

KLAUS-JÜRGEN WREDE BERND BRUNNHOFER



CARCASSONNE

HUNTERS AND GATHERERS



Z-MAN[®]
games



KLANG-JÜRGEN WREDE BERND BRUNNHOFER

HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

A clever tile placement game for 2-5 players, ages 8 and up

Thousands of years before the people of Carcassonne built mighty walls and castles, their ancestors settled the land. They hunted wild animals, gathered berries, and caught fish to ensure their daily survival and continued prosperity. Even today, fantastic cave paintings and prehistoric data testify to the vibrant life that existed many generations ago.

CONTENTS & SETUP

There are **95 LAND TILES** with forests (including some forests with menhirs*), rivers, and lakes with fish, surrounded by grassland with animals.



Tile with forest



Tile with forest and menhir



Tile with river



Tile with lake (with a fish) and 3 rivers

Animals in Grasslands



Deer

Aurochs

Mammoth

Saber-toothed Tiger

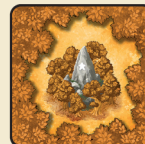
There are 3 different tile backs.



1 Starting Tile



78 Regular Tiles



16 Menhir Tiles

* A menhir is a massive stone block erected by prehistoric humans, derived from "men" meaning "stone" and "hir" meaning "long."



24 COVERING MARKERS

These markers are used to cover scored animals at the end of the game. Set them aside for now.



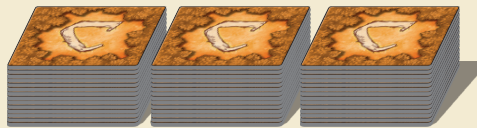
5 SCORING MARKERS

(50 on front, 100 on back) These marker are used to track scores above 50 points.

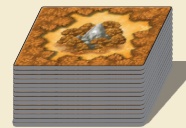
Place the starting tile (the back with a dark "C") faceup in the middle of the table. Separate the regular land tiles from the menhir tiles by back. Shuffle the menhir tiles and set them aside facedown in a stack. Shuffle the regular tiles and place them facedown in multiple stacks so that each player can easily reach at least 1 stack.



Starting Tile



Multiple facedown stacks of regular land tiles



Stack of menhir tiles

Place the scoreboard near the edge of the table, away from the starting tile.



Tribe Members (Meeples)



Huts

Finally, each player gets **TRIBE MEMBERS** (called "meeple(s)" in the rules). There are 30 meeples, 6 each in **yellow**, **red**, **green**, **blue**, and **violet**. There are also 15 huts, 3 in each color.

Give each player 5 meeples and 3 huts in the color of their choice.




Place the sixth meeples of each color in use on the "0" space of the scoreboard. Return any unused meeples and huts to the box.

THE OBJECT OF THE GAME

Each turn, you place land tiles to create a vast landscape of forests and grasslands. These grasslands include grazing animals, as well as rivers and lakes full of fish. You must strategically place your tribe members on these tiles to reap the bounty of the forests, grasslands, rivers, and lakes for your tribe. When you do, you will score points both during the game and at the end. After final scoring, the player with the most points wins the game!

PLAYING THE GAME

The youngest player takes the first turn, and play continues clockwise until the land tiles run out. The current player performs the following actions in order, before continuing to the next player's turn:

- 1 Place a land tile:**
Draw 1 land tile and place it so that it continues the landscape. 
- 2 Place a meeple or a hut:**
You may place 1 meeple or 1 hut on the tile you just placed. 
- 3 Score features:**
You must score any features completed by the tile you placed this turn. 

Rivers and Lakes


1. Place a land tile

If you draw a tile with a river, you must place it such that it continues the existing landscape (including rivers, grasslands, and forests).



You place the red-outlined tile. The river and grasslands are continued by the new tile.

2a. Place a meeple as a fisher on a river

 After placing a tile with a river, you may place 1 of your meeples on that river as a fisher, but only if no other meeples are present on the same river.

You may place a meeple on a river with a hut.

Your opponent draws a tile and places it such that it continues and completes the river where you placed your meeple. They cannot place a meeple on the river on the left side of the lake, because your meeple is already on that river. The 2 rivers are divided by the lake, so your opponent places a meeple on the other river to the right of the lake.




