

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin

other names/site number Kellogg Scout House; ISHI# 79-12207

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 2 South Hill St N/A not for publication

city or town Kellogg N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Shoshone code 079 zip code 83837

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B ___ C ___ D

 8-12-21
Signature of certifying official/Title: Tricia Canaday, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
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 _____

Miner's Hat
 Name of Property

Shoshone County, ID
 County and State

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.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	1	object
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Social: Clubhouse

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Social: Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
 walls: WOOD: Log
WOOD: Weatherboard

 roof: ASPHALT
 other: Stone: Granite

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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

The Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin, located in Kellogg, Shoshone County, Idaho, is a one-story Park Rustic style log building constructed for Boy Scout and youth organization use in 1945. The cabin is situated in the southeast corner of Kellogg City Park, west of Hill Street, facing northeast. Set on a poured concrete foundation, the cross-plan building is approximately 50 feet long and 48 feet wide. The building features smooth round log walls, exposed log trusses, a large granite fireplace and original floor plan. Overall, the building retains a good level of integrity. The building's setting, location, workmanship, feeling and association are intact. The Scout Cabin has not been moved, remains in its public park setting, is still used for youth and community activities and retains its rustic aesthetic. The most significant alteration to the building's design and materials has been the removal of the original window sashes. Other alterations and repairs to the building have been less impactful.

Narrative Description

Setting

Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin is located in the southeast corner of Kellogg City Park, west of Hill Street, which runs north-northeast along the east side of the park. To the south and southwest of the cabin is the park boundary. Approximately 70 feet north and northwest of the cabin are a paved parking lot, pool house, and municipal pool. The area surrounding the cabin is interspersed with evergreen trees and small shrubs. A poured concrete sidewalk runs from the front entrance of the cabin to connect with the park's larger circulation plan. The local Boy Scouts erected a contributing totem pole near the front entrance, date unknown.

The city park is located in a primarily residential area northwest of the commercial district of Kellogg, and south of I-90 and the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. In addition to the Boy Scout Cabin, pool, and pool house, the park includes a ball field, playground, picnic shelter, and frisbee golf course. The Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes, a paved trail that runs across the Idaho Panhandle from Mullan to Plummer, runs across the north side of the park. There are residential properties to the north and south of the park. To the east is a municipal baseball field and there are a mix of residential and commercial buildings to the west.

Exterior

The cabin has a poured concrete foundation and a cross-plan footprint which is out of alignment with the cardinal points of the compass (the façade faces northeast rather than east, etc.). For ease of description throughout the document, the cardinal points have been substituted for the true compass directions of the building (the northeast elevation is described as east, the northwest elevation as north, and so on). The building is constructed of smooth log sidewalls and vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The logs have been assembled with saddle notches without any visible chinking. Window and door openings have been cut into the log walls however the original window sashes have all been removed. A photo of the cabin taken during the dedication of the City Park in 1946 shows nine-light sashes, but their operation style is not evident (Figure 1). Today, all of the original window openings on the main level are covered on the exterior by painted shutters made of vertical wood boards or solid pieces of painted plywood. The shutters don't appear to be operational, despite having metal hinges. The window openings that have

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been covered with the shutters retain their simple flat wood trim with drip cap, however some of the openings that are covered with plywood only have a flat drip cap remaining. A window opening in the attic of the west gable has not been covered from the exterior but has been boarded over on the interior. There is no sash present.

The front-gabled roof and cross gables have replacement asphalt shingles. The ridgelines of the gables running north-south are set below the ridgeline of the primary east-west gable. A split-face granite block chimney is set in the ridge of the south wing. Smaller diameter logs serve as purlins and rafters and their ends are exposed and painted in the open eaves. The gables of the north, south, and east elevations have decorative trusses that mimic the exposed, braced king post trusses of the interior at a smaller scale. A historic photo appears to indicate that the west gable originally featured a similar decorative truss which has since been removed (Figure 1).

The main entrance is centered on the east gable end. There is a replacement metal door with applied wood decoration that replicates Z-bracing under a pergola. The upper logs of the pergola which are joined to the front elevation of the cabin are rotted and severely deteriorated. Shutter-covered window openings flank the entrance. Centered in the gable above the door is large wood louvered vent. To the left and right of the vent are painted wood logos representing both Boy Scouts (left) and Girl Scouts (right), respectively. Centered on the north and south elevations of the projecting east gable are shutter-covered windows.

On the north elevation, there are two evenly spaced window openings on the first floor. One is filled with a wood shutter and the other is covered with a painted sheet of plywood. A modern chain link fence surrounds the A/C unit installed under the windows.

The west elevation features three evenly spaced window openings on the main level: two with wood shutters and one covered with plywood. In the gable end, there is an attic window opening with no window sash. The opening has been covered with plywood on the interior of the window frame. There are shutter-covered window openings on the north and south elevations of the west wing.

The south wing has a wood four-panel door next to an off-center plywood covered window opening. On the east elevation of this wing is a smaller shutter-covered window.

Interior

The main entrance opens into a large room that extends to the back wall of the cabin. The log walls are exposed and they, and the original wood floors and open trusses, are painted. Like on the exterior, all of the window openings are covered on the interior with painted plywood that has been attached to the intact wood trim around the windows. The window openings have been cut into the logs, and the edges of the logs have been trimmed at an angle. The trim is original and is set into the logs, not flush with the surface. The trim has a very simple flat profile with a shallow stool and apron. The wood trim around the front door has been replaced and is unpainted.

Four braced log king post trusses span the width of the main room and support the gable roof. The logs, like those used for the walls are smooth, but only the underside of the tie beams have been painted. The king posts and struts appear unfinished. This is likely because a lower ceiling that hid the trusses was removed during the repairs and upgrades funded by a 1999 grant.¹ Each truss has a metal U-shaped strap that cradles the tie beam and is bolted to the front and back of the king post. Unfinished replacement tongue and groove sheathing has been installed on the ceiling and on the walls of gable ends. Modern flush-mounted fixtures and two ceiling fans with lights illuminate the space.

