

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**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

Frank Billings Kellogg House

AND/OR COMMON

Frank Billings Kellogg House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

633 Fairmount Avenue

\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Paul

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4

STATE

Minnesota

\_\_ VICINITY OF  
CODE

27

COUNTY

Ramsey

CODE

123

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES, RESTRICTED
- YES UNRESTRICTED
- NO

**PRESENT USE**

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Osman R. Springsted

STREET & NUMBER

633 Fairmount Avenue

CITY, TOWN

St. Paul

STATE

Minnesota

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Register of Deeds, Ramsey County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

15 West Kellogg Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

St. Paul

STATE

Minnesota

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

(See continuation sheet).

DATE

\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_ STATE \_\_ COUNTY \_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When Frank Billings Kellogg moved into this house in 1889, not long after he came to St. Paul, it was a large rectangular tract house. During the 1920's Kellogg moved the front entrance from the south (Fairmount Avenue) side to the east (Dale Street) side and extended a section of the northern half of the building eastward, creating an off-center T-shaped dwelling. The two-story extension was named the "Coolidge Wing" after the President, but historians do not know if the construction preceded Coolidge's visit to the house in 1923 or followed it. At some time, an approximately 10-foot expansion widened the west side too.

Kellogg lived in this house until he died in 1937, and afterwards the dwelling remained in the Kellogg family. It underwent some alterations, including the addition of a dormer story to the wing. About 1957 Kellogg's niece sold the residence to the present occupants, who have altered it little. The neighborhood, Crocus Hill, in which the house stands, remains upper middle class and residential. The house is one of two known extant dwellings associated with Kellogg; the other, now the Embassy of Sierra Leone, is located in Washington. Kellogg maintained the St. Paul residence for the longer period of time, though, and it seems to represent him better.

According to architectural historians with the Minnesota Historical Society, the Kellogg House displays a blend of the late 19th-century Queen Anne and Romanesque styles. The structure stands 2½ stories high atop a foundation that is believed to be partially St. Cloud granite and partially stucco-covered limestone. The water table is granite. For the most part, on the east, south, and north sides, the first floor of the older section and the first and second floors of the Coolidge Wing consist of rock-faced sandstone or jasper laid in random ashlar and trimmed with granite or brownstone. Red-brown-painted wood siding and shingles constitute two other materials employed in the building. Shingles have been replaced as necessary, but most are original.

The house has primarily casement windows. Most windows sit in rectangular surrounds but at dormer level, on the east side of the older section and the wing and on the south side of the wing, rows of three windows appear in semicircularly arched surrounds. The two-story, three-sided, slightly projecting bay that occupies the older section's northernmost east side bay contains the present front door. Before the 1920's the front door stood in the south side's easternmost bay, which now contains a window. A glass double door in the east end of the Coolidge Wing opens on stone steps leading down to the lawn and garden arbor. On the building's north side stands another three-sided, slightly projecting bay.

(continued)

# 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 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1889-1937                              BUILDER/ARCHITECT      Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Frank Billings Kellogg, according to historian Barbara Stuhler, provides a "steppingstone between the imperialism of the 1890's and the internationalism of the 1940's and beyond" in the evolution of American foreign policy.<sup>1</sup> While serving as Calvin Coolidge's Secretary of State, Kellogg negotiated the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928, a multilateral agreement eventually signed by 62 nations in which they agreed to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. "Mere gesture that it was," says eminent historian John D. Hicks, it "expressed eloquently the earnest hope of the world for peace."<sup>2</sup> And it brought Kellogg the Nobel Peace Prize for 1929. Kellogg's tenure in the State Department from 1925 to 1929 also witnessed significant departures in American policy toward Latin America and China. According to diplomatic historian L. Ethan Ellis, Secretary Kellogg tried to move away from the interventionism of previous administrations in regard to Latin America and "toward the more intelligent approach . . . for which Herbert Hoover has received a larger meed of praise."<sup>3</sup> In regard to China, Kellogg's sympathetic attitude toward the Nationalist Government and his efforts to end extraterritoriality and tariff restrictions did much to bring increased stability to that strife-torn nation and increase American influence there.

