

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Evergreen Grange Hall

Other names/site number: Teakean Grange

Name of related multiple property listing:

The Grange in Idaho

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

2. Location

Street & number: 3149 Middle Road

City or town: Lenore State: ID County: Clearwater

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL- Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL-Meeting Hall

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Rustic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Metal, Concrete, Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Evergreen Grange Hall, located at 3149 Middle Road north of Lenore in western Clearwater County, Idaho, is a one-story, front-gabled log building with a rectangular layout. Completed in 1938 in the Rustic style popularized by the U.S. Forest Service, it features exposed log rafters, tie beams, and joists, along with a poured concrete foundation and metal roof. The building includes an entry vestibule, meeting hall, stage, sub-stage kitchen, and a basement dining room addition constructed in 1964. A Fire Hall, built in 1982 about 15 feet east and connected by a hyphen, is not included in the National Register nomination as it sits on a different parcel. The Fire Hall is visually compatible though it diminishes Evergreen Grange Hall's integrity of setting. Evergreen Grange Hall remains in good condition and retains its historic integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The building continues to host civic events like voting and community events like reunions and wedding receptions.

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Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Evergreen Grange Hall sits at 3,051 feet of elevation in western Clearwater County, Idaho, which occupies the east central part of the state's northern panhandle. The county is 2,488 square miles and covers nearly 1,575,424 acres. Clearwater County's website notes that, "Clearwater County contains within its boundaries a large portion of the Clearwater National Forest. The Clearwater National Forest covers 800,000 acres from the jagged peaks of the Bitterroot Mountains in the east to the river canyons and the rolling hills of the Palouse Prairie to the West."¹ The landscape of long rolling hills interspersed with stands of trees around Evergreen Grange Hall reveals the location to be on the eastern extreme of the Palouse Prairie, "once a vast grassland with rolling hills that counts as part of the greater Columbia Plateau."² The Palouse's fertile farmland was "formed by millions of years of climatic events which deposited large volumes of soil," with Ponderosa Pine forests on the eastern edge of the prairie.³ The Teakean-Cavendish-Southwick plateau is bounded by the North Fork of the Clearwater River to the east (now impounded behind Dworshack Dam), the main Clearwater River to the south, and its tributary the Potlatch River to the west and north.

Located at 3941 Middle Road in an unincorporated part of Clearwater County, Evergreen Grange Hall sits at the top of a rolling hill and has commanding views of the small grain fields immediately adjacent across Middle Road to the south, fields across a fenceline to the west, and fields, distant wooded areas, and Teakean Butte across the fenceline as the hill drops away to the north. Evergreen Grange Hall is roughly in the center of a rectangular parcel 50 feet wide (east to west) and 140 feet deep, north to south, 0.16-acre parcel fronting Middle/Teakean Road, which runs east to west in front of the building. The building is oriented south to north, with the south elevation facing Middle/Teakean Road as its façade. Mature coniferous trees, deciduous shrubs, and wild grasses are present on the unpaved site.

Evergreen Fire Hall, built in 1982, is located about 15 feet east of Evergreen Grange Hall and connected to the Grange Hall through a hyphen hallway. Located on a separate parcel, Evergreen Fire Hall is visually distinct from the Grange Hall and has its own massing. The Evergreen Rural Fire District Fire Hall has a square footprint 30 feet wide and 90 feet deep and sits on a poured concrete slab foundation. The front, south-facing façade of the Fire Hall is divided into three bays, from east to west: a single garage bay with an oversized metal garage door, then an oversized double garage bay, and a small entry vestibule with a subordinate side gable roof and a metal entrance door into the Fire Hall. The Fire Hall is finished with a standing seam metal roof and vertical board and batten siding. A subordinate massing on the north side of the Fire Hall measures 54 feet 6 inches wide and 48 feet long and is of post and beam construction. Exterior walls are clad in the same board and batten material as the main portion of the Fire Hall. No

¹ (Clearwater County n.d.)

² (Hallam 2021, 5)

³ (Hallam 2021, 5)

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windows are present on the Fire Hall. To the east of the Fire Hall, farm fields give way to distant woodlands.

Exterior

Evergreen Grange Hall is a single-story, round peeled cedar log building situated on a board-form poured concrete foundation with a roughly rectangular footprint, positioned on a hill sloping from south to north, away from the front door. The building comprises two primary sections: the original 1938 building (comprised of the anteroom and main hall) and a rear basement addition constructed to the north in 1964. The peeled log construction, exposed rafter tails and visible interior log joists reflect the “Rustic” motifs used by the National Forest Service during the 1920’s and 1930’s. Vinyl windows are set at regular intervals on the east and west elevations, and a steel panel front door faces Middle Road. The roof is clad in standing seam metal, with both the 1938 and 1964 portions featuring steeply pitched, front-gabled roofs. In the 1938 section, the front (south) and rear (north) gable overhangs are supported by peeled cedar purlin logs, with peeled cedar log rafters supporting the eaves, while the roof over the 1964 portion is of frame construction with exposed rafter tails under the eaves. Sill logs are placed directly on the poured concrete foundation, and the cedar round logs are carefully fitted together in a “saddle” log stacking style. A one-over-one vinyl window is found on both the east and west elevations of the anteroom, and three one-over-one vinyl windows are present on the west elevation, and two one-over-one vinyl windows and one door are on the east elevation of the Grange Hall. The basement-level 1964 addition is built of wide board-form poured concrete as incorporated into the south-to-north slope of the hill, creating a partially daylight basement. Two metal “hopper” style windows are installed along the ceiling of the basement’s west elevation, and one on the east elevation. Additionally, the east elevation of the basement has a square stair tower of frame construction finished in shiplap siding, providing emergency egress from the basement dining room, while the rear façade has no doors or windows.

The **south (front) elevation** consists of the 1938 anteroom, which projects approximately six feet forward from the main massing of the building on either side of the façade. The anteroom’s façade features a centered steel (non-historic) single-door entry. Remnant wiring indicates that a light of some kind hung above the door, however, there is no indication that exterior signage applied to the building identified it as the location of Evergreen Grange Hall, as recommended in the Grange Hall design guidebook.

The **west (side) elevation** faces the fenceline and adjacent farm field, displaying the two primary sections of the Evergreen Grange Hall. From south to north, these are: the original building completed in 1938 (including the anteroom and main hall with stage) and the 1964 partial daylight basement dining room addition. The west face of the anteroom projects 11 feet south of the main hall and originally had a one-over-one double-hung wood window, now replaced by a single-hung vinyl window of matching size. The 30-foot-wide main hall elevation has three evenly spaced window openings, also updated from double-hung wood to single-hung vinyl windows. Northward, the stage massing steps in six feet, creating a 15-foot-wide section; as the hill descends, a partially exposed basement under the stage serves as a kitchen, with single-hung vinyl windows at both stage and basement levels. At the intersection of the main hall and stage

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inset is a visible CMU block chimney, likely replacing the original steel pipe. The west elevation of the 1964 basement dining room is partially exposed by the northward slope in front of the 1938 stage massing, built of board-form concrete near the kitchen, and features two ceiling-level “hopper” windows. The north-south gable roof slopes away from the west elevation, with exposed rafter boards under the eaves.

The 1964 dining room massing, the 1938 stage massing, and the 1938 Grange Hall massing are visible on the **north (rear) elevation** of the building. The stage and basement dining room are inset from the 1938 Grange Hall massing. The roof over the 1938 Grange Hall massing is a continuation of the roof ridge of the main Grange Hall, with the eaves clipped back where stage is inset six feet on each side of the Grange Hall. The gable-front roof over the 1964 dining room is at ground level of the main building and is the same pitch as that of the 1938 Grange Hall and terminates in a gable facing north.

The **east (side) elevation** is largely symmetrical to the west, though the finishes differ. A square fire exit tower, situated at the northeast corner of the 1964 dining room addition, provides egress from the dining room. This tower is topped by a gable roof on an east-west axis, finished in lap siding, while the rest of the dining room addition features board-form concrete construction, a single hopper-style window at ceiling height, and exposed board roof rafters beneath the eaves. The east elevation of the stage massing mirrors the west elevation, with a partially exposed basement used as kitchen space, and both the stage and basement levels feature a single-hung vinyl window. In 1982, a hyphen hallway was constructed around an original Grange Hall exit door on the east side, connecting the Grange Hall to the Fire Hall; this rectangular hallway is finished with vertical board and batten siding and has a low-slope gable roof running east-west, perpendicular to the main Grange Hall roofline. The remaining east elevation of the Grange Hall is identical to the west, with two one-over-one hung vinyl windows replacing the originals, and the anteroom’s east elevation likewise replicates its west counterpart, with a centered single-hung vinyl window.

Interior

The interior of Evergreen Grange Hall continues the Rustic motif that characterizes the building’s exterior, with peeled cedar log construction, visible log trusses, and tie beams, as well as a wood floor. Primary spaces on the ground floor include the anteroom, a sizeable meeting hall space, and a stage. In the basement, a kitchen is located below the stage, and daylight basement dining room is located north of the kitchen. Restrooms were originally available out a door on the east elevation of the Grange Hall and can now be accessed through the same door via a hyphen hallway connected to the Fire Hall.

The **anteroom** is accessed through a replacement metal door centered on the front (south) façade of the building. The floor is wood plank. The walls are peeled cedar logs running horizontally and set in saddle joints at the corners. The logs are notched down at the doors and windows to neatly tie into the wood trim casing. The ceiling is exposed to the peeled cedar rafters, which tie the front façade of the anteroom to the interior wall of the Grange Hall. The door from the

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anteroom to the Grange Hall is offset to the east and is of five-panel construction with original door hardware.

The **main room** of Evergreen Grange Hall features a wood plank floor running north-south, interior peeled cedar log walls, and roof trusses characteristic of the “Rustic” style. Its rectangular layout extends north-south, ending in a raised stage defined by a curved protruding stage, stairs, and a carved log proscenium arch. Three one-over-one vinyl windows are evenly spaced on the west wall, while the east wall has a matching set of two windows and a five-panel wood door aligned with the western window, providing access to the bathrooms. The north wall houses a wood stove and a CMU brick smokestack to the left of the stage. Log walls are joined using “saddle” joints and taper to fit the frame window trim, with visible “butt ends” of north-south logs at their joints with the south and north walls. An east-west peeled log joist bisects the hall, supported by a metal crossbar and steel cables to stabilize the structure. Lighting includes original “schoolhouse” blown glass pendants, exposed bulbs, directional can lights, and a ceiling fan above the stage. Historic benches, built from local lumber scraps, are placed throughout, and the stage—raised about three and a half feet—projects from the north wall, capped by a curved proscenium arch through the log wall. The stage area is carpeted, with vertical knotty pine panels below and a wood railing on the east stairs. Behind the proscenium arch, cheesecloth drapes create a backdrop, with one-over-one vinyl windows on either side providing natural light. A roll-down projector screen atop the arch features advertisements for regional businesses and serves as a projection surface. The piano acquired by Grange members in January 1939 sits on the stage.

