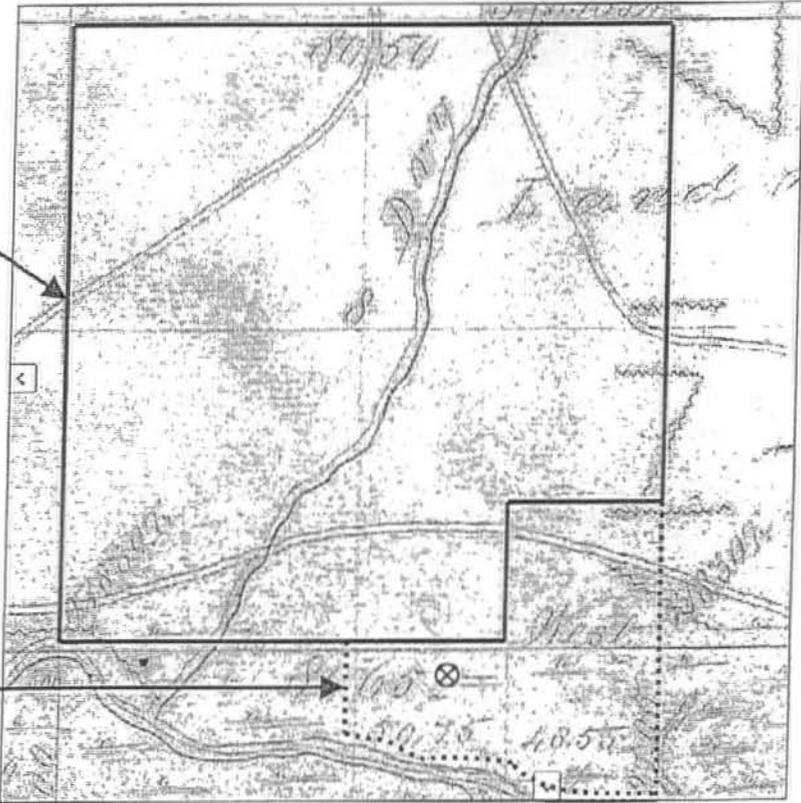
Note: This symbol = ⊗
 is used to note the
 approximate location of
 the present-day Bushnell-
 Fisher property.

Gabriel Newman's
 Timber Culture
 Claim--
 Filed c. 1886,
 Patented 1890

Old Valley Road (portions of which
 later became State Street)

Gabriel Newman's
 Homestead Claim--
 Filed 1870,
 Patented 1874

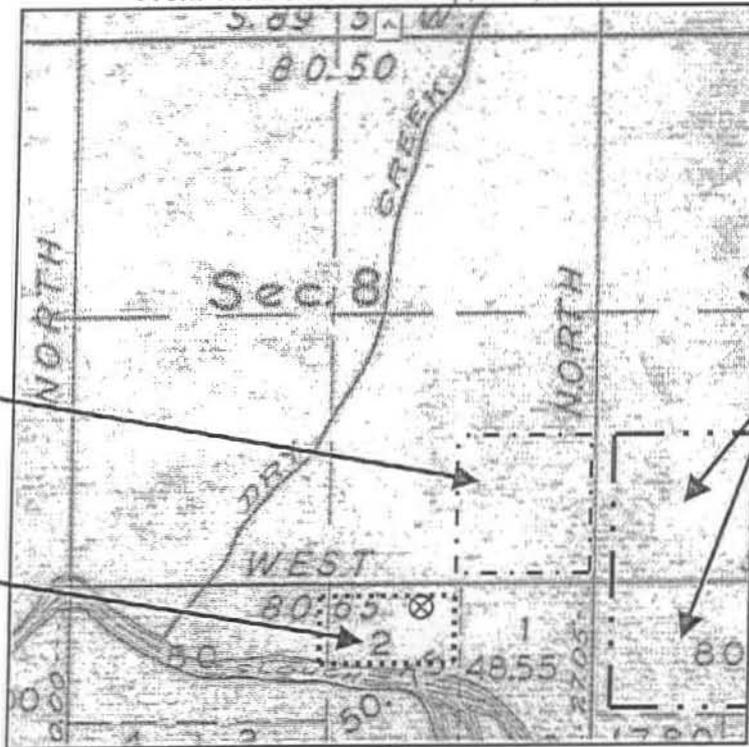
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES
 of land owned by David Heron in
 1893.



APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES
 of land owned by Mary Huckba
 Newman, widow of Gabriel
 Newman, in 1893.

