

### **Arban House, 8659 Pardee Lane, Crestwood, late 1840s**



The land that the Arban House sits on was originally purchased by John Sappington in 1805. When Sappington died he left portions of land to his sons, including Mark Sappington. Upon this land Arban House was built with distinctive characteristics of the Carpenter Gothic Style, which in this phase was rare in Missouri. It is a two story cross-shaped frame structure with board-and-batten siding and decorated eaves. In 1857 Mark Sappington's heirs sold the house and surrounding land to Marie Josephine Vandemale. Vandemale defaulted on her mortgage and the house was sold to Alexander Guenadon, a St. Louis businessman. Finally, the house was sold to Maurice Allibe dit Arban in 1864. Recently the house has been leased for offices and will undergo renovations.

### **Long Log House, 9385 Pardee Rd. at Pardee Spur, Crestwood, c. 1820, NR**



The Long Log House was built by William Lindsay Long and was associated with some of St. Louis' best-known pioneer families. William, the son of Captain John Long, married Elizabeth Sappington, the daughter of John Sappington. Long and Sappington were both veterans of the Revolutionary War. The Long Log House was traditionally the third house which William built for his bride. The first house he built was sold to Theodore and Anne Lucas Hunt and then to Frederick Dent, under whom it received the name "White Haven." After selling his first house, William Long went on to found Fenton in 1818. The Long Log House was built upon his return to the area which is now Crestwood. The house was restored in the 1930s by George and Ethel Bishop, who were

both physicians associated with Washington University Medical School. They gave the cabin and the surrounding 2.4 acres to St. Louis County in 1972.

**Joseph Sappington House, 10734 Clearwater Dr., near Crestwood, c. 1816, NR**



The Joseph Sappington House is an excellent example of log houses in the Crestwood area. Joseph Sappington was not one of John Sappington's children, but he may have been a cousin or nephew, as he was one of the witnesses to John's will of 1815. Although the exterior of the house has been clapboarded, hiding the corner notching, the interior has been faithfully restored to approximate its original condition by the current owners. It has three separate log rooms, each with its own chimney.

**Thomas Sappington House, 1015 South Sappington Road, Crestwood, c. 1808, NR**



The Thomas Sappington House is a two-story, five-room brick farmhouse executed in the Federal style of Maryland and Virginia. It is most unusual for Missouri at this time. The bricks for the building were fired on the site, it is said, and the moldings in the house are hand-turned, while the mantels are hand-carved. Thomas Sappington was the second son of John Sappington, the pioneer settler. He was the brother of Elizabeth, Mark and Zephaniah Sappington, all of whom are associated with historically significant buildings in St. Louis County. Thomas served in the War of 1812 as a lieutenant under

Major McNair, who was later to become Missouri's first governor. John presented Thomas with a portion of his property upon the occasion of his marriage to Mary Ann Kinkead in 1808. The house was probably built at that time. It was purchased by the city of Crestwood in 1961 and restored by a committee chaired by Mrs. Walter Buxton, a Sappington descendant, with William Bodley Lane as architect. It opened to the public in 1966.

**Zephaniah Sappington House, 11145 Gravois Road, near Crestwood,  
1815, NR**



The Zephaniah Sappington House was built by the eldest son of John Sappington, who came to the Louisiana Territory from Virginia in 1804. Zephaniah built his house near some of his relatives in the Crestwood vicinity: Thomas and Joseph Sappington, and William Lindsay Long, his brother-in-law. Zephaniah Sappington's house, however, followed a different path. In 1887 it was sold to Henry Dressel, son of a Bavarian immigrant. Henry's son, John Dressel and his wife sold the Sappington House and the farm to a realty company in 1970 with the provision that they live there for the remainder of their lives. At the age of 101, John Dressel moved to a nursing home, and the house was threatened by demolition for an apartment complex. After a public outcry, arrangements were made by Randall Andrae to move it to Defiance, Missouri, where it would join other historic buildings in a village setting