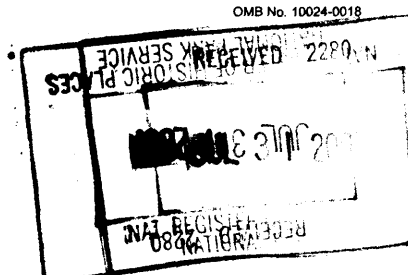


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

97A



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Riggins Motel
other names/site number The Rowe Motel, ISHI# 49-17921,

2. Location

street & number 615 S. Highway 95 N/A not for publication
city or town Riggins N/A vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Idaho code 049 zip code 83549

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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth C. Reid 27 July 01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kenneth C. Reid, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
Entered in the National Register.

- See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**Entered in the
National Register**

9/14/01

The Riggins Motel
Name of Property

Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho
City, County, and State

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)

X building(s)
 __ district
 __ site
 __ structure
 __ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
5	buildings
	sites
	structures
1	objects
6	0
	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel/motel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel/motel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
OTHER/Minimal Traditional

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD/weatherboard
METAL/aluminum
roof ASPHALT
other BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

The Riggins Motel
Name of Property

Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1946-1952

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rowe, Leonard (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Idaho County Courthouse

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

The Riggins Motel
Name of Property

Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 5/5/3/4/3/0 5/0/2/9/4/1/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Madeline Kelley Buckendorf - Historian
organization The Arrowrock Group, Inc. date July 2000
street & number P.O. Box 7333 telephone (208) 454-3435
city or town Boise state ID zip code 83701-7331

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

name John W. and Caroline Darragh
street & number P.O. Box 1157 telephone _____
city or town Riggins state ID zip code 83549

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

The Riggins Motel

Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

The Riggins Motel is located on the southern edge of Idaho County, Idaho, in the panhandle portion of the state. The town of Riggins (population 530) is situated on Highway 95, Idaho's main north-south thoroughfare. The highway parallels the Salmon River's main tributary, located east of the town. The cottages and motel sections form a U-shaped driveway, with a central lawn and parking area. The motel complex is well landscaped with large trees, grass, and flowers placed in brick or stone masonry planters.

The motel complex consists of two cottages, plus three multi-unit sections totaling 18 rooms. It lies on the west side of Highway 95, south of the town's center. The first cottage (#613), which is located near the north property line, was constructed in 1946 as a private residence. The streetside cottage (#617) was constructed in 1947, and eight multi-room units were added to it between 1947 and 1950. Another freestanding cottage (#615) was built in 1947 immediately south of the first cottage (#613). A 6-unit section (#619) was built near the property's southern boundary between 1951 and 1952. The western-most section (#621) was constructed in 1952. Three recent sheds (two of them metal) are located near the property's west boundary and the Riggins Ditch. A hot tub shelter, also a recent addition, is located near the middle unit by the property's north border. The cottages and units are one story with a gable roof, and consist of frame construction clad with shiplap or aluminum siding. All buildings have asphalt-shingled roofs and poured-concrete foundations. They reflect the Minimal Traditional style popular in the 1940s and 1950s.¹

1. Unit #613 - Contributing 1946

The first cottage (#613) was the first to be built and was constructed in 1946. It is still rented as an individual cottage. The cottage is a square, side-gabled building with lean-to additions on its south and west facades. Its dimensions are approximately 35' x 20'. A brick masonry chimney is centered in the gable roof. The east facade is symmetrical in form, with a central doorway flanked by casement windows. Most of the casement windows are composed of four horizontal lights, with wood muntins and frames. The fixed windows on the north and south facades are similar to the casement windows. Newer metal screen doors cover the doors, which consist of wood panels with a single light. The windows, doors, and wall corners are framed by simple wood trim.

A small gabled porch roof shelters the entryway. Exposed rafters are located in the side gable eaves, and bargeboards enclose the eaves of the porch roof. Decorative verge boards cover the eaves on both gable-end facades. The upper walls between the gable-end eaves are clad with vertical tongue-and-groove siding that has a scalloped border. Recently, a raised, wooden deck has been added on the cottage's east side.

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The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

**2. Unit # 615 - Contributing
1947**

Cottage #615 (built in 1947) differs only slightly from Cottage #613. A lean-to addition is located on #615's north facade, and there is no lean-to addition to its south facade. This cottage is presently used as the office and living quarters for the owners.

