

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Long, William Log House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

9385 Pardee Road

CITY TOWN

Crestwood,

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#3 - Hon. Richard A. Gephardt

STATE

Missouri 63127

CODE

29

COUNTY

St. Louis

CODE

189

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☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

St. Louis County

STREET & NUMBER

7900 Forsyth Boulevard

CITY TOWN

Clayton

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63105

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis County Government Center

STREET & NUMBER

7900 Forsyth Boulevard

CITY TOWN

Clayton

STATE

Missouri 63105

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County

p.9

DATE

1970

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Published St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation

CITY TOWN

Clayton

Missouri

STATE

63105

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Lindsay Long Log House is located at 9385 Pardee Road, at the Northwest corner of Pardee Spur. It is a two-story rectangular structure with gable roof. A one-story porch extends the length of the south-facing front of the house, and a one-story lean-to across most of the rear. This lean-to was adapted after 1930 so that the eastern portion, corresponding to the house itself, could be used as a kitchen and work-space, while the western portion extending about twelve feet west of the house continued in use as a rear entrance and shed. A large irregularly shaped greenhouse has been attached to the west end of the house south of the shed. All these additions date from after 1930 and are outside the scope of the building's architectural significance.¹

EXTERIOR

The main historic block of the house measures 40 feet, 8 inches by 20 feet 6 inches. It is composed of heavy logs with wooden window and door frames, wooden gables and two large limestone chimneys, one at each end. The wooden portions are stained a dark brown color. The roof is dark brown as are the porch and shed-roofs.

Openings

Windows. There are six windows opening from the second floor, three to the North and three to the South. All of them are original.² The windows are casement-type, each having two panels of two panes each. The center window on the south side has been altered to permit installation of an air-conditioner.

Only one window on the ground floor is original, the easternmost one on the north elevation. It matches those on the second story. The former center window on the north elevation of the ground floor is now inside the building between living room and dining room. Its casements are removed but otherwise it survives in original condition.

Windows in the rear shed are arranged in three groups. The west and central group consist of three small casement windows, each having one panel of three panes down and two across. The eastern group forms a bay window, with one large fixed pane in the center and side panels of three panes down and two across.

The windows opening out onto the front porch are all of the same type, two-panel casements, each panel having five panes down and two across. Two of these windows are grouped with the living room door on the east half of the south elevation, and the other one is on the west half, grouped with glazed double doors leading into the dining room.

Doorways. There are now six doorways opening from the original portion of the house, none of which has an original frame. The two doorways on the original north elevation now open into the shed-kitchen and are doorless. The two doors on the south elevation opening onto the front porch, as well as the southern door in the west elevation opening into the greenhouse, are all glazed. The living room door has five panes down and three across; the door from dining room to front porch is double,

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1820 , 1930

BUILDER/ARCHITECT William Lindsay Long

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The William Long Log House, 9385 Pardee Road, Crestwood, Missouri, is significant as a well-preserved example of a type of farm dwelling common to the early settlers of St. Louis County. It is associated with a family who were prominent among the earliest English-speaking settlers of St. Louis County, and who later were associated with their neighbor Ulysses S. Grant.

The Long Family

The father of William Long, John Long, was born in Port Royal, Virginia, in 1755, and fought in the American Revolution. He married, in 1781, Elizabeth Bennett of Philadelphia, the daughter of the Rt. Hon. James Oliver Bennett, M.P. for Cardigan, Wales, and his wife Elizabeth Fenton. (Later Longs claimed descent from a fictitious Earl of Fenton.) After the Revolution, John Long captained the ship "Dolphin" which plied between Philadelphia and Liverpool. In 1794 the family moved to Kentucky and from there in late 1796 to St. Louis County, where they settled several miles northwest of the present house at the area called Bonhomme near the Missouri River.¹ The following year Lawrence Long, who was probably John Long's brother, came from Kentucky and obtained property in the same area.² Lawrence built a saw and grist mill that became the nucleus of the settlement of Chesterfield. He died in 1803 leaving five sons and three daughters, and a widow, the former Priscilla Cogswell, who later married George Gordon. This branch of the family achieved distinction of a dubious kind in 1809 when George Gordon was shot and killed at the mill by his stepson John, called John Long Jr. John Long Jr. was tried, convicted and executed in the same year, the first man in the County to be hanged.