You place a meeple as a fisher on the tile you just placed. This is legal because there are no other meeples on that river.



Because the river to the left of the lake is already occupied, Blue places their meeple on the river to the right of the lake.

2b. Place a hut on a river or lake

 Instead of placing a meeple, you may place a hut on either a river or a lake on the tile you just placed, but only if no other huts are present on the same river system.

A river system consists of all rivers connected to each other, including through lakes. While individual rivers end at lakes, rivers are connected to each other through lakes for the purpose of a river system. River systems end only at unconnected tile edges and forests.

You can place a hut on a river where a meeple is already present.

Huts can be placed only on rivers or lakes. Huts remain where they are placed until the end of the game.



You place a tile that continues 2 separate river systems. The left system has one of Blue's huts on it, so you place your hut on the right river system. Blue's fisher does not prevent placing this hut.

3. Scoring a river

A river is completed when both ends are closed by lakes or forests, or when it loops back onto itself by connecting to the other end. When a river is completed, it is scored. If one of your meeples is on a river when it scores, you will score points from it, regardless of who placed the tile that completed the river.

You score 1 point for each tile comprising the completed river, and 1 additional point for each fish present in the river and any lakes that close it. After scoring, return the meeple(s) on the completed feature to their owner's supply.



Blue places a tile that completes a river. You have a meeple on the river, so you score 5 points: 3 points for the 3 tiles forming the river. 2 for the 2 fish in the lakes.



If you advance your meeple 5 spaces on the scoreboard.

Players track their scores using the meeples placed on the scoreboard at the start of the game. When you score points, advance your meeple that many spaces on the scoreboard.

If your meeple passes the "0" space



on the scoreboard, take a scoring marker and place it in front of you with the "50" side face up. If your meeple passes the "0" space again, flip the marker to the "100" side.

You return your fisher to your supply. Blue's meeple on the other river stays on that river, because that river has not scored yet.



These 3 steps are the general rules of the game. Other features have some important differences, explained below:

■ Forests

1. Place a land tile

As always, you must place a land tile so that it continues the landscape. A forest edge on a tile can be connected only to another forest edge.



2. Place a meeple as a gatherer on a forest

You may place a meeple on a forest tile you just placed as a gatherer. As with rivers, a meeple can be placed on a forest only if there are no other meeples present on that forest.



You place a tile so that it continues the existing forest. Because there are no meeples currently on the forest, you can place a meeple on it.



3. Score a completed forest

Normal Forest Scoring

A forest is completed when it is surrounded by grassland and has no internal gaps. If your gatherer is the only gatherer on the completed forest, you score 2 points for each tile comprising the completed forest. After scoring, return your meeple to your supply.



Menhirs

If you place a tile that completes a forest containing 1 or more menhirs, you take an extra turn, during which you place 1 of the set-aside menhir tiles. After scoring completed features during your current turn, begin an extra turn, drawing and placing a menhir tile from the menhir tile stack. As during a normal turn, you can place a meeple or a hut on the tile you just placed, and score any completed features. If you complete another forest containing 1 or more menhirs during an extra turn, you do not take an additional extra turn. You take only 1 extra turn, even if there are multiple menhirs in a completed forest. If there are no menhir tiles remaining in the menhir tile stack, you cannot take an extra turn.



You complete a forest containing a menhir. You score 8 points because the forest comprises 8 tiles. Because you completed a forest with a menhir, you begin an extra turn.



Because **you** completed a forest containing a menhir, you begin an extra turn, drawing and placing a menhir tile. **You** place the tile and place a gatherer on the forest.

The forest is now complete, and **you** score 6 points for the 3 tiles that comprise the forest. The completed forest also contains a menhir, but you cannot begin an extra turn during an extra turn, so your turn ends as normal.

Menhir tiles are often more valuable than normal land tiles. Some menhir tiles have special actions associated with them; see “Menhir Tiles” on page 8.

■ Grasslands

1. Place a land tile

As always, you must place a tile so that it continues the landscape. A grassland edge on a tile can be connected only to another grassland edge. Grasslands are often divided by forests and rivers.



This tile has 3 separate grasslands, divided by a river.