**3. Unit #617 - Contributing
1947-1950**

Cottage #617 is located near the roadway's west side. This building originally functioned as the office and owner's apartment, but now operates as a rental unit. A glass-tube neon sign reading "Motel," was attached to its east facade in 1947. A double row of units (1-8) were added single-file onto the west facade of Cottage #617 over the four years after it was constructed. Both the cottage and the attached units have recently been resided with aluminum siding matching the gage of the original wood siding. The original cottage section contains casement windows similar to those on the other cottages. The cottage portion measures 30' in length (with an unenclosed 8'6" wide porch on the south side) and 13'7" in width. The multi-room addition measures 37'6" x 30' (including the porch), and the lean-to addition on the unit's west facade measures 21'7" x 5'6". This addition houses laundry facilities. A basement is located under the unit portion.

**4. Unit #619 - Contributing
1951**

The multi-unit section #619 (Rooms 9-15) lies near the complex's south boundary. The building's main section measures 99.5' x 20'. The attached unenclosed porch adds another 4.5' to its 20' width. It is a one-story, side-gabled building with asphalt roof shingles and a concrete foundation. Minimal Traditional characteristics found on the earlier cottages are repeated on Unit #619. The gable roof extends over the open porch. Simple wood balustrades run the length of the porch. The gable-end facades contain vertical siding similar to the trim on the cottages. Triple casement windows mark each unit's entryway facade. The middle casement window is composed of three horizontal lights, and its flanking casement windows have four horizontal lights. This multi-room section differs from the cottages in two ways: solid wood doors cover the entrances, and the original wood shiplap siding recently has been covered with metal lapped siding of the same gage as the original wood.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section No. 7 Page 3

The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

**5. Unit # 621 - Contributing
1952**

Another multi-unit section (#621, Rooms 16-18) lies near the property's southwest boundary. It measures 24.5' wide and 48.5' long. This section matches in style and massing Unit #619, but is only half the size, having three units rather than six.

**6. Sign - Contributing
1947**

The Riggins Motel sign stands perpendicular to unit #617, immediately adjacent to the sidewalk. The sign is the original neon sign and has the word "MOTEL" written vertically, and "Riggins" written horizontally. It is located on a free standing pole, with the horizontal element stabilized by a minimal connection to building #617.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

The Riggins Motel, located on Highway 95 in Riggins, Idaho, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C. The cottages and the motel units composing the Riggins Motel exemplify the combination and transition of early roadside hostelry from the cottage-camp phase to the motor-court phase of American roadside architecture. The buildings embody the characteristics and design typical of post-WWII motel architecture. Although one contributing feature of the motel is only forty nine years old at the time of the writing of this nomination, construction of four main features occurred over fifty years ago, and the other was completed within a year (See Site Criteria Consideration G, explained at the end of this section).

Historical Background

The town of Riggins, located at Idaho County's southern border by the Salmon River, grew around a post office of the same name established in 1901. The town became a supply center for miners, cattle ranchers, and small logging operations. Sportsmen were also attracted to the Riggins area, which acted as a gateway to the Salmon River country and its plentiful fish and game. Idaho's main north-south thoroughfare bisected the town, but the road remained unpaved until the mid-1930s. When Idaho's highway funds dramatically increased through Depression-era public works funds and programs, the north-south road (renamed Highway 95) was finally paved. Improved road conditions, plus the growth of automobile ownership and travel after World War II, brought more traffic through the Riggins area. A post-war building boom also occurred in Idaho County, as GIs returned to their home towns, married, and began searching for new housing and jobs. Local entrepreneurs followed a nation-wide trend started in the 1920s and 1930s, creating commercial ventures that provided temporary housing and roadside services that catered to middle-class automobile travelers.²

Before World War II, two other types of hostelry existed in Riggins. The Hi-Way Inn, a two-story hotel located near the town's center, was built circa 1910. It served the traveling public until the 1960s, and was torn down in the 1970s. In the 1930s, a small group of tourist cabins were constructed behind a gas station on the highway's west side. These cottages, which are no longer extant, operated as monthly rentals for area miners and a few out-of-area sportsmen. In 1935, another group of rental cabins owned by Beth Brown were constructed down the street. These buildings are still standing, but now function as long-term rental housing or small office spaces.³

After World War II, a building boom occurred in Idaho County as returning veterans searched for housing. The county seat of Grangeville felt the crunch and built a "Veteran's Village" to accommodate former soldiers and their families. Housing in Riggins was so limited that some families lived in tents on local ranches while proper accommodations were built. Several Riggins property owners built small rentals, or what the local newspaper called "tourist cabins," to provide temporary housing.

