

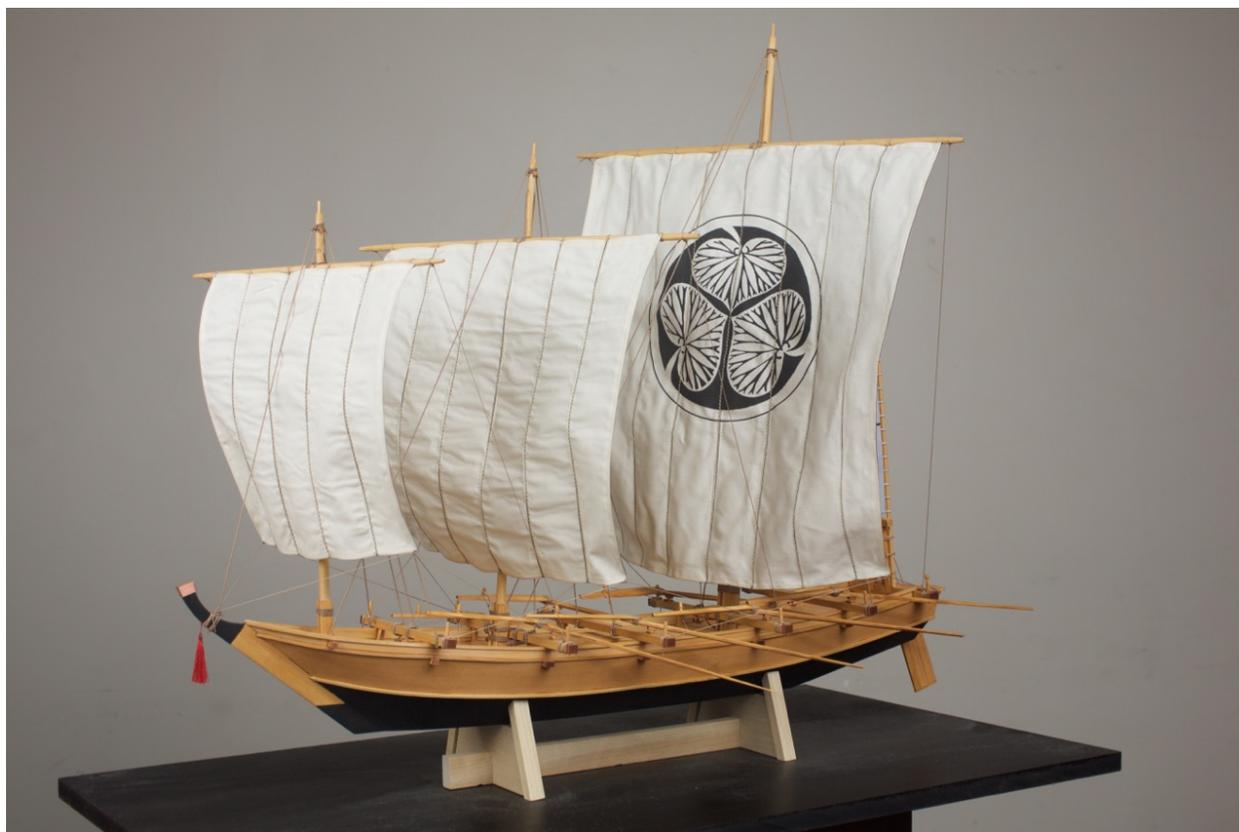
八丁櫓 - HACCHORO

Kit by Woody Joe

Notes and Translated Instructions by Clare Hess

Rev A, February 16, 2015

Do Not Distribute



<http://shipmodeler.wordpress.com>
<http://www.marinemodelartist.com>
ship.modeler@mac.com

Disclaimer

While I have done my best to translate the text in Woody Joe's instruction book for their Hacchoro model kit, this is no way to be considered a document without flaws. Use this document at your own risk. If you make a mistake on your model using this document, I am not in any way to be held responsible. This guide is intended solely as my own set of notes that may be used to better understand the construction of the model. Please use it as you see fit.