LAND SUBDIVISION PATTERN IN RELATION TO BUSHNELL-FISHER PROPERTY
EAGLE, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO--Page 2

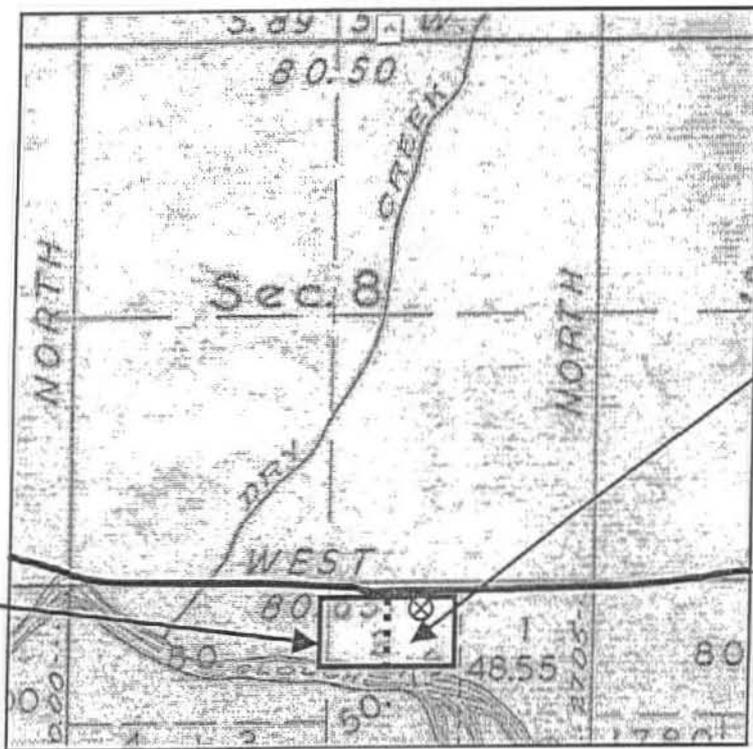
From 1936 BLM GLO Map, T4N, R1E, S8



Heron Townsite,
platted by David
Heron, Sept. 19, 1903
[vacated in 1912].

Land sold to Joseph
H. Breshears by
David Heron, 1901

Eagle Townsite,
platted by Martin
L. Smith, Julius C.
Miller and Robert
Kincaid, 1904. The
north 20 acres
were formerly
owned by John
Carpenter; the
south 20 acres
were formerly
owned by Thomas
Aiken[s].



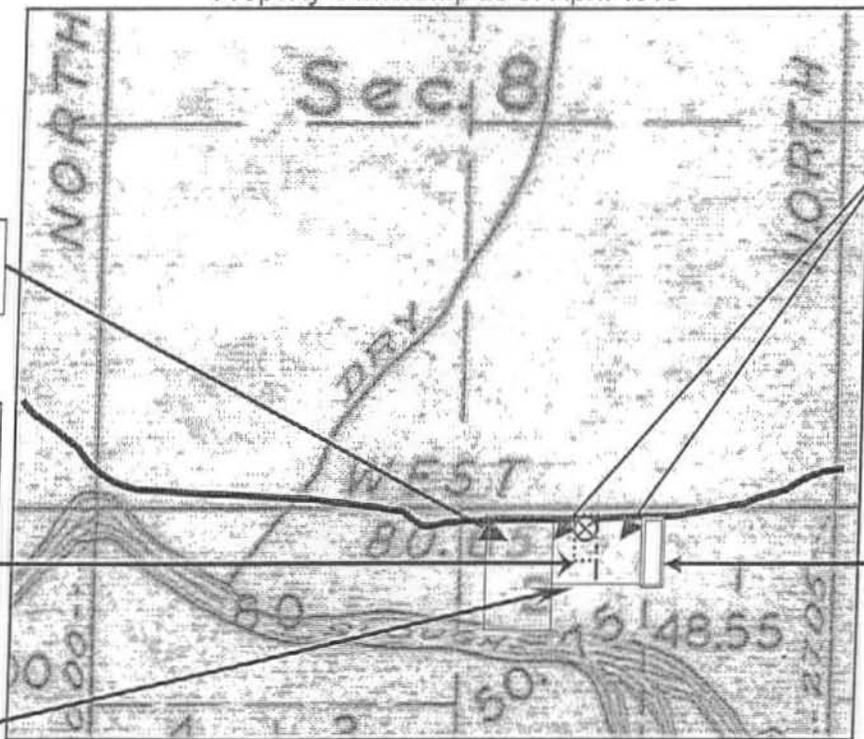
Archibald &
Emely Simpson
bought the 20
acres in 1906.
The 20 acres
had been
bought and sold
five times
between 1901
and 1906.

