

ATLANTIA'S FORESTRY GUILD // SPRING 2022 // VOL. 2 ISSUE 1

Hurst & Horn

SEASONAL NEWSLETTER FOR THE KINGDOM OF ATLANTIA ROYAL FORESTRY GUILD

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Livre d'heures dit "de Hennessy" - fol. 4 v° : mois d'avril, ville de Brugge, c. 1530

Rechate: Missive from the High Preceptor

BY ELIAS DE BIRTON, HIGH PRECEPTOR

Spring always seems to surprise me.

It could be that I'm terribly out of touch with the cycles of nature, but I can't say the same thing about fall. Maybe it's because I work in academia, and fall marks the start of a new school year (and new school year jitters). I don't care for the heat, so perhaps it's because I spend most of summer looking hopefully for the first signs of cooler weather. Or maybe there's some part of me that always fears that this is the time the air won't warm, that the days won't lengthen, that the earth won't slowly shrug off her blankets of brown and grey to stretch and greet the returning sun.

And honestly, after the last couple of years, I don't know if that would shock me.

Atlantia is in a time of transition. Even as the beeches cling to their tattered robes of dusty orange, last spring's leaves bleached by the winter sun, the maples are draping themselves in buds, vivacious and red against a cool blue sky. The



young henbit stands tall and bright beside wild onions, green-grey and curled with age. As warm days return, so do events, and with recent decisions made on the kingdom level, they may begin to resemble “normal”.

This returning sun doesn't warm everyone, though. For those with barriers to attending in-person, the pandemic switch to “ethereal” events offered opportunities to participate, and participate fully and equally, that had never been available before. These opportunities are already disappearing or being pushed to the side. For those in high-risk households, the recent change to event safety requirements has put

them in a difficult place, weighing a desire to participate with valid concerns for their health and questions about how welcome and valued they really are. For some, this transition may feel less like the first days of spring and more like the final days of autumn, swiftly fading into a long, lonely winter.

The final promise we make when swearing our oath is that we will help our fellow Foresters when we see them in need. In these coming days, that help may be needed, even if it looks different than we might expect. Please, continue to offer virtual means of participation, be they online forest courts, lessons, or skills challenges. Respect your fellows' wishes if they ask you to wear a mask in their camp or classroom and support them if others fail to show them that courtesy. Try to be understanding of those who feel they need to step back in this moment, and welcome them home when they feel safe to return.

There may be a few late frosts, but they do not mean winter is returning. We will endure, and with sunlight and a bit of luck, we will grow and thrive.

YIS,
Elias

Winter Moot Recap

BY ISOBEL OF CARNEWYTH, HIGH CHRONICLER

The Winter Moot was held online December 19, 2021 and a recording is available at: <https://youtu.be/M0qf7C-OY84>

Oaths were heard from Morien MacBain of Highland Foorde and Julius Frontinus of Bright Hills. Lorelei Greenleaf was promoted to the rank of Underforester and Eirik Grálokk was promoted to the rank of Forester. Eirik has now since also accepted the position of Warden of the South.

Officer Reports:

Chronicler Isobel reported on publishing the Winter edition of the newsletter and also the printing of Guild calling cards and a new brochure. Please reach out if you would like some for demos.

The Quarantine Challenge has been extended to a full year, so activities from Jan 1, 2020 to May 31, 2022 are eligible and documentation must be submitted to the guild email by June 30, 2022. Our first completionist is Elias, with Finnebreth, Isobel, and Eirik having reached the rank of challenger with Amie not far behind.

A guild vote was performed within the voting members (rank Underforester and above) with 16 out of 24 responding, reaching quorum. The question on adopting the Known World Foresters Guild Constitution as proposed by the East Kingdom Guild did not reach a 2/3 majority and so will go on to further discussion. The second question on increasing accessibility for reaching the rank of Underforester passed with over 80% approval, allowing service to the guild or wild spaces in lieu of camping.

