

# Historic Structures/Cultural Landscape Report: The Carty-Miller House

12606 Catoctin Furnace Rd, Thurmont, MD



Prepared for:

**The Catoctin Furnace Historical Society**

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August 2023

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## Introduction

This report is intended to provide a historical description and examination of the Carty-Miller property in Catoctin Furnace, particularly its yard and external structures. The primary purpose of this is to convey the changes that the property has experienced over the course of its roughly 200-year history and to make recommendations regarding its treatment, with emphasis placed on the first-hand knowledge of Joann Miller, the property's last owner prior to its purchase by Catoctin Furnace Historical Society Inc. (CFHS). The Carty-Miller house is located at 12606 Catoctin Furnace Road, neighbored to the north by the Museum of the Ironworker at building number 12610 and to the south by the Rohwein house at number 12604. The largest structures within the Carty-Miller property are the one-and-a-half-story dwelling; a small, one car garage just north of the dwelling; and a chicken coop, outhouse, and hog pen in the rear yard. At the westernmost edge of the property, a short hill rises up, spanning north-south behind most of the rear yards on the western side of the road. The hill flattens at the top, a relic of what was once the bed for both the H&F Trolley line and subsequently a stretch of the Western Maryland Railway.

To provide a brief historical overview, the Carty-Miller house was built in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, likely soon after John Brien purchased the iron furnace and foundry complex in 1820 following the bankruptcy of its previous owner, Willoughby Maybury, in 1819. It is one of many similarly designed dwellings built in the village around that time for the families working and residing there. The property has been home to multiple families over the course of its history, the most recent being the Carty and Miller families. In August 1923, William Keller Carty, a railroad conductor for the H&F Trolley, purchased the property from Lancelot Jacques, Sr. and Stanley E. Hauver, the last owners of the Catoctin Furnace industrial complex before it ceased operation in 1903. Eighteen years later in February 1942, William Carty sold the property to Clinton Edgar Miller (known as Clint) and his wife, Emma Josephine Carty Miller (known as Josephine), who was William's daughter. Prior to this property transfer, Clint lived with his parents – James Richard Edgar Miller (known as Phil) and Mary Catherine Stitely Miller (known as Sally) – along with his three brothers and four sisters at 12602 Catoctin Furnace Road. (Note: An infill dwelling, circa 1944, was added between 12606 and 12602 by Phil Miller, Clint, and two of Clint's brothers for their youngest brother, Richard Orville, and his family while he was deployed in Europe during World War II. It is now a separate lot owned by the Rohwein family since February 2020.) Since that time, the Carty-Miller property was owned by the Miller family until Joann Miller, the daughter of Clint and Josephine Miller, sold it to CFHS in December 2021.

## Part 1: Site Conditions

### Description of Current Conditions

#### 1. The Dwelling

The Carty-Miller dwelling, as previously stated, is a one-and-a-half story log structure sheathed with white vinyl siding and topped by a black asphalt shingle roof. The structure's roof incorporates both gable-frame and lean-to styles in different areas (*Figure 1*). It includes a roughly 20-foot-long by six-foot-wide covered front porch with a concrete floor (*Figure 1-2*), as well as a small wooden rear deck tucked into a corner at the northwestern elevation of the dwelling, which includes a bench and measures about seven feet by three feet (*Figure 3*). The two walls which surround the rear deck each have a single window. On the north elevation of the dwelling facing the garage, there is a single window on the first story accompanied by a double window above it on the second story (*Figure 2-4*). On the south elevation, there are two first-story single windows roughly seven feet apart from one another, the left one being situated slightly lower than the right one (*Figure 5*). Above these windows, there are two more single windows on the second story (*Figure 1*). Also on the south elevation of the dwelling is a breezeway which connects what is currently the laundry room to the rest of the dwelling, with a door on either side exiting into the front and rear yards (*Figure 5-6*). On the east side of the breezeway, exiting into the front yard, there are several more single windows, one in the center of the laundry room, one just left of the door, and two more to the right of it (*Figure 5*). There are two additional single windows facing the rear yard, one immediately to the right of the breezeway door, and the other in the laundry room wall (*Figure 6*). Facing the rear yard is also another double window in the kitchen (*Figure 3*). Up until very recently, the dwelling also included black vinyl shutters on the front door and all of the windows except for the kitchen window and those adjacent to the breezeway doors (*Figure 1, Figure 7*). Also, several awnings hung over both breezeway doors, the west-facing window over the rear deck, and the kitchen window (*Figure 5, Figure 7*). Furthermore, mounted on the exterior facing west, there was a red metal star. However, these were all removed in 2021 by CFHS. The dwelling's water supply comes from a well, which is marked by a black well casing sticking out of the ground a short distance northeast of the dwelling (*Figure 8*). There is a modern electrical heat pump and air conditioning unit on the north side of the dwelling as well, which was installed by Joann Miller around 2008 to replace the dwelling's old kerosene heating system. Lastly, the dwelling includes a small basement area that was commonly used for storage, the entrance to which is a green metal double bulkhead door on the south side of the building (*Figure 1*). In a survey for a Collections Assessment for Preservation (CAP) report conducted in July 2022, the basement was found to be partially flooded.

#### 2. The Property

As stated previously, the primary focus of this report is the yard surrounding the dwelling. A stretch of white vinyl picket fence continuously runs along the roadside for nearly 70 feet – most of the front yard – with a small gap to allow for the concrete walkway leading to the



front porch (*Figure 1-2*). Another concrete walkway branches out from the front porch walkway to the south, which extends to the eastern breezeway door (*Figure 5*). The fence is then interrupted by the driveway entrance to the garage, and then continues for a short distance on the other side of the driveway (*Figure 9*). According to Joann Miller, this fence was installed in April 2011. Meanwhile, the property extends roughly 200 feet from east to west, ending at the aforementioned trolley bed hill running along the western edge of every yard on the west side of the street. To the south of the dwelling is an open space with multiple flower and shrub beds with a large bush in the center of it (*Figure 5*). To the north of the dwelling is an asphalt driveway which leads to the one-car garage (*Figure 10-11*). Several shrubs and flowers line the edge of the driveway on the north elevation of the garage (*Figure 10*). Along the south side of the garage, there are more shrubs and flowers, as well as multiple empty flower pots that are stacked on the west side (*Figure 9*). These pots were used to add additional flowers to the yard, and were placed along or in flower beds to add extra color where needed. The garage itself has a white painted exterior constructed with a wooden vertical board frame, as well as a corrugated metal gable-framed roof for the main structure, and a lean-to addition sheathed by an asphalt shingle roof in the rear (*Figure 9, Figure 12*). The building is about 23 feet long east to west and roughly ten feet wide north to south. It is rather short compared to most modern garages, with an approximate overall height of eight feet and an entrance clearance of only about five-and-one-half feet high, just enough to fit a single compact car (*Figure 10*). However, the building ceased to be used as a vehicle garage around 1965, and since has been used more as a tool and work shed. Furthermore, it has no proper garage door, and instead simply has a large opening on the street side (*Figure 11*). Mounted above the garage “door” opening, which faces east, is a black metal cast of an eagle with outstretched wings (*Figure 11*). Until around 2021, the metal eagle was accompanied by other decorations, such as two butterflies and a metal welcome sign with a perched bird on it (*Figure 10*). Also, a small painted gnome on its hands and knees sits smiling on the lean-to section of the roof, appearing to peak over the edge of the roof facing southeast (*Figure 13*). The gnome on the garage was painted by Joann Miller when she took ceramic classes, and it was normally placed in flower beds and other areas around the yard (*Figure 12*). Unfortunately, some of the paint on the gnome has chipped off over time. Inside the garage, there is a railroad tie staked into the ground with railroad spikes near the back, behind which are several hanging plants, wooden potting shelves and two barrels (*Figure 14-15*). The potting shelves were built by a friend of Joann Miller’s around 2015. There is an open “window” space with a narrow work bench cut out and attached to the garage’s south wall, upon which a vise is mounted (*Figure 16-17*). Another black vinyl shutter is attached on the left side of this opening (*Figure 16*). There are also various tools, yard appliances, paints, and other hardware distributed throughout the inside of the garage (*Figure 15*). The garage has no interior lighting. A short distance outside the garage located between the driveway and the dwelling is a short, black painted, cast iron kettle with an iron pot hanger, now used as a flower pot hanger, placed in the center of a roughly five-foot-wide circular flower and shrub bed (*Figure 10, Figure 18*).