Thomas Aiken[s]
bought 10 acres
from Simpson
on June 5, 1909.

State Street
(Old Valley Road)
Paralleling it by 1907
Boise and Interurban
[electric] Railway.

LAND SUBDIVISION PATTERN IN RELATION TO BUSHNELL-FISHER PROPERTY
EAGLE, ADA COUNTY, IDAHO--Page 3

Property Ownership as of April 1918

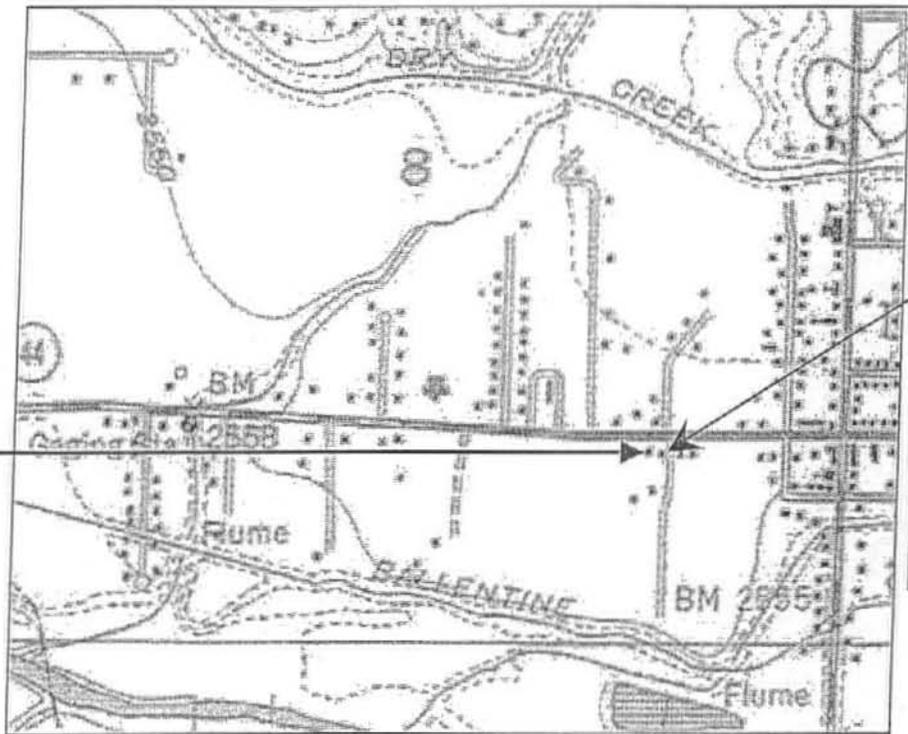


Simpson Property

Ella Bushnell deeded the remaining 1 acre to her other daughter, Elizabeth, in 1912. Elizabeth sold 2/3rds of the acre to William Gess, who sold it to Charles Mace in 1913.

Charles & Ella Bushnell bought 2 acres from Thomas Aikens June 11, 1909. Ella Bushnell (a widow) sold 1 acre east of house to Charles & Mary (her daughter) Judson in 1912.

Sylvester and Adelaide Wells owned this 1/2 acre circa 1910-1920.

