

THE CRUSADER

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

BEFORE ASSEMBLING MODEL, STUDY SKETCH CAREFULLY.

IMPORTANT—APPLY CEMENT TO INSIDE SURFACES ONLY. AVOID GETTING CEMENT ON OUTER SURFACES OF MODEL SECTIONS. USE CEMENT VERY SPARINGLY AND AVOID GETTING CEMENT ON HANDS, SO AS NOT TO MAR OR SMEAR PLASTIC SURFACES.

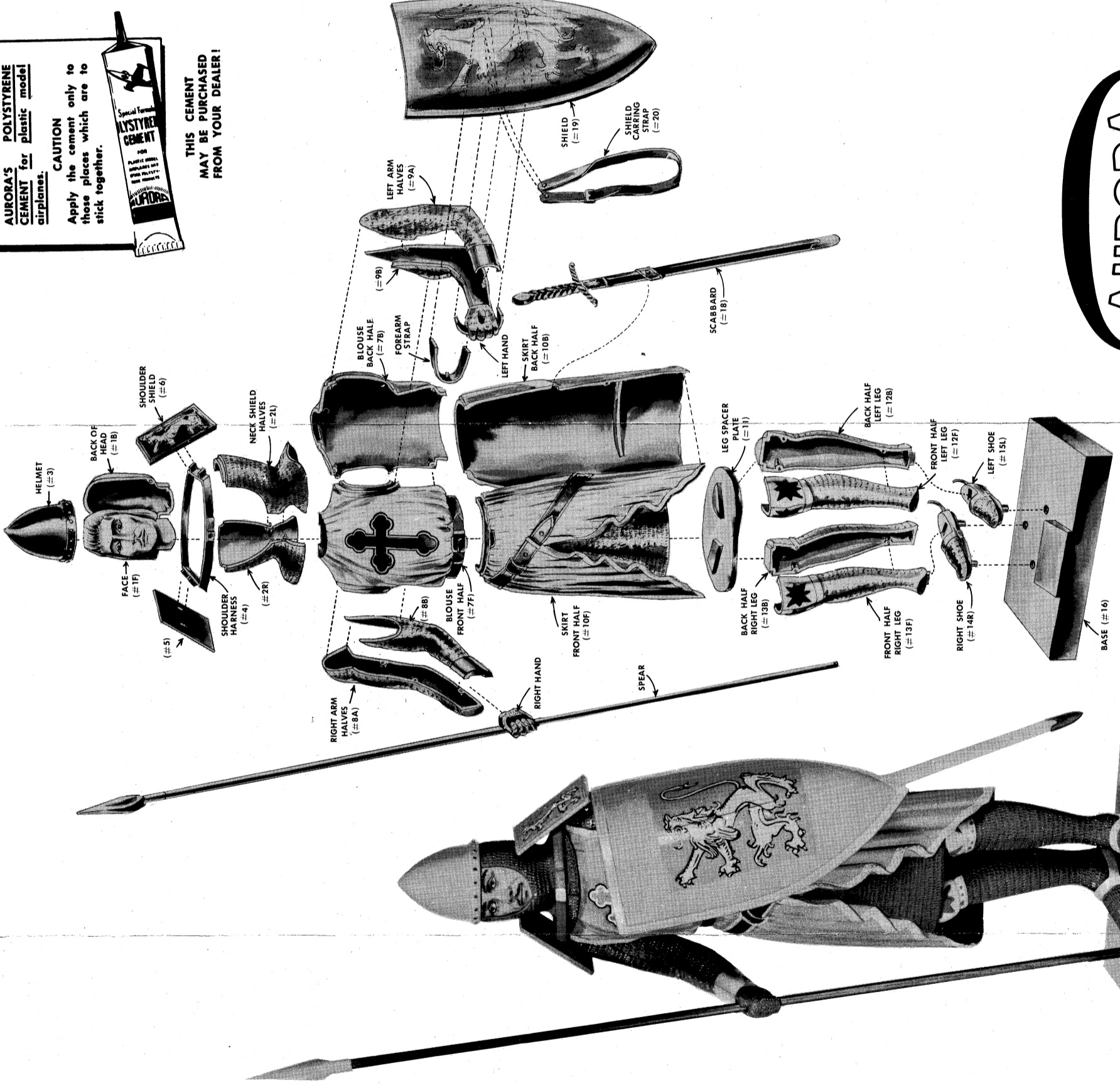
DO NOT HURRY. WORK CAREFULLY AND PATIENTLY.