¹ Craig Lewis, email message to author, June 11, 2020.

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Centered on the south wall of the main room is a large split-face granite fireplace with a split-log mantle resting on two half-logs over the stone hearth. The fireplace fills the space between the doorways to the washroom (east) and storage room (west). On the wall opposite the fireplace is an alcove with original built-in storage. The opening to this space is framed by two large vertical logs with horizontal and diagonal bracing that support a decorative log and the weight of the wall across the alcove. In this area, a sideboard of drawers with a painted wood countertop sits below the covered window openings. Two drawer faces have been removed and replaced with modern metal vent covers. Closets built from vertical wood boards line the east and west sides of the alcove. The cabinetry extends to the ceiling, with smaller cabinets above the closets. Where present, the drawers and closets retain original pulls and handles. The pulls are simple wood dowels attached to small wood blocks that have been painted.

When facing south looking at the fireplace, the two-piece washroom is located in the room to the left and a storage area is located in the room to the right. The two-piece washroom has original wood flooring and ceiling. The east wall is exposed logs with a boarded-over window. The south and west walls have vertical tongue-and-groove siding, all painted.

The west room behind the fireplace is currently used for storage. This room has vertical wood siding on the east and west walls, painted plywood on the north, behind the fireplace and unpainted replacement plywood on the south wall where a modern electrical panel has been installed next to the exterior door. There is a window opening that is visible on the exterior of the building, east of the new electrical panel, but it has been completely covered by the new wall material. The ceiling in the storage room is also covered with painted tongue-and-groove boards. Original painted cabinets and drawers are located along the west wall and are in the same style as those found in the main room of the cabin. Two drawers have their original pulls, but the remaining drawers and cabinets do not have pulls or handles.

Integrity

Overall, the Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, association and workmanship. The building remains in its original location and setting in a grassy area of the city park, and it remains a building for youth organizations to use as a meeting or event space. The cabin retains its rustic design and its original log construction is intact. Most materials are original, including original log walls, wood siding and open interior trusses. The overall design of the building is simple and largely intact, including the large stone fireplace and open meeting space. The most significant alteration to the building's original design and materials comes from the removal of the original window sashes and doors. The date of the sash removal is unknown; however, the original window openings are still discernable, and some original trim is present. In 1999, the city of Kellogg received a grant from the Idaho Heritage Trust to complete log repairs and interior improvements.² Over time, the city has replaced the furnace, interior lighting and electrical panel. The asphalt shingle roof and sheathing have been replaced.³ These alterations have not impacted the integrity of the design in a significant way.

Non-Contributing Resources

The carved and painted wood totem located in front of the cabin is included in the nomination due to its association with the Boy Scouts and the cabin. The date of its installation is unknown, but it did not appear in a photo of the building at its dedication in 1946 (Figure 1). As its date of installation cannot be confirmed, the totem is a non-contributing object within the site boundaries.

² "Historic Buildings Get Financial Aid," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), November 8, 1999, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/575434411>, 3.

³ Craig Lewis, email message to author, June 11, 2020.

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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.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1945-1971

Significant Dates

1945 (Construction)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Einar J. Mattson, Builder

Waino M. Mattson, Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance of the Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin is 1945-1971. This encompasses the date of construction to a date fifty years before the current year. During this period, the building has continually been used as a meeting space for Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other community groups.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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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 Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the Boy Scouts of America and that organization's social impact on the lives of young men in the local community and across the United States. The period of significance for the building is 1945 to 1971 which encompasses the date of construction to a date fifty years before the current year. The building is significant as a meeting place for local youth participating in organized scouting and other social activities.

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

History

The town of Kellogg, Idaho, sits in the northern half of Shoshone County along the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. The town is situated in a valley of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains that has been nicknamed "The Silver Valley" for its reputation as one of the country's greatest mining regions. The first plat of Kellogg was filed in 1893 and the town was incorporated in 1907. The town was named in honor of Noah Kellogg, who discovered the lead-silver lode which eventually became the Bunker Hill Mine in 1885.⁴ Kellogg's establishment, growth and prosperity are tied closely to mining, specifically the Bunker Hill Mine. The Bunker Hill Company's industrial operations included a lead-silver smelter and zinc refinery that were located in and near Kellogg. Most importantly, in 1903 the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company completed a tunnel that moved the mine's entrance to Kellogg. The proximity to the mine was a draw for residents and business alike and Kellogg's growth began to outpace its neighbors in the valley.⁵ While Kellogg was not a true company town, the Bunker Hill Mine's influence on the town's history is clear up until, and in some ways even beyond, its closing in 1982. The company's influence on Kellogg as the largest employer and largest taxpayer, and through its own paternalistic programs such as constructing and sponsoring an industrial Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) facility and a home loan program for its workers, shaped the town for generations.⁶

Largely due to growth spurred by the local mines, Kellogg became a retail hub for the surrounding communities. Union Pacific Railroad provided daily passenger and freight service and U.S. Highway 10 was a link through the town and a part of the cross-country Yellowstone Trail.⁷ The town and surrounding area's population in 1940 was over 4,200, and by 1950 that number had grown to almost 5,000.⁸

Boy Scouts of America

The Boy Scout organization has its origins in England, where a scouting movement was started, partly influenced by the writings of Lord Baden-Powell as early as 1900. Early informal Scout troops in the United States were established as early as 1908 thanks to British scouting manuals and even immigrants who sponsored early groups.⁹ The formal scouting organization was not officially founded until 1910 when William Dickenson Boyce incorporated the Boy Scouts of America in Washington, D.C.¹⁰ From that point the organization began growing by partnering with the YMCA, merging with similar boy's groups, and establishing

⁴ George C. Hobson, *Gems of Thought and History of Shoshone County*, (Kellogg, Idaho: Kellogg Evening News Press, 1940), https://archive.org/details/GR_1915, 51

⁵ Bradley Dean Snow, "Living with Lead: An Environmental History of Idaho's Coeur D'Alenes, 1885-2011" (PhD diss., Montana State University, 2012), 66, accessed August 8, 2020, https://www.montana.edu/history/documents/papers/2012B.Snow_Dissertation.pdf.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 69-70.

