

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site

other names/site number Seaton House, JF278, 15Jf740

2. Location

street & number 10320 Watterson Trail

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Louisville

state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40299

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark Dennen/SHPO Date _____
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
 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 _____

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

SYNTHETICS/vinyl

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Conrad-Seaton House is located at 10320 Watterson Trail on the main street of Jeffersontown, now a suburban city within Metro Louisville, Kentucky (**Figure 1**). The house is being interpreted for its association with Valentine Conrad, while its below-ground archaeological content reveals the work of Valentine Conrad's craftsmanship in his artistically produced redware pottery. Architecturally (JF-278), the Conrad-Seaton House is a Federal-style I-house of two-story height, five-bay façade, a side gable, and a one-story ell thought to have been of log construction but more likely of solid brick construction. A two-story frame addition dating to the 1970s is stepped back from the principal facade. The Conrad-Seaton Archaeological Site (15JF740), also known as the Conrad Pottery Site, is located in the side yard of the house, a small but undisturbed area of the property. The parcel today that contains the house and the archaeological site occupies .59 of an acre. The Louisville Metro Property Valuation Administrator gives the lot Identification Number 004506000000. The property now functions as a commercial rental property. This nomination proposes the listing of .59 acres, to contain both the architectural and archaeological resources.

Detailed Description

History of Site Ownership and Use

On October 15, 1779, Peter Shepherd purchased 2,000 acres on Chenoweth Run from Virginia Treasury Land Warrant Number 923. This part of present-day Kentucky was part of Virginia until 1792. He also accumulated thousands of acres in Woodford, Lincoln, and Nelson Counties. Shepherd had emigrated from the Netherlands to Maryland, where he died in 1787, never to have come west of the Appalachian Mountains. His son Adam Shepherd came in his stead to survey his purchases and founded Shepherdsville, which became the seat of Bullitt County, immediately south of present day Jefferson County (Pack in Kleber 1992:812). The Shepherds maintained ownership of the 2,000 acres in Jefferson County for 15 years. Oral history suggests a log cabin was constructed at the site of the Conrad-Seaton House during this period circa 1790; however, there are no tax records to support this. If a cabin stood, it would have been built by a squatter or tenant.

On February 5, 1794, Frederick and Ann Geiger purchased 500 acres from the heirs of Peter Shepherd, Adam and Michael Shepherd (Jefferson County Deed Book 4*/Page 118). Active in the Kentucky Militia, Geiger amassed great wealth as the founder of the first bank in Louisville, and only owned the land for three months, perhaps as an investment (Jobson 1977).

On May 6, 1794, Abraham Bruner purchased 122 acres from Geiger (4*/121). There is currently no concrete evidence of a building present at the property in 1794.

On May 5, 1797, the Jefferson County Court ordered 40 acres be subdivided for the establishment of a town at Bruner's request (**Figure 1**). The court appointed the following trustees: Robert McCowan, Samuel Blankenbaker, John Stuart, August Frederick, Michael Leatherman, John Stucky, and Philip Bence (Jefferson County Court Order Book 5/54). The area was called Brunerstown for several

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

decades, but was incorporated as Jeffersontown by old Virginians who ran the courts (Jobson 1977). Available Jefferson County Deed Books do not comprehensively cover this period. According to Robert C. Jobson (1977), trustee meetings occurred sporadically and many notes were written many years later in Jeffersontown Minute Books (1799-1835). Consequently, records of land sales do not always have a date.

On December 29, 1797, George Shrake purchased Lots 57 and 58, respectively the location of the original part of the Conrad-Seaton House and a convenience store. The sale occurred at the first auction for the 120 lots as prescribed by the court order establishing the town (Jobson 1977). Jeffersontown Minute Books identify lots sold at this auction as "original sale". Despite his purchase in 1797, Shrake does not appear in tax records until 1801, with 24 acres of third rate land in the Chenoweth Run area. Its status as third rate leaves doubt as to the presence of a house at the site.

Undated, Henry Coleman purchased Lots 57-58 from Shrake (Jobson 1977). Coleman appears in Jefferson County tax records from 1801 onward in the region of Harrods Creek. He likely did not occupy the site.

On January 19, 1799, Peter Wise purchased Lot 56, the location of the Conrad-Seaton Archaeological Site and part of the 1840s addition, from the Jeffersontown Trustees (5*/42). There is no known record of Peter Wise selling this lot. Wise appears in Jefferson County tax records from 1799 to 1803 as the owner of approximately 16 acres of second rate land on Chenoweth Run. From 1804 to 1807, he appears with approximately 27 acres of second rate land in the same vicinity, with the value of his town lots at \$20. He may have sold the corner lot to Conrad after 1807.

On May 22, 1803, Valentine Conrad purchased Lots 59 and 60, now the location of gas pumps, at auction from Frederick Bartlett, the county sheriff (6*/525). This deed is the first record in his name available in the Jefferson County Deed Books. 1803 is also the first year he appears in the county tax records with "Value of Town Lots" assessed at \$20.

Undated, Valentine Conrad purchased Lots 57 and 58 from Henry Coleman (Jobson 1977). Because 1803 is the first year he appeared in tax records with value of lots corresponding to the purchase of Lots 59-60, it is possible that this purchase occurred in 1804 when the value of lots increased to \$60. The record indicates an additional male in the household age 16-21, signaling the arrival of another family member. This individual may have assisted in the construction of a log or brick cabin, later added on with the help of Valentine's enslaved workers. If a log house existed at this location before Conrad's arrival, it may have fallen into disrepair or been removed from a stone foundation. From archaeological evidence, it is thought in addition to the site on Lot 56, the location of the pottery operations lie under the Conrad-Seaton House's additions on Lots 56 and 57. Family members, including relatives and slaves, likely participated in the operation of the pottery. It is generally known that son William eventually assumed the operation of pottery when his father retired to become a gentleman farmer.

On February 6, 1816, the Kentucky General Assembly passed an act that found that title to land within Jeffersontown was defective. The heirs of Peter Shepherd had the "legal title and best claim" (Kentucky 1816:554), perhaps due to the lack of records exhibited in court, deed, and tax records. To

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

avoid a legal battle, the town trustees with their attorney, Robert Wickliffe, compromised and paid Shepherd's heirs \$78 per lot within Jeffersontown.

On August 10, 1816, Valentine Conrad repurchased Lots 56-60 for \$4 per lot (L/52). This is the first known recorded deed showing his purchase of Lot 56, the archaeological site.

On February 14, 1828, William Conrad purchased Lots 56-60 from his father and mother, as well as Lots 1-2, for \$1,800 (BB/79).

On March 15, 1837, John L. Hite purchased Lots 56-60, 1-2, 3A, 5A, and another tract for \$4,500 (UU/329). He was the son of Joseph and Sarah Hite, who owned the nearby plantation of Mansfield (which later belonged to Henry Watterson and is no longer extant). He only owned the Conrad-Seaton House two years before losing it in foreclosure.

On May 23, 1839, James C. Pendleton purchased Lots 56-60 for \$900 at auction (53/421). His sister was married to John Hite's brother. A wealthy farmer, he remained in Bullitt County with his family and slaves (USBC 1840) and kept the property for only five years.

On July 24, 1844, John S. Seaton of Bullitt County purchased Lots 56-60 for an unrecorded price (62/558). He lived and practiced medicine at this location for 10 years with his second wife, Mary Hikes, a daughter of a prominent Louisvillian farmer. He likely removed the northeast end chimney of the first addition and added the frame hall-and-parlor addition with brick veneer to accommodate his practice, using the kiln left on the site though not as expertly. After selling the property, the Seatons moved to a house on Taylorsville Road near Browns Lane, owned by the Hikes family (Jobson 1977; Cummings 1972).

On December 13, 1854, Samuel B. Mills purchased Lots 56-60 for \$4,000 (92/127). He lived with his wife Susan Herr and practiced medicine at this location for 10 years (Jobson 1977).

On December 20, 1864, Samuel N. Marshall of Spencer County purchased Lots 56-60 and two adjacent acres for \$4,500 (120/330). He and his wife Drusilla lived here until their deaths. Marshall also operated his medical practice at this location and may have built an office in the side yard. His name, the house, and two outbuildings appear on Lot 56 at the front (northeast) corner of what was then Main and Water Streets (**Figure 2**) (Beers & Lanagan 1879).

In 1898, Samuel Marshall died and descendents took ownership. The property became a single-family house and remained in the family until 1964. Granddaughter Harriet Marshall occupied the house from 1916 to 1964.

On October 27, 1964, William and Ann Menefee purchased Lots 56-60 and divided them into Tract 1 (Lot 56 and part of Lot 57) and Tract 2 (part of Lot 57 and Lots 58-60), which was platted in Deed Book 4157 Page 481 (**Figure 3**). The plat showed the first two phases of the house on Lot 57 and the 1840s addition straddling Lots 56 and 57. Only one outbuilding, a frame garage, remained in the rear yard to the southwest. Mr. Menefee wanted to purchase the house "to save his home in back of it from being surrounded by commercial property, as some of the Seaton Property had already been disposed of commercially" (Cummings 1972:15). In 1966, Mrs. Menefee "magnificently restored"

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
 Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
 County and State

(Cummings 1972:15) the entire house and operated an antique shop. The Menefees sold Tract 2, which became the site of the convenience store/ gas station.

On November 17, 1967, Frank and Mary Kay App purchased Tract 1. Mrs. App operated an art gallery at the house (Cummings 1972). Cummings's *Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years* noted that its history was always under much dispute and implied that the oral history has been ever changing and not all together reliable.

On September 1, 1989, Philip and Joan Stone purchased Tract 1 (PVA Parcel 0045-0600-0000) for \$90,000 (5894/297). In 1990, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Stone completed renovations and created multiple commercial units.

Alterations/ Construction Sequence of the Conrad-Seaton House

Various unpublished sources report that the house underwent several major episodes of construction, with a circa 1790 log cabin comprising the Dining Room [First Floor: Northwest Room of Ell (4)]. The historic portions of the house are more likely entirely brick and the sequence of construction likely occurred as follows:

Phase	Construction Date	Part of House	Section 7 Description
1	circa 1803-1810	one-story single-pen brick cabin with southeast gable end chimney possibly built on earlier stone foundation	First Floor: Northwest Room of Ell (4)
2	circa 1805-1810	two-story two-bay side-gabled single-pen brick addition with two end chimneys and northeast side entryway	First Floor: Southwest Room (3) and Second Floor: Southwest Room (4)
3	circa 1840-1850	two-story hall-and-parlor brick-veneered frame addition	First Floor: Central Hall (1), Northeast Room (2), and Southeast Room of Ell (5); Second Floor: Stair Hall (1), Bathroom (2) and Northeast Room (3)
4	1978	two-story vinyl-clad frame addition set back from historic house, and one-story frame addition within the ell	see aerial

Exterior of the House

Northwest (Principal) Elevation (**Figure 8**)

The Conrad-Seaton House today reads as a two-story, five-bay, Federal, I-house. The northwest (principal) elevation is not symmetrical, implying an addition or major change to the original structure. The ground floor windows are two-over-two, and the second floor windows are nine-over-six. There is a sag in the northeast portion of roof. The northeast chimney is smaller (not as wide) as the southwest one. The brick bond is common with six courses on the northwest wall, which was rebuilt circa 1900 according to an unidentifiable 1938 report referred to in the 1979 KHC survey form. The front door has sidelights and is topped with a fanlight, thought to have been added in 1936.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

There is a stone water table on the northwest elevation. Five concrete steps lead to the front door. The three-part stone threshold is tooled and dimpled. The foundation is cut stone with some evidence of tooling. The joints are raised with decorative striking. The top of the foundation is approximately 1½ feet above the possible original ground level. The foundation is bridged to the street level with a rough stone wall of local field stone. The top is approximately 1½ feet above the current sidewalk.

There is a coal chute located under the second window in from the northeast corner. There is a row of sailor bricks along the foundation in the southwest section. The added stone wall continues along the sidewalk in front of a 1970s addition. One stone gatepost is still located on the northeast side of the drive. The current metal fencing is set in concrete.

Southwest (Side) Elevation (**Figure 9**)

The southwest wall has two fixed attic windows with four panes each. The stone foundation reduces in height along the southwest wall towards a single-story ell. The single-story ell is in line with the southwest wall of the main house. There is a square bay with casement windows and wood siding projecting from the wall of the ell. One three-paned basement window is located under the bay. Four stone steps to the southeast of the bay lead up to a door with a concrete threshold. The door is wood paneled with a window. A short stone foundation continues around the ell. The brick bond on the southwest elevation of the main house is common with five courses. The joining point between the main house and the ell is difficult to determine due to an unknown substance spread over the brick face. The ell has a square chimney in the center of the gable ridge. The chimney is identical to the one on the southeast elevation.

