

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 Miner's Hat

other names/site number IHSI# 79-12220

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 300 East Cameron Avenue

N/A not for publication

city or town Kellogg

N/A vicinity

state Idaho

code ID

county Shoshone

code 079

zip code 83837

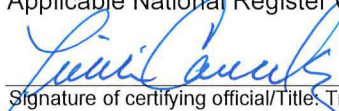
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 Tricia Canaday, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 8-12-21 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

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5. Classification

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

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

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

- 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	0	object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Programmatic Architecture

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
 walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
WOOD: Plywood/particle board
STONE
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: METAL
BRICK

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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 Miner's Hat is a former diner and drive-in restaurant located on the north side of present-day East Cameron Ave, on the eastern edge of Kellogg, Idaho. The building sits on a .28-acre parcel with a mix of residential and commercial properties to the east and west. There are no buildings to the north or south, as the valley wall sits to the north and I-90 sits to the south. The building faces south-southwest and is set back from the roadway on a paved parcel. The frame one-story building has an irregular footprint consisting of the original circular portion over a concrete block basement and a rectangular addition on a slab concrete foundation. The circular portion is approximately 20 feet in diameter and topped with a domed roof roughly 20 feet tall. The rectangular addition is 20 feet by 40 feet and has a flat roof and integral two-bay carport. A flat eave surrounds the bottom of the domed roof and a proportional carbide headlamp replica made from painted steel is mounted over the main entrance. The former diner was built to resemble a miner's hat and is a good example of programmatic architecture. The building has been altered with replacement windows, new wall cladding and an addition, however it, retains enough integrity of its original design to still be identifiable as a unique piece of programmatic architecture.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Miner's Hat is located on the north side of present-day East Cameron Avenue, on the eastern edge of Kellogg, Idaho, at the edge of the valley occupied by the town. The building is oriented to the south-southwest on a paved parking lot in an area within a mix of residential and commercial buildings. Riverside Avenue East runs along the north side of the parcel and beyond that the landscape rises and gives way to the mountainside. The west edge of the paved parcel flows seamlessly into an alley and beyond that are single family homes and commercial buildings. To the south, past E Cameron Avenue, is I-90. The adjacent property to the east sits less than five feet from the Miner's Hat, and beyond that are two residential and one commercial buildings.

Exterior

The Miner's Hat is an example of programmatic roadside architecture. The former diner and drive-in was built to resemble a miner's hat complete with an operable head lamp. The one-story building's original circular footprint with domed roof clad in asphalt shingles is still identifiable. A brick chimney and two small vent openings are located on the dome. A c.1967 addition on the east side of the building is a one-story rectangular mass with flat roof.¹ The flat roof continues past the walls of the addition, supported by simple metal poles, to create a two-bay carport.

The upper half of the hat's exterior walls are clad in vertical wood siding. The lower half of the wall west of the main entrance is clad in wide clapboards and the wall east of the main entrance is clad in a rough stone veneer that extends along the hat and onto the addition. The upper half of the addition's south elevation is clad in vertical wood siding. The east and north elevations of the addition are clad in the same vertical siding. The building's domed roof is surrounded by a flat "brim" or eave. Metal framework supports a painted steel replica of a carbide headlamp that sits on the eave over the main entrance. At one time, the headlamp was outfitted with working neon tubing, however it has been removed. A bulkhead with lettering has been added under the eave over the main entrance. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear side of the roof, and two small openings with louvered vents are located on the northern half of the east and west sides of the roof.

¹ Gregg Tulik interview with Sherry Hopper, March 2021.

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The main entrance is a modern fiberglass full-light single-entry door, positioned centrally on the southwest side of the hat. To the east of the door are two fixed sash replacement windows. Continuing east, to the addition, there are two evenly spaced one by one vinyl sash sliding window units.

Under the carport off the east elevation there is a fiberglass single-entry door centered on the wall, flanked by two single light wood sash casement windows.

Moving to the northeast elevation of the addition there are three evenly spaced wood sash casement windows. Continuing west to the circular structure there is a solid fiberglass replacement door and two replacement wood sash casement windows in original openings. Following the wall to circle around to the front entrance, there is a window opening that has been filled in, a secondary entrance with half-light wood door and modern storm door and a replacement fixed sash window.

Interior

The main entrance opens into the original circular diner space, which still includes two original benches under the fixed sash windows east of the door. The diner's original kitchen was located in the northwest portion of the building and walls still remain to make the distinction between the two historic spaces. A wall with a fixed glazed window flanked by doors divides the circular room to create two private offices off the reception area. The shared wall between these offices has an original wood door, and a covered pass-through opening with a stool.

Off the east side of the circular space is an opening and hallway that leads through the addition to the exit on the east elevation. The space on either side of the hallway has been divided into offices by wood frame walls with non-historic wood veneer panels and drywall. A modern drop ceiling with acoustic tiles and fluorescent light fixtures has been installed throughout the building.

The original building is situated over a concrete block basement accessed via simple wooden stairs on the east side of the wall that divides the circular room. The basement is an open space with a concrete floor; the stairs and chimney are slightly offset from the center of the room. Today the room houses storage shelves and a modern furnace.

The domed roof of the hat allows for an attic space. Retractable wood stairs can be pulled down from the ceiling along the north wall to access the attic. The rectangular space has a smaller footprint than the main floor; the walls meet the ceiling just as it starts to slope downward. The room has original wood floor, and the walls are covered in painted paneling. The original brick chimney is also covered with paneling. The two vents that are visible on the roof are not visible from the interior of the attic.