2. Place a meeple as a hunter

You may place a meeple on a grassland tile you just placed as a hunter. Unlike fishers and gatherers, hunters are placed on grasslands lying down, not standing up. As with fishers and gatherers, you can place a hunter on a grassland only if there are no other hunters present on that grassland. Hunters remain on their tiles until the end of the game, and score points based on the number of animals on their grassland.



You lay a hunter down on the grassland on the tile you just placed. The river separates this grassland from the other grassland with **Blue's** hunter.

These are the core rules you need to know to begin playing. See below for detailed clarifications on specific rules.

■ Summary

1. Place a land tile

- You must draw and place a tile such that it connects to 1 or more tiles. The tile must continue each feature it is connected to.
- In the rare event that you are unable to place the tile you drew, return that tile to the box and draw a new tile to replace it.

2. Place a meeple or a hut

- A meeple or hut can be placed only on the tile you just placed.
- A meeple or hut can be placed only on a feature without another similar piece (meeple or hut).

3. Score completed features

- A river is completed when both ends are closed by lakes or forests, or when it loops back onto itself. A river scores 1 point for each tile, and 1 point for each fish in the river and any lakes that close it.
- A forest is completed when it is surrounded by grassland and has no internal gaps. A forest scores 2 points for each tile.
- Completed features are scored at the end of each turn in which 1 or more features are completed. Points are scored by the player whose meeple occupies a given feature.
- After scoring, all meeples on completed features are returned to their owners' supplies.
- If you place a tile that completes a forest containing 1 or more menhirs, take an extra turn in which you draw and place a menhir tile. You cannot take multiple extra turns in a row.
- If multiple meeples are present on a single connected feature, the player with the most meeples on the feature scores points. In the event of a tie, all players tied for the most score the full points from the completed feature. For more information on how there can be multiple meeples on the same feature, see the following page.

Multiple meeples on the same feature

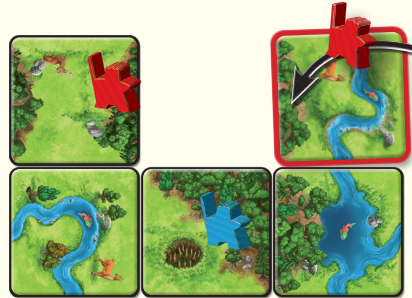
You could place your tile to extend the river with Blue's fisher, but you would not be able to place your fisher on this tile. So, you decide to place your tile like so, and place your fisher on the empty river.



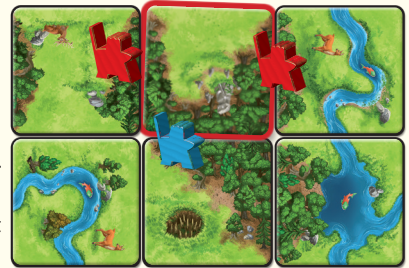
During a future turn, you draw this tile, and place it such that it connects the 2 rivers into a single larger river. Now there are 2 fishers on the same river. Because this river is now complete, it is scored. The river scores for 9 points (4 tiles and 5 fish), and you and Blue both score the full 9 points.



Hoping to claim this forest from Blue, you place your tile like so, and place a gatherer on the forest. The other gatherers on tiles nearby do not affect this placement, because they are all on separate forests.



During a future turn, you draw this tile and place it to connect the 3 previously separate forests into a single larger forest. Because you have the most meeples on this forest, you score 10



points for the completed forest, and Blue does not score any points. All 3 meeples are returned to their owners' supplies, and you take an extra turn because you completed a forest with a menhir.

END OF THE GAME, FINAL SCORING, AND DETERMINING THE WINNER

When the last land tile (not menhir tile) is placed, the game ends at the end of that turn. When the game ends, resolve the following steps:

- Leave all huts and hunters on tiles.
- Remove all other meeples from tiles. No points are scored for incomplete forests and rivers.

FINAL SCORING

Scoring huts on river systems

The player with the most huts on each river system scores 1 point for each fish shown in that river system. If multiple players are tied for the most huts, each tied player scores the full points for that river system. River systems do not need to be complete to be scored.




You have 2 huts on the left river system, and Blue has 1. You have the most huts, so you score the 8 points for the 8 fish in that river system.

Yellow and Blue both have 1 hut on the right river system. They each score 10 points for the 10 fish in that river system.