The **Basement Stairs**, located in the northeast corner by the stage, are finished with carpet, and reveal the building’s board-form concrete foundation as they descend. Knotty pine vertical panels adorn the walls below the main hall and stage floors, with railing material finishing providing air circulation under the stage area.

The **basement kitchen** encompasses the entire area below the stage, featuring poured concrete floors and knotty pine vertical paneling on the walls. The ceiling is finished with plywood sheeting and half-round trim nailed at each joint, with an exposed light bulb centered overhead. One-over-one windows are positioned halfway up the east and west-facing basement walls, allowing natural light into the space. The kitchen is equipped with a sink, stove, several refrigerators, and a worktable for meal preparation. On the north wall, a wide opening through the foundation, also finished in knotty pine paneling, provides access to the basement dining room.

The **basement dining room** features a poured concrete floor. The wide board-form concrete walls are painted, and there is no trim around the floor, ceiling or windows. Thin wood trim is present around the door to the “fire escape.” The wood fire escape door is one large pane of glass over one panel of wood and swings out into the fire escape stairwell. The small “hopper style” windows are set level with the ceiling and tilt in as needed for ventilation. The ceiling is tiled in sheetrock-like soundboard material. Exposed lightbulbs provide lighting.

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Back in the main room on the ground floor, a five-panel wood door labeled “restrooms” leads to the **hyphen hallway** to the restrooms at the rear of the Fire Hall. Restroom facilities were originally outhouses accessible through the same door. The hyphen hallway is finished with sheetrock screwed into the framed wall above a poured concrete floor. The remainder of the enclosed space has a gravel floor for the storage of wood for the wood stove and is not entirely weathertight.

Change Over Time and Integrity

Evergreen Grange Hall has functioned as a community center from its dedication in 1938 until the present. Alterations to the property typical of a rural community hall accommodated ongoing use of the structure and allowed it to evolve to reflect the community’s gathering space needs, as well as to maintain the building. Changes during the building’s period of significance are as follows:

- Ca. 1939: Electrification of the building and installation of electric light fixtures, allowing the discontinuation of kerosene light fixtures.
- 1964: Extension of the basement on the north side of the kitchen to construct the daylight basement dining room and fire exit from the dining room.

Known alterations to the property after the historic period are as follows:

- 1981: Construction of Evergreen Fire Hall by the Evergreen Fire District to the east of the Grange Hall, including construction of a hyphen hallway accessible through an existing door on the east façade of the Grange Hall to provide access to restroom facilities in Evergreen Fire Hall.
- Unknown: Replacement of original wood windows with vinyl windows of the same size.
- Unknown: Replacement of the original wood front door with a metal front door of the same size.
- Unknown: Application of a standing seam metal roof over the historic wood shingle roof.

The Evergreen Grange Hall retains sufficient integrity and meets the requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Document “The Grange in Idaho.” It is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for the significant role it played in the social lives of nearby farming and logging families. It retains its integrity of location, as it has not been moved, and the integrity of its rural setting is undiminished by the adjacent Fire Hall to the east that occupies the former site of the North Teakean School. Its integrity of design and workmanship remain intact as it continues to embody elements of the “Rustic” style, including its peeled log structure and exposed peeled log rafter tails. Evergreen Grange Hall retains its integrity of materials through its use of locally harvested cedar logs and lumber to deploy traditional, early/mid-twentieth century methods of construction. The property’s location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship contribute to its integrity of feeling as an early twentieth-century Grange Hall. Despite the dissolution of Evergreen Grange No. 374 in 1990, the property retains its association with rural community life as a community meeting hall, secure voting location, and event venue even though it is no longer used for official Grange meetings.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance

1938—1976

Significant Dates

1938 (Construction)

1964 (Dining Room Addition)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joe Choate (architect/builder)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Evergreen Grange Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the local level of significance as part of the multiple property nomination *The Grange in Idaho* under Criterion A in the area of SOCIAL HISTORY. The property is associated with the activities of Evergreen Grange No. 374 and the long history of community events held in the building for nearly nine decades. It served as the Evergreen Grange's primary meeting facility for most of the twentieth century, although declining membership in the 1970's meant that only the legislative committee of Evergreen Grange remained active. In 1981, the Teakean-Cavendish community voted to form the Evergreen Rural Fire Department and constructed the present Fire Hall immediately east of the Evergreen Grange Hall in 1982. Declining participation in Evergreen Grange membership led to the organization's disbandment in 1990, and the remaining officers of Evergreen Grange quit claimed the deed for the building and the land under it to the Evergreen Fire District for the nominal sum of \$10.00 on October 16, 1990.⁴ The building remains a center of community life and is actively used for social gatherings like weddings and civic duties like voting. The period of significance begins in 1938 with the completion of the "Rustic" style building and ends in 1976, reflecting the building's continued significance to the community and the NRHP's fifty-year-old age convention.

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

Nimiipuu and Early Settlement

Western Clearwater County is the ancestral lands of the Nimiipuu indigenous people, and Evergreen Grange Hall sits approximately 200 feet within the northern border of the Nez Perce Reservation. In 1938, the Federal Writers Project described Clearwater County as follows:

"Except for small areas adjacent to Orofino, Pierce, Weippe, and Fraser the entire county is mountainous and heavily timbered. On the east are the Bitterroot Mountains, a boundary-line range separating Montana and Idaho, and extending only a little way into the county. Immediately west of the Bitterroot Range are the Clearwater Mountains, which extend west across the county to Pierce, Grangemont, and Elk River. Principal peaks in the Clearwater Mountains are Elk, Sheep, Pot, and Chamberlain, and the principal individual mountain range is The Nub. The altitude of the eastern section varies from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and the numerous streams, flowing for the most part into the North Fork of the Clearwater River, form deep canyons with sharp divides intervening. From these divides arise numerous lofty peaks. There are two well-defined plateaus in Clearwater County: one in the section surrounding the town of Headquarters; the other in the

⁴ (Clearwater County 1990)

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neighborhood of Pierce. Both are covered with a heavy growth of timber except for a number of meadows on the plateau near Pierce.”⁵

The Nimiipuu Indigenous people “...have always resided and subsisted on lands that included the present-day Nez Perce Reservation in north-central Idaho.”⁶ Named “Nez Perce” by French fur trappers for their traditional nose piercings, the Nimiipuu seminomadic people moved through parts present day Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming to hunt, fish, and trade.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed westward through the region in 1805. They established “Canoe Camp” near the confluence of the North Fork and the mainstream of the Clearwater River, near the present site of Ahsahka (five miles southeast Evergreen Grange Hall), where they constructed five canoes that they used to float on the Clearwater, then Snake, then Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean. The Lewis and Clark Expedition returned through the region in May 1806 as they retraced their steps eastward through Lolo Pass.⁷ The Nimiipuu were in routine contact with European fur trappers through the early nineteenth century⁸ enough that late nineteenth-century historians noted, “white men’s goods streamed into many Nimiipuu villages, enriching their material culture...”⁹ The Spalding religious mission housed in a log building alongside Lapwai Creek from 1836—1847 further exposed the Nimiipuu to European culture.¹⁰

Continued incursion by white European settlers led to ongoing conflict with the Indigenous peoples through the mid-nineteenth century. In 1855, Isaac Stevens, the Washington Territorial Governor secured a treaty with all 56 bands of the Nimiipuu that ceded 7.5 million acres of mostly border areas of their homelands.¹¹ Placer gold deposits found in Orofino Creek prompted the development of Pierce City in the fall of 1860.¹² The US Congress authorized the establishment of Idaho Territory in 1863, with the territorial capital of Lewiston located on the Nez Perce Reservation at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. Tens of thousands of prospectors and suppliers streamed into Idaho Territory as part of the gold rush, trespassing on the Nez Perce Reservation.¹³ The US Army established Fort Lapwai in 1862 to bring order to the region. Located two miles from the mouth of Lapwai Creek on the Clearwater River, the fort’s stockade, barracks, officers’ quarters, stables, warehouses, offices and corrals were garrisoned with an army presence until 1885.¹⁴

⁵ (Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration 1938, 264)

⁶ (Nez Perce Tribe 2026)

⁷ (Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration 1938)

⁸ (Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series 1973, 1)

⁹ (MacBeth 1908, 52-57)

¹⁰ (National Park Service 2023)

¹¹ (National Park Service 2023)

¹² (Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration 1938, 263)

¹³ (Nez Perce Tribe 2026)

¹⁴ (National Park Service 2022)

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In 1863, a second treaty with the Nimiipuu further reduced the reservation by 90% to about 750,000 acres¹⁵ and placed the Orofino gold fields outside of the reservation.¹⁶ Not all bands of the Nimiipuu, however, signed the treaty, fracturing the tribe. In June 1877, “General O.O. Howard, commanding officer for the Department of the Columbia ordered Joseph’s band to move from their homeland in the Wallowa’s of northeast Oregon to the reservation.”¹⁷ The order led to conflict, and Fort Lapwai became the center of US Army operations in a running, months-long fight between the non-treaty Nimiipuu bands and the US Army. The Nimiipuu flight ended at the battle of Bear Paw in October 1877, and prisoners captured during the war were held at the Fort Lapwai stockade after the hostilities ended. In 1871, the federal government ceased the treaty-making process with Tribes.¹⁸

The 1862 Homesteading Act accelerated white settlement of the west and conflict with Indigenous peoples by transferring, “...160 acres of land to private individuals in the hopes that citizens would permanently settle, manage, and farm the land and in doing so extend the occupied landmass of the United States.”¹⁹ The first government land survey of the Teakean area accepted by the Surveyor General in 1883²⁰ clearly delineates the Nez Perce Reservation boundary moving from northeast to southwest through Township 37, in which Evergreen Grange Hall is located. White settlers began establishing homesteading claims north of the reservation line on the Teakean-Cavendish-Southwick plateau in the mid-1880’s²¹, finding the rolling hills suitable for farming grain and raising livestock, and the ample white pine trees a ready source of lumber for construction of dwellings, barns, and other buildings. Small settlements formed in the vicinity of the future site of the Evergreen Grange Hall as homesteaders like Fred and Mamie Choate established the Teakean Store, the Teakean Post Office, and Teakean Phone Exchange all at their homestead,²² where they raised seven sons and two daughters. A survey completed in 1906 and accepted in 1910 clearly shows Fred Choate’s homesteaded farm in the context of its adjacency to the Nez Perce Reservation.²³ (See next page.)