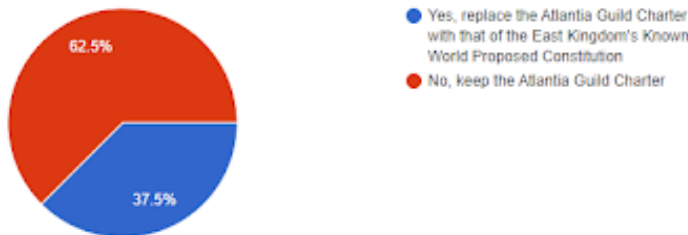
Sheriff Johann is currently working on flushing out the details of the Sheriff position within the guild.

Preceptor Elias shared additional new options for reaching the Underforester rank include but are not limited to original research to be published in the guild newsletter (at least three citations), teaching a class relating to guild activities, organizing garb walks, organizing litter pick ups or invasive species removal in parks, etc.

Known World Foresters Guild Constitution

Question 1: Should the Kingdom of Atlantia Royal Forestry Guild adopt the "Known World Foresters Guild Constitution" written and ratified by the East Kingdom Foresters Guild?

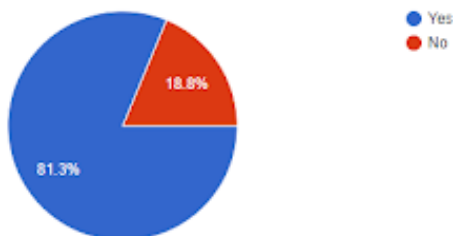
16 responses



Proposed Inclusivity modification to the Kingdom of Atlantia Royal Forestry Guild's Constitution

Question 2: In order to make the guild more accessible to those with disabilities, should the camping requirement for Underforester be replaced with a requirement of service to the guild or wild spaces? (Applicants prior to adoption of this change may still choose to camp).

16 responses



Winter University (had) a Forestry and Agriculture Track. Elias is working with Corotica getting a ranger trial together for Atlantia for this Fall, 2022 (Forester rank is required). Three days and two nights with primitive kits on foot.

High Warden Finnebreth shared the plans to discuss the proposed Known World Constitution with another vote targeted for later in 2022. Finnebreth is working on formalizing Masterwork submissions and clarifying guild officer duties.

Good Wood and Cooking

BY LORELEI GREENLEAF, UNDERFORESTER

As foresters we adore trees in their natural environment. We love the way they appear, standing like sentinels in the woodland, branches reaching up to the sky, leaves casting dappled shadows on the forest floor. We are soothed by the rustling of wind in their boughs and rest easy in their shade after a long saunter. Trees have sheltered and supported us, often quite literally. We appreciate their varied practical uses, but specifically in this article, for fire building and cooking.

The best woods for campfire cooking are seasoned hardwoods such as oak, maple, hickory, and elm. Nutwoods and fruitwoods are also good. Greenwood or softwood, such as pine, cedar, or fir, contain sap and terpenes, which create an oily smoke and impart a bitter flavor to whatever you're cooking. Using dry, seasoned wood also means you're not breathing in lungs full of smoke as you're cooking.

Hardwoods also burn slower and hotter, meaning you don't have to feed the fire as often and the wood will create nice coals for even heating. Using the coals for cooking is far easier and useful than cooking over an open flame. You can regulate the heat better by moving some coals away from the main fire and supplementing them as needed. This means you have to give your fire



time to develop coals if you're doing any serious cooking. If you're just heating some water for a pot of coffee, that's another story, but typically cooking over an open flame just gets you burnt food.

Depending on the type of cooking you're doing, smaller pieces of wood are easier to handle and create a bed of coals faster than tossing on a big log. Some hardwoods will impart a subtle and delicious flavor to your dish. Hickory and apple are two of my favorites. Also, the wood you start a fire with probably isn't the wood you want to cook with.

Paramount to successful fire cooking is remembering that making a meal is going to take a while. Relax and enjoy the process.

