



LANDMARKS OF THE CIVIL WAR

HISTORICAL 3MM PAPER BUILDING SET



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LANDMARKS of the CIVIL WAR

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3mm Historic Paper Buildings

About the Buildings

These paper buildings are intended for use with 6mm miniatures. At this scale, buildings need to be quite small to achieve the visual impact of a sweeping battlefield. That's why ours are sized to roughly 3mm scale for our grand tactical rules, *Altar of Freedom*.

Every paper model here is a replica of a real, historical structure from the American Civil War. The models are based on historic photographs, sketches, or written descriptions of the buildings as they appeared in the 1860s.

In case you've already forgotten, this is a *free* PDF, so if you have any issues or complaints...just keep them to yourself. Seriously.

Materials You Need

You need a **color printer**--preferably loaded with fresh ink. These 3mm buildings are durable if you print them on high-quality paper. The paper should be heavy enough to be stiff, but light enough to fold easily during construction. I recommend **65-lb white cover stock paper**.

Craft glue and **scissors** are required for assembly. Some scrap **balsa wood** and **toothpicks** may come in handy when adding optional details like columns or chimneys.

Saintly patience and finger dexterity are also quite helpful, especially for the more tedious structures!

General Assembly Instructions

#1 Cut Out the Buildings

Building templates do not come with pre-marked "tabs" for folding and gluing. You should cut these tabs yourself, as large or small as you prefer.



#2 Fold & Glue the Walls Together

Self explanatory, I should hope. But slow learners can visit us at www.6mmACW.com to see a photo slideshow detailing every step of the construction process.

#3 Size & Fit the Roof

Roof sections are often too large for the buildings. You will need to fold and cut the roof to size, allowing you to include as much roof overhang as desired.

#4 Reinforce the Base

Not required, but I like to add stability to my buildings by cutting out balsa floors that reinforce the bottom.

#5 Optional Features

Some of the buildings include optional features that are not made of paper. These might include porch columns, chimneys, or railings.



Henry House

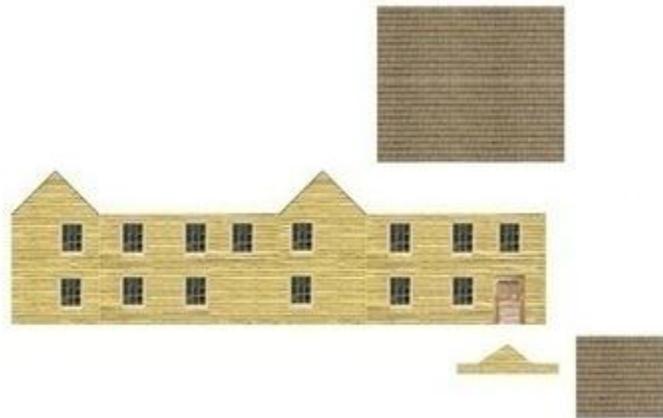
Arguably the most famous landmark of the Civil War, this home witnessed two major battles along the Bull Run stream. Dr. Isaac Henry's 85-year-old widow lived in the two-story house and was bedridden during the Battle of First Manassas. She was tragically killed by stray artillery fire. Her home also gave its name to the Henry House Hill, where General Thomas Jackson forever became "Stonewall."



Building Difficulty: Easy

Construction Tips: Four walls and a roof. It's that easy.

Optional Upgrades: You can add the small front porch if you feel the need. The extra roof section is over-sized, so you'll need to cut it down to fit your porch. I used toothpicks for the supporting columns.



