



HO Structure Kit

ROW HOUSES

933-3778

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone kit. All parts are plastic, so use compatible paint and glue to assemble and finish your model. Please study the drawings and read these instructions before starting construction. PLEASE NOTE: Your new model can be built in two ways. Right out of the box it assembles into a typical side-by-side home, presumably with a mirror image floor plan. This is the basic “unit” of all row houses. Long blocks of identical row houses were common in many US cities; additional kits (each sold separately) can be combined with simple modifications to the Rear Wall (8) and Base (1) to build a longer block. If you wish to paint your model, do so before starting construction. Bricks and stonework should be natural “earth” colors, while wooden windows and doors are painted in any suitable trim color. Interior mounting points are provided for adding scratchbuilt floors if desired.

As cities blossomed with industry and commerce, there was also a growing need for more housing near by. Vacant land was usually hard to find or very expensive, so less desirable locations were typically used for residential locations. While the process began with traditional stand-alone homes, demand quickly exceeded available space. As populations grew, a new style of space saving home construction was introduced in the 16th century in Europe. Blocks of single-family homes of various heights and widths were built, but each structure shared a common sidewall with its neighbor, and each front wall was even with the edge of the property. The first American examples of this type, by now known as “row houses,” appeared in Philadelphia in 1691. Over the next century, the idea was refined so that the homes were identical (or mirror images with alternating doors at left and right) in appearance and two- or three stories tall, but still shared a wall. Known as “terraced homes” or “town-houses,” they became a common style for working-class families living near industries or waterfronts. While the lots were often very narrow, the homes themselves were deep and quite spacious, some providing as much or more than 2000 square feet (185.81 square meters) of living space. Although names varied by location (and still do today), houses of this same general type moved westward as new cities were settled and grew rapidly. Typically, they were built of brick, with stone used on the front wall or to provide colorful trim work. This was both economical and durable, but also provided fire protection in densely packed neighborhoods. Block after block of outwardly identical homes were built, broken only by the occasional church, store, factory or school. With the development of commuter rail service, streetcars and later buses, more affluent workers and families could commute to work or shopping, and began to favor larger homes with yards in the suburbs. Given their rugged construction, row houses remained popular, either as single-family residences, or remodeled into a lower-level storefront and an upstairs apartment. As city living has once again become fashionable, row houses have become increasingly popular choices for their close-in locations to many now upscale and fashionable neighborhoods. Typical of row homes found in many American cities from the late 1800s to the present, your new model will be right at home near the older industrial areas of your layout. Figures, vehicles and other accessories will bring each home to life. Visit your local hobby shop; see the latest Walther's HO Model Railroad Reference Book or log onto walthers.com for more ideas to complete your new neighborhood.

OPTIONAL FOR LARGER BLOCKS OF HOMES

A) See sketch in Step C, showing a four-home row house. To join one or more kits (each sold separately), note the molded cut lines on both edges of Back Wall (8). For right and left corner homes only, remove the angles only from the inside edges of the Rear Walls. Longer structures require mid-block homes; make these by removing both angles from Back Wall. Carefully cut as shown to remove the angle. Carefully file or sand each cut edge for a tight joint.

B) For a four-unit home, remove only the “ears” at the inside edge of the Base (1) as shown; for mid-block homes, remove all “ears” from the left and right of each Base. Carefully file or sand each cut edge for a tight joint and glue Bases together, side-by-side.

The following steps cover basic construction; on larger structures, additional parts will be added to cover the seams between walls, as shown in Step C.