⁷ Hobson, 51.

⁸ "1950 Census of Population: Volume 1. Number of Inhabitants," United States Census Bureau, 19, accessed August 20, 2020, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/population-volume-1/vol-01-15.pdf>.

⁹ Charles Wills, *Boy Scouts of America: a Centennial History* (NY, NY: DK Publishing, 2013), https://archive.org/details/isbn_9780756656348, 33-35.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 37.

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a formal leadership structure.¹¹ Scouting's early popularity is in part due to shifting views on childhood during the Progressive Era and concerns about the threat to traditional masculinity in an increasingly urban and industrialized society. Scouting, and other organizations like the YMCA, provided wholesome activities and guidance to young boys.¹²

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America oversees the organization, but regional and local committees are involved in the daily operations. The organization's structure divides the United States into regions, which are each under the authority of a Regional Committee that includes members of the National Council who live in the region as well as other members. The regions are further subdivided into areas and then local councils. The local councils work directly with the registered units. A local council may also be divided into districts. A unit, the local troop, is run by a chartered organization, typically a group whose mission aligns with that of the Boy Scouts.¹³ While initially the Boy Scouts was an organization for boys 12 years old and up, national leadership eventually created the Cub Scout program in 1930 to include boys 10 to 11 years old. Originally, Boy Scouts over 14 became Explorers, however starting in 1958 they were given the option to remain Boy Scouts or join an Explorer post, which focused on career skills rather than scouting skills. In 1949, the minimum age for Cub Scouts dropped to eight years old, Boy Scouts had to be 11, and Explorers were 14 and over.¹⁴

The Boy Scouts of America, or BSA, allowed boys across the country the opportunity to learn new skills, explore nature and be good citizens. During World War II, Boy Scout troops across the country did their part for the war effort by selling bonds, growing gardens, and soliciting donations. Supporting the war effort on the home front meshed seamlessly with the Boy Scout's goal of creating good citizens.

Following the end of WWII, the BSA experienced its greatest period of growth and popularity, especially in the 1950s when the first children of the post-WWII baby boom became old enough to join the organization. This population growth combined with three other factors led to the organization's increased popularity and growth: a shift to a child-centered society, economic growth, and more leisure time.¹⁵ Nationwide jamborees held across the nation served to generate excitement in scouting in the post-WWII period. In 1967, 12,000 scouts and leaders attended the 12th World Jamboree at Farragut State Park outside Athol, Idaho, about an hour drive from Kellogg. The park was also the location of the 1969 and 1973 National Jamborees. The event in 1969 drew 35,000 scouts and leaders.¹⁶

Scouting continued to increase in membership into the 1960s but in 1969 the first drop in enrollment signaled the beginning of a downward trend.¹⁷ In the region including Idaho, the western half of Montana, Oregon, and Washington, Boy Scout membership was 215,993 in 1966 and fell to 118,493 by 1976.¹⁸ This decline in enrollment happened nationwide and was blamed on a number of reasons, including changing cultural values, the inflexibility of the organization, and economic factors.¹⁹ Today, the Inland Northwest Council, which includes Shoshone County and 17 other counties in eastern Washington and northern Idaho enrolls approximately 2,800 youth in Cub Scouts, BSA Troops, Venture Crews, and Explorer posts.²⁰

¹¹ Ibid., 38.

¹² Ibid., 17.

¹³ Bill Nelson, "Organization of the Boy Scouts of America," US Scouting Service Project, May 2, 2013, <http://www.usscouts.org/aboutbsa/bsaorg.asp>.

¹⁴ Peterson, 163-5

¹⁵ Wills., 122, 124.

¹⁶ Peterson, 168-169.

¹⁷ Ibid., 176, 209.

¹⁸ Matthew Finn Hubbard, "A Cartographic Depiction and Exploration of the Boy Scouts of America's Historical Membership Patterns," 2016, https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/bitstream/handle/1808/24173/Hubbard_ku_0099M_15024_DATA_1.pdf?sequence=1, 70.

¹⁹ Ibid., 74.

²⁰ "About Us," Boy Scouts of America Inland Northwest Council, accessed April 1, 2021,

<https://www.nwscouts.org/about#:~:text=About%20Us%20%7C%20nwscouts&text=The%20Inland%20Northwest%20Council%20>

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Troop Cabins

The BSA's structure requires all troops to be chartered to a sponsoring organization. Often, this was a local service club, school, church or similar civic group.²¹ Chartered organizations are partners of the BSA and deliver the scouting program to local youth. One of the responsibilities of chartered organizations is to provide meeting space.²² In some cases, chartered organizations or other local supporters decided to build dedicated meeting spaces for local troops. These buildings were sometimes constructed of donated or purchased materials, often locally sourced, and either volunteer labor from the scouts and adults or hired contractors. Some local buildings were constructed through Depression-era programs and by civil service organizations like the Works Progress Administration and Civil Works Administration and were used for Boy Scouts and other community needs.²³

These meeting spaces were not exclusively log buildings, but the cabin was a popular type, especially for buildings built by the Scouts themselves. Instructions for cabin-building were included in the first scout handbook, published in 1911.²⁴ In addition to being relatively easy to construct, log cabins were a popular building type for clubhouses in general during the twentieth century.²⁵ Historian Alison K. Hoagland notes that log cabins, by that time, were a distinctive building style and their rustic form inspired informality, creativity, and collegiality.²⁶