IMPORTANT NOTE: BEFORE PROCEEDING TO CEMENT PARTS TOGETHER, IT IS ADVISABLE TO FIT PARTS TOGETHER DRY (WITHOUT CEMENT) SO THAT YOU MAY FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE PARTS AND HOW THEY GO TOGETHER, ALSO NOTING THE POINTS WHERE CEMENT IS TO BE APPLIED.

FOR BEST RESULTS ASSEMBLE MODEL EXACTLY IN THE ORDER INDICATED.

1. Cement FRONT and BACK HALVES of LEFT LEG together (#12F to 12B).
2. Cement FRONT and BACK HALVES of RIGHT LEG together (#13F to 13B).
3. Cement LEFT LEG to LEFT SHOE (#14R).
4. Cement RIGHT LEG to RIGHT SHOE (#14L).
5. Cement PEGS on LEFT and RIGHT SHOES to holes in BASE (#16).
6. Cement LEG SPACER PLATE (#11) to LEGS.
7. Cement FRONT and BACK HALVES of SKIRT together (#10F to 10B).
8. Cement SKIRT to LEG SPACER PLATE.
9. Cement FRONT and BACK HALVES of BLOUSE together (#7F to 7B).
10. Locate and cement BLOUSE to SKIRT.
11. Cement HALVES of LEFT ARM together (#9A to 9B).
12. Locate and cement LEFT ARM to BLOUSE.
13. Cement HALVES of RIGHT ARM together (#8A to 8B).
14. Locate and cement RIGHT ARM to BLOUSE.
15. Cement FACE to BACK of HEAD (#1F to 1B).
16. Locate and cement HEAD to BLOUSE.
17. Locate and cement HALVES of NECK SHIELD (#2L and 2R) around HEAD.
18. Locate and cement HELMET (#3) to NECK SHIELD.
19. Slip SHOULDER HARNESS (#4) over HEAD and onto SHOULDERS.
20. Cement SHOULDER SHIELDS (#5 and 6) to SHOULDER HARNESS.
21. Locate and cement holes in ENDS of SHIELD CARRYING STRAP (#20) over pegs on INSIDE of SHIELD (#19).
22. Locate and cement PEG on FOREARM STRAP to hole on INSIDE of LEFT FOREARM.
23. Locate and cement SHIELD to LEFT HAND and LEFT FOREARM STRAP.
24. Locate and cement SCABBARD (#18) to LEFT SIDE of SKIRT.
25. Locate and cement RIGHT HAND holding SPEAR to RIGHT ARM.
26. Cut out sections of DECALS to correspond with markings indicated in sketch. Read directions on back of DECALS before applying. Allow to dry before any further handling.

If it is desired to further decorate the model by painting, the Cover of the Box in which this Model was packed may be used as a guide both as to color selection and areas to be painted.



For Cementing, Use AURORA'S POLYSTYRENE CEMENT for plastic model airplanes.

CAUTION Apply the cement only to those places which are to stick together.



THIS CEMENT MAY BE PURCHASED FROM YOUR DEALER!

AURORA

HISTORY OF THE CRUSADE

The long and bitter struggle for possession of the Holy Land covered two hundred years, and they were often referred to as the Holy Wars of the Middle Ages. These expeditions and wars were carried on by the Christian nations of Western Europe in an effort to reclaim from the Mohammedans. In 1071 the Seljuk Turks, a Tartar tribe loyal to the faith of Mohammed, captured the sacred city of Jerusalem. Formerly, Christians had been kindly to the Seljuks, making pilgrimages from Europe to the first Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, and these pilgrims traveled to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem unmolested for many years. After the Seljuk Turks took possession of Jerusalem, however, all this changed.