The Dawes Act of 1887 opened unassigned parcels on reservations to non-Indian settlement.²⁴ The Nez Perce Tribe signed a further agreement in 1893 with the government in which, in exchange for a cash payment of \$1.6 million dollars and various supplies, the Nimiipuu relinquished specific parcels in Townships 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 to homesteading. Evergreen Grange Hall is located in Township 37, Section 18. Subsequent surveys in 1892 and

¹⁵ (Nez Perce Tribe 2026)

¹⁶ (National Park Service 2022)

¹⁷ (National Park Service 2022)

¹⁸ (Nez Perce Tribe 2026)

¹⁹ (National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior 2024, 4)

²⁰ (David 1880)

²¹ (United States Bureau of Land Management Tract Books, 1800- c. 1955 1885)

²² (Huffman 2025) p. 24.

²³ (Hurlburt 1909)

²⁴ (National Park Service, US Department of the Interior 2021)

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1894 mapped out these townships, making them newly available for homesteading.²⁵ Acquisition of homesteads in the Teakean area continued through the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1910, Sherman Stookey was issued a land patent for the western half of the northeast quarter section of Section 18.²⁶ This 80-acre parcel, bounded by Yenni Road to the west, and Middle Road to the south, is now the location of Evergreen Grange Hall and the Evergreen Rural Fire District.



1910 Resurvey of Nez Perce Reservation Boundary. Choate homestead outlined in yellow. Eventual location of Evergreen Grange Hall identified with red star.²⁷

In September 1910, Stookey gave 1.125 acres of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18 to School District No. 12.²⁸ It's likely sometime after this that North Teakean School was constructed on this parcel, cementing Teakean as a place where the community gathered. Archival records indicate it was joined by South Teakean School in educating first through eighth grade students at least in the 1930's. Obituaries of the era indicate that students then went on to graduate from either Orofino High School or Southwick High School.

²⁵ (Briggs 1895)

²⁶ (United States of America 1910)

²⁷ (Hurlburt 1909)

²⁸ (Clearwater County 1910)

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Evergreen Grange under construction, with North Teakean School to the right (east). Ca. 1938.

America entered armed conflict in Europe in 1917, and families in the Teakean-Cavendish-Southwick plateau saw their sons register for the US Army draft^{29 30} or participate in reserve officer training at the University of Idaho, in Moscow.³¹ US Army veterans like brothers Cecil and Walter Huffman relocated the Teakean area³² after the Great War, married local women and supported their families by farming and logging.

The high commodity prices caused by World War I ended with the war, and the economic outlook of rural America declined through the 1920's. While towns and cities benefitted from electricity and the modern conveniences that relied on electrification, rural places remained literally in the dark as private utilities balked at the cost/benefit analysis of expanding the electric grid to rural America. Many of these deficiencies became a rallying cry for the national Grange movement during the Great Depression.

North-Central Idaho was also influenced by the forest conservation movement, which carved out the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests to the east in 1908 and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests to the north in 1912. Established in 1905 as part of the US Department of Agriculture, the United States Forest Service (USFS) took over for the General Land Office of the Interior Department as managers of forest reserves. As noted in the 2024 Forest Service National Recreation Multiple Properties Documentation Form, "The major duties of field staff were dedicated to fire detection activities, along with the creation of local administrative facilities and trails to access key vantage points and fire lookouts."³³ Community use of the national forests

²⁹ (United States, World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 1917)

³⁰ (United States, World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 1917)

³¹ (Lewiston Tribune 1972)

³² (United States, Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940 1919)

³³ (National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior 2024, 5)

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for recreation, livestock grazing, fishing, and hunting, continued, though formal recreation facilities were not constructed in this era.

Election of President Franklin Roosevelt as United States President in 1932 ushered in the New Deal, a seismic shift in federal government management of the country's economy. This included investment in public works projects that would employ Americans to construct projects on public lands and for public beneficiaries. Established by Executive Order 6101 on April 5, 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) had, "... the dual purposes of increasing national morale through employment of young men and addressing the country's pressing conservation needs through public works projects."³⁴

Given the focus on conservation projects, the USFS was a natural fit as a partner agency to the CCC, which used the CCC labor force to construct recreational facilities rooted in the instructional manuals provided by the USFS, which "uniformly emphasized the use of locally obtained and minimally processed materials, and a naturalistic rustic aesthetic."³⁵ In fact, Idaho trailed only California in the number of CCC camps established between 1933 and 1942, with troops primarily working on behalf of the USDA to construct facilities on behalf of the Forest Service.³⁶

The Multiple Properties Designation Form for the Forest Service National Recreation Context provides an extensive description of Rustic architecture of this period:

"Principles of the Rustic style, including harmony of the built environment with the landscape, local or regional historical themes, and master planning all informed guidelines for development specific to each region. The Rustic style typically employed native materials which were minimally processed and complimented the natural environment with an emphasis on horizontal lines and organic forms. Though fundamentally rustic, its ornamentation was derived from its hand-hewn accents and novel unrefined component parts. These included elements such as carved ends of full log purlins, tree cutouts in wood shutters, and covered porches accented with log railings. It was typically material and labor-intensive, eschewing available modern materials and machinery to create a sense of high workmanship."

An obituary published by the Lewiston Tribune upon Joe Choate's death in 1972 noted that Choate, "...farmed in the Teakean area during the 1930's. Then he began work for the USFS,

³⁴ (National Park Service 2024, 23)

³⁵ (National Park Service 2024, 25)

³⁶ (National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior 1994, 8)

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building camps, lookouts and ranger stations.”³⁷ It’s likely that Joe Choate became proficient in the “Rustic” style that defines the Evergreen Grange Hall by working for the USFS at this time.³⁸

The National Grange

This section of the nomination utilizes the shared context provided in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, *The Grange in Idaho* (2012), prepared by Tricia Canaday, Jennifer Svancara, and Jenna Nash, Idaho State Historical Society—State Historic Preservation Office.

During the middle decades of the nineteenth century, as railroads, manufacturing, and the modern financial sector came of age, American farmers began sensing their rapidly diminishing status in the American political and economic landscape. For generations, farmers represented the backbone of American society. But by the 1860s, their interests seemed marginalized opposite the rising influence of urban-industrial institutions. Part of the problem was political: business elites, reformers, and labor leaders often possessed coherent (if opposite) visions for the nation’s future. By contrast, American farmers remained politically unorganized and geographically scattered. Their interests, at the local level, often conflicted.³⁹

Rising shipping rates, exorbitant interest rates, high grain storage fees, declining commodity prices, and the high costs of farming implements, however, became issues that almost all farmers could rally around. By the end of the Civil War, the need for an organization to represent their interests opposite the power of railroads, manufacturers, and banks became apparent.⁴⁰

Oliver Hudson Kelley, a Minnesota farmer, emerged as an early advocate of a farmer’s union. Kelley had previously organized the first agricultural society in Minnesota. An innovator and a meticulous record keeper, Kelley frequently experimented with new farming implements, kept detailed notes, and published the results of his experiments in local farm publications. In the 1860s, he accepted a position with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. and published numerous studies in the agency’s monthly and annual reports. Politically, Kelley championed the family farmer and routinely expressed his belief that farmers should set commodity prices and control the production, marketing, and shipping of farmed goods to eliminate middlemen and speculators. With a new national outlook gained from working in Washington, D.C., coupled with his lifelong involvement in freemasonry, Kelley began to imagine a national farmer’s fraternal order as a vehicle for reform.⁴¹

In December 1867, Kelley, along with six Washington associates, began organizing an agricultural fraternity they called the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry (the Order). The stated

³⁷ (Lewiston Tribune 1972)

³⁸ Regrettably, a documented connection between Joe Choate’s work for the USFS and a specific building or structure remains elusive at the time of writing this nomination.

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goal of the Order was to provide an opportunity for farmers to work together for mutual protection and advancement. In January 1868, they organized the first Grange, the Potomac Grange No. 1, and established an organizational hierarchy of subordinate (local), Pomona (regional), and state Granges, culminating in the National Grange. Grange rituals echoed many Masonic and Odd Fellow rituals. Unlike these older fraternal societies, however, the Patrons of Husbandry welcomed women. In April 1868, Kelley began his journey to promote the Order and establish subordinate Granges across the nation. Overcoming initial setbacks in northern states, he managed to grow the organization in Minnesota through a public relations campaign facilitated by his local newspaper, the Sauk Rapids Sentinel, which published Grange circulars that positioned the Order as a solution to the discontent felt by farmers everywhere. Minnesota became the first state to organize a state Grange, and the organization rapidly spread through the Midwest and to other states.⁴²

The Idaho Grange

In January 1874, the Order came to Idaho Territory. The first two Granges in Idaho, located near Moscow and Lewiston, were organized by the Master of the Oregon State Grange. In summer 1874, Frank Shelton, a Deputy Master from Walla Walla, Washington, arrived in southern Idaho to promote the Order and organize subordinate Granges. Traveling through the Snake River Plain, Shelton organized six Granges with 109 members in just two weeks. By the time he left the Territory in July, Shelton had established 12 subordinate Granges. Another seven chartered between 1875 and 1886. Like other early Granges around the country, however, many of Idaho's territorial-era Granges folded quickly due to lack of organizational supervision and economic hardship. These early groups, however, laid the groundwork for later subordinate Granges that followed. Idaho achieved statehood in 1890, providing a measure of political stability, and a more robust statewide Grange movement developed in the Gem State after 1900.⁴³

On October 28, 1908, representatives from 11 of Idaho's 17 subordinate Granges met at the Masonic Hall in Caldwell to organize Idaho's state Grange. Shortly thereafter, on January 19, 1909, the Idaho State Grange held its first annual meeting at the IOOF Hall in Parma. New subordinate Granges in Idaho chartered at a rapid rate; by 1909 there were 32. Immediate issues addressed at the State Grange included the establishment of a statewide fire insurance mutual for members. At the 1911 Idaho State Grange meeting, leaders organized a Legislative Committee to begin lobbying the state legislature on issues ranging from taxes to transportation to water rights.⁴⁴

Perhaps because of rising commodity prices associated with World War I and the wartime prosperity enjoyed by American farmers, the Grange in Idaho lost approximately half its members during the 1910s, as solidarity and mutual protection became less urgent amid booming

⁴³ (Canaday and Jennifer Svancara, *The Grange in Idaho* 2013, 24-25)

⁴⁴ (Canaday and Jennifer Svancara, *The Grange in Idaho* 2013, 25-26)

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farm prices. The organization rebounded in the 1920s, however. In 1927, a monthly periodical, The Idaho Granger, began circulating to better inform members of new issues and initiatives.⁴⁵

As farm prices plummeted during the Depression years of the 1930s, Grange membership in Idaho grew exponentially. Crucially, the Order developed new cooperative programs during the 1930s to assist members. The first involved the cooperative buying of scarce commodities such as fence posts, barbed wire, and coal, which the Order made available exclusively to its members. This led to the creation of Grange stores, which offered a wider array of essential goods. In 1936, the Idaho Grange established the Grange Cooperative Association, which served as a wholesale unit, giving even more buying power to members. A Grange Livestock Marketing Agency in Idaho began marketing and selling Idaho livestock in 1938; a cooperative auto and life insurance programs and a credit union for Grange members emerged during the 1930s. These and other members-only programs, along with the spirit of solidarity and cooperation that flourished within the ranks of individual subordinate Granges, resulted in increased membership. In response, scores of new subordinate Granges in Idaho organized during the 1930s,⁴⁶ including Evergreen Grange Hall No. 374 in the western portion of Clearwater County.