Other communities in Idaho and eastern Washington built social halls or lodges for Scouts and other community groups. An example of a Scout building in Chehalis, Washington was built by the Works Progress Administration as a social hall for Boy Scouts and the public in a local park. Larger than the example in Kellogg, this lodge was one-and-a-half stories and clad in wood shingles (NRHP # 04001007).²⁷ In Rupert, Idaho, a barracks from the Paul prisoner of war camp was moved and used as a Boy Scout cabin.²⁸ Cabins were also built for Scouts to use on their outdoor excursions and overnight camping trips. Outside Spokane, the local troop members raised money to build a rectangular, gable roofed cabin out of used telephone poles and light poles at Camp Sekani.²⁹ In Colville, Washington the Boy Scouts completed interior work on the log cabin that was built for them on Lake Sherry, which still stands today.³⁰ This cabin features a rectangular plan with a gabled roof and is constructed of smaller diameter logs than the Kellogg Scout Cabin.³¹

Scouting in Kellogg

[%20%23611,Venture%20Crews%2C%20and%20Explorer%20Posts.](#)

²¹ Ibid., 40.

²² "Chartered Organization Concept," Evangeline Area Council, accessed December 10, 2020, <https://www.eacbsa.org/charteredorgconcept>.

²³ The Living New Deal online project documents multiple Scout buildings built through New Deal programs and Boy Scout cabins previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places reflect a variety of building types and ways Scout cabins and camps were established.

²⁴ Boy Scouts of America, *Boy Scouts Handbook*, 1st ed. (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1911), <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/29558/29558-h/29558-h.htm>, 59.

²⁵ Alison K. Hoagland, *The Log Cabin: An American Icon* (Charlottesville; London: University of Virginia Press, 2018), accessed August 16, 2020, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1ztdw8w>, 165-6.

²⁶ Ibid., 169-170.

²⁷ Barbara Smith-Steiner, "Scout Lodge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004).

²⁸ "Rupert Planning Boy Scout Cabin," *Times-News* (Twin Falls, ID), May 26, 1947, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/566286988>, 10.

²⁹ "Boy Scout Cabin 3-Year Project," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), February 10, 1935, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/567587051>, 40.

³⁰ "Cabin Nearly Finished," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), January 7, 1945, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/569337756>, 26.

³¹ "Camp Baird Scout Camp Lake Sherry, WA," *Oware* (blog), January 14, 2016, <https://blog.owareusa.com/2016/01/14/camp-baird-scout-camp-lake-sherry-wa/>.

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In Kellogg-Wardner, the first Boy Scout troop was started when a group of fifth graders met in January 1913. The group did not have a sponsor or leader yet, but this was not unusual for early troops in the United States.³² By 1918, Shoshone County had its own council and counted 73 Boy Scouts, including the members of Kellogg's one troop. That number grew to 235 Boy Scouts and 151 Wolf Cubs by 1919.³³ In 1923, Kellogg had enough young men in scouting to support three troops.³⁴ By 1962, there were 850 boys enrolled in Boy Scout programs in Shoshone County, which represented one-third of all eligible boys in the county.³⁵

Early support for the troops in Kellogg came from the Kellogg American Legion Post, which became their charter organization in 1919.³⁶ Kellogg youth were active Scouts and local newspapers documented "good turns" like saving lives and contributing to the war effort on the home front and achievements such as reaching Eagle Scout rank.³⁷ After World War II, Kellogg Scouts and Scouts across the country performed good turns such as collecting clothing for overseas relief, encouraging people to vote, and undertaking environmental conservation programs.³⁸ Scouts also traveled to jamborees and camps, including nearby Camp Easton and the World Jamboree at Farragut State Park.³⁹

In Kellogg and Shoshone County, early scouting efforts had an advocate in Stanly Easton, the general manager and eventual President of the Bunker Hill Mine. Easton came to Kellogg in 1903 to manage the mine and was an early proponent of the Boy Scouts organization. Easton was involved in the creation of the Shoshone County Boy Scout Council in 1918 and was the organization's first president. Camp Easton, a Boy Scout camp outside Coeur d'Alene is named in his honor.⁴⁰ Likely due in part to Easton's deference for the organization, the Bunker Hill Mine Company supported the Boy Scouts in various ways over the years, even providing paid time off to employees who chaperoned Scout trips in the 1960s.⁴¹ In addition to his work at Bunker Hill and supporting the Boy Scouts, Easton was involved with multiple civic organizations, public and higher education, and Idaho politics. He was honored for his efforts with three honorary degrees and a place in Idaho's Hall of Fame.⁴²

Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin

A Boy Scout cabin in Kellogg was mentioned in local newspapers as early as 1944, through an announcement that the Kellogg American Legion Post, the charter organization for the local troops, had contracted the Mattson brothers of Cataldo, Idaho, to build a 48-foot by 50-foot log building to be the headquarters for the Kellogg Boy Scout troops. The announcement noted that the building and furnishings would cost \$10,000.⁴³ Built near the existing municipal pool, on land that would become part of the city's memorial park, construction of the building was completed by March 1945.⁴⁴ Reportedly, the cabin was built from discarded logs from the Bunker Hill Mine and Bunker Hill donated the cabin to the city.⁴⁵ The Mattson brothers were Einar J. and Waino

³² "Kellogg-Wardner Brevities," *Spokesman Review* (Spokane, WA), January 29, 1913, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/566190253>, 11.

³³ "Boy Scout Banquet for Father and Son," *Wallace Miner* (ID) February 6, 1919, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/465865413>, 6.

³⁴ "Reorganize at Kellogg," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA) September 25, 1923, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/568652990>, 4.