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The "Stone House"

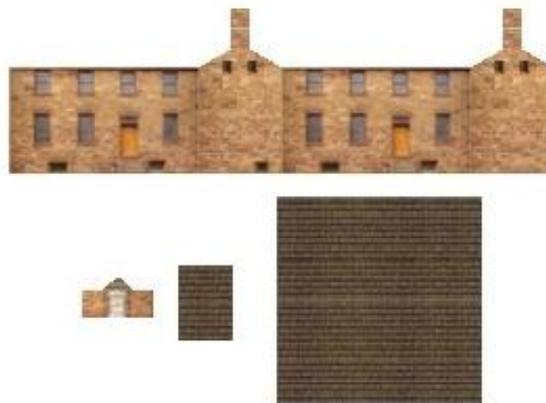
Built with red sandstone, the "Stone House" witnessed two battles at Bull Run stream. The home, formerly used as a tavern, stood at the intersection of the Sudley-Manassas road and the Warrenton Turnpike. The prominent location made it an ideal field hospital. The Stone House was owned by Henry and Jane Matthews from 1850 to 1865.



Building Difficulty: Easy

Construction Tips: This is a very basic structure. Fold the walls, glue the structure together with a single tab, and attach the roof. Remember--before fitting the roof, fold the tops of the chimneys down to ensure they appear double-sided.

Optional Upgrades: If you have nimble fingers, trying folding and adding the side-door bump out along the left side of the house. Study the above photo you'll notice the small bump-out.



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Elkhorn Tavern

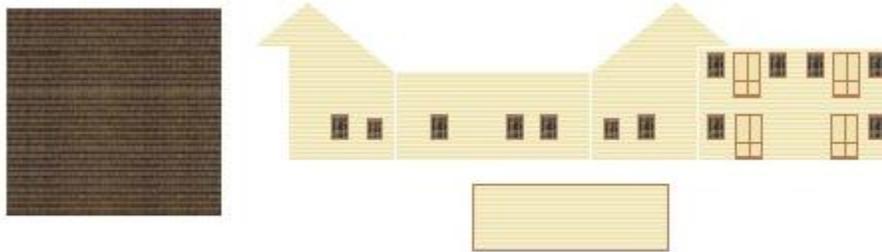
The Battle of Pea Ridge, also known as the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern, was fought around this two-story wooden inn. The tavern was built in 1833 and saw action as a field hospital, as well as the temporary headquarters of Confederate General Earl Van Dorn.



Building Difficulty: Difficult

Construction Tips: Assembling the building is standard, except for the indented front facade, which allows for a two-story porch balcony. After gluing the building, cut the roof to fit (the back half is longer than the front), and cut and attach the two porch floors. Once the porch floors dry, cut toothpicks or thin balsa to use as posts. Setting the porch posts requires a delicate, steady hand (and needle-nose pliers always help!).

Optional Upgrades: I used balsa wood to add the side chimneys. You can also complete the railings across the front porch using plastic accessories intended for N-scale model railroad kits.

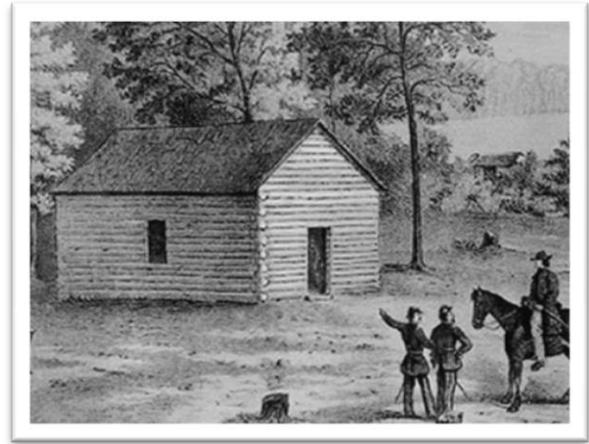


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Shiloh Church

The Battle of Shiloh took its name from a local Methodist meetinghouse nestled in a forest clearing. This simple log church stood squarely in the path of a sweeping Confederate attack. It was low, rectangular cabin and very plain. Today, a replica of the famous church is open to visitors at the Shiloh National Battlefield.



Building Difficulty: Easy

Construction Tips: This is the easiest, most standard paper building you'll find. Fold the walls, glue the square-shaped building together, and cut the roof to fit. Once dry, attach the roof.