Integrity

The diner's original form is the circular portion on a concrete block foundation with a basement. The building was covered in wood clapboard and had evenly spaced two-over-two-wood sash windows and partially glazed wood doors (Figures 1 and 2).² At different times the building did have signage attached to the eave/hat brim, early photos show that the name was simply painted on the clapboards and menu boards were attached to the exterior next to the windows. The original kitchen was located in the northwest side of the building. Booths lined the circular walls, two of which remain under the fixed sash windows east of the front entrance.³

² Ross Hall Studio, "The Miner's Hat," postcard, accessed March 21, 2021, <https://www.cardcow.com/585070/miners-hat-kellogg-idaho/> and Miner's Hat," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), November 24, 1945, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/563654343>, 15.

³ Newspaper clippings, personal collection of Shelly Hopper.

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The building's most significant alterations took place after the building was sold for a commercial office use. The largest change was the addition built onto the east elevation after the building was converted into an office, which was completed sometime after it was purchased in 1967 (Figure 3).⁴ When the building was documented by photographer John Margoles in 1987, the fixed sash windows, new siding and stone veneer wainscoting were present (Figure 4).⁵ While the addition with its integral carport interrupts the form of the Miner's Hat, it does not completely overpower it.

Overall, the Miner's Hat retains a fair level of integrity. The large addition and modifications to the interior of the building that were made to accommodate a commercial office use have altered the original design and new materials have been introduced, especially on the exterior. However, the building retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The building still clearly conveys enough aspects of the original design to be easily recognizable as a miner's hat, including the domed roof, flat brim and replica headlamp. As an example of roadside architecture, the building retains its association with the adjacent roadway and its auto-centric setting. The integrity of the workmanship is retained in the unique domed design of the roof and the craftsmanship of the replica of a carbide head lamp. Despite the loss of physical integrity, overall, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a unique example of programmatic roadside architecture.

⁴ Gregg Tulik interview with Shelley Hopper, March 2021.

⁵ John Margolies, *Miner's Hat Realty, Kellogg, Idaho*, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington D.C, accessed August 1, 2020, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2017709173/>.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1940

Significant Dates

1940 (Construction)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance of the Miner's Hat is 1940. This accounts for the year in which the building was constructed.

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 Miner's Hat is locally significant under Criterion C as a unique example of programmatic, or mimetic, roadside architecture. The building was constructed during the height of mimetic architecture's popularity in the United States and is a good example of the style in Idaho. The form of the diner is easily recognized as miner's hat, an item that local residents would have been intimately familiar with given that mining was, at that time, the dominant local industry. The period of significance for the nomination is 1940. During this year the building was constructed and began use as a drive-in restaurant and diner.

In addition to being an example of programmatic architecture, the Miner's Hat can also be classified as roadside architecture. The Miner's Hat is significant as an automobile related resource that reflects the contemporary popularity of automobiles and automobile-focused development. Located on a lot with frontage along what was then U.S. Highway 10, the Miner's Hat catered to travelers making their way across the Idaho Panhandle and locals alike.

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

History of Kellogg

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 1907.⁶ The town was named in honor of Noah Kellogg, who discovered the lead-silver lode which eventually became the Bunker Hill Mine in 1885. 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.⁷ 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 industrial YMCA and a home loan program for its workers, shaped the town for generations.⁸

Largely due to growth spurred by the local mine, 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 once a part of the cross-country Yellowstone Trail.⁹ The town and surrounding area's population in 1940 was over 4,200, and by 1950 that number had grown to almost 5,000.¹⁰

Kellogg's historic downtown is located south of the Coeur d'Alene River along Main and Division streets, but a new commercial corridor emerged on the north side of the river along Cameron Avenue in the twentieth century. In 1931, Cameron Avenue was designated as the connector between segments of the new U.S.

⁶ George C. Hobson, *Gems of Thought and History of Shoshone County*, (Kellogg, Idaho: Kellogg Evening News Press, 1940), 51, https://archive.org/details/GR_1915/page/n53/mode/2up (accessed August 10, 2020).

⁷ Bradley Dean Snow, "Living with Lead: An Environmental History of Idaho's Coeur D'Alenes, 1885-2011" (PhD diss., Montana State University, 2012), 66-67, accessed August 8, 2020, https://www.montana.edu/history/documents/papers/2012B.Snow_Dissertation.pdf.

⁸ Ibid, 69-70.

⁹ Hobson, 51.

¹⁰ "1950 Census of Population: Volume 1. Number of Inhabitants," United States Census Bureau, 19, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/population-volume-1/vol-01-15.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2020).

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Highway 10 that had been established east and west of Kellogg.¹¹ After being designated as U.S. Highway 10, the road was widened and improved, and Cameron Avenue developed as a commercial corridor. Today it retains its commercial character and includes a large amount of automobile-related historic and modern buildings, including garages, service stations, and automotive dealerships.