Evergreen Grange No. 374 - Organization and Construction

At the time of Evergreen Grange's construction, the Federal Writers' Project noted in their "Idaho Encyclopedia" that, "Clearwater County ranks tenth in area, fifteenth in wealth, and twenty-fifth in population. As a result of lumbering interest, population has increased rapidly during recent years. The 1930 census gave 6,599 people, or 2.6 to each square mile. Its area is 2,508 square miles."⁴⁷

Members of the Teakean area community gathered to discuss the possibility of forming a local Grange in late 1935. On December 28, 1935, a vote was held to form the Evergreen Grange #374, as reported in the January 3, 1936, edition of the *Clearwater Tribune*:

"A meeting was held at the North Teakean School house last Saturday for the purpose of organizing a Grange. A speaker from Seattle was present to give rules and regulations and answer questions. Over 30 joined and others expressed their wishes to join at the next meeting, to be held at the same place Saturday, January 11th, opening at one o'clock p.m. sharp. Walter Huffman was elected Grange Master; Joe Choate, treasurer, and Mrs. Joe Choate, lecturer. The name decided upon was Evergreen and was suggested by Charley Hall."⁴⁸

Kansas-born Charley Hall lived about 1.5 miles away from the present-day Grange Hall on Middle Road. In contrast to his native state of Kansas, the Teakean community was covered in

⁴⁵ (Canaday and Jennifer Svancara, *The Grange in Idaho* 2013, 26)

⁴⁶ (Canaday and Jennifer Svancara, *The Grange in Idaho* 2013, 26-27)

⁴⁷ (Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration 1938, 264)

⁴⁸ (Clearwater Tribune 1936)

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evergreen trees, so Charley suggested the name, “Evergreen” for the new Grange. The name stuck and Evergreen Grange #374 soon had 67 charter members.⁴⁹

The *Clearwater Tribune* routinely reported on the membership growth, facility construction and programming of Evergreen Grange Hall.⁵⁰ In April 1936, Grange members began meeting on the second and last Saturday of every month at the North Teakean School while they planned for a permanent venue.⁵¹ Accordingly, many of the new organization’s activities and programs were oriented towards raising funds for the construction of a purpose-built Grange Hall.⁵²

Origins for the specific designs of Evergreen Grange Hall are unclear, though some thought leadership was provided by the National Grange. As Canaday and Svancara note in *The Grange in Idaho*, “Early Grange hall designs lacked uniformity, but in the late 1920s, the National Grange published suggested design standards to rectify the inconsistencies. The most popular of these designs contained a simple, one-story building and, specifically, an anteroom inside the main entrance to the building. As a result, Grange halls constructed after the late 1920s typically contain an anteroom. The anteroom provided a place for the gatekeeper to stand during meetings, ensuring the group’s secrecy. The National Grange strongly encouraged all Grange Halls to adopt the anteroom design.”⁵³

At the same time, Grange members began gathering materials for construction of Evergreen Grange Hall. The *Clearwater Tribune* reported on June 5, 1936, “A group of men are working in the timber on the Wm. Groseclose place this week cutting logs to be hauled to the sawmill for lumber to build a Grange hall.”⁵⁴ The community’s investment in construction of the facility continued through June, as the *Clearwater Tribune* reported, “Work has been begun on getting our Grange hall under way. Some of the men went to the woods Sunday afternoon and skidded out some logs while the ladies prepared a lunch cooked over a campfire.”⁵⁵

North Teakean School House continued to serve as an interim facility into early 1937, and Grange members met there for lectures and installation of new officers by the Idaho State Grange.⁵⁶ Grange members also put on community plays to raise funds for construction of the Evergreen Grange Hall. The *Clearwater Tribune* reported on March 12, 1937, “A play entitled

⁴⁹ (Huffman 2025, 23)

⁵⁰ (Clearwater Tribune 1936)

⁵¹ (Clearwater Tribune 1936)

⁵² Not all programming suggestions were approved. “We are informed dancing at Grange was suggested by some, which was promptly turned down by the Master and a big majority,” as reported in the *Clearwater Tribune* on November 20, 1936.

⁵³ (Canaday and Jennifer Svancara, *The Grange in Idaho: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form 2013*) p. 33—34.

⁵⁴ (Clearwater Tribune 1936)

⁵⁵ (Clearwater Tribune 1936)

⁵⁶ (Clearwater Tribune 1937)

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'Home Town Girl' will be given by the Evergreen Grange... Admission will be 35 cents and 15 cents. Proceeds are to be used for helping build a Grange Hall."⁵⁷

In addition to continued use of the North Teakean School, members of the Evergreen Grange continued to meet at borrowed facilities in Cavendish⁵⁸ and Orofino⁵⁹ through the fall of 1937. North Teakean School's location on Middle Road proved convenient for Grange members, particularly Alma and Joe Choate, who lived just east of North Teakean School. Both were very involved in the organization, with Alma serving as an officer in the county-wide Pomona Grange.⁶⁰ In recognition of Joe Choate's construction skills, and donation of the plot of ground near the North Teakean School House by his brother and sister-in-law Orval and Pearl Choate,⁶¹ Joe was appointed construction foreman for Evergreen Grange Hall⁶² and "... devoted enormous time to completing the building."⁶³ Deed research indicates that Orval and Pearl formally quitclaimed the 50 wide by 140 deep parcel on which Evergreen Grange sits to the organization in 1942.⁶⁴

The *Clearwater Tribune* reported on December 24, 1937, "Logs and other timbers for a Grange hall are most all cut and the foundation is being made."⁶⁵ The peeled cedar logs used for the building's construction were donated by William Groseclose.⁶⁶ Under Choate's leadership, the volunteers completed Evergreen Grange Hall in the spring or early summer of 1938. The Rustic motif of Evergreen Grange Hall continued into the interior furnishings. Local historian Doug Huffman notes, "The original seating consisted of wooden benches. The slats used to make the benches were of variable width because they were the 'edgings' left over at the edge of a plank after it was cut into dimensioned lumber. The slats came from a sawmill that was 1.6 miles west by southwest of the Grange Hall."⁶⁷

⁵⁷ (Clearwater Tribune 1937)

⁵⁸ (Clearwater Tribune 1937)

⁵⁹ (Clearwater Tribune 1937)

⁶⁰ Alma died following surgery to remove a kidney stone July 10, 1937, at St. Ignatius Hospital in Colfax, WA (Washington 1937).

⁶¹ (Lewiston Tribune 2002)

⁶² (Clearwater Tribune 1937)

⁶³ (Huffman 2025, 31)

⁶⁴ (Clearwater County 1942)

⁶⁵ (Clearwater Tribune 1937)

⁶⁶ (Huffman 2025, 25)

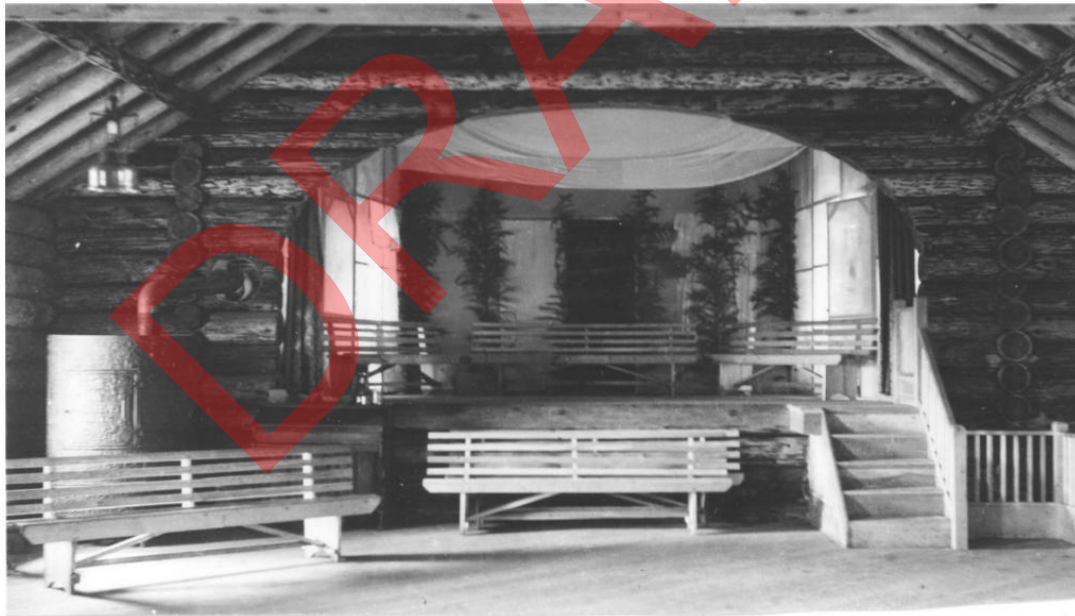
⁶⁷ The mill burned to the ground on March 19, 1930. The edgings were stored in a barn until the Grange Hall was built. (Huffman 2025, 18)

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Construction of Evergreen Grange Hall, probably in the late winter or early spring of 1938.



