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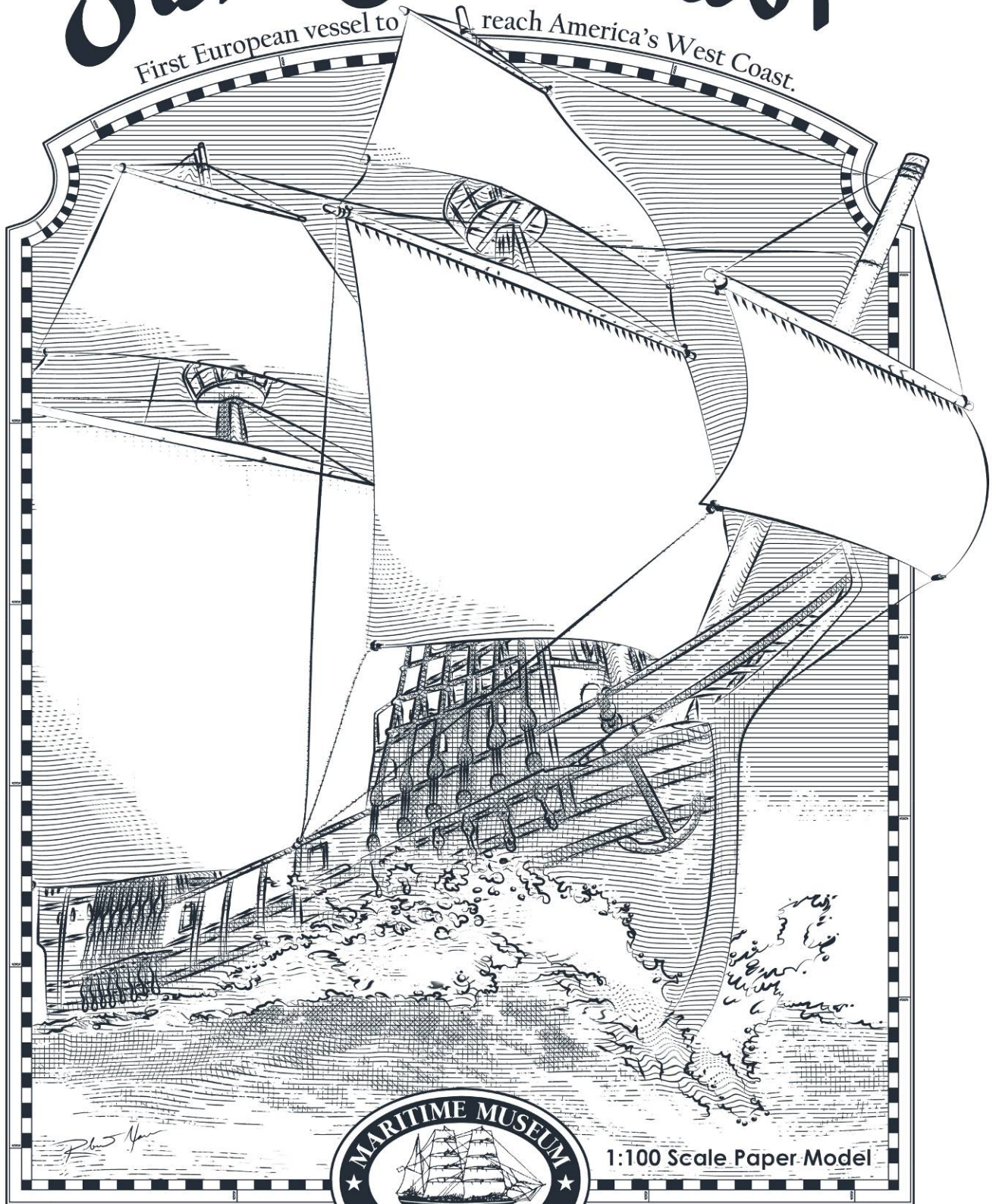
This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties and supersedes all prior communications, understandings and agreements relating to the subject matter hereof, whether oral or written.

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San Salvador

First European vessel to reach America's West Coast.



1:100 Scale Paper Model

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Model design & instructions by Robert Nava.

Read This Before Printing Anything!

San Salvador: Cabrillo's Galleon of Discovery

The *San Salvador* was conceived as a mid-sized merchant galleon and built at a crude Spanish shipyard along the Pacific coast of New Spain in what is, today, Guatemala in 1539. Her builder and owner was Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. Her wood and rigging came from nearby tropical jungles; her iron equipment and fittings had been brought across the Atlantic from Spain.

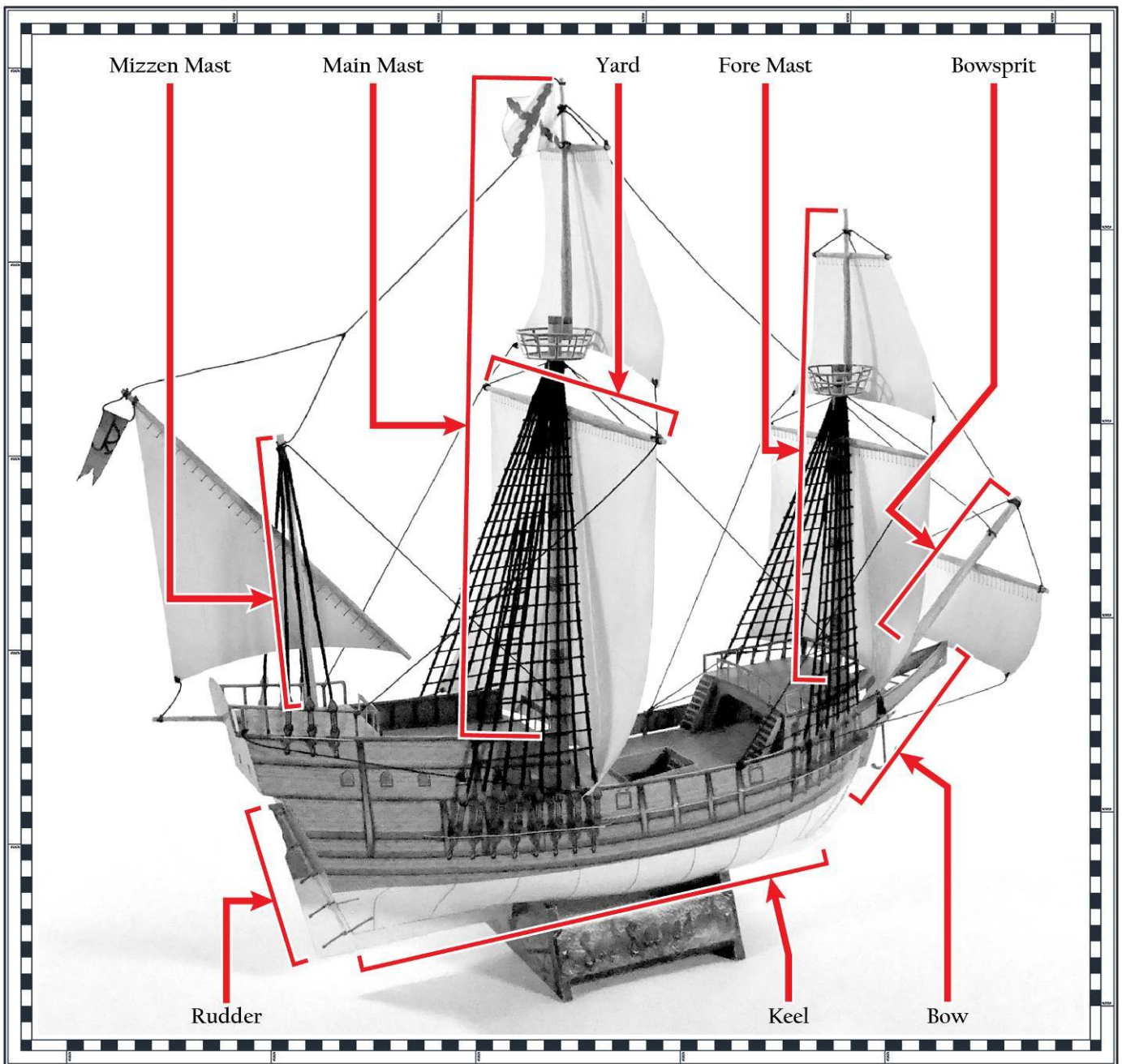
At nearly 100 tons in modern units, square-rigged, and carrying about 90 passengers and crew, *San Salvador* was the flagship of a three-ship voyage of discovery under Cabrillo's command that left New Spain's frontier port of Navidad in June 1542. Cabrillo's goal was to explore northward up the coast until ultimately crossing the Pacific Ocean and reaching the riches of the Orient.

On September 28, 1542, *San Salvador* reached San Diego Bay that Cabrillo described as an "enclosed harbor which was very good," and that he named San Miguel. Here, those in Cabrillo's expedition became the first Europeans to view the spectacular panorama of California. As important, the event marked a point of "First Contact" of Europeans with the Native Americans of California.

San Salvador continued up the coast of California exploring San Pedro, the Channel Islands, Big Sur, Monterey Bay, and Point Reyes before reaching a point about equal to today's California-Oregon border. She returned to New Spain in April 1543. No record exists of *San Salvador's* later years although she probably sailed in the trade between New Spain and Peru.

Today, galleon *San Salvador* is California's most famous ship and is a fine example of advanced sixteenth century shipbuilding technology. Her voyage represents an epic American voyage of discovery that occurred well before other European settlements in the United States such as Plymouth, Jamestown and St. Augustine.

Reference Images



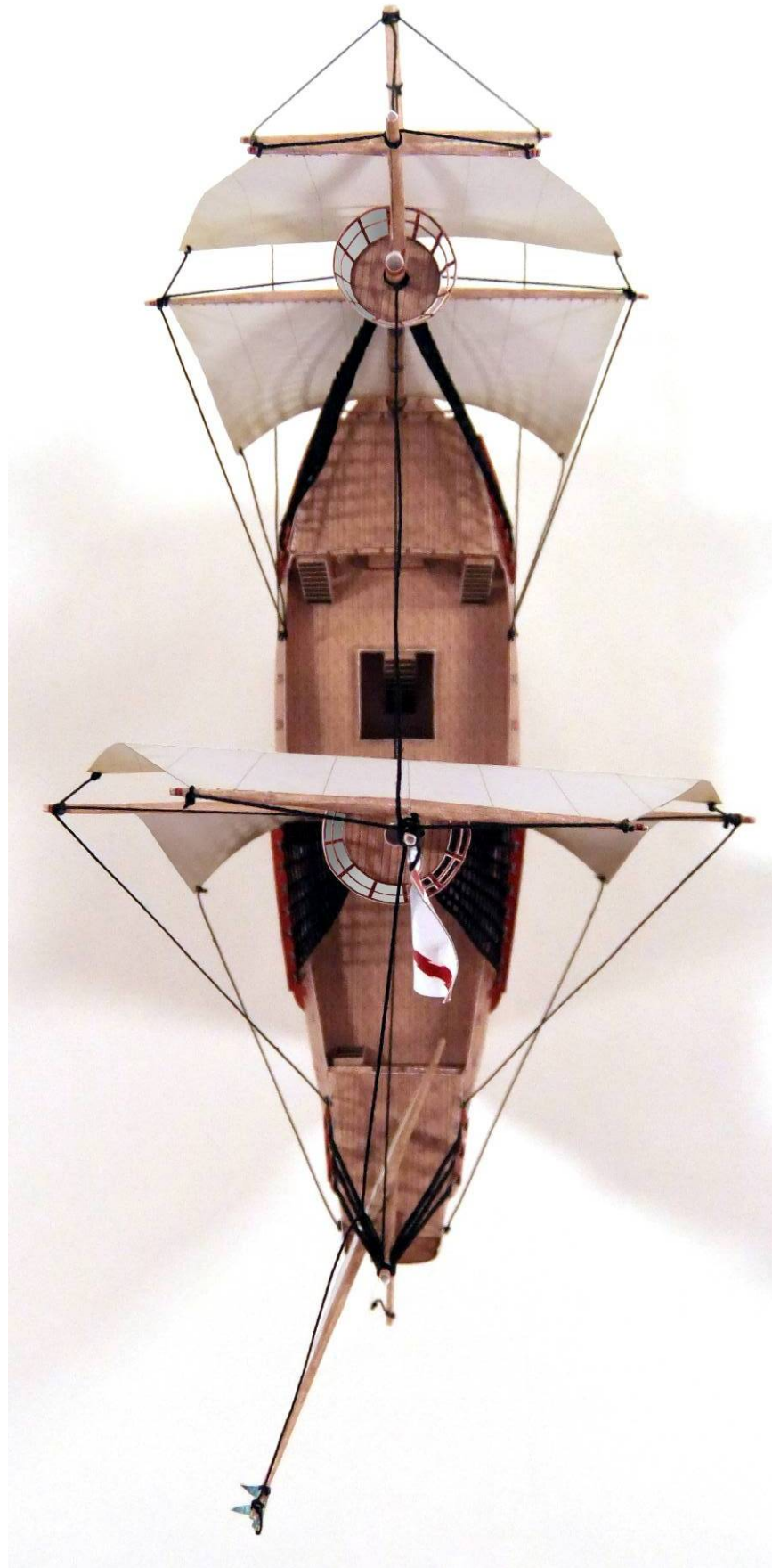
NOTE: The following reference images show the basic assembly on one side of the ship, and the advanced assembly on the other side of the ship.











Model Specs:

- Difficulty Level: 6/10 (Basic), 8/10 (Advanced)
- Width: 5.63", Height: 11.75", Length: 12.75"
- 132 Full-color pieces.
- 1:100 scale.