Brutal treatment was accorded Christian pilgrims by the Seljuks, and Western Europe was roused to a high pitch of indignation. Finally, Peter the Hermit returned from a pilgrimage and described the sufferings of the Crusaders. From the end of the 11th to the end of the 13th century, millions perished from the king to the lowest man, and each had his own reason for joining the forces. Criminals fleeing from justice, commoners fired by religious enthusiasm, serfs seeking relief from intolerable conditions, kings seeking power and fame, and the Christians determined to wrest the Holy Sepulcher from the hand of the 'infidel'. The spirit of the age, love of adventure, desire for military glory, and commercial ambitions swelled the ever increasing ranks over the two hundred year period, and mass movements of Crusaders to the Holy Land chose the Cross of Christ as their badge of warfare, and their battle cry rang out 'God wills it!'. The name 'Crusade' was taken from the Latin word 'crux' meaning cross, and over the centuries some eight Crusades took place, including the 'Children's Crusade'. Dates of the Crusades may vary according to different authorities, but a great majority have agreed on the following dates.

The First Crusade took place 1096 to 1099, although Peter the Hermit with some 40,000 Crusaders, aided by Walter the Penniless with another 20,000 and about 15,000 Germans and other smaller groups tried to blaze the trail to Constantinople, the appointed meeting place of the First Crusaders. Sadly enough, this initial effort was improperly prepared, and many perished on the way, and when the divisions under Peter and Walter finally reached Constantinople they were annihilated by the Seljuk Turks. Later in the year, however, five well-equipped armies took different routes toward Constantinople, and after passing through Hungary and the Byzantine Empire they stormed the city of Antioch. A year later they captured Jerusalem, and the Christians held the three cities of Edessa, Antioch and Jerusalem for nearly fifty years. Their defense was aided by two great military and religious orders that were founded at that time—The Knights of Jerusalem, and the Knights Templar. This victory lasted until 1144 when again the Mohammedans recaptured Edessa, and this aroused the Christians for the Second Crusade.

The Second Crusade, 1147-1149, was inspired by Saint Bernard of Clairvaux. Two great armies under the German Emperor Conrad III, and King Louis VII of France, took up the cross and passed through Germany, Hungary and over the straits into Asia. This great host of 300,000 strong started forably but many setbacks and defeats caused the expedition to be a total failure. The remnants of this great army entered Jerusalem, but failed in their siege of Damascus, and only a few ever reached home.

The Third Crusade was in 1189 to 1191. This came about after Jerusalem was captured in 1187, by Saladin, then Sultan of Egypt. When the Christian world heard reports of the golden cross which had glittered on the Mosque of Omar for 48 years being trampled in the dust, the Third Crusade was assured. This crusade was more of a secular nature, because King Richard I (the Lion-Hearted) and King Philip Augustus of France imposed taxes at home to pay for the expedition.

Richard and Philip were aided by Frederick Barbarossa of Germany who was drowned in 1190 soon after reaching Syria, and his soldiers joined the French and English at the siege of Acre. This battle ended the century-long struggle, and a third great religious-military order came into being, the Teutonic Order. Disputes took place between Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip of France, and Philip returned home leaving Richard the sole leader. Richard finally concluded a truce with Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, which assured three years and three months of peace for pilgrims visiting the Holy Lands. Richard then sailed for home, but was shipwrecked in the Adriatic Sea. He tried to slip through Austria in disguise to avoid discovery by his enemy Duke Leopold, but was captured and imprisoned as a prisoner of Henry VI, Emperor of Germany. Ransomed, he returned to England in 1194, and leaving administration in the hands of ministers became engaged in a war against Philip of France, his one time ally. Richard was killed in 1199 while besieging a French castle.

The Fourth Crusade was often referred to as the 'false Crusade' because it never reached Palestine. 1195 to 1204 were the years involved, and it was undertaken at the instigation of Pope Innocent III. The Western Christians captured Constantinople from the Greeks in the East and founded a Latin Kingdom which lasted fifty-seven years.

