

VLR - 3-13-02
NRHP - 5-30-02

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

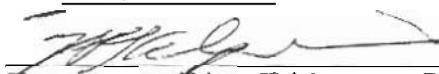
historic name: ARNHEIM
other names/site number ~~(26-0002)~~
126-0002

2. Location

street & number: 40 Dalton Drive _____ not for publication
city or town: RADFORD _____ vicinity
state: Virginia code VA county _____ code 750 Zip 24141

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 docs 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 Date 4/15/02

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official 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 Date of Action
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____
Signature of Keeper

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat DOMESTIC single dwelling
 EDUCATION school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat VACANT/NOT IN USE
 WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 EARLY REPUBLIC Federal/Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: brick
Roof: slate shingles
Walls: brick
Other: concrete

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.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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)
Community Planning and Development; & Architecture

Period of Significance 1840-1931 _____

Significant Dates 1840 Construction date

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder

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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.072-acre _____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 17 538290 4109880 2 _____

3 _____ 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: Anne Stuart Beckett, Consultant

Organization: ANNE STUART BECKETT _____ date December 15, 2001 _____

street & number: PO Box 2712 _____ telephone 540-982-2600 _____

city: Roanoke _____ state VA zip code 24001 _____

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.

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-4018

ARNHEIM (26-05002)
City of Radford, VA

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Radford City School Board; Dr. Michael Wright _____

street & number 1612 Wadsworth Street _____ telephone 540-731-3647 _____

city or town Radford _____ state VA __ zip code 24141 _____

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section 7 Page 1

ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Summary Paragraph

The Federal/Greek Revival style Arnheim overlooks the New River Valley in Radford, Virginia with commanding views of Pulaski and Montgomery counties. It was constructed in 1838-1840 as the new home of Dr. John Blair Radford and his wife, Elizabeth Campbell Taylor. Built on Taylor's land, Arnheim served the Radford family through three generations. Dr. Radford, a physician and farmer, at one time owned 1,000 acres and 15 slaves and engaged in various commercial, civic, religious, and railroad ventures from his arrival at the hamlet of Lovely Mount in 1834 until his death in 1872. In the 1840s, Lovely Mount contained just a tavern and a church along the Valley Pike, but largely because of the many contributions of Dr. Radford, it developed into Central Depot and eventually into the City of Radford. After Radford's wife's death in 1876, their daughter Elizabeth and her husband Richard Adams lived at Arnheim; they passed the house on to their son Radford Adams, who sold the property to the City of Radford in 1931. The two-story, three-bay, Flemish bond brick house was converted in 1939 into a home economics annex for the adjacent Radford High School. Although altered for its new use, the house functioned into the 1990s, when the program was eliminated and the house vacated. Currently, mature deciduous trees shade Arnheim on a one-acre parcel adjacent to the west of the city-owned Wildwood Park. Owned by the Radford City School Board, Arnheim is under the auspices of the Radford Heritage Foundation, which has provided considerable effort in maintaining, studying, and preparing Arnheim for its restoration as a city history museum.

Detailed Description

The two-story, symmetrical three-bay, double-pile, 40-foot-square, red brick Arnheim rests on a raised brick (parged) basement. The basement has two windows on the south elevation (front) and a centered door flanked with windows on the north elevation (river side). The building is block in style, and its antecedents are early Virginia houses such as Shirley and Kenmore. The house has centered single-door entrances on both main elevations (the centered second-story window was once a door). Interior-end brick chimneys with exceptionally tall and thin stacks, rise above the side elevations from each of the four interior rooms. The façade and west elevation are composed of Flemish bond brick, and the rear (river side) and east elevation have a 1/4 and 1/5 common bond, indicating that the indirect approach to the house was from the southwest corner. The clay for the brick was reportedly dug and fired on site, and the bricks remain unpainted. Tall, narrow nine-over-nine wood sash windows light the first floor, and shorter six-over-six wood sash windows light the second floor. The heavy wood cornice and frieze band highlight the junction of the hip roof, which is clad with slate shingles. The facade door (south) has a four-light transom, and the north-facing six-panel door (river side) has a ca. 1939 Colonial Revival surround.