Optional Upgrades: The meetinghouse had a brick chimney running up the rear exterior wall. If you want to add this detail, try a square toothpick painted dark red.



Seven Pines "Twin Houses"

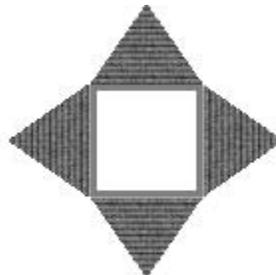
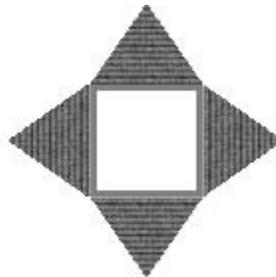
Just east of a wooded crossroads called "Seven Pines," this pair of houses straddled the Williamsburg Road in a forest clearing. Soldiers called them "the twin houses," and on May 31, 1862 they stood witness to a bloody Confederate attack. Union troops dug rifle pits and hasty field works around the houses.



Building Difficulty: Moderate

Construction Tips: The twin houses are simple rectangular boxes to assemble. The hip roof (basically a pyramid) does require some tedious folding and careful gluing, so take your time.

Optional Upgrades: Both houses had brick chimneys on their outside walls. I cut down a square toothpick, painted it dark red, and glued to it the side of the house.

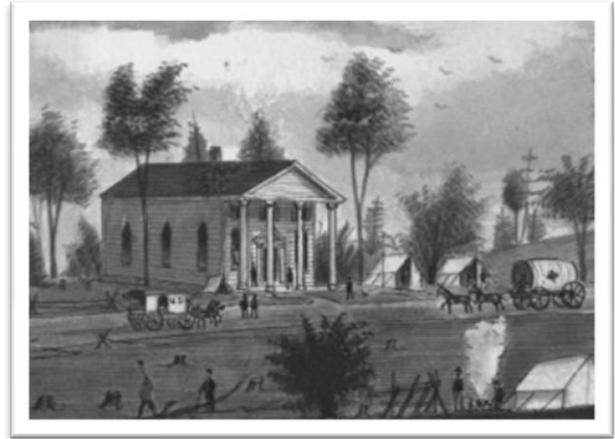


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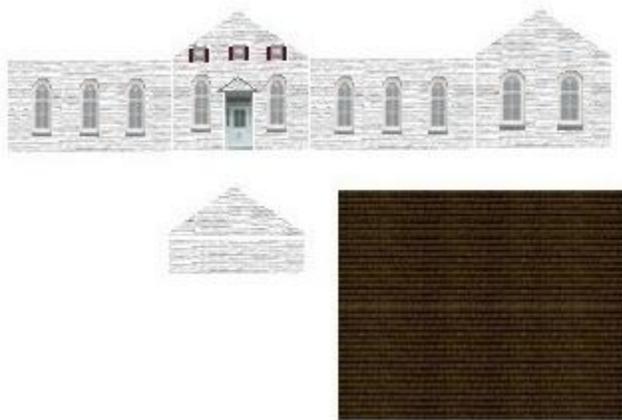
Willis Church

Retreating to the James River, McClellan's Army of the Potomac marched down the Willis Church Rd, named for this church. The white wooden siding and towering columns made it a natural landmark at the Battle of Glendale. One day later, Lee's army used the church as a field hospital after the bloody disaster of Malvern Hill.