Much of the property is taken up by an expansive rear yard. A concrete walkway extends from the driveway, wrapping around the rear of the dwelling and leading up to another concrete walkway emanating from the breezeway (*Figure 3, Figure 6, Figure 10*). On either side of the walkway is a stone bed with an accompanying flower and shrub garden with stone and wooden

borders (*Figure 19-Figure 20*). The garden on the east side of the walkway is placed directly against the dwelling (*Figure 21*). The other walkway extends around 45 feet from the breezeway door, curves northwest and continues for about another 15 feet before it ends (*Figure 22*). There are also three clothesline poles running for about 75 feet straight from east to west, with the first post being nearly ten feet west of the dwelling and immediately south of the concrete walkway (*Figure 6*), the last post being right beside a shrub garden, and the middle being equidistant between the two (*Figure 22*). The shrub garden by the last post sits near the southern edge of the rear yard, and is located slightly west of its longitudinal center. It wraps around this last pole on its west and south in an “L” shape, at the northernmost point of which is a tall, green metal pipe sticking out of the ground (*Figure 22*). At one time, a wind chime hung at the very end of this pipe (*Figure 20*).

The other most prominent fixtures in the rear yard are a rustic stone fireplace (*Figure 23-24*), three outbuildings (*Figure 25-26*), and two large pine trees. The fireplace is roughly at the center of the yard, sitting on a stone platform in the southeast corner of a rock bed that spans an additional 30 feet north and ten feet west (*Figure 27*). A short, roughly 15-foot long stretch of post and rail fence made of white painted wood runs north to south along the stone bed’s western edge, nearly equidistant between its southern and northern ends (*Figure 28*). Forty feet closer to the dwelling from the fireplace is a roughly eight-foot diameter circle indented in the grass, outlining what was once a large flower bed (*Figure 35*). The three outbuildings in the yard include, from south to north, a chicken coop (*Figure 29-31*), an outhouse, and a hog pen (*Figure 32*), all of which are no longer in use. All three are either painted white or have white siding. The chicken coop has a corrugated lean-to metal roof, while the other two have asphalt shingle gable-framed roofs. Furthermore, the chicken coop has a window on its southern elevation with a black shutter on its left side, whereas the outhouse and hog pen have none (*Figure 31*). There is a small group of bushes just south of the chicken coop, and several stones lay next to it on the western elevation. The outhouse and hog pen both also have a slight amount of damage; the outhouse has a hole in its siding right above the door, while the brick foundation of the hog pen is exposed (*Figure 32*). In regard to the two large pine trees, the smaller of the two (*Figure 33*) is a short distance southwest of the fireplace (*Figure 28*), while the larger is in the far southwest corner of the yard, being partially in the neighboring yard of house 12604 (*Figure 34*). This pine, having been planted on the slope of the trolley bed hill, leans quite dramatically. A pink dogwood tree also stands about 20 feet east of the smaller pine tree (*Figure 35*).

There are numerous other notable features around the yard. In the far northwest corner of the yard is a short stack of stones pressed on its north and west elevations against the trolley bed hill, and surrounded on its south and east elevations by light shrubbery contained by a small concrete border (*Figure 36*). Not more than two feet northeast of the concrete border is a rusted water grate, which drains into the ground below the yard (*Figure 37-38*). To this day, rain water still flows underneath the grate during and shortly after rainfall. Just beside this grate is a historic right-of-way known as the “Mill Alley,” which goes up the hill and now leads onto the African American Cemetery Interpretive Trail (*Figure 39*). There are also two sizable tree stumps a short distance in front of the stone pile, the one farther to the northeast being that of a pine tree, and the one farther south being that of a black walnut tree (*Figure 36, Figure 40*). Furthermore, the

yard contains multiple birdhouses of various designs, including two wren houses, painted green, hanging from either arm of the westernmost clothesline pole (*Figure 22, Figure 41-44*), and a red birdfeeder mounted on a post a few feet northeast of the northern end of the white fence by the fireplace (*Figure 45, Figure 47*). There are also five bluebird houses around the yard; a green painted one mounted on the middle post of the fence by the fireplace a short distance south of the red birdfeeder (*Figure 46, Figure 48*), two more green painted ones mounted on either side of the garage door opening (*Figure 11, Figure 49-50*), a white painted one on the southern elevation of the chicken coop just above the window (*Figure 32*), and a final one, painted white, mounted above the hog pen door (*Figure 32*). The bluebird house on the hog pen is slightly larger than the other four, and much of its paint has worn away. There are multiple flower gardens and other various planted shrubbery around the yard, most of which are currently in relatively poor condition (*Figure 18-19, Figure 22, Figure 27, Figure 35, Figure 47*), although the grass is still being cut, and some of the flowers around the yard still bloom during the spring and summer.

At the edge of the rear yard, just inside the Rohwein property line, there is a grate surrounded by decorative stones in the ground, which was installed by the Rohweins in late May 2023, and includes a nine-by-nine-inch PVC basin with several connecting pipes to allow for waterflow and drainage. During the wet season, water with a heavy orange tint can be seen inside the grate, while there is primarily mud with a similar orange tint inside it during the dry season. Directly south of this grate, there is a rectangular patch of straw, south of which a shallow principal drainage ditch extends south before turning west into some vegetation beside the trolley bed hill. This drainage ditch is intended to continue the southerly flow of stream water from an underground culvert pipe that leads up to the grate. Until the grate was installed, water had ceased to flow into the drainage ditch, in large part due to the exit of the culvert being buried around 2015. The exit of the culvert is roughly two feet north of where the current grate is. This underground pipe continues north across the Carty-Miller rear yard underneath the flowerbed behind the fireplace and across the rear yards of the other neighboring properties to the north. Water from the dwelling's rain gutters and laundry room also connect to this main culvert pipe via their own underground pipes added by Joann Miller (*Figure 6, Figure 51*). An underground waterline extending from the dwelling's bathroom runs water from the sinks and shower tub to a ground seepage system in between the dwelling and the fireplace, while the sewage system's septic tank is located underground just north of the back deck, its location denoted by a green access riser (*Figure 3*). Although a smaller pipe once connected the rusted grate near the burn pit to the main culvert pipe running through the rear yard, more recently in the 21<sup>st</sup> century Joann Miller had its waterflow redirected immediately south through a small, independent, shallow underground pipe up to the Rohwein property line, after which a shallow ditch was dug through the infill property before entering another length of shallow underground pipe in the property of 12602 until it emptied into the aforementioned principal drainage ditch. Since the infill property was purchased by the Rohweins, they have laid and buried a length of pipe through their yard where this shallow ditch was in order to connect the two underground pipes and create a single consistent flow. The ground surface around the Carty-Miller property – particularly the rear yard – holds excess water, and as a result can become particularly spongy shortly after rainfall. This is most noticeable in a roughly 20-foot-diameter area behind the garage, and in areas behind the fireplace and adjacent stone beds, where the underground pipe runs.

## Description of Prior Conditions

### 1. The Dwelling

The dwelling was originally built with a layout common to many of Catoctin Furnace's other historic dwellings constructed for resident workers in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During this time, the dwelling was likely occupied by workers at the nearby iron furnace and foundry along with their families, although the late Clint Miller stated that it was not a "foundry home" – a home specifically made for the furnace workers when it was a company town – as the two log dwellings neighboring to the south beyond the Rohwein infill house were (Note: The Carty-Miller dwelling, based on architectural and historical research, appears to be one of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century log worker dwellings constructed during the ownership of John Brien. It is currently unclear as to why Clint Miller characterizes the dwelling's original purpose as being different from the other worker homes in Catoctin Furnace.). The lineage of workers and their descendants living at the Carty-Miller house continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Carrie Blanche Sweeney Carty, William Carty's wife until her passing in 1939, was a member of the Sweeney family, a number of whom were laborers, including foundry workers at the Catoctin Furnace complex before it ceased operation. Clint Miller, who worked as a carpenter, was born after the complex had ended its operations. However, his father, Phil Miller, worked at the furnace, and later on the railroad in Thurmont, during his early adulthood alongside his father, Charles Thomas Miller. Phil and Charles Miller, as well as multiple members of the Sweeney family, were involved in the Ransom Train Wreck outside the village of Ransom near Patapsco, Maryland on 17 June 1905. The wreck killed, alongside 21 others, the 52-year-old Charles Miller and four members of the Sweeney family. According to a Miller family genealogy report, Phil Miller, then 21 years old, was the last survivor recovered from the wreckage.