"Captain" John Long and his wife had four children, the eldest of whom was Isabella (1783 or 85-1866). In 1800 Isabella married James Mackay (1759-1821 or 23), a Scotsman who had come to Missouri as early as 1795 and who acted as deputy to the Spanish commandant, Zenon Trudeau. Mackay had a large Spanish land grant on the Gravois Creek (Survey No. 9, Township 44 North Range 6 East) and this perhaps motivated Captain John Long to move to that neighborhood in 1807.³ He obtained additional land there from the new American government, and died in 1826. Of his other children, Nancy (1787-1862) married Eli Musick (1778-1859) who founded the First Baptist Church in St. Louis and Concord Baptist Church (1809) a few miles from the Gravois, and who was related to Thomas and William Musick, who were still more eminent Baptist missionaries in Missouri. John Long, born 1791 or 1792, was lost in the War of 1812, possibly drowned at Cap au Gris in 1814.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Barns, Chaucy Rufus, Ed. The Commonwealth of Missouri, St. Louis; Bryan, Brand and Co., 1877, p. 708.
2. Billon, Fredrick L. Annals of St. Louis, St. Louis; author, 1888.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.43

QUADRANGLE NAME Webster Groves, Mo.-III.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 15 729710 4269525

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

E

G

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D

F

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at the point where the west edge of Pardee Spur meets the northwest edge of Pardee Road to the intersection with Garber Road; hence northwest 267.75 feet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Esley Hamilton

ORGANIZATION

DATE

St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation

February, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

7900 Forsyth Blvd.

(314) 889-3196

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Clayton

Missouri 63105

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer.

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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2. Historic Sites Inventory for the St. Louis Metropolitan Area

1976 Local
East-West Gateway Coordinating Council
112 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

3. Historic American Buildings Survey (MO-1186) Federal

1967
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

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1

each side having five panes down and two across; the door from dining room to greenhouse has six panes down and two across. The sixth door replaces a window on the north end of the west elevation and now leads into a stone bathroom.

Chimneys

The chimneys located on east and west ends of the house are not matching but both are made of roughcut fieldstone. The eastern chimney projects about four feet from the wall-line. The western chimney is flush with the wall. It is exposed up to a point about four feet above the ground, but thereafter it is enclosed within the wall.

Roof

The ordinary gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front porch and rear shed-kitchen have roofs similarly covered.

Decorative Details

The front porch has a stone base and floor and a stone wall running its length and extending about one and a half feet above the floor level.

A structural break is evident in the center of the south front, apparently indicating two separate periods of construction.

INTERIOR

Basement

The basement of the Long House has fieldstone walls about two feet thick. While the other perimeter of the basement follows the dimensions of the house above, inside the northeast corner is unexcavated and is closed off by a semicircular wall.

An exterior stone stairway enters the basement from the east at the southeast corner. At the west end, the base of the chimney extends about two feet into the room.

Modern partitions of wallboard on light wood frames divide the space into four rooms. The L-shaped staircase ascends from the center of the south wall.

First floor

The first floor is divided into two rooms by a thin wooden partition.

The non-original L-shaped staircase is located in the southwest corner of the east room, ascending from the south wall westward and then northward.

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Fireplace hearths of stone extend about two feet into each room.

A kitchen has been installed in the shed to the rear (north) of the original building. A small bathroom has been built against the west wall to the north of the fireplace.