Programmatic Architecture

The term “programmatic architecture” was coined by architectural historian David Gebhard as a building type that uses the sculptural form of the structure to convey its contents.¹² One of the most iconic examples in the United States is The Big Duck, in Flanders, New York which was built in 1931 as a farm stand to sell ducks and eggs.¹³ The Big Duck became a symbol for programmatic architecture after architects Robert Venturi, Denise Scott-Brown and Steven Izenour used “duck” as a catchall term for buildings whose form expresses its function, as opposed to a “decorated shed” in their 1972 book, *Learning from Las Vegas*. Programmatic architecture might be considered a gimmicky genre of buildings confined to the mid-late twentieth century in America, but its roots can be traced back to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England and Europe. Those earliest programmatic designs included replicas of buildings and structures seen on travels in other parts of the world or fanciful creatures, built in the gardens of aristocrats as decorative features and sometimes also as functional buildings.¹⁴

In the United States, most programmatic architecture was constructed in the period between 1920 and 1950, but there are examples outside that range. Lucy the Margate Elephant is a National Historic Landmark in Margate City, New Jersey that was built in 1881. This enduring and iconic example of the style was built as a real estate office.¹⁵ In 1997, Midwest basket manufacturer Longaberger built a seven-story office building designed to look like a market basket complete with handles in Newark, Ohio.¹⁶ Mimetic buildings can be found across the country, but Southern California boasts some of the most innovative and unique examples and can be considered the epicenter of the style’s rise to popularity in the twentieth century.¹⁷

Just as programmatic architecture became more popular in the 1920s, so did the automobile. The 1920s saw advances in technology and manufacturing that made the automobile more affordable, simultaneously, wage increases, and the standard five-day workweek gave people more time and money for pleasure trips. Automobile travel was initially a leisure activity but quickly became an important part of daily life. People were not just driving for fun; they were driving to work and to shop. Americans changed the way they shopped, as traditional downtown commercial districts became less attractive due to a lack of parking and congested streets, and new locations in the suburbs that could accommodate more traffic and parking became popular.¹⁸

Roadside architecture in the new automobile-oriented period is characterized by low, spaced out buildings set back from the road with large parking lots and signs to direct drivers to entrances and advertise. In some cases, the buildings themselves became the signs. Programmatic architecture was ideally suited for busy

¹¹ “Would Hasten Highway Work,” *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), November 7, 1931, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/562077796/>, 19.

¹² Cristina Carbone, “Mimetic and Programmatic Architecture in America”, *SAH Archipedia*, eds. Gabrielle Esperdy and Karen Kingsley, accessed August 10, 2020, <http://sah-archipedia.org/essays/TH-01-ART-004>.

¹³ John Auwaerter, “Big Duck, The,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997).

¹⁴ Carbone.

¹⁵ Carolyn Pitts, “Lucy, the Margate Elephant,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1971).

¹⁶ Mel Studach, “Longaberger Baskets Are About to Get a New Lease on Life,” *Architectural Digest*, January 1, 2020, <https://www.architecturaldigest.com/story/longaberger-baskets-are-having-a-resurgencein-more-ways-than-one>.

¹⁷ Carbone.

¹⁸ John A. Jakle, and Keith A. Sculle. *Remembering Roadside America: Preserving the Recent Past As Landscape and Place*. (Knoxville: Univ Tennessee Press, 2011), 7-8, <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=433926&site=ehost-live&scope=site> (accessed August 10, 2020).

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transportation corridors. Whimsical structures were sure to grab the attention of passersby and could quickly let them know what they would find inside if they decided to stop.¹⁹

While California is considered the epicenter of programmatic architecture in the United States, a number of examples were built in northern Idaho and other parts of the Inland Northwest. These examples, like most programmatic architecture, were mostly built along early highways. The Miner's Hat and other examples of the style were built along what was then U.S. Highway 10. In Idaho, that highway closely followed the route of the Yellowstone Trail.²⁰

The northernmost transcontinental highway, the Yellowstone Trail was one of the country's first three transcontinental routes which had been conceived by J.W. Parmley of Ipswich, South Dakota in 1912. Like other early road associations, the Yellowstone Trail Association did not build roads, but the organization and its members lobbied communities and government units to build better roads that would be linked together to create a transcontinental route. Their primary goals were to get a route from "Plymouth Rock to Puget Sound" and attract travelers to Yellowstone National Park and the towns along the way²¹ In 1926, the American Association of State Highway Officials began establishing numbered interstate routes, chosen from the best roads to create a network of highways and portions of the Yellowstone Trail in Idaho were designated as U.S. Highway 10.²²

Other examples of programmatic architecture demonstrate the popularity of the type in northern Idaho. In addition to The Miner's Hat, there was The Boat, which John B. Penney had built outside of Smeltonville in 1932. Contractors Ike and Vance Corbeil built The Boat to resemble the top of a Mississippi riverboat. Penney sold the business in 1948 and the building was demolished in 1966.²³ The Barrel, at 1341 Mullan Ave in Osburn, Idaho, was built to resemble a root beer barrel; living quarters for the owners were added to the building in the 1940s. It is an early example for the area, built in the late 1920s and still stands today.²⁴ There was also the Fish Inn, a 93-foot-long rainbow trout-shaped building on the shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene that welcomed travelers hungry for a trout dinner and ice cream.²⁵ Also located on U.S. Highway 10, it managed to survive the construction of the interstate and was operating as a popular bar and restaurant when it burned in 1996.²⁶ A second boat shaped restaurant along Lake Coeur d'Alene was built in 1938.²⁷

Nearby, in Washington State, the Coffee Pot Restaurant (NRHP # 14000167) in Tacoma, the Benewah Milk Bottle (NRHP # 86001521) in Spokane, and the Teapot Dome Gas Station (NRHP # 85001943) in Zillah are additional examples of programmatic architecture listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Other examples in Washington that are still extant but not listed in the National Register include the Hat 'n Boots Gas Station and Saunders Igloo, both in Seattle, and the Windmill in Ellensburg.²⁸

¹⁹ Jakle and Sculle, 29.