Southeast (Rear) Elevation (**Figure 9, Figure 10, and Figure 11**)

There are three windows on the southeast side, or gable end, of the ell. All of these windows are irregularly placed and all are different sizes. The attic window is fixed with nine panes and is almost centered in the gable. The left ground floor window is six-over-six, and the right ground floor window is eight-over-eight. Within the ell, there is a central chimney, formerly a gable-end chimney, identical to the one on the southwest elevation.

The joining point between the northeast and southwest sections of the main house is very visible on the second story of the southeast elevation. The middle second story window of the main house is the only one with a rounded lintel. The southwest windows are set slightly higher than those in the northeast, and all are nine-over-six. A single-story addition on the southeast elevation totally obscures the original characteristics of the ground floor of the main house. This addition protrudes farther than the original ell. The foundation of the ell on the southeast side is of irregular stone.

Northeast (Side) Elevation (**Figure 11**)

The stone foundation reduces in height towards the rear of the structure and is capped with a row of sailor bricks. There are no attic windows. The brick bond is common with six courses.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Interior of the House

First Floor:

Entry Hall (**Figure 4 - 1 and Figure 12**)

This dates to 1840s. The flooring is thin plank and slopes down slightly towards the northeast. Decorative elements include baseboard, crown molding, and six-panel front door with a fanlight and sidelights, that are thought to date to 1936. The fanlight has eight inner panes and eight outer panes. Sidelights have four panes each. The plaster on the southwest wall undulates slightly; this was an exterior wall with a chimney and the primary entrance off of Main Street to the house from the 1810s to 1840s. The door now leads to an office. The back door on the 1840s addition is on the southeast wall and now leads to the 1970s addition. The staircase is on the east corner of the room. The newel post and railing lean slightly out from the treads. The newel post is square and the stair trim has a small egg and dart pattern. A much smaller board and batten cellar door is under the stairs. The door on the northeast wall is taller than the rear and southwest doors.

Northeast Room (**Figure 4 - 2 and Figure 13**)

This dates to 1840s and is currently being used as an office. The door frame is one brick thick. There is carpet over narrow flooring that runs northeast/southwest. The ceiling sags in the center and towards the chimney, and shows evidence of crack repairs. The windows go from the ceiling to about one foot off the floor. The southwest window is relatively straight, but the northeast window slopes towards the southwest. The chimney extends about five inches from the wall. There is a cast iron mantle with a raised flower detail, a coal grate, and cast iron guard. The mantle is painted white.

Southwest Room (**Figure 4 - 3 and Figure 14**)

This is within the earliest addition to the circa 1803 building. The floor level is slightly higher than the surrounding rooms. Flooring material is concealed by carpet. Two two-over-two windows, replacements from the late-nineteenth century, sit within the northwest wall. Walls and ceiling treatment consist of plaster. The ceiling bows slightly where it meets the chimney. On the southwest wall, the chimney comes out 1½ feet from the wall and has a large wooden mantle with simple Federal details. There is a large firebox with a flag stone floor. An identical chimney was also present in the northeast wall, but removed during the 1840s addition. To the right of the former location of this chimney, there is a door three bricks thick, which would have been the primary entrance, but now leads to the central hall. On the southeast wall, a door of the same proportions leads to the original house, now the ell. A stairwell or ladder would have been present in this room until the 1840s addition, which placed a staircase in the central hall. This was likely located in the west corner of the room to the left of the extant fireplace.

Dining Room/ Northwest Room of Ell (**Figure 4 - 4 and Figure 15**)

It dates to circa 1803 and is currently used as a boardroom. Carpet and plaster conceal unknown subsurfaces. On the southwest side, a window seat and bay were added, possibly in the early-twentieth century. The brick chimney comes out almost two feet from the wall with a large but simple Federal style wooden mantle. The firebox and floor are built of flag stones. The hearth has been repointed.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Kitchen/ Southeast Room of Ell (**Figure 4 - 5**)

This area is currently divided into a small dining area and a modern kitchen. They are separated by an archway. The exterior doorframe in the kitchen is about two bricks wide. The doorframe in dining area shows evidence of once being exterior, the frame is almost three bricks wide due to a later addition. The doorframe to room 4 is only one brick wide. The kitchen has a built-in refrigerator niche and 1940s/1950s era cabinets. There is currently no cook stove. There is carpet over unknown flooring in both areas of this space. The original function of this area is unknown. The walls and ceiling are in good condition, but there are some small cracks in the ceiling. There is a low soft spot in the floor in front of the exterior door.

Second Floor:

Stair Hall (**Figure 5 - 1**)

The stairs and upper floors are carpeted, except in the bathroom. The floor slopes towards the northeast. The southeast window in the hall was once a door, possibly leading to a porch. The corresponding door downstairs used to lead outside. The southwest wall is uneven and cracked and three doors lead out of this area. The ceiling only has minor cracks.

Bathroom (**Figure 5 - 2**)

This room has had many modifications, the original construction date is unknown. The fixtures are from various eras, and are in good condition overall. The tub has been enclosed to make a cupboard. There is an attic entrance is over the toilet. The window in this room is out of square (this is the central window over the front door). The ceiling and walls have small cracks. The floor is modern, but worn, vinyl.

Northeast Room (**Figure 5 - 3**)

Part of the 1840s addition, this room is currently being used as an office and for storage. The floor slopes towards northeast. The southeast windows are set higher in the wall than the northwest ones. The southeast windows are in good condition, but the northwest windows both slant towards the southwest and the wall is cracked around them. There is one small closet and one door which lead to the 1970s addition. This door is sealed. The chimney comes out 2½ inches from the wall with a cast iron mantle similar to downstairs, but with no decoration. The ceiling is covered in embossed ceiling paper reminiscent of punched tin. The ceiling is damaged on the northeast side near the chimney; there is evidence of an old leak.

Southwest Room (**Figure 5 - 4 and Figure 16**)

Part of the earliest addition to the house, this room is currently being used as a library. The floor is higher than in the rest of the rooms. The southeast windows are set higher in the wall than the northwest ones. All of the windows are in good condition, the northwest units sag less than in the Northeast Room. There is only minor cracking in the ceiling and walls. The floor has sunk slightly in this room.

The Ell is located on the southeast side of this room. The entrance to the attic of the Ell appears to have been originally located between the southeast windows and is now plastered over. The southeast side of the chimney comes out 1½ feet from the wall, while the northwest side is enclosed

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

in a closet. The mantle is small and wood. The firebox is filled in with cement, and the chimney matches the scale of the one on the first floor. The hearth floor is flag stones.

Basement:

Area Beneath Entry Hall (**Figure 6 - 1**)

Dating to the 1840s, this area is constructed with hewn joists that were flattened on the top to support the original flooring, which now functions as the subfloor. There is one unfinished support post near the basement stairs. The lumber used to frame the current stairs is circular sawn indicating they were added at a later date. The foundation is comprised of rough finished stone, all of a uniform size and shape. The dirt and poured concrete floor is covered with plastic sheeting. The northwest wall of the basement is supported with two brick piers and one concrete block pier.

Area Beneath Northeast Room (**Figure 6 - 2**)

Dating to the 1840s, the floor in this area was excavated to about a foot lower than the rest of the basement. There is evidence of a brick lined pit or cistern in the center of the floor between the two rooms. This floor has been covered with poured concrete. There is a large chimney base on the east wall that extends down to the original floor level. At one time a hole was cut in the chimney for a flue. There is one very large unfinished joist next to the stairs, the rest are hewn on all sides to make them square. The support post on the east side of the stairs has been recycled from another location. The rough cut stone foundation continues on all sides.

Small Room off Southeast Side of Northeast Room (**Figure 6 - 3**)

This area was outside until covered over by the 1970s addition. It is accessed from the basement by a short door, which was a back entrance to the 1840s addition. It contains stone steps that formerly lead to the backyard. The foundation is also of rough cut stone.

Area Beneath Southwest Room (**Figure 6 - 4 and Figure 17**)

This dates to circa 1810 or earlier and currently is inaccessible. It is enclosed with rough cut stone walls with minimal mortar. Hewn log joists are visible, but the original flooring or subflooring is not. There is no evidence of a door having ever existed into this area from the rest of the basement. Brick rubble is present around the northeast wall where a chimney was removed during the 1840s addition.

Area Beneath the Dining Room/ Northwest Room of Ell (**Figure 6 - 5 and Figure 18**)

This dates to circa 1803 and is thought to be where the slaves slept. The dirt floor is higher, making it difficult to stand upright. It has the same rough cut stone foundation on three sides, which go up above the level of the joists. Several unfinished log joists show signs of insect damage. The subfloor is covered with tarpaper. The outer southwest wall has a three-paned window at ground level. The dividing southeast wall between the two rooms of the ell is made of soft brick. Located on this wall, the relieving arch for the fireplace above is heavily damaged at its base. There is a small set of stairs to the right of the relieving arch, leading to a fully excavated area under the modern kitchen (**Figure 6 - 6**). The northeast wall contains a door that once led outside, but now leads under a later addition to the house.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Description of the Archaeological Site

The undeveloped side yard is small, measuring roughly 15 by 45 meters (50 by 150 feet) and lies at the southwestern intersection of Watterson Trail and College Drive, formerly Main Street and Water Street (**Figure 19**). While several building episodes over the years have added to the size of the Conrad-Seaton House and reduced the yard space, the pottery production areas of the site appear to have been spared that disturbance. Limited excavation has occurred annually since 2008, revealing limestone structural foundations and a large feature believed to be the site of the kiln on historic lot 56 (**Figure 20, Figure 21, and Figure 22**).

Historic mapping dating to 1879 indicates two structures were once present in the far northeastern corner of the yard near the kiln site. It is not yet known if these structures reflect buildings that may have survived from the period during which the kiln was known to have operated (roughly 1803 through 1837) or if they were built after the demise of the pottery in the mid-nineteenth century. However, the base of the presumed kiln feature lies considerably below the structural foundations, suggesting that these buildings may be later improvements to the property.

Geophysical investigations at the site indicate several significant anomalies in the yard. The smaller anomalies have not yet been examined but are targeted for testing in 2011. The largest of the anomalies, the presumed kiln site (**Figure 21**), was investigated in 2010 and revealed cultural deposits to a depth of 85 centimeters below surface. Structural foundations were encountered overlying a jumble of brick, fired and glazed bricks, and kiln brick (**Figure 22**).

Numerous waster sherds (**Figure 23, Figure 24, Figure 25, Figure 26, and Figure 27**) and kiln furniture were recovered. One kiln tile was found stamped with the date 1809 (**Figure 28**). The kiln furniture is distinctive from that recovered at other redware pottery sites within the region (**Figure 29, Figure 30, and Figure 31**).

Public archaeological investigations conducted in the Fall of 2008 through 2010 (**Figure 32 and Figure 33**) by Corn Island Archaeology revealed intact deposits containing abundant redware waster sherds, and kiln furniture including stackers and spacers. In addition, numerous architectural artifacts were recovered including cut and possibly wrought nails and window glass. A few personal items (glass buttons) were also found. A small amount of residential items have been recovered, such as refined ceramics and container glass.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1803-1837 Archaeology and Industry

Significant Dates

1803

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Conrad, Valentine

Cultural Affiliation

European (Moravian German-American)

Architect/Builder

Conrad, Valentine

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

Operation of Conrad Pottery and construction of house and occupancy by Conrad family.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Conrad-Seaton House and Conrad Pottery (historic building JF-278; archaeological site 15Jf740) meet National Register Criteria B and D. The significance of Valentine Conrad to Jeffersontown and more importantly the regional pottery industry are discussed in "The Pottery Industry of Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1803-1840s". The site gives us important information about the choices in an early developing location in Kentucky's most urbanized county and about pottery industry. Valentine Conrad arrived around 1803 and constructed housing that enabled him to live and work in what was then a frontier settlement. When he began producing his pottery ware, shippers of trade goods on the Ohio River stopped in nearby Portland to negotiate the dangerous passage through or around the Falls of the Ohio. The nomination of Portland Proper (listed 2006, NR ID# 06000812) in West Louisville investigates the subsurface remains at the site of Louisville's earliest Euro-American development. Investigation of the Conrad's house constructed of bricks produced in his kiln, and of his pottery operation, will give parallel information, shedding light on another early-19th-century architectural, industrial, and commercial site, one that operated some 12 miles to the east of Portland Proper.