Second floor

The second floor has been divided by modern partitions into two bedrooms, a central hall, and a bath, with related closets. The space west of the central staircase and hall is one large room, while the space to the east is divided into two rooms: the second bedroom to the south and the bathroom to the north, which has an elevated floor. The west bedroom has a fireplace of white painted stone.

ALTERATIONS

The Long Log House was altered during the nineteenth century by addition of clapboard siding and by the addition of a front porch and rear one-story shed.³ After 1930, the clapboard siding was removed and concrete mortar inserted between the logs in place of the original mud. At the same time the front porch and rear shed were rebuilt along their original lines, the rear shed being adapted as a kitchen. The cellar was expanded, and interior partitions altered to adapt the house to suburban life. Subsequently, a greenhouse was added to the west of the house, and a separate garage was built.

In 1977 a minor fire on the interior of the house necessitated substantial repairs, including a new asphalt shingle roof, a new stairwell and stairs, new guttering, and new kitchen cabinets. Repairs were made to floors, the electrical system and the fireplaces. All window glass was replaced with old glass from other sources.

CONDITION

The Long Log House is in good condition following repairs made in 1977, as described above.

SITE

The original Long Farm has been reduced to slightly less than two and a half acres. The surrounding property has been developed largely since World War II as a residential district within the City of Crestwood. The remaining site was extensively landscaped after 1930 in the English picturesque style made familiar by the English gardener Gertrude Jekyll (1843 - 1942) in publications from 1900 on (eg. Wood and Garden), and exemplified in this country by the work of Beatrix Farrand, (eg. the Gerish Milliken garden, "The Haven", in Northeast Harbor, Maine.)⁴

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PRESENT STATUS

The St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Department owns the Long Log House, which is presently occupied by a resident caretaker.

NOTES

1. Historic American Buildings Survey: Wm. Long Log House, Sheets 1 and 3.
2. Ibid, sheet 4.
3. Photographs in the collection of St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Department.
4. Deborah Thompson, ed., Maine Forms of American Architecture (Camden, Maine: Down-east Magazine, 1976), pp. 271-272.

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William Lindsay Long, the elder son, was born in 1789. In 1808 he married Elizabeth Sappington, one of the seventeen children of John Sappington, a Revolutionary War veteran who owned the Spanish grant just northwest of James Mackay's. (The house of Thomas Sappington, elder brother of Elizabeth, is still standing on the grant and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.) Following his marriage, William Long built a house on the eastern side of Gravois Creek in James Mackay's land grant. This house, known as "White Haven" is still standing, a two-story white painted frame structure with a two-story gallery on the South side. In 1818 he sold this house to Captain T. Hunt, who in turn sold it to Col. Frederick Dent, the father of Mrs. U. S. Grant.⁴

William Long was appointed Ensign in the 4th Company of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, commanded by Alexander McNair (later to be the state's first Governor) in December 1811, that is, even before the outbreak of the War of 1812. His fellow officers in the 4th Company were two of his wife's brothers, Zephaniah Sappington, Captain; and Thomas Sappington, Lieutenant. Long was recommissioned in 1813.⁵

In 1818, William Long laid out the town of Fenton, named for his Welsh ancestress, on land bought from Antoine Soulard. Fenton is located on the south side of the Meramec River at the far end of the Gravois Road, about four miles from Gravois Creek. The town's low-lying position in relation to the river and distance from the more developed trade routes of the area inhibited its growth until well into the twentieth century. Unsuccessful as a city father, Long moved back to the Gravois Creek neighborhood in 1820, where he built his third house on the northwest portion of James Mackay's land. This is the subject of this nomination. Apparently, the east half of the house was built first, but the other portion must have been added soon afterward. It is two stories in height with two chimneys, not as large as White Haven, but substantial for a building of log construction.⁶

William Lindsay Long and Elizabeth Sappington had eleven children of whom two died in infancy. Of their three sons, two were born at White Haven, Harrison L. (1813-1875) and John Fenton (1816-1888). The youngest, Thomas Sandford (sometimes written Sanford) was born in the present house in 1827 and died in 1899.

