

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Longwood Manor
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1634 East Aurora Road
City or town: Macedonia State: Ohio County: Summit
Not For Publication: na Vicinity: na

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A X B C D

Barbara Ewer DSHPO for Inventory & Registration July 17, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
State Historic Preservation Office/Ohio History Connection _____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date

Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Jon Eason Beall
Signature of the Keeper

9-3-14
Date of Action

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

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, stone, brick, stucco, slate

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Introduction Paragraph

The Longwood Manor is an early twentieth century country estate located at 1634 East Aurora Road in Macedonia, Ohio located in the northern portion of Summit County between Akron and Cleveland. The former private house and related agricultural outbuildings were originally part of a 365-acre farm owned by William Frew Long. Currently the two and one half-story Tudor Revival style house and historic barns are included in the public park land now owned by the City of Macedonia; part of the former farmland bequeathed to the city by Long following his death in 1984. The nominated property includes the house and historic farm buildings adjacent to the house, as well as the original farm lane and portions of the landscape immediately surrounding the house. Most of the former farmland has been developed as parkland with playing fields and other park facilities. The Tudor Revival style house is two and one half stories with a partial basement. Its exterior features brick, wood, and half-timbering. The home has sixteen rooms, including three full and two half bathrooms, totaling 6,785 square feet. An earlier, wood frame and stucco Tudor Revival style house was nearing completion as a summer home for William Frew Long in 1926. On Friday evening, February 5, 1926 a fire destroyed all but the foundation walls and chimney of that building. It appears that the earlier house which was stucco with half-timbering was partially replicated as the side gable attached to the 2 ½ story brick end gable portion comprising the house that was completed in 1928. The house retains historic integrity through its original location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The only major changes being the application of artificial siding to portions of the stair turret on the rear wall (covering the original stucco and half-timbering) and the conversion of the attached garage space into public restrooms. Portions of the roof have been repaired with simulated slate roofing (2013-14) with an estimate of 40% of the original slate roof remaining. The house is currently vacant. A wood sided cottage formerly the residence for the farm manger was located in the open, grassy farm yard between the manor house and the barns. The cottage was demolished in 2006. The Longwood Manor Historical Society is working with City of Macedonia to make repairs and develop plans for an appropriate reuse for the manor house.

Exterior Description

The nominated property is located along the south side of Aurora Road. The house which sets back from the main road about 400 feet and separated from the road by large mature trees, faces west fronting onto open land that once were orchards. The original farm lane was off of Aurora Road curving through the orchard towards the front of the house and then around the north side

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of the house to the rear garage. Now the house is approached from a gravel road off of the main road that runs along the eastern edge of the tree-lined landscape surrounding the house to a driveway leading to the east (rear) of the house. The former agricultural outbuildings are clustered to the south of the house.

The two and one half-story house is a roughly cross-gable plan with steeply pitched gable slate roof and an elaborately detailed tall brick internal chimney featuring detailed brick corbelling and twin clay chimney pots. A secondary chimney over the rear kitchen area is brick faced with plain stucco finish. The west elevation presents a multi-gabled façade with dominate end gable with ½ story brick nogging and oriel window; second story wood casement window with smooth stone surround and first story crenulated brick bay topped with stone crenulation and metal casement windows with stone surrounds. The side gable portion is faced with stucco and half-timbering and a two-story paired gable projection with decorative bargeboard, six wood casement windows over top the rustic wood sided 3-bay porch supported by heavy timber posts with knee braces. The porch extends over the round-arched main entrance with wood door and two sets of paired casement windows. The porch floor is patterned brick. (Photos 1, 2, 3, 10)

The south elevation features double hung 9/1 wood windows and on the first floor 3 sets of multi-paned wood French doors opening from the dining room onto a concrete patio. The patio is enclosed by tall brick end walls extending from the east and west corners of the elevation. The west end wall is a full story high where it connects to the house with three round arched openings (the center one open and the two flanking filled with open iron grillwork and then slopes to a shorter pedestal topped by a concrete urn). The east end wall is also a full story height where it connects to the house and curves around to the east (rear) side of the house with one round arched opening. (Photos 4, 5)

The east (rear) elevation is dominated by the same overall cross-gable configuration with the brick end gable featuring wide wood bargeboard, brick nogging and oriel window in the ½ story gable, single-single-paired-single-single wood casements with stone surrounds second floor window pattern, and a single window with four casements with same stone surround. The side gable has a corner circular stairway turret with conical roof and multi-paned double hung wood windows at the stair landing and a second story bay window with paired 9/9 double hung windows flanked by multi-paned casements. The rear elevation has seen the most alteration. The side gable is faced with wood siding and the bay and stair turret are partially covered with vinyl siding with portions of the original stucco and half-timbering remaining. The second story bay has a replacement window. The one story kitchen and service area projects out from the side gable and is faced with stucco. The former garage space has been converted to restrooms with the former garage opening filled in with newer siding and a new man door. The flat roof over the one-story portion is asphalt. Extending out from the north edge of the garage is a brick end wall stepped down to a pedestal topped by stone urn matched by a brick pedestal topped by stone urn at the south corner of the kitchen projection. In 1980, the City of Macedonia replaced the garage with two handicap accessible restrooms and a ramp to the entrance of the back door. (Photos 6, 7, 9, 28)

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The north elevation is three bays with a row of five casement windows with stone surround (with 1-3-1 grouping) centered on the first floor. The second floor has two triple sets of casement windows with same stone surrounds. The slate gable roof features two pyramidal roofed dormers with paired steel casements windows in each dormer. (Photo 8)

Interior Description¹

The first floor contains a total of 2,440 square feet. The front door enters into a central hallway with main stairway. The hallway features wood board and batten paneling, original metal light fixture, and stairway with original metal stair railing. (Photos 11, 12, 13) Through a short hallway to the left is the library which extends the full length of the north side. The library features floor-to-ceiling mahogany wood paneling with fluted pilasters and detailed moldings and built-in bookcases. A fireplace with Italian Rosso Levanto marble surround and decorative wood mantle is in the center of the south wall, opposite the main stairway in the hallway. (Photos 14, 15, 16) Off the main entrance hall to the south is the dining room with decorative painted wood cornices and pilasters. The prism sconces and dining room chandelier are original. (Photos 17, 18, 19) The kitchen was remodeled to extend into a former maid's room (the exact year is unknown, but likely within the period of significance). It has an additional room for food storage and serving. The last used appliances are still installed, including the dishwasher and stove. The back stairs up to the second floor is the circular stairway turret projecting from the south wall; the stairs are located off a secondary circulation space from the kitchen and with access to the basement. (Photo 27)

On the second floor, there is a total of 1,960 square feet of living space. It includes the master bedroom, three additional bedrooms, a sitting room, two and a half bathrooms with ceramic tile possibly original to the 1920s and the fixtures likely dating to the 1940s, a dressing room, and a walk-in closet. (Photos 22, 25) The master bedroom suite extends the length of the house over the library. (Photo 20) A marble fireplace with classically detailed wood mantle is in the master bedroom and a stone fireplace is in the sitting room (marked as living room on floor plans). (Photos 21, 23)

On the third half story level, or the attic, there are two bedrooms and an additional bathroom with original fixtures. These three rooms comprise 785 square feet total. The central staircase leads to this floor. (Photo 26)

Setting

Longwood Manor retains its historic setting, feeling, and association of a country house in a rural setting: Overall picturesque effect of the house – surrounding yard features grass lawn, remnants of flower beds and stone walkways outlined by large round stones, sundial, and mature trees, lilac bush, etc. (Photos 37, 38, 39) The site including area surrounding the house, original farm lane through the former orchards, and the open grassy yard between the barns and main house are considered a contributing site.

¹ William Frew Long Papers, Box 1, Folder 6, Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, OH. Invoice from Todhunter, Inc., Workers in Metal, (119 E. 57th St., New York City), n.d. references fireplace equipment, lighting fixtures, lanterns, Colonial hardware, decorative metal work, weather vane produced for William Frew Long, Longwood Manor.