History of the Evergreen Grange 1938-1976

The Clearwater Tribune reported on June 24, 1938, "The annual Grange picnic of Clearwater County will be held at Cavendish Park next Sunday, June 26th. There will be a basket dinner at noon and a formal opening of Evergreen Grange's new hall in the afternoon. W.W. Deal, Master of the Idaho state Grange will be a guest and speaker... Walter Huffman, of the Evergreen

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Grange, has extended a special invitation to Orofino commercial club members and their families, and to friends of the Grangers to attend the picnic.”⁶⁸

The community embraced the celebration surrounding the opening of the Grange Hall, and the under the headline “Grange Picnic Big Succes,” the Clearwater Tribune reported a week later that, “Over two hundred people attended the annual Clearwater count Grange picnic at Cavendish Sunday... At 2:30 the crowd went to the new hall of the Evergreen Grange for the speaking of state officers... Mrs. Asa [Ceceilia] Choate, matron of the Evergreen Juvenile Grange, presented the juvenile to the crowd and they sang a welcome song. The children’s Grange has thirty-three members... Praise of the new hall was very liberal, making those who built it feel that their labor had not been in vain.”⁶⁹

During its early years of operation, the Evergreen Grange Hall received several notable improvements. Its interior light fixtures were originally kerosene-burning. Thanks to President Roosevelt’s Rural Electrification Agency, the Teakean area finally was connected to a power grid in 1939, and lights were added to Evergreen Grange Hall. Members also installed a roll-down projector screen behind the proscenium arch, with advertisements for area businesses placed on the screen. In 1939, they also invested in a piano in 1939.

In, “Evergreen Grange Hall and Those Who Made It Happen,” local historian Doug Huffman notes, “Evergreen Grange Hall served as a community meeting space for the next thirty years, with Grange members gathering there on the second and last Saturday of every month to play music, sing songs, or perform plays on the stage of the new building.”⁷⁰

A legislative committee was formed which reviewed proposed Idaho State legislation and provided feedback to the state legislature on important issues affecting rural Idaho. The Evergreen Grange Legislative Committee was actively providing feedback to the Idaho State Legislature for over forty years.

“The Grange helped bring the community together,” noted Huffman. “It provided a central point for community gatherings including farm meetings, wedding receptions, birthdays, and anniversary parties. Grange members banded together to send support packages to young men from the community serving in WWII.”⁷¹

⁶⁸ (Clearwater Tribune 1938)

⁶⁹ (Clearwater Tribune 1938)

⁷⁰ (Huffman 2025, 25)

⁷¹ (Huffman 2025, 25)

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Figure 1: Evergreen Grange Hall stage screen, advertising local businesses.



Evergreen Grange Hall, ca. spring or early summer 1938, as construction neared completion.

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Group in front of Evergreen Grange Hall, believed to be 1945.

In addition to hosting Grange meetings, Evergreen Grange Hall hosted numerous other club meetings into the mid-twentieth century. Kathy Reece Stuehrenberg noted, “4-H was an important part of community life in Cavendish and Teakean as well as other communities in Clearwater County...The Grange Hall was also the center of life within the Teakean and Cavendish Communities. I can remember attending dances in the winter from a very early age.”⁷²

The mid-1950s also saw notable changes to the immediate surroundings of the Evergreen Grange Hall. North and South Teakean Schools consolidated with the Cavendish Schools during this period,⁷³ to form Teakean-Cavendish School.⁷⁴ Oral histories indicate that North Teakean School adjacent to the Grange Hall was relocated by a local farmer to another property and eventually

⁷² (Stuehrenberg, 6C Idaho History - Orofino, Weippe, Pierce, Greer, and surrounding areas 2015)

⁷³ (Stuehrenberg, Cavendish-Teakean Elementary School 1956-1957 2014)

⁷⁴ (Stuehrenberg, Eighth Grade Graduation, 1961 2014)

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burned down.⁷⁵ Deed research indicates that School District 171 quitclaimed the former school building parcel to Joe and Alma Choate's son Leo in 1955.⁷⁶

Postwar use of Evergreen Grange Hall necessitated expansion to provide sufficient space for the membership. In 1961, the Grange membership voted to extend the basement north of the kitchen to make a dining room. The new addition was dedicated on July 26, 1964.⁷⁷



4-H meeting at Evergreen Grange Hall, early 1960's, courtesy of Kathy Reece Stuehrenberg.

⁷⁵ Information about the dates of operation for North Teakean School is regrettably difficult to track down, and information about the location and years of service for South Teakean School is also not readily accessible. Obituaries for community members like Lowell Huffman born in the 1910's—1920's note their attendance at South Teakean School. Social media posts of historic photographs indicate that Teakean School merged with Cavendish School by the mid 1950's.

⁷⁶ (Clearwater County 1955).

⁷⁷ (Huffman 2025, 25)

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4-H meeting at Evergreen Grange Hall, early 1960's, courtesy of Kathy Reece Stuehrenberg.



4-H meeting at Evergreen Grange Hall, early 1960's, courtesy of Kathy Reece Stuehrenberg.

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Later History

The decline of participation in Evergreen Grange Hall follows the national and statewide patterns in the decline of rural community life. “When television came to American homes in the 1960’s, interest in the Grange started to fade. Improved roads and transportation provided other opportunities for socialization and entertainment. The legislative committee stayed active into the late 1970’s, but Grange membership continued to decline,”⁷⁸ notes Huffman in “Evergreen Grange Hall.” Locals also remember attending dances at Evergreen Grange Hall into the early 1980’s.

Community use of the location on Middle Road continued to evolve. In late 1981, Grange membership voted to form a rural fire district to serve the Teakean-Cavendish community. The footings for the firehall were poured next door, on October 1, 1982. The fire hall was constructed on the former site of the North Teakean School where the first meetings for Evergreen Grange #374 were held. Since its formation, the Evergreen Rural Fire District has grown in square footage and firefighting capability. It continues to serve the community today after the demise of the Evergreen Grange itself.⁷⁹



Community members in front of Evergreen Grange Hall for Teakean Days, 1979.

The members voted to disband the Evergreen Grange and deed the land to the Evergreen Fire District in October 1990.⁸⁰ Although the Grange organization is inactive, the facility continues to offer meeting and event space for the Teakean-Cavendish community, including an annual

⁷⁸ (Huffman 2025, 25)

⁷⁹ (Huffman 2025, 26)

⁸⁰ (Huffman 2025, 26)

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summer picnic. Evergreen Grange Hall also continues to serve as a secure voting location for elections.

Summary

Evergreen Grange Hall is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A, specifically for its significance in the area of Social History, since the building played an important role in the social and community life of area farming and logging families. Additionally, Evergreen Grange Hall is a local example of the larger story of the National Grange story, and it retains sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the Grange's history.

The property also meets the registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation, *The Grange in Idaho*, which require Grange halls to: (1) have been built or have been in use by a subordinate Grange between 1874 and 1980, (2) generally retain integrity of location, setting, and feeling, (3) contain a "straightforward" design with few architectural embellishments, which reflect the hall's vernacular design, (4) retain integrity of materials, and (5) contain compatible additions, if any are present. The building is owned by a subordinate Grange and was used as that Grange's primary meeting hall throughout the Period of Significance from 1935-1980 (1). The building retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, as it has not been moved and the setting remains rural and agricultural (2). As a modest, rectangular, single-story building complete with an antechamber, stage, and basement kitchen, it aligns with the general design guidelines for vernacular Grange halls (3), and it retains many of the same original construction materials (4). One addition was constructed within the Period of Significance and does not diminish the overall integrity of the building. The neighboring Fire Hall is a separate building connected through a "hyphen," which if removed, would fully restore the original massing and design of Evergreen Grange Hall. (5).

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-

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.16

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 46.5516852 Longitude: -116.3761720
2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 192 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The property is located in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 37 North, Range 001 East, Boise BM.

The 1990 Quitclaim Deed describes the property thusly:

Commencing at a point 36 rods east of the Southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section Eighteen in Township Thirty-Seven North of Range One East of the Boise Meridian thence north 140 feet; thence west 50 feet; thence south 140 feet; thence East 50 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary represents the entire property historically associated with the Evergreen Grange Hall and is described in the 1942 Quitclaim Deed from Orval and Pearl Choate to Evergreen Grange Hall.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Courtney Kramer
organization: Kramer Strategies, LLC
street & number: 2251 Deer Pointe Drive
city or town: Clarkston state: WA zip code: 99403
e-mail: ck@kramer-strategies.com
telephone: (406) 581-7243
date: January 30, 2026

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Additional Documentation

The following items are included with the completed form:

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Local Location Map

Figure 3: Clearwater County Parcel Map (Boundary Map)

Figure 4: Exterior Photo Key

Figure 5: First Floor Sketch Map and Photo Key

Figure 6: Basement Sketch Map and Photo Key

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Evergreen Grange Hall

City or Vicinity: Orofino

County: Clearwater

State: ID

Photographer: Courtney Kramer, Dan Everhart, Doug Huffman

Date Photographed: December 18, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 65. Front elevation with setting, facing northeast.

Photo 2 of 65. Front elevation with setting, facing northeast.

Photo 3 of 65. Front elevation with setting, facing north. (DE photo)

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Photo 4 of 65. Detail photo of entrance area, showing where light used to be. (DE photo)

Photo 5 of 65. Side elevation, looking northeast (DE photo)

Photo 6 of 65. Side elevation, facing east.

Photo 7 of 65. Side elevation, facing east by southeast. (DE photo)

Photo 8 of 65. Rear elevation, facing south. (DE photo)

Photo 9 of 65. Rear elevation, facing southwest.

Photo 10 of 65. Rear and side elevation, facing southwest.

Photo 11 of 65. Detail photo of rear and side elevation showing connection to fire hall.

Photo 12 of 65. Detail photo of fire escape staircase from basement, looking west by west southwest.

Photo 13 of 65. Photo of fire escape staircase from basement, looking west.

Photo 14 of 65. Side elevation, facing west by southwest.

Photo 15 of 65. Side elevation, facing west.

Photo 16 of 65. Front elevation, facing west by northwest. (DE photo)

Photo 17 of 65. Front elevation, facing north.

Photo 18 of 65. Front elevation showing “hyphen” connection between buildings, facing north.

Photo 19 of 65. Detail of hyphen connection between buildings, facing north.

Photo 20 of 65. Front façade, facing west by northwest.

Photo 21 of 65. Front façade, facing north by northwest.