The Longs were slave owners, and several documents survive which illuminate their purchase, sale and gift of slaves. Probably their houses were built by slave labor.

In less than two weeks of July, 1849, an epidemic of cholera took four members of the Long Family; Elizabeth S. Long died on the 3rd, William L. Long on the 9th, their daughter Harriette (Mrs. Charles Brown) on the 10th, and Kessiorah Kendall, the wife of son Harrison on the 14th.⁷ In the subsequent distribution of property, Harrison Long inherited the farm of his grandfather Captain John Long, while Thomas Sandford Long remained on the main property.⁸

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The second son, John Fenton Long, went to college in St. Charles, Missouri, at the age of sixteen and opened a private school in the Gravois Creek area four years later. It was here that he is said to have taught his neighbor Julia Dent. Her subsequent marriage to Ulysses S. Grant began a lifelong friendship between the two men. About 1850, John F. Long moved to the city of St. Louis, where he at various times served as Superintendent of County Roads and Bridges, City Councilman, and member of the Public School Board. From 1865 to 1871, he served on the St. Louis County Court. In 1869 he helped to found the Missouri Historical Society, serving as Vice-President until 1872.⁹

Although he came from a slave-owning, hence Democratic family, Judge Long adhered to the Republican Party, largely because of his friendship with Grant. When Grant acquired White Haven and other land on the Gravois Creek, Judge Long took responsibility for its management. During Grant's second term as President, he appointed Judge Long to the posts of Surveyor and Collector of Customs and Disbursing Agent for the port of St. Louis, which positions he held from 1874 to 1876.

Judge Long and his first wife Frances Elizabeth Pipkin (1820-1863) had six children. The Judge married twice more, the third time (1869) to his first cousin Mary Nelson Sappington (died 1903). One of his granddaughters, born in 1879, was named Nellie Grant Long in honor of the then ex-President's own daughter. It is said that Grant's last letter was written to John Fenton Long.¹⁰

Previous Owners

A chronology of past ownership is as follows:

1. William Lindsay Long d. 1849
2. Thomas Sandford Long to 1857
3. Lemuel J. Pardee 1857-1865
4. Alton J. Long 1865-1877
5. William H. Long 1877-d. 1915
6. Ida K. Long -1930
7. George Holman Bishop and Ethel Ronzoni Bishop 1930-1972
8. St. Louis County 1972

As noted, William Lindsay Long bequeathed to his youngest son "the plantation where I now live." Thomas Sandford Long sold the portion of the property that included the original bouse, while retaining other property in the vicinity. The buyer, Lemuel J. Pardee, held the property only long enough to give his name to the road fronting the house and then sold it to Alton J. Long, son of Harrison L. Long who in turn sold the house and twenty-six of the seventy-one acres to his brother William H. Long, from whom it descended to Ida K. Long.

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When George H. Bishop and his wife Ethel Ronzoni Bishop acquired the property in 1930, it was a relatively barren tract of ten acres. The house was covered with clapboard siding and was generally in a state of disrepair. The Bishops, who were both M.D.'s associated with Washington University Medical School, removed the siding rebuilt the front porch, and made alterations to the interior of the house that brought it up to contemporary standards. They also improved the planting around the house to screen it from the road and pursued their interest in gardening around the house and in the greenhouse wing which they added to the west of the house.

In 1972 the Bishops deeded the remaining 2.43 acres of their property with the house to St. Louis County, with life tenancy rights. Mr. Bishop died in 1974 and Mrs. Bishop early in 1975. The County took over responsibility for the property April 1, 1975.¹¹ At present it is occupied by a caretaker and is not open to the public.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The William Long Log House, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Exploration and Settlement" and "Society."