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The setting of the home consisted of both aesthetic and functional landscaping. The patio on the south side extends the visual perspective of the home with the brick end walls extending from the house out into the grassy lawn. Historic views of the south lawn shows a possible rose garden and other plantings in a formal English country home fashion. Most of the landscaping surrounding the house when William Frew Long occupied it is no longer there. Long's sundial, which was imported from England in the 1920s, is on the north lawn of the Manor. There is also a stone birdbath. Two stone pillars flank the original driveway west of the house off East Aurora Road. (Photo 40)

Longwood Manor was originally a working farm with an additional farm manager's cottage and two barn complexes. The first barn was built in 1925 and the second was built c. 1930. The 1925 barn is wood frame and wood sided with a gambrel roof, gable end entrance, and hay loft door. Attached to the barn's east elevation is a one story flat roof building with a series of wood hinged garage door openings along its north wall. There is a flat roof wood sided addition to the rear of the barn. (Photos 30, 31, 32) The 1930 barn complex is located to the east of the 1925 barn and has a 2-story wood frame, wood sided barn (now covered with vinyl siding) with gable roof and a one-and-a-half story gable roof concrete block building extending off the rear. A one story gable wing extends from the east side of the main barn. (Photos 33, 34, 35) The gravel road from Aurora Road to the main house extends back to the barns and encircles a large grassy lawn to the south of the main house separating the house from the barns. The cottage was built in 1930 and was located to the south of the main house between the house and the barns in the grassy area. In 2006, the City demolished the cottage, but both barns are still standing and in use by the Macedonia Service Department.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Politics/Government

Other: Labor History

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Period of Significance

1924-1965

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Long, William Frew

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Stevenson, W.R. (contractor)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Longwood Manor is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with William Frew Long (1880-1984), a businessman, organizer and spokesperson for local and national industrial management groups, a career military officer, and first mayor of Macedonia. Long was an influential figure in Ohio labor history as the general manager of the Associated Industries of Cleveland from 1920 until his retirement in 1949; as such he advocated for the concept of "Open Shop" industries, writing and speaking widely on the topic, and addressing anti-union themes and labor relations in general. Long's military career involved advocating for a military field for training Air Service flyers in the 1920s in Cleveland. The airport and training field he helped develop for Cleveland became Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. Finally, Long served as the first mayor of Macedonia, beginning in 1962 and helped to establish its charter form of government to seeing it reach city status near the end of his last term. He served five terms as mayor, stepping down in 1975 at the age of 95.

The Tudor Revival style Longwood Manor, surrounding rural setting, and farm buildings reflect the country estate lifestyle adopted by many businessman and industrialists in rural Cuyahoga and Summit counties during the 1920s. Even though the estate is often referred to as Long's summer house, it is mostly listed as his primary residence in Cleveland City Directories throughout the late 1920s, 30s, and 40s during the period he was serving as general manager for the Associated Industries of Cleveland. After his retirement and during his time as mayor of Macedonia it was his primary residence, office, and the setting for many community events, meetings, and celebrations.

The Period of Significance begins in 1924 with the establishment of the farm and construction of farm buildings on the Longwood estate and ends in 1965, roughly the fifty year cut-off period and coinciding with his unopposed run for mayor in 1965.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Biography

William Frew Long was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on April 28, 1880 to Edward and Ella Edgar Long. His mother was an heiress of the Frew oil family and his father was an organizer of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. William Frew Long's early childhood was one of affluence until the family's fortune was lost during the oil panic of the 1890s. Shortly afterwards his father died causing William to quit school at age eleven and work to support his widowed mother. He began his working career first by carrying newspapers and then as a bookkeeper for his uncle's furniture store; later he became a secretary and accountant of a large laundry company in Pittsburgh. He worked his way to obtaining a controlling interest in several laundry companies, and it was in this field that he began his career speaking and writing for management interests

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and business efficiency. His involvement with the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania laundry owners association eventually let him to assume the office of President of the Laundry Owners' National Association in 1915.²

Career and Labor History context

In 1920, Long moved to Ohio to take the position of general manager of The American Plan Association which later became the Associated Industries of Cleveland. The Associated Industries of Cleveland is an organization of employers dedicated to assisting business and industry in the field of labor relations. Associated Industries was founded as the American Plan Association of Cleveland by fifteen members of the Union Club in 1920. The name changed to Associated Industries of Cleveland in 1930. Control of the organization was held by a board of governors comprised of fifteen members with the general manager serving as the chief administrator. William Frew Long was hired as the organization's first general manager and served in that position for nearly thirty years until his retirement in 1949.³

Long's tenure as the spokesperson for management and the anti-union side of early twentieth century labor history in Ohio coincides with the period between the two world wars; a time of "boom and bust" not only for Ohio's economy but for advances and setbacks associated with the labor movement. Ohio's booming WWI wartime economy continued to flourish for some industries such as the tire industry for a short time following the armistices from 1919 until 1920.

Following WWI labor and management resumed their long-standing struggles with labor seeing setbacks from the earlier gains experienced in the decade leading up the WWI. A sharp Depression during mid-1920 brought about a reduction in the labor force and a diminishing of earnings by industrial workers. Driven by Ohio's massive war production, between 1914 and 1919 Ohio's factory workers' average earnings rose 143%. Despite a national inflation rate of 73% Ohio's factory worker realized a 36% increase in their annual real earnings, twice the national average.⁴ Peacetime would bring reduced hours, wage cuts and layoffs. Between 1919 and 1921 Ohio factory workers, especially in Cleveland, experienced a 27% drop in their earnings.⁵ Nationwide labor responded with four million workers (1 out of every 5 workers) staging more than 3,600 work stoppages, mostly over wages and union security (collective bargaining) during 1919.⁶ In Ohio alone 1919 witnessed 237 strikes, a year's total that would not be surpassed again until 1937. But unlike the walkouts conducted prior to WWI these postwar efforts would not achieve the same outcomes, as demonstrated by the national steel strike of 1919. Led by the American Federation of Labor, in Ohio an estimated 100,000 steel workers walked off their jobs in Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Cleveland, Alliance, Canton, Massillon,

² William Frew Long Papers, Abstract, Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, OH. and David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski, eds., published in association with Case Western Reserve University, *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1987), p. 641.

³ Van Tassel and Grabowski, *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, p.55.

⁴ Raymond Boryczka and Lorin Lee Cary, *No Strength Without Union, An Illustrated History of Ohio Workers, 1803-1980* (Columbus, OH: Ohio Historical Society, 1982), pp. 158-160.

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 160.

⁶ *Ibid*

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and Steubenville, however the strike collapsed in January 1920 without the strikers realizing a single one of their demands.⁷

The 1919 steel strike's failure to organize steelworkers illustrated the changing labor climate beginning to take place and continuing through the 1920s. This change was brought about by a number of factors – a change in the character of the industrial workforce through shifting demographics, reduction in immigration and the immigrant workforce, and the labor movement increasingly being linked and associated with Socialism and Communism – the “red scare.”⁸

The concern that the Russian Revolution of 1917 would spark a worldwide overthrow of business and capitalism often caused employers to take full advantage of the growing fear of foreign revolutionaries and anti-radical hysteria to link any public protest or demonstration with labor strikes and unrest. The May Day Riots in Cleveland on May 1, 1919 involving Socialists, trade-union members, police, and military troops is one example of how Ohio was a major arena for this linking of labor-management confrontations with anti-radical hysteria. The Socialists and trade unionists were participating in a May Day parade to protest the recent jailing of Socialist leader Eugene Debs and to promote their Cleveland mayoral candidate. The parade's 32 labor and Socialist groups were divided into 4 units, each with a red flag and an American flag at its head; many marchers also wore red clothing or red badges. During the procession one of the units was stopped on Superior Ave. by a group of WWI veterans, who asked that the red flags be lowered, and at that point the rioting began. Before the day ended, the disorder had spread several blocks to Public Square and two people were killed, 40 injured, and 116 arrested in the course of the violence, and mounted police, army trucks, and tanks were needed to restore order. This riot was one of the most violent of a series of similar disorders that took place throughout the U.S. and was largely attributed to anti-Bolshevik hysteria that permeated the country during the "Red Scare" of 1919.⁹

The 1920s saw a shifting migration pattern in Ohio with a decline of foreign-born inhabitants, dropping from 12% to 10% between 1920 and 1930; the decrease in part attributed to the federal immigration restriction laws of 1921 and 1924. During this period the state's workforce included more workers coming from southern states (1 out of 5), resulting in increases in native-born whites and African-American workers in Ohio's factories.¹⁰

During the 1920s the labor movement did not see many gains with labor disputes falling from the 237 in 1919 to twenty-one strikes in 1927. Industry in Ohio had diffused unionization in some instances by improving working conditions and benefits, resulting in retaining workers loyalty. Even where such examples of welfare capitalism were not applied, the overall prosperity and stable cost of living brought on by a low inflation rate experienced from 1922 until 1929 resulted in increased wages for those working. Amidst this prosperity there also existed a surplus of workers resulting in unemployment and hardship within some working class communities and families.

⁷ George W. Knepper, *Ohio and Its People* (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1989), p. 358.

⁸ *Ibid*, p. 359 and Boryczka and Cary, *No Strength Without Union*, 160-61.

⁹ Van Tassel and Grabowski, *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, p. 667.