About the Hacchoro

Pronounced like Hot-Cho-Ro, Woody Joe's kit is a 1/24 Scale Model of an Edo Period (1603-1860) Japanese fishing boat used as a guard boat for the Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. History has it that 24 fishing boats were commissioned to escort the retired Shogun to his favorite hunting grounds. The fishing boats, however, had a difficult time keeping up with the Shogun's boat due to existing restrictions placed on the number of oars used on fishing boats. These restrictions were ostensibly in place to limit the military usefulness of the boats.

So, the Shogun granted special permission to the local fishermen, allowing them to carry 8-oars, which is how the boats got their name. Hacchoro literally translates to "8 oars".

Before going on with the construction details, I'll mention right off that this is a relatively easy build, somewhere between the Hobikisen mini-kit and the detailed Higaki Kaisen kit, both manufactured by Woody Joe.

The Hacchoro kit is well designed. Its large scale means that a lot of details can be added and the parts are easy to work with. Much of the construction is simplified by use of an internal framework. So, this is not in any way built like a real Wasen (traditional Japanese-style boat), unlike Woody Joe's Higaki Kaisen kit, which mimics the design of the full-sized ship. But, when completed, its outward appearance represents well the traditional Japanese fishing boat.

Basic traditional Japanese boat design is very simple, utilizing relatively thick, wide planks. There is the floor, called the Kawara, which is commonly made up of perhaps 3 wide planks. Attached to this are the garboard planks, or Kajiki, and the sheer planks, or Uwadana. The planks on the real boat are edge-fastened together using iron nails driven into recesses cut into the planking, and then covered with wooden plugs or putty. Any framing is generally very limited, and most of the structural members are transverse beams fastened to the hull planking.

The Hacchoro follows this basic design style, but the kit uses an internal framework familiar to western ship modelers. With deck planking in place, the internal structure is hidden from view with the exception of some alignment tabs that show in some places, mostly on the underside of the hull.

Parts

The instructions list 4 types of parts in color coded groups: Pink for laser-cut wood; White for stock wood; Blue for metal parts; and Gray for miscellaneous parts like sail and rigging material.

The laser-cut wood is listed by sheet-number, and each part on a sheet has an identifying letter. So, the keel boards are parts B and C on sheet 1.

Stock wood is simply listed by part dimensions. Strip woods have 3 dimensions, dowels list length and diameter and are easily spotted in the list as their diameters are preceded by a "⊙" character.

As for metal parts, there are only two items listed. First is a sheet of etched copper. The second is a length of wire, which is used in shaping the sails.

The final parts are the fabric parts. The list shows 4: First is a set of sails; Second is a set of "nobori" or banners; Third and fourth are spools of rigging line.

Note that the parts are color coded on the parts list and this matches the color-coding of the parts in the instructions. So, a number 18 in a circle refers to 3mm x 6mm stock strip wood. If you look at the parts list, you will see that there is only 1 piece and it's 600mm long.

Tools

The Instructions illustrate the basic tools you'll find most useful for this model. Of course, every modeler has his or her own favorites, so this is just a suggestion.

Listed are:

- Hobby knife
- Utility knife
- Scissors
- Round and Flat Files
- Nippers for cutting wire
- Pliers
- Pin Vise (No. 2 size) and drill bits.
- Tweezers
- Sand Paper in varying grits: 120, 200, 320
- Masking tape in thin and medium sizes

- Black acrylic paint such as Liquitex Mars Black or Tamiya XF-1 Flat Black

Glues: Some of the glues suggested in the instructions are not familiar to me. So, I'm listing glues that you might want to have on hand for this or any project.

- Wood Bond Glue (Carpenters Glue or Elmer's White Glue)
- 2-part, 30-minute Epoxy Glue
- CYA Superglue, thin and thick types (and keep some CYA debonder on hand just in case)

In addition to the above items, I'd also suggest the following items:

- Razor saw – I recommend a very fine Japanese razor saw sold by Zootoyz
- Plastic clamps and clothespins
- Rubber bands

Pre-Construction Notes

Always look ahead at the construction steps so that you have a very good idea what is coming later in the build.

Parts are separated into many different bags with their identifier cards attached. I found it very helpful to keep the parts in the bags until needed. And since the bags contain several sets of parts, return the unneeded parts back to their bags and staple them closed with their identifying cards back in place. This is especially useful for strip woods, as several different sizes may be in a single bag,

If a part comes loose into a bag, you may want to tag it with a piece of removable painters tape, marked with the part sheet and number.