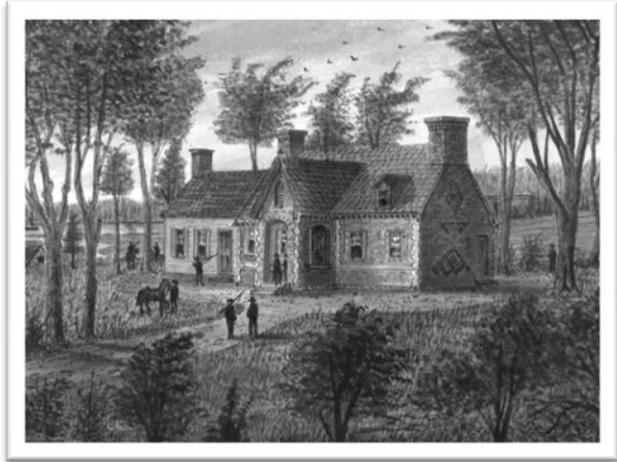
Building Difficulty: Moderate

Construction Tips: The actual building is simple to assemble, but adding the porch columns requires a steady hand. After gluing the main structure together, take an excess piece of roof and cut it to fashion a floor for your porch. Remember to leave an overhang for the front porch roof! While the glue dries, measure and cut round toothpicks to the correct height using a sharp knife. You may find that needle-nose pliers are useful when setting the columns using small dabs of glue on both ends. Your patience will be rewarded at the end.



Malvern House

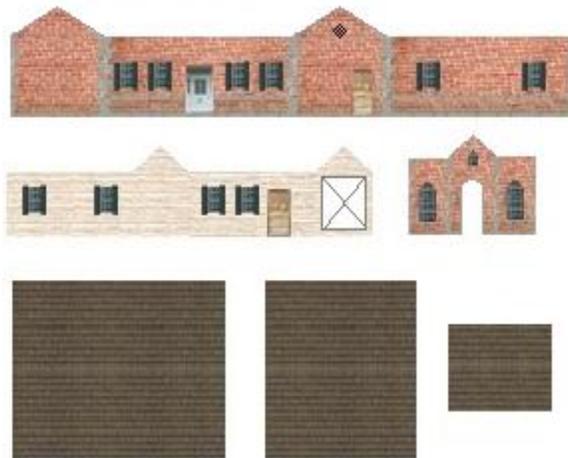
Also known as the "Wyatt House," this single-story home stood on Malvern Hill, a gentle rise which otherwise dominated the Virginia lowlands near the James River. General Porter made his headquarters here and conducted the Battle of Malvern Hill from this vantage point.



Building Difficulty: Moderate

Construction Tips: After assembling the two main sections of the house, glue the smaller wooden addition to the left side of the brick building. Cut the two roof sections to fit and glue them in place. Finally, refer to the historical sketch above and cut the tiny porch roof at a sloped angle, where it should rest against the main roof.

Optional Upgrades: Those with nimble fingers can attach the front porch. Refer to the historical sketch above when cutting the tiny porch roof at a sloped angle, where it should rest against the main roof. Brick chimneys made of balsa wood or toothpicks are optional, as well.

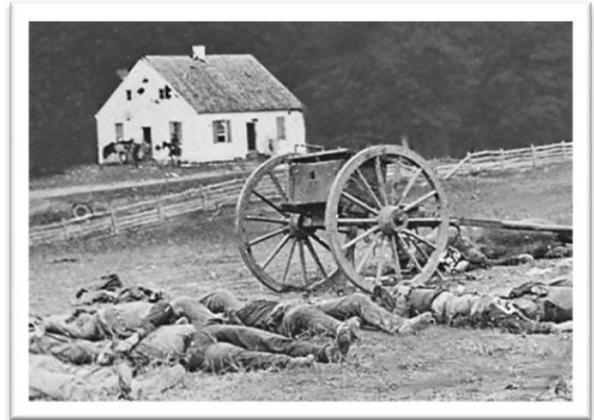


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Dunker Church

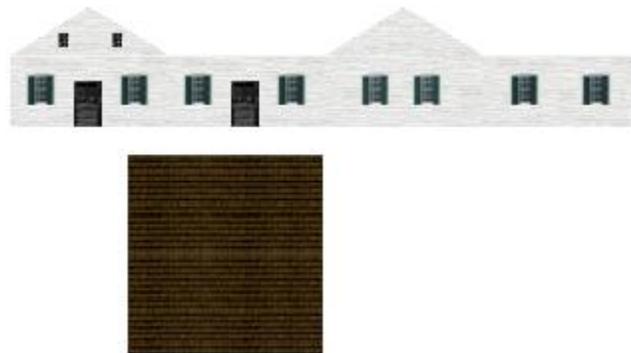
The single bloodiest day in American history swirled around this meeting-house, which belonged to a pacifist sect of German Baptists sometimes called "the Dunkers." Local farmers built their modest church in 1852 to preach peace and non-violence, but just ten years later, the structure was badly damaged when it featured as a center-piece of Stonewall Jackson's defensive line.