Required Tools & Materials:

- *Adobe® Reader®* (A free download from [Adobe®](#).)
- Color Printer
- Paper/Card Stock (See "[Choosing Your Paper.](#)")
- Glue (White glue is recommended. See "[Choosing Your Glue.](#)")
- Scissors
- Tape (Any type will do.)
- Ruler/Straight Edge
- Water
- Black String/Thread (Size 3, 10, & 20 crochet thread recommended.)
- Craft/Hobby Knife (These are very sharp and can cause serious injury! Use with extreme caution, and keep out of reach of children.)

Optional Tools & Materials:

- Tweezers (See Step [113](#).)
- Toothpicks (See Steps [60](#) & [61](#).)
- Narrow Rod (See Steps [17](#) & [62](#).)
- Cutting Mat (A self-healing mat is highly recommended. See "[Cutting.](#)")
- Scoring Tool (You can alternatively use the backside of your craft knife; see "[Scoring.](#)")

Do not feel limited by these tool guidelines. Feel free to use alternative and/or additional tools.

Introduction:

Welcome to the world of paper modeling! If this is your first time, we hope you've discovered something new and exciting.

Every paper modeler has his/her own preferred set of tools, glue type(s), and paper type(s). As such, all of the tools and materials used in paper modeling are vast, and impossible to document.

The tools and materials listed above are only strong guidelines. If you are an experienced model builder with your own preferences, or you would like to experiment with different materials, feel free to deviate from the recommendations.

Versions

There are two versions of this model that you can build...

The full version (shown in these instructions) has a full hull and a display stand.

The waterline version has no display stand, and has the lower half of the hull cut off at the waterline so that it looks like it is sitting in water.



Use the display stand as a display plaque for the waterline version. You can build it as-is, modify it to take up less space, or just prop the nameplate up with some scrap paper glued to the back.

Level of Detail

As you build, you will be presented with **BASIC** and **ADVANCED** instructions.

Basic instructions will give you a less-detailed, easier-to-assemble model. Advanced instructions will give you a high-detailed, harder-to-assemble model.

Feel free to use the basic instructions on some parts of the ship, and advanced instructions on other parts of the ship to your liking.

Choosing Your Paper:

Choose the right paper for your printer. Some are compatible with inkjet printers, some are compatible with LaserJet printers, and some are compatible with both. Unless you are an experienced modeler, you should print on 8 ½ by 11 (U.S. Letter) sheets.

Light Build (Economical)

For more bang-for-your-buck, use a 20-30lb. bond paper (common printing/copier paper). Most paper is in the mid-20lb. range. Be aware that the paper will tear more easily, and is more subject to both warping and bunching.

Medium Build

For a stronger model with less fuss, use 40-50lb. brochure paper with a matte finish. Glue may have a harder time sticking to glossier finishes.

Strong Build

For a really strong model, use 65lb. card stock (or closest to that weight).

Choosing Your Glue:

Paper can swell as it absorbs moisture from some glues. This can cause parts to fit improperly. This is truer for lighter/thinner papers.

For inkjet printers, glue with high moisture content can cause the ink on the paper to run and bleed. LaserJet printers use toner (a powder fused to the paper by intense heat) and do not have this problem.



Try spraying the pages with a clear *Krylon Matte Finish* before starting assembly to help prevent running colors.



You do not need a lot of glue, and you do not need to cover the entirety of the tabs. A thin layer or a tiny dot of glue is all that you need. Too much, and the paper will become floppy, tearing easily.

White/PVA Glues

The most common PVA (polyvinyl acetate) glues are white, but may vary in color depending on the brand. They are generally non-toxic, very strong, flexible, permanent, and clean up easily from your work area. They are excellent on paper, fabrics, leather, and most other porous materials. They also work on semi-porous materials like wood and ceramics.

Elmer's Glue-All has a high moisture content, which may pose problems for inexperienced model builders. It's a popular brand, and can be purchased in many stores.

Another popular brand is *Aleene's Original Tacky Glue*, which has less moisture content, and is a thicker version of *Elmer's*. *Aleene's* can be found in craft aisles/stores, and it comes in many versions (original, turbo, quick dry, super thick, etc.).

Scrapbooking Glues

Scrapbooking glues may also be an alternative for you since they are specifically designed to work well with paper and photos. Some come with two applicator tips: a broad tip and a fine tip. There are many brands of scrapbooking glues, and they are sold in craft aisles/stores.

Other Glues

Superglues are not optimal for paper; they are better suited for gluing plastics, metals, ceramics, and glass.

There are a plethora of glue types and brands out there, each suitable for different materials and circumstances. Some even come with different applicator tips. The only way to know how well they work is to try them yourself. Experiment!



Rubber cement will degrade over time. It is not recommended.

Glue sticks tend to create a very weak bond, and pieces can easily "pop" apart with enough force. You can try them, but you will get varying results.



The moisture content of glues will vary greatly. Test any glue that you purchase to see how it affects your paper, how much to use, how well it bonds, etcetera.

Printing Guidelines:

When printing with *Adobe® Reader®*, it is important to use proper print settings¹ for correct alignment and scaling. This applies to both the instructions and model parts.

In the Print settings dialog box, set **Size Option** to **Actual Size**, and set **Orientation** to **Auto Portrait/Landscape**. Unless you are an experienced modeler, you should print on 8 ½ by 11 (U.S. Letter) sheets, and should not change the recommended print settings.

¹If you are using an earlier version of *Adobe® Reader®*, the settings may appear differently. You can download the current version of the software for free from their website.

Printing These Instructions:

When printing these instructions, you can print on both sides of the sheets to save paper. You can also print in black & white to save color ink/toner, although some visual information may become harder to understand. Some people prefer not to print, referencing the instructions from their computer monitor directly.

Printing Model Parts:



Sheets 8 & 9 are to be printed double-sided. Sheets 8-A & 9-A are printed on the front, and Sheets 8-B & 9-B are printed on the back. Refer to your printer's documentation on how to print double-sided. No printer can perfectly align the parts, so there will be some slight mis-alignment. Hold the pages to a strong light source for inspection.

Keep in mind that you will most likely make mistakes. If there are any pages that you feel you would make a mistake, you can

print extra sheets out now. Or, you can save paper and ink/toner by printing only when you actually make a mistake.



Adobe® Reader® has a handy Snapshot tool² that will let you print a selected area of a page. This is great if you only need to re-print a single model piece or a section of a page. Click on the **Snapshot Tool Icon** at the top of the screen (a photo camera inside a dotted box)—OR—go to **Edit** in the menu at the top of the screen, and select **Take a Snapshot**. Use your mouse to drag a rectangular box around the area that you want to print. A message may pop-up to tell you that the selected area has been copied (click **OK**). Print the document like you normally would.

Be aware that you cannot select multiple areas. This generally produces wasted paper.

²If you are using an earlier version of *Adobe® Reader®*, the settings may appear differently. You can download the current version of the software for free from their website.

Troubleshooting Files:

On rare occasions, a page will inexplicably print at a slightly larger/smaller size. Hold two or more sheets to a light source, and compare both the position and sizes of the registration marks. It is best to test all of the sheets before assembly.

One common error is that your version of *Adobe® Reader®* is out-of-date. Please visit the *Adobe®* website and download the latest version of the software. This typically solves most users' file problems.



Adobe® Reader® prints everything in the center of the page, which is important for double-sided printing. If the sheets are printing off-center (some printers may override page alignment), you can try this trick³: in the **Print** window, click the **Advanced** button next to the printer selection. The **Advanced Print Setup** window will appear. Make sure that the checkbox next to the **Print As Image** option is checked. Click **OK**, and continue printing.

³If you are using an earlier version of *Adobe® Reader®*, the settings may appear differently. You can download the current version of the software for free from their website.

Construction Guidelines

Read these instructions, familiarize yourself with the parts, and study the illustrations to know what/where to cut/fold.



To make it easier to find parts as you build, roughly cut around them (leave plenty of blank paper around the parts). Then, sort them into piles according to their letters ('A' parts, 'B' parts, etc.). Keep each group in a folder, box, baggie, or some other type of container for easy access.

Symbols

These symbols are essential to putting the model together. Follow them unless otherwise instructed by the instructions.



Cut Line

Cut out the parts on the solid black line.



Fold Line

Fold on dashed lines.



Guide Line

Dotted lines only serve as visual guides for assembly. Do not fold or cut unless instructed to.



Slot Cut

Cut a slot along the line from the tips of the arrows.



Alignment Marker

Used for aligning parts into their correct positions.



Cut Out

Cut out and remove the area where this symbol is located.

1. Scoring

Use a scoring tool—something pointy with a dull tip (dried-out ball-tip pen, embossing stylus, et al)—or the backside of your craft knife to place a crease along the fold lines. The score will make folding along the lines much easier and cleaner.

2. Cutting

Cutting mats give you a clean, smooth surface to cut on, and they protect your table, desk, or other work surface from cuts and abrasions.

The best and most widely used type of mat is one that is self-healing. That is, it has a rubber-like surface that immediately seals cuts, maintaining a smooth surface that will last for many years to come. Maintaining a smooth cutting surface is very important.

Self-healing cutting mats come in many sizes and price ranges. Large ones are an investment and can get expensive quickly.



As an alternative, you can use thick pieces of solid cardboard, like chipboard. Or, you can scavenge the cardboard backings of notepads, drawing pads, etcetera.



Cardboard does not heal itself, so you will eventually begin to cut out deep gouges that will affect your cutting. Flip the cardboard over to use the other side, and have other boards ready for use.

Cardboard will also dull the blade of your craft knife very quickly. Have extra blades handy.



DO NOT use corrugated cardboard (what mailing boxes are made of) as a cutting surface! You will make mistakes, and your cuts will not be clean and even.

A good craft/hobby knife is essential—*X-Acto* is a popular brand. Use one with replaceable blades, and have extra blades handy for when it dulls or breaks.

Before cutting out a piece, make sure to cut out any slots. These are indicated in the instructions as a reminder.

As a general rule, you should cut out interior pieces (windows, empty spaces, etc.) first. They're easier to cut, and delicate areas are less prone to tearing.

3. Gluing

Before gluing, always dry-fit the pieces to ensure they fit properly. If fitting a tab seems too tight, you can use your craft knife to slightly widen the slot beyond the arrow tips. Be careful not to widen too much.

You do not need a lot of glue, and you do not need to cover the entirety of the tabs. Often, a very thin layer or a tiny dot of glue

is all that you need. Too much, and the paper will become soggy, and could tear easily.



LASERJET PRINTER USERS: Toner is too smooth for glue to adhere properly. Pieces can easily pop off with little force.

Use your craft knife to gently scrape off some toner and rough up the area where glue will be applied. This will ensure a strong bond.

For tight spaces, you can apply the glue with the tip of a toothpick.

When you glue two pieces together that have many tabs, do not try to glue them all at once. This will give you better-fitting parts. For large single tabs, glue the tab in sections for a better fit.



Misaligned parts may be carefully pulled apart (if the glue is still wet) or cut away. If you tear/cut some tabs, you can make new ones from scrap paper and apply them like band-aids.

Hold parts together until the glue sets enough to hold on its own.




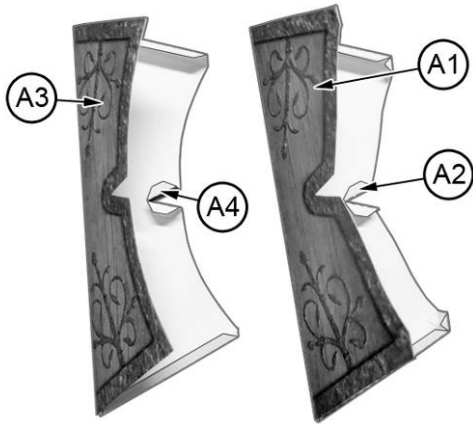
While some parts dry, feel free to read ahead and pre-assemble upcoming parts. It's an efficient use of your time. Just don't get too far ahead, or you risk running into assembly difficulties/conflicts.



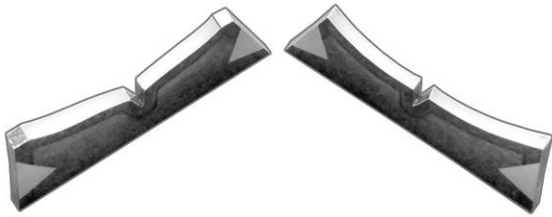
Some model builders like to use either colored permanent ink markers or watercolor paint to color the piece edges as they build. This helps to hide the white edge of the cut paper and gives the model a more finished look.

Be sure to use **permanent** markers, or the ink may run and bleed when it comes into contact with glue.

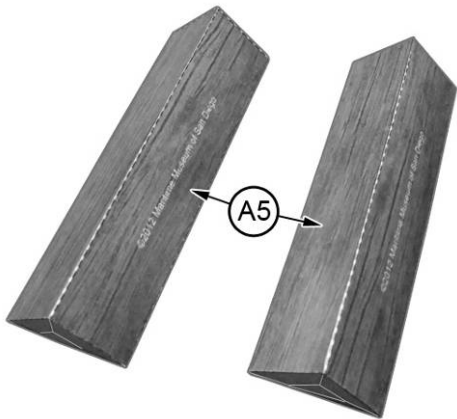
 If you are building the waterline version, skip to Step 7.



1. Cut and fold pieces A1 & A3 as shown. DO NOT GLUE.
2. Glue pieces A2 & A4 into the V-shaped notches as shown.



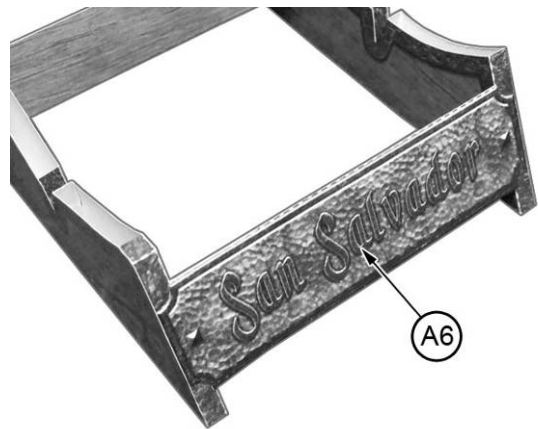
3. Fold and glue the two end pieces together as shown.