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

This nomination seeks to further the understanding of the house's construction history and the operation of the Conrad Pottery as well as the relationship of the house and industry/ commerce, providing new material from which to draw future research.

Themes/Areas of Significance

Industry

The Conrad Pottery Site (15JF740) should be recognized as one of the earliest potteries in the Falls of the Ohio River region, and the only identified redware factory in the immediate Falls area that produced individualistic slip-trailed designs of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic tradition.

Ethnic Heritage

Conrad's ethnic heritage as related to the Moravian faith influenced his choices as a potter, while his German heritage likely drew him to Jeffersontown, where Germans and German Americans were populous. His background allowed him to excel in this region and become a leader, working in other capacities for the municipality and his church.

Exploration and Settlement

The house and site as a whole may yield information about the lifestyles, work, and home environment of a family and their slaves during the early years of one of three of the oldest communities in the county.

Historic Context: The Pottery Industry of Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1803-1840s

Part of this historic context was written by Anne Tobbe Bader for the Conrad-Dravo Archaeological Site (15Jf638) and published in Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology 17(2002):91-107. It has been

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

adapted to reflect discoveries made at the Conrad-Seaton Archaeological Site (15Jf740) and through additional archival research in the nine years since first published.

Early Pottery Works in the Ohio Valley Region

It is a long-standing, but now seldom remembered, local tradition that the first potter west of Colonial America plied his trade in Jeffersontown, Kentucky, in the early years of the nineteenth century. This is certainly an exaggerated claim, considering the well documented early pottery in Morganstown, West Virginia, that is more generally thought to be the first west of the Alleghenies. Initially operated by a man named Foulke, and succeeded by James W. Thompson, his apprentice, the pottery produced slip-glazed redware from circa 1784-1800 (Spargo 1926:115-116). Other early redware potteries are known to have been located in Lexington, Kentucky, including that of John Carty, Sr., that dates to the period of 1796-1845, and Ward Mentelle, who came to Kentucky from Gallipolis, Ohio, and produced redware as early as 1796 (Ramsay 1947:239; Guiland 1971:58). James Jeff, located on Limestone Road in Lexington also produced pottery as early as 1784. Another early northern Kentucky potter, William McFarland, had already moved his redware operation to the Losantiville (Cincinnati) area by 1799, to be joined by James and Robert Caldwell in 1801 (Ramsay 1947:209). However, the Jeffersontown worthies may well boast one of the more distinctive and talented early craftsmen of the region in the person of Valentine Conrad, whose redware pottery reportedly "supplied the countryside for miles around, being shipped as far as New Orleans via the Ohio River" (Taylor 1936). Local histories and archival records testify to the fact that Conrad and his son William operated the pottery in rural Jefferson County from circa 1803 to 1837. Excavations conducted at the Conrad-Dravo House (circa two miles east of the Conrad-Seaton Site) and subsequent excavations at the Conrad-Seaton House have provided archaeologists with the physical evidence of this assertion in the recovery of a variety of plain and slip-decorated redware sherds.

In 1994, limited data recovery excavations were conducted at the Conrad-Dravo Site (15Jf638), better known as the Dravo Site or the Diamond Fruit Farm, that was the residence of Valentine Conrad (1820s-1850) after he retired, and later the home of Frank Dravo. The excavations were conducted entirely by volunteer labor, primarily Boy and Girl Scout troops under professional supervision (Bader 1995). The investigation, a salvage operation, was spurred by the impending development of the four-lane Hurstbourne Parkway corridor (Stewart 1989; Shafer 1993). In a vain attempt to spare the Conrad-Dravo farm complex from impacts associated with the imminent construction of Hurstbourne Parkway, the property was listed on the National Register in 1983 (NR ID# 83002652) and enlarged in 1990 (NR ID# 90000783). A 33-acre tract, including the main house, a purported slave cabin, a large stone springhouse, a barn, and a rock wall, remained intact until October of 1994 when a condominium development finally claimed the site. It was during these volunteer excavations that the redware pottery of Valentine Conrad became known to professional archaeologists.

Although redware is a common find on early historic sites in the Ohio Valley region, the assemblages generally recovered from archaeological sites have with very few exceptions consisted of common undecorated utilitarian jars and pans that are dark brown in color and lead glazed. While many of the redware sherds recovered first from the Conrad-Dravo Site (15Jf638) and later the Conrad-Seaton Site (15Jf740) are typical of this cadre of soft-fired earthenware ceramics, a significant percentage of the redware collected from the former site was not merely unusual, but unheard of, for this region. The pottery from the Conrad-Dravo Site exhibits a variety of colors, including cream, yellow, orange,

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

dark red, black, brown, and green. These colors occur singly and in combination. In addition, a range of decorative slip-trailed and brushed stylistic motifs are present on some of the sherds. Furthermore, the vessel forms are not those of the commonly found utilitarian jars, jugs, bottles, pans, and bowls used for food storage and processing, but rather are table and serving vessels. Deep plates, sometimes called pie plates, are among the forms represented, along with several hollow ware forms that may have included small pitchers, cups, bowls, and possibly the variably named sugar jars, preserve pots, or bean pots described in the literature of the eastern United States. This beautifully crafted slip-decorated ware, reminiscent of the late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Germanic traditions of the mid-Atlantic United States, had simply not been previously identified in Kentucky.

While redware production had largely been supplanted by stoneware production by the mid-portion of the nineteenth century, it may have endured somewhat longer in the Jefferson County area. During the 1985 excavations at the Johnson-Bates Farmstead, located in the nearby southern Jefferson County community of Fern Creek, archaeologists encountered an unusually high frequency of redware from a site post-dating 1842 (O'Malley 1987:59). The investigators of this site speculated that local potters may have continued redware production after it had waned in popularity elsewhere. One indication of the lateness of the Johnson-Bates redware is the salt-glazing evident on some of the sherds. Salt glazing, which was preferred over lead glazing due to health concerns, was more commonly used on the later stonewares, and only experimentally on redware. One undecorated sherd from the Conrad-Dravo site appears to be salt-glazed.

As redware production declined due to the increasing manufacture of stoneware, redware potters were faced with a dilemma. As presented by Mansberger (1995:3), redware potters had four options before them in the face of this change. They could "1) learn the techniques of the more difficult stoneware production, 2) produce colored slip-decorated earthenwares, 3) move to another locality where redwares were appreciated (such as the far west), or 4) switch professions". Perhaps it was the production of Conrad's slip-decorated wares that allowed the pottery to continue for as long as it did. As stoneware production was increasing in popularity near the end of his productive life, Conrad never opted to learn the manufacture of this type of ware. Indeed, it is noteworthy that only three stoneware sherds were among the 2,000-plus artifact assemblage recovered from the Conrad-Dravo Site, even though it was occupied continuously from Conrad's tenure to the present day. Conrad's son William continued the redware production after Valentine's retirement in 1837, but by 1858, eight years after the death of his father, he had sold the Six Mile Lane farm to Frank Dravo, who would later develop the property into the prominent and successful Diamond Fruit Farm.

Production from Jefferson County's Early Pottery Sites

Historically, the greatest number of potteries was found in counties that had been settled early or were large enough to have a sizeable population (Lasanky 1979:3). While some early potteries were located near the center of a town (Comstock 1994:84), most were located in the countryside near the clay source (Lasanky 1979:3). The areas surrounding Jeffersontown and nearby Buechel provided an excellent source of suitable clays, and the area was later well known for its brick making production (Ries 1922). In fact, Jefferson County was said to be "in some respects the most important one in Kentucky so far as the clay-working industry is concerned, partly because it contains extensive deposits of excellent clays (Ries 1922:122). In particular, Jeffersonville Limestone clay underlies much of the area, and contains a plastic, red-burning clay that makes excellent products (Ries 1922:124). These clay deposits supported several pottery and brick making operations within

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

several miles of Jeffersontown during the early part of the nineteenth century. The availability of these clays – along with transportation advantages – may well account for the fact that Louisville emerged as the major pottery producing center of Kentucky, with as many as 17 redware potters alone operating in the city (Ketchum 1991:107). With locally available materials, transportation of raw material was not a problem, as the required clay was nearby and consumers arrived in wagons from within a fairly circumscribed area to pick up the finished pots (Lasanky 1979:3). The Conrad house and Pottery was located along the major axis of the town on Main Street, one short block from the Taylorsville Pike that connected the Jeffersontown area to downtown Louisville and the Ohio River. In addition to proximity to suitable clays, the pottery also needed to be located to a wooded area in order to have a convenient and adequate supply of wood to fuel the firing of the kiln.

The pottery tradition was typically handed down through the family for several generations. While there were some full-time potters, most worked as farmers first and potters second. It is interesting to note, however, that the census records from an early period list the occupation of Conrad as a potter rather than farmer. As a small operation, the pottery or pot shop was manned by members of the immediate family and their slaves, both male and female. Labor was needed to dig and transport clay, grind the lead for the glaze, and pack and deliver the finished products. Women were usually not involved in the work in larger potteries. It was the master potter however, and his apprentices who selected the clay, threw the vessels, and stacked and fired the kiln (Lasanky 1979:4). The master potter sometimes accepted apprentices and labor from outside the family; these workmen and apprentices typically lived with the family.

In 1810 and 1820, with seven in his household, Conrad owned three slaves. This is the period of time in which he would have operated his pottery. By 1830, near the end of his tenure, there were six members in Conrad's household, and he owned 14 slaves. It is not likely that all 14 slaves lived in the small room beneath the main house kitchen. With that in mind, other living quarters for the slaves may also have been located on the property. In 1840, long after he had left the Conrad-Seaton House and moved farther out into the county to the Conrad-Dravo property, Conrad had 6 individuals in his household and owned 16 slaves.

The Physical Character of Pottery Production Sites

Pottery production sites vary by tradition, individual preferences, and economic realities (Comstock 1994:25). The working pottery required several component structures and facilities, all of which could be expected at the Conrad Site. Because of the small size of the remaining yard, it is unrealistic to think that all of the individual components of the pottery operation survived intact during the years of renovation and construction at the site. However, the archaeology conducted between 2008 and 2011 shows that some of the individual components discussed below are still present. These require further examination and interpretation.

The potter's workshop was typically housed in a small shed located near the house or attached to a barn (Guilland 1971:16). The kiln was of course the most critical component of the pottery. It could have been included in the pot shop itself; if not, it was likely covered by a shed. Free-standing kilns could only be used during good weather (Comstock 1994:36). Kilns were often somewhat removed from the house, pottery shop, or other outbuildings to reduce the threat from flying sparks (Guilland 1971:16).

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

In addition to the kiln, potteries required several dependent structures. Special sheds were required for drying ware, preferably with an open or louvered wall for ventilation. Pottery could also be air-dried in the shade. Structures related to production housed the pottery wheel, a wedging bench, and work areas for molding, pressing, finishing and glazing. The structure likely had one or more fireplaces if the wares were produced during the winter (Comstock 1994:25). Storage sheds were needed to house the finished products.

Clay preparation areas were important to mix, clean, and homogenize the clay (Guilland 1971:16; Comstock 1994:26). Shallow pits were dug for clay preparation. A bunging pit held the raw clay which was mixed and stirred to a uniform consistency. A second pit was filled with layers of clay which were allowed to dry to a workable condition. These features were commonly located in the yard of the pottery. Clay mills may also have been used for this purpose; these were sometimes partially underground or alternatively constructed inside the pottery buildings which allowed production to continue without interruption during bad weather (Comstock 1994:26). Limestone wedging floors are known to have existed at some redware potteries. A cool storage area for the moist clay was also needed; this often occurred in the basement beneath the shop.

Valentine Conrad's Two Jefferson County Pottery Facilities

The precise year that Conrad began his pottery is not known. He is listed as a potter on the 1810 census records. Presumably, he began shortly after his arrival in the area in 1803. However, irrefutable evidence that the pottery was in operation during the first decade of the 1800s was obtained in 2010, when a ceramic disk was found stamped with the year 1809.