Do not lose parts!

Be very aware which side of a part is which. Many parts have laser-etched lines on one side. For those parts that are reversible, it's very easy to glue them into place reversed, and you may not know it until you go to look for the laser-etched reference line you need for part alignment, beveling edges and such.

Remember to work very carefully, and do not rush. You don't want to mess up a part. If break or lose a part, you'll have to make another one using scrap wood

from the kit, or you're going to have to use a different material, as Hinoki is almost impossible to obtain here, as are replacement parts.

Remaking Parts:

If you have to remake a laser-cut part, use the empty space for it in the leftover parts sheet from where it came. You can do a tracing and shape the piece out of basswood of proper thickness. Though it won't be an exact material match, it will be close, and probably not very noticeable.

A fellow ship modeler remade a damaged laser-cut piece using boxwood, which is more yellowish in color, but he put a finish on his model, and the different wood was not noticeable afterwards.

Handling Hinoki:

While some wood parts in the kit are plywood and others are Japanese magnolia, most of the wood in the kit wood is called Hinoki, which is Japanese cypress. You can tell from the scent. Hinoki is very aromatic, and when you cut or sand it, and even when you open the box, you will notice a very pleasant aroma. Most importantly, it's the wood that is used in the hull planking and it is **very brittle** when dry.

To bend Hinoki, it only takes a little dampening to make it flexible. Damp, it bends very nicely. But, to be safe, make sure to try your hand at bending a piece of the Hinoki scrap wood first.

Text of the Instructions

1 Keel, Frame Assembly

- Please work on a flat table to prevent twisting of frame.
- Assemble Keel and Frame
- When separating laser-cut parts from sheets, make sure to remove knife to prevent injury. Take care with finer parts. Scrape char from laser cut edges with a file.

Note: Use wood glue

Note: Use care to maintain horizontal and vertical angles.

Note: Bevel the bottom plate according to the laser scribed lines.

- Attach bottom plate to keel frames.

Note: Until glue dries, keep assembly weighted down on a flat surface.

- Bevel top of frame 8 flush with keel frame.
- File the joint between the bottom plates so there is no gap between them.
- File top of bottom plate so that there is no gap at the stem.
- Please glue stem firmly to frame.

- Attach deck supports 7 A through D and 8 E and F.

My Notes:

I recommend test fitting everything first, so you know what's going to happen when you're ready to apply the glue.

The tabs on the bottoms of the frames will prevent you from just placing the whole thing on a flat surface so use the bottom boards, parts 1-B and 1-C, to help with the frame alignment, as they are notched to take the tabs of the bulkheads.

Before gluing the bottom boards into place, make sure to bevel the joint between them to make a good solid fit. Also, the edges of the boards are laser etched to show where the edges must be beveled before fitting the planking and the stem, part 6-C. Make sure the etched lines are on the underside of the bottom boards.

The stem is just a tad tricky as you want to make sure it is centered and perfectly vertical and that the bottom edge is flush with the bottom of the boat.

Stem Taper: While the instructions say nothing about doing this, I think it looks nice, and more accurate probably, to add a little bit of taper to the stem. You want to leave the top end of the stem alone if you want the copper end cap to fit properly later. But, beginning a taper a short ways below gives a nice touch. It doesn't take much, perhaps tapering the front edge so that

it's no less than half the thickness of the back edge of the stem.

2 Outside Planking

- Temporarily align outside plate (laser cut pieces 2, 3, 4 and 5) to aid in beveling frames.
- File the edges of the three bulkheads closest to the bow and the three bulkheads closest to the stern so their edges are in line with the curve of the hull.
- When fitting the planks, make sure the laser-etched alignment marks line up with frames before gluing the planks into place.
- Bevel the bow edge of the lower planks (laser cut parts 2 and 3) using the laser-etched lines as guides.
- Bend planks by first soaking them in water. Bend the wet plank across a plastic bucket or similar curved surface for support.
- When mounting the lower planks, make sure the laser-scribed marks line up with frame 4.
- Bevel the bow edge of the upper planks (laser cut parts 4 and 5) using the laser-etched lines as guides.
- When mounting the upper planks, make sure the laser-scribed alignment marks line up with frame 4. Also align the horizontal laser-scribed line with the deck support strips.
- Looking at the frame and hull planking cross-section diagram, note how the lower planks are beveled at the top and bottom edges. The bottom is beveled so that the plank edge is flush with the hull bottom. The upper edge of the lower planks must be beveled so that the upper planks lie flush with the frames.
- Attach a part 13, 1.5mm x 2mm strip to the top of the stern frame (transom).
- Note that instant glue (CYA glue) is recommended for these steps.
- Note that the upper and lower planks should line up at the stern.