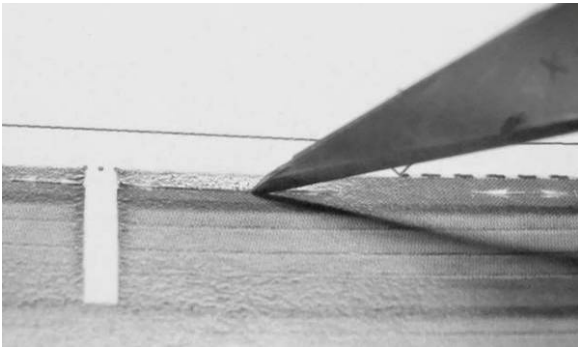
4. Assemble pieces A5.



5. Glue pieces A5 and the two end pieces together to make the display stand.



6. Glue pieces A6 to both sides of the display stand.

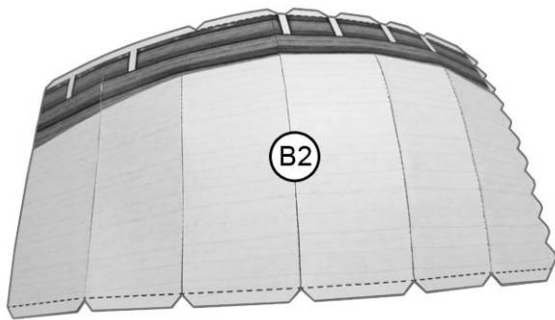


7. Cut the slots on pieces B1-B3.

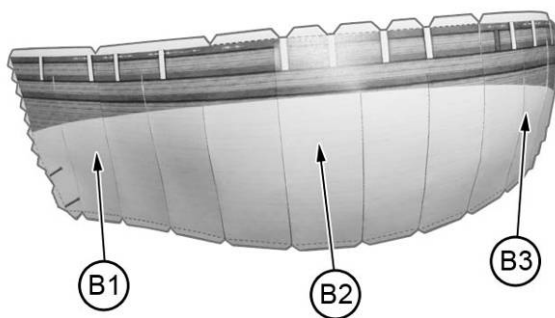
ASSEMBLY TIP:

Many pieces require slots cut out, so keep a sharp eye out for them. In most cases, it is easier to cut them before cutting out pieces (unless otherwise instructed).

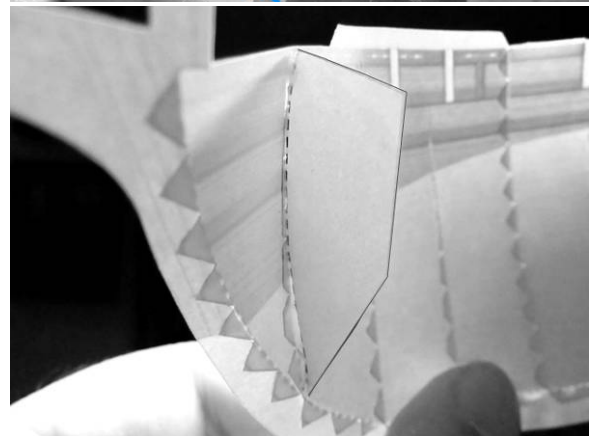
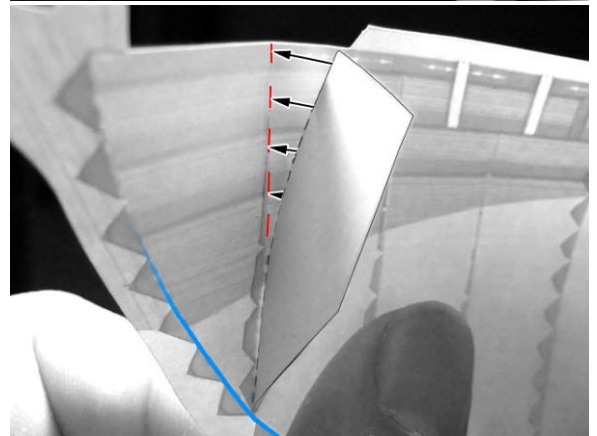
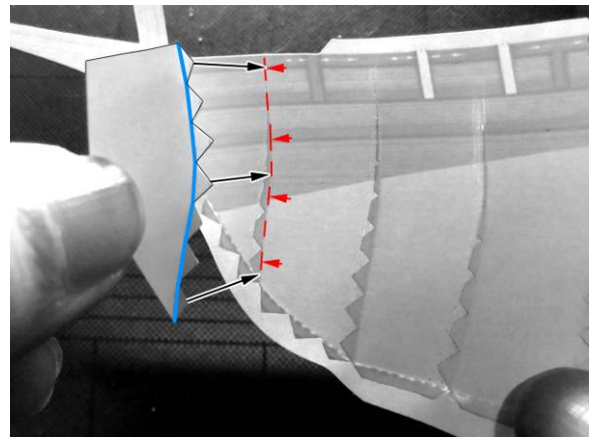
Some slots may create delicate areas, so take care when handling the pieces.



8. Cut out and assemble pieces B1-B3 as shown.



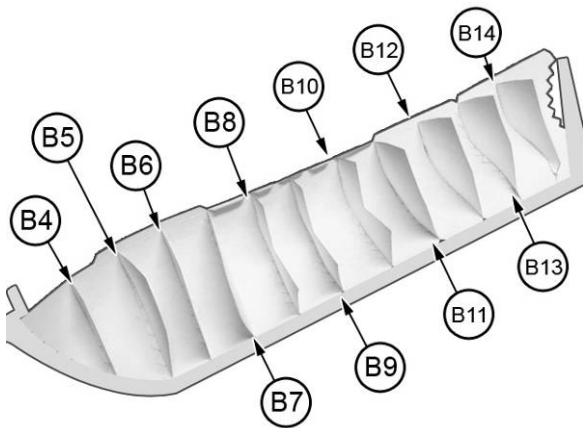
9. Glue pieces B1-B3 together as shown to form one half of the lower hull.



ASSEMBLY TIP:

When adding the lower hull supports, glue them along the edges where the lower hull pieces overlap. Holding the lower hull up to a light source (see above image) helps to see the overlaps.

Each support should begin at the bottom of the lower hull, going straight up the side.

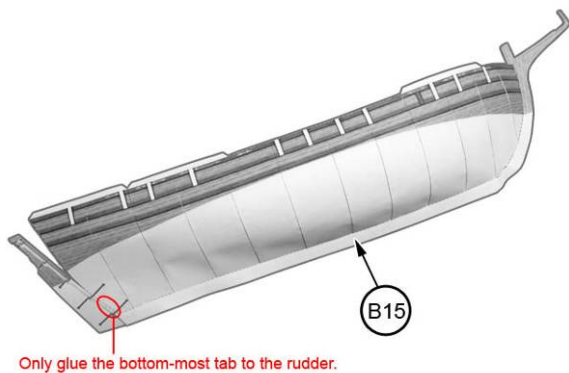


10. Glue pieces B4-B14 to the inside of the lower hull as shown. Work in order, beginning with piece B4. Take your time, and don't try to glue each piece all at once.

WATERLINE VERSION:

To create a waterline version of this model, carefully cut away the white portion of the lower hull after gluing the supports in. Be sure to trim away excess lower hull supports, too.

Pieces B15, C15 & D1 have some white lower hull that you can cut away as well.



11. Glue piece B15 along the bottom of the lower hull. Note that on the back-end of the lower hull, only the bottom-most tab (the one with the red star) is glued to the rudder. Do not glue the other tabs.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

The illustrations in these instructions use the advanced building techniques, so do not feel that you need to replicate the illustrations.

The rudder, railings, shrouds, and crow's nests have blank, grey areas that are optional to cut out. The port holes are black, and are optional as well. It is easier to cut these areas out before cutting out the full piece.

Feel free to put your own twist on the model by cutting out some things and leaving others intact.

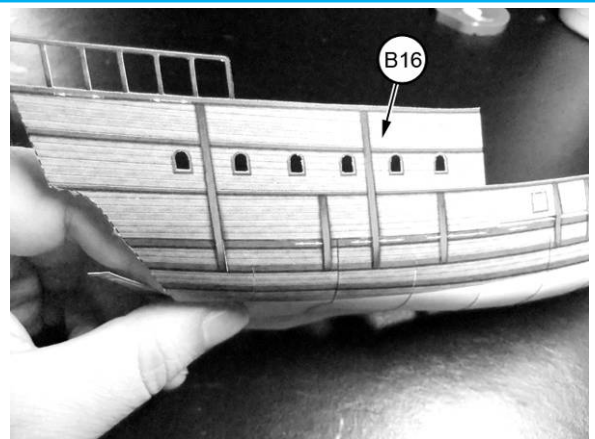


Figure 1

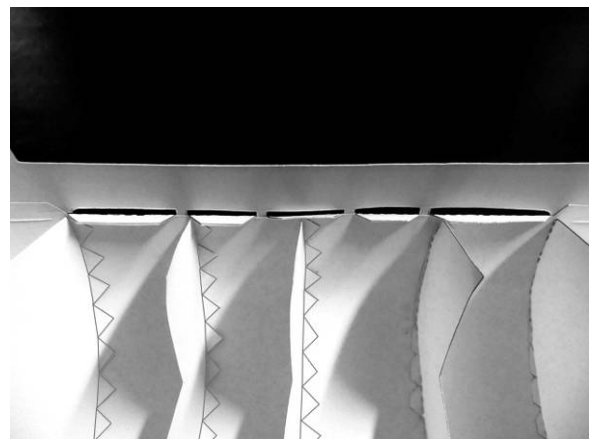
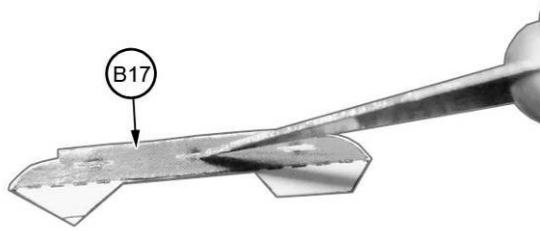


Figure 2

12. Glue piece B16 (upper hull) to the top portion of the lower hull (Figure 1). DO NOT GLUE the five foldable tabs (Figure 2).

13. Choose your level:

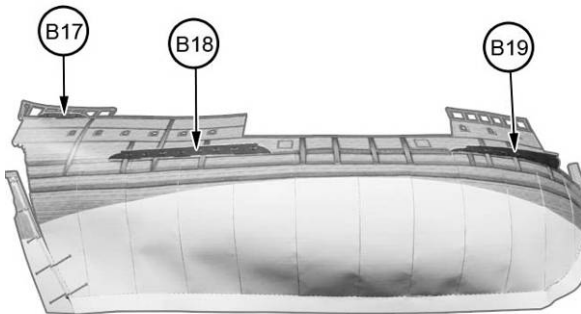
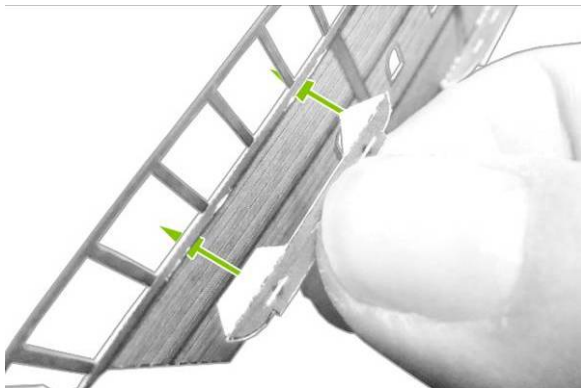


Basic

a) DO NOT CUT the slots! Fold and glue pieces B17-B19.

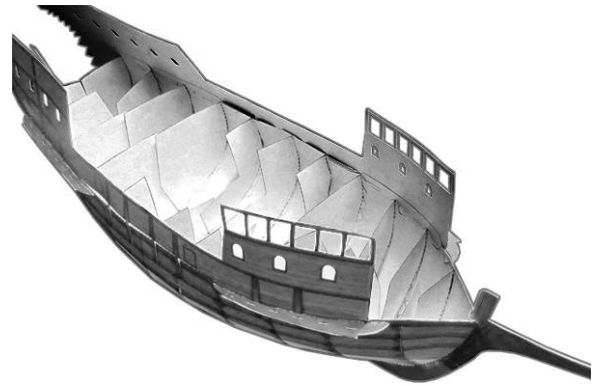
Advanced

- a) DO NOT CUT the slots! Fold and glue pieces B17-B19.
 b) When DRY, use your craft knife to carefully cut slots along the white lines. Use your blade to open the slots a tiny bit, enough for a piece of paper to fit through (see Step [113](#) for details).



14. When dry, insert pieces B17-B19 into the slots in the side of the hull as shown. Fold and glue the tabs to the inside of the hull.

15. Repeat Steps [7-14](#) for pieces C1-C19 to form the other half of the hull.



16. It's time to glue the two hulls together. The inner supports can be glued together if you like. They will make the lower hull more sturdy, and hold its shape together very well. However, it will make fitting the deck and upper hull much harder later on.

You can glue the supports together now, and later cut them as needed to allow the deck to slide in easier.

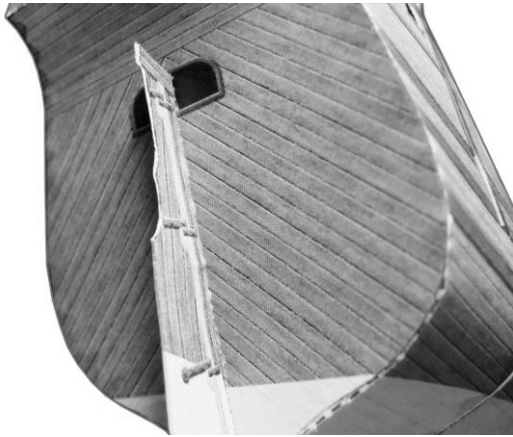
ASSEMBLY TIP:

The hull will be very firm, and may require some pulling. Do not try to glue it all at once.