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The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

In response to veterans' employment needs and seeing a niche to be filled in the travel and tourism industry, the Veterans Administration published in 1946 a manual on how to start and run a motel. The motel business did indeed boom after the war, though there are no statistics on how many were run by veterans. In 1940, nation-wide they numbered 30,000, and by 1948 there were 40,000.⁴

One returning veteran, Leonard "Jack" Rowe, was born and raised in Idaho County. Rowe had fought in two world wars; in the last one he served as a Seabee stationed in the South Pacific. In November 1945, he and his new bride, Veda, honeymooned at a relative's ranch near Riggins. Rowe and his wife eventually bought property near Riggins' city limits, and by September 1946 constructed a three-room house (present-day #613) on the site. Rowe had been trained in the service as a carpenter and engineer, and after the war worked for awhile at the local Salmon River Lumber.⁵

Possibly inspired by the local housing shortage and the Veterans Administration manual on motel ownership, Jack Rowe constructed another cottage (#617) similar to his own residence in February 1947. This new cottage was located by the street, and Rowe added two multi-room units to its west facade. By July the "Riggins Motel" was open for occupancy, and a neon sign was installed on the streetside cottage with the attached motel units (#617). The Rows moved into this cottage (which was also used for the office) from their original residence near the property's west boundary. They rented their former home to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Summerville, who owned a local restaurant. The Rows were the first in Riggins to call their establishment a "motel."⁶

In December 1947, another rental cottage (#615) was built next to the Rowe's original residence. From 1949 to 1950, four more units were added to the motel section closest to the highway (#617). The Rows then constructed a separate section (#619) paralleling the property's southern boundary in 1951. Another multi-room section (#621) was built in 1952, near the property's southwestern boundary.⁷

The Rows sold the Riggins Motel in 1958 to Jim and Eloise Ogilvie. By the 1960s and 1970s, recreational activities such as camping, hunting, and rafting had greatly increased in the area. The Olgivies ran the motel until 1976. The property changed hands several times until it was bought by John and Caroline Darragh in 1986.⁸

Tourism has increased in the Riggins area during the last twenty years, as recreational activities such as whitewater rafting, jet-boating, back-packing, and Steelhead trout fishing have become increasingly popular. While other roadside accommodations have been constructed in the area, the Riggins Motel remains as the town's only example of a post-World War II motel still in use.

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The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

Criterion C:

In the 1920s, mass production of automobiles and their subsequent low cost allowed the average American family to acquire their own means of transportation. As recreational auto travel increased, so did the demand for inexpensive and auto-friendly accommodations. Hotels, traditionally located in the downtown area or near the railroad tracks, were expensive and inconvenient to most auto travelers. Motels and motor courts developed as alternatives to hotels and were usually located near a highway at the town's edge.⁹

Auto camps were the precursors to the motel and motor court. First popular in the 1910s, these auto-oriented campgrounds accommodated tent or car camping. Local towns often built and maintained the camps in order to prevent indiscriminate camping along roadsides or on private property. During this time tourist cabins, or cabin camps, were offered as a more comfortable alternative to tent camping. Small, one-bedroom buildings were constructed that had no separate bathroom facilities, but sometimes included a kitchenette, electric lights, and hot water. Tourist cabins started out as one or two cabins built on private property, advertised for rent. Sometimes cabins were built at existing auto camps, offering another (more expensive) choice for travelers. Cabin building kits with pre-cut lumber could be bought at local hardware stores, or where advertised in popular magazines.¹⁰

Cabin camps became more substantial, and some evolved into miniature houses arranged around a common lawn area. The houses eventually became larger and more winterized for year-round use. The separate houses, called "cottages," contained private bathrooms, living rooms, closets, and heating units. These types of motel units became known as "cottage courts" in the 1930s. Cottage courts were usually styled after popular domestic architecture of the times and were often furnished like suburban homes.¹¹