³⁵ "Boy Scout Program Grows in District; Many Employees, Sons Busy in Scouting," *Bunker Hill Reporter*, March 1962, 2.

³⁶ Dorothy Dahlgren and Simone Kincaid, *Roads Less Traveled Through the Coeur d'Alenes* (Coeur d'Alene, ID: Museum of North Idaho, 2007), 7-35.

³⁷ "Boy Scout Banquet for Father and Son," 6.

³⁸ Robert Peterson, *The Boy Scouts: an American Adventure* (New York, NY: American Heritage, 1984), <https://archive.org/details/boyscoutsamerica0000pete/mode/2up>, 167.

³⁹ "Boys to Attend Jamboree, Camp," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), July 4, 1969, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/564842723>, 5.

⁴⁰ "Stanly Easton," Idaho Hall of Fame, 2015, accessed July 22, 2020, <https://idhalloffame.weebly.com/stanly-easton.html>.

⁴¹ Snow, 111.

⁴² "Stanly Easton," Idaho Hall of Fame.

⁴³ "Boy Scout Home Legion Project," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), October 22, 1944, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/569333829>, 2.

⁴⁴ "Sixty Aspirants Seek Diplomas," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), March 26, 1945, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/563646036>, 3.

⁴⁵ Dahlgren, 7-35.

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M. Mattson, Finnish carpenters from nearby Cataldo, Idaho. Einar's obituary also noted that he specialized in log homes.⁴⁶

In 1945, the City of Kellogg established a park improvement program to create a memorial park in honor of the 51 local citizens who lost their lives overseas during World War II. The program's goal was to establish a living monument that would include tennis courts, a ball field, swimming pool, the Boy Scout Cabin, wading pools, outdoor fireplaces and other park improvements. A newly established board began soliciting donations for the estimated \$35,000 project.⁴⁷ The municipal pool existed prior to this campaign and its presence likely influenced the decisions to locate the Scout Cabin and memorial park nearby.

The park and the Boy Scout Cabin were dedicated during the 1946 Miner's Picnic, an annual tradition that had been downsized during World War II. At the dedication, the local Boy Scout leader told journalists that the Scout building would be used as a meeting place for Scouts and other youth organizations.⁴⁸ In addition to holding local troop meetings for Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts, the cabin and park were also the site of regional Scout gatherings on multiple occasions.⁴⁹ The local scouts installed a totem pole in front of the building, but the date of the installation is unknown.

Today, the Boy Scout Cabin is in the care of the Kellogg Parks Department, which oversees maintenance and scheduling. It is still the headquarters of a local Cub Scout troop. The cabin is also used by local organizations and during events at the park.

The Boy Scout Cabin is locally significant under Criterion A as is an important part of the social history of Kellogg, Idaho. It is a reminder of the important influence the Boy Scout movement had on local youth and the support it garnered from the community as well. The building retains a high level of overall integrity, with some alterations to its original design and materials. It retains sufficient integrity to relay its significance as a social hall or clubhouse built for Boy Scouts and other community use from the date of its construction to the present day.

⁴⁶ "Einar J. Mattson, 65, Dies," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), October 14, 1961, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/564911478>, 4; "Death Takes Mattson, 61," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), August 27, 1964, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/564567623>, 5.

⁴⁷ "Plan Memorial for War Dead," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), June 4, 1945, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/563601129>, 3.

⁴⁸ Fenton S. Roskelley, "42d Annual Miners' Picnic Begins in Colorful Parade," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), August 15, 1946, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/564336105>, 23.

⁴⁹ "Program Set," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), May 7, 1969, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/564857083>, 24; "Troops Await '72 Exposition," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, June 2, 1972, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/577994393>, 8.

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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): IHSI# 79-12207

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>47.53675</u>	<u>-116.12826388888</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

Starting at the coordinate 47.536833333333334, -116.128475, in the southeast corner of Kellogg City Park, the boundary follows a straight line east-northeast, parallel with the north elevation of the cabin to the coordinate 47.536897222222222, -116.12817777777776, then turns and travels south-southeast, parallel to the east elevation, until reaching the point 47.536674999999995, -116.12808055555556, then turning and traveling west-southwest parallel to the south elevation until reaching 47.53661111111111, -116.12837777777777, and at that point turning and travelling north-northwest to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of this nomination is the footprint of the cabin itself and an approximate 15' buffer that creates a rectangular boundary incorporating the immediate area around the cabin and the totem pole. The cabin is located within a public park and the other structures are not associated with the Boy Scout Cabin other than by proximity or were installed after its period of significance and were not included within the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jill McDevitt/Project Manager date 04-01-2021
organization RESCOM Environmental Corp. telephone 260-385-6999
street & number P.O. Box 361 email jill.mcdevitt@rescom.org
city or town Petoskey state MI zip code 49770