FOOTNOTES

1. Thomas Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. I (Philadelphia, Louis H. Everts and Co., 1883), P. 579.
2. Louis Houck, A History of Missouri, Vol. II (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley, 1908), p. 71.
3. St. Louis [Missouri] Globe-Democrat, October 14, 1917; Scharf Vol. II, p. 1880; Houck Vol. II; p. 70.
4. Lucas Collection, Missouri Historical Society, Letter 1-28-1818 of Ann L. Hunt; "Mr. Hunt has bought William Long's farm on the Gravois to which we intend to move the first of April."
5. Long Collection, Missouri Historical Society.
6. Historic American Buildings Survey, MO-1186, sheet 1.
7. Scharf, p. 580.
8. Will of William L. Long, Book E. Number 5, pages 462-464, Records of St. Louis City (formerly County).

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9. The United States Biographical Dictionary, Missouri Volume (N.Y., U.S. Biographical Publishing Company, 1978), pp. 98-99.
10. Long Collection, Missouri Historical Society, Letter 1-21-1886 of J.D. Grant.
11. Bishop House file, St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, Wayne L. Kennedy, Director.

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3. Houck, Louis. A History of Missouri. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley, 1908, Vol. II, pp. 70-72.
4. Missouri Historical Society, Long Collection.
5. St. Louis [Missouri] Globe-Democrat. Magazine section, October 14, 1917, p. 4.
6. _____. "Crestwood's Mayor refuses to Sign Bill to Lease Log House." November 15, 1976.
7. _____. "Fire Damages Historic Long House." November 15, 1976.
8. St. Louis [Missouri] Post Dispatch. "Pictures," August 13, 1976, cover and p. 3.
9. _____. March 9, 1975.
10. _____. "Residents Push Crestwood on Historic House." November 11, 1976.
11. _____. "Won't Buy Log House." November 30, 1976.
12. Scharf, Thomas J. History of Saint Louis City and County. Philadelphia; Louis H. Everts and Co., 1883, Vol. I, pp. 579-580 and Vol. II, P. 1880.
13. South County Journal, October 13, 1971, p. 8.
14. The United States Biographical Dictionary, Missouri Volume. N.Y.; United States Biographical Publishing Company, 1878, pp. 98-99.