My Notes:

This is one long step that makes up the basic construction of the hull. Work slowly and carefully here, as the alignment of the hull planks is critical. I recommend using rubber bands, clothespins and plastic clamps to hold the planks in place while working out the alignment of the planks, starting with the bottom planks. Once the alignment is perfect, only then should you apply CA glue to inside of the hull.

Note that the outer edge of the lower planks will stick out slightly, forming a ridge around the hull bottom. You will sand this flush with the hull bottom in a later step.

Also notice that the lower plank has an odd cutout at the bow. This is to better accommodate the upper plank since for the most part, the bottom edge of the upper plank overlaps the edge of the lower plank. At the bow, the upper plank will nest into this notch just a little. This will keep the bottom edge of the upper plank from being forced to bow outward.

When fitting upper planks into place, the most critical issue is to make sure both upper planks are lined up evenly and that the bow edge rests nice and flat against the stem. If they don't and you need to adjust the planks in such a way that the alignment marks at frame 4 don't quite line up with frame, you should be able to get away with that as long as both planks are off by the same amount.

When gluing the upper planks into place, note that the inside of the planks are not visible except at the top edge and the area aft of stern frame. So, be especially cautious about using too much glue in these areas. Look ahead at Step 4 and you will see that even more of the hull interior is visible right at the bow.

3 Finishing the Bottom

- Use a sanding block to trim down the edges of the bottom plank

My Notes:

This is a very simple and straightforward step. There are a number of holes in the hull bottom and now is a good time to fill any openings that need it. The hull bottom is to be painted in a later step, so don't worry too much about hiding the frame tabs and such.

4 Attaching the Bow Deck

- Test fit the bow deck piece, laser cut part number 1-D. Bevel the edges where it comes in contact with the stem and hull planking.
- Note that the bow deck piece will sit about 1.5mm above the frames and deck support strips.

My Notes:

I personally had a bit of trouble with the bow deck piece and ended up with a bit of a gap along the sides of this piece, which I didn't like. I rebuilt this piece using scrap wood in the kit. The scribed lines of the piece will provide the appropriate dimensions of the wood that is needed to do this.

5 Gunwale Notches

- Remove the pre-scribed notches in the top of the upper hull plank.

My Notes:

Nothing to add.

6 Deck Assembly

- Obtain the proper width of each deck panel by referring to the plans.
- Afterwards, cut to shape to fit snugly. The pink colored areas shown in the diagram are areas to be cut away.

My Notes:

This is what I found to be the most time consuming step in the build. Be careful to get the measurements right for the deck panels before cutting any wood. Remember that the supply of Hinoki in the kit is limited. There's enough in the kit to build everything needed, but not enough to be able waste much.

That said, I recommend making the large middle deck panel just a little bit too long. This way, if something comes up short, it's much easier to trim than to add. I suggest that it's best to cut the pieces that run parallel to the centerline of the ship a little bit long. These are the planks at the aft end of the large center deck panel.

7 Deck Installation

- Attach each deck panel to the hull.

My Notes:

If you install the large deck panel last and you need to trim it some in order to fit, plan on trimming the aft edge of the panel, that way the planks in the forward part of the deck panel are all of uniform width and narrowing one of those to fit will create one plank that is narrow, making it look odd.

8 The Steering pedestal Assembly • Beam Installation

- Glue parts 6A and 6B together. Note on part 6B, the scribe lines should be on the bottom surface. After the glue is dries, taper the bottom of the assembly as shown.
- Slightly round the top aft edge of the steering pedestal.
- Cut a pair of 15mm length of wood stock part 25. These should be inserted 5mm into the holes at the end of the pedestal.