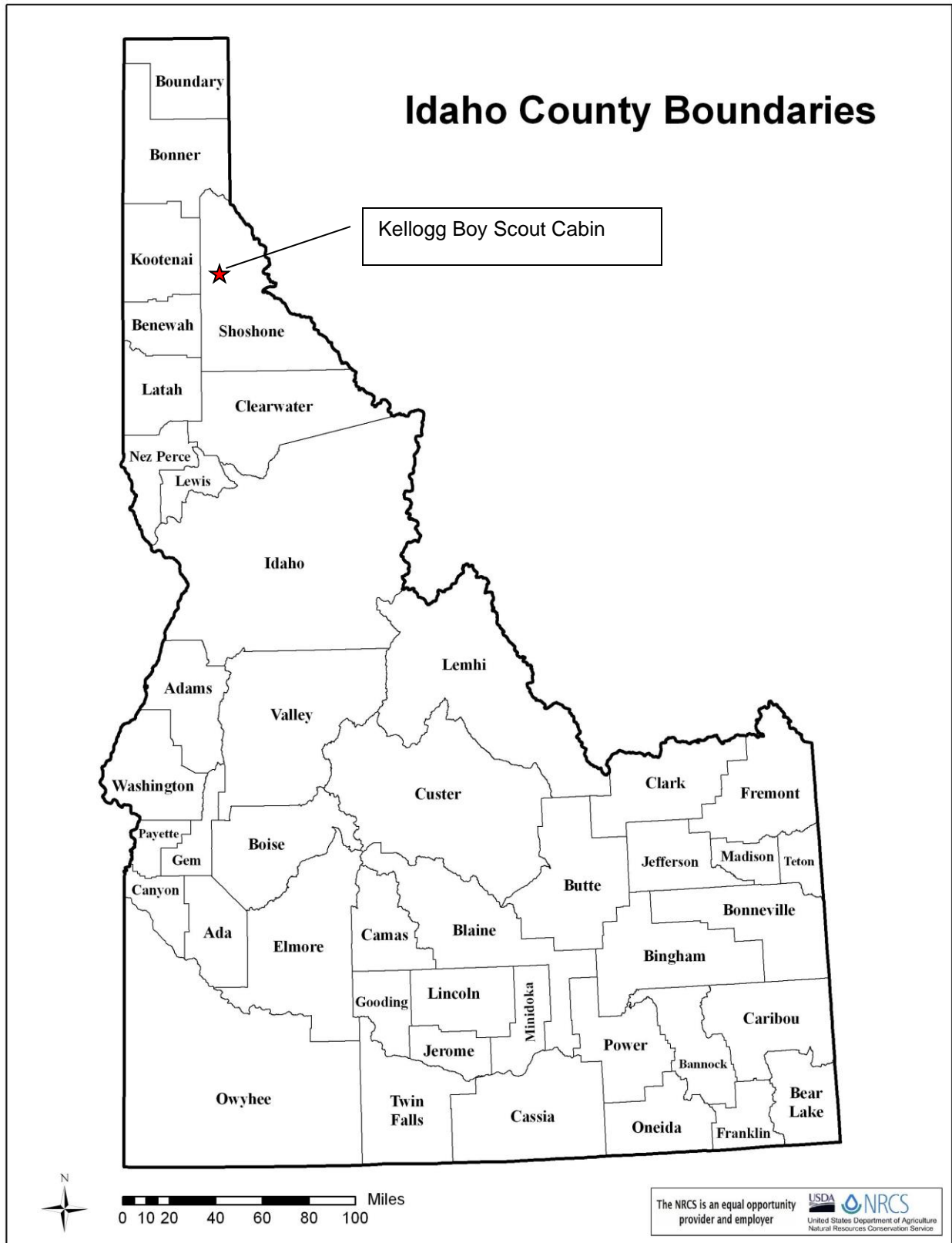
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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Regional Location Map



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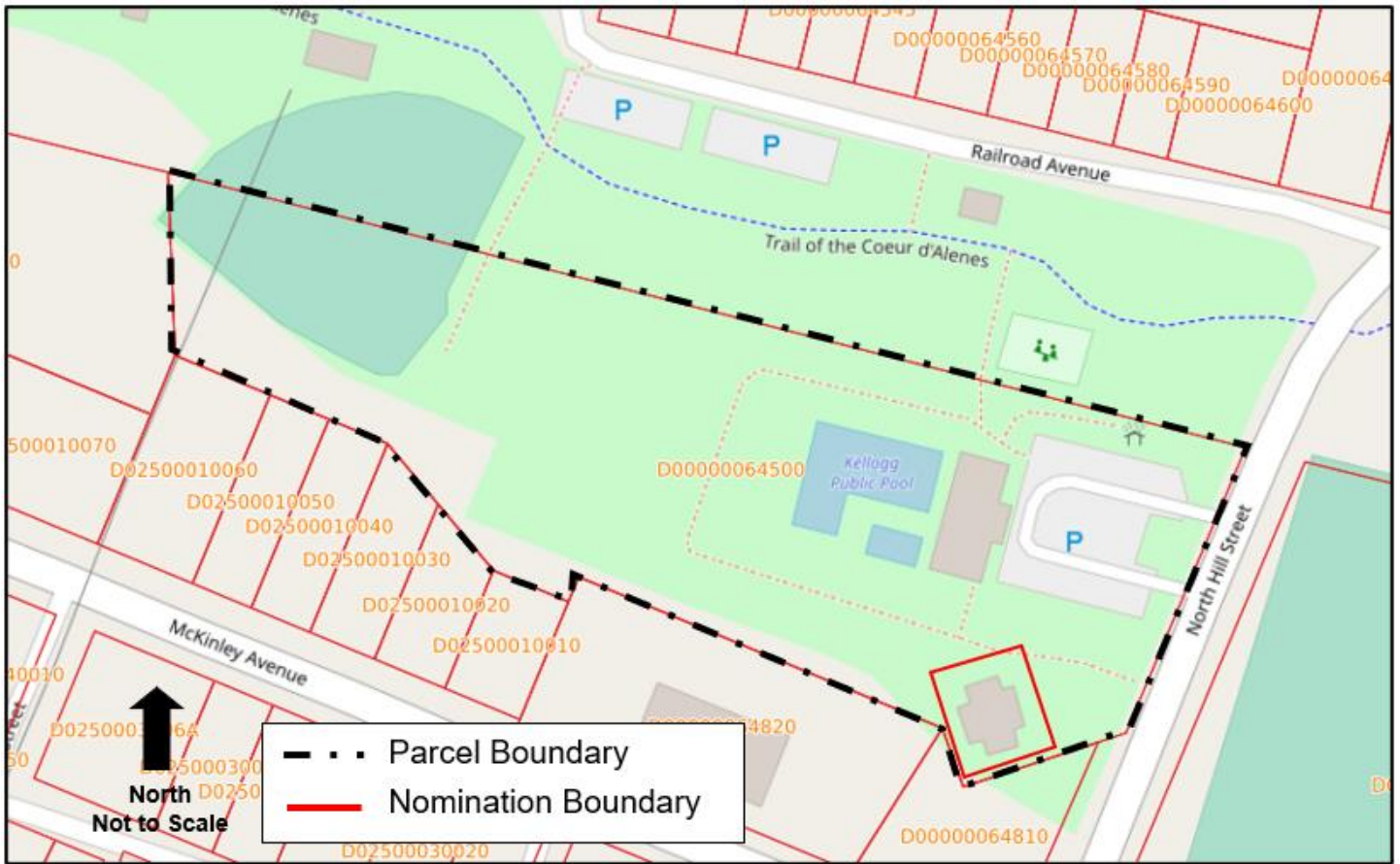
Local Location Map