STANDARD ASSEMBLY

1) Begin assembly by gluing Windows and Doors to Walls as shown:

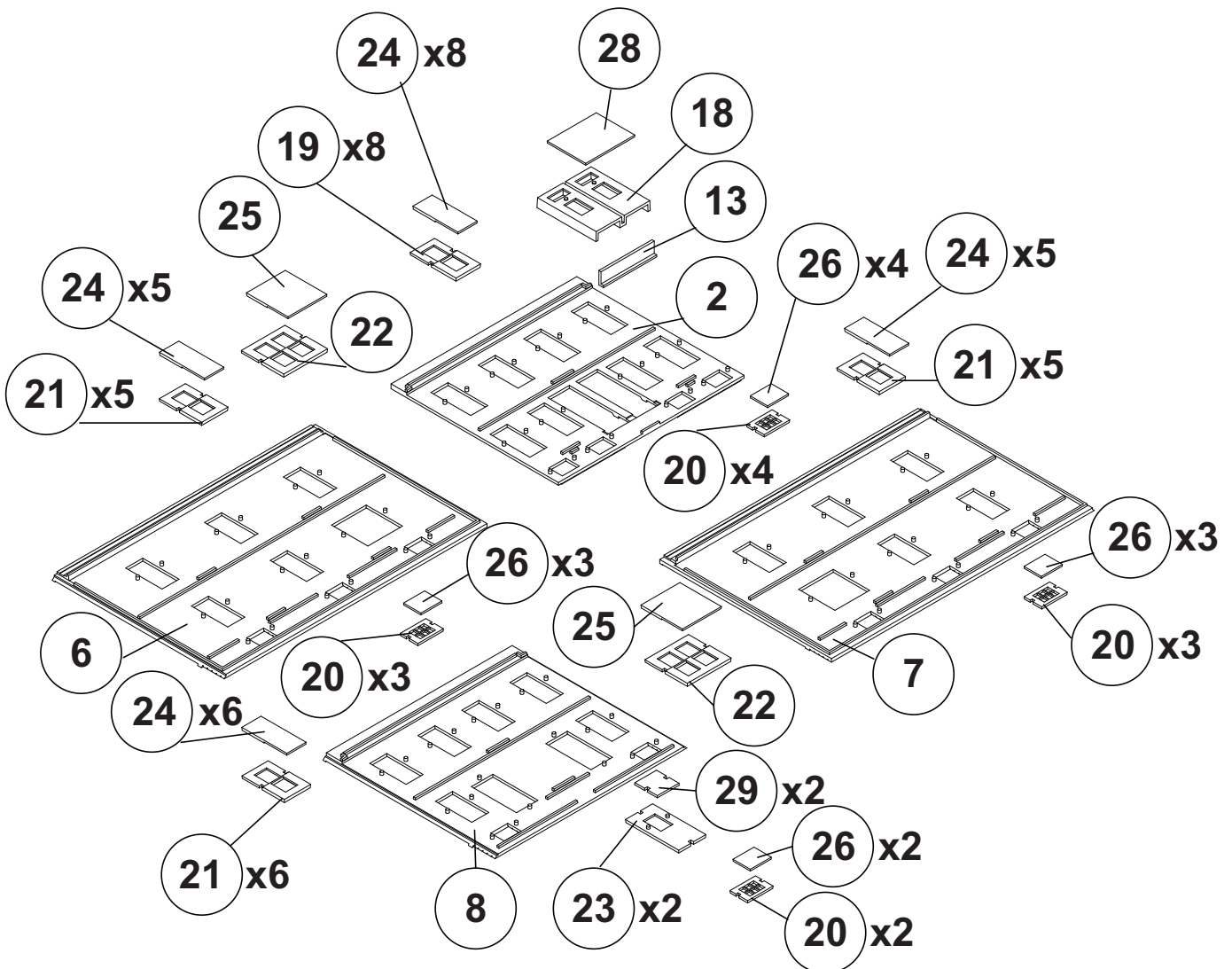
Front Wall (2): Large Windows (8x 19) and Glass (8x 24), Basement Windows (4x 20) and Basement Window Glass (4x 26), Entry Doors (18), Entryway Step (13; note the peg on the top is to locate the Door), Entry Doors (18) and Entry Door Glass (28). Glue the Entryway Step (13) to the recess in the back of wall (2)

Left Side Wall (6): Medium Windows (5x 21) and Glass (5x 24), Double Window (22) and Double Window Glass (25), Basement Windows (3x 20) and Basement Window Glass (3x 26).