Before commencing his diplomatic career, Kellogg had compiled a significant record of accomplishment in the domestic sphere. From 1905-1911 he served as one of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft's "Trust Busters." As Special Assistant Attorney-General,

(continued)

<sup>1</sup> Barbara Stuhler, Ten Men of Minnesota and American Foreign Policy, 1898-1968 (St. Paul, 1973), 100.

<sup>2</sup> John D. Hicks, Republican Ascendancy, 1921-1933 (New York, 1960), 152.

<sup>3</sup> L. Ethan Ellis, Frank B. Kellogg and American Foreign Relations, 1925-1929 (New Brunswick, 1961), 101.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul.      ITEM NUMBER    6    PAGE

---

Representation in Existing Surveys

1.    Historic St. Paul Buildings  
      1964        Local  
      St. Paul Planning Department  
      St. Paul, Minn.
  
2.    National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings  
      1964        Federal  
      Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service  
      Washington, D. C.
  
3.    Historic American Buildings Survey (photographs only)  
      1966        Federal  
      Historic American Buildings Survey  
      Washington, D. C.
  
4.    Statewide Historic Sites Survey  
      1973        State  
      Minnesota Historical Society  
      St. Paul, Minn.
  
5.    National Register of Historic Places  
      1974        State/Federal  
      National Register of Historic Places  
      Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

A double gable with east-west ridge tops the southern half of the older house section, while a gable with north-south ridge surmounts the northern half. The wing's third floor, added after Kellogg's death, has a hip roof and a flat-roofed dormer across the eaves line on each of three sides--the south, the east, and the north. On the northwestern part of the wing, a rectangular, flat-roofed tower rises three stories. A gable and a hipped dormer top the west side of the house, and a bay dormer surmounts the easternmost bay on the south side. West of the bay dormer on the south side stands a three-story semi-circular tower with a conical roof.

The 2½-story carriage house or garage stands about 10 feet north of the residence. Apparently, at some point, Kellogg converted it from a carriage house to an automobile garage, and inside his turntable and gas pump remain. The outbuilding has a stucco-covered foundation, a hip roof, one brick chimney, and at least one hipped dormer. Its walls consist of red-brown-painted wooden siding or shingles and stucco. The original driveway ran between the carriage house and the house, but today the main garage door and the driveway, set off from the lawn by a chainlink fence, lead eastward to Dale Street. At one time a formal garden graced the east lawn. Now a stucco-covered wall, broken by steps down to sidewalk level, encloses the yard on the east and the south. Dating from the twenties, a red-tiled terrace passes along the east side of the house from the edge of the south facade to the Coolidge Wing. From the terrace, a glass double door opens into the vestibule, which fills the slightly projecting east bay and leads to a second double door, beyond which the wide front hall stands.

When he altered the house exterior during the 1920's, Kellogg remodeled the interior, too, changing the functions of some rooms and adding apparently Georgian Revival details. Today, ornate wall cornices remain in the first-floor east rooms, while simpler cornices grace second-story rooms. The wallpaper or paint over the plaster walls is not original, though, and neither is the flooring. Baseboards and some paneling may be original, though, and fireplaces and a handful of Kellogg furnishings remain.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE two

South of the first-floor hall through a glass double door lies the present dining room which until the 1920's served as the front entrance area and parlor. A fireplace and painting, dating at least to the twenties, grace the dining room's west wall. Across the hall, to the north and through a glass double door, stands the current sunroom, which was a small dining room before the Kellogg remodeling. It and the library above it comprise the Coolidge Wing. The sunroom's all-Italian marble fireplace and the original accessories on the mantel shelf date at least from the 1920's. In his old age, Kellogg had workmen install the elevator linking the sunroom and the library. At a later date, Kellogg's niece installed semicircularly arched interior openings over the rectangular sunroom windows. These pulley-operated windows retain, however, their original shape and stained-glass upper panes. The pantry, kitchen, and den, all of which the current owners have modernized, complete the rear of the first floor. The original backstairs remain between the kitchen and pantry and give access to the second and dormer floors. The three-flight, open main staircase stands in the front hall and mounts to the second floor only. Above the main stairs hangs an original, approximately 9-foot-long lamp.