Conrad's operation was small at first at the nominated property. Farming comprised a large part of his living. Some local reports claim Conrad's brother, William, operated the pottery with him (Keyes and Neary 1992:53), but genealogical and census records do not list a brother by the name of William. Three William Conrads are listed in Jefferson County at the same period of time. Currently available data suggests these may be cousins or nephews. In any case, after a decade had passed, Conrad had apparently become so successful with his pottery and farming that he was able to invest in land in and out of Jefferson County and retire as a gentlemen farmer. Acquisitions other than Lots 56-60 included 5.75 acres in Jeffersontown, 3 acres Floyds Fork, 132.75 acres Beargrass, 23.5 acres, 54 feet of Lot 98, 62 feet of Lot 99, 55 feet of Lot 107 Jeffersontown, 100 acres Jefferson County, 20 acres, 85.5 acres Beargrass, 20 acres, 110 acres Floyds Fork, 60x200 foot NW corner Jefferson and Wenzel Streets in downtown Louisville, and 20 acres Lot 1 "Bullitts" (Jefferson County General Index to Deeds). He also acquired 333.5 acres on Ruff Creek in Ohio County, which he may have only owned one year (Jefferson County Tax Records 1807), and 1,000 acres in Washington County (Jefferson County Tax Records 1811-). The 132.75 acres on Beargrass Creek was purchased in 1814 and comprised the Conrad-Dravo farm complex. In 1828, he sold the property and the pottery at the Conrad-Seaton House to his son William, who also invested in other Jeffersontown lots. The entire Conrad estate fell to William in a will dated 2 September 1850 after Conrad died. It is interesting that some 13 years after the presumed closure of the pottery (circa 1837), a substantial ceramic stock remained (Jefferson County Will Book; Settlement Inventory 1850). Among items in Conrad's will, some 150 pottery storage jars were left to William.

Nothing is recorded in the histories or literature regarding the actual operation of the pottery, nor are there any written descriptions of the wares produced. While the available census documentation

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

apparently establishes the fact that Conrad was indeed a potter, there was, prior to the 1994 excavations at the Conrad-Dravo House, no extant physical evidence of his products. Furthermore, aside from the occurrence of slip-decorated sherds at Conrad's final residence at the Conrad-Dravo House on Six Mile Lane, there was no direct evidence to attribute the manufacture of the unusually decorated redware to Conrad. The sherds could as well have been derived from curated vessels brought with Conrad from the east to Kentucky, or they could have been acquired by purchase.

The evidence of Conrad's craftsmanship came from the 1994 and 2008-2010 excavations. As will be discussed in more detail below, sherds decorated with slip-trailing were found at the Conrad-Dravo Site. These sherds represent various stages of production. These artifacts had apparently been broken or otherwise rejected during the manufacturing process. The discovery of these items supports the documentation that the decorated redware was indeed manufactured locally, and produced at a kiln site at the Conrad-Dravo House. However, their presence at the Conrad-Dravo Site seems inconsistent with the documentary record. It would have been more logical for these artifacts to have been recovered from the known kiln site at the Conrad-Seaton House on Watterson Trail, rather than Conrad's subsequent residence on Six Mile Lane. Since there is no apparent reason that unfired, unfinished redware vessels, or waster sherds, should be transported to a site two miles distant, the possibility is raised that a second kiln may have been established at the Six Mile Lane site. It is reported that the bricks used to build the Conrad-Dravo House were made and fired in a kiln located on this property, and in 1994, a brick clamp was identified. It is not inconceivable that the Conrad pottery may have operated beyond 1837.

Influences from Other Traditions

It seemed clear enough that Conrad had brought an existing technology and traditional folk style to Jeffersontown, but from where? Standard ceramic references provided no help in identifying the ware in 1994. Redware is notorious for lacking a maker's mark. Local archaeologists could offer no insights into its origin, and in fact, disputed its Kentucky origin. Comparisons to regional redware collections from archaeological historic sites produced no artifacts that could compare with the elaborately decorated slip ware recovered from site 15Jf638 at the Conrad-Dravo House. It became evident that one way to learn about the source(s) that influenced Conrad's artistry was to discover more about the potter himself. The sherds and reference books were put aside, and a search began for the man, Valentine Conrad. Accordingly, the steps were retraced that had brought Conrad to Jeffersontown so long ago.

Conrad was born 26 November 1776 in Rowan County, North Carolina to John Adam Conrad Sr. and Maria Christina Boden, formerly of York County, Pennsylvania. His family settled in the town of Lexington where his mother was been reared. He was the ninth of at least 11 children. John and Christina married in York, York County, Pennsylvania in 1760, and the first of their children was born there. The remaining children were born in Rowan County, North Carolina, and John is buried in Lexington in Davidson County, North Carolina. Christina Bowen had been born near Lexington, North Carolina in 1739.

Valentine Conrad appears in the 1799 and 1800 tax lists of Bourbon County, Kentucky. David Conrad (undetermined relation) was identified along with Valentine on the Bourbon County tax lists and later appears in a deed record as having purchased Jeffersontown property from Valentine. One newspaper account claims that Conrad had a pottery factory in Perryville, in Boyle County, but no

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

evidence has been identified to support this (Houchens n.d.). Sometime between 1800 and 1803, Conrad made his way to Jefferson County.

Conrad, alternatively spelled “Cunrod” and “Coonrad” in the archival documents, appears on the 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840 Jefferson County census records and in tax records 1803-1849. He was one of the earliest residents of Jeffersontown, having purchased lots in 1803, and was active in political affairs of the community (Filson 1988; Jobson 1977; Lovett 1980). He served as a town trustee and treasurer and was appointed to mark the city corners with boundary stones, a task for which he received \$1.50.

Valentine apparently arrived in Jefferson County as a single man. He married Mary (Polly) Magdalene Yennowine Delaney (or McDelaney) on 3 February 1804 in Jefferson County, Kentucky. They had two sons Samuel, born in 1804, and William, born in 1807. (Liahona Research 1999:144). According to local lore, Valentine had a younger brother William who also came to reside in Jefferson County, Kentucky and worked in the pottery alongside him. Archival records show, however, that this older William was born in North Carolina in 1794, and would have been only nine years of age when Valentine began the operation. While an 18-year age difference is not unheard of between siblings, this would have been beyond the normal child bearing years for Valentine’s mother. As stated above, no census or genealogical data (derived in part from family descendants), indicate that Valentine had a brother named William. Research is currently ongoing to fully understand the members and relationships of Valentine’s birth family.

In addition to participating in the political life of Jeffersontown, the Conrads took an active role in its religious life. Extant Lutheran records began in 1818. Early members included the Blankenbakers, Brentlingers, Conrads, Christlers, and Funks. German Lutherans and German Presbyterians (Reformed) worshipped together from 1795 to 1799 at which point the Presbyterians built their own church. The Lutherans remained in a small log church built in 1798 at 9705 Taylorsville Road until 1819. At that time, they began to worship in the newly constructed Jeffersontown Union Church, commonly known as the Brick Church, being the first built of brick in the town on Lot 35. In 1833, they acquired Lots 28-30 on the northeast side of town and built a brick church which stood until 1895 (Jobson 1979). References in the early church records of the Reformed Lutheran Church in Jeffersontown recount Conrad’s efforts to find a preacher who could sermonize in English as well as German (Lovett 1980:2). He was a Warden and an Elder in his church, and often held meetings in his home regarding the matters of the religious community, such as soliciting funds for the construction the new church building (Lovett 1980). It is very possibly that its bricks were made in his kiln. However, in 1839, for reasons not clear in the church records, Valentine and sons William and Samuel were voted out of the church membership. They and Philip Bentz were found to be unworthy to remain part of the religious community (Lovett 1980:42). This offers explanation for his and his wife’s burial in the German reformed Presbyterian Cemetery located at Watterson Trail and Shelby Street.

Our research looked for possible sources of influence on Conrad from the ceramic traditions of several areas of the mid-Atlantic region. Several outstanding ceramic traditions are known from this area, including the central Pennsylvania German Tulip ware potters (Barber 1970), the North Carolina folk potters of the Piedmont region (Zug 1986), and the potters of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (Comstock 1994). Each of these traditions, and to a lesser extent those of the northeast

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

(Ketchum 1987), produced redware decorated with a variety of colored slips and slip-trailed designs. While the Conrad sherds shared certain stylistic and morphological similarities to the wares of these inter-related traditions, they appear morphologically to most closely resemble that of a fourth group, the Moravian potters of North Carolina (Bivins 1972).

The Moravians were an off-shoot of the central Pennsylvanian German Christians who settled Forsythe County, North Carolina in the 1750s. They were emigrants from Germany and elsewhere in central Europe, and were primarily of Lutheran religious background. They settled first in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and later moved to establish religious communities of organized, non-competitive craftsmen and farmers in the Piedmont of North Carolina, most notably at Salem and Bethabara. They brought with them the established Pennsylvanian tradition of finely made redware, from which they developed their own traditional style. The Moravians were a tightly knit community that shunned contact with the world outside of their own religious group. However, they became renowned for their skills and are said to represent a decline in the distinctiveness of the style as a result of the declining craftsmanship, and their products were widely traded beyond their own communities (Bivins 1972; Thoms 1994).

While Moravian pottery shared many attributes with the other Germanic traditions of the mid-Atlantic region, especially Pennsylvania and Virginia, several traits distinguish it from the others. Common design elements, namely that of sinuous, wavy lines, characterize much of the early pottery in the mid-Atlantic region. But the Moravians were outstanding in their conventionalized use of this design in elaborate borders of bowls and deep plates. Unlike the Pennsylvanian German potters, the Moravians made less use of human or animal motif in their designs (Ketchum 1983:173). Their use of floral motifs was more stylized and not as well developed than that of other Germanic traditions. These designs were typically brushed onto the vessels. The Moravians' use of color was also much more developed than their more northern counterparts. Rich colors were commonly combined. However, one of the more defining characteristics of Moravian ceramics is the double booge—the concave or convex components of the side of a dish between the foot and the rim (Comstock 1994:515)—and wide, everted or folded rim of the deep “pie” plates. Although some overlap undoubtedly occurred between regional styles, the rim styles of the Moravians differ from that of the Shenandoah potters as well as the Pennsylvania German potters.

The Moravian pottery tradition has been divided into three periods during which reflect changes in the forms of the vessels. The later changes cohesiveness of Moravian society and increased interaction with the world outside the religious communities (Bivins 1972).

In particular, relative to deep plates found at the Conrad-Dravo House, during the middle period of Moravian pottery production, the everted rim becomes modified, the double booge less pronounced, and the foot disappears altogether. It is known that Conrad was a young adult present in North Carolina at the time this style was most popular. Lexington, in Rowan County is less than 25 miles from Winston Salem. A trip to North Carolina is planned for the spring of 2011 to compare the pottery of Conrad to that produced in North Carolina.

Considerable information on the Conrad family of Rowan County is on file at Winston Salem, North Carolina. Recent communication with local genealogist Elizabeth Harris of North Carolina (Personal

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

communication February 2011) does not have any record of Valentine himself. She stated that there records do not cover those individuals who left the area to settle elsewhere.

Evaluation of the significance of Valentine Conrad and his association with the Conrad-Seaton House within the Historic Context of the Early Pottery Industry

Valentine Conrad was among the first permanent residents of Jeffersontown and one of its most successful tradesmen, allowing him to amass over a thousand acres within and outside of the county. He came as early as 1803 and immediately made a name for himself, serving as a town trustee and in other municipal and religious capacities in the coming years while managing a relatively large pottery operation with his son William, who successfully carried on the operation when his father retired. The significance of the operation lies in the production of decorative redware pottery that was unique to this region at this time and shipped as far as New Orleans. The original two portions of the house are thought to have been built by Valentine Conrad and potentially his slaves and son, utilizing kilns on site. His and his son's prominence in the regional pottery industry and in the town lend significance to the house. Though also associated with the Conrad-Dravo House in Jefferson County, the Conrads' most innovative and productive years are associated with the Conrad-Seaton House. The Conrad-Dravo House is where the elder Conrad retired as a gentleman farmer.