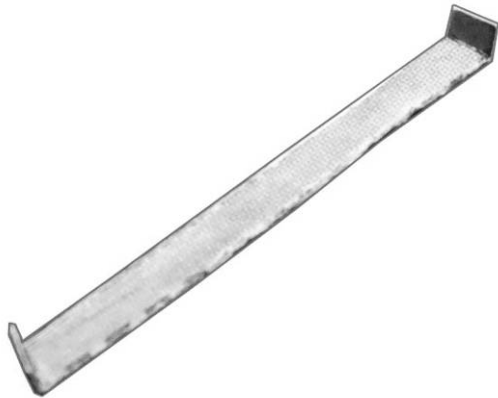
You can use small clamps to help hold the keel halves together while they glue.



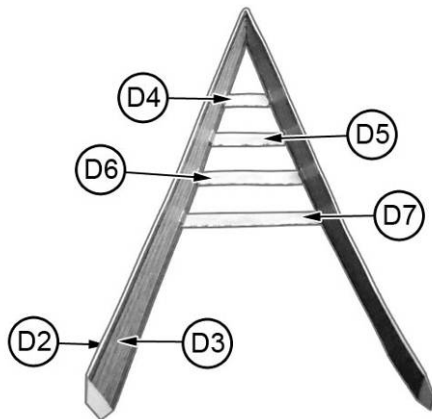
17. For an easier fit, gently bend the two marked areas (piece D1) on Sheet 4. Glue piece D1 to the back of the upper & lower hulls as shown, working from the top, down. You will have to carefully bend the rudder aside as you get to the tip at the bottom.



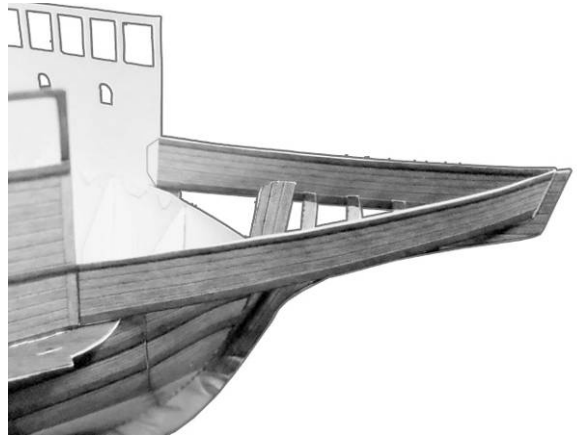
18. Glue the rudder in place on the back of the lower hull.



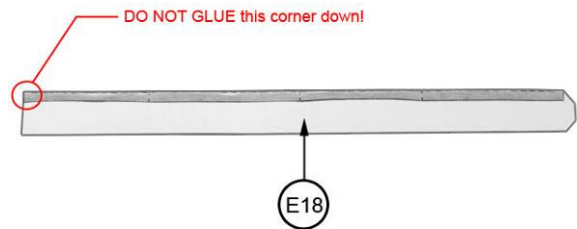
19. Fold and glue pieces D4-D7 as shown.



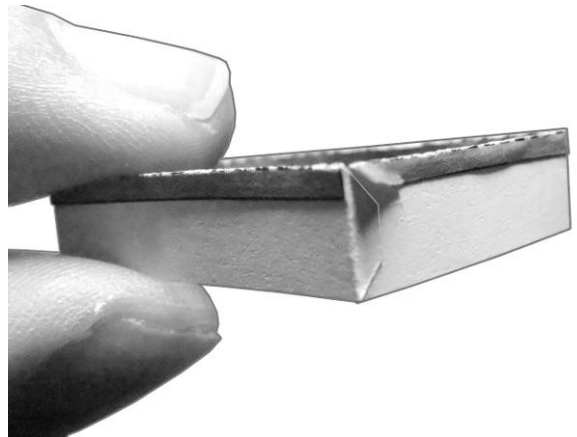
20. Glue pieces D2 & D3 together. When dry, fold and glue pieces D4-D7 to the white spaces on the inside as shown.



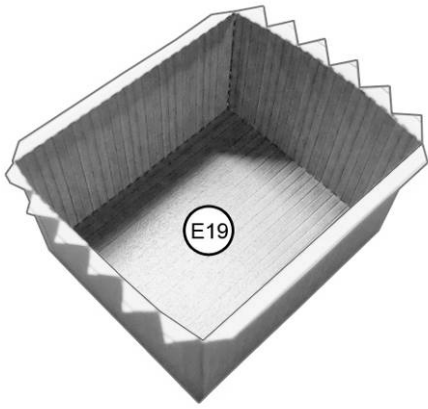
21. Glue the assembled pieces to the bow as shown.



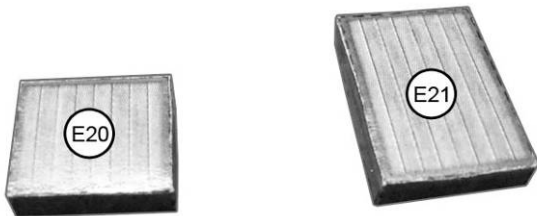
22. Fold and glue the thin, top portion of piece E18 as shown. DO NOT GLUE the far-left end!



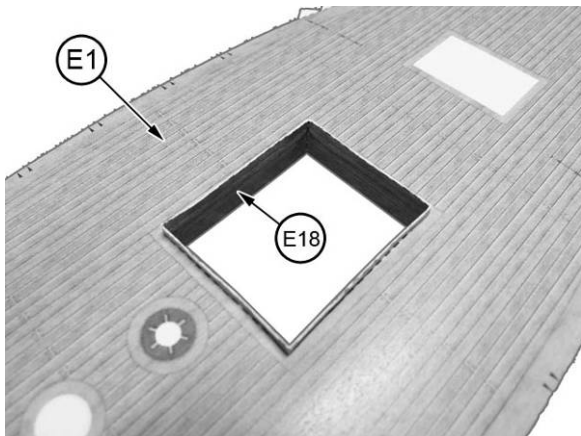
23. Fold and glue piece E18 as shown to form the square, then glue down the unglued corner from the previous step.



24. Assemble piece E19 as shown.

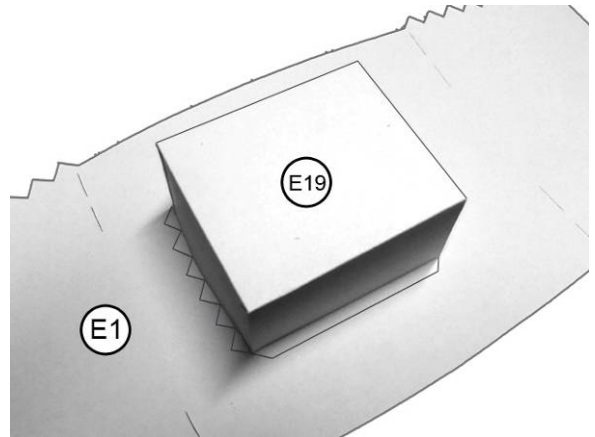


25. Assemble pieces E20 & E21 as shown.

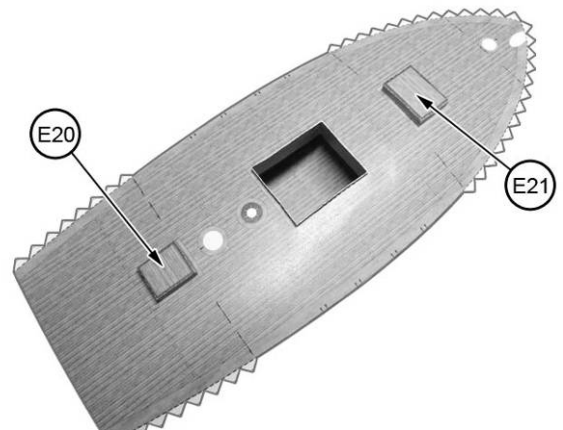


26. Cut out the slots on piece E1, and then cut out the whole piece.

27. Insert and glue piece E18 into piece E1 as shown.



28. Glue piece E19 to the underside of piece E1 as shown. Try to center it over piece E18 as much as possible.



29. Glue pieces E20 & E21 to the deck as shown.

30. Cut the slots in piece E2.

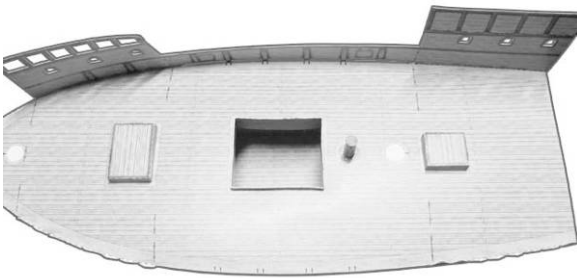
31. Choose your level:

Basic

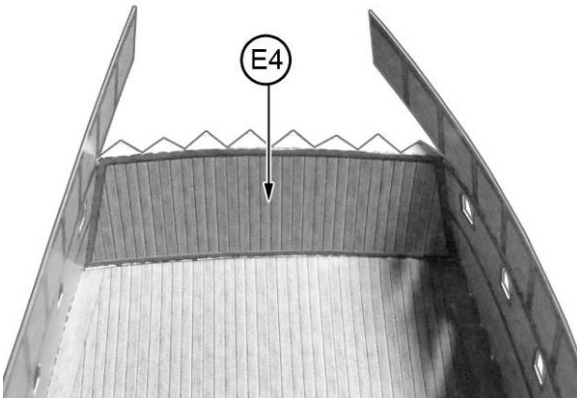
- a) Cut the slots in the railing.

Advanced

- a) Ignore the slots in the railing, and cut out the windows in piece E2.



32. Glue piece E2 to the deck as shown. First, make sure that the four ribs are aligned with the four sets of markers as shown. Then, glue the rest to the deck.
33. Repeat Steps [32-34](#) with piece E3.



34. Glue piece E4 to the deck and upper hull.

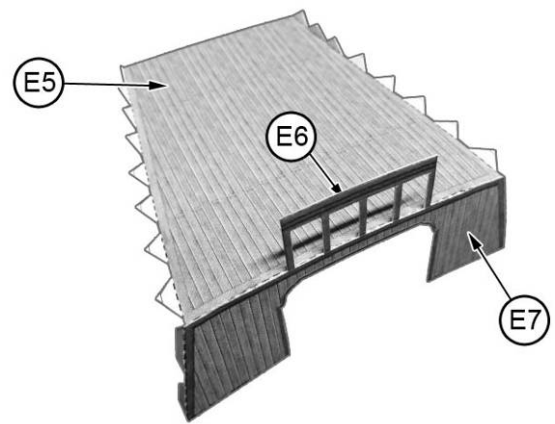
35. Choose your level:

Basic

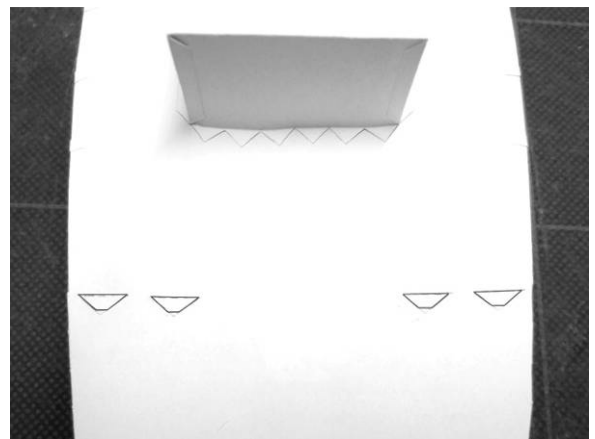
- a) Continue to the next Step.

Advanced

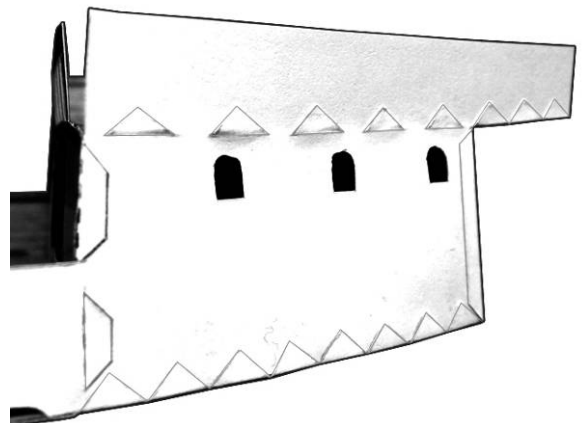
- a) Cut out the space between the railings on pieces E6 & E7.



36. Glue piece E6 to the backside of piece E7.
37. Glue piece E7 to pieces E5 & E6.



38. Insert the bottom tabs of piece E7 through the four slots on the main deck (near the rear). Fold and glue the tabs down.



39. Insert the side tabs of pieces E7 & E5 through the slots on the sides of the upper hull. Fold and glue the tabs down as shown.
40. Fold and glue the remaining tabs down as shown.

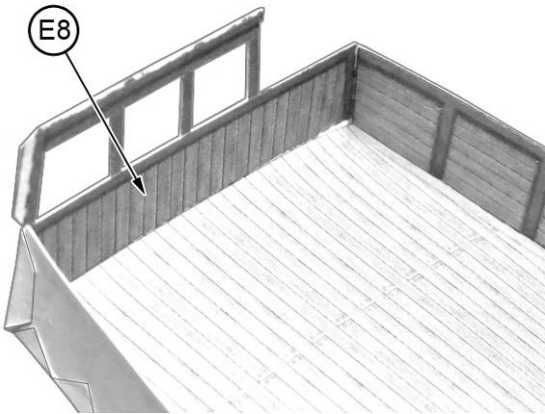
41. Choose your level:

Basic

a) Continue to the next Step.