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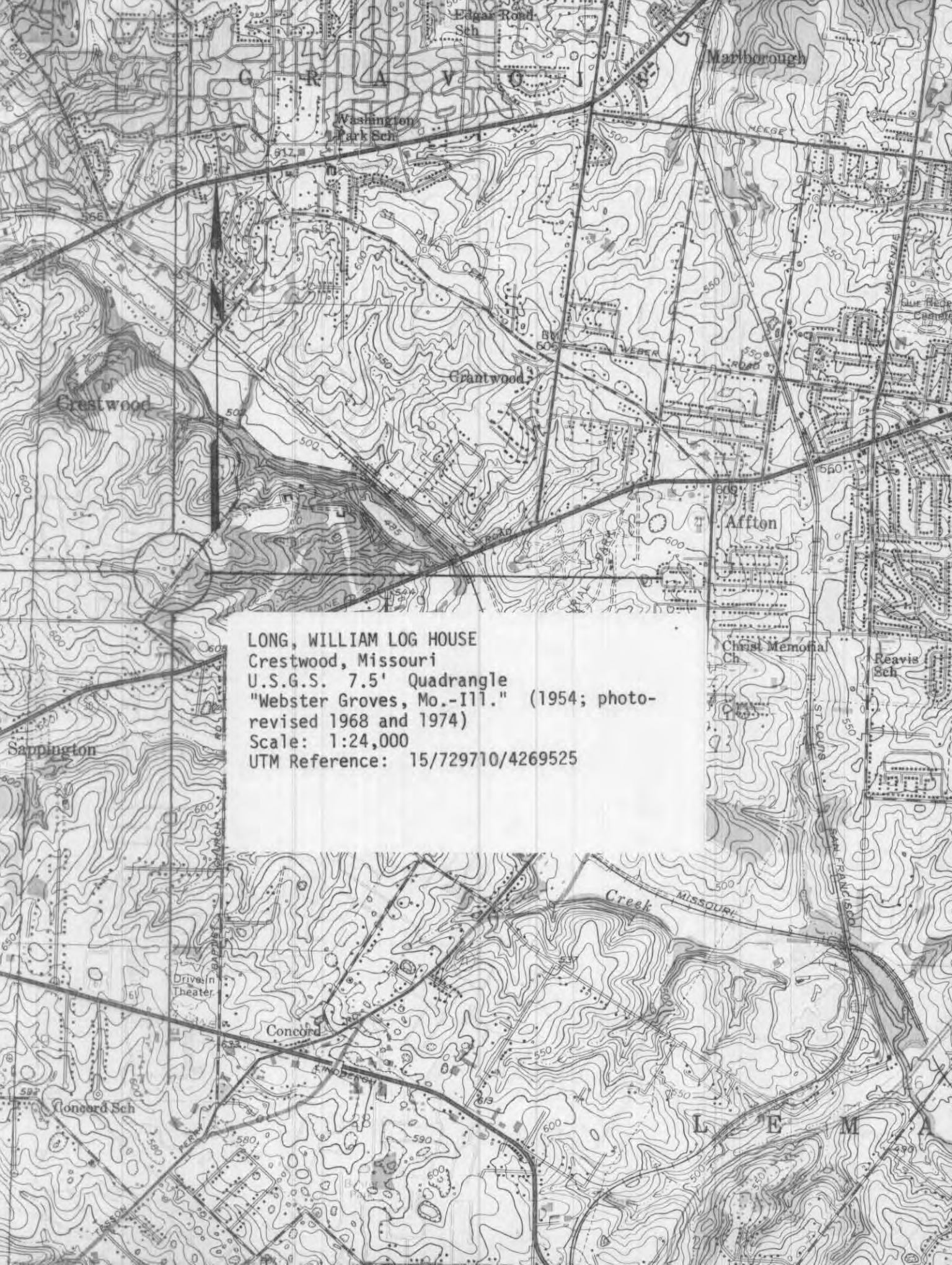
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along the northeast edge of Garber road to the southeast boundary of property having the address 9389 Garber Road; hence northeast and then northwest along the boundaries of this property and northeast along the boundary of property having the address 9116 Pardee Spur to the edge of Pardee Spur, hence south along Pardee Spur to the starting point.

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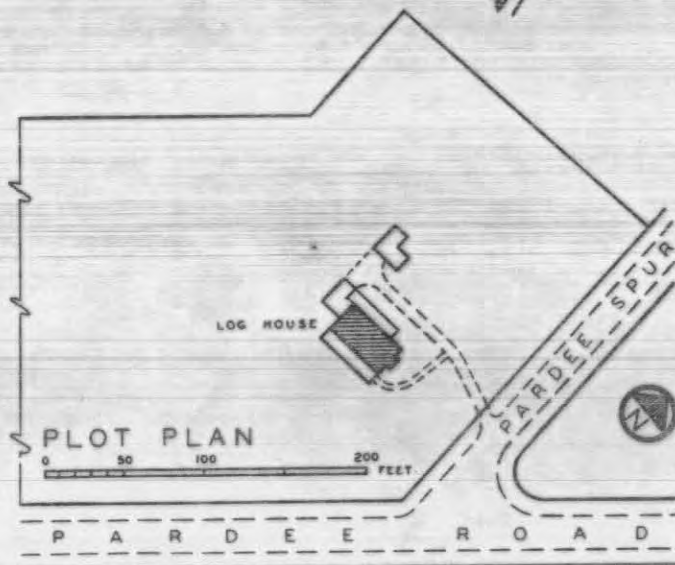
2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey (State Contact Person)
Department of Natural Resources
Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City
- 314/751-4096
Missouri 65102