Continuing on, Clint Miller purchased the Carty-Miller house from William Carty after marrying his daughter, Josephine. Clint utilized a loan for \$2,200, which he borrowed from Franklin W. Fraley, then owner of Fraley's Store across the street. During ownership by the Miller family, a number of changes and additions were made to the original design, many of which were projects completed by Clint Miller himself. For example, the dwelling originally had wooden vertical board siding over log, with the boards running vertically around the main story, and then changing to horizontal on the second story (*Figure 52*). Also, the picket fence in the front yard was made of painted white wood for much of its history (*Figure 52*). Around 1953-1954, Clint replaced the dwelling's wooden vertical board siding with wooden German weatherboard siding (*Figure 53*), a process which was completed in 1957. Later on in the late 1960s, at Joann's suggestion, the decision was made to have the German weatherboard siding changed again to the present vinyl siding, which was completed in 1982 (*Figure 55*). It was also around the time the vinyl siding was added that the black vinyl shutters mentioned previously were installed on the dwelling's windows, though again these were all removed in 2021 save for one on the garage window opening. Clint also installed the current front porch and concrete floor (*Figure 55*). Awnings overhung several windows and doors, including the double kitchen window, both breezeway doors, and sometime later, the easternmost of the two windows above the back deck (*Figure 53, Figure 12*). The northwest corner of the structure, where the wooden deck currently is, once housed the dwelling's original kerosene oil stove heating system, which

fueled the dwelling's stoves (*Figure 53*). The barrels which fueled this heating system are the same barrels which are currently placed inside of the garage (*Figure 15*). Furthermore, the dwelling included two chimneys, one which rose from the living room, through the second story, and emanated from the southern elevation of the gable-framed portion of the roof, and another which arose from the kitchen (*Figure 55*). These chimneys were used when the dwelling still utilized the kerosene stove heating system, and they were removed in June 2014 when new shingles were placed on the roof (*Figure 7*).

Regarding the dwelling's interior, William Carty installed electricity and added the kitchen to the structure when he still owned the property prior to 1939. Shortly after the Miller family purchased the house, Clint enlarged and replaced the second story window on the north side of the structure (*Figure 52, Figure 4*), replaced the original winding staircase on the south side of the dwelling with a straight one in the middle of the structure, and installed a window where the original staircase had been. The winding staircase was deemed inconvenient. All of this was done before Joann was born in 1945. Later, Clint began converting a large closet area inside the dwelling into a bathroom, a process which lasted from the late 1950s to around 1964, when the final septic system was installed. Originally, the water supply for the Carty-Miller property, alongside most of the community, came from a shared spring within Catoctin Furnace, which was accessible via an outdoor spigot located several houses to the south. At some point, the Carty-Miller house, along with four or five other houses, had a waterline laid to feed water from a spring that is now on the west side of Route 15. Clint Miller would regularly walk to this spring to clear it of leaves and other debris, placing netting over it to prevent animals from falling into it and drowning, which could contaminate the water. The Millers also utilized an outdoor spigot in their rear yard connected to the spring for watering their outside plants and vegetable gardens. However, due to the Miller family's increasing water usage for various facilities, they decided to have a well drilled in August 1977, which was completed by Kline and Duvall and measured to be 176 feet deep. After this was completed, they disconnected the water supply from the dwelling and the outdoor spigot. In place of this spigot, the family installed a new spigot with a hose attached to the side of the dwelling, which was connected to the newly drilled well (*Figure 2*). The water supply for multiple Catoctin Furnace residents was somewhat interrupted by the first phase of construction of Route 15 in 1962, and more severely by the second phase in 1985, which heavily damaged the pipe supplying water to dwellings from the spring west of the highway. However, because the Millers had drilled their own well before the second phase in 1985, they were largely not impacted by it, although Joann recalls that the other houses that were still connected to the spring on the western side of the highway were without water for roughly a day before the pipe could be repaired. Clint also added the breezeway and adjoining "summer kitchen," which is now the laundry room, during the 1960s. During times of warm weather, the family would eat meals in the summer kitchen (*Figure 53*). One specific memory from Joann's childhood revolves around the double kitchen window facing out to the rear yard. Joann recalls how, when the H&F Trolley Line still operated and ran along the trolley bed, she and her older sister, Beverly, would turn off the lights in the room and wave from the kitchen window to the passenger cars as they passed by in the hopes that their grandfather, William Carty, who was a conductor for the line, would see them waving (*Figure 53*). Joann likens this activity to television, which the family did not have at the time.

## 2. The Property

All of the outbuildings, including the chicken coop, hog pen, outhouse, and garage, were part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century landscape. They have each experienced some degree of alteration over the course of time. The chicken coop was divided into two sections, with the southern half being the laying house and the northern half serving as the roosting house (*Figure 30*). The chicken coop was still in use during Joann Miller's childhood, and she remembers often being assigned to fetch eggs from the laying house. There also used to be a dog pen behind the chicken coop, although it is now gone. The hog pen was last used before Joann was born in 1945, primarily by her grandfather, William Carty. During this time, the Carty family would hold community events around Thanksgiving, where several hogs would be killed and butchered for eating. There was a small door on the north face of the structure to let the hogs run into the yard, although this has since been covered (*Figure 32*). A roughly five-foot-tall wire fence was placed around the property in order to separate the property, and another to contain the animals in their designated areas, particularly the hogs. Due to the wooden fence posts rotting and the obstacles they became when mowing the lawn, they were all removed. The fence surrounding the hog pen was removed before Joann was born, and the rest of the fences were taken down by the late 1960s.

The outhouse has experienced the most significant changes of the outbuildings since the Miller family purchased the Carty-Miller house. As mentioned earlier in this section, for most of its history, the dwelling did not have running water or an indoor toilet, so the residents used an outhouse in their rear yard. The original outhouse location was roughly 15 feet west of where the concrete walkway ends. During the Millers' ownership, a short white wooden split rail fence was installed just right of the outhouse door, on the other side of which were several shrubs (*Figure 54*). Clint Miller moved it to where it is now, between the chicken coop and hog pen, around 1964 at the request of his wife, Josephine, because he got so dirty working in the yard that she did not want him coming inside to use the toilet while working. For this reason, the new outhouse continued to be used by Clint even after the dwelling had running water and a septic system installed the same year. The chicken coop, outhouse, and hog pen each had window openings, though only the chicken coop still has one, which is on its southern elevation. Meanwhile, the garage has largely stayed the same since the Millers purchased the property in 1942 (*Figure 56, Figure 9*). However, the railroad tie sitting in the garage was placed there by Clint Miller when his daughter, Joann, was learning to drive so that she did not accidentally drive through the rear of the garage.

Clint Miller built the fireplace in the rear yard around 1963 for family cookouts and picnics. Initially, there was nothing surrounding the fireplace (*Figure 54*) until August of 1967, when gardens were planted in the area where the stone bed currently sits (*Figure 57*). For many years, the cast iron kettle/flower pot hanger mentioned in the "Current Conditions" section sat inside these gardens (*Figure 18, Figure 58*). Before this, it was originally utilized as a round butchering kettle, used for the aforementioned hog butchering. The tripod was welded together to form a hanger for the kettle, and holes were drilled in the bottom so that water could drain from it and not freeze. Joann Miller built the fence beside the fireplace sometime after her father's passing in 1988, along with a bench she installed in the connected stone bed, though the bench

has since been removed. Clint Miller also constructed a burn pit for paper in the far northwest corner of the yard, which is the stack of stones beside the rusted metal water grate that was mentioned in the previous section (*Figure 59*).

The aforementioned pine tree near the fireplace is the sole remnant of an original group of three pines that were planted in the Carty-Miller rear yard (*Figure 60*). The trees were given to the three Smith children, Eddie, Bobby, and JoAnn (named after Joann Miller), in order from eldest to youngest, to plant in their yard at 12602 as part of several Arbor Day projects sponsored by their school during the 1970s (Eddie's around 1973, Bobby's in 1975 or 1976, and JoAnn's in 1977 or 1979). However, the Smith children did not have enough room in their yard to plant the trees, so they gave them to Clint Miller to plant in his yard. Two of the original pine trees have been removed in the years since then. The pink dogwood tree in the rear yard was bought and planted by Clint as a Mothers' Day gift for his wife, Josephine.

In the past, the Carty-Miller yard contained numerous other trees which have been removed for reasons such as age and inconvenient placement. In the area between the dwelling and the driveway, there have been an assortment of trees at different times. Joann states that, early on in her childhood, there was a sweet cherry tree in that area, the fruit of which her mother would use to make cherry cobbler. The tree was cut down in the mid-1950s, and not long after, a pine tree was planted in the same spot. This pine tree was situated where the previously mentioned garden and cast iron pot and hanger are today a short distance west of the well casing, and it was removed not long after the well was drilled in 1977 specifically because of concerns that its roots would interfere with the pipe running from the well to the dwelling (*Figure 55*). There was also a sizable mimosa tree closer to the end of the driveway. Joann recalls accidentally scraping her father's car against it when she still had her learner's permit. This tree was also removed at some point after 1982 (*Figure 55*). Furthermore, south of the mimosa tree, just south of the two mailboxes in the front yard, there was a locust tree, which was cut down sometime before the 1980s (*Figure 55*). On the other side of the driveway, Joann remembers there being a black walnut tree.