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Detailed Description (continued)

Exterior 1939 Conversion

While the basic shape and fabric remain intact, alterations have been made to the building, which reflect its changing needs and services. In the late 1930s, the building was converted to a home economics annex. Although it appears that the brick, windows, cornice, and roof are original, the doors and porches have changed. Neither of the centered entrance doors is original. The Victorian south-facing (landside) wooden porch has been replaced with a smaller, simpler Colonial Revival portico, and both current porch stoops are now concrete steps and landings. Historic photographs of the house and porches exist. Paired, six-over-six wood sash windows from the 1930s replaced the original windows on the east end elevation, which lit the southeast room. Additionally, small, one-room brick wings were centered on the end elevations. The brick closely matches the hand-made brick of the main house. The raised foundation of the wings is the same height as the main house. The foundation has been parged with concrete, the same as the foundation on the main house, which was probably done at the same time. Large, paired, multilight, wood sash windows light the wings, and a cornice band highlights the flat parapet roof.

Interior

Arnheim was constructed according to an atypical four-room plan for this part of Virginia. There is no central passage, but a side staircase was built along the east exterior wall of the southeast room. Arnheim apparently emulated a house in Philadelphia that Dr. Radford admired. However, that house contained a circular staircase, which local carpenters were not able to construct. Three of the four downstairs rooms survive intact. The southeast room has a lowered ceiling and once contained the original staircase. The three intact rooms have tall, plastered brick walls with original cove cornice molding and fireplaces. The parlor facing the river, the largest room, maintains its original Federal mantle with its three-part composition and elliptical sunburst in the center tablet. The southwest room (square) behind it has an enclosed fireplace; its identical mantel is in the basement. Wide tongue-and-groove floorboards remain under wall-to-wall carpeting.

Four bedrooms were located upstairs. All the walls and ceiling are plastered, and the doors and trim are original. The two bedrooms along the rear wall (riverside) contain varnished yellow pine floorboards and end fireplaces, which have less ornate Federal mantles than the first floor.

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Detailed Description (continued)

The southwest bedroom remains intact, with a fireplace, an adjoining built-in press with a six-panel door, and floorboards under the carpet. The basement is entered through a centered wood door (possibly original) on the rear elevation underneath the front steps. This basement was used as a summer kitchen and possibly housed servants. Its four rooms have dirt floors and exposed ceiling joists with lath and plaster markings. The brick walls were whitewashed.

Interior 1939 Conversion

The main change to the interior is the removal of the staircase and its replacement with a straight run staircase in another location. Daniel Pezzoni suggests in his Prospectus for the Rehabilitation of Arnheim that the stairwell was located on the east wall of the southeast room. This room does not have a fireplace, but instead has a false chimney that balances the exterior appearance. The current interior staircase is entered through the added east wing from a previous door opening. A closet was added to the southeast room, and a later stud partition wall was installed in the northeast room to create a passageway.¹

The first-floor southeast room has undergone the most changes, especially with the relocation of the stairwell from the end wall. The other three rooms have remained intact. The southwest room became a teaching dining room. The main northwest room became a teaching living room, and the northeast room became a sewing room. The northeast room has an eight-foot stud partition wall that was added later to create a passageway to the east wing. It was at this time that the double doors (or pocket doors) dividing the main northwest room from the southwest room were removed, and the opening was possibly enlarged.

In 1939, the two main bedrooms along the north wall of the second floor became one, creating the current open room. The southwest bedroom became another teaching kitchen, and the bathroom was installed at the end of the hallway on the south wall. The annex served the school system until the early 1990s, when the program was abandoned and the building became vacant. These changes to Arnheim reflect the ever-changing roles of buildings. The distinguished and fine Federal elements of Arnheim are still evident, but are combined with later Colonial Revival renovations. The alterations to Arnheim may be beneficial as the building prepares for a new use in public education, with a permanent exhibit of Dr. Radford's artifacts to once again serve the City of Radford.

¹ Pezzoni, "A Prospectus for the Rehabilitation of Arnheim," 9.