- Glue the steering pedestal into place.
- Cut beams from wood stock parts 17 (3mm x 3mm) and 18 (3mm x 5mm) to the lengths shown in the instructions. Glue these into place so that they are centered on the hull.

My Notes:

Nothing to add.

9 Upper Hull Assembly – Part 1

- Glue rail parts into place using wood stock parts 15 (2x3mm) and 16 (2x5mm).
- Drill a hole in the bow.
- Cut the holes open to 3mm square.
- When a beam is later installed, it should line up with the forward edge of the hole in the deck.

Note: Refer to full size drawings.

My Notes:

The cross section diagram shows alignment of rail pieces 15 and 16.

10 Upper Hull Assembly – Part 2

- Install the caprail from wood stock part 15 (2x3mm).

My Notes:

The cross section shows the proper alignment of the caprail. The beam at the bow is shown temporarily in place, but it is not installed until Step 13.

Glue rail parts into place using wood stock parts 15 (2x3mm) and 16 (2x5mm).

11 Assembly of the Stern

- Refer to the full-size drawings for assembly.
- Round off the corners of the rail.

My Notes:

Install the stern pieces 9A and 9B. Then, cut wood stock parts 15 (2x3mm) to fit. Add wood stock parts 16 (2x5mm) last. Note from the full sized drawings how these last pieces overhang the stern.

12 Installing the Rub Rail

- Using wood stock part 13 (1.5x2mm), attach the rub rail to the side of the upper hull plank at the bottom.
- Consult the cross section diagram.

My Notes:

Nothing to add.

13 Adding Deck Details

- Using wood stock part 17 (3x3mm), cut 9mm long pieces and install on the beams as shown.
- Cut deck pieces from wood stock as shown and glue them to the deck.

My Notes:

This step is pretty straightforward. But, there is one thing you might want to consider. Those pieces that are glued at the edges of the deck beams will support beams that will be added later in Step 15.

Rigging lines will tie off to these upper beams, which will put an upward strain on them, so you want to make sure that the top of these vertical supports are level with the sides of the boat, so those beams will have a good seat to attach to.

14 Painting the Hull

- Use masking tape when painting the hull.
- Paint black.

My Notes:

Mask off the areas as shown in the instructions. The inside of the stern area may be painted as well, though it is difficult to mask off, so this may be optional.

15 Assembly and Mounting of the Hold Cover

- Mount the hold cover assembly on the deck.
- Cut wood stock part 23 to the dimensions shown.
- Drill 2mm holes near the ends of each as shown in the illustration.
- Cut 15mm lengths of wood stock dowel part 25 and install them.
- Make and attach the oar pivot bases to the beams.

Taper parts 9G and assemble the oar pivot bases as shown in the diagram. File the pivots to a cone shape again as shown in the diagram.

My Notes:

As I mentioned in Step 13, the beams here are glued down to the vertical supports and the sides of the boat and they will have to take the stress of having rigging lines tied to them. I found a good glue joint to be enough to hold the beams on my model, though I felt it was necessary to be very careful when securing the rigging lines to the beams. You might consider running a pin (or treenail) down into the vertical supports and up into the these upper beams for some added strength.

Note that on the real Hacchoro, there is a rope wrapping between the upper and lower beam near the sides of the boat. On the model, there's really not enough room under the lower beams to wrap any rope.

16 Assembly of the Display Stand

- Assemble the stand to fit the hull.
- First, cut the upper ends of parts 33 to fit the shape of the hull.
- Trim the bottom ends of parts 33 and assemble the stand.

My Notes:

Nothing to add.

17 Assembly of the Rudder

- Assemble the rudder following the diagram in the instructions.
- Taper part 14 down to the thickness of the rudder.
- Round off the hard edges of the tiller.

My Notes:

The tiller attachment isn't very strong, so it's a good idea to pin it into place. I hadn't done that, and at a ship model meeting where I had taken my model, I came back to it after having been across the room talking with someone, only to find the tiller neatly sitting on the deck.

Also, I personally thought that the rudder blade was a bit large in comparison with photos I've seen. Since it was made to represent three planks fit together, I cut off the aft most plank. This isn't something I necessarily recommend. I just wanted it to look a little more like the boat in the particular photo I had.

18 Building the Rudder Support Frame

- Install the rudder support into holes on either side of the rudder hole.