Elsewhere in the yard, Joann recalls that there was another black walnut tree, which was just west of the barrels used for the dwelling's kerosene heating system (*Figure 53*). Meanwhile, an English walnut tree was planted in the yard at some point after the original outhouse was moved to the western edge of the yard, and after a tree which stood behind it was removed, as the walnut tree occupied a similar area (*Figure 54, Figure 59*). Lastly, there was a tall weeping willow tree near the northwestern end of the yard, which blew down sometime between 1953 and 1955. Joann recalls that most of the dwellings on the west side of Catoctin Furnace also had a weeping willow tree, which were generally spaced out about 60 to 80 feet apart from each other running north-south (*Figure 57*). Photographic evidence also suggests the presence of other smaller trees planted around the yard (*Figure 59*).

Alongside the sweet cherry tree, the property had several other fruit-producing plants around the yard during Joann's childhood. These include a bartlett pear tree just south near the end of the walkway emanating out of the breezeway, as well as a grape arbor vine which hung over the walkway. Both of these were removed during Joann's childhood. Joann recalls that she

and her sister, Beverly, had swings hanging from iron poles that crossed over the walkway along with the grape arbor vine. There were also two yellow apple trees, the first being approximately where the pink dogwood tree is now, and the other likely situated just behind the earlier location of the outhouse (*Figure 54*). Both of these trees were removed sometime between 1967 and 1982, likely in the late 1960s or during the 1970s (*Figure 54, Figure 59*). Josephine Miller would use the fruit from all of these plants when making various foods for the family.

The Miller family had multiple gardens, beds, and pots around the rear yard for flowers, shrubs, and vegetables. One vegetable garden plot, which was located between the two large pine trees in the yard, was moved closer to the dwelling by Clint Miller because of the difficulty of working around them and the other nearby trees to maintain it. Initially, the previously mentioned birdbath east of the fireplace sat alone in the yard (*Figure 53*). This was until the large flower bed was added at the request of Josephine Miller to her husband, Clint, around the time the bathroom was added to the dwelling in 1964. According to Joann, the flower bed was always planted with red scarlet sage, as well as a ring of small yellow or orange marigolds around the outer edge (*Figure 60-62*). This is the flower bed which created the present outline in the grass after it was removed (*Figure 35, Figure 60*). Numerous other flower beds and garden plots were located behind the garage and expanded west of the fireplace (*Figure 57-64*), as well as various potted plants throughout the yard, though many have been removed over the years (*Figure 7, Figure 9-10, Figure 20-21, Figure 65-69*).

The Carty-Miller property also had numerous decorations which were only removed around the time CFHS purchased it in 2021. For instance, the red star decoration that was described in the “Current Conditions” section as having been mounted on the dwelling facing the rear yard was also utilized at several other locations around the yard. There was one on the north elevation of the garage, and two on the east elevation of the chicken coop (*Figure 65-66*). There was also a compass rose decoration mounted on the south elevation of the garage (*Figure 68*). Various other decorations were hung from exterior walls on both the dwelling and outbuildings (*Figure 68, Figure 70*). Meanwhile, there was a black metal bench placed just below the kitchen window, flanked by a black metal chair on its north and south sides (*Figure 68*). Another black metal bench was situated in the stone bed north of the fireplace (*Figure 62*), and a white and brown composite bench was located in the stone bed just west of the westernmost clothesline pole (*Figure 69*). Furthermore, directly west of the fireplace, there was a wooden picnic table (*Figure 12*). The decoration inside the large circular flowerbed in the rear yard changed several times after the birdbath was taken out. These include, but are not limited to, a white vinyl garden arch with a flower pot hanging from it and a statuette of a girl, a decorative well, and two statues of blue herons (*Figure 62, Figure 70*). Two hummingbird feeders also hung on hooks over the flowerbed on the west side of the concrete walkway parallel to the dwelling (*Figure 68*). The two clothesline poles other than the westernmost one each had several different bird feeders and flower pots hanging from their arms as well (*Figure 65, Figure 67*).

During the Millers’ ownership, Clint built several “A” shaped wren houses with green painted roofs and white painted fronts to hang on posts around the yard, as well as the five previously described bluebird houses. The wren houses were built specifically for his wife,



Josephine, who loved wrens. Unfortunately, none of the original wren houses remain, although Joann did purchase three new entirely green wren houses, two of which are now hanging from the westernmost clothesline pole, and the third of which was hung from the middle clothesline pole, but was taken down around the time CFHS purchased the property (*Figure 33, Figure 65*). Joann also purchased the red birdfeeder mounted beside the bluebird house and fireplace sometime after 1988. Other, no longer present, birdhouses were also built, including a large purple martin house that Clint built and installed on a post about 20 feet high in the flower beds behind the fireplace in the early 1960s (*Figure 58*). Joann had this taken down between 2002 and 2004 because it was in poor condition.

Originally, there was a ditch behind the fireplace which, like the trolley bed, ran north-south along the rear yards of many of the adjacent properties, through which a stream composed of both spring water and ground seepage flowed. Clint Miller buried the stream around the first half of 1963 due to how much of an obstacle the ditch was when performing lawn work, and to avoid any issues the water could cause to the ground in the rear yard. Clint ran several lengths of 10-12 inch diameter iron pipe along the ditch before covering it with dirt in order to maintain the stream's waterflow. Around this same time, many of their neighbors to the north whose yards the stream flowed through chose to do the same. However, the neighbors to the south of the Carty-Miller property chose not to do this, and instead decided to continue the flow of the stream from this culvert by simply connecting it to the existing ditch stream, which is now the current principal drainage ditch referenced in the previous section. After flowing south through several properties on the west side of Catoctin Furnace Road, the stream system turned southwest around the southern edge of the property of house 12602 to run alongside the trolley bed hill, and then underneath Route 806 (Catoctin Furnace Road) before exiting into Little Hunting Creek.

The rusted grate near the burn pit was originally placed where it is due to the fact that a spring flowed under the trolley bed, although this was not always the case throughout the property's history. Nevertheless, after the north and southbound lanes of Route 15 were laid, drainage from the roads and mountains west of them began to flow into a ravine on the west side of the trolley bed hill, causing water to collect and seep through and underneath a bank of cinder blocks along the west side of the trolley bed hill. This cinder block bank was installed along with the highway lanes as a form of drainage system. The water flowing down from Route 15 made, and still makes, its way into the ground in the adjacent rear yards, thus allowing some of it to flow through the rusted metal grate in the Carty-Miller property. Around the time the stream in the rear yard was run underground through a pipe, Clint Miller ran a small length of pipe underneath the grate to connect to the culvert. The exit of the culvert into the ditch portion of the stream is roughly where the grate just inside the Rohwein property described in the "Current Conditions" section is located. As late as March 2023, there was no such grate, and the end of the piped stream was instead covered with dirt, halting the water flow and allowing it to seep directly into the ground, which caused noticeably severe oversaturation of the surrounding ground areas in the Carty-Miller and Rohwein properties.

## Part 2: Analysis and Evaluation

The presence of the recently installed grate just inside the Rohwein property has brought several important developments regarding the flow within the culvert running across the Carty-Miller rear yard. Around the year 2015, the Chaisson family, who at the time owned what is now the Rohwein infill property, installed two rectangular greywater ponds in their rear yard. This was completed in conjunction with a water storage bladder they had installed in their basement. The Chaisson family did this because the infill dwelling received its water and septic from house 12602 next door, both of which it was disconnected from after the Chaissons purchased the house from Beverly Smith, the homeowner of 12602. These ponds have both since been filled in, although their former positions can be identified by two rectangular patches of straw. The easternmost pond location, which was mentioned in the “Current Conditions” section, is directly in the path between the grate at the exit of the culvert and the shallow ditch which extends south away from it. According to Joann Miller, this greywater pond was located almost exactly where the pipe originally emptied into the existing principal drainage ditch stream. It is likely that this portion of the original stream culvert pipe was damaged by the equipment used in digging the hole for the pond. Furthermore, due to regulations on the implementation of greywater systems, the pond did not have an opening allowing water to exit, whether into the principal drainage ditch stream or anywhere else, causing the water in it to stagnate. The issues resulting from the stagnation in the ponds, such as an increased volume of mosquitoes and other pest insects, is a plausible rationale for them being removed. Following the removal of the ponds, the greywater system was directed through an underground pipe perpendicular to, though a safe distance underneath, where the stream had flowed, leading to a pump system at the far west edge of the Rohwein property, which is still in use.