¹⁰ Boryczka and Cary, *No Strength Without Union*, p. 167 and Knepper, *Ohio and Its People*, pp. 358-9.

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During this period employers were more and more inclined to not recognize unions. Employers took advantage of the overall economic prosperity to address their control over labor issues. The cornerstone of management efforts was called “the American Plan” or the “open shop movement.” These efforts, through their names implied that unions and labor organizing was somehow “un-American,” but essentially put forward the concept that an employer had the right to hire anyone they chose, whether they belonged to a union or not and did not have to recognize unions, or enforce that all workers pay into an existing union if they chose not to belong.¹¹

Open-shop associations developed throughout the country to promote these anti-union campaigns. Ohio saw the formation of seventeen such organizations and was third in the country behind New York and Pennsylvania in memberships to such national organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers. With Cleveland as a major industrial center not only in the state but nationally, the Associated Industries of Cleveland (AIC) with William Frew Long as its head became a powerful voice for the open shop and an overall advocate for the views of management. Long led the public charge against Cleveland’s unions through speeches to numerous groups and his authorship of pamphlets and books on the topic of freedom of employment and the open shop. Cleveland was a particularly important battleground for the struggle between big employees and national unions, in part due to its diversified manufacturing economies; national unions were more successful in less diversified, single industry locations or large industries.¹²

Bringing together local industries to coordinate their labor policies the AIC’s early focus was to advocate for the principle of the open shop, the association solicited memberships from local industries, which paid dues based upon the number of employees on their payroll. By 1938 the association had roughly 500 area industries as members.

In addition to general propaganda to promote these concepts, these organizations also were known to plant company spies on the factory floor to identify union sympathizers, circulate blacklists of those considered to be pro-union, and practice discrimination in hiring in order to weed out unionists. In the early 1930s American industry reportedly spent eighty million to support some 40,000 labor spies who not only informed on organizers and unionists but also sought to disrupt their work often resulting in what appeared to be legitimate cause for their removal.¹³ William Frew Long personally supplied labor spies to employers and organized a union-busting group called the “Secret Seven.” These tactics would earn Long the title of “Labor’s Enemy No. 1.”¹⁴

With the severe economic downturn in 1929 bringing on the devastating Depression of the 1930s labor organizers and unions renewed their efforts to address workplace issues and unfair labor

¹¹ Knepper, *No Strength Without Union*, pp. 177-78.

¹² Davis Dyer, *TRW: Pioneering Technology and Innovation Since 1900* (Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 1998), p. 118.

¹³ Andrew Kerstan, ed., *Politics and Progress: American Society and the State since 1865* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group), p. 76.

¹⁴ Henry Kraus, *Heroes of the Unwritten Story: The UAW, 1933-34* (University of Illinois Press, 1994), p. 46.

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practices. Following the 1929 stock market crash Ohio's unemployed rose to 307,000 workers (13%) in 1930, to 576,000 workers in 1931, to 869,000 (37%) by 1932. In Cleveland fifty percent of the workers were jobless. Union organization efforts, especially in mass-production industries such as rubber and steel, took on aggressive actions in renewed and prolonged walkouts and strikes. These actions were met by equally aggressive measures by management with groups such as the AIC supplying employers with "spies, provocateurs, and armed thugs" to counter the union actions. The AIC assisted its counterpart in Akron, The Ohio Rubber Company during the United Rubber Workers strike in 1934 and was very involved in the Little Steel Strike of 1937, providing what would be referred to as "an armed force to protect the plants of its 500 members."¹⁵

Long and the AIC launched a strong campaign of propaganda and speeches against the federal Wagner Labor Relations Act. Passed in 1935 this law, considered one of the most sweeping pieces of labor law ever enacted, sent the message that the federal government ostensibly supported unions and the right of workers to organize.¹⁶ The act outlawed the company representation plans, sanctioned independent unions' right to organize, and recognized their ability to collectively bargain.¹⁷ Its passage was followed closely by the most comprehensive examination into open shop tactics through the Congressional hearings conducted by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee from 1936 through 1939 led by United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. from Wisconsin. LaFollette singled out the AIC among other possible city organizations for his in-depth investigations of employer associations and their violations of the rights of labor.¹⁸ William Frew Long's testimony before the Civil Liberties Committee revealed the AIC's use of secret contributions for the creation of a massive arms build-up among Cleveland industries to address labor unrest. Long testified that many nationally prominent firms made secret contributions to the organization and were listed as numbers on the association's books. He said the firms insisted upon remaining anonymous to avoid 'public retaliation.' Long testified, "...we believe in safeguarding the right of employees who wish to do so to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, we believe with equal conviction in safeguarding the right of employees who for reason of their own do not wish to join any type of labor unions or bargain collectively. The right not organize is of equal importance with the right to organize."¹⁹

The New Deal labor reforms such as the Wagner Act and other back-to-work programs combined with the massive economic conversion to military production by industry by 1940 Ohio would begin to experience a return to prosperity with significant increases in employment in all manufacturing jobs between 1940 and the height of World War II in 1944. This period saw significant changes in the unionization of labor as well with nationwide statistics of almost 14 million (45%) of all workers in private industry were under union contracts and in the

¹⁵ Daniel R. Kerr, *Derelict Paradise: Homelessness and Urban Development in Cleveland, Ohio* (University of Massachusetts Press), p. 49.

¹⁶ Boryczka and Cary, *No Strength Without Union*, p. 197-98.

¹⁷ Kerstan, *Politics and Progress*, p. 74.

¹⁸ Peter Swenson, *Capitalists Against Markets: The Making of Labor Markets and Welfare States* (Oxford University Press), p. 175.

¹⁹ Byron R. Abernathy, *Liberty Concepts in Labor Relations* (Beard Books, 1943), p. 38.

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automobile, steel, and shipbuilding industries, more than 90% were under union agreements.²⁰ This situation in turn brought back the renewed advocacy of the open shop and right-to-work efforts by associations such as the AIC. William Frew Long once again served as the movement's spokesperson putting forth the idea that the closed shop, one that would hire only union workers, was a threat to the defense of the country. His opinions were published in his book, *The Closed Shop Threat to National Defense* in 1941. Long retired from the Associated Industries of Cleveland in 1949.

Long served in both World War I and World War II for the Army and would be promoted to the rank of Major, Lt. Colonel and to his highest rank of Colonel, during his service as an Army Reserve officer attached to the War Planning Division of the secretary of war during the 1930s. In WWI, Long joined the Signal Corps in 1917 and was assigned to ordnance depots in France. He was commissioned a captain and later transferred to the Army Air Corps to fly the early Jenny planes and commanding the 414 Pursuit Squadron. In WWII, he was called back to active service and took a leave of absence from the AIC to serve as Assistant Director of Labor Relations, Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army. Later, he served as Manager of the Industrial Section of the National War Labor Board to arbitrate labor-management dispute cases to avoid work stoppages that could hinder the war effort. His prior military activity involved advocacy of a military field for training Air Service flyers in the 1920s in Cleveland. He was instrumental in promoting the development of airplane transit in northern Ohio. The airport and training field he helped secure for Cleveland developed into the Cleveland Hopkins International Airport.²¹

Following his retirement from the AIC, Long was appointed to the Macedonia Township Board of Zoning in 1952. In 1962, at the age of 83, he became the first Mayor of Macedonia. As mayor he was active in creating a charter commission to govern the village in 1969 and led the local government to home rule and city status in 1970. He oversaw a \$2.2 million bond levy to extend City of Cleveland water services to Macedonia. He is credited with attracting additional companies to operate in Macedonia, stating "Industry is the sole creator of real wealth in any community, Macedonia is no exception. As industry prospers so do the men engaged in the commerce of the community and in rendering professional and other services to its people. As payrolls and profits increase, everyone shares directly or indirectly in the benefits."²² He served as Mayor until 1975. He was 95 at the time he left office and holds the record as the oldest mayor in United States history.²³

County Estate context

Longwood Manor is located in Northfield Township in Summit County, Town 5, Range 11 of the Western Reserve.²⁴ Due to its good drainage for farming and proximity to the navigable Cuyahoga River the township was considered some of the best land in the reserve by the

²⁰ *Politics and Progress*, Kerstan, p.74.

²¹ Van Tassel and Grabowski, *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, p.55 and William Frew Long papers, abstract.

²² Michael Mangus and Jennifer Herman, eds., *Ohio Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1 (North American Book Distributor, LLC), p. 451.

²³ William Frew Long Papers, abstract and Box 1, Folders 3, 5.

²⁴ Connecticut Western Reserve is comprised of all or portions of the following counties: Ashland, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull.

