

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Listed 27 March 2013  
NRHP Ref. No. 13000108  
IHSI No. 57-564

# 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 Kendrick Fraternal Temple

other names/site number Kendrick Grange Hall; IHSI #57-564

### 2. Location

street & number 614 E. Main  not for publication

city or town Kendrick  Vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Latah code 057 zip code 83537

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

*[Signature]* 31 July 2013  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SAPO Date

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Kendrick Fraternal Temple  
Name of Property

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

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

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public – Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public – State   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public – Federal |

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | District    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Object      |

| Contributing | Noncontributing |              |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1            |                 | buildings    |
|              |                 | district     |
|              |                 | Site         |
|              |                 | structure    |
|              |                 | Object       |
| 1            | 0               | <b>Total</b> |

**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**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Two-Part Commercial Block

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: METAL/Aluminum

WOOD

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### 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 Kendrick Fraternal Temple is located in Kendrick, Idaho, on the south-central edge of Latah County in Idaho's panhandle. Kendrick, a town of about four hundred people, is located in a steep and scenic mountain valley. The Kendrick Fraternal Temple is one of the most imposing buildings on its main street, which runs from east to west. The brick building, which is approximately one hundred feet long and faces south, features a vernacular two-part commercial block with hooded and half-round windows and decorative brick elements. Its front section is two stories high, and its rear section reaches three stories (mezzanine level, inclusive). The storefront windows on the first floor have been modernized, but the building retains the majority of its external and internal elements and exhibits very good integrity.

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### Narrative Description

The Kendrick Fraternal Temple is a large, rectangular two and three story building located on a prominent corner in Kendrick, Idaho. The building faces south on E. Main Street and holds two stories in the front and three in the rear. The Fraternal Temple is constructed of yellow brick veneer laid in a running bond with red brick accents. The yellow brick veneer on the façade and the east and west sides was manufactured in Micah, Washington, while the red brick accents were made locally in Kendrick.

The main façade features a prominent storefront on the ground level and two-story pilasters at the corners. Original double doors are set in an angled, recessed entry. The display windows sit above a kick plate and reflect the original fenestration, but the glass is new and aluminum frames have replaced the original wood. Clerestory windows (also replacements) are located above the door and windows. Cast-iron pilasters are on each side of the entrance, and the storefront is topped by a cast-iron lintel with rosette details. A decorative red-brick sign band separates the building's two stories. Three courses above the sign band, a course of alternating yellow stretchers and red headers, further delineates the two stories. Atop that sits a continuous sill of header bricks. On the second level, a single one-over-one window appears on each side under starburst transoms. Segmental arch lintels cap the windows, providing a hooded effect. The sides of each window are highlighted by quoining defined by raised yellow and red brick design. A checkerboard brick course runs the width of the façade at the top of the windows. Between the two windows is a panel reading "Fraternal Temple 1905." A corbelled belt course delineates the roofline, above which the parapet wall is decorated with red corbelled dentils with a diamond-work panel above.

The eastern wall presents two distinct sections. The front section occupies about two-thirds of the building and is separated into four bays by brick pilasters. The southernmost bay holds the corner of the storefront with a pair of plate-glass windows and a transom window, all in aluminum frames. The second bay has no windows on the lower level and a single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash window with a segmental-arch lintel on the second level. The third and fourth bays feature three-paned, half-circle windows on the lower level and on the upper level, identical windows as those in bay #2. The first and second floors are delineated by decorative red-brick panels between the pilasters. The decorative elements at the top of the wall echo those on the façade. A fire escape extends across the southernmost windows and into the adjoining space and wraps the southeast corner to the façade. A fuel tank sits in front of the third space.

The rear section of the building (the back third) represents the three-story portion of the structure. The top of its wall extends slightly higher than the front section and the decorative elements vary slightly. The eastern wall holds an off-center modern door; the top of the door opening has been boarded in. To its south is a narrow, rectangular window opening; the bottom also has been boarded in and the top holds a pair of eight-lite casement windows. Another modern door is in a recessed doorway at the north end of the wall. The second level holds rectangular windows under segmented arches on both ends, and the third level has four evenly spaced rectangular windows under segmented arches and a

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modillion course. A pediment at the top of the building features decorative brick work. A pilaster is located at the north end.

The rear of the building consists of a red brick wall with no ornamentation. A modern metal door near the west corner provides access to stairs leading to a mezzanine at the third level. A boarded window opening is to the door's east. Two one-over-one windows of different sizes, each with modest segmented arches, are on the second level, and another window appears at the western end of the third level.

The west elevation wall abuts a small, one-story commercial building. The concrete fire wall is visible where a one-story building previously existed on the first level, with yellow brick veneer on the upper levels.