The first three buildings Leonard Rowe constructed for his Riggins Motel (#613, 615, and 617) represent the cottage-camp phase of the industry. The cottages' construction details imitated residential architecture popular after World War II, the Minimal Traditional style. Houses of the Minimal Traditional style were usually small and one-story, but often retained elements of the preceding Tudor Revival style. These elements include a gable roof with at least one front-facing gable, and a large chimney. The Minimal Traditional-style houses differ from the Tudor style in that the roofs have a shallow or medium pitch, and the decorative details are few, if any.¹² The cottages built by Rowe were very modest versions of Minimal Traditional houses, with their shallow-pitched roof, a small porch roof serving as a front-facing gable, and simple decorative elements in the upper portion of the gable-end walls. In comparison to earlier tourist cabins, the Rowe cottage's interior design included a kitchenette, a full bathroom, a small living room, and heating. The home-like atmosphere was reinforced with knotty-pine paneling lining the interior walls.

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The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

These individual cottages were precursors to the motor-court style of motel construction. Motor courts, which were commonplace after World War II, consisted of multi-room units that were attached to one another single-file under one roof. These units were more economical to build and maintain, since they did not require the separate plumbing, heating, and electricity that cottages needed. Kitchenettes were no longer provided, because restaurants began locating by or in most motor courts, as weary travelers often preferred the convenience of restaurant meals, rather than having to do their own cooking. Over the years, most motor courts became more functional and plain in style, eliminating much of the ornamentation and quaintness common in earlier cottage courts. The motor-court units did provide a centrally located lawn and landscaping, and often added swimming pools to entice more customers.¹³

The Rowes were the first in Riggins to adopt the motor-court style of motel architecture. In 1947 they added multi-room units to the west facade of Cottage #617, which was closest to the highway. A street-side neon sign was also attached to the front of #617, a hallmark of period roadside lodging. Four more units were added to this section from 1949 to 1950. Leonard Rowe then constructed a separate seven-unit section (#619) paralleling the property's southern boundary in 1951. A final multi-unit section (#621) was built in 1952, near the property's southwestern boundary. The newer units matched the stylistic features of the cottages and the multi-room units built in 1947. These stylistic features included the vertical wood trim in the eaves, shiplap wall cladding, casement windows, and knotty-pine paneling. The multi-unit sections, along with the two individual cottages, created a U-shaped layout typical of the motor court design.¹⁴

The Rowes sold the Riggins Motel in 1958, and it changed ownership three more times. During this time, the motel buildings underwent few, if any, alterations. When the Darraghs took ownership of the motel in 1986, they added an enclosed hot tub as a guest amenity and placed raised wooden decks on the cottages' front-facing facades. They also covered the motel units' walls with metal, lapped siding, of the same gage. All of the units' original windows, decorative trim, and original massing were left unchanged. The two cottages also retained most of their original character and materials, including the clapboard siding. The cottages and multi-room units of the Riggins Motel still exemplify a transition from the cottage-court to the motor-court type of American motel architecture.

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The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

SITE CRITERIA CONSIDERATION G

Properties less than 50 years of age are not usually considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In *National Register Bulletin 15*, The National Park Service includes a discussion of "Criteria Consideration G: Properties that have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years." This section also cites examples of properties that do not need to meet Criteria Consideration G: "A resource whose construction began over fifty years ago, but the completion overlaps the fifty year period by a few years or less."¹⁵

The Riggins Motel is an example of a resource that does not need to meet Criteria Consideration G. Construction of the property's first feature began in 1946, and its last feature, which matches the earlier features in design, massing and scale, was completed in 1952. Its construction period overlaps the fifty-year criteria by only one year. Therefore, the Riggins Motel is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Section No. 8 Page 6