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Connecticut Land Company. With this high rating the township was divided into 160-acre tracts and given to the proprietors of the land company. Many of them held onto their tracts and as a result the township was slow to develop. In 1833 the cross-roads settlement of Northfield was settled. In the 1840s what would become Macedonia was first formulated with the development of sawmills in the northeast corner of the township.²⁵ In 1851 a railroad was laid thru Macedonia and later a railroad station and a couple of stores were built. In 1905 Macedonia became a village and in 1912 the Northern Ohio Traction Company built an Interurban station at State Routes 82 and 8 in Macedonia.

In 1924 William Frew Long purchased 75 acres of farmland in rural Northfield Township near Macedonia. He built a Tudor Revival style house that was nearing completion on February 5, 1926 when it was destroyed by fire. Arson was suspected, due to the rapid spread of the fire, and as the newspaper account reported the contractor described in late January business agents from Cleveland approached local workman at the house construction site to join unions, to which the workman refused.²⁶

The house was rebuilt and completed in 1928. The Tudor Revival style house was built by Twinsburg contractor W. R. Stevenson with local workman. Originally described as a summer home when it was first under construction in 1924, it appears to have served as the primary residence of Long and his wife and family from its completion in 1928 until after his retirement from the AIC and during his time as mayor. Cleveland City Directories from 1928 through the 1940s list Long's residence as Macedonia with the exception of a 1938 listing of 9520 Wade Park Avenue. Prior to the final construction of Longwood Manor Long's residence is listed in the Cleveland Directory of 1926 as Wade Park Manor.

Longwood Manor is an example of a country home of the wealthy class in Northeast Ohio in the early 1900s. At that time period, there was a tendency for prominent businessmen to build summer homes in the area. The homes of Cyrus Eaton and Harvey Firestone (demolished) are located in the northern portion of Summit County, which include the cities of Northfield and Macedonia and the villages of Sagamore Hills and Northfield Center. Industrialist Cyrus Eaton bought his Greek Revival style house in 1912 as a summer home for his family. He developed Acadia Farms, as he called it, as a working farm raising Shorthorn beef cattle and horses. The farm is about four miles from Longwood Manor near Northfield.

The "English Manor Style" Longwood Manor would grow to a 365 acre farm run by a farm manager with apple orchards, wheat fields, and raising Shorthorn cattle and chickens. Long's personal interests included hunting and riding. Furthering the country estate lifestyle, Long was a founder of the Summit County Hunt Club and served as Master of the Hounds in 1938. During his terms as mayor, the house served as his office and community meetings and other events were held at Longwood Manor.

²⁵ Karl H. Grismer, *Akron and Summit County* (Akron, OH: Summit County Historical Society, 1956).

²⁶ "W.F. Long's Home is Burned," *Cleveland Times*, February 6, 1926, Vol. 5, No. 37, p. 1; further review of newspapers did not provide articles either confirming or refuting the arson speculation.

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Long had one son, William Frew Long, Jr. by his first wife, Martha who died in 1916. He married Isobel Patterson in 1936; she died in 1956. William Frew Long died in 1984 at the age of 103.

Conclusion

Longwood Manor is significant for its historic association with William Frew Long. Long was considered a prominent national figure and uncompromising opponent to the industrial union movement and as such his career and leadership in the AIC reveals important aspects of management's perspectives and tactics within labor history during the decisive years between the World Wars and during the Great Depression. Additionally his second career as mayor of Macedonia reflects his leadership in the development and expansion of the village into a city; a role he played as a significant benefactor to the community as well. During his lifetime he donated acreage from his farm for the development of the local YMCA and he gave land for the construction of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church in Macedonia. Following his death the country estate and surrounding farmland of Longwood Manor was bequeathed to the City of Macedonia for development as a park.

Longwood Manor is the most appropriate historic property to tell the story of Long's long business and political careers as well as his long life. The Associated Industries of Cleveland's offices were located in the Guarantee Title Building at 815 Superior Ave. NE in Cleveland, this building still stands as does Wade Park Manor, a Cleveland address listed as Long's residence in city directories prior to the completion of Longwood Manor in 1928. However, it is Longwood Manor that reflects the complete picture as his home during both his career with AIC and as mayor of Macedonia and reflects his country estate lifestyle.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Boryczka, Raymond and Lorin Lee Cary. *No Strength Without Union, An Illustrated History of Ohio Workers, 1803-1980*. (Columbus, OH: Ohio Historical Society), 1982.

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Van Tassel, David D. and John J. Grabowski, eds. published in association with Case Western Reserve University. *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*. (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press), 1987.

“W. F. Long’s Home is Burned.” *The Cleveland Times*. Vol. 5, No. 37. February 6, 1926, p. 1.

William Frew Long Papers, Box 1, Folders 3, 5, 6, and 12. Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Western Reserve Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 459850 | Northing: 4573095 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property includes portions of Summit County parcels 3400053, 3301183, and 3400044 (see Figures 8 and 9).

Boundary begins at the northwest corner (the stone pillars of the original entrance) and then app. 756 feet south along former driveway in a line to the road behind the farm buildings; then east for app. 335 feet; then north along the farm buildings and road for app. 753; then west along south right-of-way of Aurora Road for app. 346 feet to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the nominated property includes the main house, adjacent historic farm buildings, location of original driveway to the house from East Aurora Road, and the landscape setting and portions of the farm yard within the immediate vicinity of the main house. This area immediately surrounding the main house retains historic integrity and reflects the historic use and associations of the property with William Frew Long.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Cassmer, President with assistance from Barbara Powers and Carrie Simmons, Ohio History Connection

organization: Longwood Manor Historical Society

street & number: 849 Chenook Trail, P.O. Box 560146

city or town: Macedonia state: OH zip code: 44056

e-mail: cassjohn2587@gmail.com

telephone: 216-570-6211 (cell)

date: April 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Longwood Manor

City or Vicinity: Macedonia

County: Summit State: Ohio

Photographer: Barbara Powers

Date Photographed: May 2014

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

- 1 of 40. Front façade of house (west elevation), looking east
- 2 of 40. West elevation, gable end, looking southeast
- 3 of 40. West elevation, gable detail of brick nogging and oriel window, looking southeast
- 4 of 40. South elevation, looking northwest
- 5 of 40. South elevation, curved end wall from east corner, looking east
- 6 of 40. East (rear) elevation, looking west
- 7 of 40. East elevation, looking southwest
- 8 of 40. Northeast corner of house, showing north elevation, looking southwest
- 9 of 40. East elevation, back stair turret, looking northwest
- 10 of 40. West elevation, front door, looking east
- 11 of 40. First floor, entrance hall and main stairway, looking west
- 12 of 40. First floor, entrance hall, looking southeast
- 13 of 40. First floor, entrance hall, original light fixture
- 14 of 40. First floor, library, looking northeast
- 15 of 40. First floor, fireplace in library, looking south
- 16 of 40. First floor, built-in bookcases in library, looking northwest
- 17 of 40. First floor, dining room, looking northwest
- 18 of 40. First floor, dining room, original light fixture
- 19 of 40. First floor, dining room, decorative plaster molding, door detail, looking east
- 20 of 40. Second floor, master bedroom, looking southwest
- 21 of 40. Second floor, master bedroom, fireplace, looking southeast

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- 22 of 40. Second floor, master bedroom, bath, looking southeast
- 23 of 40. Second floor, living room, fireplace, looking east
- 24 of 40. Second floor, porch, looking northwest
- 25 of 40. Second floor, bath, looking east
- 26 of 40. Third floor, maid's room, looking southeast
- 27 of 40. Second floor, service stairs, looking east
- 28 of 40. First floor, bathroom conversion of garage, looking west
- 29 of 40. Farm buildings, view from house, looking south
- 30 of 40. Gambrel roof barn, looking southeast
- 31 of 40. Gambrel roof barn, rear addition, looking northeast
- 32 of 40. Gambrel roof barn, east addition, looking southwest
- 33 of 40. Concrete block farm building, looking east
- 34 of 40. Gable roof barn, looking southeast
- 35 of 40. Farm buildings, rear view, looking northwest
- 36 of 40. Picnic shelters, parkland south of house and farm buildings, looking south
- 37 of 40. View of house from farm yard, looking northwest
- 38 of 40. Stone border along front lawn, looking northwest
- 39 of 40. William Frew Long's sundial, looking south
- 40 of 40. Stone pillars at original drive to house from Aurora Road, looking southeast

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Figure 5: William Frew Long testifying before Lafollette Civil Liberties Committee, 1930.