The building is entered by the central doorway on the first floor, most of which is occupied by a single, larger open space. The walls have been adjusted to allow for insulation, and wainscoting from Latah County's recently demolished Kennedy Ford Grange Hall has been installed on the walls. A gas furnace has replaced the original coal, and then oil, heating source and stands in a corner of the first floor. Duct work is visible but will be covered as the building is remodeled. The rear of the first floor includes a kitchen, a dining area, storage space, and restrooms.

A wide stairway leads to the second floor "Speakeasy" doors that allowed fraternal society members to identify those who wanted to enter. The large hall at the front of the building features original wainscoting, woodwork, coved ceilings and a coal stove. Six original globe lighting fixtures hang from the ceiling and can be dimmed. A shallow stage is highlighted by a neon "G" (Masonic) sign. A small room to the rear constitutes a "holding room" where prospective members gathered while the groups were voting on their membership. The room also holds closets. A hallway off the holding room contains storage spaces, restrooms, and office space. An anteroom is at the head of the stairs. This area features beaded doorknobs and original wainscoting.

Stairs lead from the second story to the third-floor area. This space was used for post-event dinners, and the coal stove and kitchen space and cupboards are retained. The woodwork on the floor was milled locally. The fourth-level mezzanine section is accessed from a rear alley door and the hallway leads to an original doorway and a space now utilized by Kendrick's Garden Club.

The Kendrick Fraternal Temple is undergoing renovation and remodeling by Kendrick Grange #413. Except for the first floor, which underwent extensive modernization in the past, the building retains very good exterior and interior integrity. The fenestration and decorative details of the exterior are intact, except for the modifications to the door openings on the northeast. The second and third levels have undergone some changes from the original design, but retain important elements including stairways, woodwork, light fixtures, and flooring.

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**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.

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1905-1963

**Significant Dates**

1905, 1940

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Collins and Walker (builders)

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance begins with the building's date of construction and, as it continues to be used for the same "Social History" use, closes at 1963 (50 years prior to current).

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

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

The Kendrick Fraternal Temple is significant at the local level under Criterion A, as a property that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Kendrick Fraternal Temple was constructed after a destructive fire that destroyed much of Kendrick's business district and represents the town's rebuilding. The building also is significant as a representation of the importance of fraternal organizations in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Kendrick, Idaho**

Kendrick, Idaho, is located on the south-central edge of Latah County, Idaho. Latah County is on the western side of Idaho's panhandle, bordering the state of Washington. The county presents a contrast in environments, from the agriculturally rich Palouse Prairie in the southwest to the timbered hills and mountains of the east and north. In the Palouse, agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy, and large wheat, lentil, and other grain farms have developed there. Settlers in the other areas depended on the timber industry and subsistence and small-market farming to make a living. Kendrick is in a scenic mountain valley on the Potlatch River that bridges these environments, surrounded by both timber and agricultural lands. A long growing season and low elevation have contributed to its success as a farming region.<sup>i</sup>

Before white settlement, the Nez Perce often camped in the Kendrick area. Fur traders, and later miners, entered the region in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, generally followed trails established by the Indians already there. In 1884, an early settler, Lon Nichols, homesteaded on the site of what is now Kendrick. On July 27, 1889, Thomas Kirby's drugstore in the nearby town of Juliaetta burned. After a disagreement over insurance coverage, an unhappy Kirby relocated to a new settlement three miles up the Potlatch River canyon at the mouth of Little Bear Creek, where he had already established another drugstore. He bought the Nichols land and began to sell real estate. The young town, called Latah or Latah City at that time, held a variety of businesses, a school, and a post office.<sup>ii</sup>

Access to convenient shipping was essential to the success of market enterprises in the region. Railroad lines had begun reaching the Palouse in 1883, and then began to spread through the outlying area. As an enticement to the Northern Pacific Railroad, Kirby gave 120 acres of the townsite to the railroad company and pledged to rename it for John W. Kendrick, Northern Pacific's chief engineer. The town of Kendrick was platted on May 8, 1890, and incorporated on October 15 of that year. The railroad reached Kendrick early in 1891, and for many years the town was the end of the track. Its location between the major communities of Lewiston and Moscow helped to make it an important trading center. By 1892, the town had about six hundred residents and a number of businesses, including a photographer, a bank, and the St. Elmo Hotel.<sup>iii</sup>

<sup>i</sup>Suzanne Julin, "Historic Agricultural Properties of Latah County, Idaho, 1855-1955, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, E/1-2; Lynne Bruce, "The Early History of Kendrick," unpublished manuscript, Small Collections 88-98, Latah County Historical Society Archives, Moscow, Idaho, 2.

<sup>ii</sup>Sharon Harris, "A Brief Summary of Kendrick, Idaho History," unpublished manuscript in possession of the author, n.p.

<sup>iii</sup>Harris, "A Brief Summary," n.p.; Julin, "Historic Agricultural Properties," E/4; Bruce, "The Early History of Kendrick," 2-3.