Advanced

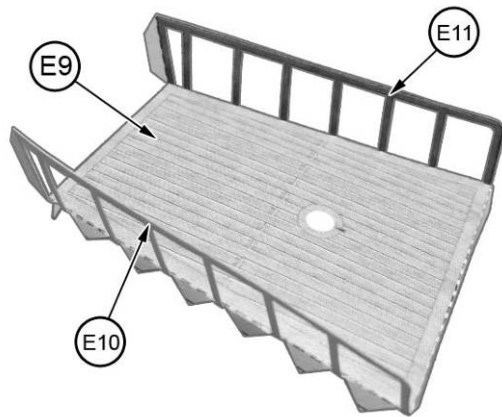
a) Cut out the space between the railings on piece E8.



42. Fold and glue the railing on piece E8. Refer to the image in Step [46](#) for proper placement.

43. Glue piece E8 to the deck as shown.

44. Choose your level:



Basic

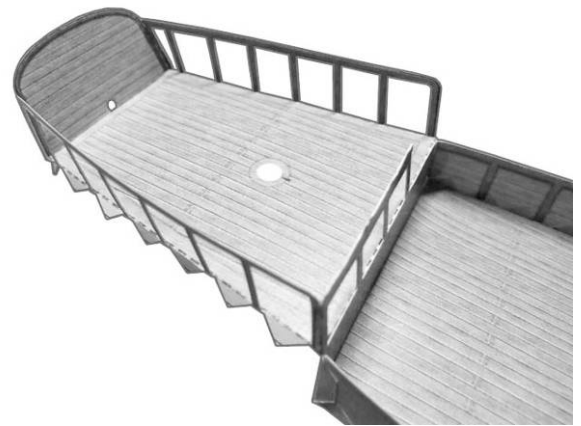
- Glue pieces E10 & E11 to piece E9.
- Fold the side tabs of piece E9 up and glue them to the backs of pieces E10 & E11.

Advanced

- Cut out the space between the railings on pieces E10 & E11.
- Glue pieces E10 & E11 to piece E9.
- Fold the side tabs of piece E9 down as shown.



45. Glue piece E12 to the deck and railings.



46. Glue the top deck to the rest of the deck as shown.

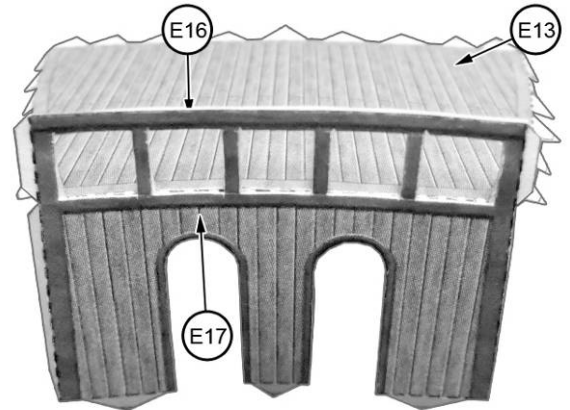
47. Choose your level:

Basic

a) Continue to the next Step

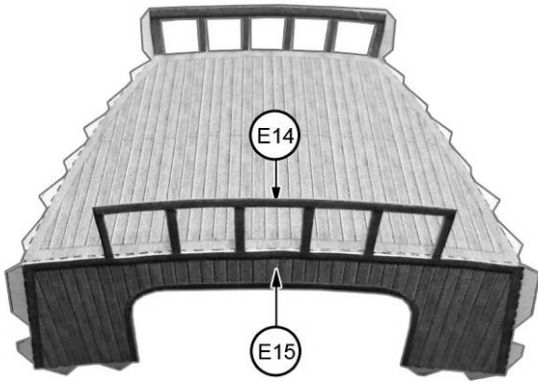
Advanced

a) Cut out the space between the railings on pieces E14-E17.



48. Glue pieces E16 to the backside of piece E17.

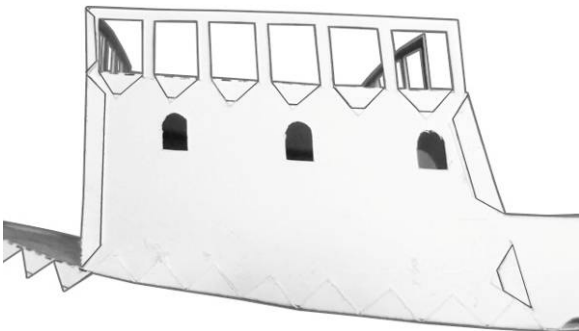
49. Glue piece E17 to the shorter end of piece E13.



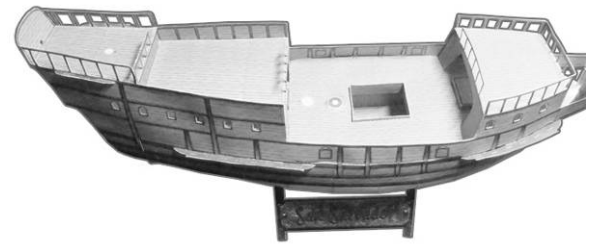
50. Repeat Steps [48 & 49](#) for pieces E14 & E15, gluing to the longer end of piece E13.



51. Insert the bottom tabs of the newly assembled pieces into the slots in the deck. Fold and glue the tabs down.



52. Insert the side tabs through the slots in the upper hull. Fold and glue the tabs down as shown.
53. Fold and glue the remaining tabs down as shown.

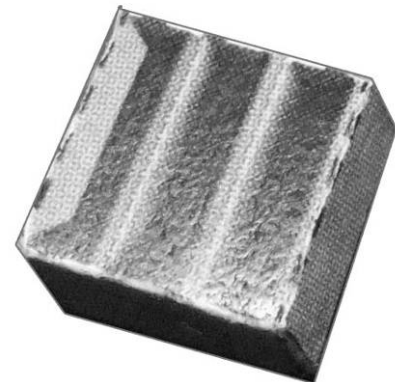


54. When dry, insert the deck into the hull. Begin with the forward section, and carefully work the rest in. It will be a tight fit, so take your time, and get the pieces into their general areas before gluing.

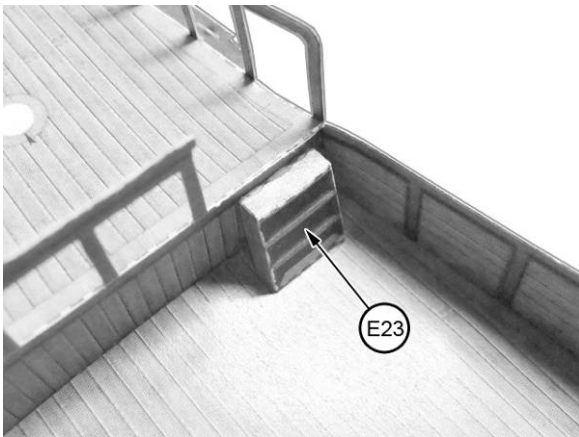
! DO NOT apply glue everywhere; use a toothpick to reach tight spaces to apply glue at key points.

DO NOT try to glue everything at once; work little by little.

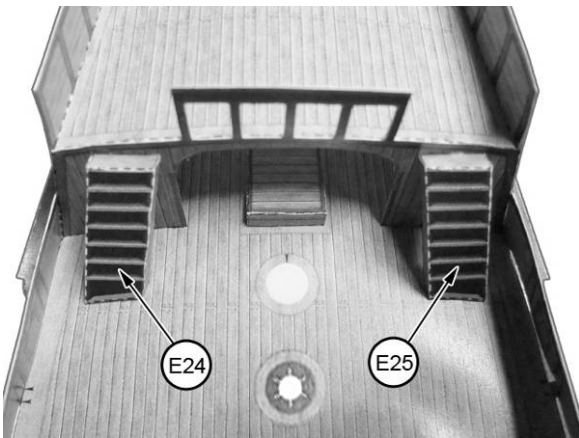
Tugging and pulling may be required, so make sure that glued areas are dry before making adjustments. This will reduce the chances of glued sections pulling apart.



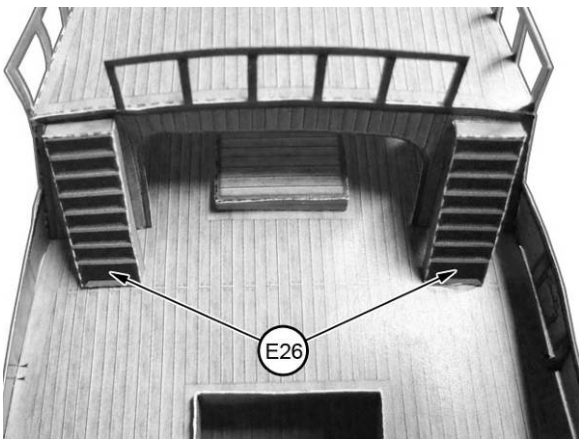
55. Assemble pieces E23-E37 as shown to form the ladders.



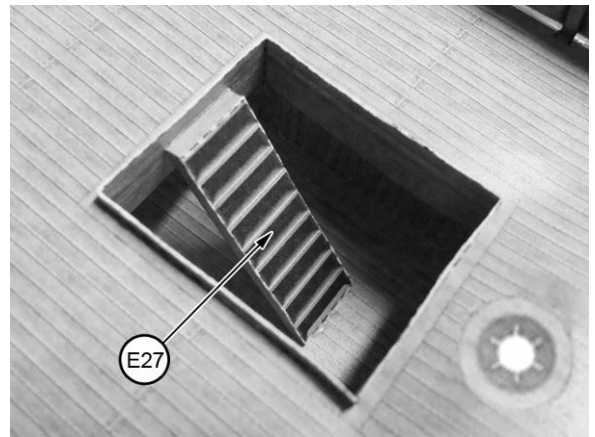
56. Glue piece E23 leading to the top deck as shown.



57. Glue pieces E24 & E25 to the deck as shown.



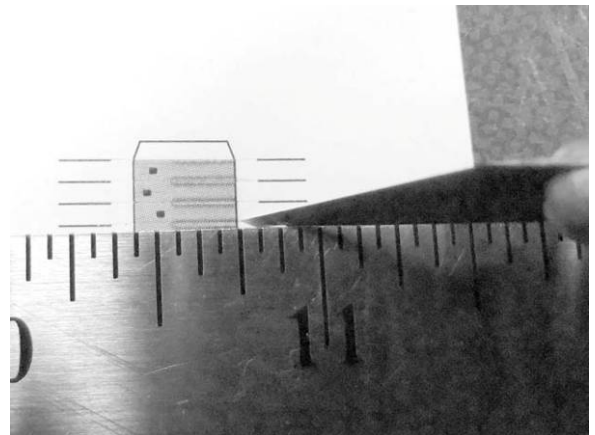
58. Glue pieces E26 to the deck as shown.



59. Glue piece E27 leading to the hold as shown.

60. Choose your level:

Basic



- Use a ruler or straight edge to match up score lines, then score and cut out piece E22.
- Fold and glue along the score lines.

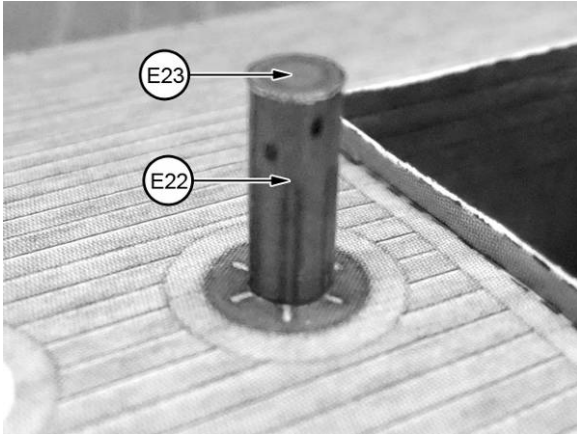
Advanced

- Carefully cut out the square, black holes from piece E22.
- Roll and assemble.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

Roll tiny pieces around a toothpick to easily curl them.

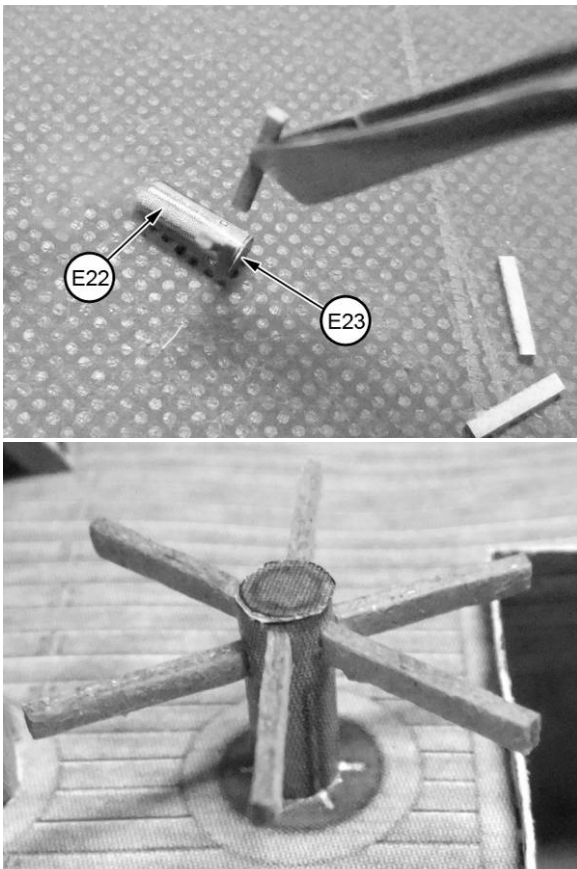
61. Choose your level:



Basic

- Glue piece E23 to the top of piece E22, then glue to the deck.