On the second floor, five-panel doors connect the hall and the rooms, which include the bedroom in which Kellogg died, his library, his bedroom, another bedroom, and two bathrooms. The library contains a fireplace and the closet, now sealed off, in which Kellogg kept his judicial robes. During her residence, Kellogg's niece covered the library shelves with paneling, and they remain hidden. The room in which Kellogg died is situated at the north end of the floor, and, unlike his bedroom over the first-floor entrance and front hall, contains a fireplace. The other bedroom, located above the present dining room, also has a fireplace. The dormer floor, which probably housed servants originally, contains large open rooms, baths, and closets.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

Kellogg undertook the prosecution of the Standard Oil trust in 1907 and pursued it until 1911 when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a 1909 lower court ruling ordering the trust's dissolution. As a member of the U.S. Senate, in 1921 he sponsored the Emergency Agricultural Credit Act which allowed the War Finance Corporation to loan money to farm cooperatives, foreign purchasers of farm commodities, and rural banks and thereby partially ameliorate the distressed condition of American agriculture.

For about 48 years, from 1889 until his death here in 1937, Kellogg maintained this 2½-story house as his permanent residence. During the 1920's, he extended a portion of the stone-and-shingle dwelling eastward, and it was named the "Coolidge Wing" in honor of the President who visited here in 1923. One of two known extant residences associated with Kellogg, this house seems to represent him better than his Washington domicile, now the Embassy of Sierra Leone, which he occupied about a decade, 1917-28.

Biography

Frank Billings Kellogg was born December 22, 1856, in Potsdam, N.Y., to Asa F. and Abigail B. Kellogg. In 1865 his family joined the westward movement and went to southern Minnesota where they settled on a farm in Olmstead County. Frank's formal education was limited by a lack of school facilities and the need for his labor on the farm. By the time he was 19, however, he was determined to become a lawyer. In 1875 he moved to Rochester, Minn., where he read law in the office of H. A. Echoldt and supported himself by working as a handyman for a nearby farmer.

Kellogg passed the bar exam in 1877, and soon formed a partnership with Burt W. Eaton. The following year he became Rochester city attorney. Increasingly active in Republican politics, Kellogg won his first elective office in 1881 when he defeated his law partner in the race for Olmstead County attorney. In 1885 he was a candidate for State attorney general but failed to win his party's nomination at the State convention. Two years later, Kellogg moved to St. Paul and became a partner in the law firm of his cousin

(continued)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE two

Cushman K. Davis, a former Minnesota Governor who had just been elected to the U.S. Senate. Concentrating most of his attention on business law, Kellogg represented the gigantic railroad and steel corporations which were developing Minnesota's resources, and within a few years he amassed a small fortune which enabled him to devote the remainder of his life to public service.

By 1900 Kellogg had become a leading figure in Minnesota Republican politics. From 1904 to 1912 he was the State's National Committeeman and on close terms with Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. In 1905-06, Roosevelt made Kellogg Special Assistant Attorney, and he led the Federal Government's successful attack on the General Paper Company's monopoly on newsprint. Also in 1906 he served as counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission in its investigation of Edward H. Harriman's activities in railroad finance and the judicial proceedings which followed his refusal to testify. In 1907, again as Special Assistant Attorney General, Kellogg undertook the prosecution of the Standard Oil trust and pursued it until 1911 when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a 1909 lower court ruling ordering the trust's dissolution. Because of his prominence in these proceedings, Kellogg was elected president of the American Bar Association in 1912.

In 1916 Kellogg became Minnesota's first popularly elected U.S. Senator. Shortly after Kellogg's term began, President Wilson asked for a declaration of war against Germany--a move which Kellogg strongly supported. Unlike many of his colleagues, he did not interpret the Constitution narrowly--particularly in regard to war powers--and according to constitutional historians Alfred H. Kelly and Winfred A. Harbison, he argued that the Federal Government could "in fact do anything necessary to the support of the people during the war and to lend strength to the cause."<sup>4</sup> A moderate in the fight over the League of Nations, Kellogg worked for a compromise set of reservations that might have enabled the United States to enter that body. Despite his support for the League, Kellogg, says his biographer David Bryn-Jones, "believed implicitly in the importance of clarifying certain issues [such as the effect on the

(continued)

<sup>4</sup> Alfred H. Kelly and Winfred A. Harbison, The American Constitution: Its Origins and Development, 3d ed. (New York, 1963), 660.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE three

Monroe Doctrine, the obligations of Article X, jurisdiction in domestic questions, and withdrawal from the league<sup>7</sup> which he regarded as of the utmost importance."<sup>5</sup> Although the Kellogg reservations were milder than those proposed by Henry Cabot Lodge, they too were rejected by President Wilson.