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As the 20<sup>th</sup> century neared, the lands surrounding Kendrick were producing fruit, grains, sugar cane, and vegetables for shipment to market, and successful beef and sheep ranches had been established. A tramway with a storage capacity of 150,000 bushels of grain served farmers. The Vollmer Clearwater Company operated out of Kendrick shipping grain, hay, and stock, and the Kendrick Flour Mills could produce two hundred barrels of flour a day. Three hundred acres of fruit orchards in the area provided substantial fruit exports shipped by rail, and a brick-making company furnished brick for construction, supplementing the easily available local timber. Kendrick was a thriving, successful young community.<sup>iv</sup>

Kendrick's success, however, was tempered by disasters. In the summer of 1893, a fire destroyed 31 of the town's businesses. In December of 1899, a train overturned into the Potlatch River, and the resulting debris dammed the River's waters. When the dam broke, those waters, carrying debris including a large pile of cordwood, flooded the streets of Kendrick. One family lost three daughters to the flood, and the damage to the lower portion of the town was extensive.<sup>v</sup> By 1904, Kendrick had largely recovered from the flooding and was again thriving as a trade and shipping center. It held more than forty businesses, a telephone company, and two newspapers. More than two hundred children were enrolled in the town's school. Then, on August 5, a fire began in a hotel saloon. Within a few minutes the fire grew uncontrollable; within a few hours most of Kendrick's business district, its churches and its post office were gone. One of the local newspapers listed more than thirty businesses that had been totally destroyed. Among the victims of the fire was the hall that served as a lodge for local fraternal orders. This second devastating fire prompted the town council to pass an ordinance that allowed only brick buildings separated by fire walls to be constructed in the business district. By August 1905, twenty such brick buildings had been built.<sup>vi</sup> One of them was the Fraternal Temple.

### Fraternal Orders in America

Fraternal orders can trace their origins back to the establishment of what would become the Masonic rite in seventeenth-century France. The Masonry reinforced bonds among followers of the ritual, who provided each other with mutual aid. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Masonry was established in England, and other brotherhoods, including the Independent Order of Oddfellows, formed fraternities based on similar principles and rituals.<sup>vii</sup>

Fraternal orders in America existed from colonial times and gained popularity in the period before the Civil War and the ensuing decades, reaching their peak at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1897, an observer of fraternal orders noted that more than 5 million of the 19 million adult American males belonged to fraternal orders, and nearly seventy thousand fraternal lodges existed in the country. The general goals of the fraternal orders were to promote mutual aid through brotherhood and fellowship. The orders provided that sense of brotherhood and fellowship through secret rituals, complex ceremonies, and elaborate costumes. In general, orders established before the Civil War were more focused on social and ceremonial functions that served their members' needs, while those formed after the Civil War devoted more of their energies on concrete ways to improve the lives of their brothers, including life insurance policies, charity, and political action.<sup>viii</sup> Whatever their goals, the fraternal orders used the devices of ceremony and ritual to bind their members together, and lodges in which those ceremonies and rituals were held became important components of their communities.

### Fraternal Orders and Auxiliaries in Kendrick

As the community that would become the town of Kendrick was beginning to boom in 1889, four fraternal orders formed: the International Order of Oddfellows, the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. The Oddfellows Lodge in Kendrick, Nez Perce Lodge Number 37, was formed in 1889; by 1904, it had more than one hundred

<sup>iv</sup> Harris, "A Brief Summary," n.p.

<sup>v</sup>Harris, "A Brief Summary," n. p.; Bruce, "The Early History of Kendrick," 4-5.

<sup>vi</sup>Bruce, "The Early History of Kendrick," 6-8; Frank Jacobsen, "Kendrick," in Kendrick Juliaetta Centennial Committee, *A Centennial History of the Kendrick-Juliaetta Area* (Kendrick-Juliaetta Centennial Committee, 1992),4.

<sup>vii</sup>Andrew McCain, "The Incorporation of Mutual Aid," in *The Incorporation of Fraternalism: American Fraternal Orders at the End of the Victorian Era*, <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~ma04/McCain/fraternalorders/page 2b.htm>, accessed August 8, 2011, 1.

<sup>viii</sup>Andrew McCain, "An Introduction to Fraternal Orders," in *The Incorporation of Fraternalism: American Fraternal Orders at the End of the Victorian Era*, <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~ma04/McCain/fraternalorders/page 1a.htm>, accessed August 8, 2011,1-3.

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members. The Oddfellows conferred "Rebekah Degrees" on wives and daughters, and the Rebekahs eventually grew into their own organization, affiliated with the Oddfellows. Kendrick had both the International Order of Oddfellows and Rebekahs. The Knights of Pythias, particularly devoted to world peace, organized in Kendrick in 1889 and had a membership of about seventy-five by 1904. The Masons organized in Kendrick in 1889, and had forty-five members by 1904. The Woodmen of the World and their associated organization, Women's Circle of Woodcraft, devoted largely to providing life insurance and gravestones for members, also formed in Kendrick sometime before 1904.<sup>ix</sup> Membership in the orders likely included people from the surrounding area, including the nearby town of Juliaetta.