Building Difficulty: Easy

Construction Tips: This is the easiest, most standard paper building you'll find. Fold the walls, glue the square-shaped building together, and cut the roof to fit. Once dry, attach the roof.

Optional Upgrades: If you want to add the small chimney in the center of the roof peak, I suggest a square piece of balsa wood, painted white.

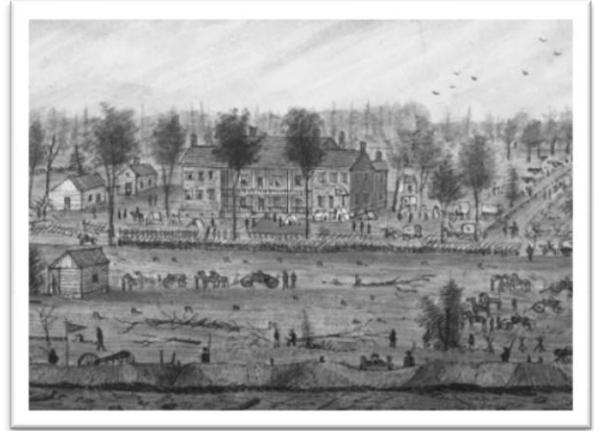


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Chancellor House

An intersection on the Orange Turnpike, Chancellorsville, took its name from the prominent brick mansion which stood along the road. The Chancellor family house was built in 1816 and frequently used as an inn for travelers. In May 1863 its most famous guest was General Joe Hooker, who established his headquarters there. Tragically, the property was destroyed in the battle.



Building Difficulty: Very Difficult...Seriously, it's hard

Construction Tips: The sprawling mansion is constructed in three parts, which form an irregular perimeter when glued together. There is a special tutorial on the next page for the construction of this building. After assembling the walls, the porches should be attached inside the indented front facade. Finally, the main roof should be carefully cut to fit. An additional roof section overlaps the main roof. Again--refer to the following page for details.

Optional Upgrades: Porch columns can be added with thin toothpicks or balsa, then painted white. The Chancellor House also has numerous chimneys, best represented with square balsa.

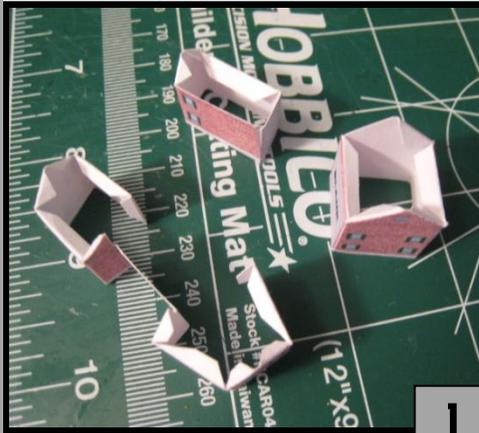


Chancellor House Assembly Instructions

Cutting & Folding

Begin by carefully cutting out the various pieces--remember to include foldable tabs to make gluing easier.

Fold the brick walls as seen in #1. The three sections should be glued together in the irregular configuration seen in #2.