²⁰ Eric Johnson, "The Evolution of Interstate 90 Between Seattle and Missoula," Northwest Highways, 2006, accessed August 12, 2020, <http://nwhighways.amhosting.net/intersta.html>.

²¹ "YTA Then and Now," Yellowstone Trail Association, accessed March 22, 2021, <http://www.yellowstonetrail.org/page151.html>.

²² "Introduction to the Yellowstone Trail," Yellowstone Trail Association, accessed March 22, 2021, <http://www.yellowstonetrail.org/page141.html>.

²³ Dorothy Dahlgren, and Simone Kincaid, *Roads Less Traveled Through the Coeur D' Alenes: Historical Driving Tours of Benewah, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties* (Coeur d' Alene, ID: Museum of North Idaho, 2007) 7-17.

²⁴ Dahlgren, 7-47.

²⁵ Sher, Jeff, "Old Fish Inn gets new lease on life," *Spokesman-Review/Spokane Chronicle*, May 26, 1983, 7. This article notes that the Fish Inn was designed by the same architect who designed the Miner's Hat but does not give a name.

²⁶ Benedetti, Winda, "Fire Razes Landmark Fish Inn Early Morning Blaze Under Investigation," *Spokesman-Review*, Feb. 18, 1996, <https://www.spokesman.com/stories/1996/feb/18/fire-razes-landmark-fish-inn-early-morning-blaze/>.

²⁷ "Lake City 'Boat' Changes Hands," *Spokane Chronicle* (WA), July 18, 1945, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/563632867>, 13.

²⁸ Michael Houser, email message to author, March 11, 2021.

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Miner's Hat History

The Miner's Hat opened in 1940 on the eastern edge of the growing town of Kellogg, Idaho, on the north side of U.S. Highway 10. Local resident Mary Etta Page and her two daughters opened the business and started serving travelers, locals, and miners in their combination drive-in and diner designed to look like a miner's hat.

Mary Etta (Fagg) Page was born in 1892 in Greensboro, North Carolina. She married Lester B. Page in North Carolina in 1907 and the couple soon moved to northern Idaho, having settled in Potlatch by 1910.²⁹ In Idaho, Lester had found work as a miner and later in life leased the Last Chance mine from the Bunker Hill Company. He passed away in 1937 after developing silicosis. Lester and Mary Etta raised four children in Idaho and at the time of Lester's passing, their youngest daughter and son were still living at home.³⁰ Prior to owning the Miner's Hat, Mary Etta was already involved in the restaurant business. Her older daughter Mary Emma's first husband, John B. Penney, owned The Boat, a roadside drive-in restaurant outside of Smeltonville, Idaho, just four miles east of Kellogg.³¹ Mary Etta managed The Boat for her son-in-law, and also cooked there.³² Mary Emma later divorced Mr. Penney and remarried in 1939, before the Miner's Hat opened.³³ Her second husband, Lloyd W. Scoles, also owned a roadside restaurant. Scoles had built a different riverboat-shaped restaurant in Coeur d'Alene in 1938 and owned it until 1945.³⁴ Mary Etta also cooked at Scoles' restaurant when the Miner's Hat was closed for the season.³⁵

Mary Etta and her daughters used the experience gained from years owning and operating The Boat in their new drive-in in Kellogg. Cleverly designed as an oversized miner's hat complete with carbide lamp lit with neon the building attracted customers with the unique design. Mrs. Page's signature coney sauce and homemade pies were no doubt also a draw.³⁶ While the form of the roadside building does not reflect the kind of business conducted inside, it was a likely choice for the building's design given mining was the dominant industry in the area and Mary Etta's husband had been a miner.

After running the business for 12 years, Mrs. Page sold the Miner's Hat in 1952, but the diner and drive-in continued to operate.³⁷ In March 1953, the diner opened for the season operated by Shirley Wright, Betty Martin, and Enid Williams.³⁸ A postcard, postmarked in 1957, featuring a photo of the building advertises that it is the town's "leading drive-inn," offering both car and booth service (Figure 2).³⁹ In 1963, Interstate 90 was completed through Kellogg, bypassing the section of U.S. Highway 10 that the Miner's Hat occupies. It is likely that this development influenced the then-owner's decision to eventually close the business, as the new interstate would have caused a drop in daily traffic and customers. A 1966 directory shows that The Miner's Hat was still operated by Betty Martin and Enid Williams.⁴⁰ However, in 1967 they sold the building to Ted Reynolds, and he, with Don Rumpel, converted the building into a real estate office and it remains as such

²⁹ "North Carolina Marriages, 1759-1979," FamilySearch, accessed March 22, 2021, [https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FZB8-Z4L](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FZB8-Z4L;); "United States Census, 1910," FamilySearch (National Archives and Records Administration), accessed March 22, 2021, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLHP-ZH2>.

³⁰ Zabel.

³¹ "Western United States Marriage Index," Family Search, accessed March 22, 2021, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XZNV-26V> and Dahlgren, 7-17.

³² Zabel.

³³ "Penney-Scoles," Missoulian (Missoula, MT), September 24, 1939, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/352227273>, 16.

³⁴ "Lake City 'Boat' Changes Hands."

³⁵ Zabel.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ "Miner's Hat Reopens," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), March 3, 1953, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/569520885>, 30.