In his approach to domestic politics, Kellogg, according to historian Robert K. Murray, was "a moderate in the farm bloc."<sup>6</sup> A close friend of President Harding, Kellogg at his behest in 1921 sponsored the Emergency Agricultural Credit Act. This measure allowed the War Finance Corporation to loan money to farm cooperatives, foreign purchasers of farm commodities, and rural banks and had some success in relieving agricultural distress. In 1922 Kellogg introduced another successful bill which required agricultural representation on the Federal Reserve Board. Despite these accomplishments, Kellogg was defeated for reelection in 1922, largely because of low farm prices which were blamed on the Harding administration.

Shortly after Kellogg's Senate term expired in 1923, Harding appointed him as a delegate to the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile. Later that same year, Harding's successor Calvin Coolidge selected the Minnesotan as Ambassador to Great Britain to replace the retiring George Harvey. In 1924 Kellogg took part in the London and Paris Conferences where the Dawes Plan was worked out for German reparations payments. According to biographer L. Ethan Ellis, Kellogg helped get the Germans and French "together at a critical juncture when the question of occupation of the Ruhr threatened to prevent agreement."<sup>7</sup>

(continued)

---

5 David Bryn-Jones, Frank B. Kellogg: A Biography (New York, 1937), 112.

6 Robert K. Murray, The Harding Era: Warren G. Harding and His Administration (Minneapolis, 1969), 209.

7 L. Ethan Ellis, "Frank Billings Kellogg," Dictionary of American Biography, XI, Supplement 2 (New York, 1958), 356.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul      ITEM NUMBER 8      PAGE four

When Charles Evans Hughes resigned as Secretary of State in 1925, President Coolidge, at his urging, appointed Kellogg as successor. His 4-year tenure in the State Department witnessed significant departures in American policy toward Latin America and China. He tried to move gradually away from the interventionism of previous administrations in Latin America, and before leaving office in 1929, says historian Barbara Stuhler, "he disavowed by implication the 1904 Roosevelt Corollary, which had claimed the right to use the Monroe Doctrine to enforce 'good behavior' in Latin America."<sup>8</sup> His sympathetic attitude toward the Nationalist Government in China, combined with his efforts to end extraterritoriality and tariff restrictions, did much to bring increased stability to that strife-torn nation and increase American influence there. Kellogg, according to diplomatic historian Robert H. Ferrell, "reached the height of his diplomatic career" in 1928 when he negotiated the Kellogg-Briand Pact, a multilateral agreement eventually signed by 62 nations in which they agreed to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.<sup>9</sup> "Mere gesture that it was," says eminent historian John D. Hicks, it "expressed eloquently the earnest hope of the world for peace."<sup>10</sup> In 1930 Kellogg was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1929 for his role in negotiating the pact. That same year, he was elected to the Permanent Court of International Justice and served in that body until ill health forced his retirement in 1935. On December 21, 1937, Kellogg died of pneumonia in St. Paul, Minn., one day before his 81st birthday.

---

8 Stuhler, Ten Men of Minnesota, 112.

9 Robert H. Ferrell, Frank B. Kellogg and Henry L. Stimson, in The American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy (New York, 1963), 112.

10 Hicks, Republican Ascendancy, 152.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Kellogg House-  
CONTINUATION SHEET St. Paul ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE one

\_\_\_\_\_, Frank B. Kellogg and American Foreign Policy, 1925-1929  
(New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1961).

Ferrell, Robert H., Frank B. Kellogg and Henry L. Stimson, in The  
American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy (New York:  
Cooper Square Publishers, Inc., 1963).

\_\_\_\_\_, Peace in Their Time: The Origins of the Kellogg-Briand  
Pact (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1952).

Hicks, John D., Republican Ascendancy, 1921-1933 (New York: Harper &  
Row, 1960).

Kelly, Alfred H. and Winfred A. Harbison, The American Constitution:  
Its Origins and Development (New York: W. W. Norton & Company,  
Inc., 1963).

Murray, Robert K., The Harding Era: Warren G. Harding and His  
Administration (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1969).

Stuhler, Barbara, Ten Men of Minnesota and American Foreign Policy.  
1898-1968 (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1973).