The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

ENDNOTES

1. Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1992), 447.
2. John Margolies, Home Away from Home: Motels in America (New York: a Bulfinch Press Book; Little, Brown and Company, 1995), 16-35.
3. Ace Barton, conversation with Madeline Buckendorf of The Arrowrock Group, 20 April 2000, at Riggins, Idaho. [Note: Ace Barton is a long-time resident and local historian of Riggins.]
4. *The Idaho County* [Grangeville, Idaho] *Free Press*, September 1945 to September 1946. For the information on the Veteran's Administration manual, see Margolies, 89-90.
5. For background information on Jack Rowe, see his obituary in the "Local" Section, the [Boise] *Idaho Statesman*, 10 December 1996. See also the *Idaho County Free Press*, 7 December 1945 to 5 September 1946.
6. Margolies, 26-36; 88-93.
7. *The Idaho County Free Press*, 20 February 1946 to 4 December 1947.
8. Jim Ogilvie, conversation with Madeline Buckendorf of the Arrowrock Group, 13 June 2000, Meridian, Idaho. Ogilvie was the second owner of the Riggins Motel. Note: No record of a deed between the Ogilvies and the Shaws could be found at the Idaho County Courthouse. Property exchanges in Riggins were often not recorded because they were informal contracts of sale, according to several long-time residents and property owners in Riggins. See also Notice of Contract Sale between Paul and Dawn Shepherd (Vendor) and John W. and Caroline Darragh, Instrument #339346, in Records of Sale, Idaho County Courthouse, Grangeville, Idaho, 11 December 1987. For the description of the property as a "motel" and the construction dates of the units, see the *Idaho County Free Press* from January 1947 to February 1952.
9. Margolies, 14.
10. John A. Jakle, Keith A. Sculle, and Jefferson S. Rogers, The Motel in America (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996), 38-40.

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The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

11. Ibid., 14-22; 25-36.
12. McAlester, 477-478.
13. Margolies, 90-93. See also Jakle, 43-47.
14. The *Idaho County Free Press*, 20 March 1947, p. 6.
15. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin #15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1990, rev. 1991), 41.

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Section No. 9 Page 1

The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

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Idaho. Idaho Historic Sites Inventory. Boise, Idaho: State Historic Preservation Office.

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The Idaho County Free Press. Grangeville, Idaho: September 1945 to February 1952.

The Idaho Statesman. Boise, Idaho: 10 December 1996.

Jakle, John A., Keith A. Sculle and Jefferson S. Rogers. The Motel in America. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996.

Margolies, John. Home Away From Home: Motels in America. New York: A Bulfinch Press Book; Little, Brown and Company, 1995.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 1992.

Manser, Eunice Clay. *Riggins on the Salmon River*. Signal-American Printers, 1983.

Ogilvie, Jim. Conversation with Madeline Buckendorf of The Arrowrock Group. Meridian, Idaho: 13 June 2000.

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Section No. 10 Page 1

The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the Brass Cap monument that is located at the centerline of U.S. Highway 95 and at the extended southerly line of Tract No. 7 of Riggins Townsite Subdivision, thence S 25° 16' 09" 475.111 along the centerline of U.S. Highway 95, thence N 68° 28' 52" W 25.054' to a point on the westerly R.O.W. line of U.S. Highway 95, which is the initial point of beginning, thence N 68° 28' 52" W 349.907', thence S 1° 58' 14" E 108.802' along an old fence line, thence S 25° 16' 08" W 50.000' along said fence line, thence S 68° 28' 52" E 300.000' to a point on the westerly R.O.W. line of U.S. Highway 95, thence N 25° 16' 08" E 150.000" back to the initial point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries include the entire property as surveyed by a registered professional engineer and surveyor in 1986.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. Photos Page 1

The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The Riggins Motel
Riggins, Idaho County, Idaho
Photographs taken by Barbara Perry Bauer
Photographs taken, April 22, 2000
Original negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Photo #1 of 6: #617 - Units 1-8, view looking southwest