The Fifth Crusade happened in 1228 and 1229 and applied to the expedition of the German emperor Frederick II, who concluded a treaty with the Mohammedans with no expenditure of money, life, and Gregory, King of Jerusalem, and severely punished the 'infidels' and Frederick returned to Germany in 1239. This truce was ended in 1244 when Jerusalem was again reclaimed by the Mohammedans.

The Sixth Crusade, 1248 to 1254, and the Seventh Crusade, 1270 to 1272, were both led by King Louis IX of France. The sixth ended in defeat and imprisonment and after paying a heavy ransom Louis returned home to organize the Seventh. In 1270 Louis began the expedition but died at Tunis on the way to Palestine. His armies carried on for the next two years under Edward Plantagenet, but accomplished little. When they returned home, the Crusading period was considered at an end.

Of the several lesser Crusades, one of the saddest and most unsuccessful was the 'Children's Crusade'. In 1212, 30,000 children about twelve years of age set forth under the leadership of a French shepherd lad named Stephen. They approached the coast of Marseilles expecting the sea to open and give passage to Palestine. Instead, bitter disappointment resulted, and many returned home. Thousands of these children were lured on board merchant ships to be sold into slavery in Alexandria, only those who perished in shipwrecks on Saragossa, escaped in death from being slaves. At this same time, another mass movement of children, some 20,000 had started southward from Germany, led by a boy named Nicholas. Thousands died of exposure, and hundreds crossing the Alps, and the remainder reached their homes in Geneva. Very few ever returned home.

The Crusades were a failure, having been unable to accomplish the original mission, but did give the young Christian civilization of the West an opportunity to gain strength for some two hundred years before Mohammedanism could gain a foothold in Western Europe. Other results found Feudalism on the way out, and nobles perished with their fortunes and estates while the power of kings and the common people increased. Intellectual barriers came down, and the adventure of exploration and discovery was awakened, perhaps leading to the epoch-making voyages of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to the new world. The Crusades eventually promoted wealth and prosperity for Europe as a whole, and helped in the development of the great Italian seaports. Customs and habits changed over the years.

This concludes the story of the Crusades, probably one of the most interesting although one of the saddest in the history of man's progress here on earth.

Every effort has been made to insure the completeness of this Kit—however, should any part be missing, write directly to:

AURORA PLASTICS CORP., West Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., Dept. M
(When writing, please print your NAME and ADDRESS PLAINLY)

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FAMOUS FIGHTERS OF WORLD WAR I

French Nieuport
Spanish Capal
British Scout SE-5
German Albatross D-3
Fokker DRI Triplane
Fokker D-7
Spad 13

MILITARY VEHICLES

U. S. Army 5000 Gallon Gas Truck
U. S. Army Van Semi-Trailer
U. S. Army 40 Ton Flat Bed Trailer with Crawler/Shovel

GUYS AND GALS OF ALL NATIONS

Dutch Boy
Dutch Girl
Chinese Mandarin
Chinese Girl
Indian Chief
Indian Squaw
Scott Lad
Scott Lassie

FAMOUS WARRIORS

Silver Knight of Augsburg
Blue Knight of Milan
Black Knight of Nurnberg
Red Knight of Vienna
Gold Knight on Horse
U. S. Sailor
U. S. Army Infantryman
U. S. Marine

COPPERSMITH COLLECTION

King of the Beasts
Bucking Bronco
Chief White Feather
Ballerina
Pirate Captain
Madonna
Flower Spray
Elephant
Clown
Liberty Bell
American Flag
Buffalo Hunt
B-36 Super Sabre
B-47 Stratojet
American Gondola
Sea Life
Lady
Colonial Man
Habit Lady
Haiti Man
Mercer Raceabout
Bouquet of Flowers
Venus
Modern Fish
Painter
Kittens
Flying Geese
Roman Gladiator
Oriental Beauty
Clipper Ship
Hawaiian Eve
Vase of Roses
Indian Warrior