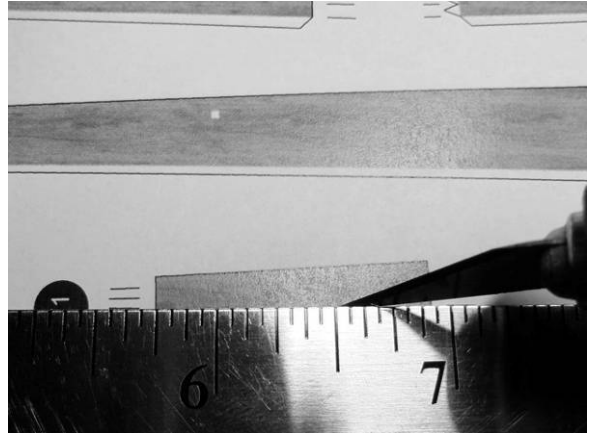
Advanced



- Glue piece E23 to the top of piece E22.
- Shave and trim toothpicks or scrap cardboard to create winch head bars. Each bar should be approximately 5/8 inches long.
- Glue the winch bars into place.
- Glue the winch head to the deck.

62. Choose your level:

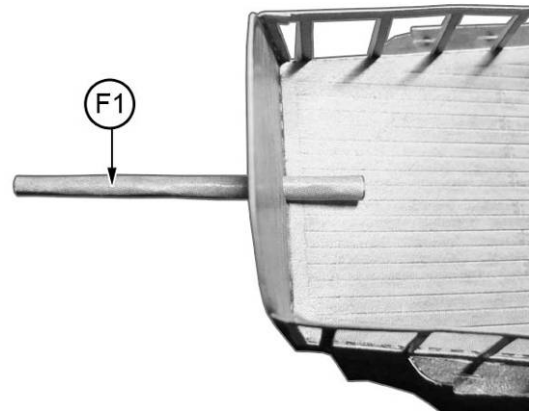
Basic



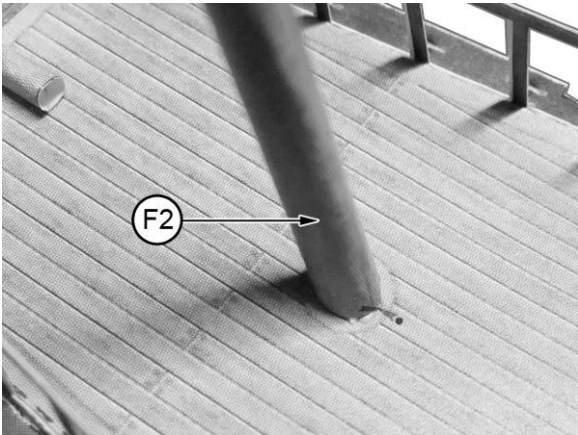
- Use a ruler or straight edge to match up score lines, and then score all of the masts on Sheet 7.
- All of the masts on Sheet 7 will be folded and glued along the score lines.

Advanced

- All of the masts on Sheet 7 will be rolled. Use a narrow rod to help curl the pieces.

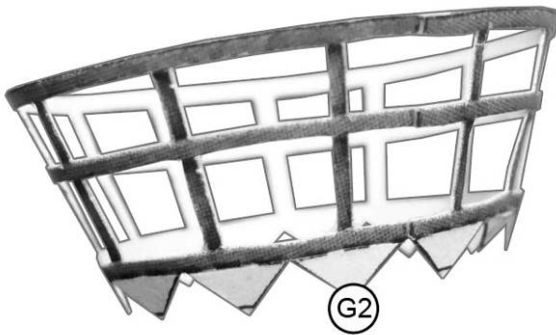


- Assemble piece F1 and insert it through the hole in the back of the ship. Align the dotted line with the hole, and glue into place on the top deck.



64. Assemble piece F2, and glue to the top deck. Be sure to align the arrows.

65. Choose your level:

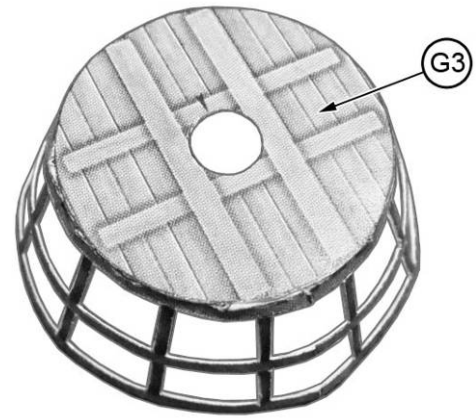


Basic

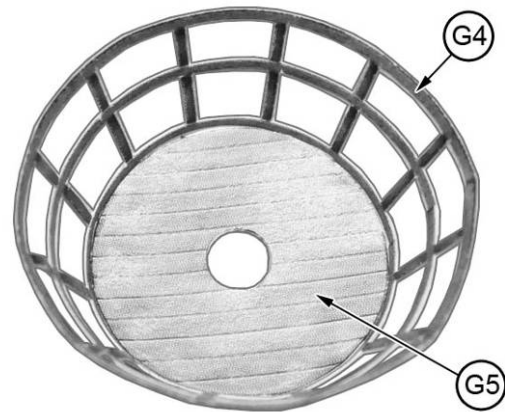
- a) Roll and glue piece G2 with the printed side on the outside as shown. Fold the tabs underneath.

Advanced

- a) Cut out the space between the railings on pieces G2 & G4. Leave a little bit of paper at one end so that the pieces can be glued into loops.
- b) Roll and glue piece G2 with the printed side on the outside as shown. Fold the tabs underneath.



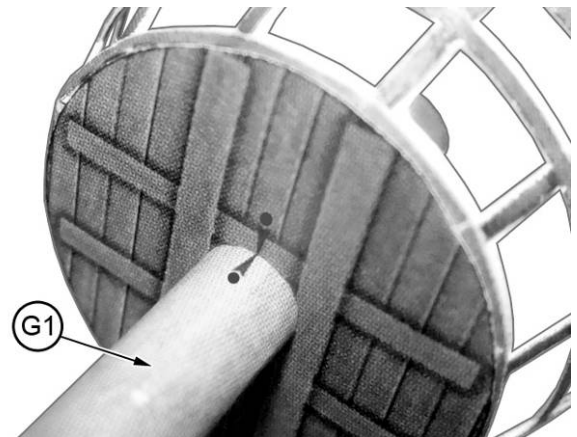
66. Glue piece G3 to the bottom of piece G2.



67. Roll and glue piece G4 with the printed side facing inside.

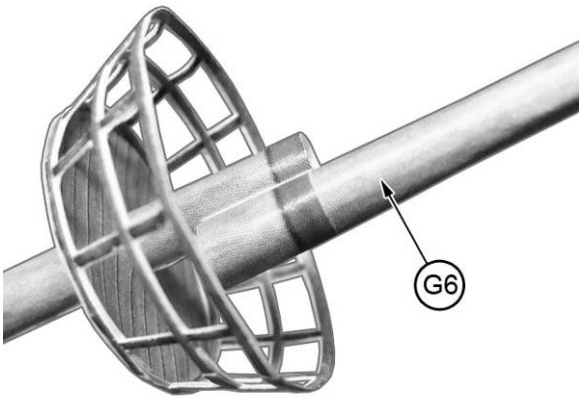
68. Glue piece G4 to the inside of piece G2.

69. Glue piece G5 to the inside of the crow's nest.



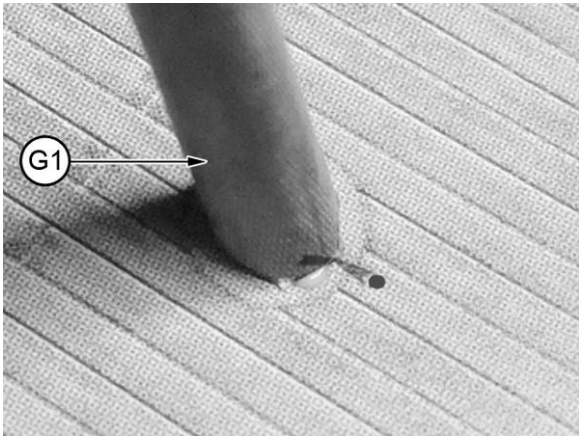
70. Assemble piece G1.

71. Slide the crow's nest over the end of piece G1 and glue to the dotted line. Be sure to align the arrows as shown.

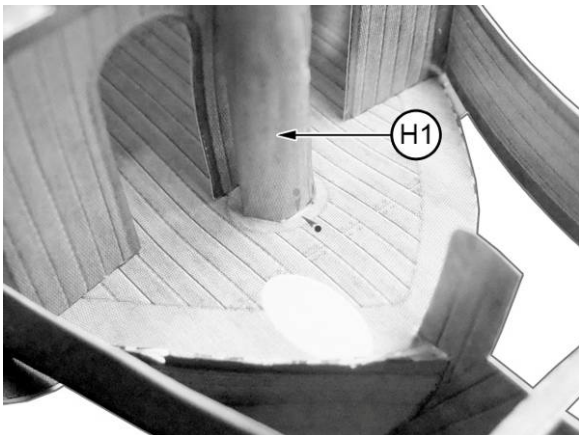


72. Assemble piece G6, and glue the white areas to piece G1 as shown.

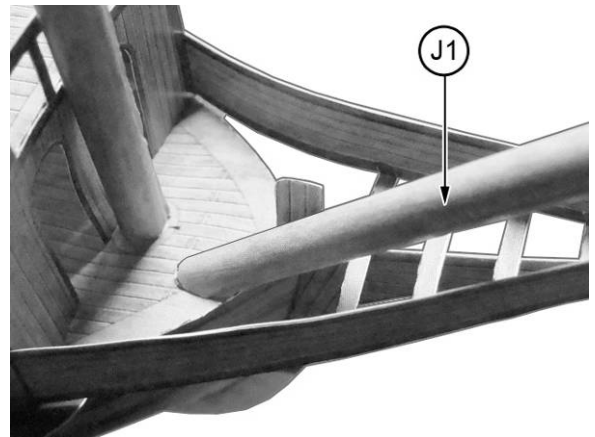
73. Repeat Steps [65-72](#) for pieces H1-H6.



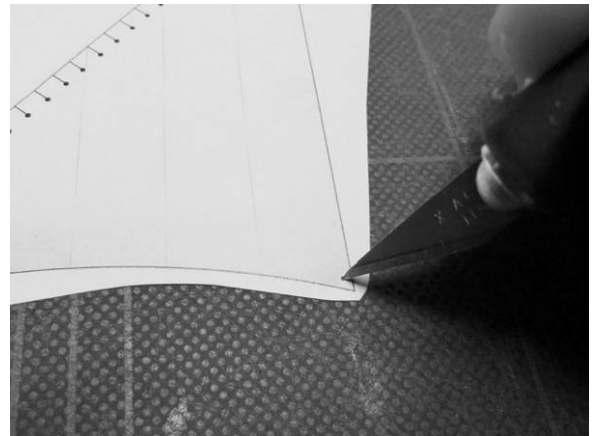
74. Glue piece G1 to the main deck. Be sure to align the arrows.



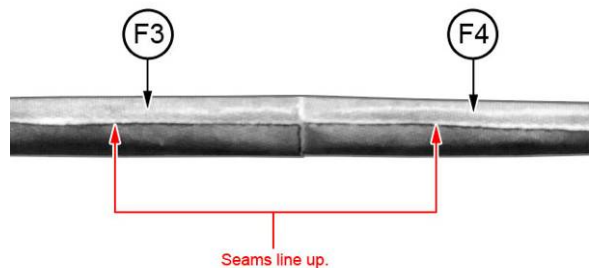
75. Glue piece H1 to the bow. Be sure to align the arrows.



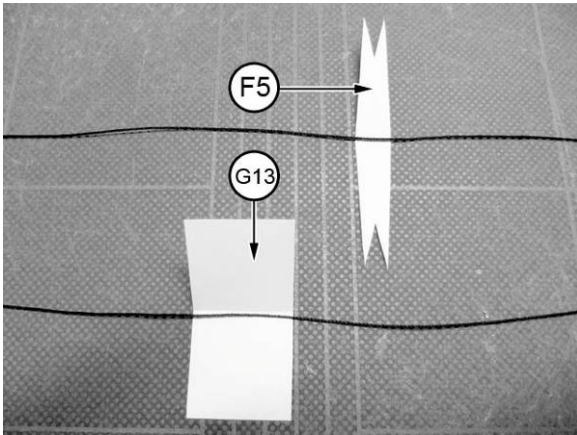
76. Assemble piece J1 and glue it to the deck as shown.



77. Poke holes in the corners of pieces F6, G9, G12, H9, H12, & J4. DO NOT poke out the row of black dots.



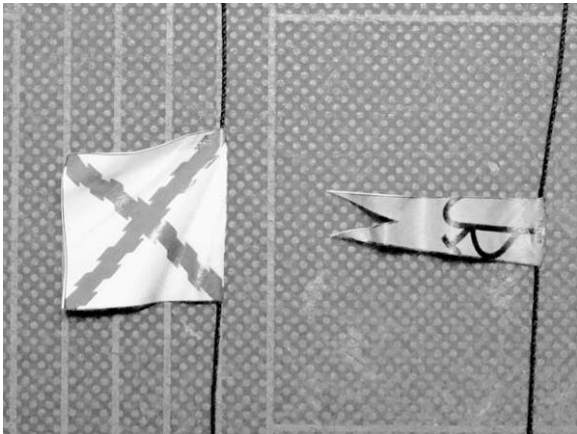
78. Assemble pieces F3 & F4, and glue the wide ends together to form the yard. Make sure that the seams of the two pieces match up as shown. This will be how you assemble all of the yards.



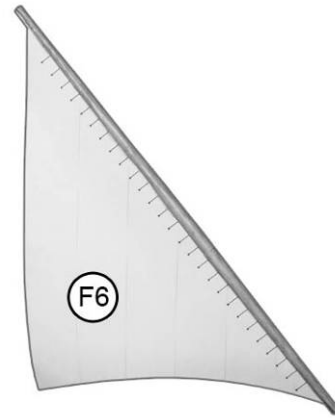
79. Cut out pieces F5 & G13. Place a piece of string into the fold of each flag, and glue the flag shut.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

Size 20 crochet thread is recommended for the flags and rigging (mast & sail connections).



