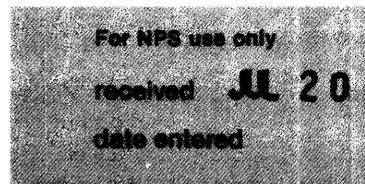


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building

and/or common Golden Rule Store

2. Location

street & number Main Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Ketchum N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Idaho code 016 county Blaine code Q13

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name The Golden Company

street & number P.O. Box 549

city, town Sun Valley N/A vicinity of state Idaho 83353

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Blaine County Courthouse

street & number 206 First Avenue

city, town Hailey state Idaho 83333

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Idaho State Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972 federal state county local

depository for survey records Idaho State Historical Society

city, town Boise state Idaho

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building in Ketchum is a one-story commercial building sharing a party wall on its northwest side. The rectangular brick building has a three-bay front and a gently-sloping flat roof. Brick on the southeast side of the building is laid in common bond with a header course every seventh row; on the front of the building brick is laid in common bond. The front of the building has three recessed double doors with wood paneling and large panes of glass separated by thin muntins. Over these openings are Romanesque relieving arches of three outset courses. The arches have stone keystones, and they spring from stone moldings. Above these arches the facade is decorated with courses of outset brick that form a panel, a stepped corbel table, and a denticulated cornice, further suggestions of the Romanesque Revival style. On the southeast exposure there is a segmentally-arched doorway with a door matching those on the front. Further to the rear is a second doorway with a modern single-light door. On the rear exposure there are two double-hung sash windows set high on the wall. One interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap extends up from the southeast wall. Where this wall meets the taller front wall, a curved brick parapet joins the two. On the interior, the original wood floor has been preserved. The building nearly fills its lot, and there are no outbuildings or other manmade elements of significance on the property.

The present appearance of the Greenhow and Rumsey building, which closely matches the building's original appearance (see photograph 1), is the result of a restoration project planned by the owner and carried out by his contractor as part of a tax act project (number 009-82-ID-82-0014). Before the beginning of the restoration in 1981, the building had a stuccoed facade which had been painted to mimic diagonal wood siding.

The original storefront had been replaced before the stuccoing. The back wall was severely deteriorated. The restoration project involved removing the building's front wall and replacing it with a duplicate of the original. In this work the contractor was careful to follow the exact placement of bricks as shown in an early photograph of the building (photograph 1). The duplicate front included doors to match those of the original facade. On the southeast wall, the curved parapet was replicated and the original opening filled with a door matching those on the front of the building. The rear wall was stuccoed and two new windows placed in it. Layers of flooring were removed to expose and repair the original flooring. Other parts of the project involved structural repairs to the roof and cleaning and repointing the extant masonry. The project has received favorable National Park Service review.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates circa 1884 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building is historically significant as the site of an early Ketchum general merchandise store that was run by an early Ketchum settler. The building is architecturally significant as a planned restoration representative of local brick architecture, few examples of which survive.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ketchum Keystone. 1884.

Ketchum Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1887, 1888, 1890.

(Boise) Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman. 1890 holiday issue, pp. 33-36.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Ketchum

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UMT References

A

1	1	7	1	2	5	6	0	4	8	3	9	5	0	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nomination includes the Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building and the property on which it stands, the south 27 feet four inches of lot 4, block 18, Ketchum Original Townsite.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Eastman Attebery, State Architectural Historian

organization Idaho State Historical Society date June 27, 1983

street & number 610 North Julia Davis Drive telephone (208) 334-3356

city or town Boise state Idaho 83702

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Merle Wells

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 12 July 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Merle Wells Entered in the National Register date 8/18/83
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

1

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received

date entered

The Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building was used as a general merchandise store as early as 1887, when it appears on a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. By 1890, when the building appears in an Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman holiday issue, the establishment was run by Greenhow and Rumsey. William H. Greenhow came to Ketchum in 1880 and established the town's post office. According to the Statesman, he was "one of Ketchum's leading merchants" by 1890. Newspaper references to brick buildings in 1884 suggest that the building was originally the Keystone Ketchum office. One of three brick commercial buildings built in the summer of 1884, it remained one of a handful of brick buildings in Ketchum through the 1930's. The building was later used by Lewis, Lemon, and Company; Griffith Grocery; and the Golden Rule store. Local people commonly call the building the Golden Rule.

The Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building retains in its original walls examples of very early local brick technology. The building is one of three brick buildings extant from this period of construction in Ketchum. It is one of very few Ketchum buildings that retain a physical appearance associated with Ketchum's past. Nearly all of the buildings on Ketchum's Main Street are radically and irreversibly altered, or they are recent in construction.

The restored portions of the Greenhow and Rumsey Store Building were executed as part of a National Park Service approved Economic Recovery Tax Act project in which the owner undertook to replace the brickwork of the building's front wall. The contractor did so with the guidance of Idaho State Historic Preservation Office staff and with evidence from historic photographs of the building. Because the building was an important early landmark for townfolk, many such photographs were extant.