(Source: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>)

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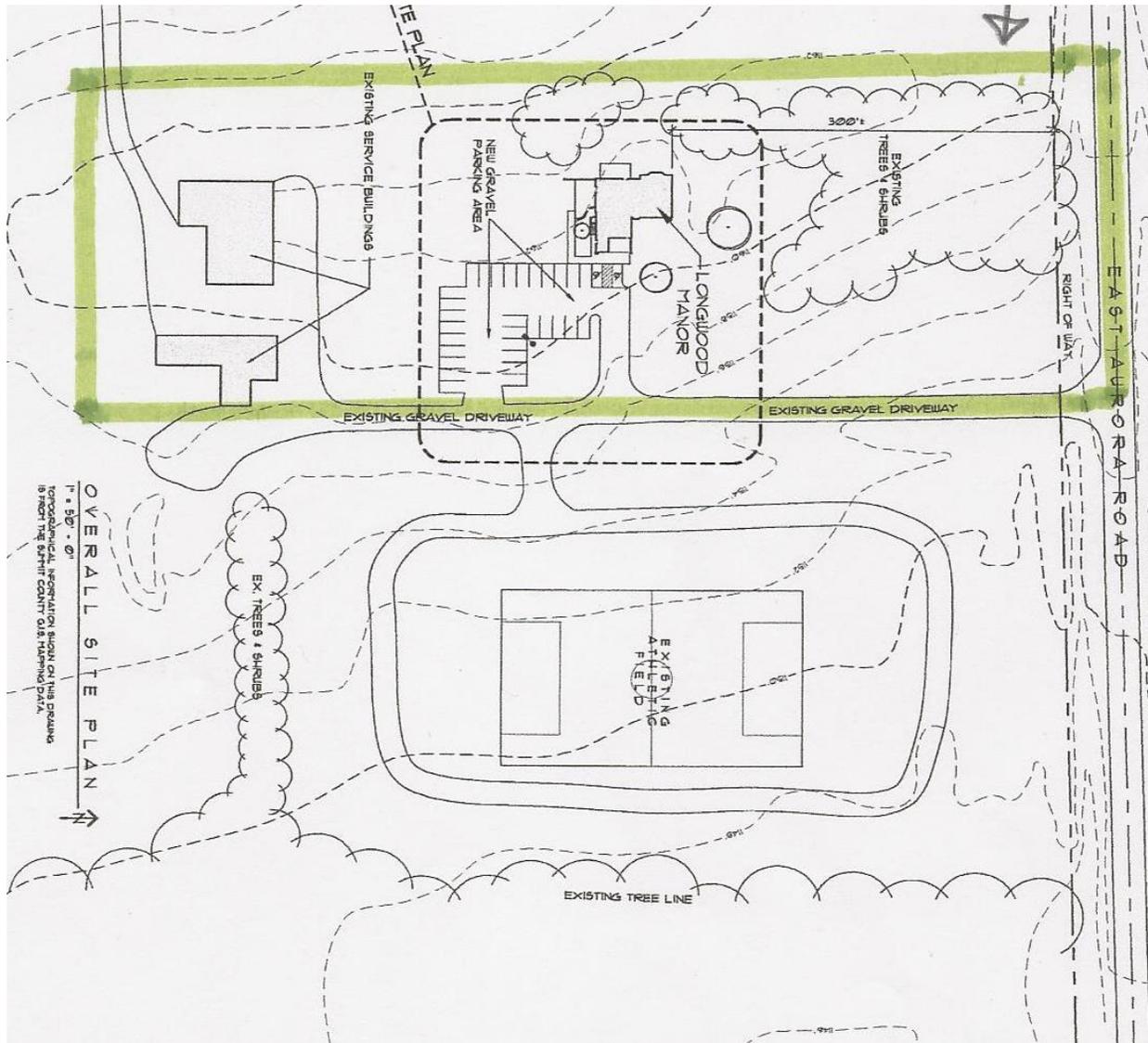


Figure 8: site plan showing National Register boundary

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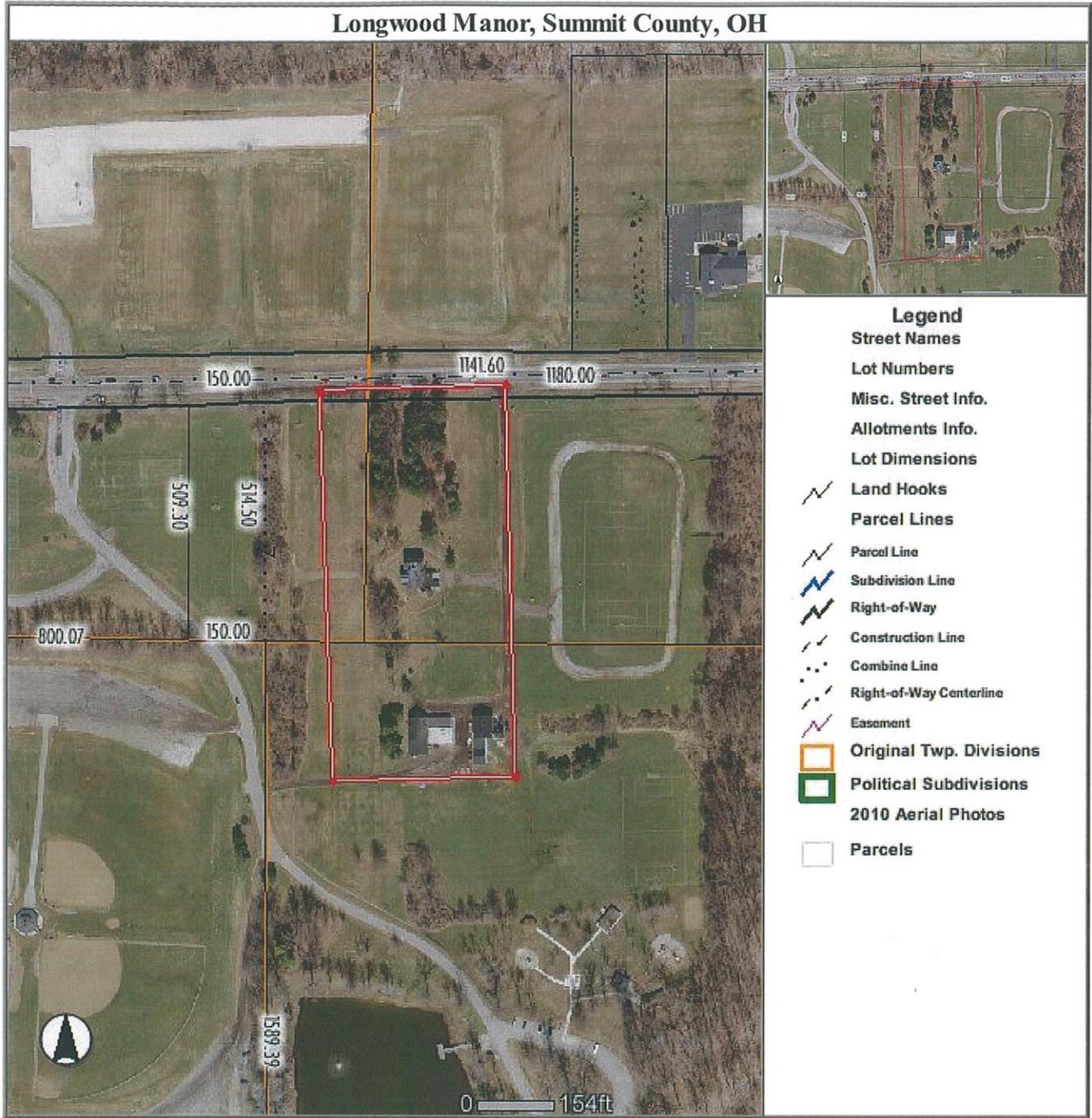


Figure 9: Longwood Manor, National Register Boundary (see verbal boundary description)