The greywater ponds needing to be isolated, along with the broken pipe, are both probable reasons for the exit of the stream culvert being shortened by several feet and buried, particularly considering how the issues involving oversaturation of water in the surrounding ground areas allegedly greatly increased around the time they were dug. However, upon discovering the buried culvert exit while attempting to resolve issues involving the ground on the north elevation of their rear yard becoming oversaturated during times of precipitation – which was sometimes so severe that water would seep out of the ground – the Rohweins uncovered the exit and installed the aforementioned grate, a process which they completed by 23 May 2023. This grate funnels water from the end of the stream culvert’s 10-12 inch diameter iron pipe into a four-inch-diameter PVC pipe, which empties into the nine-by-nine-inch basin through its north elevation. On the south elevation of the basin is the entrance to another pipe, which extends underground before emptying into the original principal drainage ditch. The basin also includes four to five small drainage holes, about 1/16” in diameter, at the bottom. According to Audrey Rohwein, the waterflow of the stream through the pipes and drainage ditch has remained largely consistent since the installation, greatly reducing the influx of groundwater seepage in that area. This is supported by the fact that the pipes leading from both the gutters and laundry room of the Carty-Miller dwelling connect into the culvert, and neither have backed up despite being in use. While the implements the Rohwein family has added seem to have been highly effective in helping the groundwater issues in that area through improving the flows of the main culvert and

rusted grate pipeline, there does continue to be an oversaturation of water in the ground areas of the Carty-Miller rear yard after rainfall in areas above the iron culvert pipe.

US Route 15 likely also contributes to the oversaturation of the rear yard areas along the west side of Catoctin Furnace Road, as well as other water issues in Catoctin Furnace. The first lane of Route 15, constructed in 1962, did not appear to cause many water-related issues. However, when the second lane was added in 1985, it interrupted the long-time flow of the water from the western side of the highway to Catoctin Furnace on the eastern side. It also destroyed the aforementioned drinking water pipe from the spring on the west side of the highway that connected to four or five houses in the community, including the Carty-Miller house. According to Joann Miller, rainwater from Route 15 and the mountains west of it flows down into the reservoir behind the hill in the rear yard, where a drainage system using a cinder block bank should allow it to disperse in the soil, with some of it even draining into the underground stream. The system likely works to some extent, as water can still be seen through the rusted metal grate in the rear yard after rainfall. However, this also seems to have added to the already excessive amount of water that is being absorbed by the ground.

A multifaceted condition of spring water and ground seepage has long been present behind the Carty-Miller dwelling and other structures along the west side of Catoctin Furnace Road. In an attempt to mitigate the adverse effects of this situation, Clint Miller and other neighbors on the west side of the road routed a previously open water drainage ditch into an iron pipe. While that solution was apparently successful for decades, the condition of the buried pipe is now unknown. It has likely corroded, and instead of successfully directing spring and ground water away from the structures and rear yard, it may be allowing water to seep into and compromise the rear yard areas to the west of Catoctin Furnace Road. The water beneath the grate on the Rohwein property line having an orange tint may indicate the presence of rust from the culvert pipe and clay from direct contact with the ground. This would support the hypothesis that the pipe has corroded, and that it is allowing the water within it to seep out and mix with the underground sediment materials in the rear yard areas on the west side of Catoctin Furnace Road. Therefore, it is probable that Clint Miller and the other neighbors burying the ditch stream, while initially effective, may have also inadvertently compounded the issues brought about by Route 15 over time to some extent due to the pipe's corrosion and possible leakage. Given the serious issues Catoctin Furnace has involving its running water, as well as the presence of water and water damage that was found in the basement of the Carty-Miller dwelling during the previously discussed CAP report survey conducted in July 2022, it is possible that the blocked stream may also be playing a part in the community-wide water problems.

As previously stated, the exit of the small underground pipe and the shallow drainage ditch that extended south from it which Joann Miller installed to reroute the water entering the rusted grate in the Carty-Miller rear yard are both no longer visible. It is unclear if this has caused any issues, as the ground beneath which the pipe was laid does not appear to have the same sponginess as other areas of the rear yard around the culvert.

In terms of issues beyond the ditch stream, there are some potential problems posed by the larger pine tree planted on the slope of the trolley bed hill. While it does seem to be well

rooted into the ground, it is possible that the placement of the tree on such a steep slope could be hazardous if it were to fall, as it would almost certainly fall into the properties of 12606 and 12604 as can be estimated by the manner in which it is leaning. The plants around the yard, as well as the grass, are also currently in serious need of maintenance, as is the case with the outbuildings, particularly the outhouse and hog pen.

### **Part 3: Treatment**

I recommend that CFHS consider hiring a consulting hydrogeologist to investigate the moisture in the soil, the culvert through which the stream runs and the pipes connecting to it, the pipe running directly south from the rusted grate, connections they may have to the water problems affecting the entire community, and make further recommendations for methods to solve them. This is because there are signs of an overabundance of groundwater in the Carty-Miller rear yard, particularly in areas around the culvert. Given the consent of the homeowners, the water in the grate on the Rohwein property line should also have its iron concentrations tested. Furthermore, given that the grate and pipe system installed by the Rohwein family appears to be considerably effective, it would most likely be optimal for it to remain. However, it should be inspected by the hydrogeologist in order to confirm that it is in fact the ideal method of continuing the historic ditch stream's flow. The CAP report prepared in July 2022 recommended removing water from the dwelling's basement, which should be dry; I highly agree with this suggestion. CFHS should also have said hydrogeologist consider if there is a correlation between the oversaturated soil and the water in the basement. Another course of action to consider in regard to the basement is to either clean out the ditch in front of the Carty-Miller house or work with the state to have pipe put in and have it covered. Prior to the early 1960s, the water in this ditch would dry up and water would not make its way into the Carty-Miller dwelling's basement. However, after a new artesian well was drilled at 12616 Catocin Furnace Road in the early 1960s, water began flowing in the ditch throughout the year, which continues to the present. It was around this time that water began to seep into the basement, which would noticeably increase if there was anything blocking the ditch's waterflow. As such, Clint Miller would routinely clean it out, which Joann continued to do after his death in 1988 until she sold the property. This did not entirely prevent water from entering the basement, but it would keep the amounts at a manageable level. Therefore, the ditch needs to be kept cleaned out, or pipe must be placed in order for the water to flow freely away from the property and not flood into the basement.

Provided the findings of the hydrogeological observations agree with it, I would highly suggest removing the underground pipe through which the stream was run by Clint Miller, or at the very least replacing it with noncorrosive PVC piping, due to the current pipe likely being corroded and having a detrimental effect on the water flow and ground seepage. Additionally, it would be advisable to examine the other underground water pipes which emanate from the dwelling, as any leaks in them could be causing further seepage issues. In regard to the rest of the yard, it may be advisable to monitor the leaning pine tree in the southwest corner of the yard for any signs of instability and mitigate any dangers they may present. Lastly, it is highly

recommended to organize a plan for regular lawn maintenance, and to repaint and repair the outbuildings as necessary.

Keeping in mind CFHS's goal of restoring the Carty-Miller property to its original state, I recommend completely uncovering the underground iron culvert for the stream, allowing it to openly flow similar to when it still ran through a ditch. This may also be ideal to ensuring a consistent water flow and preventing contamination from materials such as iron, as it will be much easier to monitor and maintain. If this is determined to be impractical, then the most realistic alternative for maintaining historical authenticity and the stream flow, as approved by the aforementioned hydrogeologist, should be implemented.

Considering that most of the trees, gardens, and other plants in the yard, as well as outside fixtures such as the birdhouses, fireplace, gnome, and other decorations are not original, they would need to be removed in order to fully restore the property's historical appearance. For the same reason, the additions to the dwelling, including the breezeway and "summer kitchen," should be removed, while windows that have been altered since the dwelling's construction, such as the double windows in the kitchen and second floor, should be replaced with six-over-six wooden double hung sash windows that more closely match those that were on the dwelling originally. In conjunction with this, the remaining shutters on the garage and chicken coop window openings would be taken off. The dwelling's front porch and vinyl siding should also be removed, as well as the vinyl picket fence being replaced by a wooden picket fence akin to the original one (see *Figure 43*). Furthermore, the outhouse should be moved back to its original location closer to the dwelling, although it should be kept out of operation in order to prevent any possible issues it could cause by being so close to the stream, and to protect subsurface archaeological deposits. In regard to the rear deck, it should also be removed, and the kerosene barrels in the garage should be moved to its place, as was the case when the dwelling still used them for its oil heating system. However, if possible, it would be preferable to keep the dwelling on its current electrical power, air conditioning, and heating systems to reduce pollution. Similarly, unless there is a more preferable method of supplying water to the dwelling, it should continue to use its current well. Regardless of which changes are implemented, there should still be a consistent lawn maintenance plan organized.