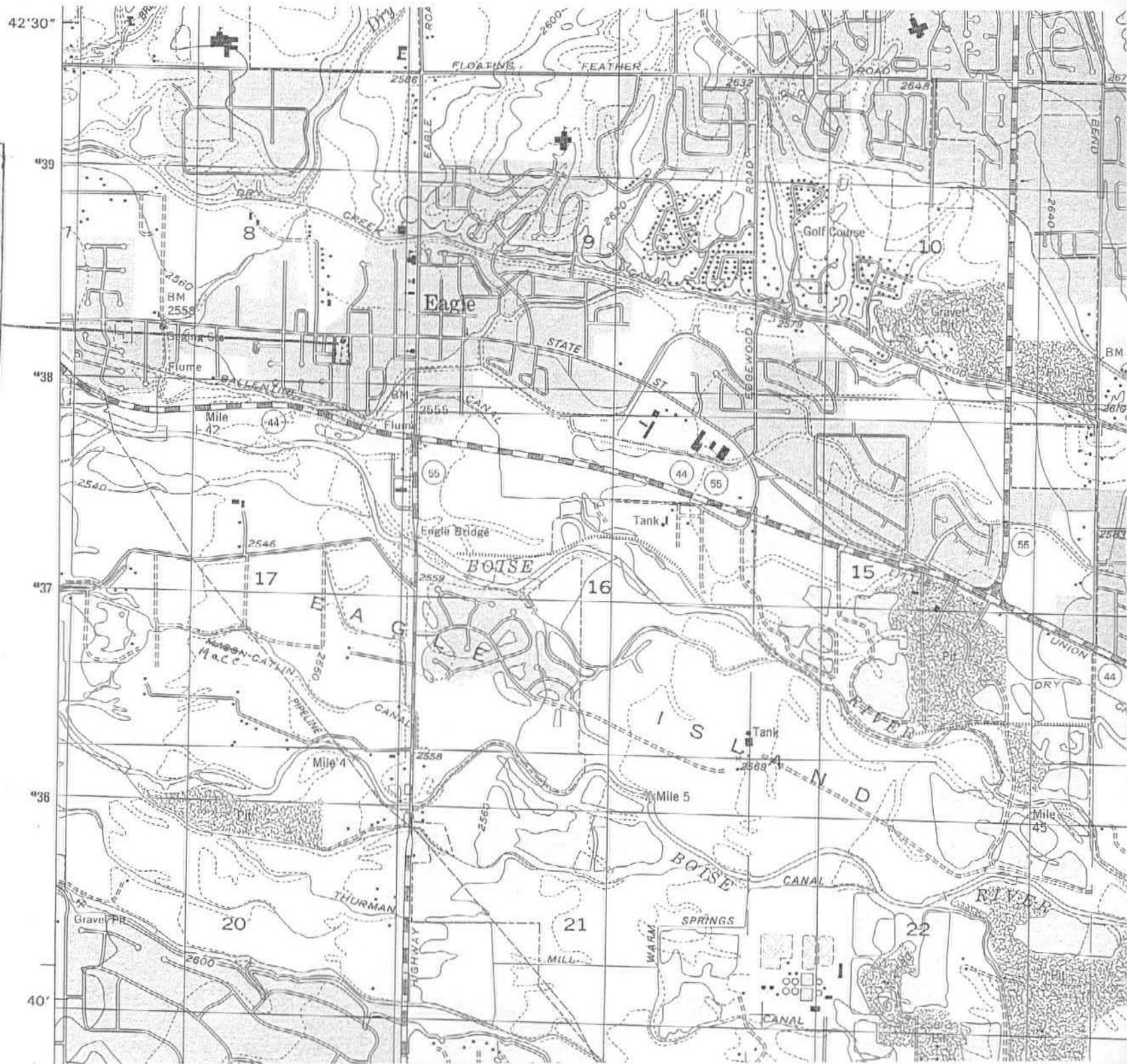


In the 1950s, Earl bought the 2/3rds acre that formerly belonged to Charles Mace. Edith Fisher Cohen and her husband William sold the 2/3rds of an acre to Mark Guho in the 1990s.

Elizabeth Bushnell sold her 1/3 of an acre to Ella Fisher in 1918. After Ella Fisher died in 1936, the property was deeded to her son, Earl. This is the present-day location of the subject property.

(Image accessed online from Maptech.com, 1989-2005.)

Bashnell-Fisher
House, Eagle,
Ada Co., ID
UTM Ref:
11/551706/
4838172
USGS Eagle,
ID 7.5 min.
Quad
NAD 83





Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID

1 of 12



Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID

2 of 12



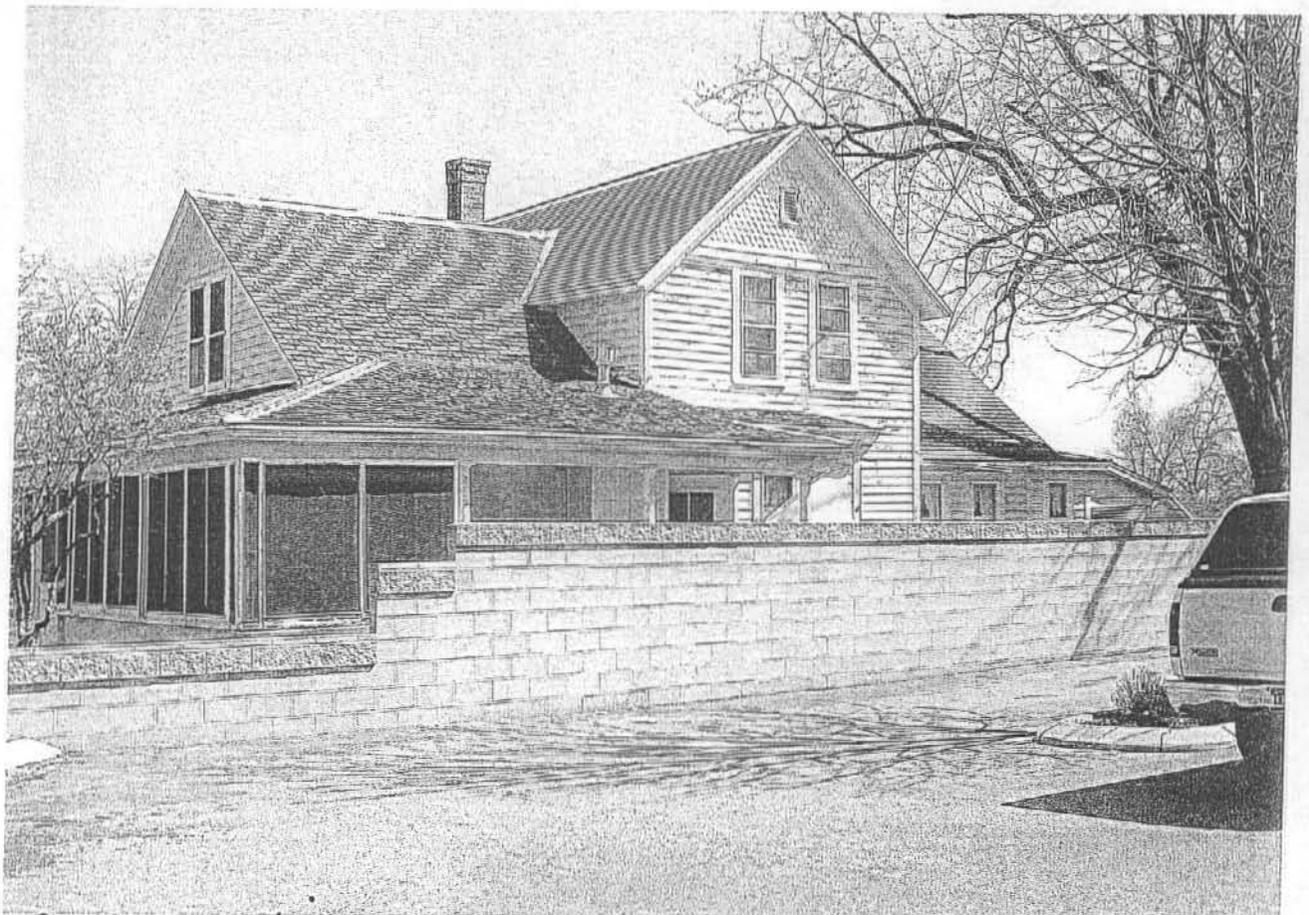
Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID 3 of 12



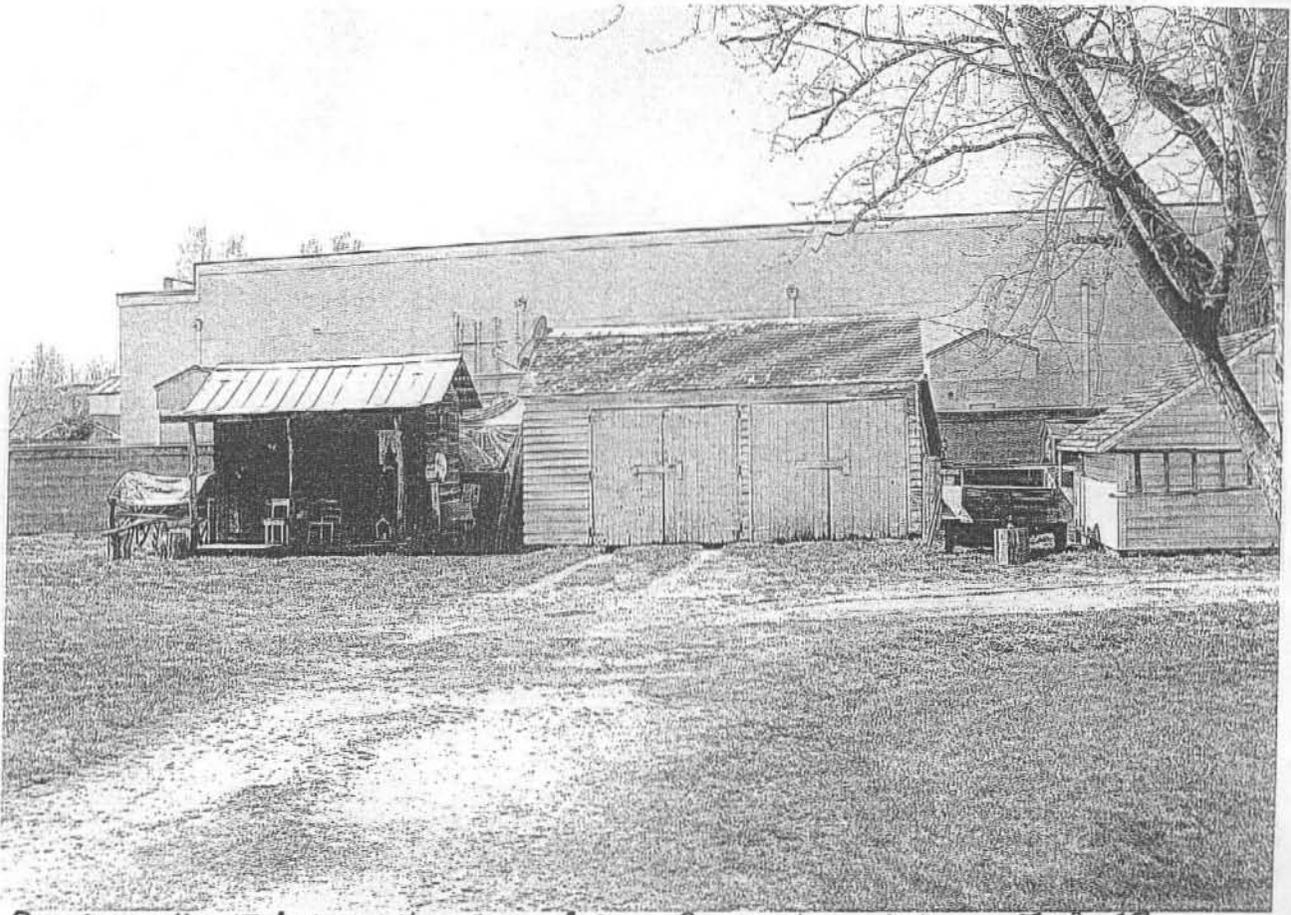
Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID 4 of 12



Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID 5 of 12



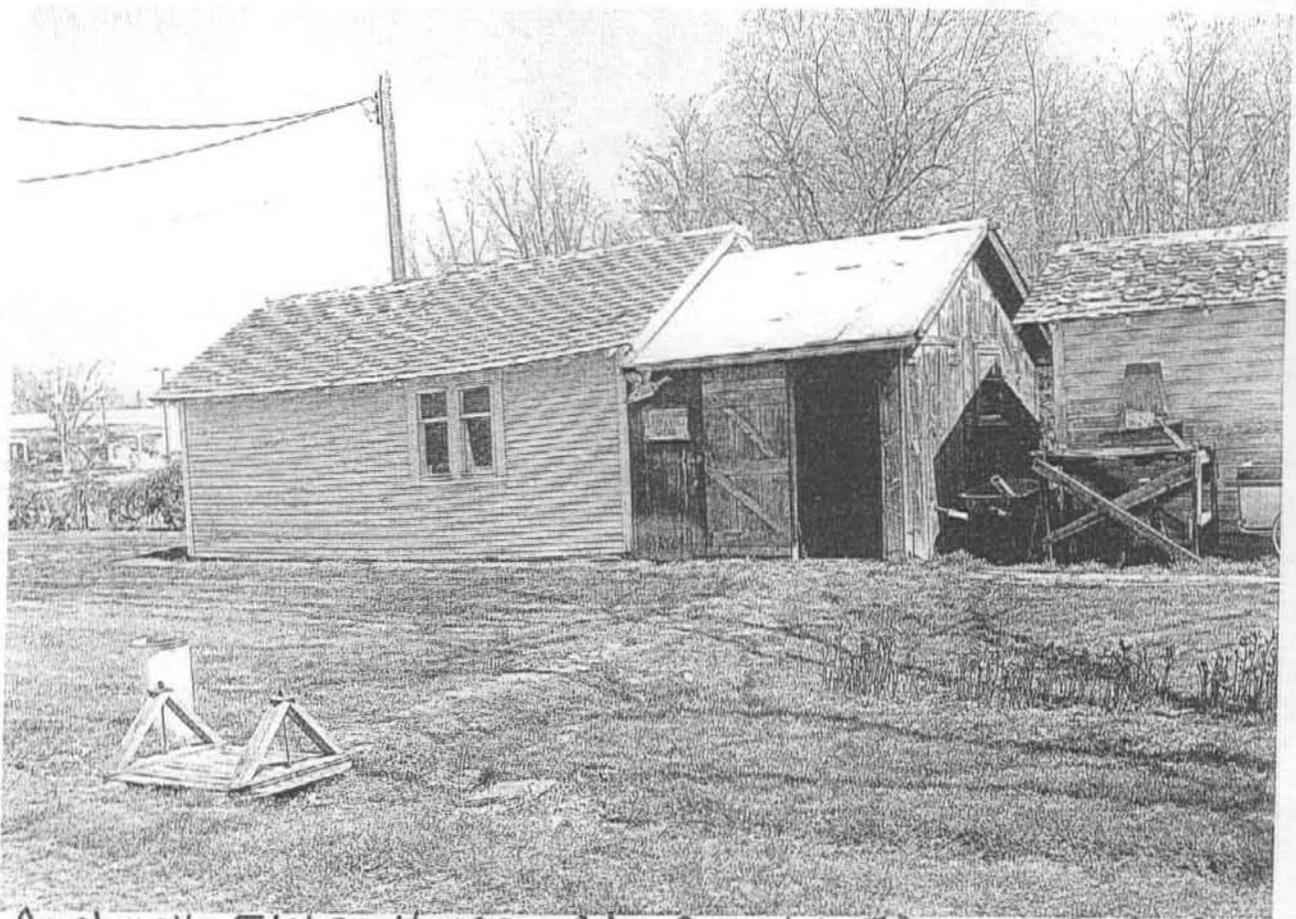
Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID 6 of 12



Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID 7 of 12



Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID



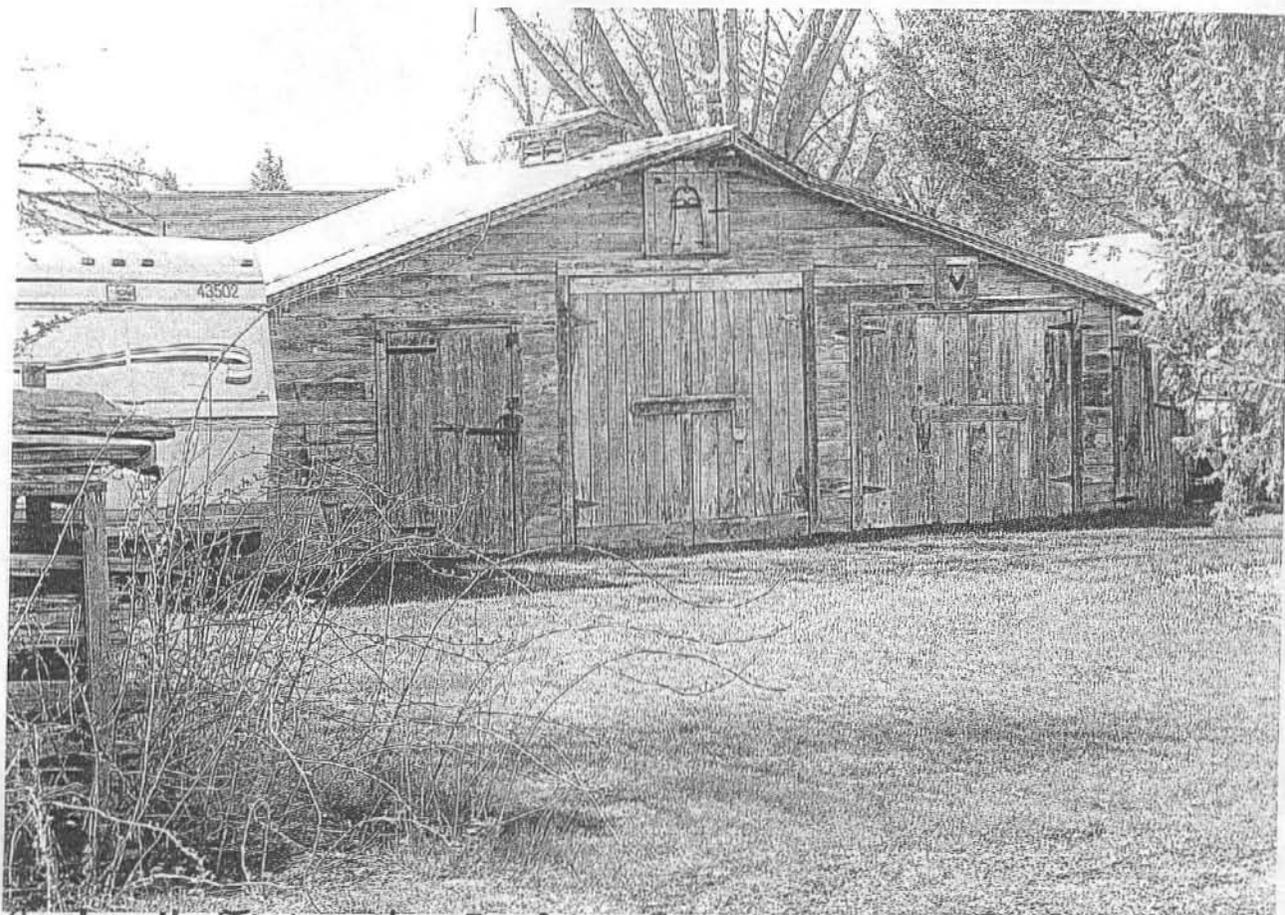
Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID

9 of 12



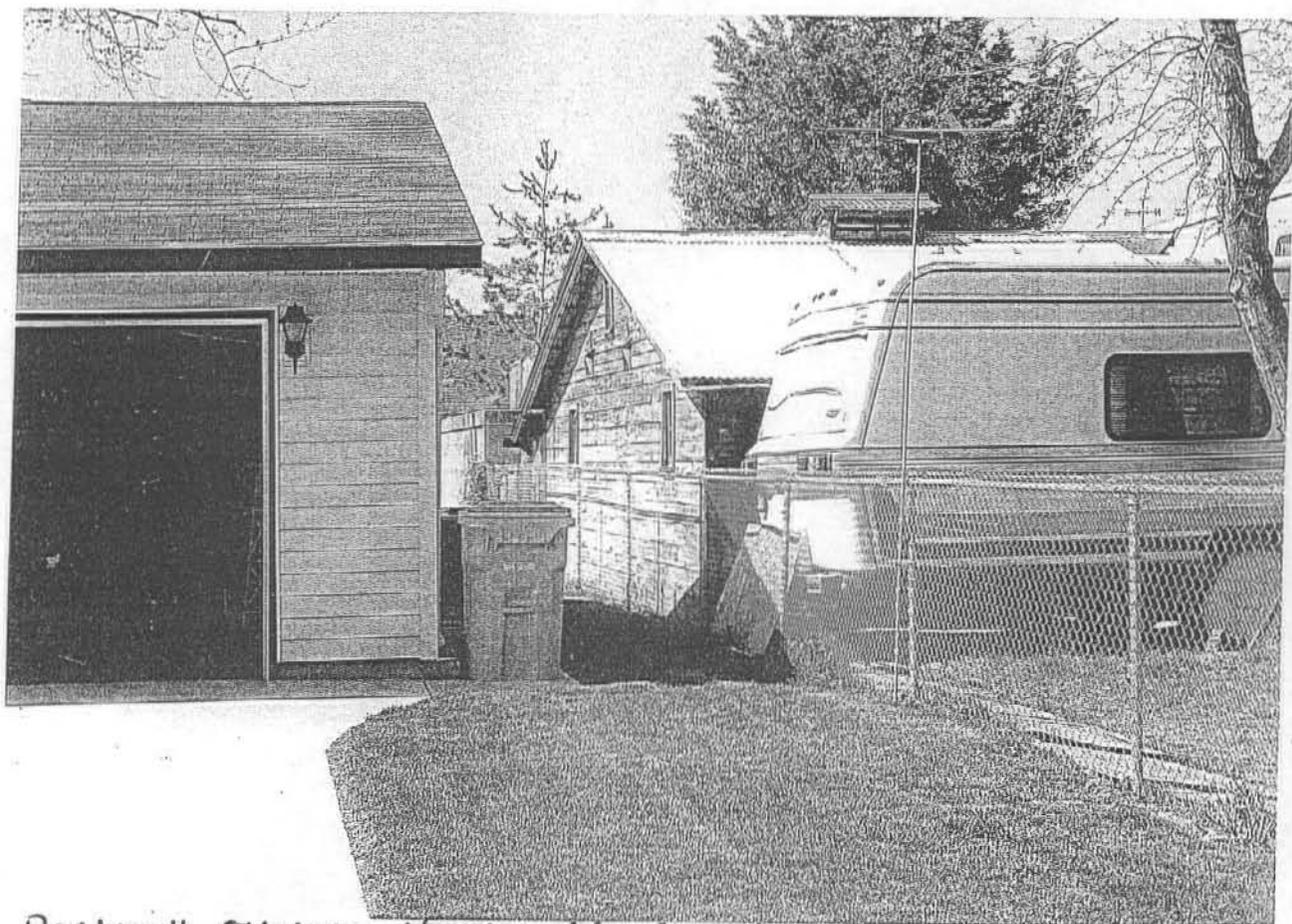
Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID

10 of 12



Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID

11 of 12



Bushnell-Fisher House, Ada County, ID

12 of 12