Atlantia Forestry (Quarantine) Challenge Submissions

BY ISOBEL OF CARNEWYTH, FORESTER

Our Forestry Guild Challenge was launched last Spring in an effort to encourage folks to keep growing their skill sets during quarantine. Many foresters gave their feedback and ideas to the endeavor and many more have joined in. You can learn about the challenge guidelines on our guild webpage at: <https://karfg.weebly.com/blog-posts/atlantia-forestry-quarantine-challenge>

Here are a few activities recently submitted by one of our newest oathed members, **Novice Morien MacBain**. I hope you will find them inspiring and join the Challenge as it wraps up and we return to in person events. We currently have one completionist (Elias) and five challengers (Eirik, Finnebreth, Isobel Morien, and Julius with Amie close behind).



Hiking in garb with Luna, wearing period-soled hobnail boots (both walking and riding).



Right: Making multiple forms of firestarters. Sulfur-tipped matches (hand-dipped), charcloth, charcoal (from punk wood), and fatwood shavings (loblolly pine!)



Lighting a fire with flint and steel.



Left: Picking up litter on Woodland trails.

Charcloth or Charred Cloth? A tale of two tinders

BY ELIAS DE BIRTON, FORESTER

Making fire with flint and steel is a skill appropriate to many different personas, and it's a lot of fun! Percussion fire making does require a bit of preparation, though. Even the yellow-hot sparks thrown by the best strikers are generally too cold (about 800 °F) to ignite kindling, so they must be caught on some highly flammable material, or tinder, to create a glowing ember [1]. This ember can then be placed into a tinder bundle and blown into flame.

The tinder that seems to be used most frequently in modern flint and steel fire making is charcloth. Charcloth is made by placing pieces of a plant-based cloth (typically cotton, but linen may also be used) into a fireproof container (an Altoids tin works well) and setting in a fire. The material inside will superheat, but because oxygen in the container is limited, it will carbonize rather than burning away completely. This results in a material similar to charcoal; even the relatively cool sparks from flint and steel will set it smoldering. The method can be used to char natural materials as well, such as punky wood [1] and cattail heads [2].



Figure 1. A fire can be quickly kindled with flint, steel, charcloth, and some red cedar bark for a tinder bundle.

While very useful and worth practicing, this method of tinder preparation does not appear to be documentable to medieval or early modern Europe. However, there is some evidence for the use of charred cloth as tinder [3]. In the 1588 Lucar Appendix, an addition to his English translation of Niccolò Tartaglia's *Nova Scientia*, Cyprian Lucar describes this method for preparing tinder, specifically for use with artillery:

“But when you will make tinder for a Gunners tinder boxe, take peeces of fustian, or of old and fine linnen clothe, make them to burn and flame in a fire, & suddenly before the flame which is in them doth die, choke the fire, & keepe their tinder so made in a boxe lined within with clothe, to the ende that it may not be moyste at any time” [3].



Figure 2. Linen fabric that was ignited and smothered in a wooden box shows different levels of carbonization in different areas.

Interestingly, Lucar specifically recommended fustian, a blend of cotton and linen, or old, fine linen cloth. This may be because cotton fibers have a hollow, flattened structure, giving them a higher surface area to volume ratio than the comparatively solid, round flax fibers [4]. Perhaps the cotton fibers in fustian or the broken flax fibers in old linen cloth combust more easily and produce an easier-to-ignite charred cloth. Instead of superheating the cloth without oxygen, the cloth is charred by setting it on fire, allowing it to burn briefly, and then smothering the flame. This method of tinder preparation is similar to one described in *The Book of Camp-Lore* and *Woodcraft* over 300 years later:

“How to Char a Rag: Find a flat stone, a broad piece of board, a smooth, hard, bare piece of earth; set your cloth afire and after it begins to blaze briskly, smother it out quickly by using a folded piece of paper, a square section of birch bark or another piece of board. This flapped down quickly upon the flames will extinguish them without disturbing the charred portion. Or with your feet quickly trample out the flames. Keep your punk or tinder in a water-tight box; a tin tobacco box is good for that purpose, or do like our ancestors did—keep it in a punk horn.” [5]

While stomping out the fire will work, it may be easier to recover the charred cloth if the flame is smothered in a wooden box or other similar container. A similar method can be used to char punky wood, if tinder needs to be prepared while out in the woods [6].