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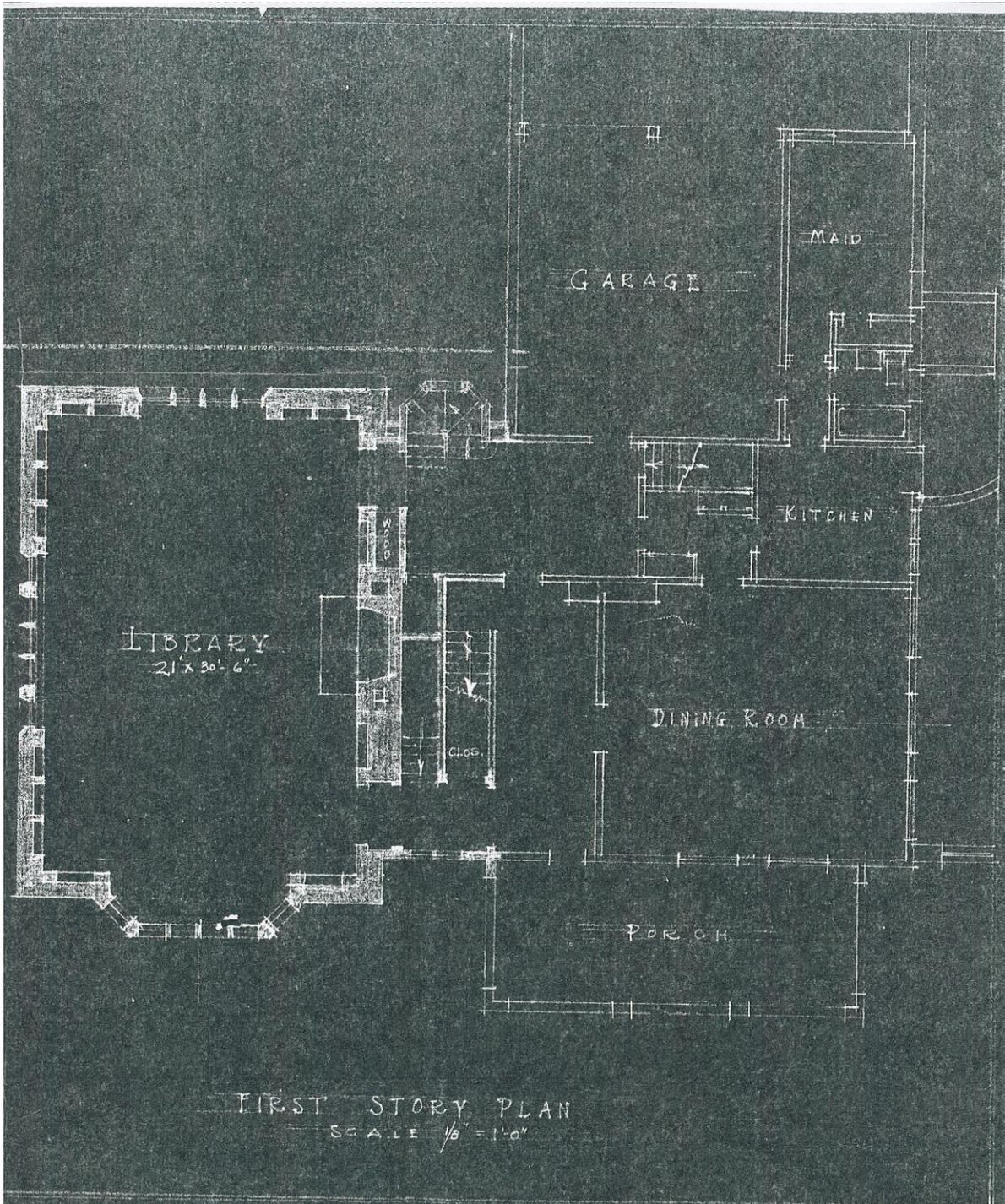


Figure 10: Longwood Manor, First Floor plan

(source: William Frew Long Papers, Western Reserve Historical Society)

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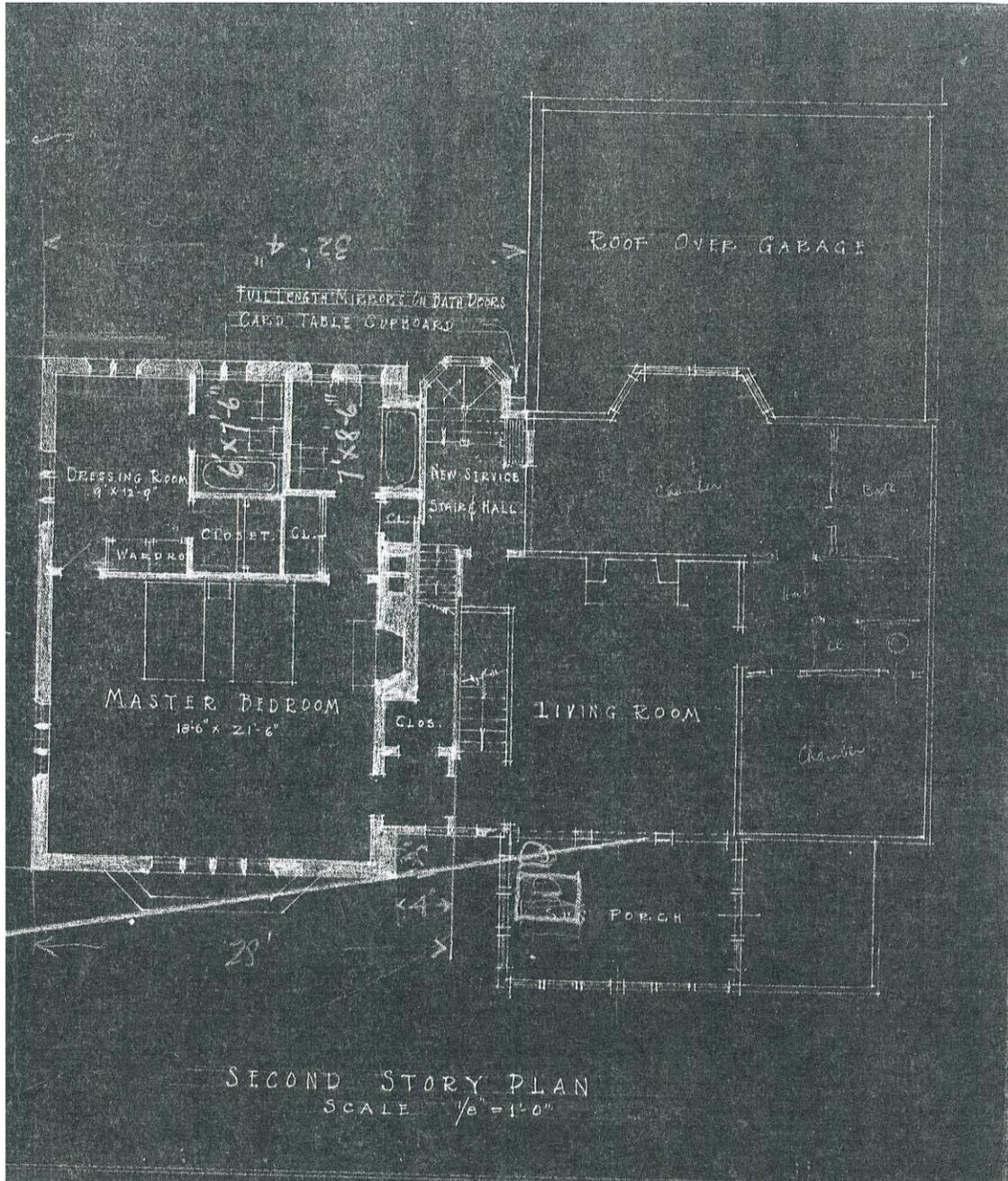


Figure 11: Longwood Manor, 2nd Floor plan

(source: William Frew Long Papers, Western Reserve Historical Society)

