

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation 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 Kellogg Public Library & Neville Public Museum

and/or common Same

**2. Location**

street & number 125 South Jefferson Street \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Green Bay \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district Eighth

state Wisconsin code 55 county Brown code 009

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name City of Green Bay, Samuel J. Hollain, Mayor

street & number City Hall

city, town Green Bay \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state Wisconsin 54301

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Brown County Courthouse

street & number 100 South Jefferson

city, town Green Bay \_\_\_\_\_ state Wisconsin 54301

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1975 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison \_\_\_\_\_ state Wisconsin 53706

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input 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 _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Kellogg Public Library is located in the center of the city of Green Bay, several blocks east of the Fox River. Strategically sited, the library faces the Brown County Courthouse, Post Office, and the city auditorium.

One story in height, raised above a full basement, the 46x90-foot rectangular building is dominated by a center Ionic portico atop three runs of wide stairs. The double-door entrance facing northwest, with fixed overlight and flanking narrow overlighted windows, is prefaced by a mosaic tile floor with classical border. A plain pediment with antefix crowns the coursed, cut Bedford limestone walls; the entablature with plain frieze is carried across the walls under the cornice. Composition shingles replace the original copper sheeting which once covered the long hipped roof. Regular rectangular window openings composed of single large glass plates topped by fixed overlights, underscored by limestone sills, alternate with wide limestone pilasters on all elevations. Corresponding square plate glass windows light the basement story beneath. A temple front with Ionic half-columns is applied to the center of the southwest side facing a courtyard. The rear elevation, facing southeast, is constructed of red brick.

Features of the interior were described in the March 20, 1902 issue of the Green Bay Press Gazette. Floors in the portico, vestibule, and museum in the southwest corner of the building were set with mosaics; otherwise, "noiseless" cork was installed. A skylight illuminated the desk in the center of the delivery area and the stacks; a "generous reading room" reference department, and children's department "...occupying the sunniest corner of the building," filled out the plan. In the basement were located a lecture room (an important element of a Carnegie institution), work room, toilet room, unpacking room, and boiler, fuel and storage rooms.

In 1926, the library's museum was moved to separate quarters in a southwest wing designed by Marvin S. Stephenson of the firm Foeller, Schober & Stephenson of Green Bay. Temple fronts raised above the basement-story entrance on the northwest and south facades of the museum, each covering a single large rectangular window, constitute the only articulation on the otherwise blank limestone walls. Double-door entrances are set beneath a console-supported cornice and pediment (on the west and south elevations, respectively) in the center of the principle facades. A divided concrete balustrade forms an open forecourt before the west entrance. Corresponding to the legends CARNEGIE BUILDING MDCCCCII and KELLOGG PUBLIC LIBRARY over the library entrance, NEVILLE PUBLIC MUSEUM is inscribed in the frieze of the entablature on the west facade of the museum wing. Large, regularly-set rectangular openings, six per side, light the raised basement story, matching those in the library portion. Included in nomination with the library, the museum's design calls attention to similar motifs of the library by isolating them. The L-shaped configuration of the two creates an open court which lends added elegance and intimacy to the buildings.

Although age and lack of maintenance have resulted in some deficiencies in the roof and interior features of the library, the integrity of both the library and museum remains intact (see enclosed INSPECTION REPORT OF LIBRARY, dated May 13, 1980). At this writing the fate of the Kellogg Public Library and Neville Public Museum is uncertain. Vacant since space shortages prompted relocation of the library collection in 1974, the neglected building, and active museum, may be razed. Reuse may hinge on possible restrictions placed on the use of the land at the time it was donated.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1901<sup>1</sup>; 1903<sup>2</sup>; 1926<sup>4</sup> **Builder/Architect** Henry A. Foeller<sup>3</sup>; Marvin F. Stephenson<sup>4</sup>

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

A small-scale statement of NeoClassical form, the Kellogg Public Library is an unusually solemn and elegant variation of Carnegie library design characteristic of the early twentieth century. In addition to being a fine work by a locally-significant architect, the building represents a social/humanitarian achievement in the city in the concerted effort of the City, the Church, and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie to provide a social and educational facility.

## Architecture

The severity of Henry A. Foeller's design for the Kellogg Public Library in Green Bay raises the modest-sized structure to the monumental, consistent with the public auditorium, county courthouse and annex, and post office in the immediate area. Compared with the grand domed NeoClassical Brown County Courthouse (NRHP 1976) and the Renaissance-type Neo-Classical courthouse annex across the street, the Kellogg Public Library is a "purer" Grecian statement of form. Construction of the Neville Public Museum as an addition to the library adds to the architectural character of the civic and educational facility; the museum's stark limestone walls, broken only by applied temple fronts, take on the character of a Beaux Arts comment on the NeoClassical formula of the library.