Evaluation of the research potential of the Conrad-Seaton Archaeological Site within the Historic Context of the Early Pottery Industry

The significance of this site is heightened by the distinctive nature of the ceramics manufactured at this early operation. In addition to utilitarian redware jars, pans, and jugs which were commonly plain and undecorated, Conrad and his brother produced table, service, and personal wares in a variety of forms including deep plates (pie plates), pitchers, bowls, teacups, bottles, platters and chargers, jardinières, as well as redware smoking pipes. Even more intriguing are the stylistic and colorful designs evident on these forms. The Conrad potters utilized several techniques by which colored slips were applied to the service wares. Slip was trailed over a base glaze to achieve wavy or sinuous lines around the edges of plates, bowls, and other items. Floral or leaf patterns are present on pitchers; marbled glazes cover the interior of plates. Recent excavations at the Conrad-Seaton House have revealed even more patterns in which floral and leaf designs originate from the plate rim towards the center of the vessel. Tobacco spit or dendritic designs are also present in the assemblage. The colors reflect a range of brilliant orange and red hues, along with cream and rust. Bright green and yellow are less common shades. Importantly, the recognition of the range of forms and colors associated with the Conrad wares have allowed researchers in the area to associate artifacts from nearby and regional sites to the Conrad pottery, thereby allowing study of consumption and commercial exchange within the area.

Although the side yard is small, it contains intact archaeological deposits and holds the potential to yield invaluable information on early slip-trailed redware production in the area. This type of ware is common in the Mid-Atlantic states, but is rare in Kentucky and adjacent Midwestern states.

Although several potteries have been archaeologically investigated in Jefferson County, no redware operations have been identified and examined. The Lewis Pottery downtown was a whiteware/creamware/yellowware pottery, and the Thomas Pottery manufactured yellowware. A

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

second kiln site located two miles west of the Conrad House at the Conrad-Dravo House (Diamond Fruit Farm) was also operated by the Conrad family after Valentine sold the Jeffersontown house to his son. Archaeological rescue excavations conducted in the mid 1990s recovered significant slip-trailed sherds, some of which were in various stages of manufacture and glazing. This site was recorded as 15JF638 in 1994. Slightly later (post 1814), the ceramics recovered from this site should offer insights into the evolution of ceramics styles of the Conrads over time.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site

House

The Conrad-Seaton House certainly has lost integrity of setting, but succeeds in conveying its association with Valentine Conrad in its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Location

The Conrad-Seaton House has not been moved and therefore maintains its integrity of location. Brunerstown as it was then called proved to be an attractive area for German-American farmers and tradesman in Jefferson County. Conrad would have found it easier to establish a business and social life in a frontier town with a cultural background similar to those who had already moved there in the few years since platted (Jeffersontown's German identity remained so strong that the language was spoken in many local churches into the 1950s). Other factors for German-Americans choosing this location was that highly desirable land along the Ohio River was already claimed by Virginians trying to recreate the plantation model. Eastern Jefferson County provided the next best land for yeoman who came in the second wave of settlement. For Conrad, the main reason for selecting this spot was that the county provided clay which allowed it to become one of the most important in Kentucky in the clay industry. Jeffersontown allowed accessibility to good farm land, high quality clay deposits, a common cultural group, and early roads to Portland and Louisville and the Ohio River. The choice of lots at the edge of town allowed him to have enough land for subsistence farming and an adequate supply of wood for fire in the kilns, while maintaining a main-street presence for his pottery business and quick access to the road to Louisville (now Taylorsville Road) a block away.

Design

The house has undergone many phases of construction, as outlined in Section 7. Throughout these alterations, the design of the first two phases of construction, which were overseen by the Conrads, retain their floor plans, portals, and two out of three fireplaces, including the original one used for cooking meals. Simple Federal elements remain within these two portions. Sufficient amount of design remains for the house's basic identity, dating to the Conrad's tenure, to be recognized.

Setting

The integrity of setting of the Conrad-Seaton House has been compromised by the expansion and lowering of the main street by Jeffersontown, the addition of the 1970s portion of the house, the parking lot in the rear yard, and the gas station on what was probably Conrad's agricultural lots.

Materials

During subsequent additions, most of the material within the significant portions has remained intact. The main elements of the building are historic: the rough cut stone foundations, log floor joist, brick

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

walls, plaster, and wood door surrounds, and fireplace mantels. The house appears to maintain integrity of material.

Workmanship

The quality of workmanship is reflected in the structural soundness within the house's Phase 1 and 2, completed by the Conrads, as contrasted to the lack of structural soundness in later frame additions to the building, which sag and bow (Phase 3) or are inappropriate in scale (Phase 4). The portions of the house directly associated with Conrad maintain integrity of their workmanship.

Feeling and Association

Because the Conrad-Seaton House maintains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, there is a feeling of stepping back into Conrad's era when passing through the older, thicker doors into the portions he built. These factors together allow us to judge that the house maintains its association with Conrad, the important individual, and thus meets the terms of Criterion B.

Archaeological Site

Site 15JF740 is not large. The site has been impacted over the years by construction of a 1970s addition to the main house that was built in the side yard adjacent to the main house to the north. This eliminated nearly one half of the side yard. To the rear of the house, a large asphalt parking lot has been constructed. The parking lot slopes to the east. The landowner who constructed the parking lot claims that the lot sloped even more steeply than it does at the present and that he had imported fill to make it somewhat more level. The lot was overgrown with large cherry trees prior to the parking lot. While the 1930-era Sanborn maps indicate that there were several outbuildings in the rear yard in the past, none were shown in earlier 1879 mapping. The later buildings in the rear yard would be unrelated to the pottery operation or the occupation of the Conrad family, and the loss of these dependencies (one of which may have been a garage) is not considered a serious detriment to the archaeological value of the property.

Despite impacts to the side yard, it is remarkable that the construction of the 1970s-era addition to the house impacted so little of the early 1800s pottery operation. It now appears likely that at least one kiln, along with the remains of two structures, have survived without serious impacts. Historic Beers and Lanagan mapping (1879) indicate two structures, aligned perpendicular to one another, in the far northwestern corner of the lot. This area appears to be undisturbed, except for the construction of a narrow concrete sidewalk. The recent addition to the main building did not intrude on these earlier buildings. At the present, the age of the buildings indicated on the 1879 map is unclear and is the target of the planned investigations. While they may have been constructed during the Marshall occupation in the mid- to late-1800s, it is also possible that they were pottery-related dependencies that survived into the mid nineteenth century. Potteries of the period required dependent outbuildings for several purposes. One structure housed the pottery wheel and was the site of production. Other structures were used to house the greenware as it dried prior to firing. Structures were also necessary to store the completed wares prior to sale. Since a large amount of vessels were fired at a given time, sufficient storage would have been important.

Excavations conducted between 2008 and 2011 confirm the presence of intact features in the side yard. The midden is deep, exceeding 80 centimeters below surface. Three features have been identified below the midden. These include a limestone foundation (Feature 1); a shallow trough of

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

unknown function (Feature 2); and a deep feature that was first interpreted as the cellar of a structure, but appears more likely to be the fire-box of the kiln (Feature 3). Geophysical investigations conducted in 2010 indicated several large anomalies. These will be targeted in future investigations, and in fact, one has already been examined, leading to the identification of Feature 3.

Feature 1, the limestone foundation, was identified in Test Units (TU) 1, 2, and 3, and coincides with one of the map-indicated structures. The foundations consist of a single course of limestone at a depth of 30 centimeters. Artifact bearing midden continues beneath this feature to a depth that varies between 60 and 80 centimeters. Large amounts of ceramic waster sherds, kiln furniture, and other artifacts were recovered from these units. In fact, 16 2-gallon bags of sherds were removed from TU 3 alone. The waster sherds reflect a variety of vessel forms, glazes, and decorative motifs. The abundance of waster sherds and early artifacts in and around the foundation seems to associate the structure with an earlier 1800s date, although analysis of other chronologically sensitive artifact types is ongoing.

To date, the most interesting of the features is Feature 3. This was only partially excavated in 2010. It was identified in TUs 3 and 4 that were emplaced with the intention of sampling a large geophysical anomaly. The limestone foundation identified in the two previous test units aligned with exposed limestone at the same depth in TU 3 and TU 4. Immediately beneath that limestone, a large amount of brick rubble was encountered. The brick evidenced intensive firing and glazing from high temperatures. The surrounding clay soil was brilliant red. A series of broad, soft-fired bricks lines the bottom of the pit at a depth of 80 to 85 centimeters. An abundance of kiln-related furniture was recovered. In addition to the kiln furniture, redware wasters of a variety of forms and decoration were found. Of special interest was the recovery of redware pipe fragments, one of which appears to be anthropomorphic.

A very small rear yard between the house and the parking lot reveals surface artifacts following heavy rains. A small test unit (TU 6) has been excavated in this area, revealing Feature 4, a limestone foundation at a depth of 30 centimeters below surface. Redware sherds, nails, window glass, and other artifacts were recovered to a depth of 50 centimeters below surface. It is possible that this reflects the location of one of the outbuildings depicted on the 1930s Sanborn maps.

In summary, while the site is not large, archaeological testing of the past three years has verified the presence of significant intact remains related to the early 1803-1837 operation of a redware pottery. Future study of the kiln and its furniture will inform regarding the kiln configuration and pottery operation. Studies of the kiln and house brick are planned in 2011 that may provide more information on the composition and firing of the kiln. Consultation with other archaeologists studying redware manufacture in the region (see Strewesky and the New Harmony, Indiana redware pottery) has revealed that the kiln furniture of the Conrad shop differs in shape than the furniture recovered elsewhere, although presumably, similar functions were involved.

To date, as a result of three limited field "seasons, literally thousands of sherds have been recovered. The reconstruction of the vessels has just begun and will provide invaluable data on the forms and sizes of the vessels produced. The identification of the decorative motifs and glazing will be particularly useful to archaeologists in the region in terms of recognizing the work of the Conrad potters. As can be seen in the discussion below, archaeologists are now plotting the distribution of

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

archaeological occurrences of this pottery on local sites to study the marketing of Conrad's wares. This will facilitate studies of consumerism and trade.

Reports that similar redware had been recovered in the early 1980s during archaeological excavations at historic Soldier's Retreat in Jeffersontown, several miles down present-day Hurstbourne Parkway from the Conrad-Dravo Site, have not been confirmed (L. D. Statton, personal communication, 1997). However, examples of Conrad's ware are now being increasingly recognized at other sites local to the Falls of the Ohio River region. In the late 1990s, a single decorated redware sherd was recovered from Fort Knox, Kentucky, located in Meade and Hardin counties, which are downstream from Jefferson County (Pamela Schenian, personal communication, 2002). Although it did not exhibit slip-trailed designs, it was decorated with colored slips that were not typical of the more common dark brown utilitarian wares.

Excavations were conducted in 1980 in the basement of the 1852 Cathedral of the Assumption in Louisville prior to its renovation. The Cathedral had been built on the site of the ca. 1830 St. Louis Church (Mansberger 1990:1). The excavations produced several large redware flower pots that were glazed with color slips. One of those was glazed on the exterior with dark brown, slip-trailed banding and sinuous lines that is the same design seen on several of the Conrad-Dravo vessels. A second redware flower pot recovered from this site, found in the same context, was glazed with a green slip. While it was difficult to relate precisely the structural remains found in the Cathedral basement to the buildings known to have been used there by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, they likely date to the years of 1831-1850 (Mansberger 1990:152). This date would be consistent with the later years of the Conrad pottery operation.

Archaeological investigations were conducted at Blackacre Site through the Kentucky Archaeological Survey in 2000 (Stottman 2000). Two slip-decorated redware sherds were found at this historic site in rural Jefferson County that is located just beyond Jeffersontown. Blackacre is part of a 1,000-acre land grant bestowed on Edward Tyler II for his participation in the Revolutionary War. The Tyler family arrived in Jefferson County in 1780. The portion of land that would eventually become Blackacre was a 200-acre tract transferred to Moses Tyler in the 1790s. Moses was responsible for the construction of several buildings that now exist at Blackacre, including a stone structure that is believed to have been constructed in 1792. At the present time, the building consists of a 20' x 34' two-room stone section, and a 14' x 16' mid-1900s frame addition. Researchers speculate that the stone structure may once have been addition to a larger wooden or log building in which Tyler and his family lived. However, the structure is more typical of a slave quarter, a function that is consistent with oral historical accounts (Stottman 2000). The redware sherds recovered from this site exhibit a somewhat lighter red paste than most of those found on the Conrad sites, but are closed to the color of one sherd from that site described above as cream and green slip-glazed. However, the slip-glaze colors are very similar to those on the Conrad sherds. The Blackacre sherds are colored with peach/cream and bright green slips in an undetermined pattern. The two sherds likely originate from the same vessel.

Even more recently, numerous examples of Conrad's ware have been recovered from the Shippingport Site (15JF702) (French et al. 2006). This is especially significant as Shippingport was the point of departure for trade goods to be loaded and shipped downriver from the Falls. Examples

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

of slip-decorated plates and marbled pitchers were found during the 2003-2006 excavations at this site.