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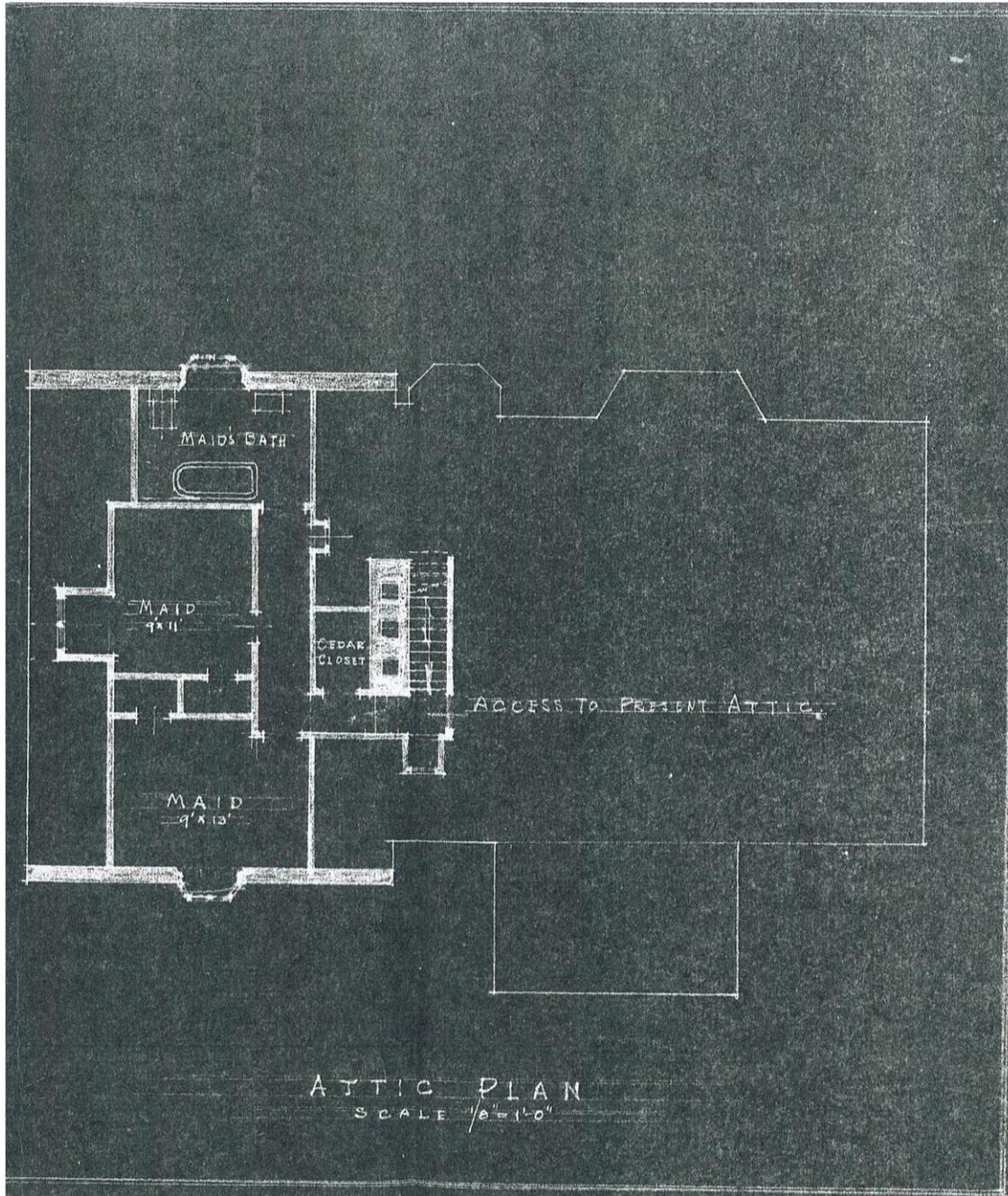
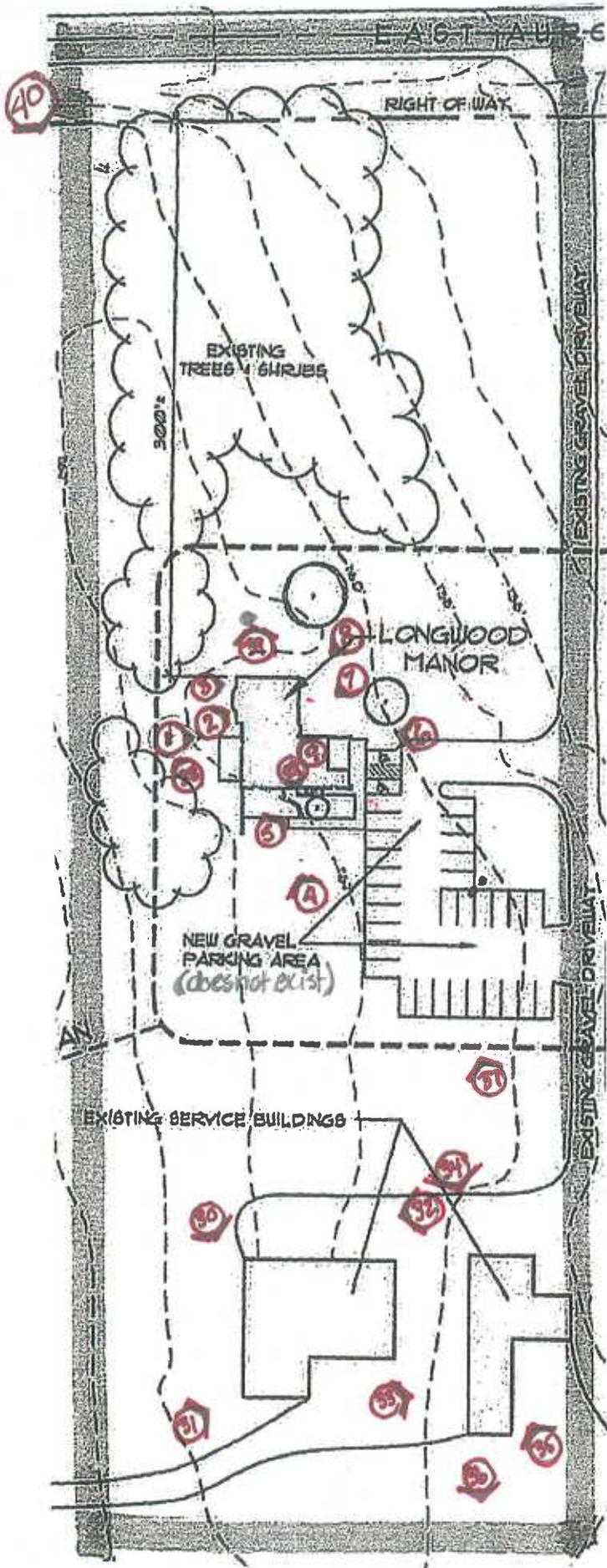


Figure 12: Longwood Manor, attic story plan

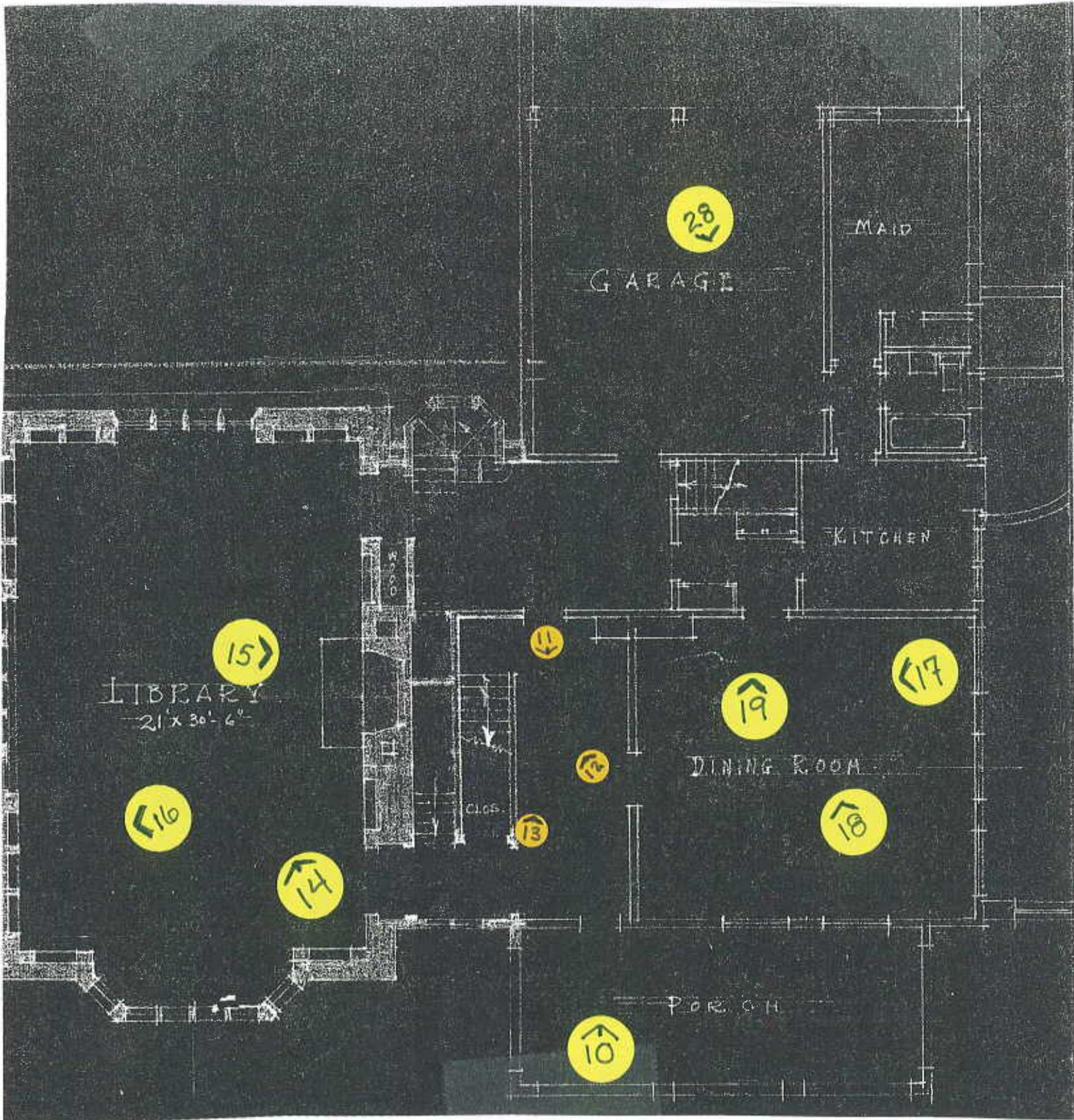
(source: William Frew Long Papers, Western Reserve Historical Society)