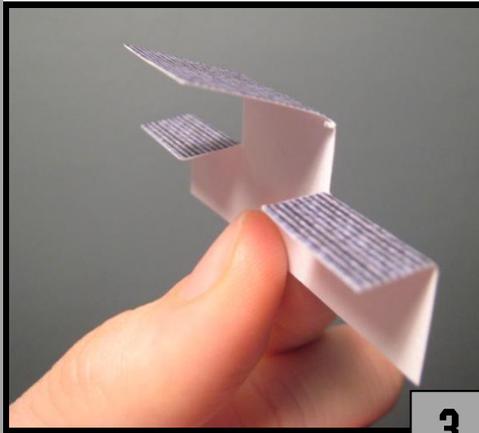
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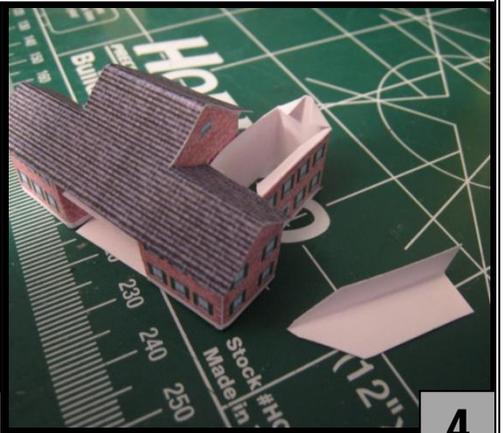
2

The Odd Roof

This roof is tricky and will require some trial-and-error when trimming it to fit correctly. Cut and fold the main roof as seen in #3. A smaller roof piece should be cut at an angle, as in #4, to cover the rear addition and overlap on the main roof.



3



4

Final Touches

Two porches should be fit inside the indented front facade. You can attach the upper porch by including a foldable tab below the porch, which you'll glue onto the facade. Porch columns can be made of toothpicks or balsa. Finally, a series of 7 chimneys are cut from balsa, painted red, and glued to the roof.



5



6



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Wilderness Tavern

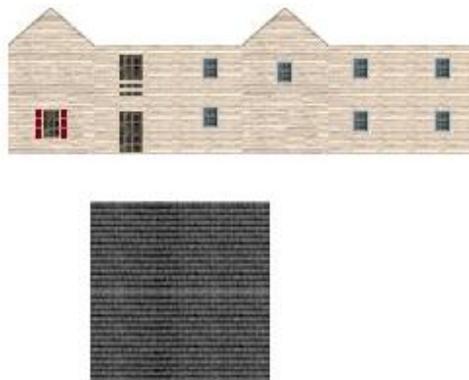
Built around 1810 in a forest clearing, this home was used as a tavern and a resting place for travelers. During the war, it was the home of the Simms family and became a Confederate field hospital for the Battle of Chancellorsville. Just one year later, The Battle of the Wilderness raged over the same ground. The building survived the war, but was destroyed shortly thereafter.



Building Difficulty: Easy

Construction Tips: This is the easiest, most standard paper building you'll find. Fold the walls, glue the rectangular building together, and cut the roof to fit. Once dry, attach the roof.

Optional Upgrades: If you want to add the small chimney in the center of the roof peak, I suggest a small piece of balsa wood, painted brick-red.



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Lee & Gordon's Mills

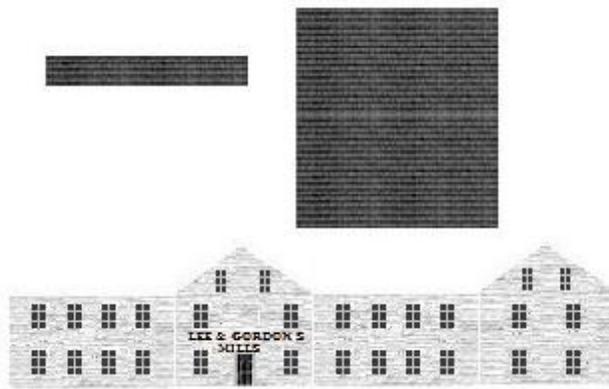
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Building Difficulty: Easy

Construction Tips: This is a standard paper building, easy to assemble. Fold the walls, glue the building together, and cut the roof to fit. Once dry, attach the roof.

Optional Upgrades: With a bit of precision folding and gluing, you can add the additional slanted roof section seen in the photograph above. An extra piece of roofing is included for this purpose--remember to include a foldable tab along one edge, allowing you a place to glue.