### **Kendrick Fraternal Temple and Kendrick Grange Hall**

As Kendrick began to rebuild after the disastrous 1904 fire, a group of local residents formed the Fraternal Temple Company, Limited and invested \$8,000.00 for the purpose of constructing a building to be used by fraternal orders and civic and special-interest clubs. Shares were sold at \$10 each.<sup>x</sup> Contractors and builders, Collins and Walker, began erecting the building early in January, 1905. By April, substantial progress had been made; the Grand Master of the Oddfellows and the President of the Rebekahs visited Kendrick and met with the local order at the new temple. When the building - named the Fraternal Temple - was completed, it provided a meeting place for the Masons, the Oddfellows, the Rebekahs, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Women's Circle of Woodcraft. Other local users included the Musical Club, the Women's Club, the Baseball Club, and the Commercial Club.<sup>xi</sup> In 1940, a local, subordinate Grange - officially the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry - was established in Kendrick (Kendrick Grange No. 413) and also utilized the building for their meetings.<sup>xii</sup>

By May of 1905, the work was nearing completion and arrangements for the commercial area on the ground floor were in the final stages. By designing the building to hold a business on the first floor and fraternal order meeting rooms above, the Fraternal Temple Company could realize income from the building to help maintain its investment. In 1909, this space held D. J. Rowland's furniture store and undertaking business. Rowland's also sold dishes, china, wallpaper, and other household items, and provided picture framing. Other businesses, particularly grocery stores, occupied the space in the ensuing years, and the mezzanine area held offices or apartments into the 1970s. In 1962, a fire destroyed the building immediately to the west of the Fraternal Temple, exposing its west wall and firewall and causing water and smoke damage on its first floor.<sup>xiii</sup>

Kendrick Grange No. 413 began meeting in the Fraternal Temple immediately upon its organization in 1940. In 1974 and 1975, the Grange remodeled the first-floor space, which had been utilized for business space, particularly groceries. The new space provided additional meeting rooms for the local lodges.<sup>xiv</sup> In the 1980s, Kendrick Grange No. 413 acquired the building. Although other early fraternal organizations have faded away and no longer utilize the building, the Kendrick Grange still retains membership and meets there regularly; the building is known locally as the "Grange Hall." The Grange plans to remodel the building, restoring the exterior and those interior spaces that retain historic integrity. The building continues to be used for Kendrick Grange meetings as well as Kendrick Garden Club meetings and activities, and can be rented for public and private events.

### **Summary Statement of Significance**

The Kendrick Fraternal Temple is significant under Criterion A for its part in the development of the town of Kendrick after the 1904 fire and for its representation of the importance of fraternal orders to the area in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, the Temple represents an important element the community's social history, as it reflects the development and growth of several fraternal orders and their roles in this rural area. The populous of Kendrick was varied enough that a

<sup>ix</sup>Kendrick Fraternal Temple: "Can It Be Saved?" Juliaetta Kendrick Heritage Foundation Newsletter, n.d., n.p.

<sup>x</sup> "Kendrick Fraternal Temple: Can It Be Saved"

<sup>xi</sup>Kendrick Fraternal Temple: "Can It Be Saved?," Johnson, "Our Grange," 2.

<sup>xii</sup>Johnson, "Our Grange," 1-2; Kendrick *Gazette*, April 31, 1905; Kendrick and *Genesee Gazette News*, May 7, 1981.

<sup>xiii</sup> Kendrick *Gazette*, January 6, May 5, 1905; Jacobsen, "Kendrick," 6,15; Sharon Harris, information provided to Suzanne Jullin, June 28, 2011.

<sup>xiv</sup>Kendrick and *Genesee Gazette News*, May 7, 1981.

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variety of fraternal organizations took root there; however, the relative small population made supporting separate lodge halls difficult. By joining together to construct a mutual Fraternal Temple, the citizens of Kendrick were able to further their common goal of association in a way that would have been financially impossible for each organization on its own.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bruce, Lynne. "The Early History of Kendrick. Unpublished manuscript. Small Collections 88-98, Latah County Historical Society Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

Harris, Sharon. "A Brief Summary of Kendrick, Idaho History." Unpublished manuscript in possession of author.

Jacobsen, Frank. "Kendrick." In Kendrick Juliaetta Centennial Committee, *A Centennial History of the Kendrick-Juliaetta Area*. Kendrick-Juliaetta Centennial Committee, 1992.

Johnson, Donald. "Our Grange: Idaho State Grange Centennial." Unpublished manuscript in possession of the author.

Julin, Suzanne. "Historic Agricultural Properties of Latah County, Idaho, 1855-1955." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, E/1-2.

