



10

91 N. 1st Street

10 *St. Mathews Catholic Church* was built in 1937 by noted architects Tourtellotte and Hummell. The building, which has been moved several times, is a Gothic Revival style church with a wooden clap board exterior, a steeply pitched roof, pointed arch windows, and decorative Tudor Revival alterations on the door.



11

349 W. State Street

11 *The Bushnell-Fisher House* was constructed in 1909 by the Bushnell family. The house is a turn-of-the-century design with limited Colonial details. It has a cross-gable plan, fish scale shingles in gable ends, and double-hung windows. The historic screened-in front porch wraps around north and west sides with round wood support pillars. A garage and three other outbuildings were added later. George and Ella Fisher moved to Idaho in 1887 and purchased the home from the Bushnell family in 1917. They lived there with their 15 children. Earl Fisher, their youngest, purchased the property and lived in it for 51 years with his wife Margaret Records. The Fisher family descendants still live in the home, now continuously for over 100 years.



12

550 W. State Street

12 *Oliver Francis Short* built this home in 1905 on the 320 acres he purchased in 1890. He planted 55 acres of prune orchards, and his prune packing warehouse was just east of the O.F. Short house. This house is a two story, 15 room home crafted entirely of cobblestones taken from the nearby Boise River. The building's symmetrical main body is derived from the "Four Square" or "Classic Box" form popular at the beginning of the 20th century. The offset front door minimizes the box look and is balanced by the sun porch on the east side. The balcony above the front porch is a holdover from the Queen Ann style.



Please refrain from entering private residences, and respect the privacy of the owners.

Produced in coordination with the Eagle Museum of History and Preservation.

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THE CITY OF
Eagle

Historic Preservation Commission Walking Tour

We hope you enjoy this walking tour of some of the earliest buildings and homes that reflect our history and contribute to the authenticity and uniqueness of Eagle.

The Eagle Historic Preservation Commission's aim is to safeguard the City's historic structures and features. We seek to foster civic pride in the past, promote the use of historic buildings and landmarks, and for the education, pleasure, and welfare of the people of Eagle. The Eagle Historic Preservation Commission always encourages those considering new developments to examine ways to preserve the historic integrity of our city.

The City of Eagle was named after the extensive number of eagles found along the Boise River. Our first settlers arrived in 1863 and farming flourished in the area. Eagle was incorporated in 1971 and covered 1.5 square miles with a population of 359. Today, the city spans an area of 17.5 square miles and over 30,000 people call Eagle home.

We recommend you start your tour at The Eagle Museum of History and Preservation at 67 E. State Street. There is free downtown parking in the lot located next to Heritage Park, just off E. State Street. We hope you enjoy the walking tour and we welcome you to the City of Eagle.



1

67 E. State Street

1 *The Eagle Museum of History and Preservation* is owned and operated by the City of Eagle. Here you will learn the history of Eagle, including the buildings and homes you will see on this tour. Also housed within the museum is a wonderful collection of memorabilia and artifacts. This is a great place to start or end your walking tour.



2

50 E. State Street

2 *The original Eagle Drug Store* was a small white frame building built in 1892, but sometime between then and 1922, the original wooden frame building was torn down and the current sandstone block structure was built. In August 1922, Orville Jackson, an Idaho native bought the building and turned it into a landmark. Jackson stocked diverse items for his customers throughout the Treasure Valley. Orville sold his business in May 1974 to Wayne and Jane Crosby. During the 1980's, business owners remodeled their buildings along State Street, going for a more Western theme. It was then the Eagle Drug Store received a false wooden front over its block construction. The Crosby's continued to serve the community until they retired in 2006.



3

190 E. State Street

3 *The Eagle Bank* was constructed in 1908 from brick and sandstone block in the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style. It has a corner entrance with a round-arched transom. A commercial rectangular section was added to the back of the building in 1999. The bank thrived for 24 years until 1932 when unfortunately, it closed due to the Great Depression. The building became a local watering hole after the repeal of Prohibition in 1933. Dubbed the Bank Club, it has served as a popular gathering place for over eighty years and continues today as a restaurant.



4

164 E. State Street

4 In 1902 *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*, a benevolent fraternal organization, built a two-story hall at the corner of Eagle Road and State Street. The building was built in the Greek Revival style with clap board siding. The I.O.O.F. meetings were held on the top floor and the bottom floor was used as a community center. The upstairs hall later became Eagle's first high school. In 1964 the upper story was moved two blocks east, placed on a new foundation, and is now a retail business building. The first floor was later demolished.



5

99 E. State Street

5 *The Eagle Hotel* was completed in 1911 by one of Eagle's founders, Thomas Aikens. It is a significant representation of early sandstone block construction used in the Boise Valley. The flat blocks were carved by local Eagle resident, Frank Mehaffey. The rectangular building had sixteen rooms and served as quarters for the workers on the Eagle Bridge, the Odd Fellows Hall and the Interurban Trolley. The front room of the hotel housed the first real estate office in Eagle. Today the hotel is occupied by several businesses.



6

78 E. Aikens Street

6 *The Aikens House* was constructed in 1905, by Thomas Aikens for his daughter, Clara. Aikens was a highly influential business man and helped Eagle grow into the city it is today. The house design is loosely based on the Craftsman style which reached the height of popularity between 1910 and 1920. The low pitched, gabled roof is shingled with asphalt, as is the closed-in porch. Unusual for a Craftsman style home, this house is of brick construction with a stucco overlay. It continues to be used as a residence today.



7

79 E. Aikens Street

7 *The Mary Aikens House* was built by Thomas Aikens for his wife, Mary, in 1925, when they decided it best to live apart. The house design is Craftsman Bungalow and has deeply over-hanging eaves on the front porch, with tall columns supporting the mixed materials used throughout. It has the unusual brick and stucco walls as well. Over the years the structure was eventually adapted into a commercial use building.



8

127 S. Eagle Road

8 *The Orville Jackson House* is a one-and-a-half story residence, considered a landmark example of 1930's Tudor Revival architecture. It has a variety of decorative devices and textures as well as an irregular profile and plan: patterned clinker brick walls, inset gable dormers, and multi-light casement windows add to its unique exterior. The house has had limited alterations to its interior and exterior since it was built allowing it to be placed on the National Registry of Historic Preservation. It is historically significant to the city since it was commissioned and owned by one of Eagle's most prominent businessmen, Orville Jackson.



9

93 S. Eagle Road

9 *The First Baptist Church* was constructed in 1890 using weatherboard and granite, and was dedicated in 1896. The original building has Gothic windows with frosted glass and is in the southeast portion of the current building. There is a gabled wing to the north with double-hung windows and exposed rafter tips. There is a belfry near the front entry, partially shingled and now has a modern entry vestibule. It served as a church for over 100 years, until it was outgrown by its congregation in 2004 and is now a restaurant.