Photo 22 of 65. Entrance vestibule, facing north by northwest.(DE photo)

Photo 23 of 65. Entrance vestibule, facing west by northwest.

Photo 24 of 65. Entrance vestibule, looking west by southwest.

Photo 25 of 65. Detail of roof rafter joinery in entrance vestibule, facing north.

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Photo 26 of 65. Detail of door from entrance vestibule into Evergreen Grange Hall.

Photo 27 of 65. Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing north by northwest. (DE photo)

Photo 28 of 65. Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing north.

Photo 29 of 65. Evergreen Grange Hall, facing north by northeast. (DE photo)

Photo 30 of 65. Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south by southeast.(DE photo)

Photo 31 of 65. Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south by east southeast from the stage.

Photo 32 of 65. Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south from the stage.(DE photo)

Photo 33 of 65. Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south.

Photo 34 of 65. Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south by southeast. (DE photo)

Photo 35 of 65. Detail photo of WHAT tie bracket across log joist, facing southeast. (DE photo)

Photo 36 of 65. Stage area, facing north by northwest.

Photo 37 of 65. Detail of stage area with screen down.

Photo 38 of 65. Detail of stage with screen up, facing north.(DE photo)

Photo 39 of 65. From left to right, stage stairs, stairs to basement, and door to bathrooms, facing northeast. (DE photo)

Photo 40 of 65. Evergreen Grange Hall stage with screen up, looking north by northeast.(DH photo)

Photo 41 of 65. Detail of proscenium arch, facing east.(DH photo)

Photo 42 of 65. Backstage area, facing northeast.

Photo 43 of 65. Backstage area, facing northwest.

Photo 44 of 65. Door on east wall of Evergreen Grange Hall leading to restrooms.

Photo 45 of 65. Door on east wall of Evergreen Grange Hall leading to restrooms in vestibule behind the Fire Hall.

Photo 46 of 65. Detail of doorknob. (DE Photo)

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Photo 47 of 65. Detail of Evergreen Grange Hall bench.(DE photo)

Photo 48 of 65. Stairs to basement, facing northwest.

Photo 49 of 65. Detail of stairs from basement, looking east. (DH photo)

Photo 50 of 65. Basement kitchen, looking west by northwest.

Photo 51 of 65. Basement kitchen, looking west by southwest.

Photo 52 of 65. Basement kitchen, looking east by east southeast. (DE photo)

Photo 53 of 65. Basement kitchen, looking east by east northeast.(DE photo)

Photo 54 of 65. Passage from basement kitchen into dining room, looking north.

Photo 55 of 65. Basement dining room, looking north.

Photo 56 of 65. Basement dining room, looking north by northeast. The open door leads to the fire escape on the east façade of the building.(DE photo)

Photo 57 of 65. Basement dining room, looking west by southwest.

Photo 58 of 65. Basement dining room, looking south by southwest.

Photo 59 of 65. Door from Evergreen Grange Hall to hallway to restrooms, facing east.

Photo 60 of 65. Hallway connecting Evergreen Grange Hall to the north façade of the Fire Hall. Restrooms located off of hallway, facing west. (DE photo)

Photo 61 of 65. Hallway connecting Evergreen Grange Hall to the north façade of the Fire Hall, facing west by west northwest.(DE photo)

Photo 62 of 65. Rear storage space and restroom access of Fire Hall, facing east.(DE photo)

Photo 63 of 65. Evergreen Rural Fire Department Fire Hall Engine Storage Garage Bay, facing northeast.

Photo 64 of 65. Engine storage bay, facing north. (DE photo)

Photo 65 of 65. Brush Truck storage bay, facing east by northeast.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

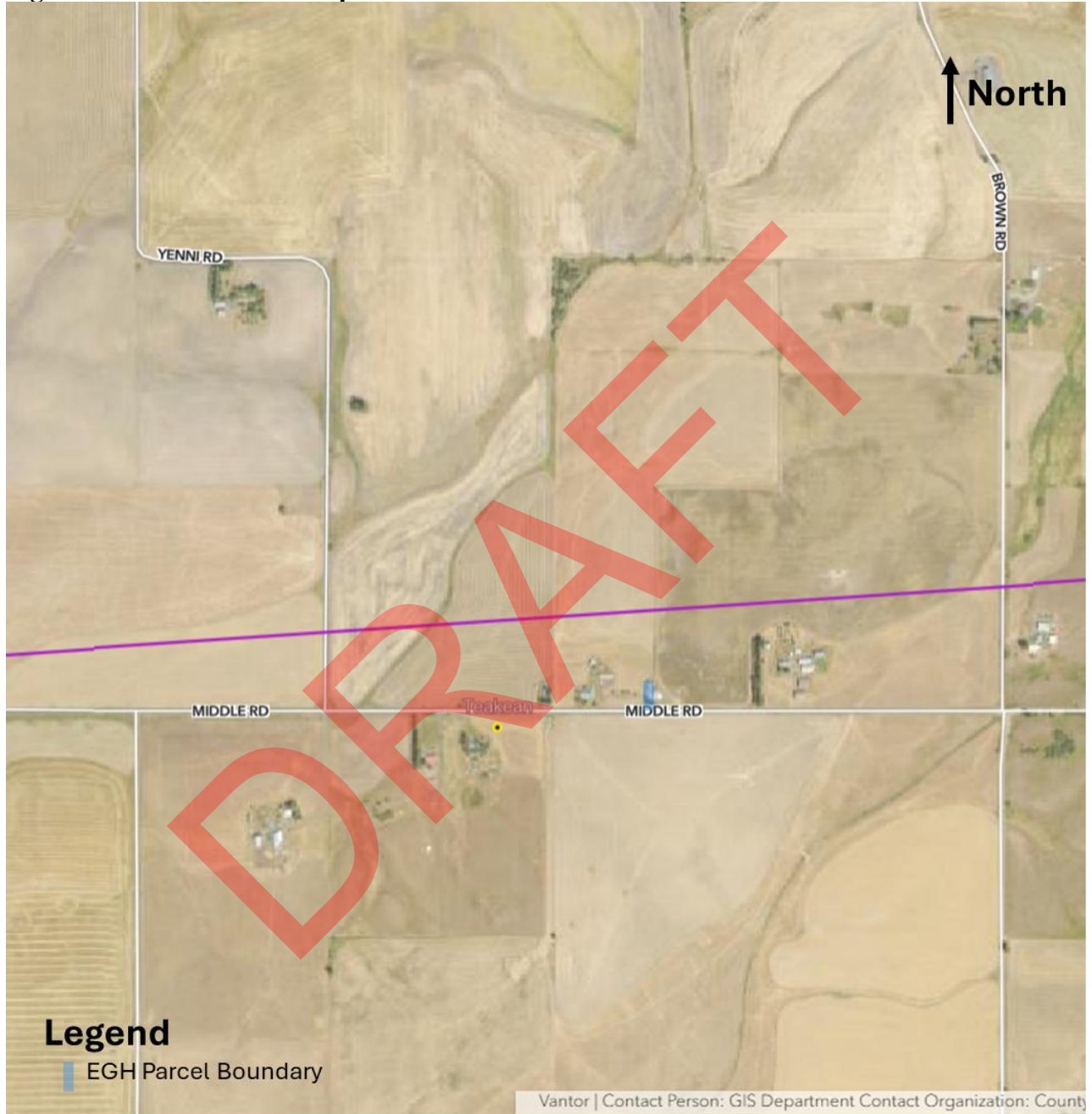
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

DRAFT

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Figure 2: Local Location Map



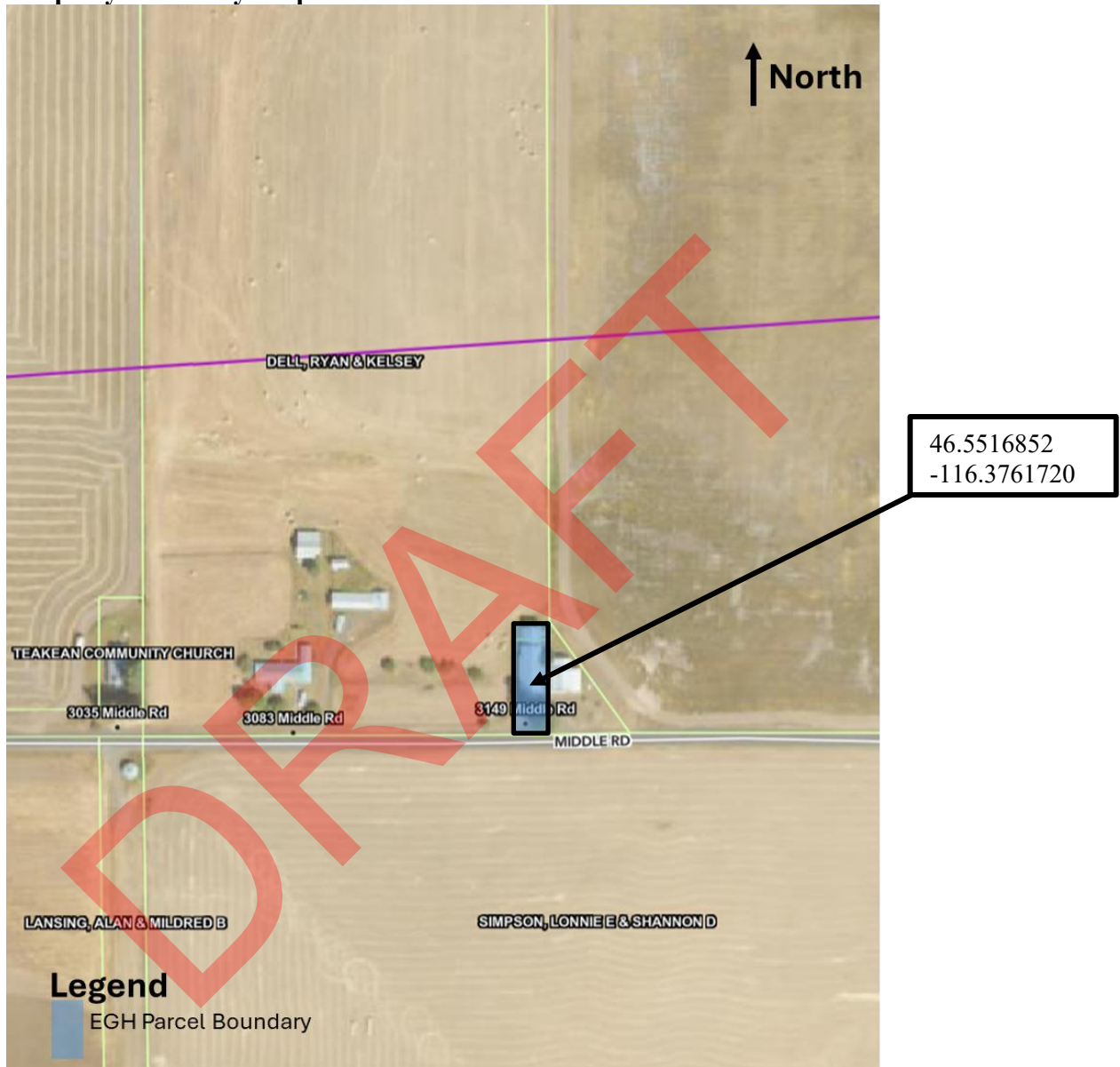
Local Location Map, property highlighted in blue. Imagery available via Clearwater Co. GIS, 2025.⁸¹

