

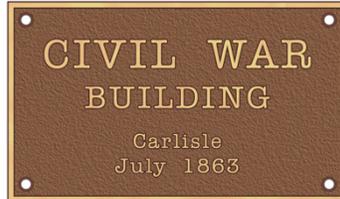
# Carlisle Civil War Building Plaque Program

## The Purpose

In an effort to encourage interest in and to preserve the historical integrity of Carlisle's Civil War history, Historic Carlisle, Inc. through the *Carlisle Civil War Building Plaque Program* is committed to assisting Carlisle property owners in identifying existing buildings that were standing during the Civil War and in and placing plaques on them. The program is conducted in conjunction with the Borough of Carlisle, the Historical and Architectural Review Board (HARB) and the Cumberland County Historical Society.

## The Plaque

The Carlisle Civil War Building Plaque is bronze and cast locally in Pennsylvania by the Erie Landmark Company, a division of Paul W. Zimmerman Foundries. It measured 8½ inches wide by 5 inches tall and reads



## The Criteria

The Plaque Committee will issue a plaque for a building only if both of the following criteria have been met:

1. The plaque applicant has submitted to the Plaque Committee copies of all documentation listed below and a check for the application fee.
2. The Plaque Committee has physically inspected the building and has determined that at least 60% of the original exterior fabric (excluding the roof) of the building that existed at the time of the Civil War still exists today.

## The Process

This document, complete with both the Application and Conditions forms can be downloaded as a PDF document from [www.historiccarlisle.com](http://www.historiccarlisle.com).

The applicant must submit:

1. The properly completed and signed application form **and** conditions form
2. A photograph of the entire façade of the building
3. An application fee in the form of a check for \$119.00 made payable to Historic Carlisle, Inc. and sent to the following address:

Historic Carlisle, Inc.,  
PO Box 1211,  
Carlisle, PA 17013

Upon receipt of the documentation and payment, Historic Carlisle, Inc. will submit a copy of the application to the Borough of Carlisle. Their agent and/or an agent of the Cumberland County Historical Society will physically examine the façade of the building and determine if the building meets the criteria. If deemed necessary, an interior inspection will be requested.

If the application fails to meet the criteria, a plaque will not be issued and \$110.00 will be refunded to the applicant.

If the application meets the criteria the Plaque Committee will issue a plaque to the building owner. The plaque is to be installed by the front entrance within an area 12 inches square, centered 18 inches from the front door frame and 66 inches from the ground/porch surface.



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## Plaque Application – Contact Information

### Owner Contact Information

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Civil War Building Location \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **CONTACT INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL COMPLETING THIS APPLICATION IF NOT THE OWNER**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to Current Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBMIT THIS FORM**

# Carlisle Civil War Building Plaque Program

## Plaque Application - Conditions

Applicant, \_\_\_\_\_, understands and agrees to the following:

- The burden and expense of meeting the criteria rests entirely on the applicant.
- Final approval or denial of the application rests solely with Historic Carlisle, Inc. and the reviewing agents.
- Access to the building (exterior and interior if deemed necessary) must be given to the Plaque Committee for a physical inspection.
- The Plaque committee will be allowed to take photographs of the building (exterior and interior if necessary) during the physical inspection.
- The plaque must be affixed to a portion of the building that existed at the time of the Civil War within an area 12 inches square, centered 18 inches from the front door frame and 66 inches from the ground/porch surface.

No liability, public or private, will be assumed by Historic Carlisle, Inc. or the reviewing agents.

Applicants Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Applicants Name (printed) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBMIT THIS FORM**

# Carlisle Civil War Building Plaque Program

## Research Guide

### Exterior Architectural Features

These are examples of exterior architectural features that the Plaque Committee will be looking for during the physical examination to determine whether or not at least 60% of the original exterior fabric (excluding the roof) of the building existed during the Civil War and still exists today:

Walls of trimmed logs, laid horizontally, with mortar/plaster used to fill in the cracks (log cabin style);

Soft brick;

Painted brick – often used as a protective coating for soft brick;

Solid walls of double or triple layers of brick as opposed to later walls constructed of wooden framing covered by a single layer of brick veneer;

Exterior wall brackets or wall braces on multi-story brick or stone buildings - used to prevent high vertical walls from buckling or being pushed out. These devices might be described as king-sized bolts or turnbuckles, running the entire width of the structure at story level between and parallel to the floor joists. Usually visible as large-sized metal washers or plates in the shape of circles, rectangles, stars, or the owner's initials;

Several brick or stone chimneys;

Dated builder's / owner's cornerstone, arch stone (over a major entry way) or gable stone (near the peak of the roof) in masonry buildings (although usually located on the exterior, these stones are sometimes found on the interior);

Solid walls (as opposed to veneer) of random field stone or quarried stone;

Wooden lintels over doors and windows of masonry buildings;

Wooden window sashes held together with wooden pins;

Irregular or wavy glass windowpanes;

Small-sized windowpanes;

Over and under porches (vertical porch arrangement spanning two or more stories) as an integral part of the structure as opposed to being added on;

Bake oven;

Outside entry into cellar or basement;

Summer kitchen;

Smokehouse;

Springhouse;

Outhouse

## **Interior Architectural Features**

Interior architectural features can confirm the exterior architectural features. These are examples of interior architectural features that will help in determining whether or not at least 60% of the original exterior fabric (excluding the roof) of the building that existed at the time of the Civil War still exists today:

Brick or stone foundation walls, often coated with plaster and/or whitewash;

Second or inner masonry walls (partial or full height) used to reinforce the original brick or stone foundation walls;

Cellar fireplace, especially the large walk-in variety;

Large dimension (on the cross-section) lumber used for floor joists, girders, and posts - usually hand-hewn or possibly rough mill cut;

Use of wooden pins and/or hand-forged nails to tie wooden structural members together;

Cellar or basement trapdoor (or evidence there had been one) leading between floor joists up to the first floor;

Superstructure or load-bearing wall framing system made of semi-dressed timber (trimmed logs) laid horizontally and usually chinked with debris and mortar to fill cracks. Most likely, the exterior side of this log-cabin type of superstructure will have been, at some point in time, sheathed with a siding and the interior likewise concealed behind plastering;

Superstructure or load-bearing wall framing system made of vertically set large dimension (on the cross-section) hand-hewn or rough-cut mill lumber;

Superstructure or load-bearing wall framing system made of vertically set small dimension (on the cross section) rough-cut lumber – such a framework would be an early example of the modern “stud” system but would have to be “balloon studding” (studs running in one piece from the top of the foundation straight to the bottom of the roof rafters, even in buildings of several stories) and not “platform studding” (studs running only the height of the particular story being framed).