<Rudder Support>

- Align through center.
- Do not glue rudder into place. Rudder attachment is completed in Step 27 on page 14.

My Notes:

This is a very simple step. The only thing I might add is that I found it easiest to dry fit the vertical support into the large stern beam before gluing the cross piece on. This assured that I had the right separation between the vertical pieces. Afterwards, I glued the whole assembly into place.

19 Oar Assembly

- Pay close attention to the angle of the tapers when shaping the oars.
- Sand or file Part 10B to shape. Round off the hard edges.
- Refer to plans for location of pivot Part 9H.
- Position Part 10B according to the etched line on the underside of the part.
- Glue fine rope into place and cut excess.

My Notes:

The Japanese text on this page is more like notes than instructions.

- *When tapering the oars, look for the laser scribing. That is where the taper begins. The long taper should thin the oar down to 1mm at its bottom tip.*
- *Wood stock dowel part 25 should be installed in the oar handle so that 5mm length sticks out of the hole.*

20 Mast Assembly

- Refer to the plans for making the masts from wood stock dowel parts 30, 31, and 32 using the steps illustrated in the instructions.

Mast Making

- Draw a circle of appropriate diameter in the end of the dowel.
 - Taper down the end of the dowel to the drawn circle.
 - Holding dowel firmly, use a knife or a block plane to complete the taper. Finish by sanding smooth.
- At top of masts, drill 2mm diameter hole 3mm deep. Fit wood stock dowel part 25 . Drill 2 holes through each mast as shown.
 - Glue on mast reinforcements at the base of the mast and wrap with large rope.
- Glue mast reinforcements parallel to the mast. Parts 19 for foremast, 20 for middle mast, and 21 for aft mast.
 - When wrapping with rope, pass the final ends under the wrapping, glue and cut off excess.

My Notes:

This step was pretty straightforward and I don't really have much to add. Just note that in the top of each mast, you are drilling 3 holes: one for the cross piece, one for the small pole at the top, and one for rigging a halliard later.

21 Install Masts

- Attach masts. Note the inclination of the masts.
- Bend the etched caps to fit the beam ends and attach. Refer to drawings.
- Fold etched metal at the etched lines.
- When installing the aft mast, add piece of wood into the gap between the beam and the mast to adjust the rake of the mast.
- When wrapping the beam and mast together, use 2-3 turns of large diameter rope.

My Notes:

On the etched metal pieces that make up the beam caps, the etched lines should form the inner edge of the bends.

The diagram in the center shows the locations of the etchings that need to be installed in this step: Etchings A through F.

22 Making the Yards

- Review the plans for tapering the yards parts wood stock dowel parts 27, 28 and 29.
- Aft yard, part 29
- Middle yard, part 28
- Fore yard, part 27

My Notes:

Nothing to add.

23 Making the Yards and Installing

This section is divided into three parts. Most of the text is labeling parts shown in the illustrations, so direct translation would be pointless. In this case, I'll simply be explaining the steps in "My Notes:" instead.

My Notes:

Part I – You will do this for each sail. Use brass wire, metal part 2 (2 – blue), bent to fit the edges of the sail, but not to include the top of the sail. There's no point including the top, as it will be tied to the yard.

Make sure to note that the top of the sail, the edge with no wire in it, is the WIDE edge. The bottom edge is the narrow one.

With the printed side of the sail face down, use white wood glue on the edge and fold it over. You'll want the folded edge to appear on the non-printed side or back side.

Part II – Using the fine rigging line, lace the sails to the appropriate yards. Remember that the wide edge is the one that attaches to the yard, so that on the largest sail, the Shogun's crest face in the direction show in the instructions.

Part III – Refer to the plans to see the arrangement of the yards.

Note that each halliard has both ends at the deck, and that the center of the line is looped around the yard as shown in the instructions. Use large diameter line cut so that there is enough remaining to wrap around and tie off to the beams on the deck. Refer to Step 25 on page 13.

To be realistic, there should be enough line so that the yard could be easily lowered to the deck. So as not to run out of rigging line, you might just want to make sure you have enough to tie off to the beam with enough of a tail that you can later cover with a coil of leftover line.