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Summary Statement and Justification of Criteria

Arnheim is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance for community planning and development, as well as architecture. Its period of significance is from 1840, its construction date, through the Radford and Adams' occupation to 1931, when it was sold to the City of Radford and converted into a school building. Arnheim is eligible for listing under Criterion A for community planning and development because its original owner, Dr. John Blair Radford, contributed significantly to the establishment of the early community of Central Depot and the Virginia and Tennessee railroad line, and to the eventual development of the City of Radford into an industrial and transportation center. The city is named after him. Arnheim is eligible for listing under Criterion C because of its unique architecture, which reflects the Federal and Greek styles of early Virginia plantation houses more associated with the Tidewater and Piedmont regions. Arnheim, the oldest surviving brick dwelling in Radford, retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Acknowledgements

The author thanks A.C. Wilson and James H. Hurt, Jr., of the Radford Heritage Foundation, Dr. John Kern, Mike Pulice, and Susan Zorn of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, Marc Wagner and June Ellis of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and Elaine Powers of the Roanoke Regional Public Library's Virginia Room.

Historical Background

Of English and Scottish ascent, Dr. John Blair Radford (1813-1872) was born on April 20, 1813, at his parents' home of Woodburne in Bedford County, Virginia. He attended New London Academy and from 1831 to 1833 studied at the University of Virginia. He graduated in 1834 from the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. He was attracted to the New River Valley possibly through his friendship with John McCandless Taylor, an Irish immigrant who acquired large tracts of land in Montgomery and Pulaski counties. Radford perceived a need for a doctor in the area, and he moved there in 1834. Taylor's plantation, Rockford, was near Lovely Mount, a hamlet established along the Valley Pike where it traversed the New River from Christiansburg. The hamlet began with the 1796 two-story log Lovely Mount Tavern, which held the post office and the local watering hole. In the 1840s, the Lovely Mount Church was built with Dr. Radford deeding it one-acre of land.²

² Worsham, Arnheim PIF/Reconnaissance Survey Form.

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Statement of Significance (Continued)

Dr. Radford settled down quickly, and on April 11, 1836, he married Taylor's daughter, Elizabeth Campbell Taylor (Lizzie). The wedding was held at Taylor's two-story log home, Rockford. Two years later, Taylor deeded to John and Elizabeth 1,000 acres for \$100 on the south side of New River to build their new home. The land was located west of Connelly's Run, a tributary from the New River; Lovely Mount was to the south, and Rockford to the east and by the river. The Radfords took up residence in a four-room log overseer's house on Taylor's original land, which would have been located behind Arnheim. Their first child, John Taylor, was born here on July 4, 1838.³

In the 1830s and 1840s, Dr. Radford was one of two prominent landowners in the area, the other being Col. Edward Hammet. Radford owned the land west of Connelly's Run, and Hammet owned the land to the east. Both had married into prominent families and controlled their respective territories. Radford built on the highest parcel of land above Connelly's Run with uninterrupted views of the New River Valley. He was married in 1836, he deeded the land in 1838, and it took him 2 years to build his new home. Completed in 1840 on a lofty perch, it was named Arnheim, German for "home of the eagle." The red bricks for the house were reportedly dug, molded, and fired by Radford's slaves on site. And Radford also reportedly employed the best black woodcraftsmen for the woodwork and mantels. In 1840, Radford's second son, William Moseley, was born in the new house. Five more children would eventually be born and live to adulthood in Arnheim.⁴

Radford owned three farms (including Rockford) totaling 950 acres on the south side of the river and 765.5 acres on the north side at New River Depot. His farms, with 15 slaves, produced and sold corn, oats, hay, cotton, bacon, pork, beef, poultry, butter, flour, tobacco, and gallons of liquor. In 1859, the principal outgoing products from Central Depot were leaf tobacco, bacon, and lumber. Radford also excelled as a doctor, serving the area of Radford and Southwest Virginia from 1837 until his death. He was a circuit rider throughout the territory, and the limited transportation sometimes meant he arrived too late to help the patient. He charged from \$.50 for a tooth pulling up to a maximum of \$15.00 for visits during labor and delivery. He often received payment in the form of meat or produce if the patient could not pay, particularly after the Civil War. He also played banker by loaning patients up to \$100 to be paid back with interest. By the time of his death in 1872, five people owed him a total of \$15,416 including two \$2,500 loans from his son-in-law Gabriel Wharton.⁵

3 Streitmatter, "John Blair Radford of Arnheim," 183; Montgomery County Circuit Clerk's Court, Deed Book M/356.

4 Worsham, "East Radford Historic District Nomination," 62; Streitmatter, 183.

5 Streitmatter, 182-184. Montgomery County Will Book 10/571

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Statement of Significance (Continued)