## Appendix - Photographs

Figures 2-51 courtesy of Tyler Wilson unless otherwise noted (5 March 2023, unless otherwise noted)

Figure 52 Photograph by A. Aubrey Bodine • Copyright © Jennifer B. Bodine courtesy of [www.aubreybodine.com](http://www.aubreybodine.com)

Figures 53-70 and elsewhere as noted courtesy of Joann Miller (various dates as noted)



*Figure 1: Southern and eastern sides of the Carty-Miller dwelling, providing a view of the two second-story windows on the south elevation of the dwelling, the southern portion of the front fence, the walkway leading from the road to the front porch, the different styles present in the roof's construction. Furthermore, the window inside the front porch can be seen with its shutters still attached, and the basement bulkhead door can be discerned through the fence just right of the large bush. (ca. 2021). Photograph by Joann Miller.*





*Figure 2: The front of the Carty-Miller dwelling facing south. The covered front porch, the white vinyl picket fence, the white vinyl house siding, the asphalt shingle roof, the second-story double window installed by Clint Miller, the first-story window, and the newer A/C unit are all visible in the foreground. The rear deck is also slightly visible in the far right, while the front door and window can be seen to the left. Also to the right is the spigot connected to a hose that was installed after the Miller family had the well drilled in 1977.*



*Figure 3: A view of the dwelling, looking southeast, showing the rear deck with its bench, the two single windows around it, the concrete walkway stemming from the driveway, some of the gardens that run alongside it, the double kitchen window, the breezeway, and the laundry room. Chimneys have been removed above roof line. The spigot and hose attached to the side of the dwelling can again be seen to the left, and the septic tank's access riser can be seen just in front of the back deck.*



*Figure 4: A closer look on the north elevation of the dwelling, displaying the second story double window and a small part of the single window on the first floor.*



*Figure 5: View of the south elevation of the dwelling and the eastern elevation of the breezeway which depicts the windows in that portion of the dwelling, as well as the various flowers and shrubbery planted in that area of the front yard. As can be seen, the front door and all of the windows except those immediately on either side of the breezeway door have black vinyl shutters, and the breezeway door has an awning hung over it. The concrete walkway extending from the front porch to the breezeway door can also be seen to the right of the large bush. (ca. 2021). Photograph by Joann Miller.*





*Figure 6: A close-up view of the breezeway and laundry room, facing east from the rear yard. Also in view are the intersection between the two concrete walkways, some of the gardens surrounding the walkway, and the easternmost clothesline pole.*



*Figure 7: View of the dwelling from the northern rear yard. The awnings on the breezeway door, kitchen window, and window over the back deck are all visible, as are the shutters on the two windows on the north elevation of the dwelling, the two above the back deck, and the one on the laundry room. Chimneys have both been removed above roof line. Various gardens, lawn ornaments, and exterior house decorations can be seen, such as the red star to the left of the breezeway door. (ca. 2021). Photograph by Joann Miller.*





*Figure 8: The black well casing in the front yard, in close proximity to the picket fence. Visible in the bottom right corner is the small shrub garden with a metal flower pot hanger. The building across the street is the Collier's Log House.*



*Figure 9: Photograph of the garage, facing northeast. The main gable-framed roof and rear lean-to style roof are both visible, as are the flowers and shrubs planted along its south side, the pots stacked on its west side, its window opening, and the crawling gnome. To the right, the driveway and the driveway opening in the fence can be seen. In the bottom left corner is the outline of the old flower bed.*





*Figure 10: Photograph of the garage and rear yard fully decorated. To the left is the dwelling and circular flowerbed with a cast iron kettle/flower pot hanger. On the right is the garage and driveway, demonstrating the low clearance height of the garage opening and the additional decorations it previously had above it. The concrete walkway leading from it along the western side of the dwelling is also in view. Both large pine trees in the rear yard can be seen in the background, as can the numerous flower and shrub beds as they appeared when they were regularly maintained. (ca. 2021). Photograph by Joann Miller.*



*Figure 11: Front view of the garage, showing its short "door" opening, gable-framed roof, the two bluebird houses on either side, the metal cast eagle hanging over it, and some of the flowers planted at the end of the driveway to the right. The inside is also slightly visible, though heavily shaded.*





*Figure 12: Wide-angle view of the Carty-Miller rear yard, displaying the northern and western elevations of both the dwelling and the garage. The shutters over most of the windows, the awnings over the kitchen window and the window above the deck, and various decorations on both structures can all be discerned, such as the red star and hanging tools on the garage. Most of the prominent features in the rear yard can also be seen, such as the gnome on the paper burn pit at the bottom, the picnic table to the right of the fireplace, and the flower pots resting upon the two tree stumps. (ca. 2021). Photograph by Joann Miller.*



*Figure 13: The gnome on the garage roof; its chipped paint can be clearly seen.*





*Figure 14: The railroad tie in the inside of the garage, with the kerosene barrels and wooden potting shelves in view behind it. The gravel and dirt floor of the garage is also clearly visible.*



*Figure 15: Wide-angle view of the garage interior, showing the railroad tie, potting shelves, two old kerosene barrels, hanging flower pots, and other miscellaneous tools and appliances.*





*Figure 16: View of the rear yard and the south side of the garage. The garage's window opening with its accompanying black shutter, the gardens lining its south side are in view on the right. Meanwhile, the fireplace, pine tree, and outbuildings are visible at the center of the photograph, and the flower bed outline and westernmost clothesline pole can be seen to the left.*



*Figure 17: The vise mounted on the garage's window opening.*





*Figure 18: The flower and shrub bed in between the driveway and dwelling, with the cast iron kettle/flower pot and hanger inside it. The well casing can be seen to the far left.*

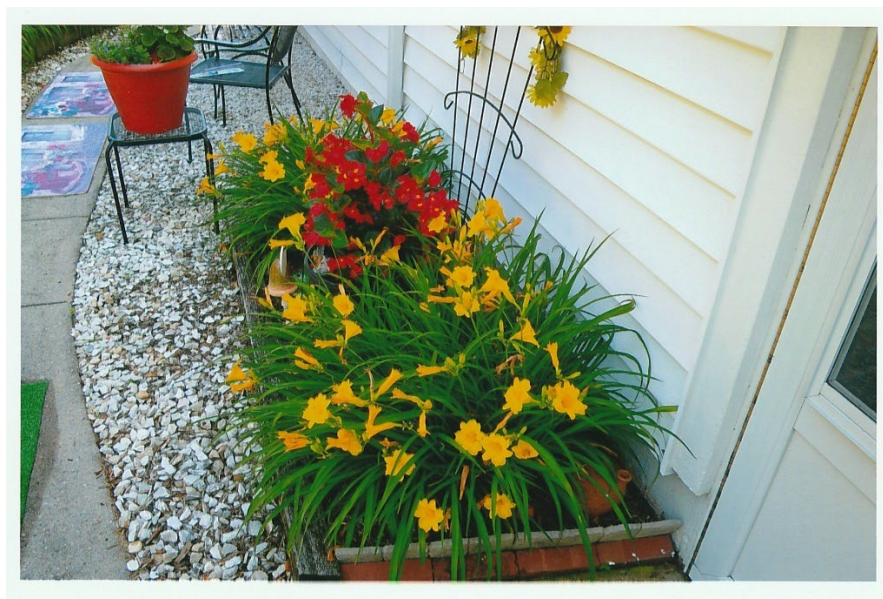


*Figure 19: View of the garage from the concrete walkway along the west side of the dwelling, with the gardens on either side of it in the foreground. The breezeway door is also visible immediately to the right, with the double kitchen window a short distance away from it.*





*Figure 20: The Carty-Miller rear yard, facing southwest from beside the driveway, displaying the vibrant flora which until recently lined the concrete walkway alongside the west side of the dwelling and around the clothesline. A green wren house and a flower pot can be seen hanging from the middle clothesline pole, as can the wind chimes hanging from the green pole to the right. At left is the decorative well inside a patch of shrubbery, which would later be placed inside the large circular flower bed. (ca. 2021). Photograph by Joann Miller.*



*Figure 21: The small flower bed which is placed directly against the west side of the dwelling. (ca. 2021). Photograph by Joann Miller.*





*Figure 22: The middle and westernmost clothesline poles, with the curve and end of the concrete walkway visible in the bottom right. The two wren houses hanging from the westernmost clothesline pole, the curved green metal pole, and various shrubbery planted around the poles are all also visible. The three outbuildings, as well as part of the smaller of the two pine trees can both be seen to the right, while the larger pine tree can be seen to the left.*



*Figure 23: The stone fireplace, with the rock bed and gardens behind and to the right of it, along with the three outbuildings behind it to the left.*





*Figure 24: Closer view of the fireplace. On closer inspection, the markings on the two metal doors underneath the grill can be discerned. The top one reads: "THE DONLEY BROS. CO CLEVELAND OHIO," and the bottom one reads: "A.S.M.E. STANDARD."*