FAMOUS FIGHTERS OF WORLD WAR II

B-17 Flying Fortress
British Spitfire
Focke Wolf
P40 Flying Tiger
ME 109 Messerschmitt
AT-6 "Texan"
SNJ Navy Trainer
Jap Zero
Hellcat
Russian Mig 19
P-51 "Mustang"
P38 Lockheed Lightning

MODERN DAY FIGHTERS

Convair F102 "Dart"
Lockheed F104 "Starfighter"
Douglas F4U "Skyraider"
Grumman F9F "Cougars"
F-100 Starfire
B-36 Super Sabre
B-47 Stratojet
B-52 Stratofortress
F9F Panther Jet
Lockheed VTO
F86D Sabre Jet
F90 Lockheed
Convair V.R.
F8U "Crusader"

GIANT BOMBERS

B-29 "Catalina"
B-26 "Merrill"
B-29 Superfortress
B-25 "Mitchell" Bomber

WHIRLYBIRDS

Piasecki H-25A "Army Mule"
Kaman HOK "Egg Beater"
Hiller Hornet "Ram Jet"
Sikorsky S-55 "Windmill"
Piasecki H-21 "Work Horse"

POPULAR PLANES OF THE 1930's

Boeing P-26A
Curtiss P-6E "Helldiver"
McL. "Mail Plane"
Boeing F12E
Boeing F4B4

U.S. NAVY WARSHIPS

Destroyer Bennion
Cruiser St. Paul
Atomic Sub. SSN Sea Wolf
Destroyer USS Halford
Battleship Iowa
Carrier USS Forrestal
Carrier USS Saratoga

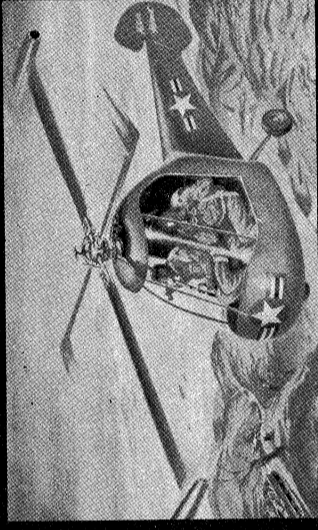
HISTORIC SAILING SHIPS

Pirate Ship Black Falcon
Viking Ship
Chinese Junk
Blue Nose Schooner

FAMOUS TANKS

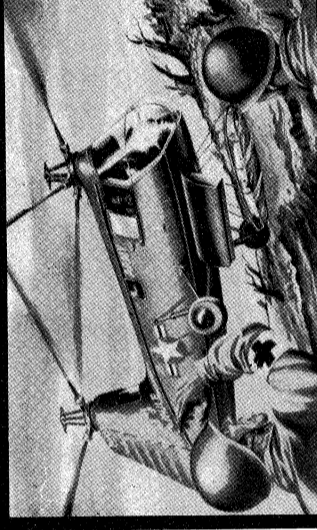
Patton Tank
Panther Tank
Stalin Tank

WHIRLYBIRDS



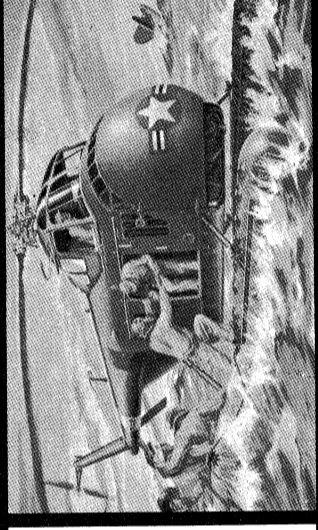
KIT NO. 501 HILLER "HORNET"

The first operational helicopter to be powered with ram jet engines located at the tip of its rotor blades. Its radical shape makes it one of the most radical helicopters in the field of rotary winged aircraft. The Aurora scale model reproduced the original in perfect detail. Length 10". Rotor 18 1/2".