Right Side Wall (7): Medium Windows (5x 21) and Glass (5x 24), Double Window (22) and Double Window Glass (25), Basement Windows (3x 20) and Basement Window Glass (3x 26).

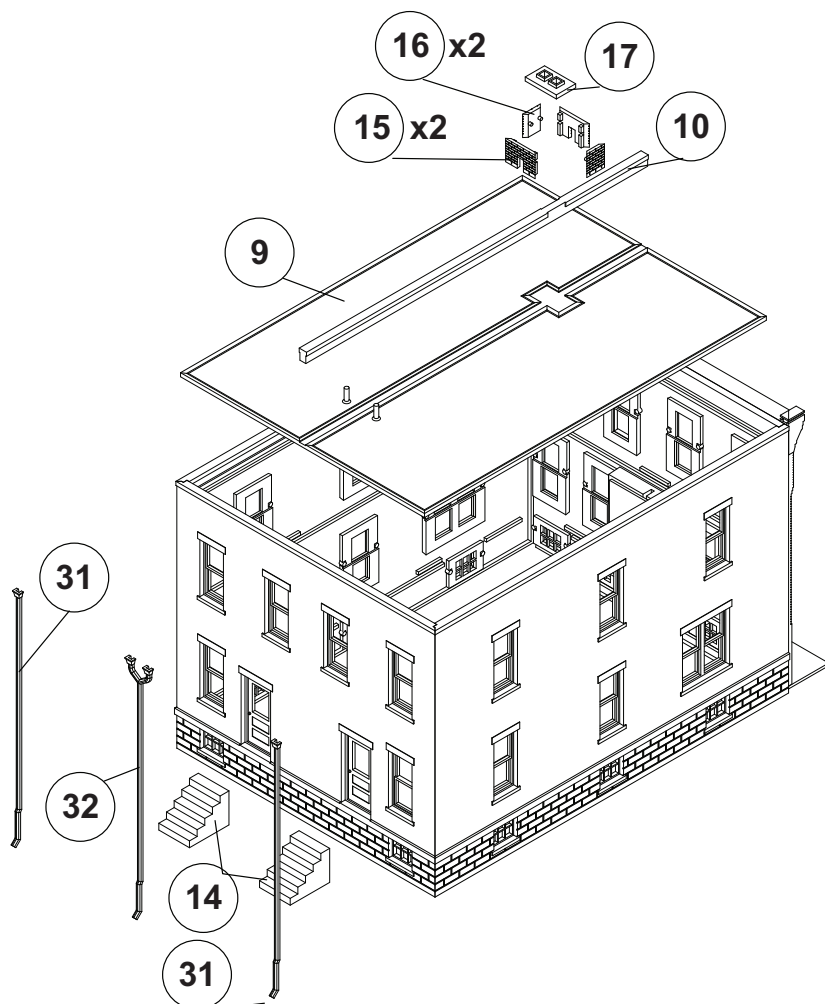
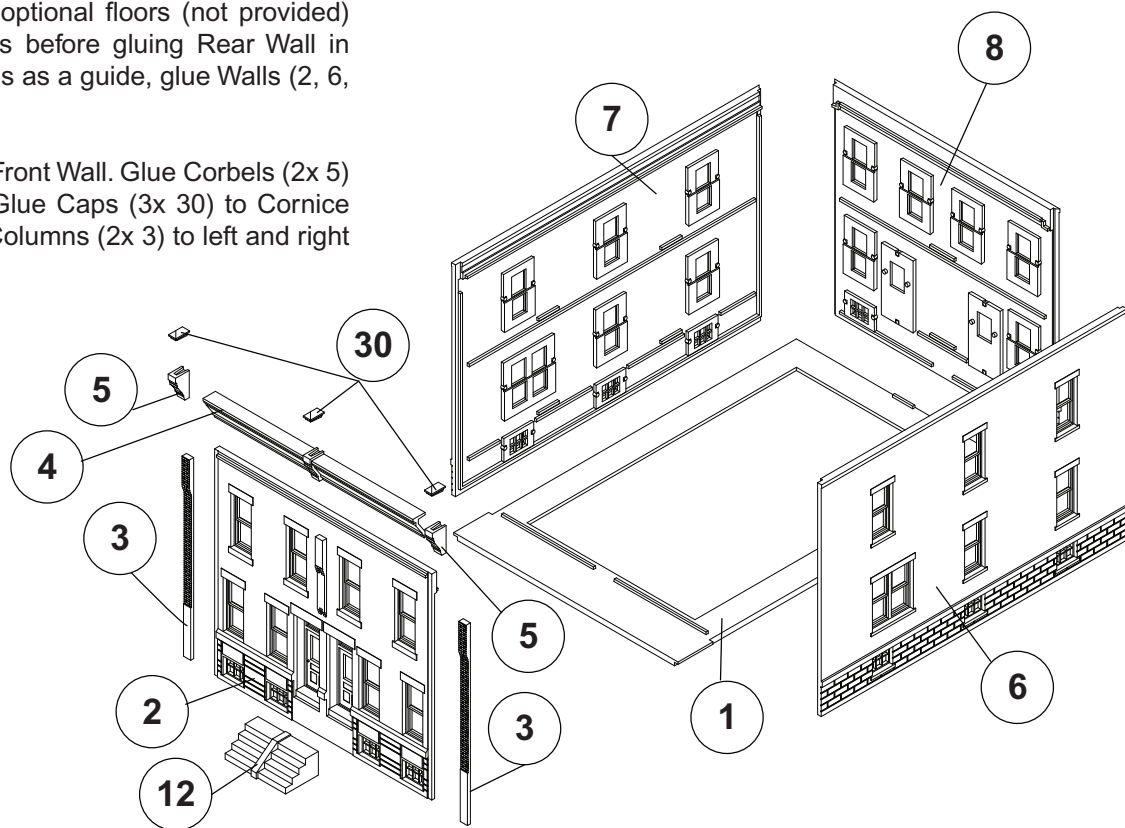
Rear Wall (8): Medium Windows (6x 21) and Glass (8x 24), Basement Windows (2x 20) and Basement Window Glass (2x 26), Rear Doors (2x 23) and Rear Door Glass (2x 29).