Preliminary research into other regional potteries indicates that the Conrad pottery is significant not only at a local level to the community of Jeffersontown, but at a state and regional level as well. While it has been claimed that as many as 17 redware potteries once operated in the Louisville area, none have produced the craftsmanship and artistry of the Conrad shop, which appears to have drawn its influence from the North Carolina Germanic potters.

The Conrad Pottery Site should be listed for a variety of reasons. Among the cogent scientific and historic arguments that can be made for its preservation is its value as a resource for public education. The site currently serves as an outdoor laboratory in which children and adults alike are exposed to the real-world face of archaeology. During annual public city events, the site is opened and the public invited to participate in archaeology, observe field methods first-hand, and come to experience and understand the excitement of rediscovering the past. Plans are being developed to extend this experience to school and Scouting groups for academic field trips. The ceramics artifacts made by Valentine Conrad are prominently displayed in the lobby of the house along with interpretive posters; house tours are available. The site possesses the potential to become a research facility as well as a locally significant tourist attraction. Collectively, a compelling story is becoming available about Conrad the man, in terms of his civic leadership, religious, and entrepreneurial roles in the development of the local community, as well as a master craftsman.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary

Jefferson County, Kentucky Court Order Books

Jefferson County, Kentucky Deed Books

Jefferson County, Kentucky Marriage Books

Jefferson County, Kentucky Will Books

Jefferson County, Kentucky Settlement Inventory Books

Jefferson County, Kentucky Tax Records

Jeffersontown, Kentucky Minute Books (1799-1835)

United States Bureau of the Census Population Schedule

United States Bureau of the Census Slave Schedule

Virginia Land Treasury Warrants

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Secondary

Bader, Anne Tobbe

2002 A Possible Moravian Potter in Jefferson County, Kentucky. *Journal of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology*, Volume 17., pp.91-107. Edited by Kit W. Wesler and Donald B. Ball. Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, Wickliffe, Kentucky.

1995 Salvage Excavations at the Conrad/Dravo Site: An Experiment in Public Archaeology. *KYOPA Newsletter* 2(2):7-9. Lexington Kentucky.

Beers & Lanagan

1879 *Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky, From New and Actual Surveys*. D.G. Beers [and] J. Lanagan, Philadelphia, PA.

Bivins, John Jr.

1972 *The Moravian Potters in North Carolina*. Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Comstock, H. E.

1994 *The Pottery of the Shenandoah Valley Region*. The Museum of the Early Southern Decorative Arts, Winston-Salem, North Carolina and the University of North Carolina Press.

Cummings, William E.

1972 *1797-1972: Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years*. Jeffersontown Specialty Company, Inc. Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Filson Club Quarterly

1988 *Early Kentucky Settlers: The Records of Jefferson County, Kentucky*. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc, pp. 301; 311; 356.

French, Michael W., Anne T. Bader. And Susan C. Andrews

2006 Second Interim Report: Intensive Archaeological Investigations at the Shippingport Site (15JF702), at the McAlpine Locks and Dam, Louisville, Kentucky (2005-2006 Field Season). AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. Louisville, Kentucky.

Guiland, Harold F.

1971 *Early American Fold Pottery*. Chilton Book Company, Philadelphia.

Jobson, Lt. Col. Robert C.

1979 German-American Settlers of Early Jefferson County, Kentucky. *The Filson Club History Quarterly* Volume 53:354-357.

1977 *A History of Early Jeffersontown and Southeastern Jefferson County, Kentucky*. Gateway Press, Inc. Baltimore.

Johnston, Joellen Tyler

1997 *Jeffersontown, Kentucky: The first 200 years*. Bicentennial Book Committee, City of Jeffersontown.

Kentucky

1816 *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Fourth General Assembly, for the Commonwealth of Kentucky,...* to which is added, *A Copious Index, to the Acts of [1812-1815]*. Gerard & Berry-Printers for the Commonwealth, Frankfort, KY.

Ketchum, William C. Jr.

1991 *American Redware*. Henry Holt and Company, New York.

Kleber, John E. (Editor)

1992 *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Lasanky, Jeanette

1979 *Central Pennsylvania Redware Pottery 1780-1904*. An Oral Traditions Project. Union County Oral Traditions Projects, Court House, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Liahona Research

1999 *Kentucky Marriages 1801-1825*. Heritage Quest, Bountiful, Utah.

Lovett, Virginia Vance

1980 *Records of Jeffersontown Lutheran Church*: compiled by V.V. Lovett. Privately published, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Mansberger, Floyd

1995 *Archaeology and the Study of Nineteenth Century Pottery Production in Illinois*. Paper presented at the 1995 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, January 4-8, 1995, Washington D.C.

1990 *Archaeological Investigations at the Cathedral of the Assumption, Louisville, Kentucky*. Report prepared for Cathedral Heritage Foundation. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

1987 *Archaeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois*. Prepared for the National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska. Northern Illinois University, Dekalb.

O.Malley, Nancy

1987 *Middle Class Farmers on the Urban Periphery*. Archaeological Report 162, Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Ramsay, John

1947 *American Potters and Pottery*. Tudor Publishing Company, New York.

Ries, Heinrich

1922 *The Clay Deposits of Kentucky: An Economic Consideration of the Pottery, Brick, and Tile Clays, Fire Clays, and Shales of Kentucky, With Notes on their Industrial Development*. The Kentucky Geological Survey, Frankfort.

Sanborn Map Company

1928 Jeffersontown, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Sanborn Map Co, New York.

Spargo, John

1926 *Early American Pottery and China*. Garden City Publishing Company, New York.

Stottman, M. Jay

2000 *Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Renovation of a Stone House at Blackacre State Nature Preserve, Jefferson County, Kentucky*. Kentucky Archaeological Report No. 32. Submitted to the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, Frankfort.

Strezewski, Michael

2010 Dr. Michael Strezewski, Resume. <http://www.usi.edu/libarts/socio.mstrezewski.asp>. Accessed 9/23/2010

Taylor, Hewitt

1936 Salubrious Suburbia No. 2, Jeffersontown. *Herald Post*, August 22, 1936, Louisville.

Thomas, Brian

1994 Inclusion and Exclusion in the Moravian Settlement in North Carolina., 1770-1790. *Historical Archaeology* 28 (3):15-29).

U.S. Geological Survey

1995 *Jeffersontown Quadrangle, Kentucky: 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)*. The Survey, Reston, VA.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Zug, Charles G. III
1986 *Turners and Burners: The Folk Potters of North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): JF278 and 15Jf740

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .59

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

House

1 16 625425 4228156
Zone Easting Northing

Archaeological Site

1 16 625459 4228145
Zone Easting Northing

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

Lot 56 and Part of Lot 57 of Jeffersontown plat (Metro Louisville Parcel 0045-0600-0000)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Conrad-Seaton property included Lots 56-60 of the original Jeffersontown plat until 1967. Lots 56-57 contain the house, while 58-60 were maintained as open land. Though part of the historic boundary, these lots are being excluded because the property is not being nominated as related to agricultural association or its landscape and because a modern gas station and convenience store now occupy them.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne T. Bader, Anna Maas, Christina Pfau, and Sundae Murphy
organization Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society date _____
street & number 10320 Watterson Trail Suite C telephone 502-614-8828
city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40299
e-mail ab.ciarch@insightbb.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: September 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0001

Principal (northwest) and southwest elevations of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking east from Watterson Trail (historically Main Street).

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0002

Southwest and southeast elevations of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing original portion of the house (Phase 1), looking north from parking lot.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0003

Southeast elevation of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing material transition between each addition, looking northwest from parking lot.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0004

Southeast and northeast elevation of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing 1970s addition and side yard where Archaeological Site 15Jf740 is located, looking west from College Drive (historically Water Street).

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0005

Central hall (Phase 3) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing the original back door (left) of 1840s addition (Phase 3) and original primary entrance (right) of 1810s addition (Phase 2), looking south.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0006

Fireplace on first floor in 1840s addition (Phase 3) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking east.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0007

Fireplace on first floor in early addition (Phase 2) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking southwest.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0008
Fireplace in original portion (Phase 1) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking east.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0009
Fireplace on second floor in 1810s addition (Phase 2) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking west.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0010
Foundation of 1810s addition (Phase 2), showing where a hole has been opened between 1840s addition (Phase 3) to the original parts of the house, looking southwest.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anna Maas
Date Photographed: December 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0011
Foundation of original portion (Phase 1), looking west.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: February 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0012
View of Conrad Pottery Site north of main house.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2009
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0013
Partial foundation uncovered during 2008 excavations.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0014
East wall of Test Unit 3 showing Feature 3; probable kiln location.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0015
Feature 3 showing brick rubble associated with the kiln.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2008
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0016
Conrad plate rims exhibiting characteristic sinuous line slip-trailed decoration.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2008
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0017
Metallic decoration (scanner aberration appears green). Rust and black over white slip.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: February 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0018
Anthropomorphic redware pipe fragment.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: February 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0019
Glazed and unglazed bottle necks.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: February 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0020
Plate body waster sherds exhibiting decoration; prior to glost-firing.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2008
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0021
Kiln tile with pottery stamp exhibiting 1809 production date.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: February 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0022
Kiln setting tile.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: February 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0023
Kiln furniture, possibly stilts.

Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Jefferson County, KY
County and State

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: February 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0024
Kiln furniture; possibly sagger pins.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2008
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0025
2008 Gaslight Festival with Conrad House in the background.

Name of Property: Conrad-Seaton House and Archaeological Site
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson County
State: KY
Photographer: Anne Bader
Date Photographed: September 2009
Location of Original Digital Files: 10320 Watterson Tr Ste C, Louisville, KY 40299

KY_JeffersonCounty_Conrad-SeatonHouseAndArchaeologicalSite_0026
2009 public excavation at the Conrad Pottery Site.

Property Owner:

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

name Philip Stone
street & number PO Box 436235 telephone (502)648-9889
city or town Middletown state KY 40253

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 18 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.

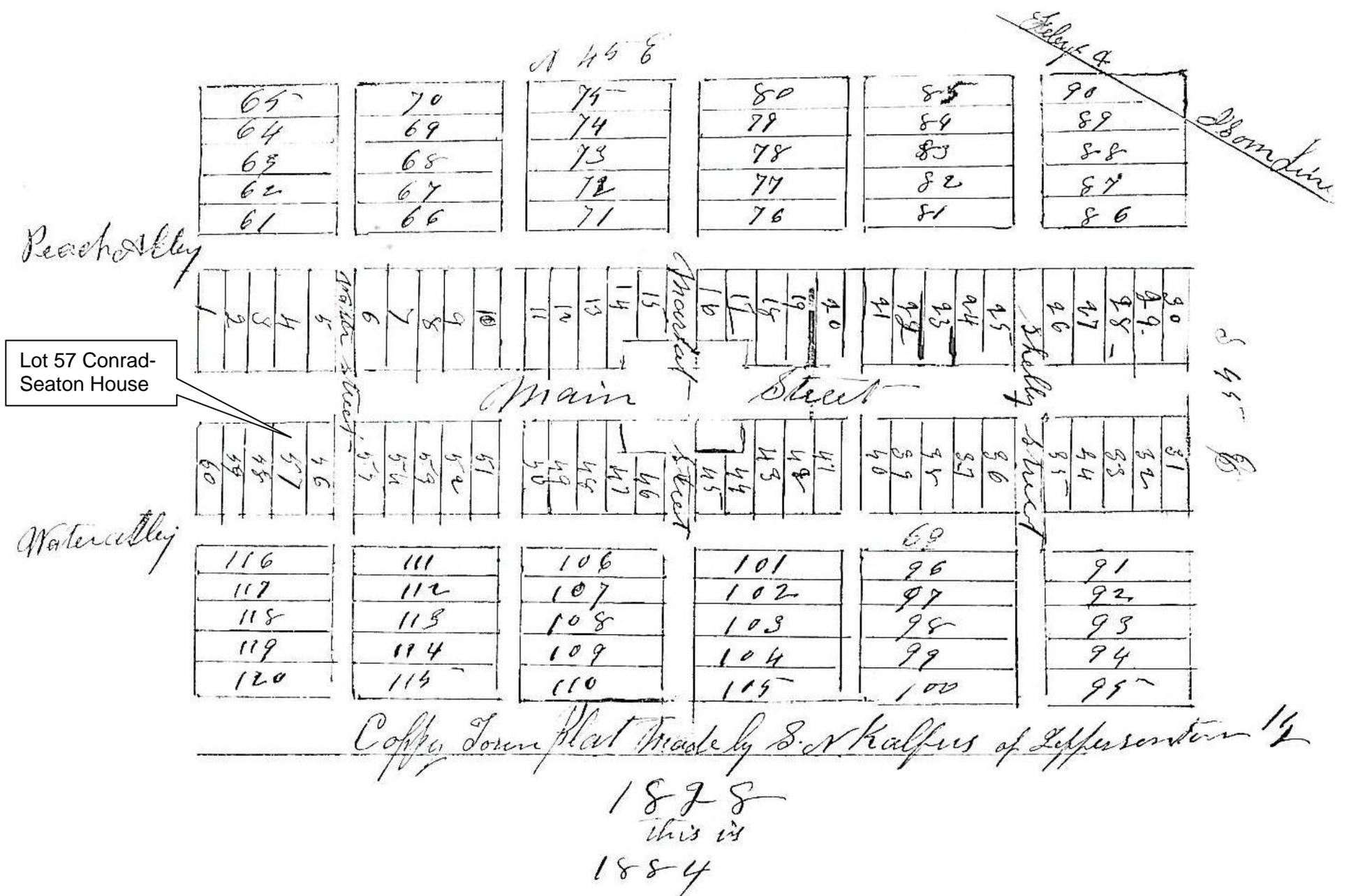


Figure 1. 1798 plat for Bruner's Town redrawn in 1828 and 1884, showing original Lots 56-60.