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Spotsylvania Courthouse

The road to Richmond passed through Spotsylvania Courthouse, where Lee and Grant clashed in 1864. Constructed in 1840 with dark red brick, the courthouse was badly damaged in the war and eventually torn down in 1870.

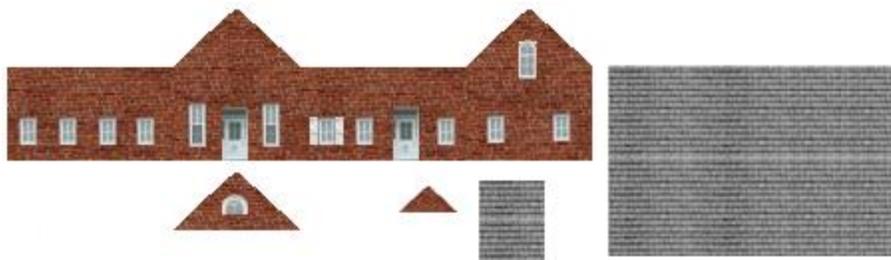


Building Difficulty: Difficult

Construction Tips: Assembling the courthouse building is not the challenge--adding the Doric columns is the tedious part. After gluing the main structure together, attach the main roof. Don't forget to leave an overhang on the front, as seen in the photo above.

While your glue is drying, take an excess piece of roof and cut it to fashion a floor for your porches. Then measure and cut round toothpicks to the correct height using a sharp knife. You may find that needle-nose pliers are useful when setting the columns using small dabs of glue on both ends. I suggest letting each column dry for at least 10 minutes before adding the next column. Be patient and use a steady hand! Your patience will be rewarded with stunning results.

Optional Upgrades: If gluing the columns doesn't wear out your endurance, try also adding the white spire to the roof. I found balsa wood, later painted white, to be the easiest approach.

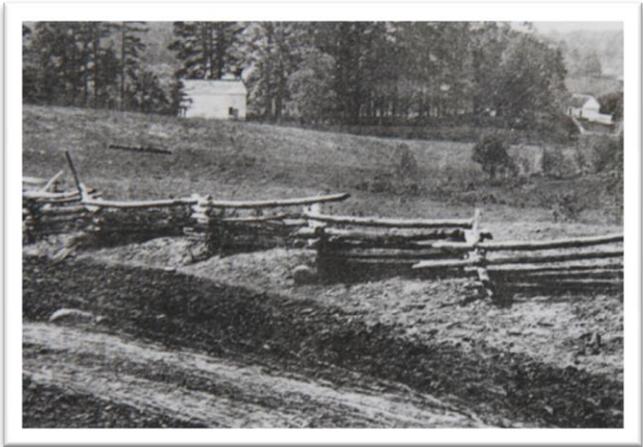


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Split Rail Fencing

Split rail fences, with their ubiquitous zig-zag pattern, littered every Civil War battlefield. Farmers across the American frontier used this style of fencing to enclose fields and mark property boundaries. The inter-locking zig-zag pattern could be secured without nails, was easy to repair, and quick to dissemble.



Building Difficulty: Easy

Construction Tips: Cut out the fence sections and carefully fold them in half, length-wise. Once the paper is creased and folded, apply a small amount of craft glue. Wipe away any excess glue from the edges and place the fences under a flat, heavy object (a thick book?) to dry overnight. When the fences are dry, cut off the additional white paper underneath with scissors. These white tabs were only included to make folding and gluing such a thin strip of paper easier during assembly. Finally, fold the fence backward and forward, like an accordion, to achieve the desired zig-zag pattern.

Optional Upgrades: At the very end, I like to apply very small dabs of craft glue, using my finger tip, along the bottom of the fence. This adds some reinforcement and keeps the folded zig-zag pattern intact over time. Two different lengths of fencing are included below.



PRINTER-FRIENDLY SHEET [2 of 2]

All paper building templates are compressed onto these two, printer-friendly pages.
You can save paper and ink by only printing the last two pages of this PDF.