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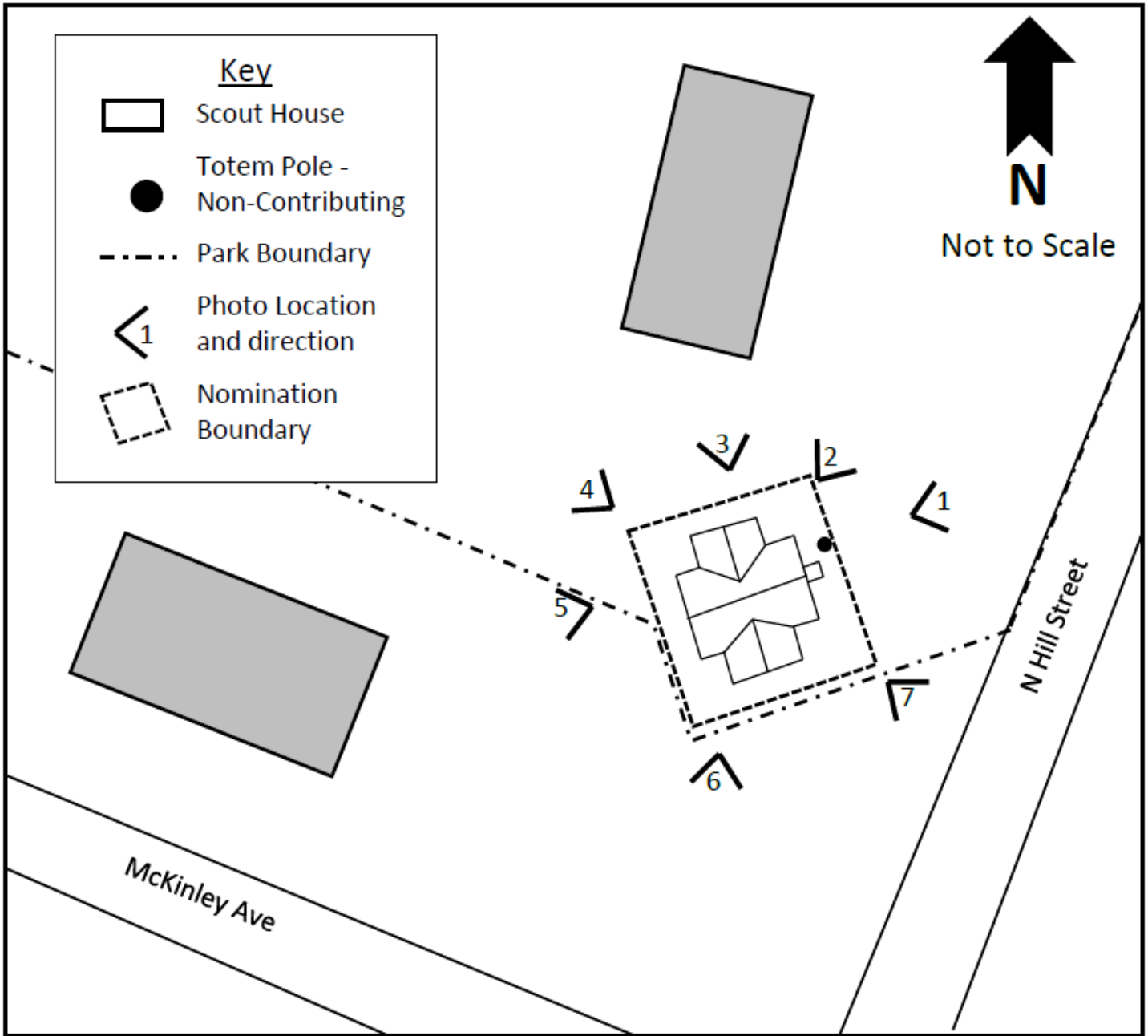
Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin, Kellogg, Shoshone County, ID Boundary Map/Tax Lot Map