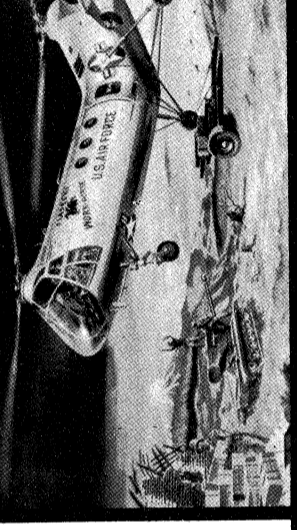
KIT NO. 502 PIASECKI H-25A "ARMY MULE"

The Army uses this "flying Mule" for laying communication lines, transporting personnel and hauling supplies. The Navy has also used it to tow a rescue helicopter. It has been used by this versatile helicopter. In addition, it has chalked up several thousand civilian lives saved during flood and hurricane disasters. Length 14". Rotor 11".



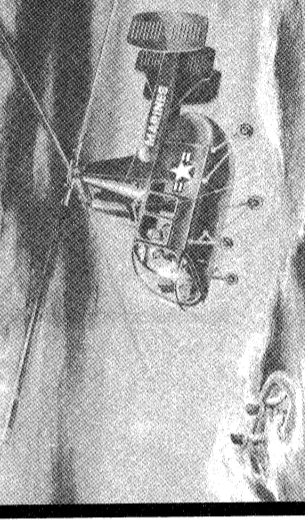
KIT NO. 503 SIKORSKY S-55 "WINDMILL"

The first helicopter to fly the Atlantic. The S-55 in military versions has been used in Korea for troop transport, gun placement, even as an assault aircraft. It is used by Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. The Aurora scale model kit is 11 1/2" in length with a 14 1/2" rotor.



KIT NO. 504 PIASECKI H-21 "WORK HORSE"

The H-21 is a single-engine, tandem rotor, assault transport helicopter. It is capable of carrying up to twenty passengers plus a pilot. In 1953, it set a world's speed and altitude record for helicopters. The detailed Aurora model is 14" in length and has an 11" rotor.



KIT NO. 505 KAMAN HOK "EGG BEATER"

The Kaman, a Navy helicopter, became nationally famous during the disastrous 1955 floods in Connecticut. With thousands of families trapped by the fast-rising waters, the "Egg Beaters" brought Doctors, food and medical supplies to inaccessible areas. Aurora model has 11 1/2" rotors and 6" length.

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KIT NO. 301

"GENERAL PATTON" TANK

The "Patton" tank was considered the world's best medium tank of its time. During the Korean War, this tank proved itself more than a match against anything the Reds put on the battlefield. The Aurora scale model dramatically shows the armament and design of this rugged fighter. Complete with three man crew. Length 5 1/2".

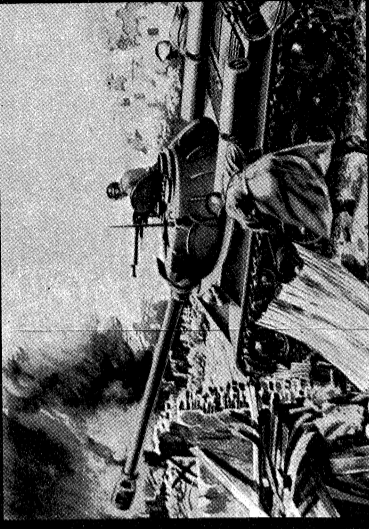


FAMOUS TANKS

KIT NO. 303

RUSSIAN "STALIN" TANK

In 1943 the Russians produced the famous T-34 Tank which did much to help drive the Germans from their homeland. From the basic designs of the T-34 the Russians now boast the greatly improved "Stalin" Tank. The Aurora detailed model is 5 1/2" in length and clearly shows the power of this big tank.



SCALE MODEL ALL PLASTIC ASSEMBLY KITS

KIT NO. 302

GERMAN "PANTHER" TANK

The best tank of World War II. In addition to holding its own on the Eastern Front, the "Panther" met U.S. Forces in Normandy invasion and completely dominated the "Sherman" tanks. This famous German tank has been faithfully reproduced in exciting detail. Aurora model is 5 1/2" in length.