In addition to being a farmer and physician, Dr. Radford pursued various commercial and political interests. In 1842, he bought the Lovely Mount Tavern, which he and his family owned for its entire existence until 1888, when a new post office was established in Central City (later Radford). He also pastured cattle for neighbors and rented a shop to a local blacksmith. Dr. Radford played an important role in bringing the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad into the community in 1854. In that year, Lovely Mount Tavern had 30 inhabitants. The village's population more than tripled to 100 in 1856 when the railroad was completed to Bristol. Because the new depot was located halfway between Lynchburg, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee, the new station, and the community's name, were changed to Central Depot. The coming of the railroad increased the population and economic ventures of the community. Dr. Radford also enjoyed its prosperity; and in 1850, his real and personal property were valued at \$20,000; in 1860 his property ballooned to \$150,000, and 6 years after the Civil War it was valued at \$131,000.⁶

John Blair Radford was a stout man of average height with gray eyes and unruly brown hair. The Radfords shared Arnheim with their seven children, John Taylor, William Moseley, Anne Rebecca, Jane Kent, Elizabeth Campbell, Mary McCandless, and James Lawrence. They were devoted Episcopalians. In the 1850s, Radford was instrumental in establishing Montgomery Parish, which was recognized by the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia in 1859. His whole family was active in the development of the Episcopal Church in southwestern Virginia. Before the Civil War, Mrs. Radford gathered her children and servants in the parlor for religious training. Dr. Radford was very civic and politically minded. He served as Justice of the Peace for Montgomery County in 1842 and ran unsuccessfully for the Virginia Assembly in 1855. The family were Democrats, and their two eldest sons, John and William, were involved in the party. They also attended the University of Virginia, and planned to open a joint law practice in Lynchburg.⁷

However, the Civil War cut their practices short. William died in the battle of Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, and John, fell at Cedar Creek, Virginia, on November 12, 1864. Both bodies were eventually buried at the family cemetery at Arnheim. Arnheim was shelled from across the river by Union troops on May 9, 1864, during the battle of Cloyd's Farm. Only Mrs. Radford and James were at home. Dr. Radford and his four daughters were away, two were in school (Lizzie at Hollins Institute), and the other two may have been with him as he attended to the wounded. Arnheim survived intact.⁸

⁶ Streitmatter, 183; U.S. Census Records, 1850, 1860, and 1870.

⁷ Ibid, 183-4.

⁸ Givens, Highlights in the Early History of Montgomery County, 132-4

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Statement of Significance (Continued)

Aside from his many professional interests, Dr. Radford is best known for promoting the establishment of the town of Central Depot on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and of the railroad line itself. Later in life, Dr. Radford joined with his son-in-law General Gabriel Wharton in founding the New River Railroad, Mining, and Manufacturing Company. The company's purpose was to improve access to the coal reserves of southwest Virginia, and it contributed to the development of the Virginia/West Virginia coalfields. Wharton had married Radford's daughter Anne Rebecca (Nannie) in 1863, and in 1869, the Radfords deeded them 554 acres for \$1.00 along the New River where the rail line crossed the river. In 1870, the Whartons built Glencoe (NRHP 126-45) on a bluff overlooking the river and the railroad, where they controlled land development during the second half of the nineteenth century. The Radfords and Whartons continued to work closely together, with both owning the large three-story Dumont Hotel across the river from Glencoe in New River Depot. In the 1860s, they invested in the popular Montgomery County resort Yellow Sulphur Springs, where their families enjoyed vacationing. In the census of 1870, Radford is listed as the wealthiest citizen with property valued at \$131,000; Hammet is second wealthiest with \$57,000, and Wharton was third with \$41,210. However, Glencoe is recorded in 1870 as worth \$3,000, \$1,000 more than Arnheim.⁹

While serving in the Civil War, General Wharton noticed large coal deposits in western Virginia. In 1871, Wharton and Radford secured a charter for the construction of the New River Railroad, Mining, and Manufacturing Company that would build a railroad from New River Depot into the coalfields for extraction of coal and iron ore. The company was incorporated March 7, 1872, and on June 17 elected Dr. Radford as its head. However, on June 30, Radford died from a heart attack. He was buried at Arnheim that summer. The family cemetery (owned by the Adam family) has remained intact, but is located outside of the nominated parcel. Approximately 20 graves are located in the wrought-iron enclosed cemetery. The company stagnated with the Depression of 1873 and was bought by the newly formed Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1881. This company ran a rail spur into Central Depot, and the town boomed. It was incorporated as Central City in 1887, received its new post office in 1888, and in 1892 became an independent city in the commonwealth and was renamed Radford in honor of John Blair Radford.¹⁰

Nannie Radford survived her husband by 4 years. Her 1876 will stipulated that "the farm" and her

⁹ Worsham, "Glencoe National Register Nomination," 8-10; Killen, "The Wharton's Town: New River Depot, 1870-1940," 6.