LONG, WILLIAM LOG HOUSE
Crestwood, Missouri
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"Webster Groves, Mo.-Ill." (1954; photo-
revised 1968 and 1974)
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM Reference: 15/729710/4269525

ST. LOUIS COUNTY MISSOURI
HABS. SITE LOCATION MAP

0 5 10
SCALE IN MILES



WM. LONG LOG HOUSE

THIS HEWN LOG HOUSE, ERECTED C. 1821, WAS THE THIRD IN THE AREA TO BE BUILT BY VIRGINIA-BORN WM. LINDSAY LONG (1789-1849). THE FIRST, C. 1808, WAS THE NEARBY 'WHITE HAVEN' (HABS. 1940 ST. LOUIS COUNTY, NO. 95); THE SECOND, C. 1818, WAS FOUR MILES AWAY, IN FENTON, MISSOURI, A TOWN WHICH LONG HAD LAID OUT.

THE EAST HALF OF THE HOUSE WAS BUILT FIRST; BUT THE OTHER PORTION MUST HAVE BEEN ADDED SOON AFTERWARD TO ACCOMMODATE AN INCREASE IN THE FAMILY FROM 8, - TO 12 CHILDREN.

AT A LATER TIME, WHEN LUMBER FROM THE SAWMILL WAS AVAILABLE, STURDY NEW RAFTERS REPLACED THE ORIGINAL ROOF POLES EXCEPT FOR TWO WHICH REMAIN NEAR THE GABLE ENDS. THIS NEW ROOF STRUCTURE, TOGETHER WITH CLAPBOARD SIDING, HELPED TO PRESERVE THE LOG WALLS OF THE FARMHOUSE FOR ITS LATER CONVERSION.

IN MAY 1930, PROFESSOR AND MRS. GEORGE H. BISHOP PURCHASED THE OLD HOUSE ON ITS ORIGINAL SITE ALONG WITH 2.5 ACRES OF LAND. WITH CARE AND ADMIRABLE SENSITIVITY, THEY LEFT AS MUCH AS FEASIBLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION IN VIEW, WHILE RESTORING THE OLD FARMHOUSE FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING TODAY. THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS, BEFORE AND AFTER, 1930 HAVE BEEN MADE A PART OF THE HABS. RECORD.

MEASURED AND DRAWN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1967 BY THE TEAM OF STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS:

PHILLIP E. NELSON - TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY
JAN K. PETERSON - WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
CURTIS V. WILLARD - TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE

PROJECT SUPERVISOR:

BUFORD PICKENS - WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

SUPERVISORY ARCHITECT: JAMES C. MASSEY, CHIEF, H.A.B.S. N.P.S.

COOPERATING AGENCIES:

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, LAWRENCE K. ROOS, SUPERVISOR
ST. LOUIS COUNTY HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

DRAWN BY: CURT V. WILLARD 9-67

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SURVEY
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

WILLIAM LONG LOG HOUSE
9385 PARDEE ROAD CRESTWOOD ST. LOUIS COUNTY MISSOURI

SURVEY NO.
MO-1186

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS

DATE OF SURVEY
1967

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Long, William, Log House**

City or Vicinity: **Crestwood**

County: **St. Louis County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Esley Hamilton**

Date

Photographed: **Feb. 1978**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 8. S façade; view looking N.
- 2 of 8. E façade; view looking W.
- 3 of 8. W façade; view looking E; showing greenhouse added after 1930.
- 4 of 8. N façade; view looking SE; showing kitchen lean-to.
- 5 of 8. First floor interior view showing the E wall of the E room or living room with E fireplace.
- 6 of 8. First floor interior view showing the W wall of the W room or dining room with W fireplace.
- 7 of 8. Second floor interior view showing the W wall of the W room with fireplace.
- 8 of 8. View of grounds to N and E of house, looking NW from driveway entrance at Pardee Spur, showing garage located directly N of house and landscaping introduced after 1930.