"Kendrick Fraternal Temple: Can It Be Saved?" Juliaetta-Kendrick Heritage Foundation Newsletter. N.d.

*Kendrick Gazette*. January 6, April 31, May 5, 1905.

*Kendrick and Genesee Gazette News*. May 7, 1981.

McCain, Andrew. "An Introduction to Fraternal Orders." In *The Incorporation of Fraternalism: American Fraternal Orders at the End of the Victorian Era*. [http://xroads.virginia.edu/~ma04/McCain/fraternalorders/page\\_1a.htm](http://xroads.virginia.edu/~ma04/McCain/fraternalorders/page_1a.htm). Accessed August 8, 2011.

McCain, Andrew. "The Incorporation of Mutual Aid." In *The Incorporation of Fraternalism: American Fraternal Orders at the End of the Victorian Era*. [http://xroads.virginia.edu/~ma04/McCain/fraternalorders/page\\_2b.htm](http://xroads.virginia.edu/~ma04/McCain/fraternalorders/page_2b.htm). Accessed August 8, 2011.

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### 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): \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References NAD 83**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

|   |                   |                   |                   |   |                   |                   |                   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>11</u>         | <u>526802</u>     | <u>5162337</u>    | 3 | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
|   | Zone              | Easting           | Northing          |   | Zone              | Easting           | Northing          |
| 2 | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | 4 | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
|   | Zone              | Easting           | Northing          |   | Zone              | Easting           | Northing          |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Block 14, Lot 12, Kendrick Original

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains the property historically associated with the building.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Suzanne Julin  
organization Private Contractor date September 30, 2011  
street & number 1001 E. Broadway-2, PMB 608 telephone 406-544-8606  
city or town Missoula State MT zip code 59802  
e-mail sjulin@earthlink.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**

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**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: Kendrick Fraternal Temple

City or Vicinity: Kendrick

County: Latah County State: Idaho

Photographer: Suzanne Julin

Date Photographed: June 28, 2011

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Photo 1 of 6 | View looking North                          |
| Photo 2 of 6 | View looking Northeast                      |
| Photo 3 of 6 | View looking Northwest                      |
| Photo 4 of 6 | View looking West                           |
| Photo 5 of 6 | View looking Southeast                      |
| Photo 6 of 6 | View looking South (interior, second floor) |

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Latah County, Idaho  
County and State

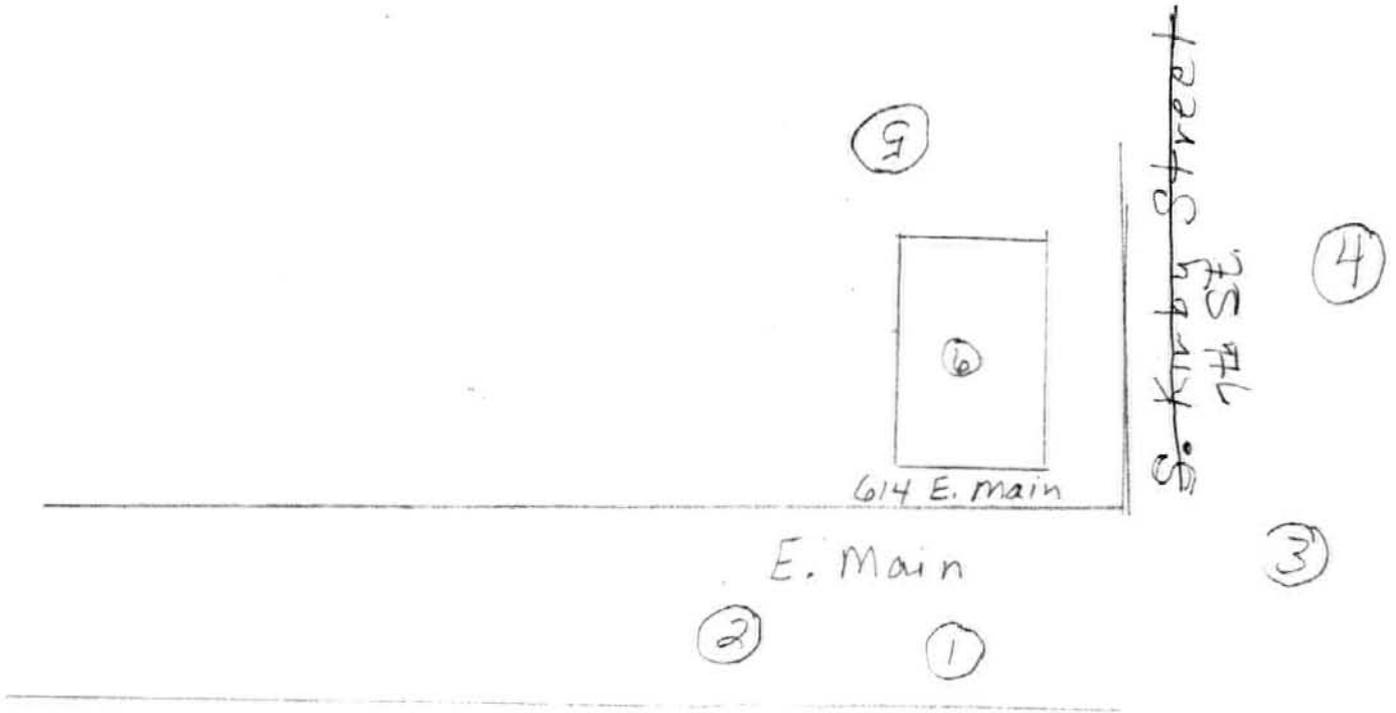
**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Kendrick Grange #413  
street & number PO Box 16 telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Kendrick state ID zip code 83537