¹⁰ Worsham, Glencoe, 10; Hurt; Johnson, Radford Then and Now, 20-22.

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Statement of Significance (Continued)

personal property be given to their son James L. Radford since her daughters had "been provided for from my late husbands estate having each received a plantation equal in value to mine." Their second daughter, Jane Kent, married W.F. Moore in 1865 and was given the property in Bedford County that Dr. Radford inherited from his parents; however, she died in 1876 at age 22. The Radford's youngest daughter, Mary McCandless, "the family beauty," married Y.T. Yancey in 1869 and was given the Rockford Farm. Nannie Radford also advised her daughters "under no circumstance to part with this patrimony. It was the hard earned property of my ancestors. I wish my descendants to enjoy it." However, it was Elizabeth (Lizzie) and her husband Richard Henry Adams, Jr. (m.1871), who lived in Arnheim. It is not clear if James lived at Arnheim. He remained unmarried and died in 1901 at Rockford, cared for by his nephew Radford Carter Adams. James also served as a representative to the House of Delegates as a Democrat.¹¹

In 1915, Elizabeth Radford Adam (Lizzie), then a widow, deeded 10 parcels of land, including Arnheim, to her son Radford C. Adams, who already occupied the house with his wife Mancye D. Adams. They had met each other in Norfolk, Virginia, at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 and had married the next year in Radford. However, the Adams never regained the financial control enjoyed by Dr. Radford, and the house fell into disrepair. In 1931, unable to repay a lien against the house, Radford and Mancye Adams sold Arnheim and 32.5 acres to the City of Radford for \$11,000. Arnheim was converted into a home economic annex for the adjacent 1936 Radford High School. The Division of the School Buildings of the State Board of Education prepared remodeling plans dated August 1935. "Revised Oct. 1939" appears next to the title block on three sheets of drawings. The work was probably carried out the following year. Pezzoni has aptly stated that the design involved fairly substantial alterations to the exterior, which transformed the house from threadbare antebellum gentility to twentieth-century suburban Colonial Revival respectability. The Home Economics Department functioned there until it ceased operation in the early 1990s and the house was vacated.¹²

Currently, Arnheim rests on a one-acre lot overlooking the New River to the north. The Radford High School is situated behind it to the south, and the city-owned Wildwood Park, a wooded area of prior Arnheim land along Connelly's Run, is to the east. Some local archaeology has been conducted in Wildwood Park, but none has been undertaken near the house or on its current property. Under the auspices of the Radford Heritage Foundation, the house will be restored to a suitable period depicting the Radford's occupation and will be used as a museum for the City of Radford.

¹¹ Montgomery County Will Book 12B/234; Givens, 141.

¹² Radford Circuit Clerk's Office Deed Book 19/127, 24/159, & 32/340; Sanborn Maps 1920 and 1926; Givens, 145; Pezzoni, 11-12; LaLone, "Wildwood Park," 38.

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National Park Service

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

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National Park Service

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

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National Park Service

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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of Arnheim is depicted on the City of Radford tax map that accompanies the nomination.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated parcel include the current legal boundary of Arnheim that is owned by the School Board of the City of Radford.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Subject: Arnheim (same for all photos)
Photographer: Anne Stuart Beckett (same for all photos)
Photo Date: May and December 2001 (same for all photos)
Original Negatives: 19495 and 19496 Archived at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Photo: 1 of 6 Negative: 19496, frame 12
View: North (rear-riverside) elevation of Arnheim.

Photo: 2 of 6 Negative: 19496, frame 16
View: North and West elevations of Arnheim.

Photo: 3 of 6 Negative: 19496, frame 2
View: South (front and landside) and East elevations of Arnheim.