Scoring hunters and grasslands


Each hunter scores points based on the animals on its grassland.

 A mammoth is worth 3 points,  an aurochs 2 points,  and a deer 1 point.

 Saber-toothed tigers compete with hunters for prey. They hunt only deer, not mammoths or aurochs. For each saber-toothed tiger on a grassland, ignore 1 deer on that grassland.



The point value for each animal is shown on the scoreboard.

To assist with scoring grasslands, use the covering markers  to cover up pairs of tigers and deer. Then, score points for the remaining mammoths, aurochs, and deer. You do not lose points if there are more tigers than deer on a grassland.

If multiple players are tied for the most hunters on a grassland, each tied player scores the full points from that grassland. However, if one player has the most hunters, only they score from that grassland.

Grassland 1: 1 aurochs.
Green scores 2 points

Grassland 2:
1 deer, 1 mammoth,
1 saber-toothed tiger.
Red and Violet each score 3 points for the mammoth. The tiger and deer cancel each other out.

Grassland 3:
1 deer, 2 saber-toothed tigers.
Blue does not score points, but does not lose points either.

Grassland 4:
2 mammoths, 2 aurochs, 2 deer, 1 saber-toothed tiger.
Red has the most hunters, and scores 11 points (2 mammoths for 6 points, 2 aurochs for 4 points, and 1 deer for 1 point).

The player with the most points wins the game!
In the event of a tie, the tied players share the victory.

Carcassonne: Hunters & Gatherers was first published by Hans im Glück in 2002. This fantastic game has been unavailable for some time, until Hans im Glück decided to reprint the game with new artwork and a refreshed ruleset. We hope you enjoy this journey into the prehistory of Carcassonne!

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MENHIR TILES

Menhirs are found in forests, and when a forest with a menhir is completed, you take an extra turn in which you draw and place a menhir tile.

After placing a menhir tile, you can place a meeple or hut on it as normal.

Menhir tile with more scoring opportunities



These tiles have more animals on their grasslands and more fish in their lakes and rivers. Otherwise, they function the same as normal land tiles.

Menhir tiles with immediate actions

When you place a tile with an immediate action, you must immediately resolve the corresponding action. You can place a meeple or hut on the tile, but are not required to do so to resolve the action.



Each group of mushrooms is worth 3 points when scoring a forest.



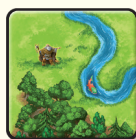
When you place the logboat, you immediately score 2 points per lake in this tile's river system, including this tile. This tile is not affected by huts present on the river system.

You place the logboat and score 8 points for the 3 lakes in the river system. Then you place a fisher, and score 5 points from the completed river.



When you place the hunting trap, you must immediately resolve a minor grassland scoring: you score points for the animals shown on the 8 surrounding tiles (orthogonally and diagonally adjacent to this tile) in the same grassland as the hunting trap. All animals score points as they would during final scoring, including saber-toothed tigers canceling out deer. Cover all animals scored this way with covering markers. These animals are ignored during final scoring.

You place the hunting trap and score. **1** First, cover the tiger and 1 deer. You score 4 points (3 for the mammoth and 1 for the remaining deer). The mammoth on the far right does not score, because it is on a separate grassland. **2** Cover all scored animals.



When you place the shaman, you may immediately return 1 of your meeples to your supply without scoring points. It does not matter which tile this meeple is returned from.

Menhir tiles that affect final scoring

These tiles modify the value of the river system or grassland they are connected to.



The pit trap modifies the scoring of the connected grassland. Each animal (mammoth, aurochs, deer) on the 8 surrounding tiles (orthogonally and diagonally adjacent to this tile) in this grassland scores double points. Tiger still cancel our deer as normal, although the scoring player can choose to cover deer further away from the trap.

You score the grassland with the pit trap. First, the tiger eats the deer, then you score 20 points (12 for the 2 mammoths and 8 for the 2 aurochs). The deer on the right does not score with this grassland, because it is on a separate grassland.



The wildfire chases away all tigers on the connected grassland. When resolving final scoring, cover all tigers on that grassland, but do not cover any deer.



The raft makes its river system more valuable. In addition to scoring 1 point for each fish in this river system, the scoring player also scores 1 point for each lake in the system.