*Figure 25: Wide-angle view of the middle of the rear yard, showing the fireplace, pink dogwood tree, and smaller pine tree front and center, and the three outbuildings directly behind them. To the right, the gardens, fence, and green bluebird house by the fireplace can be seen. To the left, the shrubbery and green pole beside the westernmost clothesline pole are also visible.*





*Figure 26: The three outbuildings at the western edge of the rear yard. From left to right: The chicken coop, the outhouse, and the hog pen.*

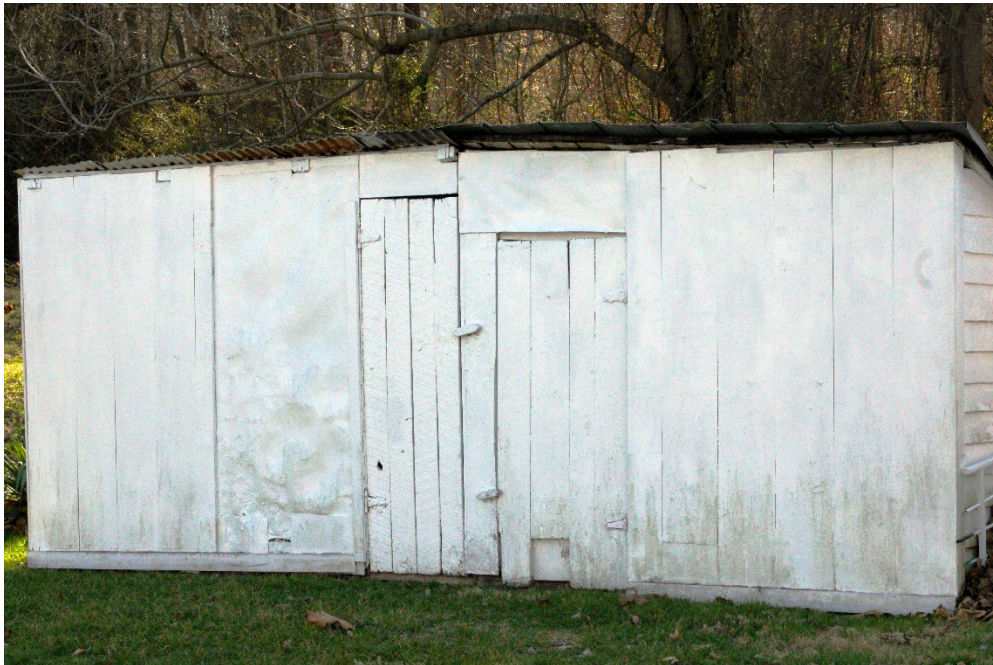


*Figure 27: The gardens in the stone bed located beside the fireplace. The white fence, bluebird house, and red bird feeder are visible to the left, and the fireplace can be seen to the right.*





*Figure 28: Wide-angle view of the middle of the rear yard, facing northwest. All of the main features are in view. Additionally, the positioning and length of the fence in the rock bed can be discerned, both the birdhouse and bird feeder are visible, and the paper burn pit can be seen in the background behind the fireplace.*



*Figure 29: Close-up of the chicken coop, displaying the two doors serving as entrances to the separate chicken coop and roosting house. Its corrugated metal roof is also in view.*





*Figure 30: East elevation of the chicken coop. The side of the white painted bluebird house can be seen to the left.*



*Figure 31: The southern side of the chicken coop, showing the window opening and accompanying black shutter, the white painted bluebird house above them, as well as the bushes and rocks to the left of them. This view also displays the structure's lean-to style roof. (June 28, 2023).*





*Figure 32: Close-up of the hog pen (front) and the outhouse to the left of it, as well as the chicken coop slightly in view all the way to the left. The roof of each outbuilding can be distinguished, as can the damage to the hog pen and outhouse. The bluebird house mounted above the hog pen door can also be seen with its chipped white paint.*



*Figure 33: The smaller of the two large pine trees. The three outbuildings can be seen in the background, and the pink dogwood tree is visible to the right.*





*Figure 34: The larger of the two pine trees, looking southwest. The tree's dramatic lean toward the properties is clearly visible. Also in view are the green metal pole near the clothesline pole at the bottom, and a branch of the smaller pine tree at the far right.*



*Figure 35: The outline of the flower bed, with some flowers still sprouting up around the margins. Most of the fixtures in the western part of the rear yard can all be seen in the background. The trolley bed hill can be seen rising and running across the far background.*





*Figure 36: The stone pile composing the paper burn pit, with its surrounding garden, which is mostly in poor condition. Closer in frame is the stump of a black walnut tree, and to the right is the “Mill Alley” right-of-way.*



*Figure 37: Close-up view of the grate by the paper burn pit. Rainwater can be seen puddling below it.*





*Figure 38: The grate's position in regard to the paper burn pit.*



*Figure 39: Wide-angle view of the paper burn pit, with the black walnut tree stump at the center of frame and the pine tree stump farther to the right. The entire "Mill Alley" right-of-way can be seen running up the trolley bed hill from alongside the pit. More of the bushes in the property can also be seen.*





*Figure 40: Closer view of the pine tree stump, showing its position in respect to the paper burn pit.*



*Figure 41: The two green wren houses hanging from the westernmost clothesline pole.*





*Figure 42: Close-up view of the right wren house.*



*Figure 43: Close-up view of the left wren house.*





*Figure 44: The two hanging wren houses, with the chicken coop in view behind them, and the green pole off to the far right.*



*Figure 45: Close-up on the red bird feeder.*





*Figure 46: Close-up on the fence-mounted green bluebird house.*



*Figure 47: The fence-mounted bluebird house and red bird feeder on their mounts, as well as their placement in respect to one another and to the fence near the fireplace.*





*Figure 48: The fence-mounted bluebird house and red bird feeder in respect to one another. The chicken coop and larger pine tree are both in the background. The trolley bed can be seen continuing south behind the neighboring yards.*



*Figure 49: The green bluebird house on the right side of the garage door opening.*



*Figure 50: The green bluebird house on the left side of the garage door opening.*



*Figure 51: The drain on the west elevation of the dwelling which directs water from the gutters into the underground pipe system connected to the underground stream. (June 28, 2023).*





*Figure 52: Photograph facing south, showing Carty-Miller house on right side. Note the vertical board and batten siding, and original window placement are all still present on the house. The fence spanning across the front yard is also the earlier, white-painted wood picket construction. (October 30, 1932).*



*Figure 53: Photograph of the Carty-Miller rear yard and west side of the dwelling. The dwelling's German weatherboard siding can be discerned over the original log siding. The breezeway, with its door held ajar, the "summer kitchen," and the double kitchen window, which were all relatively recent alterations to the dwelling can also be seen. The barrel which fueled the original kerosene heating system can be seen tucked in the corner left of the kitchen window. Also visible are the birdbath before flowers were planted around it, an apple tree (left) and a walnut tree beside the barrel. (July 1963).*



*Figure 54: Photograph of the Carty-Miller rear yard, facing east, showing the original position of the outhouse in the yard before it was moved, as well as the white fence with bushes that ran beside it. To the left of the outhouse are the birdbath, as well as the fireplace, which is obscured by the black walnut tree near the paper burn pit. Also in this view are the garage, the apple trees just right of the fireplace and just behind the outhouse, and various other trees and bushes around the yard at the time. (July 1963).*



*Figure 55: The Carty-Miller front yard, showing several changes made by Clint Miller, such as the front porch, second story double window. The large mimosa tree is in the foreground beside the driveway, with the small pine tree visible behind it. To the left of the two mailboxes is the stump of the locust tree, with a flower pot placed on top of it. Farther in the background, the flower bed and birdbath, as well as the kerosene barrels, can be seen. Photograph taken some time after the vinyl siding and black shutters were added in 1982. Note: Southernmost chimney is still extant near the top left.*





Figure 56: Photograph taken from a similar angle to that of Figure 9, showing the birdbath and its blooming flower bed, with the garage in the background. The shrubbery along the side of the garage that can be seen today is notably absent, though other gardens are visible to the left. In the driveway is Clint Miller's car, an Oldsmobile he received as a gift. (ca. Late 1960s-Early 1970s).



Figure 57: The Carty-Miller rear yard, facing northwest, showing the birdbath and its surrounding flower bed. The apple tree by the fireplace is still present, and flower gardens can be seen planted behind the fireplace. The weeping willow tree in the yard of 12610 Catoclin Furnace Road, seen in the background, is identical to the one that was in the Carty-Miller yard before it blew over. (August 1967).