**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.



**Kendrick Fraternal Temple**



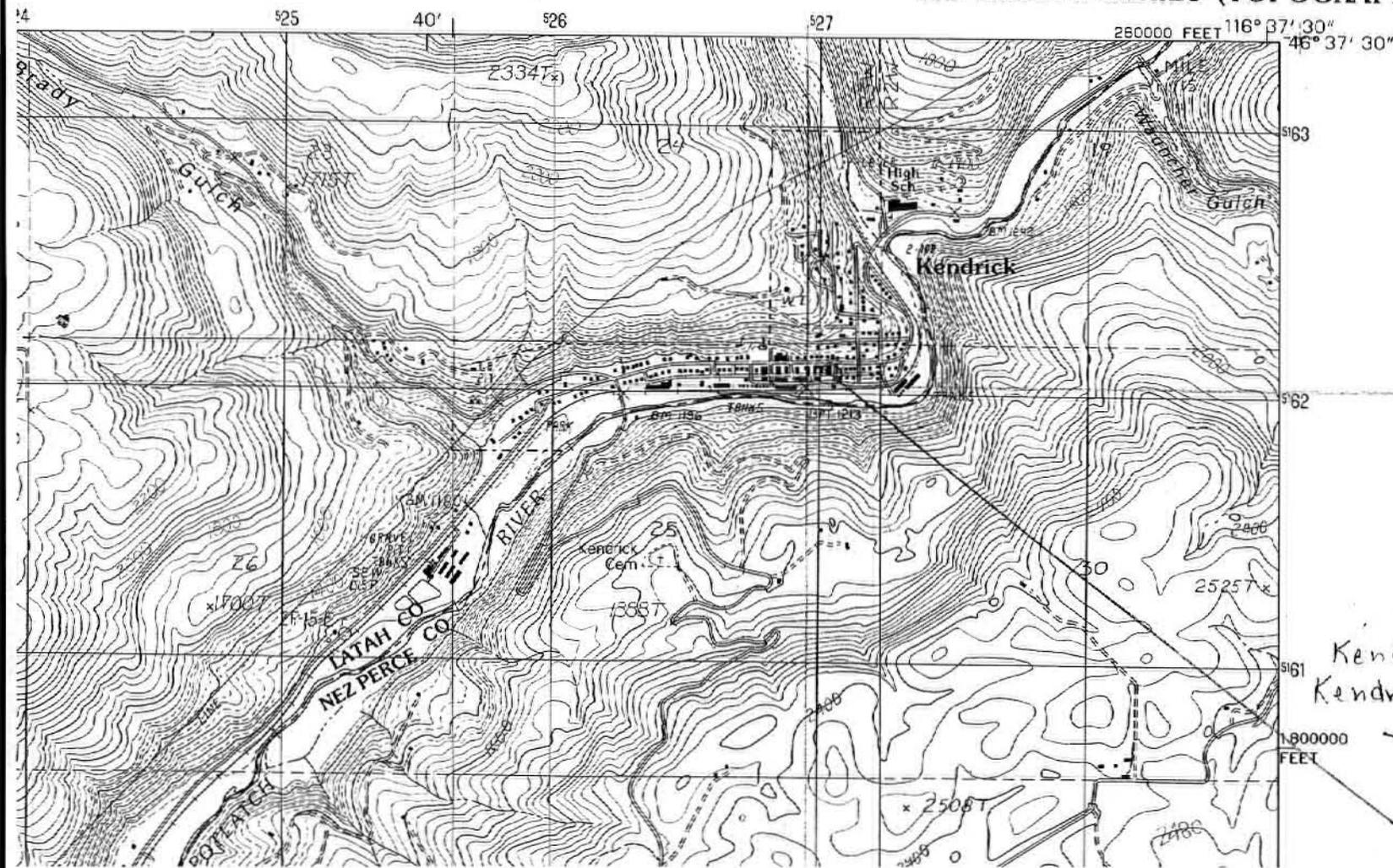
Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho

Not To Scale

Photograph Vantage Points ○

Correction made by Be  
6.11.13

JULIAETTA QUADRANGLE  
IDAHO  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Kendrick Fraternal Temple  
Kendrick, Latah Co., Idaho  
Juliaetta Quad

11 526802 E  
11 5162337 N



FRATERNAL  
TEMPLE

1903



FRATERNAL  
TEMPLE  
BUILDING

FRATERNAL  
TEMPLE  
BUILDING

Kendrick Fraternal Temple

Kendrick, Latah Co., Idaho

Suzanne L. Orr

June 28, 2011

Negatives Idaho SHPO

View to N

1 of 6



FRATERNAL  
TEMPLE

1903



FRATERNAL  
TEMPLE  
BUILDING

TRUCKS & TRAILERS

Kendrick Fraternal Temple  
Kendrick, Latah Co., Idaho  
Suzanne Juvin

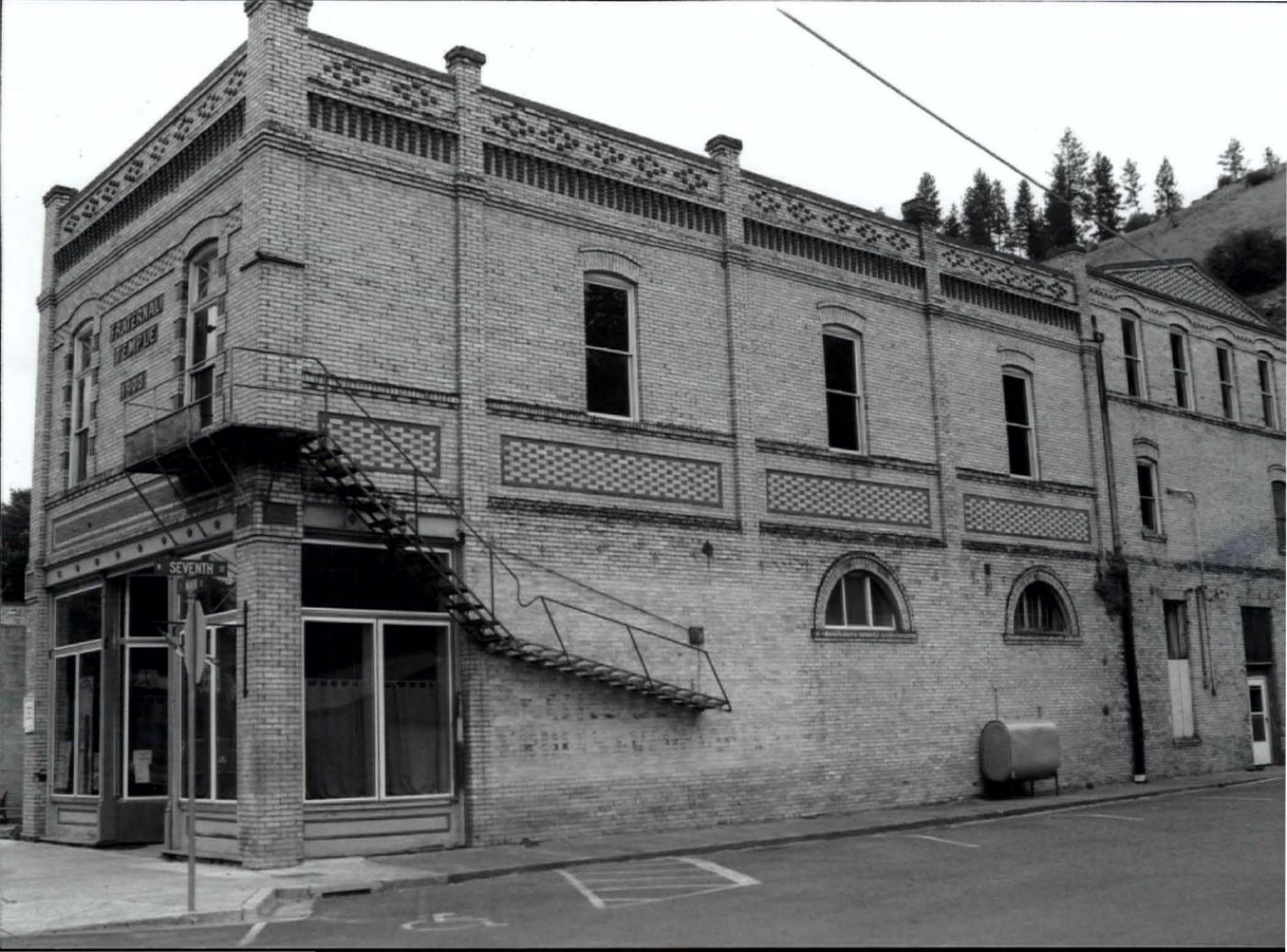
June 28, 2011