Longwood Manor, Summit County, Ohio
 PHOTO VIEW MAP (EXTERIOR)

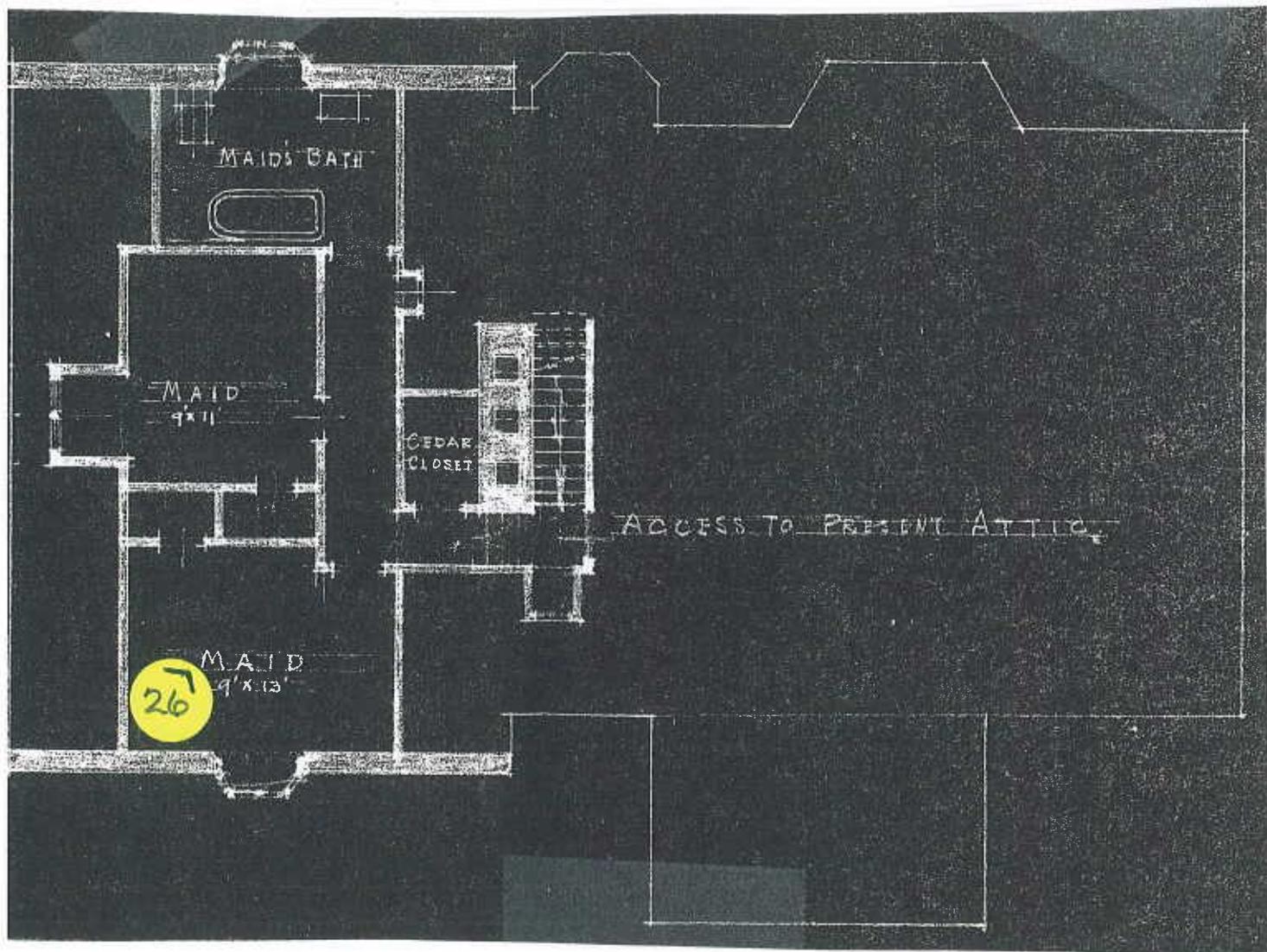
Longwood Manor, Summit County, Ohio

PHOTO VIEW MAP (1ST FLOOR)



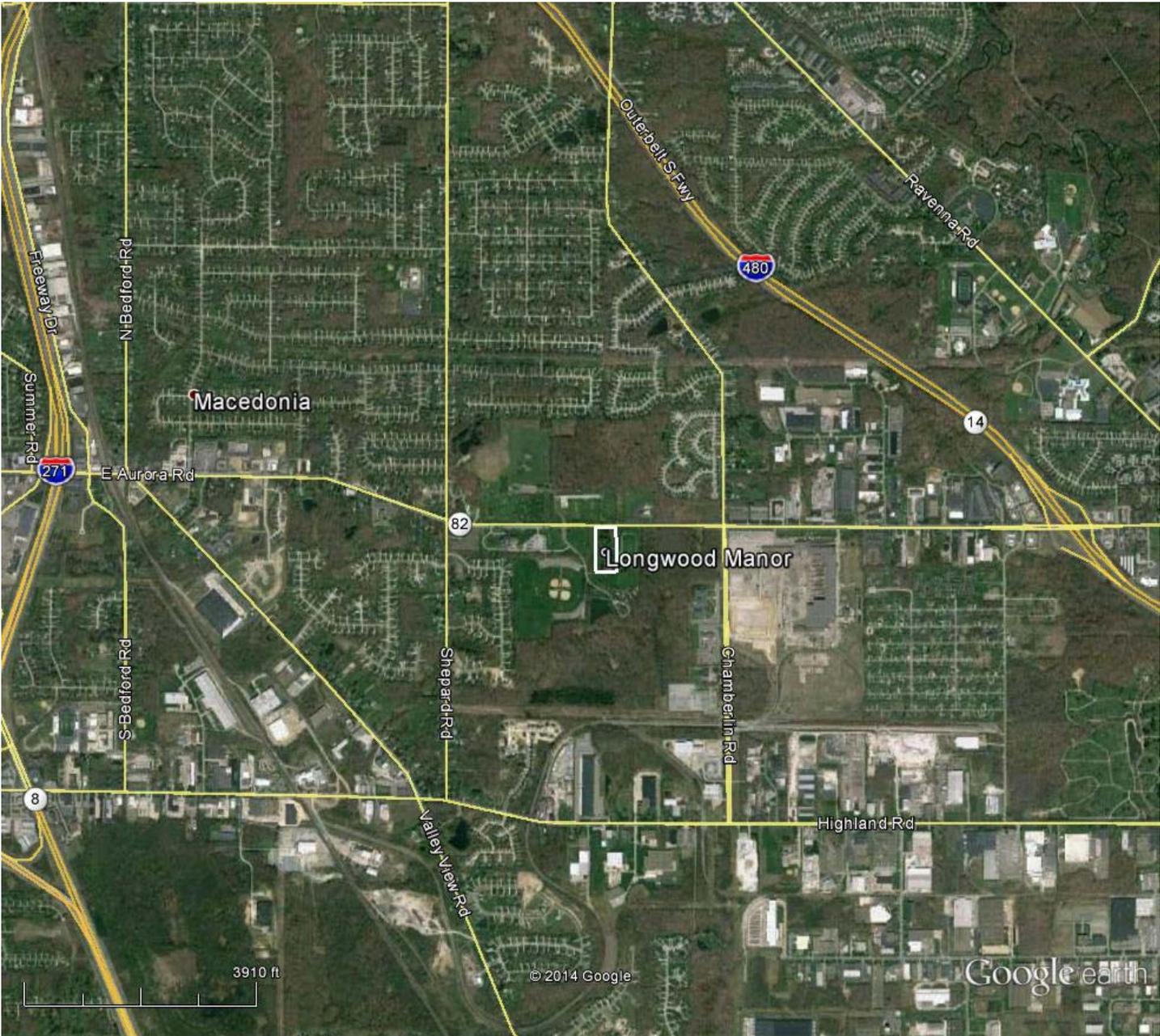
Longwood Manor, Summit County, Ohio

PHOTO VIEW MAP (3RD FLOOR)





Longwood Manor
Summit County, Ohio Zone 17 / E 459850 / N 4573095



Google earth



Longwood Manor, Summit County, Ohio













REST ROOMS
CAMPERS
7:00 AM - 10:00 PM





















































Hudson

