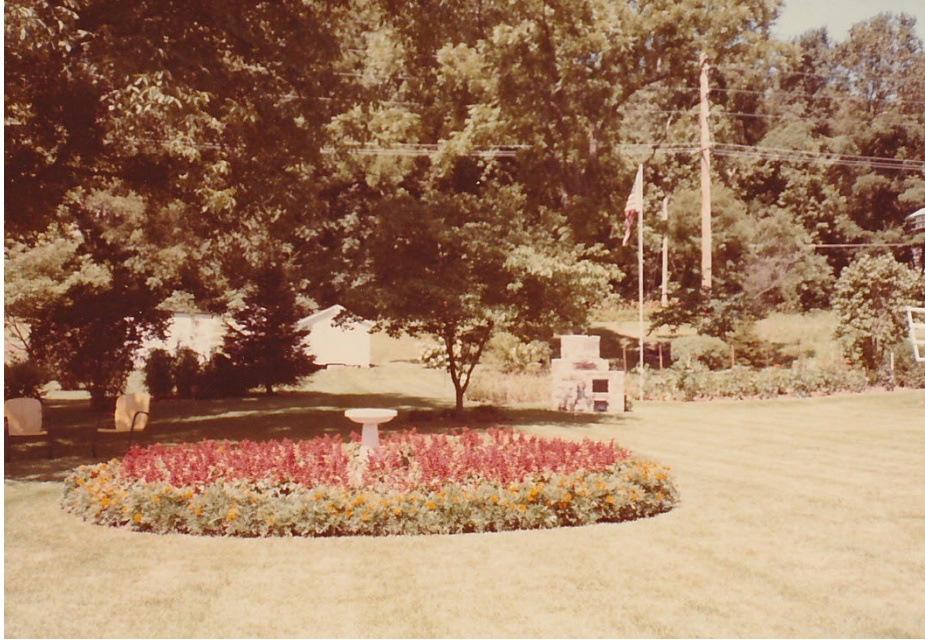


*Figure 58: Photograph of the fireplace and flower gardens behind it, taken from a similar angle to that of Figure 20. The cast iron kettle/flower pot and hanger currently in the front yard is located just behind the flag pole, and the elevated purple martin house can be seen near the other end of the garden. The pink dogwood tree planted by Clint Miller for Josephine is at the far right. A vegetable garden can also be seen in the background left of the flower beds. (ca. 1980s).*



*Figure 59: Wide-angle photograph of the Carty-Miller rear yard after the black shutters were added to the dwelling's windows, taken from an angle similar to that of Figure 12. One of the Smith children's pine trees can be seen to the right planted beside a vegetable garden, roughly where the original outhouse was, with the taller English walnut tree standing behind it. Also in view are other previously mentioned features, such as the black walnut tree (front & center), pink dogwood (right of fireplace), the cast iron kettle/flower pot and hanger (left of fireplace), birdbath (behind pink dogwood), fuel barrels, and the paper burn pit in the bottom left corner. (ca. 1980s).*

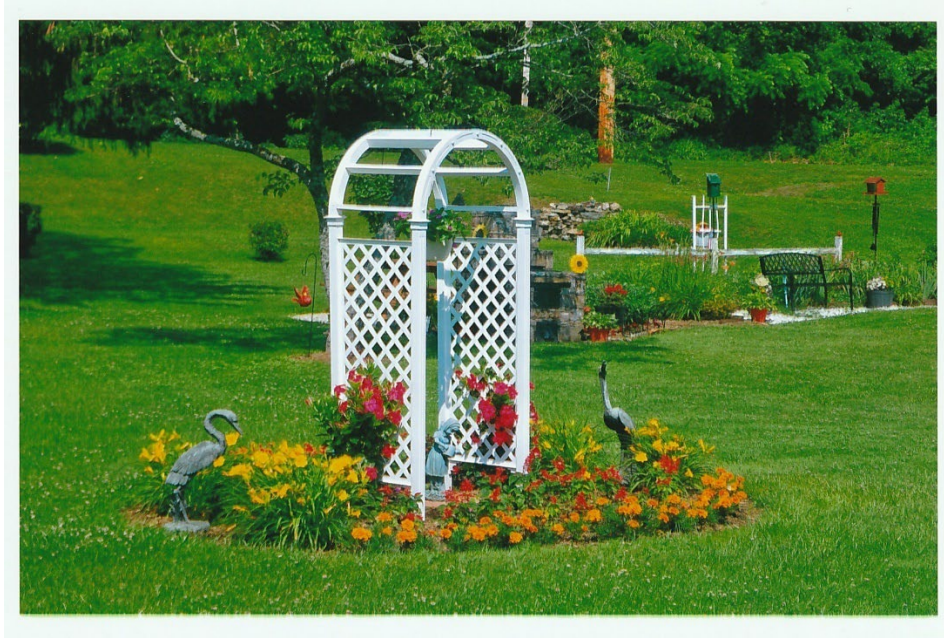




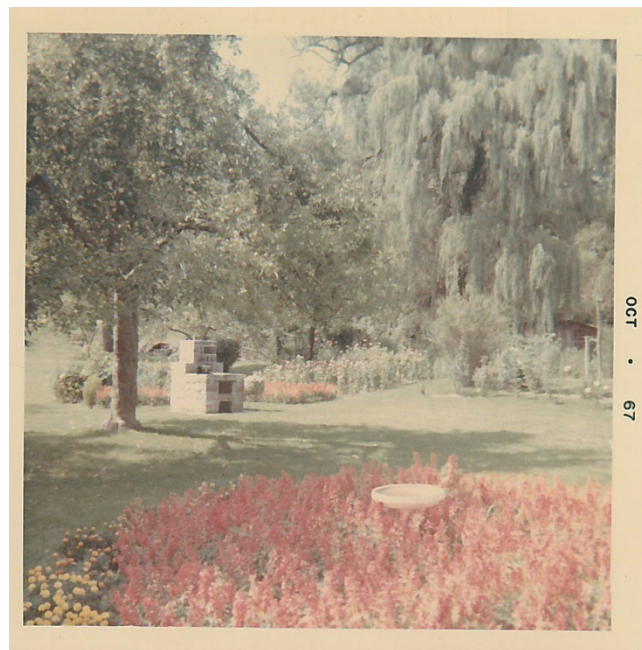
*Figure 60: Photograph of the rear yard, facing west. In the shade, left of the hog pen, is the pine tree near the fireplace which sits there today. Various other trees, bushes, and shrubbery planted by the Miller family can be seen throughout the background. (ca. 1980s).*



*Figure 61: Closer view of the birdbath and its recently added surrounding flower bed. (August 1967).*



*Figure 62: The large circular flower bed in the rear yard when the flowers were still present. The center decoration of the bed had been changed to a white vinyl garden arch at this time, with a flower pot hanging from it, a statuette of a girl below it, and two heron statues. (ca. 2021).*



*Figure 63: Photograph of the rear yard, facing northwest, providing a better view of the various gardens that the Miller family planted behind the garage and fireplace. (October 1967).*





*Figure 64: Photograph, facing west, providing a detailed view of the flower beds and bushes that were planted behind the garage. (September 1976).*



*Figure 65: The Carty-Miller rear yard from a similar angle as Figure 20, though the chicken coop with the two red stars mounted on it are now visible. (ca. 2021).*





*Figure 66: The Carty-Miller rear yard, facing southeast from the flowerbed beside the fireplace. Along with the fireplace, the bench that was situated north of the fireplace, a large bush, the flora along the north elevation of the garage, and the pink dogwood tree can all be seen in the yard. The black shutters on the laundry room window are visible, as are the seats placed along the dwelling and the red stars mounted on the dwelling and garage. (ca. 2021).*



*Figure 67: East-facing view of the Carty-Miller dwelling and yard, providing a better view of the window awnings, house and lawn decorations, and plants along the south side of the garage and west side of the dwelling. To the far right, a hummingbird feeder and a flower pot are hanging from the easternmost clothesline pole. (ca. 2021).*





*Figure 68: The garage and concrete walkway from a similar viewpoint to that of Figure 19. The metal bench and chairs can be clearly seen to the right, as can the two hummingbird feeders and flowers directly west of the walkway and on the south side of the garage in full bloom. Behind the hanging potted red flower, the red compass rose mounted on the south elevation of the garage can be seen. The concrete walkway's path from the driveway to the side of the dwelling is also discernable. (ca. 2021).*



*Figure 69: The garden and stone bed beside the westernmost clothesline pole, with the larger of the two pine trees in the background. The brown and white composite bench is at center alongside the two wren houses hanging from the pole, while a white birdhouse that is no longer present is visible to the left, and the darkly colored wind chimes hanging from the green metal pole is to the right. (ca. 2021).*





*Figure 70: The Carty-Miller rear yard taken from a similar viewpoint to that of Figure 12, though slightly closer to the dwelling. The primary difference between the photographs being that the brown decorative well is in the place of the garden arch in the circular flower bed. The decorative tools hanging from the western side of the garage can also be seen, among other various flora and decorations. (ca. 2021).*