Falling within architect H. A. Foeller's early years of practice in Green Bay, the Kellogg Library commission was to be followed by another Carnegie assignment in Waupun (1904; NRHP 1979) and a variety of substantial projects throughout the state. Between 1898 and 1930, Foeller was to design hospitals, schools, churches, prisons, and residences, many in association with partner George Schober. Major works include the Central State Hospital at Waupun, the southwest wing of the state prison at Waupun, and the St. Nicholas Hospital at Sheboygan. Foeller was instrumental in the establishment of Green Bay's parks, serving as president of the Park Board for several years. He was named Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1937.

## Social/Humanitarian

As a public service and educational facility, the construction of Green Bay's Kellogg Public Library marked an important point in the civic development of the city, and a fruitful exercise in private-(Carnegie), public-(City of Green Bay) and church-(Bishop Messmer)sponsored support. The building was the first in Wisconsin to be sponsored by a grant from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, whose name is linked with civic betterment nation-wide in the funding of such institutions.

The beginnings of the public library in Green Bay date back to the winter of 1883-94 when Rufus B. Kellogg, President of the Kellogg National Bank, introduced the subject

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Green Bay Press-Gazette, March 30, 1902; February 16, 1903.

Martin, Deborah B. History of Brown County, Wisconsin. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913, Vol. I.

Miller, Durand C., comp. Carnegie Grants for Library Buildings, 1890-1917. New York: Carnegie Corporation, 1943.

## 10. Geographical Data

ITEM NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property 0.6

Quadrangle name Green Bay, West, Wisconsin

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

1	6	4	1	9	4	3	0	4	9	2	9	0	6	0
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

Lots 5 and 6, Block 25, Plat of Astor, Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael R. Matucheski, Researcher  
Diane H. Filipowicz, Architectural Historian

organization State Historical Society of Wisconsin date September, 1980; May, 1981

street & number 816 State Street telephone (608) 262-2970

city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

## 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Rebecca Mewey*

title Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

date 5/15/81

For HCRS use only

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

*Thomas M. Angel*  
Keeper of the National Register

date 6-9-81

Attest: *Julia McClelland*  
Chief of Registration

date 6-8-81

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

S. Significance (continued)

in the Green Bay Press-Gazette.<sup>5</sup> The item was then dropped until 1887 when Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Neville inaugurated their "Evenings in Italy" series, proceeds from which were donated to the library fund.<sup>6</sup> In the spring of 1888, the city of Green Bay issued \$15,000 in municipal bonds, all of which were purchased by Kellogg who gave them back to the city on the condition that Green Bay appropriate at least \$900 annually for library services for a fifty year minimum.<sup>7</sup>

On February 13, 1901, Andrew Carnegie offered the city of Green Bay \$20,000 for a library building if the city would furnish a suitable site and agree to support the library at a cost not less than \$2,500 annually. This was the first Carnegie Grant made to Wisconsin.<sup>8</sup> One lot upon which the library was built was donated by Bishop Sebastian G. Messmer of Green Bay, while the adjoining lot was purchased by the city. The library opened on February 16, 1903.<sup>9</sup> An addition was built in 1913, partially funded by another Carnegie Grant. It was at this time that the interior was remodelled. In 1926, an east wing was added to the library in conjunction with the establishment of the Neville Museum, which was in keeping with the original style of the library. With the construction of the new library in 1974, the Kellogg Public Library was abandoned, although the Museum wing remains in use.

<sup>1</sup> Durand C. Miller, comp., Carnegie Grants for Library Buildings, 1890-1917 (New York: Carnegie Corporation, 1943), p. 27. Eight Carnegie Grants were made to Wisconsin in 1901: two each to Madison and Superior; one each to Beloit, Green Bay, Neenah, Racine, and Sheboygan. The grant to Green Bay was the first of the Carnegie Grants made to the state.

<sup>2</sup> Green Bay Press-Gazette, February 16, 1903, p. 1. This issue details the opening of the library.

<sup>3</sup> Original drawings in possession of architects Berner, Schober & Kilps, Green Bay.

<sup>4</sup> Interview with architects Berner, Schober, Kilp, July, 1980.

<sup>5</sup> Deborah B. Martin, History of Brown County, Wisconsin (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913), vol. I, p. 265.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

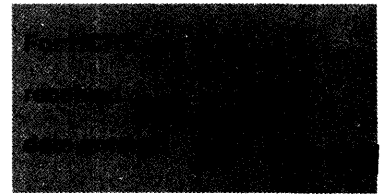
<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Miller, Carnegie Grants, p. 27.

<sup>9</sup> Green Bay Press-Gazette, February 16, 1903, p. 1.

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Continuation sheet

Item number 11

Page 1

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11. Form Prepared By (continued)

Research Assistance by:

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June, 1980