Photo: 4 of 6 Negative: 19495, frame 7a
View: Detail of mantel in NW parlor, first floor.

Photo: 5 of 6 Negative: 19496, frame 5
View: View of NW bedroom, west wall with built-in press and mantle, second floor.

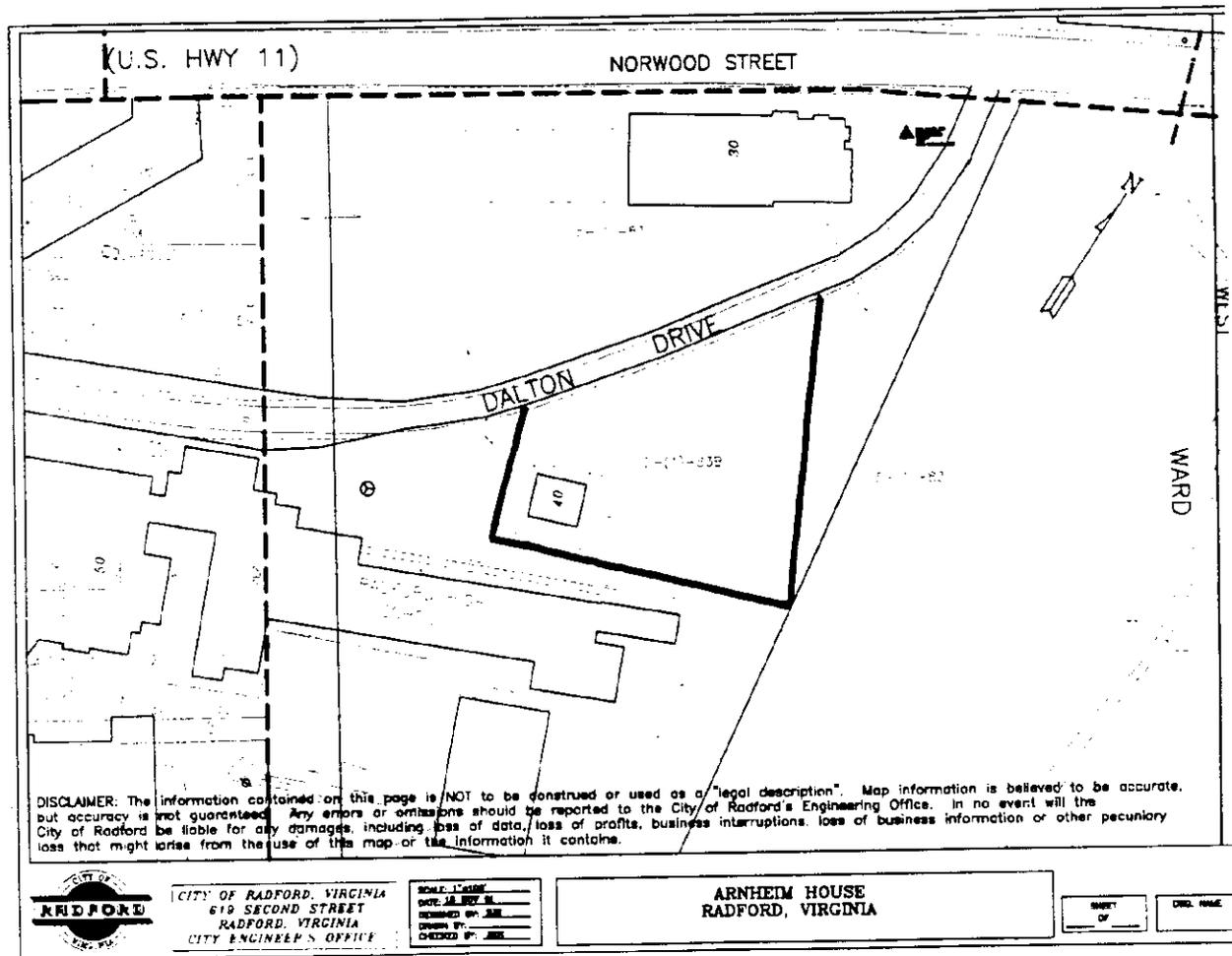
Photo: 6 of 6 Negative: 19495, frame 12a
View: View of wooded area above Connelly's Run in Wildwood Park, east of Arnheim.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