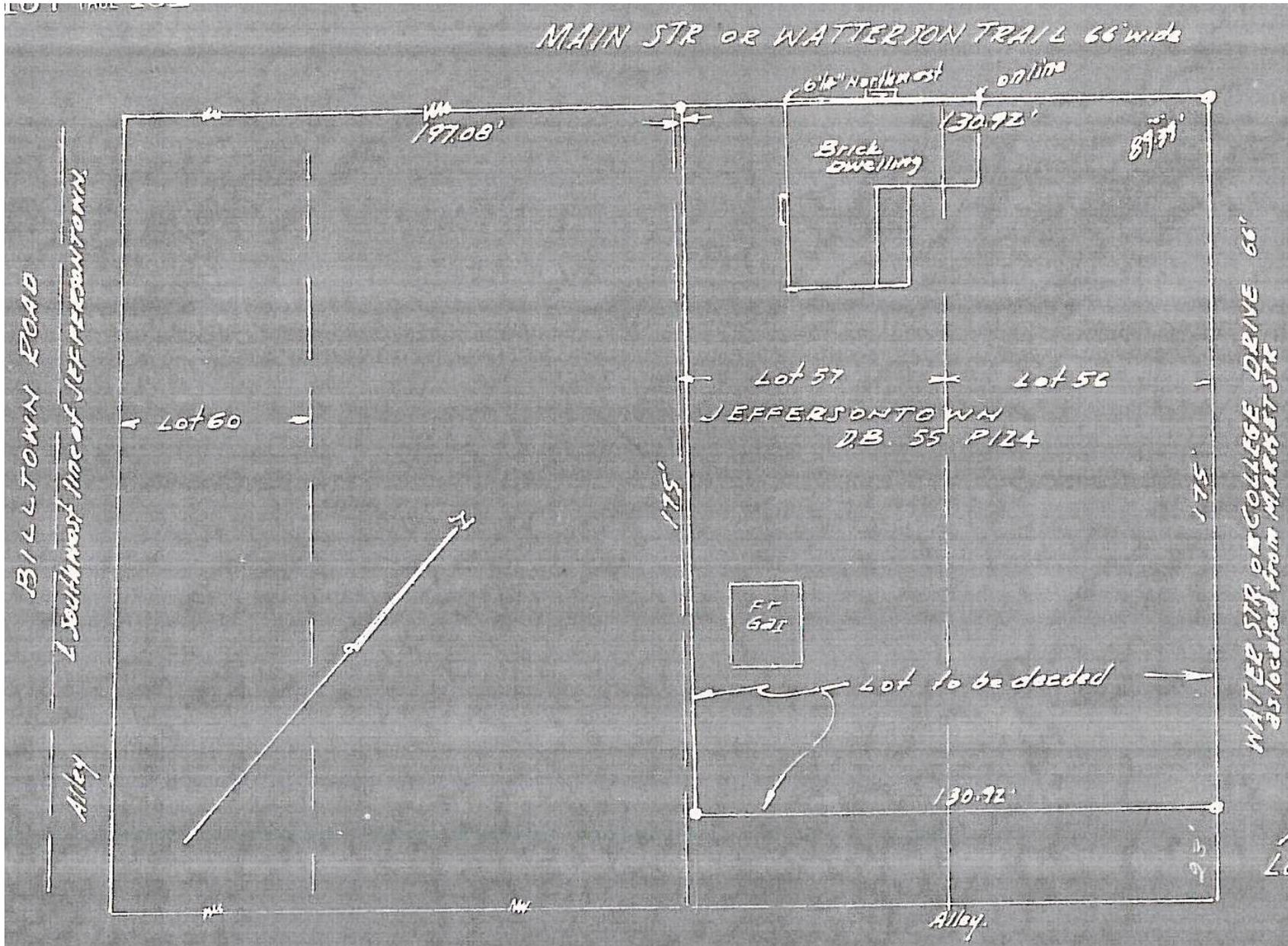
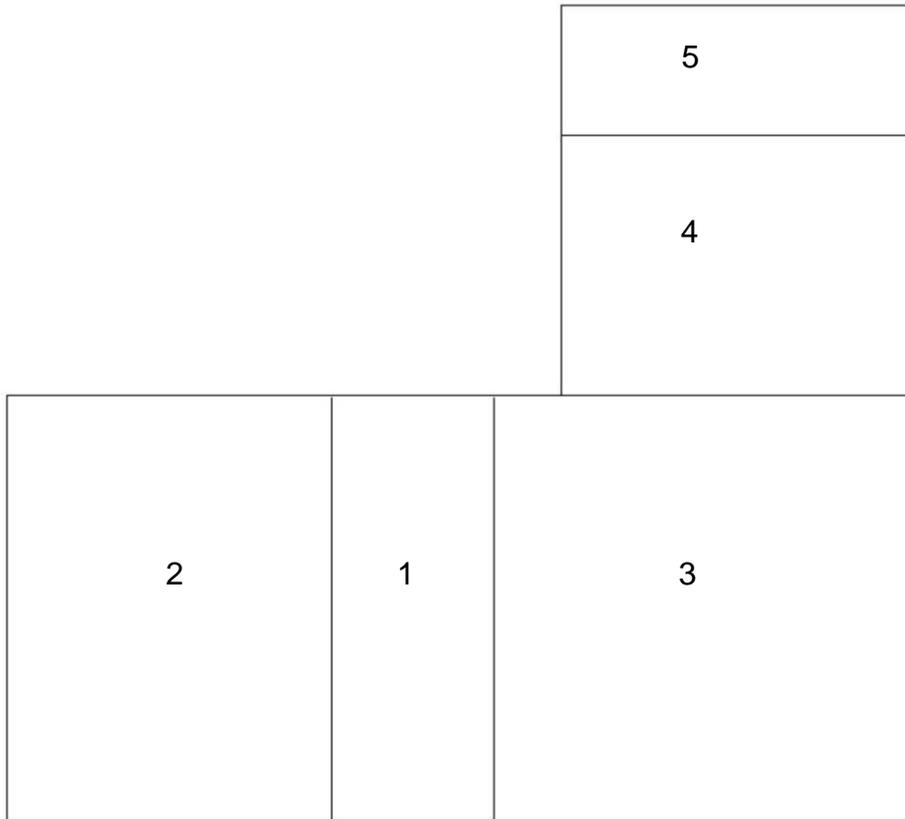
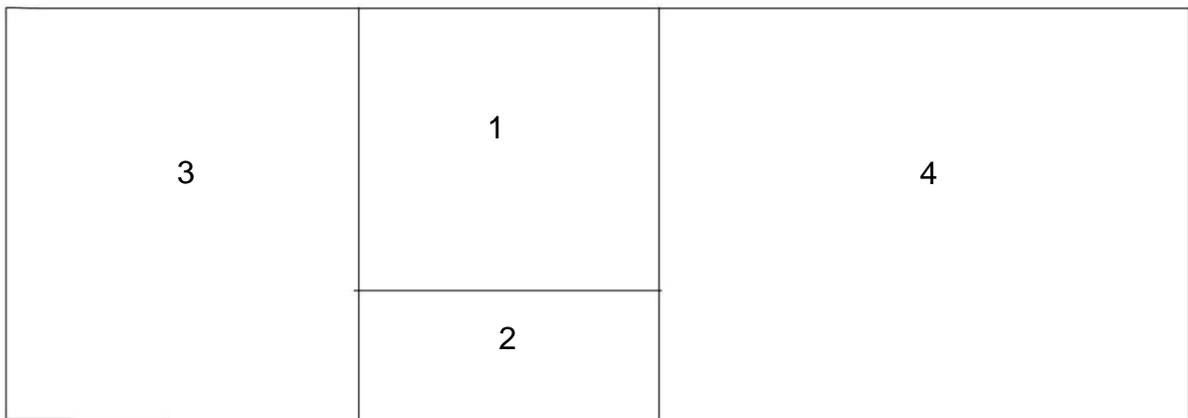


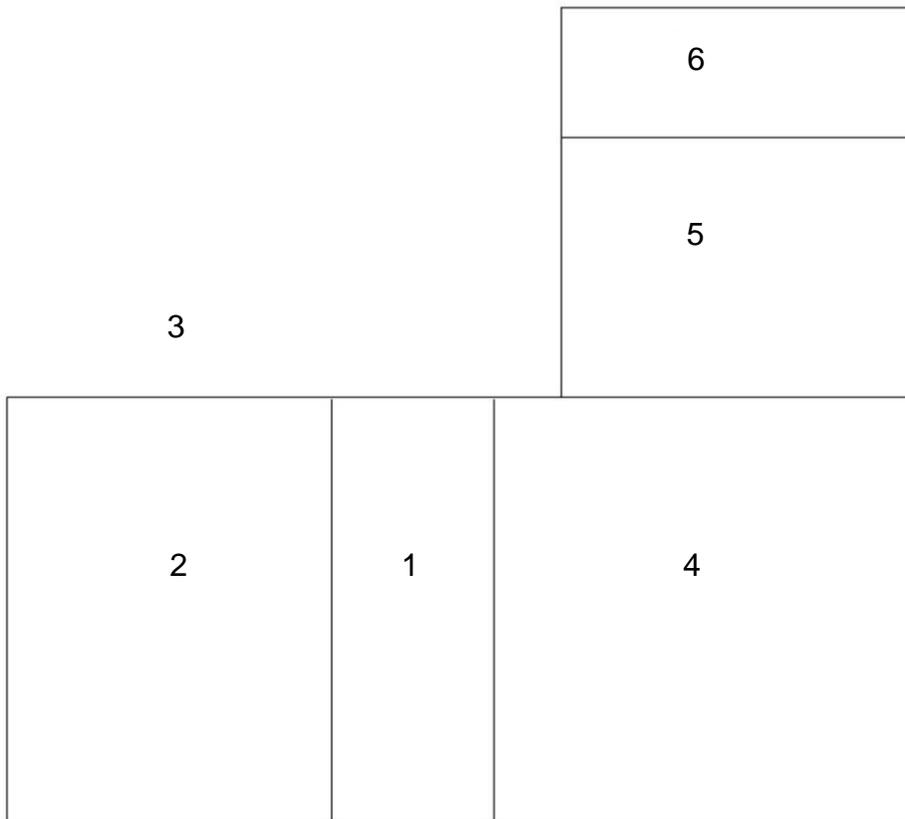
Figure 3. 1966 plat of property, combining Lots 56-60 and then dividing them into Tracts 1-2 (Deed Book 4157/Page 481).



**Figure 4. First floor, showing order in which described.
Not to scale, northwest is down.**



**Figure 5. Second floor, showing order in which described.
Not to scale, northwest is down.**



**Figure 6. Basement, showing order in which described.
Not to scale, northwest is down.**



Figure 7. Construction Sequence of the Conrad-Seaton House and current property boundary, Lot 56 and Part of Lot 57 of Jeffersontown plat (Metro Louisville Parcel 0045-0600-0000) (LOJIC 2009).