³⁹ Ross Hall Studio.

⁴⁰ *Kellogg, Wallace, Osburn & Mullan, Idaho, City Directory - 1966* (Rocky Mountain Directory Company), accessed March 30, 2021, <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/118480-kellogg-wallace-osburn-mullan-idaho-city-directory-1966?offset=2>, 200.

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today.⁴¹ With her husband, John, Shelly Hopper, the current owner of the Miner's Hat Realty business, purchased the building in 1991 from Ted Reynolds.⁴²

The Miner's Hat is significant under Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. The building's period of significance is 1940, which is the year of construction as well as the year it began use as a restaurant. Despite alterations to original materials and design, the building retains enough integrity to convey its significance as an example of programmatic architecture. Built along an early transcontinental highway route, it is a prime Idaho example of roadside architecture. The eye-catching sculptural form was an advertisement for the business as much as it was an advertisement for Kellogg, a town whose existence and growth were unmistakably linked with the local mining industry. While it was not the only example of programmatic architecture in the region or even in the county, it is the only hat-shaped example of the type, and unfortunately many of the other examples have been demolished or significantly altered.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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⁴¹ Newspaper clippings, personal collection of Shelly Hopper.

⁴² "Miner's Hat Realty," Roadside America.com. 2021, <https://www.roadsideamerica.com/story/2946>.

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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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

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____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): IHSI# 79-12220

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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>47.536342</u>	<u>-116.113361</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The nomination consists of the entirety of the Miner's Hat parcel, identified by the Shoshone County, Idaho Parcel Information System as Parcel Number RPD00000055450A.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary is the current parcel boundary that incorporates the building and the surrounding parking area, which is significant to the historic function of the building as a drive-in restaurant. The boundary abuts the public right-of-way on the north, west and south sides of the parcel and the adjacent parcel to the east. This is the parcel historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Jill McDevitt/Project Manager</u>	date	<u>03/22/2021</u>
organization	<u>RESCOM Environmental Corp.</u>	telephone	<u>260-385-6999</u>
street & number	<u>P.O. Box 361</u>	email	<u>jill.mcdevitt@rescom.org</u>
city or town	<u>Petoskey</u>	state	<u>MI</u> zip code <u>49770</u>

