

1409

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Arnold, Francis House

other names/site number Heim House

2. Location

street & number 32268 Co. Rd. 1 not for publication N/A

city or town LeSauk Twp. → St. Cloud vicinity

state Minnesota code MN county Stearns code 145 zip code 56303

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Tan R. Stewart Date 10/18/94
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota Historical Society

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 the 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): _____

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register 12.1.94 Date of Action

Francis Arnold House
Name of Property

Stearns County, Minnesota
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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: granite

walls brick

roof asphalt shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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: N/A

- 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)

Industry

Period of Significance

1884-1933

Significant Dates

1884

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hussey, Allan E. (probably)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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
- 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
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Minnesota Historical Society

Francis Arnold House
Name of Property

Stearns County, Minnesota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Drs. Norene Roberts, Lewis Wixon, and William Morgan
organization Historical Research, Inc. date July 10, 1993
street & number 7800 Tessman Drive telephone (612) 560-4348
city or town Minneapolis state MN zip code 55445-2734

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 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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Lewis and Doris Wixon
street & number 32268 County Road 1 telephone (612) 253-7042
city or town St. Cloud state MN zip code 56303

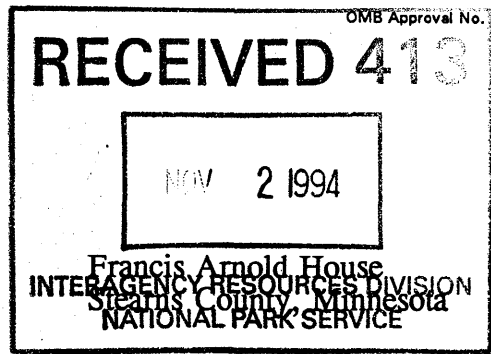
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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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The Francis Arnold House is a two building nomination. The Arnold House is contributing. A wood-frame garage built in the late 1940s or early 1950s is non-contributing. The house is a cream colored brick veneer two story structure with a granite stone foundation and a deck roof with asphalt shingles. It has a rear two story gable-roofed ell and a wooden enclosed porch on the east. The house faces west on County Road 1 (North River Road) northeast of downtown St. Cloud and is one mile north of the city limits. It is set back from the road about 40 feet. The property's back yard faces the Mississippi River. The setting is rural and there is no recent development near the property. The house is located on the west side of the Mississippi River at the confluence of the Sauk River, a logical spot because of its proximity to the owner's original flour and feed mill across the road to the west on the south bank of the Sauk River. Just north of the city limits of present St. Cloud, it is located in LeSauk Township.

The Arnold House, built in 1884, is simplified Italianate in style with a footprint of approximately 35 x 40 feet. Principal architectural details include a symmetrical west facade, a prominent two story angled bay window on the south facade, a wide wooden molded frieze, brick hood molds over the windows and brick corner quoining, tall narrow wood two-over-two windows, and brick string courses and water table. The foundation is built of local granite random ashlar. A historical photograph indicates that the house never had the hallmark paired frieze brackets typical of many Italianate houses in Minnesota. Essentially, the house is in excellent condition with over-all strong integrity. Alterations include a turn-of-the-century replacement front porch, replacement balustrade atop the deck roof between the roof chimneys, and missing chimney tops and cresting from the south window bay. All windows but a rear kitchen window are original and many of the original wood storm windows are intact.

The west or front facade is formal and somewhat plain with a one story narrow porch across the front. This porch is open and unbalustraded and is supported by four square, fluted wooden columns with decorative brackets side supporting a wide plain wooden frieze. The porch roof is slightly hipped and attached to the house under the second story stone window sills. The front facade is decorated simply with corner brick quoining and window hood molds, the molded frieze, the symmetry of window and door placement, and a narrow central panelled front door with double-light glass transom. The present porch appears to date from around 1905-10. The original 1884 porch was identical in size, but had narrow wooden porch columns and a low wooden stick-style balustrade.

None of the other facades of the house are symmetrical. A chief design feature is the two story wooden bay on the west side of the south facade. This canted bay consists of four narrow windows, two-over-two paired center windows and one-over-one side windows. It has wood panelled spandrels. The two stories of the bay are divided by an angled wooden

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eave and a sloped angled roof which is missing its original metal cresting. This bay provides light to the living room below and the master bedroom above. To the east or rear is a gabled ell of one-and-a-half stories with a full granite basement. The east facade reveals the height of the house because it springs from a terraced hill that drops toward the Mississippi River to the rear. In the arm of the ell is a one story enclosed rear porch. This rear porch was enclosed sometime after construction, according to a historic photograph of the back of the house. The only window replacement is located on the rear in the kitchen. While the original masonry window opening exists, a new smaller replacement window has been installed to accommodate modernization of the kitchen.