80. While the glue is still wet, you can create folds, ripples, and waves in the flag if you like.

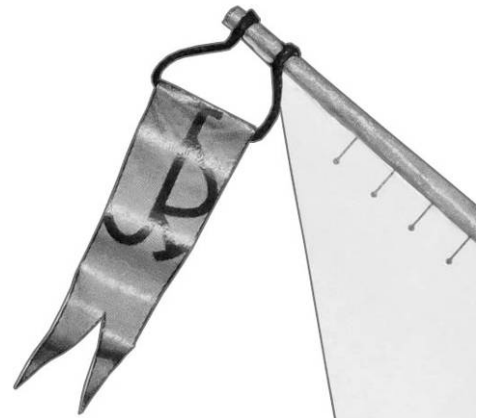


81. Glue piece F6 to the recently assembled yard. The shorter part of the yard should point downward as shown. Glue along the seams for a straight connection.

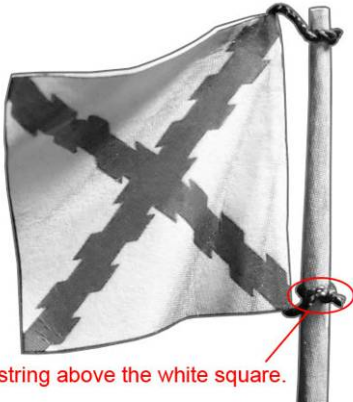
ASSEMBLY TIP:

When cutting out the sail parts, DO NOT CUT along the black lines extending from the row of black dots. These are simply part of the graphics.

You can also give the sails some curl if you like.

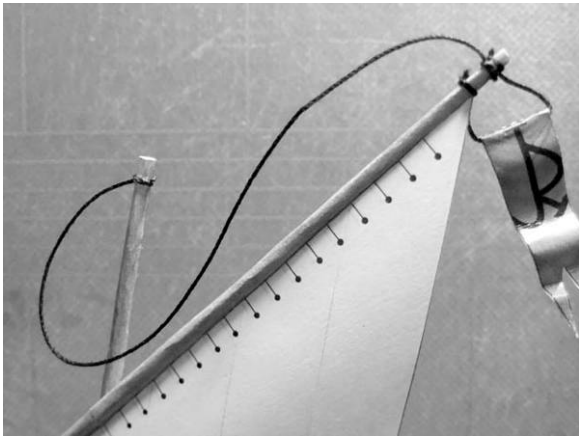


82. Tie the narrow flag to the top end of the yard.
83. Make a mixture of glue and water (2 parts glue, 1 part water). Apply the thinned glue to the knots. When relatively dry, cut off the excess string. Use this technique when tying off any knots from here on.



Tie bottom string above the white square.

84. Tie the square flag to the end of the main mast (piece G6). The top string should be tied to the tip of the mast. The bottom string should be tied just above the white square on the mast.



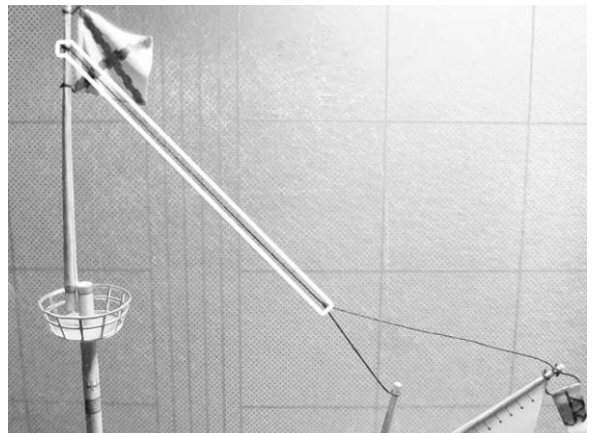
85. Glue the recently assembled sail to the small mizzen mast (piece F2). The joint where the two yard pieces meet should be glued to the white square on the mizzen mast.
86. When dry, tie a piece of string between the tips of the mizzen mast and yard as shown. Leave some slack for Step [88](#).



87. As shown, tie the corner of the sail to the end of the arm extending from the back of the ship.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

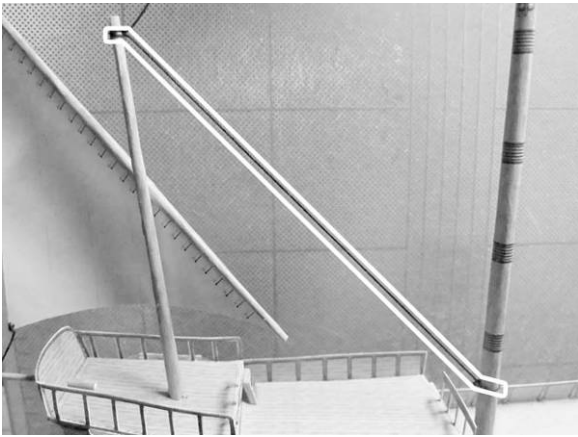
Coat one end of string with glue, straighten it, and let it dry. This will act like a needle that you can more easily get through tiny holes.



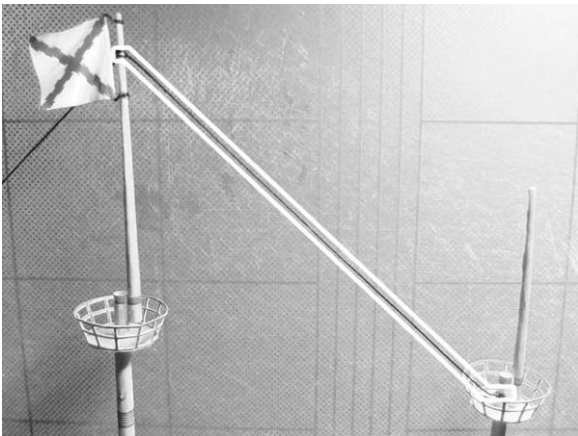
88. Tie one end of string to the main mast, and the other end to the loose bit of string on the mizzen mast. Before permanently tying off the string, make sure that the main mast is standing straight.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

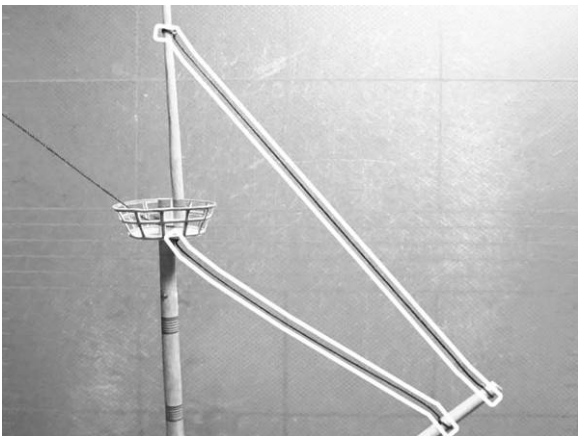
All rigging lines from here on should be relatively taut. As more lines are added, you can gently pull a little bit more. In the end, the lines will make the masts very sturdy.



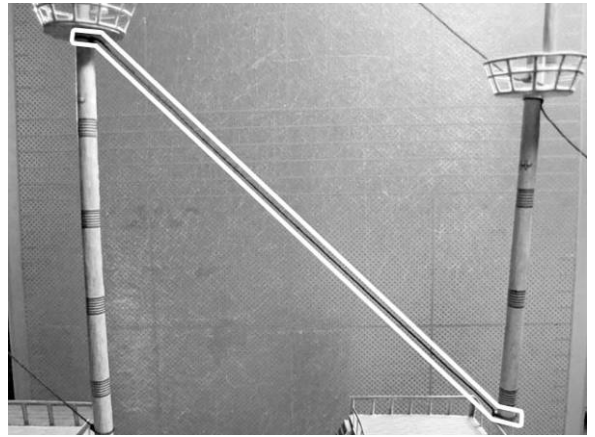
89. Tie another piece of string from the tip of the mizzen mast to the lower portion of the main mast as shown.



90. Tie a piece of string between the main mast and the fore mast as shown. The end of string on the fore mast should be tied just above the crow's nest. Before permanently tying off the string, make sure that the fore mast is standing straight.



91. Tie one end of string to the tip of the bowsprit (piece J1). The other end should be tied to the halfway point between the tip of the fore mast and the white square on the fore mast.
92. Tie one end of string to just under the fore mast's crow's nest. The other end should be tied halfway between the white square on the bowsprit and the previous knot on the bowsprit.



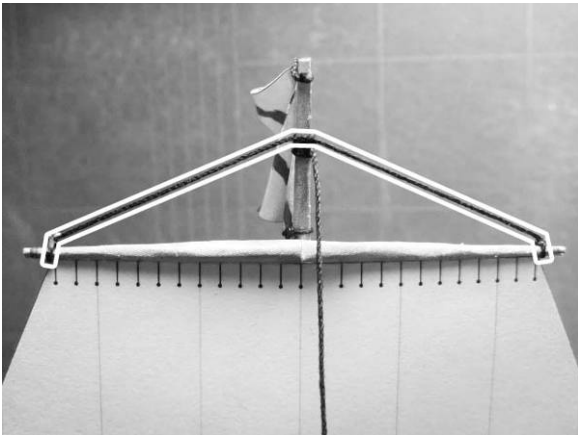
93. Tie one end of string to the main mast, just under the crow's nest. Tie the other end to the lower part of the fore mast as shown.



94. Assemble pieces G7 & G8, then glue them together to make a new yard. Make sure it is as straight as possible.
95. Glue piece G9 to the seams on the yard.



96. Glue the center of the yard to the white square on the main mast as shown. Make sure that the mast and yard are both straight.
97. When dry, tie string from the ends of the yard to just under the crow's nest as shown.



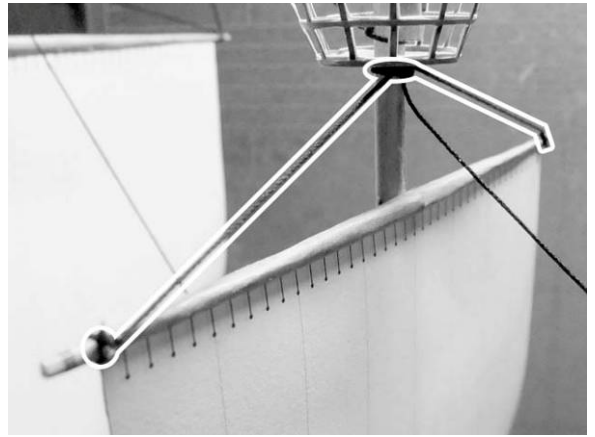
98. Repeat Steps [94-97](#) for pieces G10-G12. Note the different location on the mast where the string is tied (there is no crow's nest here).



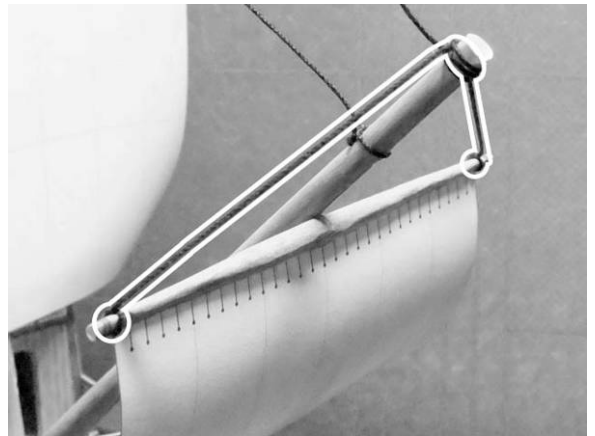
99. Using string, connect the bottom corner of the top sail to the end of the yard below it. Make sure that the sail does not become crooked.
100. Using string, connect the end of the yard to the second rail on the top deck as shown. If you did not cut out the space between the rails, you will have to poke a hole through the railing to tie the string.

Make sure that the sails and mast do not become crooked.

101. Repeat Steps [99-100](#) for the other side of the ship.



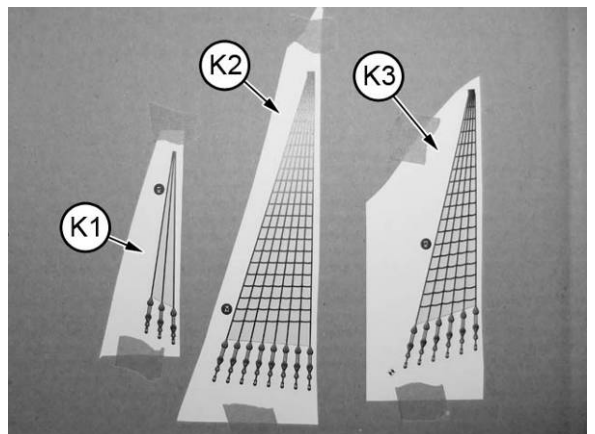
102. Repeat Steps [94-99](#) for the fore mast.



103. Assemble pieces J2-J4, and then glue the center of the yard to the white square on the bowsprit.
104. When dry, use string to connect the ends of the yard to the tip of the bowsprit as shown.

105. Choose your level:

Advanced



- a) Roughly cut out pieces K1-K3, and tape them securely to a work surface. A piece of cardboard is recommended to work on since you will be using glue.

106.

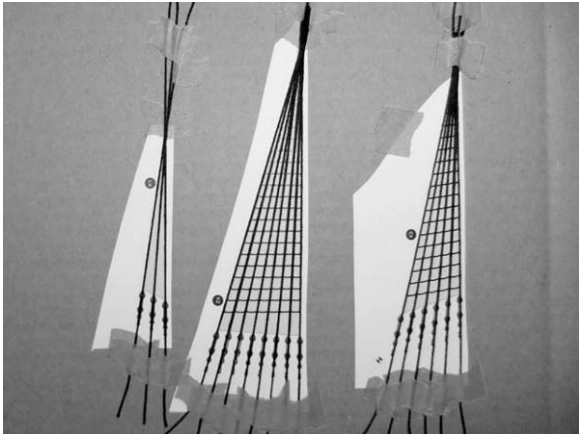
Basic

- a) Carefully cut out parts K1-K3 on Sheet 9.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

If you're feeling daring, you can carefully cut out the grey areas. But, this will make the pieces very delicate.