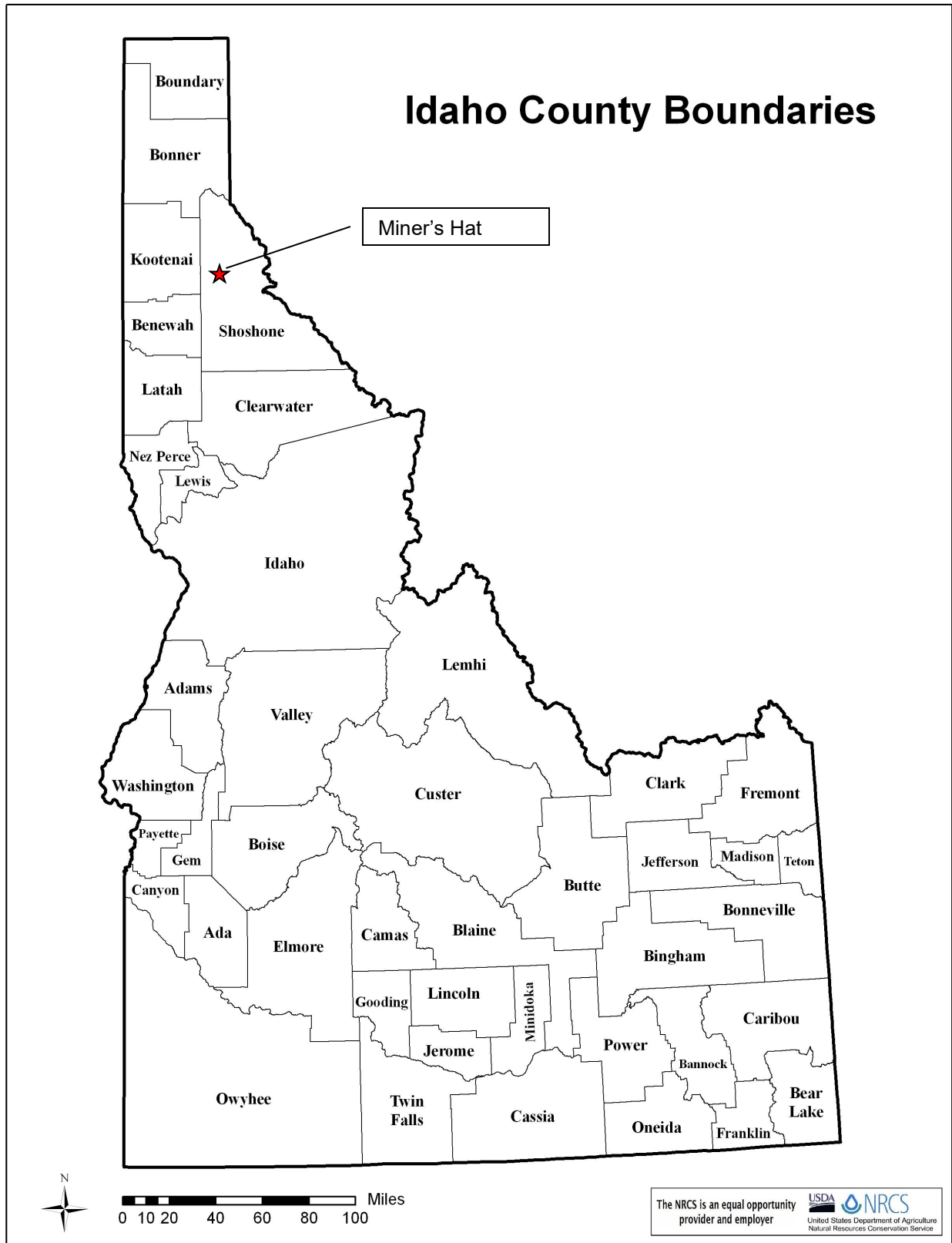
Additional Documentation

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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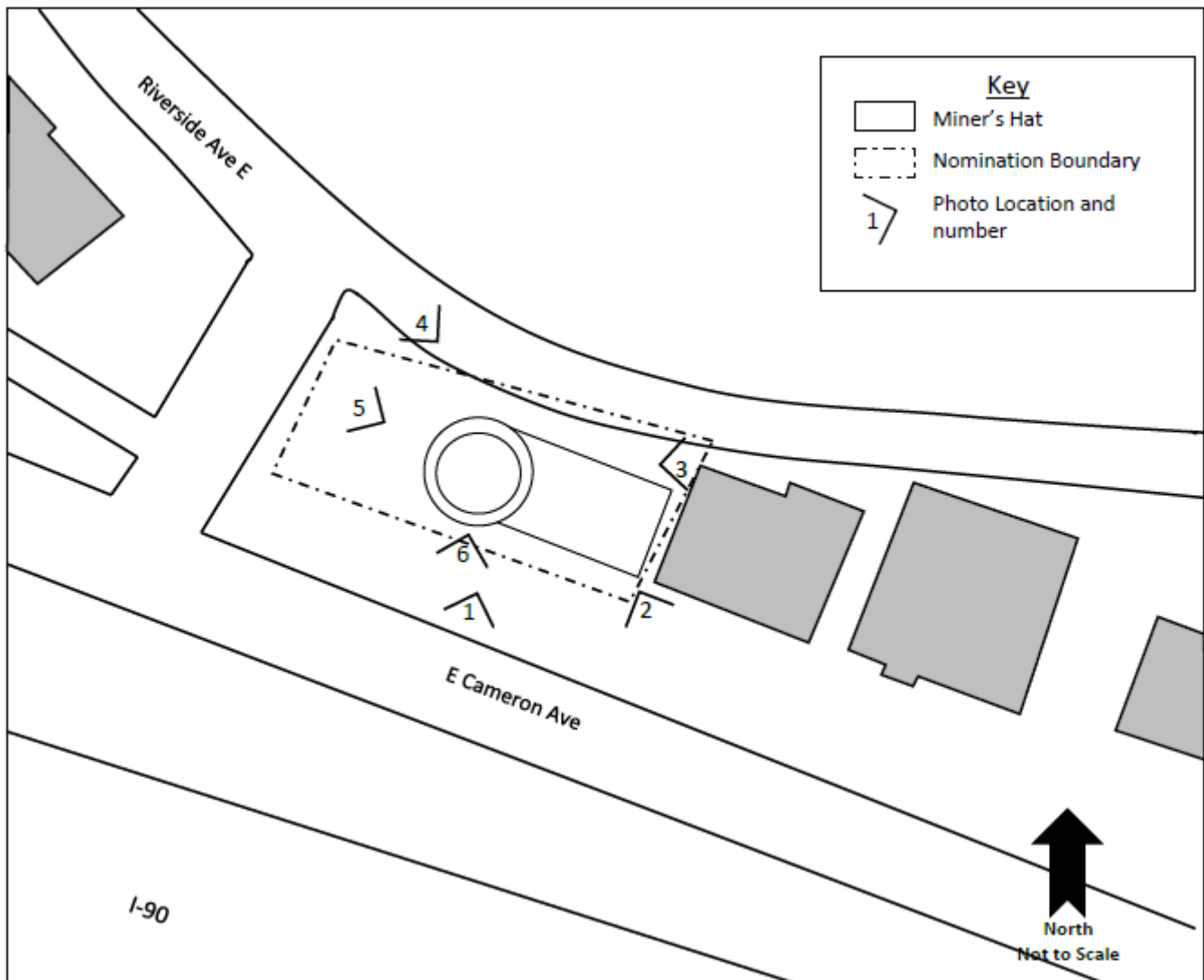
Miner's Hat, Kellogg, Shoshone County, ID Boundary Map/Tax Lot Map