Again, using large diameter rigging line, secure the yard to the mast by wrapping a piece twice around the yard and mast as shown in the instructions, tying off the rope at the back of the mast

24 Rigging Installation Part 1

- Using large diameter rigging line, tie each line at the mast top with the ends wrapped several turns around the bow or the beams as show in the drawing.

My Notes:

This step is the attachment of the "stays," as we (English speaking ship modelers) would call them.

If you follow the pictures and drawings closely, you'll see that the forward running stays are rigged first. The fore and center masts have the line tied off at the top and have a single stay

running down to the bow (stem), or in the case of the center mast, to the base of the fore mast. Wrap several turns there and tie off.

The aft mast has a long line with its center tied in a simple overhand knot at the mast top. The ends of the line then run down to the beam just aft of the center mast. Wrap several turns and tie off.

Each mast then has a pair of backstays that are actually a single line with the center tied in a simple overhand knot at the mast top, and then the ends run down to the beams as show in the instructions. Wrap several turns and tie off.

Be careful not to put so much tension on the beams that you pull them off. They're only glued into place in two spots unless you did something in an earlier step to reinforce them.

25 Rigging Installation Part 2

- Halliards and thin rope attach to the deck beams.

My Notes:

The yards should already be in place at this stage, and the halliards already run through the holes in the mast tops. These should now be wrapped around and tied off to the nearest beam as shown in the illustration and photos.

For realism, I recommend leaving a tail on the rope of about an 1" or so. Later, you can use left over rope to lay coils over the rope ends to simulate the extra rope needed when the yards are lowered.

In any case, just be careful not to use so much pressure as to pop the beams loose.

26 Rigging Installation Part 3

- Attach thin rigging line to the bottom corners of the sails. Adjust the tension to angle the sails while tying them off to the bow and beams.

Do this for the starboard and port sides as shown in the illustrations.

My Notes:

Nothing to add here.

27 Rudder Support Rope

- Attach a thin rope to the hole in the rudder, and secure it to the rudder pedestal pillar.

My Notes:

Nothing to add here.

28 Mounting the Banners

- Refer to the full scale drawing and cut parts wood stock pieces 14 and 16 and assemble.
- Attach the completed banners to the rudder pedestal pillar using thin rigging line.

My Notes:

Nothing to add here except to say, cut the banners carefully. Cutting all those tabs that loop around the poles can seem a bit tedious, but just take your time.

29 Mounting the Sculling Oars

- Make a loop in a piece of thin rigging line and tie it into place so that whole length is 30mm. Loop and glue over the handle.

My Notes:

The instructions don't actually say whether or not to glue the oar to the pivot base. I didn't do that, nor did I glue the rope loop to the oar. But, if you don't want to lose an oar, it's probably a good idea to glue the oars and ropes.

30 Attaching Extra Rope

- Coil large rope 5 times and tie in the middle. Make 7 sets.
 - Six coils should be placed at the end of the halliards.
- Place the remaining rope coil as you desire.

My Notes:

If you left enough of a tail on the end of the halliards as I mentioned in Step 25, place the coils on top of them to hide the ends. Pay attention to the direction of the winding of the coil, to maintain the illusion that the coiled rope is a continuation of the halliard.

Back Cover

Reference Photos

Origin of the Hacchoro

[This was too much for me to translate exactly. This is my best attempt]

In the Edo period, the Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu spent his last years at the castle in Sumpu (what is now Shizuoka). He travelled by sea on Suruga Bay to the hunting grounds where he engaged in falconry.

24 boats owned by the fishermen of Yaizu were appointed to provide escort. But, they were unable to keep up with the boat of Ieyasu.

Up to this point, for military reasons, fishing boats were restricted to a maximum of 7 oars. So, one of the fishermen petitioned the Shogun to lift the restriction on the use of 8 oars so they could keep up with the Shogun's boat. Ieyasu then granted the fishermen of Yaizu to be the only fishermen in the country who were allowed to use 8 oars on their fishing boats.

Model Construction Follow-Up

Congratulations on completing your build. If all went well, it probably took you pretty close to Woody Joe's estimate of 50 hours. Longer, if you were trying to be extra careful with the steps.

Woody Joe also produces some light duty display case kits that are designed to fit together without glue or screws. You have to supply the acrylic panels. I got one for my Hacchoro and it looks very nice in it and keeps the dust off of it very nicely.



On to your next project!