The house interior is in excellent condition. It contains four rooms on the ground floor and four on the upper story with central hallways on each floor. There is a full attic above. To the north of the central hall on the first floor is a parlor and dining room. To the south is a living room and kitchen. Originally the south side of the hall had a living room and bedroom. The original kitchen was in the rear ell with servant's quarters above. The living room measures almost 15 x 17 feet and ceilings are 10 feet 2 inches throughout the house. The four second story bedrooms are 14.5 feet square. Individual room details include molded 10 inch high baseboards and 10 inch deep ceiling coving in the dining room, the original staircase with curved oak railing and sliding panelled pocket doors between the parlor and dining room. The parlor and dining room have narrow maple flooring and the remainder is wide pine boards.

With the exception of the small one car wooden garage around 50 years old, none of the original outbuildings exist on the site today. Foundation walls of a substantial building, probably a barn, lie below the house to the east. At one time, there was a horse barn across the road, a wooden cooper mill to the east, a large chicken house, and a double outhouse.

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As a miller's house, the 1884 Francis Arnold House is associated with National Register Criterion A under the area of significance, "Industry," specifically water-powered flour milling in Stearns County during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The setting and location of the Arnold House is unique within the county for conveying a sense of place and exhibiting excellent historical physical integrity. The house, at the confluence of the Sauk and Mississippi Rivers, is located across the road from the 1887 replacement water-powered flour mill owned by Arnold, still standing but much altered. It reflects the small family owned and operated rural flour milling operations which served a local market during the late nineteenth century in Stearns County and Minnesota outside the larger cities of the state. These mills used direct water power and were thus located on streams which could be dammed to provide power for turbines. Sixteen waterpowered mills operated in Stearns County before 1900.¹ Small rural mills were usually owner-operated and in the case of the Arnold house, the miller lived near his mill. As such, the Arnold House is an associated property type under the context of owner-operated water-powered flour mills in Stearns County. As long as wheat was available from local farmers, the Arnold mill continued to operate. In 1933, it was converted to a feed mill because of the gradual decline in wheat production in Stearns County in the years following World War I.

As a property type, a rural family-run water-powered flour mill might consist of a mill, dam, millrace, and associated miller's house or operator's house. The Arnold mill, dating from an 1886 rebuilding, was located on the south side of the Sauk River north of downtown St. Cloud. Across the road to the east is located the miller's house, built in 1884. The power for the Arnold Mill came from a dam upstream on the Sauk River, with a mill race west of the mill. The mill was converted from a flour mill to a feed mill in 1933, thus ending its significance as a water-powered flour mill. The dam is gone and the mill building, rebuilt in 1887, was covered in white metal siding in 1979-80, and had had several additions including a warehouse. Its original equipment has been removed including its turbines in the late 1960s. No pre-1933 machinery is extant in the mill today. But the miller's house across the road to the east is largely intact and continues to convey a sense of time and place.

Stearns County was established in 1855, and St. Cloud was first settled in 1851, incorporated as a town in 1856, and as a city in 1868.² Local milling was an early industry to newly settled areas such as Stearns County and St. Cloud where the first cash crop was wheat. Early milling was located along rivers to take advantage of cheap and available water power. Farmers could bring the wheat to local millers to have it ground into flour. Of the sixteen water-powered or water-steam mills found by Robert Frame in Stearns County, virtually none of the original buildings, mills or millers' houses, survive today in the county.³ Frame found 804 different mill sites in Minnesota occupied before 1900 which used water power, steam, gas, wind or electricity. But by the end of 1976, only 24 nineteenth century water-power mills remained in the state.⁴ Both lumber and flour mills were subject to fire,

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but especially flour mills, whose wooden interiors were filled with highly combustible flour dust.

In Stearns County there are no nineteenth century water-powered flour milling sites on the National Register. However, the steam-powered Swany White Flour Mill and Miller's House in Freeport in western Stearns County has been placed on the Register. Steam power meant that a mill could be built anywhere. In eastern Stearns County, the Sauk River was a major tributary emptying into the Mississippi just north of the City of St. Cloud. The Sauk was harnessed for water powered milling in the last half of the nineteenth century during European settlement. The Andreas' Atlas of Minnesota, for example, indicates that along the Sauk River's banks toward its mouth was located the Hayward Mill, which burned in 1880, and Francis Arnold's mill, the latter at its confluence with the Mississippi River. The same source indicates that south of the early campus of the state normal school was Bridgeman's Mill on the Mississippi.