Figure 8. Principal (northwest) and southwest elevations of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking east from Watterson Trail (historically Main Street).



Figure 9. Southwest and southeast elevations of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing original portion of the house (Phase 1), looking north from parking lot.



Figure 10. Southeast elevation of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing material transition between each addition, looking northwest from parking lot.



Figure 11. Southeast and northeast elevation of Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing 1970s addition and side yard where Archaeological Site 15Jf740 is located, looking west from College Drive (historically Water Street).



Figure 12. Central hall (Phase 3) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), showing the original back door (left) of 1840s addition (Phase 3) and original primary entrance (right) of 1810s addition (Phase 2), looking south.



Figure 13. Fireplace on first floor in 1840s addition (Phase 3) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking east.



Figure 14. Fireplace on first floor in early addition (Phase 2) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking southwest.



Figure 15. Fireplace in original portion (Phase 1) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking east.



Figure 16. Fireplace on second floor in 1810s addition (Phase 2) of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF-278), looking west.



Figure 17. Foundation of 1810s addition (Phase 2), showing where a hole has been opened between 1840s addition (Phase 3) to the original parts of the house, looking southwest.



Figure 18. Foundation of original portion (Phase 1), looking west.



Figure 19. View of Conrad Pottery Site north of main house.



Figure 20. Partial foundation uncovered during 2008 excavations.



Figure 21. East wall of Test Unit 3 showing Feature 3; probable kiln location.



Figure 22. Feature 3 showing brick rubble associated with the kiln.



Figure 23. Conrad plate rims exhibiting characteristic sinuous line slip-trailed decoration.

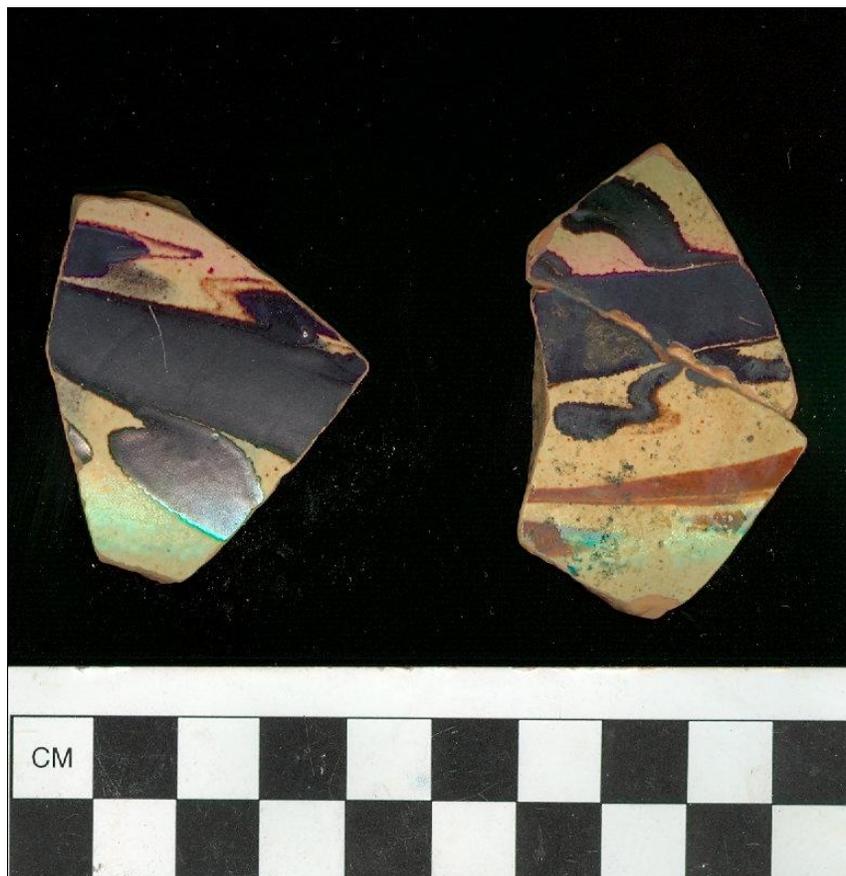


Figure 24. Metallic decoration (scanner aberration appears green). Rust and black over white slip.



Figure 25. Anthropomorphic redware pipe fragment.



Figure 26. Glazed and unglazed bottle necks.

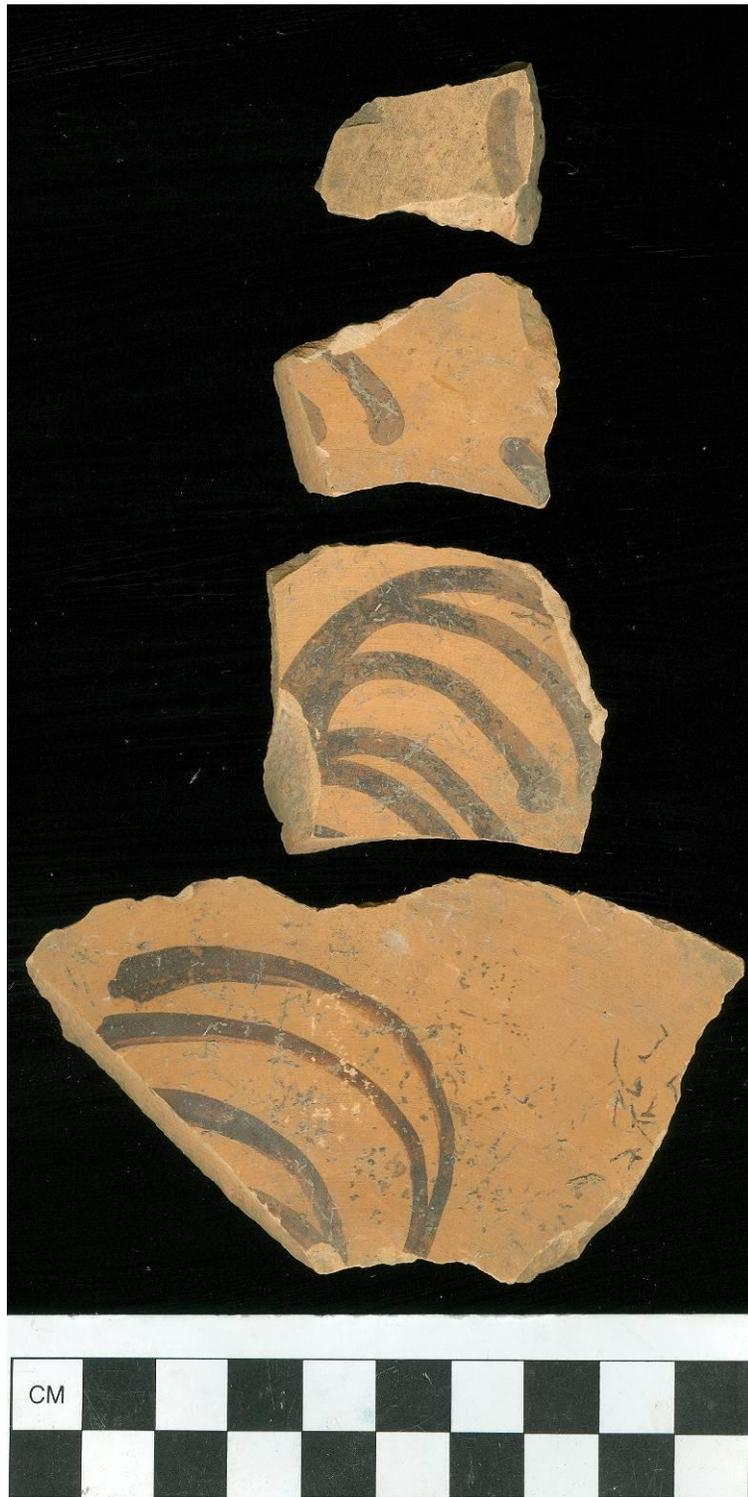


Figure 27. Plate body waster sherds exhibiting decoration; prior to glost-firing.



Figure 28. Kiln tile with pottery stamp exhibiting 1809 production date.



Figure 29. Kiln setting tile.



Figure 30. Kiln furniture, possibly stilts.



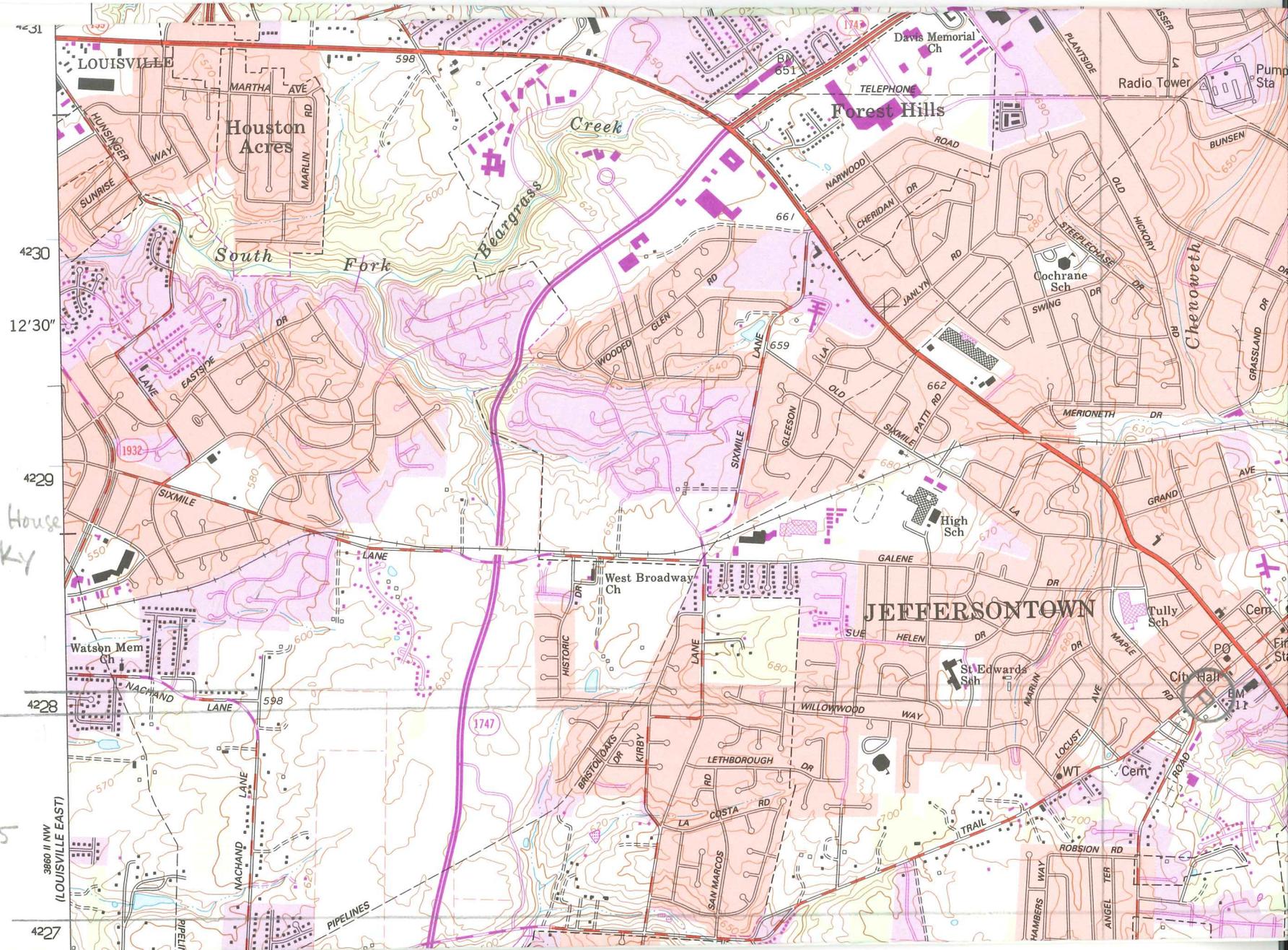
Figure 31. Kiln furniture; possibly sagger pins.



Figure 32. 2008 Gaslight Festival with Conrad House in the background.



Figure 33. 2009 public excavation at the Conrad Pottery Site.



Conrad-Seatons House
Jefferson Co., KY
Zone 16

NAD 27
Easting 625 439
Northing 4227 951

NAD 83
Easting 625 440
Northing 4228 165

3960 ft NW
(LOUISVILLE EAST)



Proposed Boundary = current parcel



In this aerial or in google sketchup, will outline each part of building with approximate date of construction.