2) If you wish, the printed window treatments and interiors can be added at this time. Cut from the sheet and glue in place on each window using white glue.



3) NOTE: If desired, install optional floors (not provided) using raised ridges on walls before gluing Rear Wall in place. Using the raised ridges as a guide, glue Walls (2, 6, 7, 8) to Base (1) as shown.

4) Glue Roof Cornice (4) to Front Wall. Glue Corbels (2x 5) to Front Wall and Cornice. Glue Caps (3x 30) to Cornice assembly. Glue Decorative Columns (2x 3) to left and right of Front Wall as shown.



5) Glue Fire Wall (10) to Roof (9). Glue Large Chimney Walls (2x 15) to Small Chimney Walls (2x 16). Glue Chimney Cap (10) to Chimney Walls and glue completed Chimney to Roof as shown. Roof may be set in place to add lights or interior details (sold separately) or glued in place.

6) Glue Front Steps (12) to Front Wall entryway as shown. Glue Rear Steps (2x 14) to Rear Wall at each Door as shown. Glue Corner Downspouts (2x 31) to left and right corner of Rear Wall. Glue Double Downspout (32) in center of Rear Wall, with a scupper on either side of the Firewall.

OPTIONAL FOR LARGER COMBINED STRUCTURES

To complete construction of larger row houses, a typical four-unit example is shown here, please follow these instructions:

C) Glue a Decorative Column (3), Corbel (5) and Cap (30) at the center of the joint between each pair of Front Walls as shown.

D) Glue Dividing Walls (11) at the center of the joint between each pair of Roofs (9) as shown.

E) Glue a Double Downspout (32) at the center of the joint between each pair of Rear Walls, with a scupper on either side of each Dividing Wall as shown.