Robert Frame, a Minnesota milling scholar, noted that: "almost every major stream of any size had one or more flouring mills along its banks . . . the Sauk river, the Crow River and Clearwater River were extensively used for water power"⁵. Frame's research in the late 1970s indicated that of some 16 water-powered mills in Stearns County, the Fair Haven Mill on the Clearwater River; Arnold's or Heims mill on the Sauk; the Sauk Center Flouring Mills (now an apartment building on the Sauk River at Sauk Center; the Ward Brothers Grist Mill on the south branch of Two Rivers at Holdingford; and the Rockville Flouring Mills on Mill Creek in Rockville were still extant. The Melrose Flouring Mills on the Sauk River at Melrose has been demolished, but the mill dam and mill foundations remain.⁶ In the immediate area of St. Cloud, only three flour mills were operating when Arnold died in 1906: the LeSauk Roller Mills (Arnold's), the St. Cloud City Mills at 116 7th Avenue N., and the George Tileston Milling Company with offices at 18 5th Avenue S.⁷ The Tileston mill was rebuilt in 1918, and the miller's house was built in the fashionable residential area of St. Cloud west of the mill and north of the St. Cloud State University campus. Tileston was not an owner-operator.

The site of the Arnold mill is perhaps the earliest in Stearns County, certainly in the St. Cloud area.⁸ A notice in the Sauk Rapids Frontiersman on December 8, 1859, gave notice of the operation of what was to become Francis Arnold's mill:

The Sauk City flouring mill at the mouth of Sauk River, is yet doing a first rate business. Fears were entertained that the severe cold weather might prevent its running during a part of the season, but from the experience already had, it is confidently hoped that there will be little or no interruption in grinding, the entire winter. If this should prove to be the case, it will

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give much additional value and importance to this establishment.

According to Arnold's 1906 obituary,⁹ he was one of St. Cloud area's veteran millers. He was born in Germany January 20, 1821, and immigrated to the United States in 1850, first living in Milwaukee and Chicago and then in LaPorte, Indiana, where he entered the milling business. In 1857, he moved to Kandiyohi County where he became a pioneer of the Columbia townsite in 1857 whose brief existence all but ended with the 1862 U.S. Government-Dakota Conflict. While there, he opened a store where the first county officers were elected. Arnold also served as postmaster and county treasurer. He was married in Indiana to Hattie Kouts and moved to Minnesota with William Kouts "the trail blazer" who settled in the Columbia area with other Germans.¹⁰

In 1859-60, he moved to the St. Cloud area ostensibly for his health. His first business venture was a sawmill located at the mouth of the LaSauk Creek, the site of the Arnold mill, which was swept away by flood. In 1859, Arnold bought an interest in the Hayes and Fletcher flour mill, and by 1875 was its sole proprietor. In the fifteen years he had business partners, the business operated under the name Arnold and Sims until 1868 and then Arnold and Stanton until 1875. The 1860 Federal Census of Manufactures indicates that this mill, which operated as the Sauk City Milling Company, was one of only three in the St. Cloud area. It was a grist mill in 1860 using 2000 bushels of wheat and 1000 bushels of corn from which to grind corn meal and manufacture 400 barrels of flour.¹¹ Arnold rebuilt the mill in 1876, but this building was destroyed in a mill explosion in 1886. In 1884, the following notice appeared in the St. Cloud Journal Press: "Mr. Frank Arnold has begun work on a handsome veneer brick residence near his mill, that will cost \$5,000."¹² Again, in 1887, Arnold rebuilt the 1876 wood-framed mill, replacing it with the present mill across the road from the Arnold House. He also built the Sauk River dam at the site. After rebuilding, Arnold marketed his flour under the label "Snow Bird" for which he received a prize for the "World's Best Flour" at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. However, the Panic of 1893 took a toll on his financial health. Unable to recover, in 1898, he lost the mill when it was sold at public auction. He retained a life lease on the house, however.