Photo #2 of 6: #615 - Office, view looking northwest

Photo #3 of 6: #613 - view looking northwest

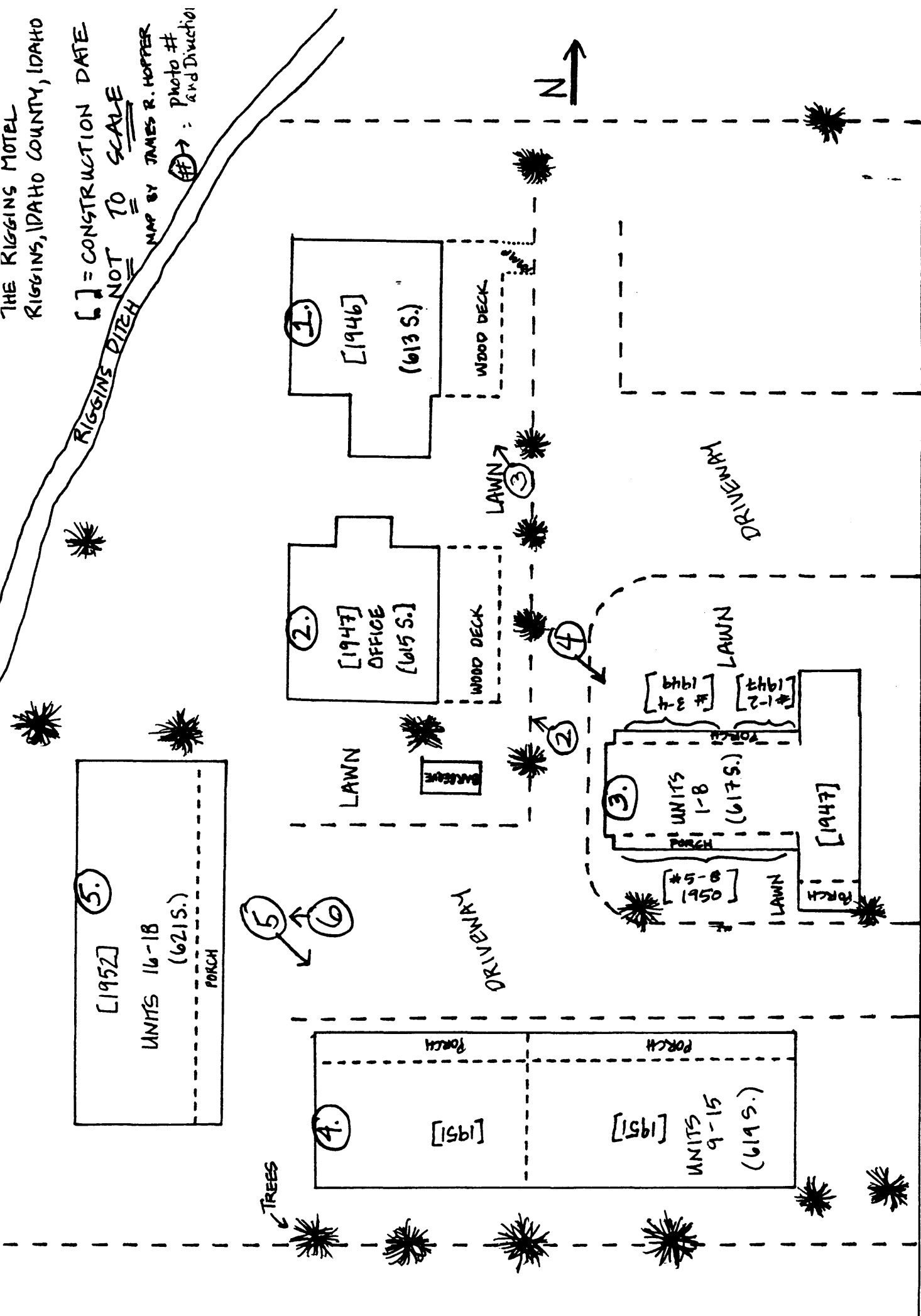
Photo #4 of 6: #617 - Units 1-8, view looking southeast

Photo #5 of 6: #619 - Units 9-15, view looking southeast

Photo #6 of 6: #621 - Units 16-18, view looking west

THE RIGGINS MOTEL
RIGGINS, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

[] = CONSTRUCTION DATE
NOT TO SCALE
MAP BY JAMES R. HOPPER
→ photo # and Direction



HIGHWAY 95

2078



THE RIGGINS MOTEL

RIGGINS, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

PHOTO # 1 OF 6

617 - UNITS 1-8 VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST



THE RIGGINS MOTEL

RIGGINS, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

PHOTO # 2 OF 6

615 - VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST



THE RIGGINS MOTEL

RIGGINS, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

PHOTO # 3 OF 6

#613 - VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST



THE RIGGINS MOTEL

RIGGINS, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

PHOTO # 4 OF 6

#617 - UNITS 1-8, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST



THE RIGGINS MOTEL

RIGGINS, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

PHOTO # 5 OF 6

#619 - UNITS 9-15, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST



THE RIGGINS MOTEL

RIGGINS, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

PHOTO #6 OF 6

#621 - UNITS 16-18, VIEW LOOKING WEST