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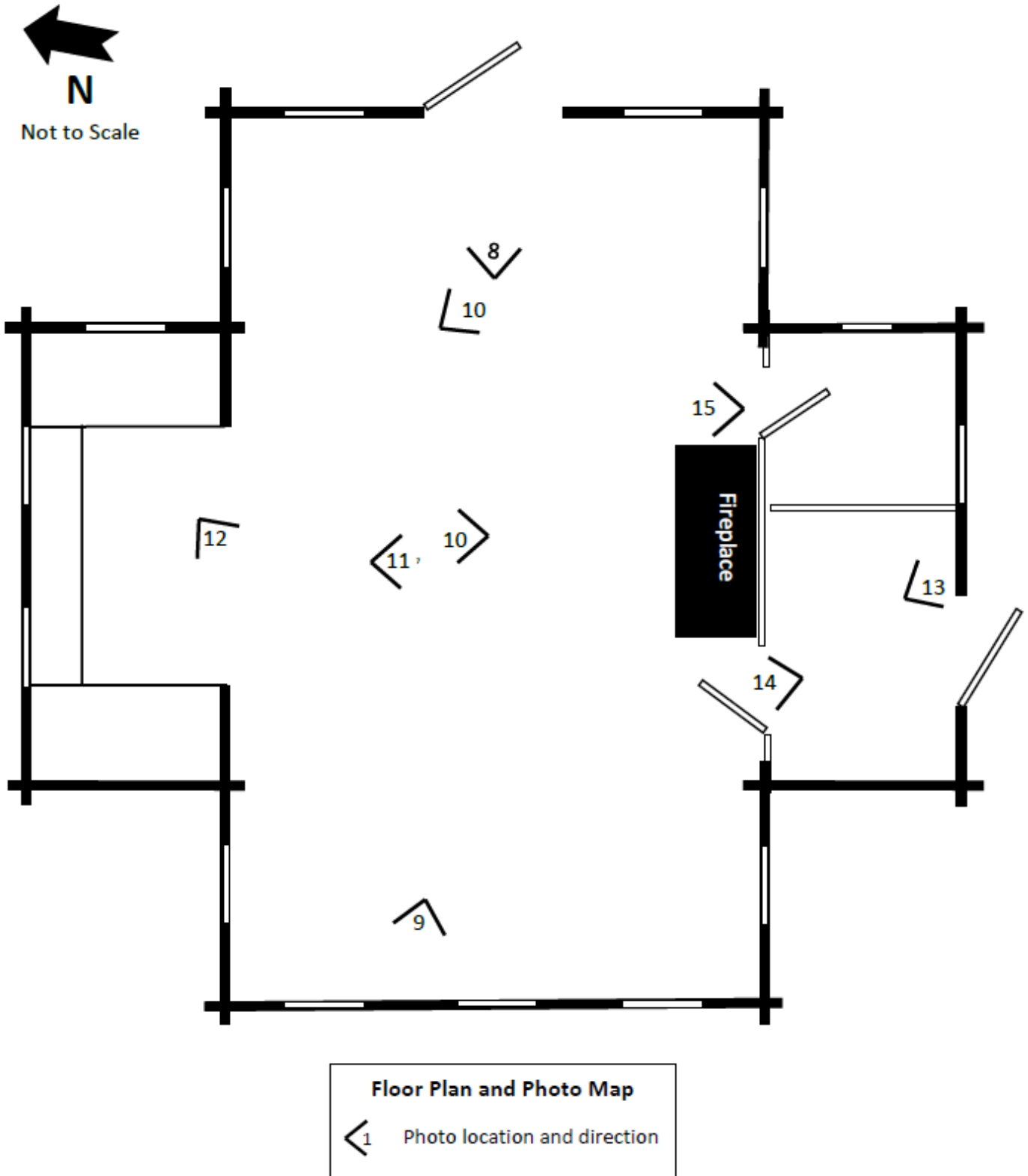
Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin, Kellogg, Shoshone County, ID Site Plan



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Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin, Kellogg, Shoshone County, ID Floor Plan and Photo Map



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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, 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: Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin
City or Vicinity: Kellogg
County: Shoshone **State:** Idaho
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: February 22, 2021

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

Photo #1	View of façade (east elevation) and totem pole in foreground. Camera facing west-southwest.
Photo #2	View of east (left) and north (right) elevations. Camera facing southwest
Photo #3	View of north elevation. Camera facing south-southeast.
Photo #4	View of north (left) and west (right) elevations. Camera facing southeast.
Photo #5	View of west elevation. Camera facing east-northeast.
Photo #6	View of south elevation. Camera facing north.
Photo #7	View of south (left) and east (right) elevations. Camera facing northwest.
Photo #8	View of main room with fireplace on the left. Camera facing west-southwest.
Photo #9	View of main room facing entrance. Camera facing east.
Photo #10	View of fireplace. Camera facing south-southeast.
Photo #11	View of built-in storage area off north side of the main room. Camera facing north-northwest.
Photo #12	View of built-in cabinetry off main room. Camera facing northeast.
Photo #13	View of cabinetry in storage room. Camera facing northwest.
Photo #14	View of plywood covered wall and exterior door in storage room. Camera facing south-southeast.
Photo #15	View of two-piece washroom. Camera facing south-southeast.

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 100 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, D

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Photo #1: View of façade (east elevation) and totem pole in foreground. Camera facing west-southwest.



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Photo #2: View of east (left) and north (right) elevations. Camera facing southwest



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Photo #3: View of north elevation. Camera facing south-southeast.



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Photo #4: View of north (left) and west (right) elevations. Camera facing southeast.



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Photo #5: View of west elevation. Camera facing east-northeast.



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Photo #6: View of south elevation. Camera facing north.



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Photo #7: View of south (left) and east (right) elevations. Camera facing northwest.



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Photo #8: View of main room with fireplace on the left. Camera facing west-southwest.



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Photo #9: View of main room facing entrance. Camera facing east.



Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin
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Photo #10: View of fireplace. Camera facing south-southeast.



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Photo #11: View of built-in storage area off north side of the main room. Camera facing north-northwest.



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Photo #12: View of built-in cabinetry off main room. Camera facing northeast.



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Photo #13: View of cabinetry in storage room. Camera facing northwest.



Kellogg Boy Scout Cabin
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Photo #14: View of plywood covered wall and exterior door in storage room. Camera facing south-southeast.



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Photo #15: View of two-piece washroom. Camera facing south-southeast.



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Figure 1: Newspaper clipping from dedication of Kellogg City Park and Scout Cabin, 1946. Cabin is in lower right-hand corner. View is of west elevation. (Source: *Spokane Chronicle* (Washington), August 16, 1946, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/564336259>)