In 1900, after two years when the property was tied up in court, the mill and house were sold to John and George W. Heims, hence the most recent name, "Heims Mill." Arnold retained his life lease in the house, where he remained. In 1906 when Francis Arnold died, George Heim moved into the miller's house where he and his descendants lived until 1987 when the property was purchased by the present owners, Lewis and Doris Wixon. Under the Heims family, the mill was operated initially as the "Le Sauk Roller Mills" with George W. Heim, proprietor. It manufactured both flour and feed under the brand names "Snowbird" and "Old Glory."¹³ After Heims moved into the house, the original front porch was replaced so that the current one probably dates from the Heims occupation. Leonard Heims,

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a grandson of George Heims, indicated that the mill ceased producing flour in 1933 and the flour machinery was removed. The mill ceased running on water power in 1965 and the turbines were removed and placed on the hill outside the mill building.¹⁴

According to Stearns County sources, the Arnold mill was associated historically with the St. Cloud vicinity. Early enterprise in St. Cloud was located in "Lower Town" above the Mississippi River where the state University now stands. Heavy industry in St. Cloud needed lower ground near the Mississippi's abundant water power. The area below 10th Avenue on the west side of the river became the site of early water powered mills and a canal system with flumes and power take-off shafts. The George Tileston Flour Mill, built in 1888, was also part of this complex. Built at the enormous cost of \$80,000, the nearby Manitoba Railroad spur brought in as many as 15 carloads of wheat to the water-powered Tileston mill. Tileston died in a buggy accident in 1895, and his mill burned down in 1915.¹⁵ Tileston built a fine mansion northwest of the present St. Cloud University campus in 1892,¹⁶ which still reflects the prosperity of his enterprise. The only miller's house in the city of St. Cloud proper, the Tileston House is located at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Fourth Street South in the fashionable neighborhood of St. Cloud in the 1890s.¹⁷

As an associated property type to Stearns County water-powered flour mills, the Arnold House stands as a rare surviving milling-associated resource in the county. By arriving early in the settlement of St. Cloud, in 1859, Arnold was able to obtain an ideal mill site just north of the city at the mouth of the Sauk and Mississippi rivers a mile north of present-day St. Cloud. This mill site accommodated both his mill and his residence in one location. When his mill burned to the ground in 1886, his new house across the road was only two years old. He was approached unsuccessfully by the city fathers to move his milling operation to Lower Town. On December 8, 1886, in an article entitled "The Red Fiend" the St. Cloud Times noted:

It is understood that efforts will be made to induce Mr. Arnold to build on the dam in lower town, but no such arrangement can be perfected, as he has all his interests, in the vicinity of the destroyed mill. The foundation on the outside looks solid and can probably be used for the new mill. The dam and water power are his own, and he has no idea of abandoning the location.

Both the miller's house and Arnold's mill had granite foundations. The 1876 mill foundation survived the 1886 fire and the frame mill was rebuilt. The house foundation is also granite. Frame¹⁸ described the surprisingly sparing use of granite as a building material: "Granite was a difficult material to build with. . . difficult to quarry and shape with hand tools and difficult to ship without adequate transportation. For the most part the use of granite was

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confined to foundation walls, window sills, and window lintels and stone trim." Arnold remained in his house, which the fire spared. He reused the granite foundation of the older mill when he erected his new mill. Because the Arnold flour mill operation was a smaller scale operation than the Tileston mill, Arnold built his residence near the mill to facilitate "hands-on" operation of the business. Cawker's American Flour Mill and Elevator Directory for 1890-91 indicated that even after rebuilding, Arnold's mill, then equipped with rollers, only produced 200 barrels of flour a day.¹⁹

The Heim family under the direction of George Heim continued to mill flour while living in the Arnold House after Arnold died in 1906. George Heim's son, John Heim, then took over the operation, and by 1979, Leonard and Dave Heim were running the mill with their three sons.²⁰ In 1933, John Heim realized that farmers were no longer growing enough wheat to supply a flour mill, and converted the Heim mill to a feed mill operation. The turbine was removed around 1968, and in 1979 the mill received a new white metal exterior and a new bridge across the Sauk River. The house remained essentially intact. It is almost certain that the Heim family rebuilt the front porch after they acquired the house in 1906. The Arnold House was lived in continuously by two milling families from its erection in 1884 until the Heim family sold the house in 1987 to the present owners. Located in a proposed Mississippi River Heritage Corridor, the Arnold House sits to the east across the North River Road from the mill at the mouth of the Sauk River today, just as it always has, a quiet reminder of the early milling era in the St. Cloud environs.

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ENDNOTES TO SECTION 8

1Robert M. Frame III, Minnesota Flour Milling Research File.
Division of Archives, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul,
Minnesota, Box 2, Stearns County Folder, typescript, 9.