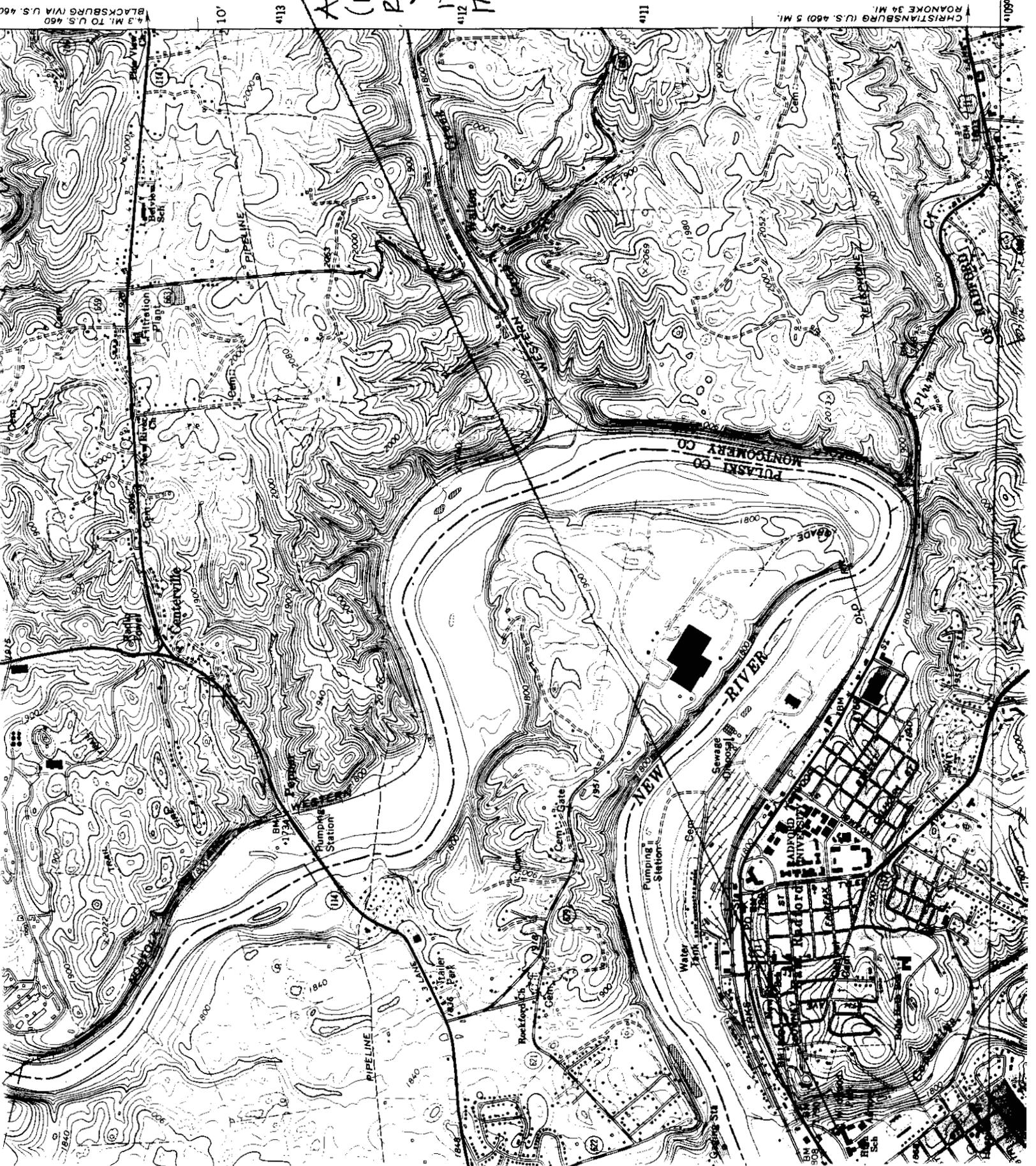
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ARNHEIM 26-0002
City of Radford, VA

Proposed Boundary of Arnheim. City of Radford Tax Map, Scale 1: 200 (reduced)



ARENHEIM,
(126-0002)
RADFORD,
VIRGINIA
17/558290/
17/4109880



CHRISTIANSBURG (U.S. 460) 5 MI.
ROANOKE 34 MI.

3 MI. TO U.S. 460
BLACKSBURG VIA U.S. 460

1114

4113

10'