

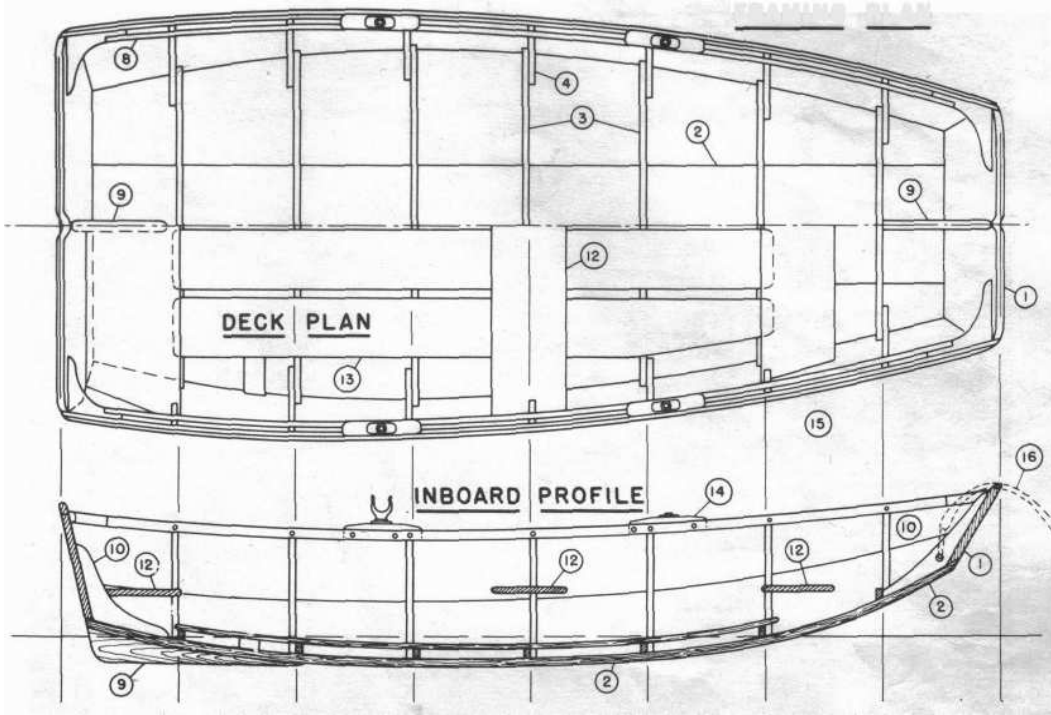
**Here's a pram—8 feet in length—that is simple to build, will tow and row easily and will stand up well under hard usage.**

THE Nereia Pram is quite wide on the 'J' bottom with seats low so she may be stiff enough for general usefulness. She will undoubtedly tow well, should be easy to stow on board, and should not need lashing down excepting in the heaviest weather.

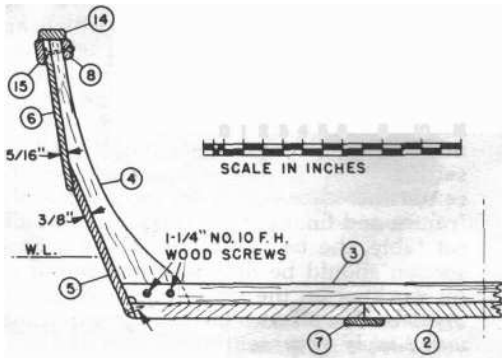
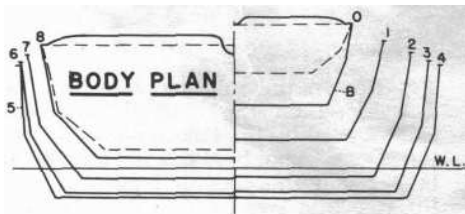
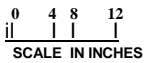
The little boat is of quite heavy construction so as to withstand hard use, but if one should prefer to plank her with laminated wood these thicknesses can be materially reduced. For those who intend to keep the dinghy on deck most of the time I would recommend laminated wood. However, for normal use the construction as shown should prove more useful.

The numbered description is as follows:

1. Bow piece, or bow transom, can be oak or mahogany, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick with a small notch at its upper edge for the painter when towing.
2. Bottom planking can be  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch soft pine or cedar. If thinner planks or laminated wood are used it will be necessary to have an apron or border piece around the edges of the bottom so that there will be \* thickness enough for the planking fastenings. See dotted lines on section 2.
3. Bottom frames. Oak  $\frac{5}{8}$  by 1 inch.
4. Side frames. Oak  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick, shaped as shown and fastened to bottom framing with two  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 10 wood screws, and glued if convenient.
5. Lower strake, Cedar or soft pine,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick.
6. Upper strake. Cedar or soft pine,  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch thick.
7. Seam battens. Oak,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch by 2 inch. On the drawing the bottom is planked with three planks about 12 inches wide, which calls for two battens, but narrower planks with more battens may be an advantage.
8. Gunwale strip. Oak,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 1 inch. Fasten with copper rivets passing through the planking and head of frames.
9. Skeg. Oak,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick.
10. Forward and after knees can be of hackmatack or other suitable wood, about 1 inch thick. Forward knee drilled for painter as shown.
11. Quarter knees. Oak or hackmatack, 1 inch thick with some natural crook.
12. Thwarts,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch spruce.
13. Floor boards  $\frac{1}{2}$  -inch spruce, pine or
14. Rowlocks, etc. Where the rowlocks



FRAMING PLAN



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

come there should be pieces of oak between the planking and the gunwale strap, with a block above about 8 by 1 1/2 by 1/2 inches, as shown on section 5.

15. Chafing strip. Oak or spruce, about 3/8 by 1 1/4 inch.

16. Painter. This dinghy should tow all right with the painter secured inside; it is shown spliced into the bow knee. If the painter runs in a notch in the bow and is parceled at that point it should not chafe unduly. The painter should be manila about 1 1/2-inch circumference, and about four or five fathoms long, but when towing in a seaway a longer rope must be bent to the painter.

Summing up, Nereia is an ideal little pram of surprising versatility. The time spent in the building of Nereia will be amply returned in boating pleasure. •