2Warren Upham, Minnesota Geographic Names (St. Paul: Minnesota
Historical Society, Reprint edition, 1969), 522, 526.

3Frame, Millers to the World: Minnesota's Nineteenth Century Water Powered Flour
Mills (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society,
1977), 156.

4Frame, typescript, 6, 7.

5Frame, typescript, 9.

6Ibid.

7John H. Ley, Ley's St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Waite Park, and Sartell City Directory,
1906-07, 254.

8"Flour Mills in the Village," Crossings, (St. Cloud:
Stearns County Historical Society), February/March, 1986.

9Daily Journal, June 25, 1906.

10 Lawson, Victor E., Illustrated History ... of Kandiyohi County, (St. Paul: J. Emil
Nelson, 1905).

11Federal Census of Manufacturers, Stearns County, Minnesota,
1860.

12St. Cloud Journal-Press, April 24, 1884, p. 3.

13John H. Ley, Ley's St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Waite Park, and Sartell City Directory,
1912.

14Leonard Heims interview with Robert Frame, March 10, 1978.
Minnesota Flour Milling Research File. Folder: Stearns County.

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Minnesota.

15"Flour Mills in the Village," Crossings, February/ March,
1986.

16St. Cloud Journal-Press, January 7, 1892, p. 1.

17Letter, Glanville Smith to "John and Bob," February 25,
1986. On file: Stearns County Historical Society.

18Frame, typescript, p. 9.

19Cawker's American Flour Mill and Elevator Directory for 1890-91, (Milwaukee:
Riverside Printing Company), p. 49.

20"Century-old Heim's Mill changes with time," St. Cloud Daily Times, May 21,
1979.

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Abstract of Title of subject property. In possession of current owners.

Andreas, A. T. Atlas of Minnesota. 1874.

Barrett, E. F., publisher. St. Cloud City Directory 1888-9. St. Cloud.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Elevator Directory for 1890-91, Milwaukee, Wisc.:
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Federal Census of Manufacturers, 1860, 1870. Stearns County, Minnesota.

"Flour Mills in the Village." Crossings. 11 (1): 1-5, 7. February/March 1986. Stearns
County Historical Society, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Frame, Robert M., III. Millers to the World: Minnesota's Nineteenth Century Water
Powered Flour Mills. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1977.

Frame, Robert M., III. Minnesota Flour Milling Research File. Folder: Stearns County.
Division of Archives, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Frances Arnold At Final Rest." The Daily Journal [St. Cloud]. 25 June 1906.

"Heim Milling Company" oral history tape by Leonard Heim interviewed by Mark Stone, 31
July 1978.

Heim, Leonard. Notes from interview with Robert M. Frame, III. 10 March 1978.

"Historian Discusses Minn. Flour Mills." Melrose Beacon, 25 October, 1978.

Lawson, Victor E. Illustrated History of ... Kandiyohi County. St. Paul: J. Emil Nelson,
1905.

Ley, John H. John H. Ley's St. Cloud Sauk Rapids, Waite Park, and Sartell City Directory,
1906-1907.

Ley, John H. John H. Ley's St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Waite Park, and Sartell City
Directory, 1912.

Linnen, Beth. "Century-old Heim's Mill changes with time." St. Cloud Daily Times. 21
May 1979.

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"Mills, Factories and Foundries." The Daily Journal-Press. 7 January 1893., p. 1.

Morgan, William T. and Lewis Wixon. Draft National Register nomination of Francis Arnold House." Prepared 16 April 1988. In possession of the current owner, Lewis Wixon.

Neill, Edward Duffield. History of the Upper Mississippi Valley. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Company, 1881, p. 426 [Francis Arnold biographical entry].

"Pays Debt of Nature [Allen E. Hussey obituary]." St. Cloud Daily Journal-Press. 21 December 1900, p. 4.

Pettibone & Company. St. Cloud City Directory, 1892. Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Pettibone & Company. St. Cloud City Directory, 1894-95. Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Francis Arnold House
Stearns County, Minnesota

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lot 2, Block 1, Riverwood Estates, LeSauk Township, Stearns County, Minnesota. Section 35 T125N R28W

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the legal description associated with the Arnold House on the east side of County Road 1. The Arnold mill, across the road to the west, which is owned by other parties, is not included because the mill lacks historical physical integrity. It has been resided with metal siding in 1979-80, has a warehouse addition not associated with the period of significance, and no original pre-1933 equipment: the turbines were removed in 1968. Current equipment in the mill post-dates the 1884-1933 period of significance and is not associated with flour milling.