⁸¹ Vantor | Metadata source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BG%26CM_Railroad | Sourced from Reg2_County_Boundary (Steward: NPCGIS) Contact Person: GIS Department Contact Organization: County of Clearwater Address: 150 Michigan Ave, PO Box 586, Orofino, Idaho Sections 9-end page 45

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Figure 3: Property Boundary Map



Boundary Map, closer view, property highlighted in blue. Imagery available via Clearwater Co. GIS, 2025. Note: Clearwater County's GIS Parcel Layer shows ownership boundaries, not underlying parcel lines for, for tax-exempt properties. The triangular parcel to the east is also owned by the Evergreen Rural Fire District.

83544 Contact Person Primary: Contact Position: GIS Department Contact Telephone: 208/476-8954 Contact Electronic Mail Address: gis@clearwatercounty.org

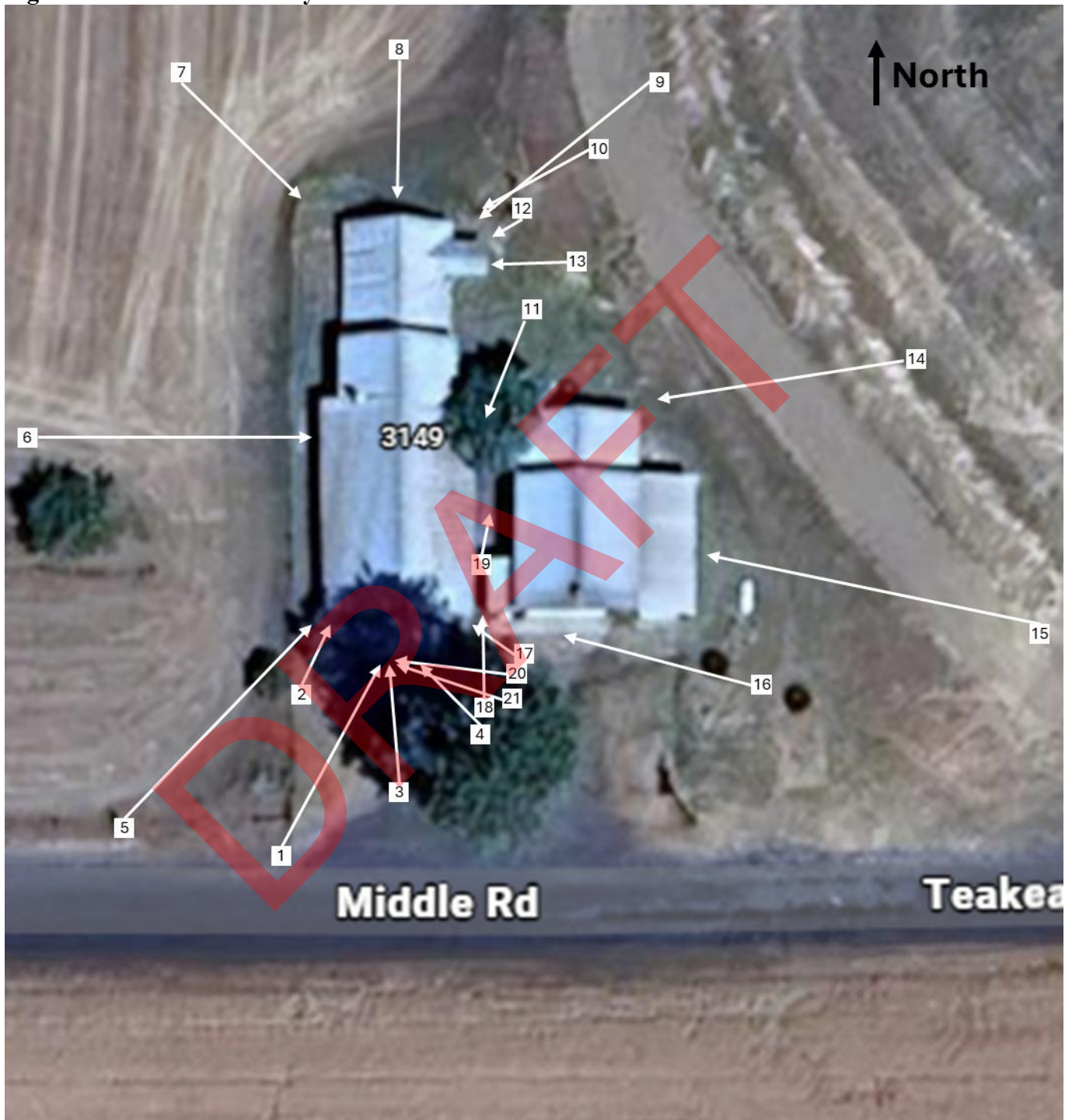
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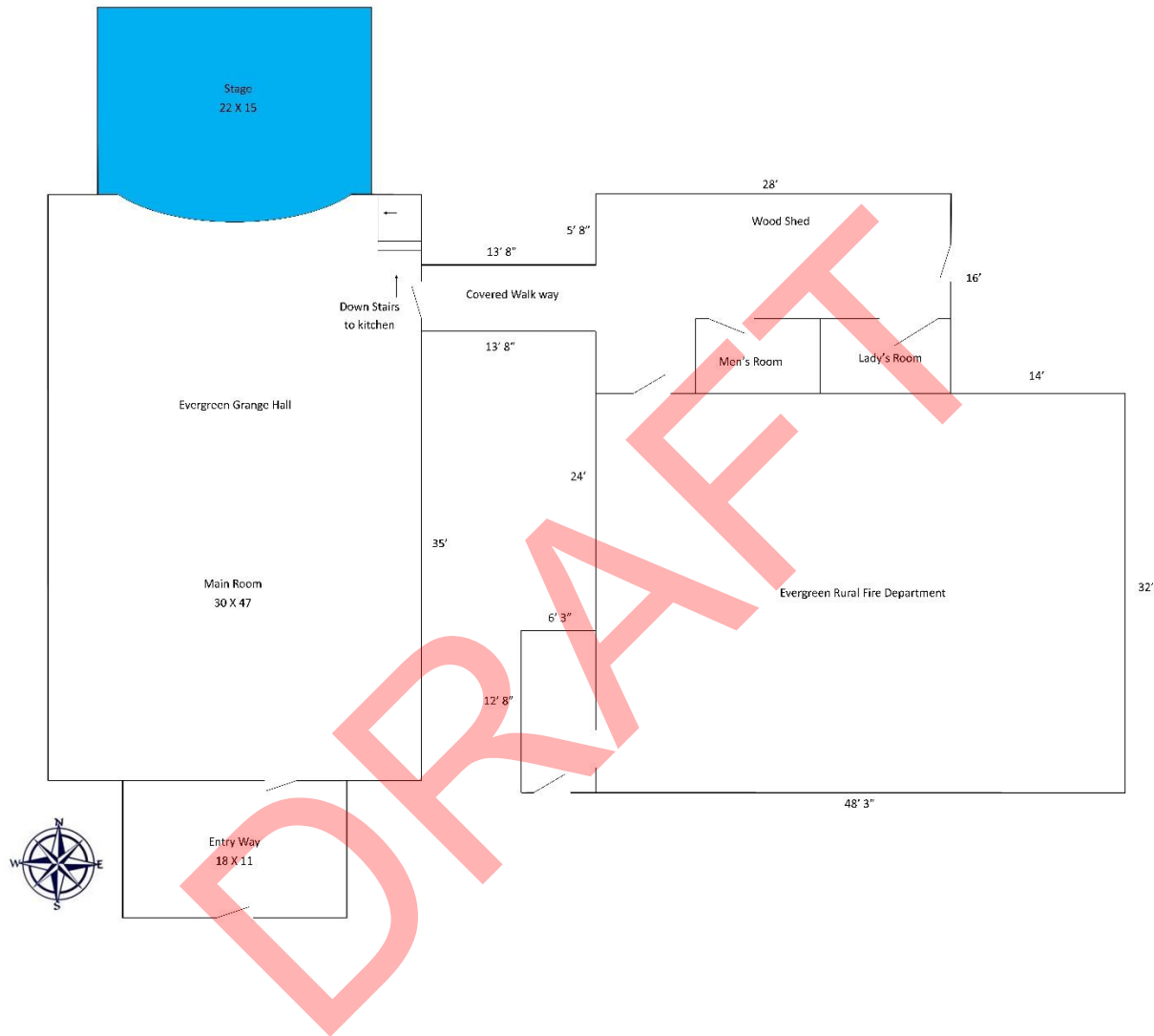
Figure 4: Exterior Photo Key



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Figure 5: First Floor Sketch Map and Photo Key