Negatives Idaho SH70

View to NE

2 of 6

57-564



FURNITURE  
REPAIRS  
1905

SEVENTH ST

STOP

Kendrick Fraternal Temple  
Kendrick, Latah Co., Idaho

Suzanne Julin

June 28, 2011

Negatives Idaho SHPO

View to NW

3 of 6



ONE  
WAY  
→

Kendrick Fraternal Temple  
Kendrick, Latah Co., Idaho  
Suzanne Julin

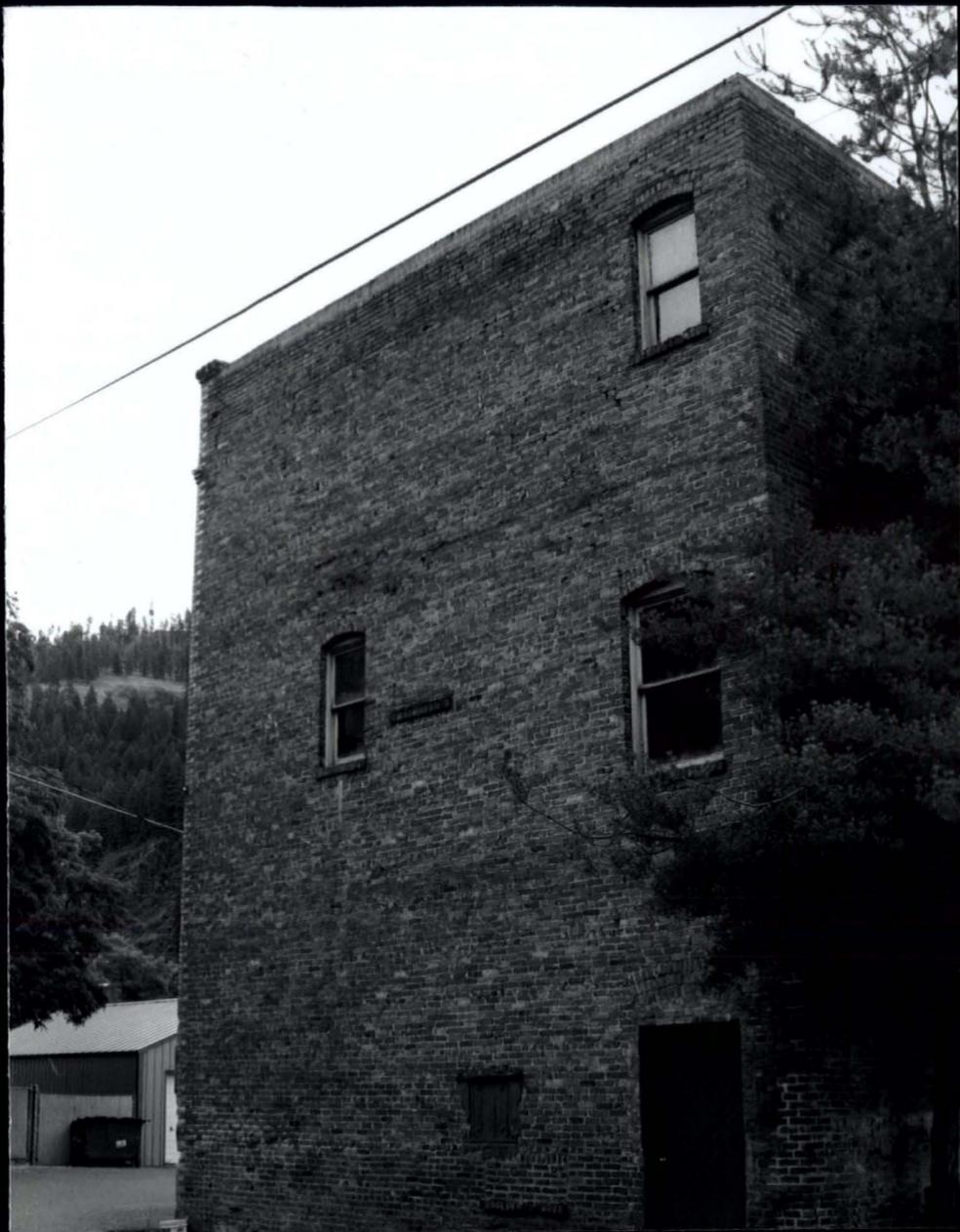
June 28, 2011

Negatives Idaho SHPO

View to W

4 of 6

57-564



Kendrick Fraternal Temple  
Kendrick, Latah Co, Idaho  
Suzanne Suo-

June 28, 2011

Negatives Idaho SHPO

View to SE

5 of 6

57.564



Kendrick Fraternal Temple

Kendrick, Latah Co, Idaho

Suzanne Juan

June 28, 2011

Negatives Idaho SH70

View to S

6 of 6