- b) Skip to Step [114](#).

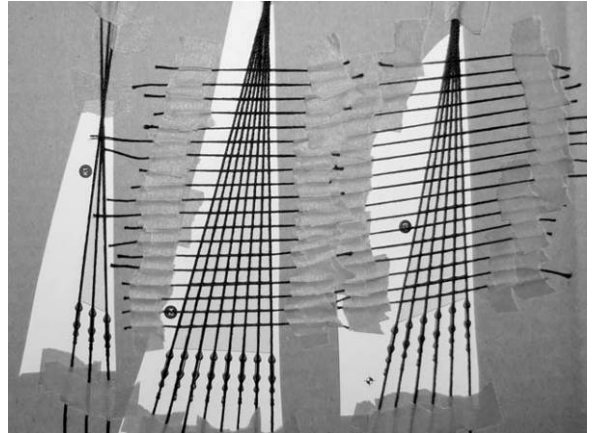
Advanced

- a) Tape down string, following the shrouds (vertical lines) as shown.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

Size 3 crochet thread is recommended for the shrouds.

107.

Advanced

- a) Tape down string, following the ratlines (horizontal lines) as shown.

ASSEMBLY TIP:

Size 10 crochet thread is recommended for the ratlines.

108.

Advanced

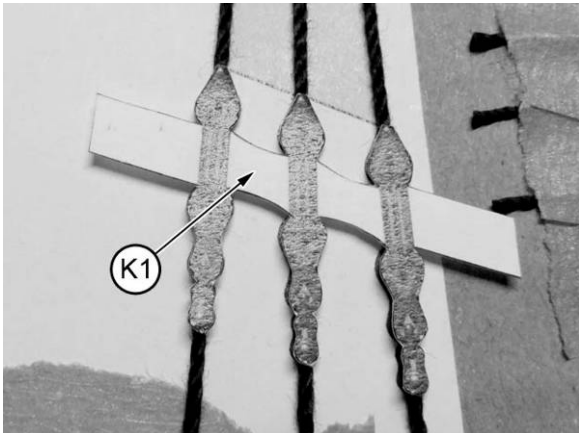
- a) Adjust the strings so that they match up with the printed pieces.
b) Make a mixture of glue and water (2 parts glue, 1 part water). Apply small dabs of the thinned glue to each intersection of string and let dry.

Also glue the vertical strings where they gather at the top.

109.

Advanced

- a) Cut out piece K1 from Sheet 10.
- b) Apply dabs of pure glue to the strings as shown.

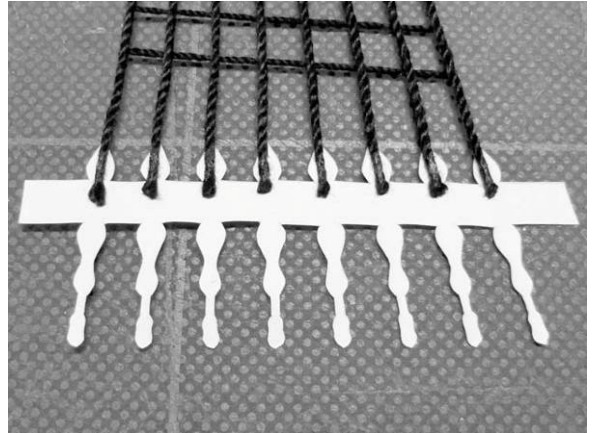


- c) Place piece K1 on top of the strings, aligning it with the template below the strings.

110.

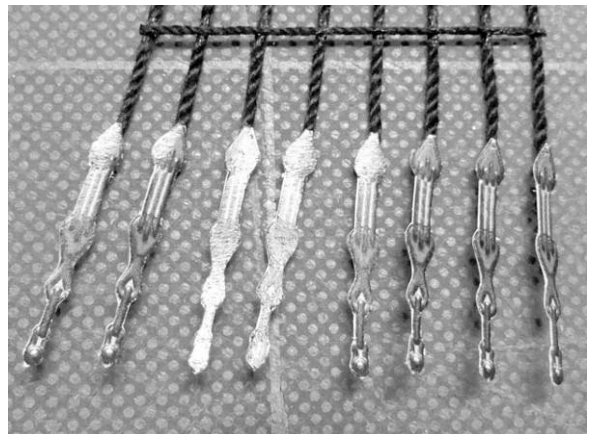
Advanced

- a) When dry, cut the vertical strings at the top. Use the template underneath as a guide; the strings should be no longer than the templates.



- b) Flip the whole assembly over and trim off the excess string on the back of piece K1. (Note: piece K2 is pictured above, but the process is the same)
- c) Trim the excess ratlines from the sides of the shrouds (piece K2 does not have any ratlines).

111.

Advanced

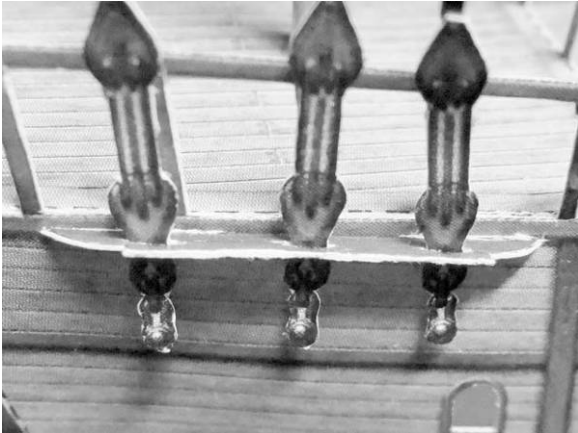
- a) Flip the piece over and cut away the white areas to complete the shroud & ratlines assembly.

112.

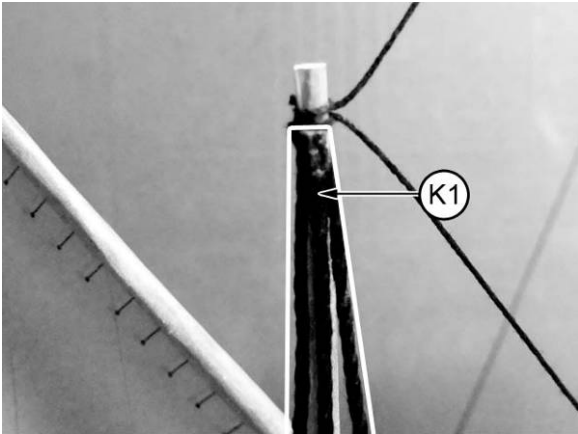
Advanced

- a) Repeat Steps [105-111](#) for pieces K2 & K3.

113.

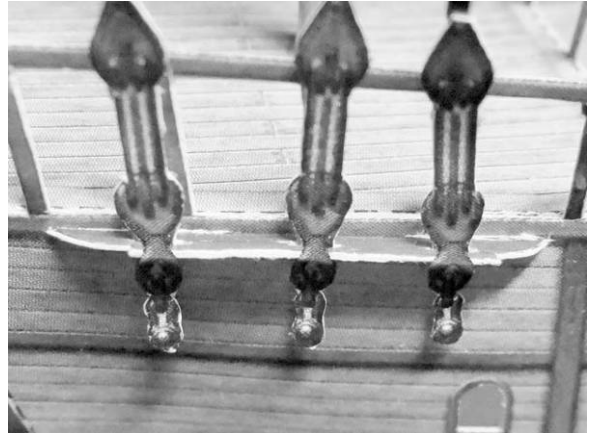
Advanced

- a) Use a pair of tweezers to insert the paper ends of piece K1 through the slots of piece B17 as shown.

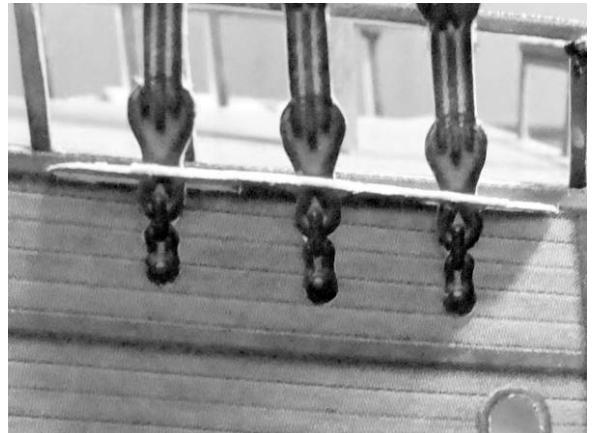


114. Trim the top of piece K1 if needed. Glue the top of piece K1 to the top of the mizzen mast as shown, letting the shrouds wrap around the mast, and let dry.

115. Choose your level:

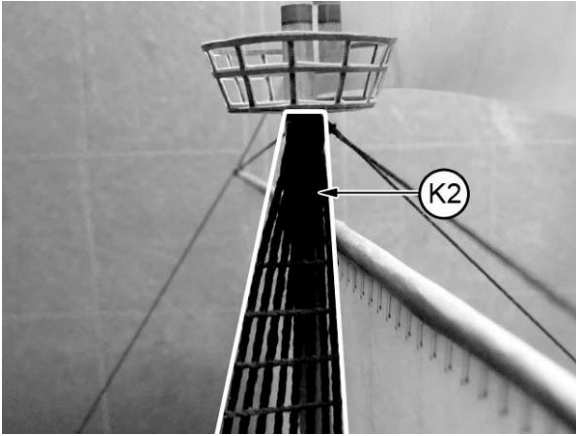
Basic

- a) Pull each end of the shrouds taut, and glue them to the outside edge of piece B17 as shown. Make sure that the mizzen mast remains straight.
b) Glue the ends to the hull.

Advanced

- a) Pull each end of the shrouds taut. Make sure that the mizzen mast is straight.
b) Glue the ends to the hull.

116. Choose your level:



Basic

- a) Repeat Steps [114-115](#) for pieces K2-K3 and pieces B18-B19. Note that the tops of pieces K2 & K3 glue directly underneath the crow's nests.

Advanced

- a) Repeat Steps [113-115](#) for pieces K2-K3 and pieces B18-B19. Note that the tops of pieces K2 & K3 glue directly underneath the crow's nests.

117. Repeat Steps [105-116](#) for pieces L1-L3 to complete the opposite side of the ship.



118. Tie one end of string from the main sail to the last railing post on the top deck as shown. If you did not cut out the railing spaces, you will have to poke holes to tie off the string.

Repeat for the opposite side of the ship.



Figure 3

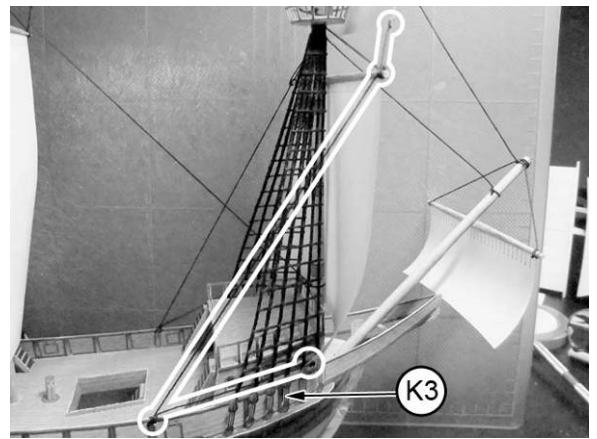


Figure 4

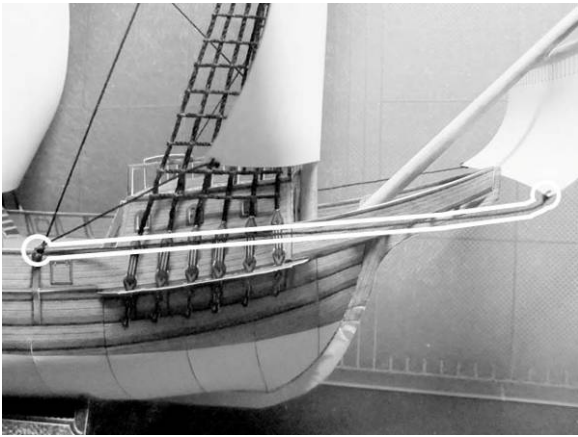
119. Poke holes into the side of the ship as shown. You can use the sharp tip of your craft knife to carefully drill tiny holes. See Figure 4 for exact locations.

120. Using string, connect the top fore mast sail to the yard. Make sure that the sail is not crooked.

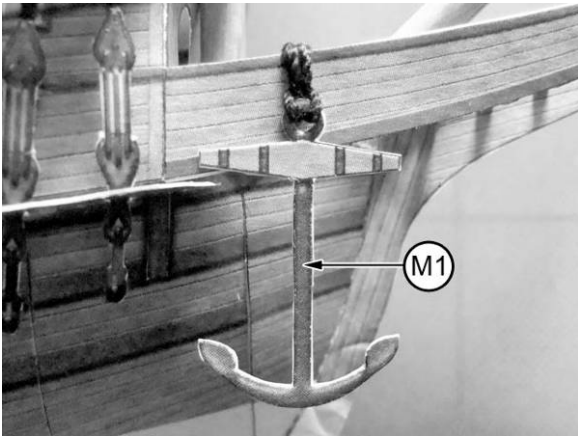
121. Using string, connect the yard to the side of the ship.

122. Using string, connect the side of the ship to the corner of the sail.

123. Repeat Steps 119-122 for the opposite side of the ship. Make sure that the sails and mast are straight.



124. Tie one end of string to the side of the ship and the other to the corner of the bowsprit sail. Make sure that the bowsprit sail is straight, and repeat for the opposite side of the ship.



125. Glue pieces M1 together to form the anchor.
126. Tie a piece of string through the anchor's loop.
127. Hang the anchor over the edge of the bow as shown, and glue into place.



Congratulations; you've completed the model!