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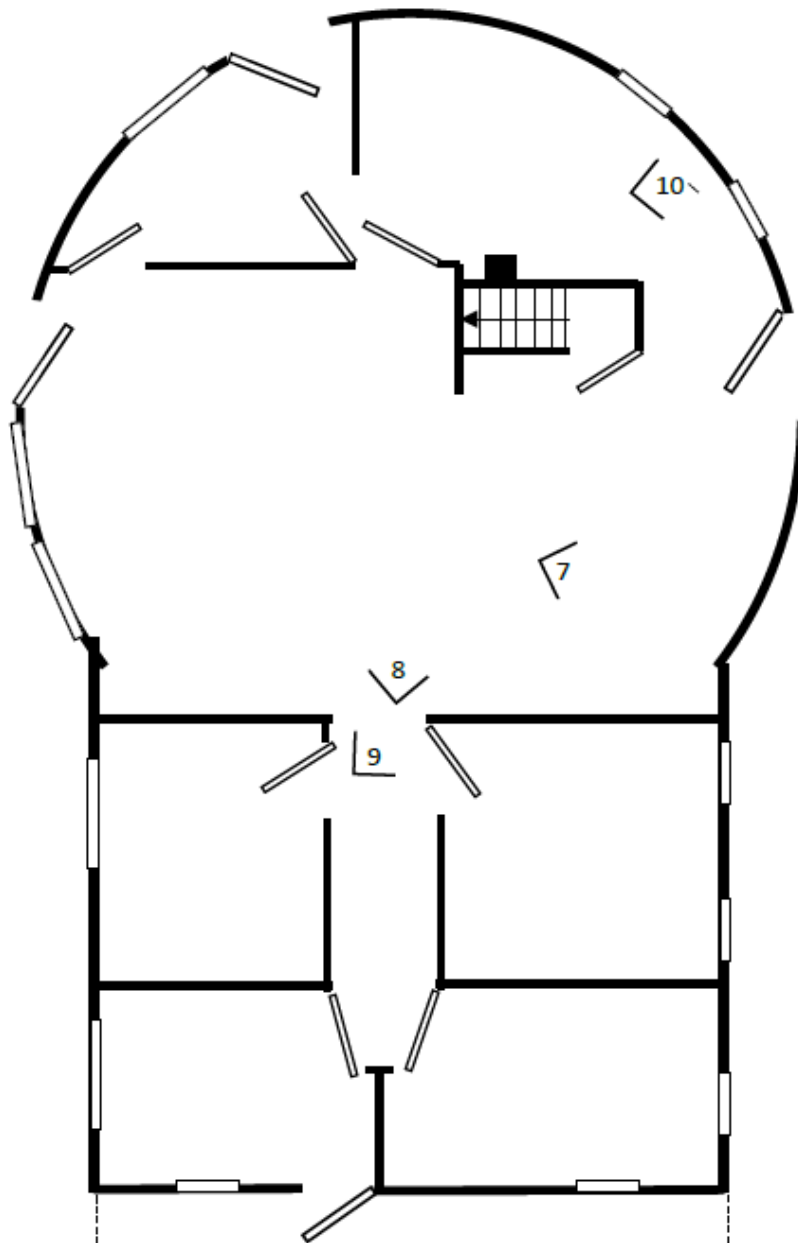
Miner's Hat, Kellogg, Shoshone County, ID Site Plan



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Miner's Hat, Kellogg, Shoshone County, ID Floor Plans and Photo Maps



**Miner's Hat
First Floor Plan**

Key

1) Photo Location and number

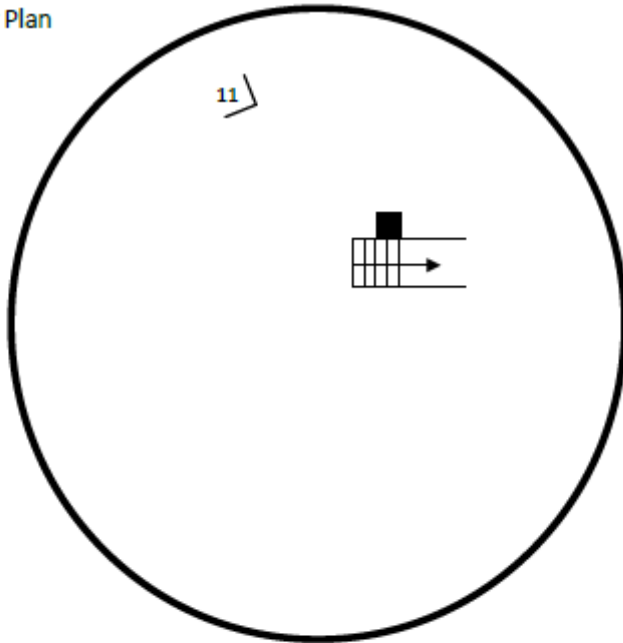
North

Not to Scale

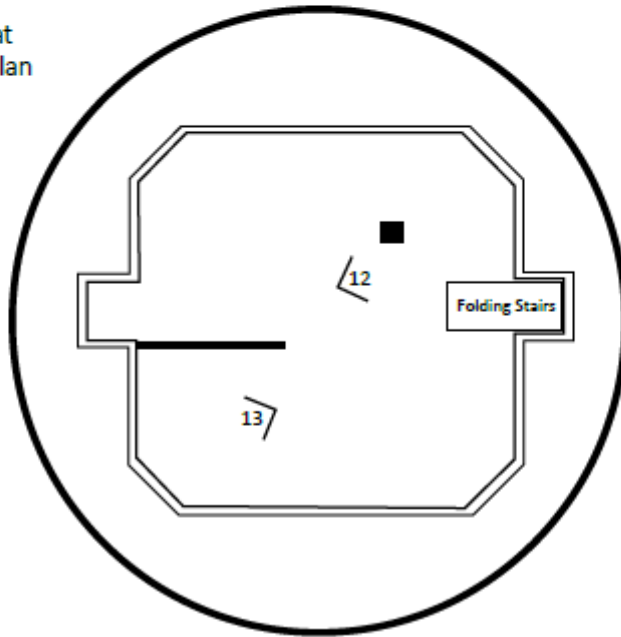
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Miner's Hat
Basement Floor Plan



Miner's Hat
Attic Floor Plan



Key

1 } Photo Location
and number

North
Not to Scale

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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: Miner's Hat
City or Vicinity: Kellogg
County: Shoshone **State:** Idaho
Photographer: Gregg Tulik
Date Photographed: 02/22/2021