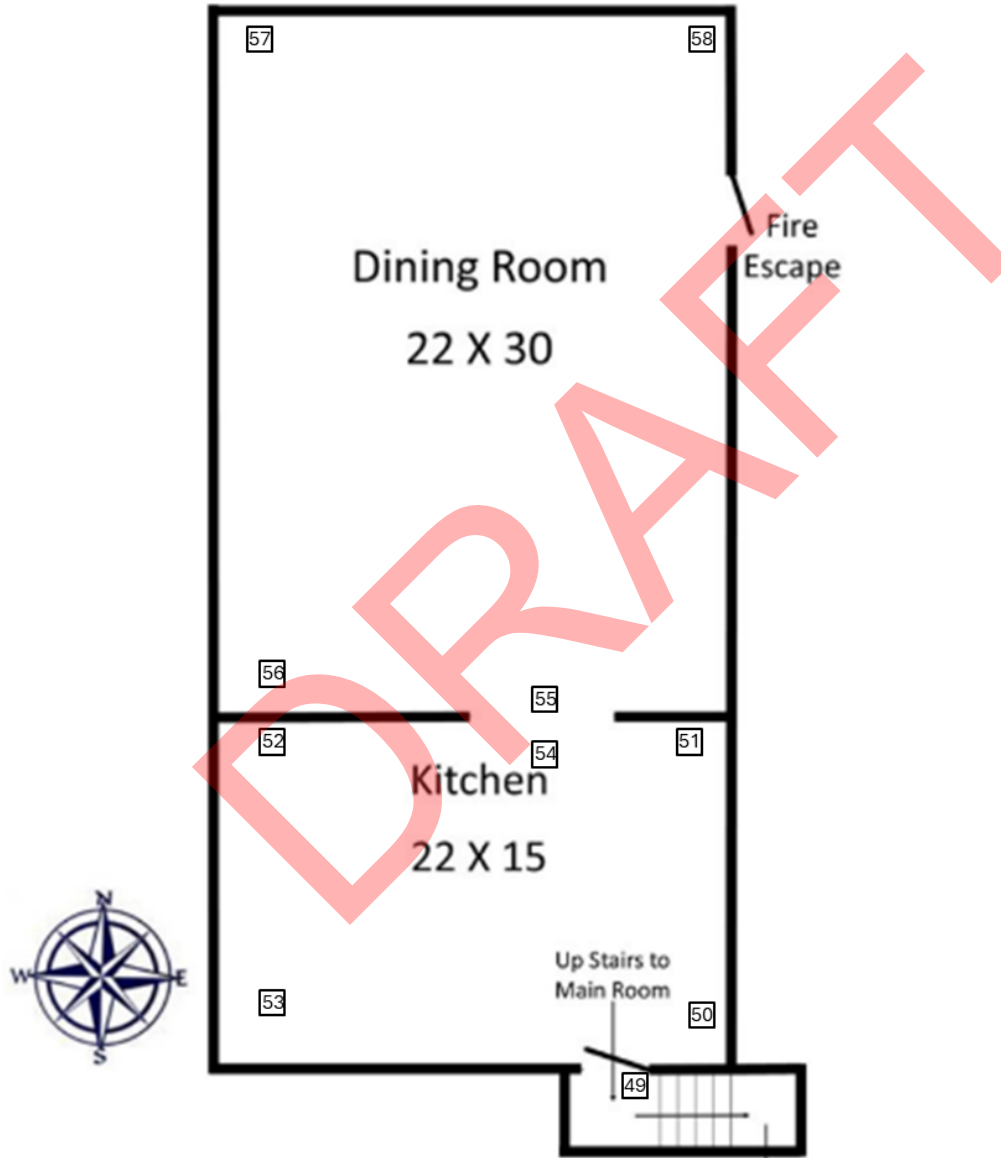
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Figure 6: Basement Sketch Map and Photo Key

Layout of the basement with the kitchen and dining room.

All dimensions are in feet.



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Photo 1: Front elevation with setting, facing northeast.



Photo 2: Front elevation with setting, facing northeast.

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Photo 3: Front elevation with setting, facing north. (DE photo)



Photo 4: Detail photo of entrance area, showing where light used to be. (DE photo)

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Photo 5: Side elevation, looking northeast (DE photo)



Photo 6: Side elevation, facing east.

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Photo 7: Side elevation, facing east by southeast. (DE photo)



Photo 8: Rear elevation, facing south. (DE photo)

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Photo 9: Rear elevation, facing southwest.



Photo 10: Rear and side elevation, facing southwest.

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Photo 11: Detail photo of rear and side elevation showing connection to fire hall.



Photo 12: Detail photo of fire escape staircase from basement, looking west by west southwest.

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Photo 13: Photo of fire escape staircase from basement, looking west.



Photo 14: Side elevation, facing west by southwest.

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Photo 15: Side elevation, facing west.



Photo 16: Front elevation, facing west by northwest. (DE photo)

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Photo 17: Front elevation, facing north.



Photo 18: Front elevation showing "hyphen" connection between buildings, facing north.

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Photo 19: Detail of hyphen connection between buildings, facing north.



Photo 20: Front façade, facing west by northwest.

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Photo 21: Front façade, facing north by northwest.



Photo 22: Entrance vestibule, facing north by northwest. (DE photo)

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Photo 23: Entrance vestibule, facing west by northwest.

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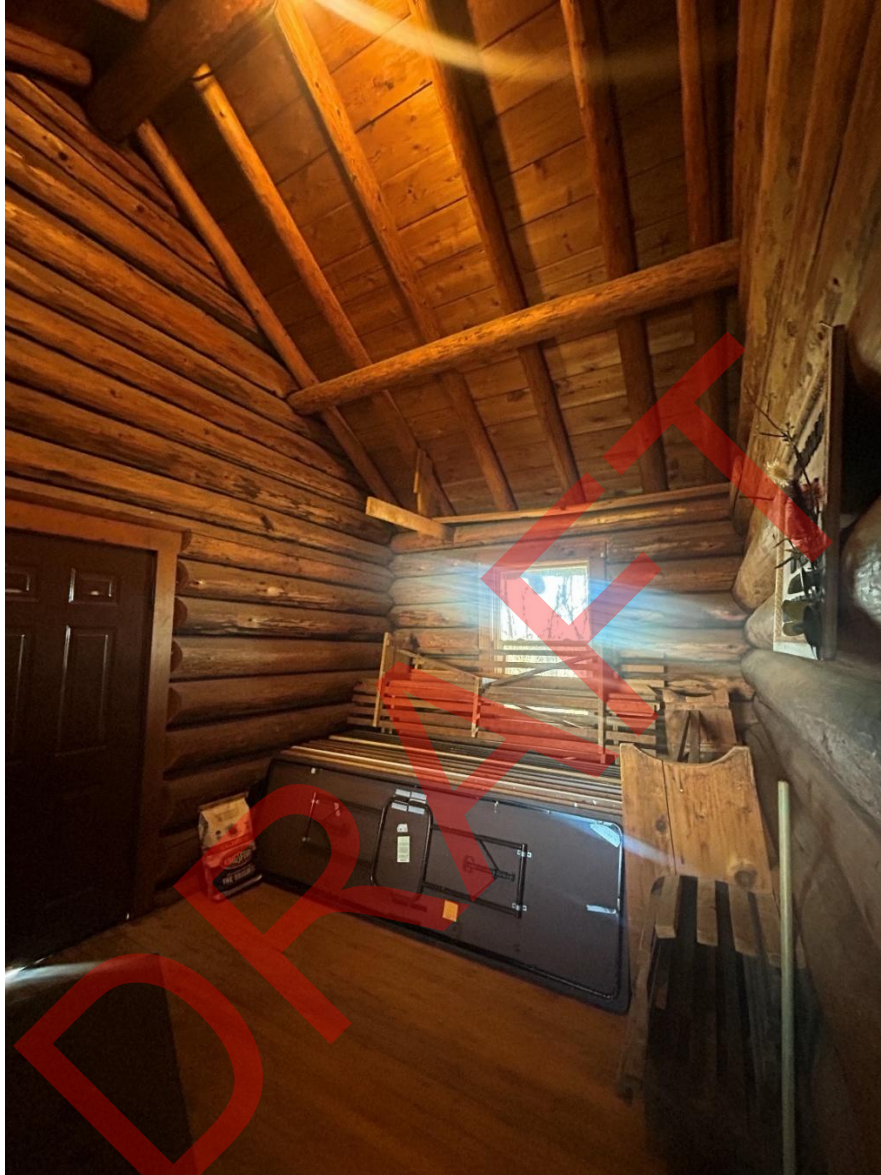


Photo 24: Entrance vestibule, looking west by southwest.

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Photo 25: Detail of roof rafter joinery in entrance vestibule, facing north.

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Photo 26: Detail of door from entrance vestibule into Evergreen Grange Hall.

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Photo 27: Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing north by northwest. (DE photo)



Photo 28: Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing north.

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Photo 29: Evergreen Grange Hall, facing north by northeast. (DE photo)



Photo 30: Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south by southeast. (DE photo)

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Photo 31: Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south by east southeast from the stage.



Photo 32: Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south from the stage. (DE photo)

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Photo 33: Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south.



Photo 34: Interior of Evergreen Grange Hall, facing south by southeast. (DE photo)

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Photo 35: Detail photo of tie bracket across log joist, facing southeast. (DE photo)



Photo 36: Stage area, facing north by northwest.

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Photo 37: Detail of stage area with screen down.



Photo 38: Detail of stage with screen up, facing north. (DE photo)

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Photo 39: From left to right, stage stairs, stairs to basement, and door to bathrooms, facing northeast. (DE photo)

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Photo 40: Evergreen Grange Hall stage with screen up, looking north by northeast. (DH photo)

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Photo 41: Detail of proscenium arch, facing east. (DH photo)

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Photo 42: Backstage area, facing northeast.



Photo 43: Backstage area, facing northwest.

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Photo 44: Door on east wall of Evergreen Grange Hall leading to restrooms.

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Photo 45: Door on east wall of Evergreen Grange Hall leading to restrooms in vestibule behind the Fire Hall.

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Photo 46: Detail of doorknob. (DE Photo)



Photo 47: Detail of Evergreen Grange Hall bench. (DE photo)

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Photo 48: Stairs to basement, facing northwest.

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Photo 49: Detail of stairs from basement, looking east. (DH photo)

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Photo 50: Basement kitchen, looking west by northwest.



Photo 51: Basement kitchen, looking west by southwest.

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Photo 52: Basement kitchen, looking east by east southeast. (DE photo)



Photo 53: Basement kitchen, looking east by east northeast. (DE photo)

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Photo 54: Passage from basement kitchen into dining room, looking north.



Photo 55: Basement dining room, looking north.

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Photo 56: Basement dining room, looking north by northeast. The open door leads to the fire escape on the east façade of the building. (DE photo)



Photo 57: Basement dining room, looking west by southwest.

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Photo 58: Basement dining room, looking south by southwest.

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Photo 59: Door from Evergreen Grange Hall to hallway to restrooms, facing east.



Photo 60: Hallway connecting Evergreen Grange Hall to the north façade of the Fire Hall. Restrooms located off hallway, facing west. (DE photo)

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Photo 61: Hallway connecting Evergreen Grange Hall to the north façade of the Fire Hall, facing west by west northwest. (DE photo)



Photo 62: Rear storage space and restroom access to Fire Hall, facing east. (DE photo)