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

Photo #1	View of façade (southwest elevation). Camera facing northeast.
Photo #2	View of façade (left) and southeast elevation (right). Camera facing northwest.
Photo #3	View of southeast (left) and northeast (right) elevations. Camera facing southwest.
Photo #4	View of northeast elevation. Camera facing southeast.
Photo #5	View of east elevation. Camera facing west.
Photo #6	View of main entrance on southeast elevation. Camera facing north-northwest.
Photo #7	View of original diner space, now reception area. Camera facing south.
Photo #8	View of hallway in addition. Camera facing east-southeast.
Photo #9	View of office in addition. Camera facing southeast.
Photo #10	View of office in original building. Camera facing south-southwest.
Photo #11	View of basement with stairs in background. Camera facing northeast.
Photo #12	View of upper floor. Camera facing south
Photo #13	View of upper floor; the folding stairs are covered by a board to the right of the chimney. Camera facing north.

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 (southwest elevation). Camera facing northeast.



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Photo #2: View of façade (left) and southeast elevation (right). Camera facing northwest.



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Photo #3: View of southeast (left) and northeast (right) elevations. Camera facing southwest.



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Photo #4: View of northeast elevation. Camera facing southeast.



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



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Photo #6: View of main entrance on southwest elevation. Camera facing north-northwest.



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Photo #7: View of original diner space, now reception area. Camera facing south.



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Photo #8: View of hallway in addition. Camera facing east-southeast.



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Photo #9: View of office in addition. Camera facing southeast.



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Photo # 10: View of office in original building. Camera facing south-southwest.



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Photo #11: View of basement with stairs in background. Camera facing northeast.



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Photo #12: View of upper floor. Camera facing south



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Photo #13: View of upper floor; the folding stairs are covered by a board to the right of the chimney. Camera facing north.



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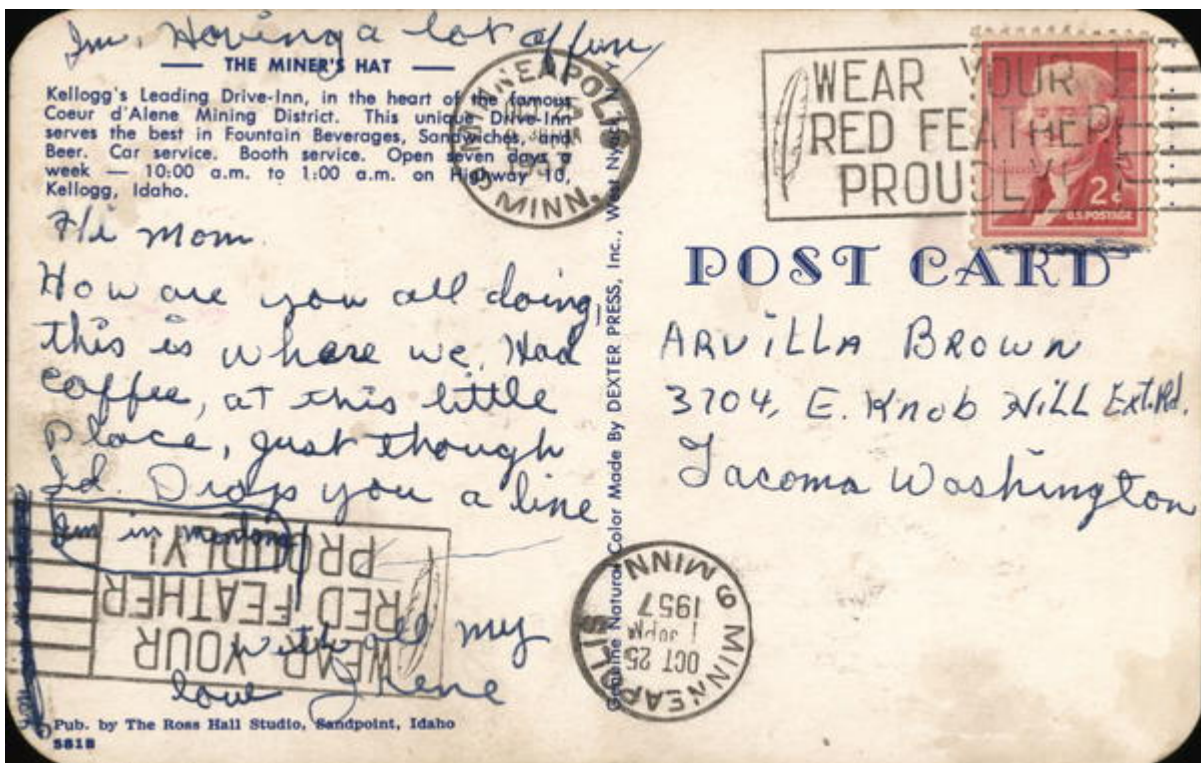
Figure 1. Photo of the Miner's Hat in 1945 (*Spokane Chronicle*, November 24, 1945).



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Figure 2. Postcard image of the Miner's Hat and reverse, c. 1957.



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Figure 3. The Miner's Hat, c.1967. The building has signage for the realty firm, replacement windows and siding, but the addition has not been built. Personal collection of Shelley Hooper.



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Figure 4. *Miner's Hat Realty, Kellogg, Idaho, 1987*. John Margolies Roadside America photograph archive (1972-2008), Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