Figure 3. Both charcloth and charred cloth (shown here) can be used to catch a spark and create an ember

As similar instructions for preparing tinder from cloth were being given in the 16th and 20th centuries, it seems likely that the commonly used process of charring cloth in a tin is a much more modern method. However, charred material carbonized in a tin is often a more consistent product, while material that has been set alight and smother often has areas that are not completely carbonized. This may make charcloth a better option than charred cloth for those first learning how to make fire with flint and steel. Regardless of the tinder used, flint and steel fire making is a fun and rewarding skill to practice!



Figure 4. Smoldering charcloth, ready to be placed in a tinder bundle and blown into flame.

References

- [1] Dave Canterbury, *Bushcraft 101*, Avon: Adams Media, 2014.
- [2] Dave Canterbury, *Bushcraft Illustrated*, Avon: Adams Media, 2019.
- [3] Cyprian Lucar, *Lucar Appendix*, London: John Harrison, 1588. [Online]. Available: https://www.google.com/books/edition/Nova_scientia_Three_bookes_of_colloquies/T8dF3LThhGwC. [Accessed 27 February 2022].
- [4] Engr Ayub Nabi Khan, Nafis Abir, Mohammad Abu Nasir Rakib, E.M Saberin Bhuiyan, Md.Ramij Howlader, "A Review Paper on Textile Fiber Identification," *IOSR Journal of Polymer and Textile Engineering*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 14-20, 2017.
- [5] Dan Beard, *The Book of Camp-Lore and Woodcraft*, New York: Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., 1920. [Online]. Available: <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/44215/44215-h/44215-h.htm>. [Accessed 27 February 2022].
- [6] Keith Burgess, "Flint, Steel and Tinderbox Fire Lighting, and Preparing Plant Tinder." YouTube video, 6:33, August 22, 2010.

Labors of the Year: Spring

BY ISOBEL OF CARNEWYTH, FORESTER

As the second installment in our examination of seasonal habits in medieval iconography, we move into the Spring months of March, April, and May. Our cover image this issue represents April from *Livre d'heures dit "de Hennessy"* and depicts a shepherd watching a falcon hunting party.

Common depictions for March include pruning vines or preparing fields, while April often features people picking flowers or working with livestock and May typically features examples of courtly love.



March: Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry Folio 3, verso, between 1412 and 1416 and circa 1440 Ms.65, f.3v



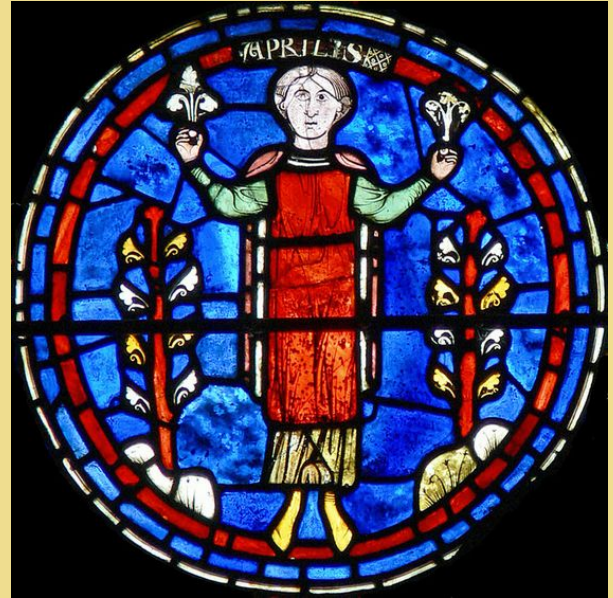
March: Winemaking (preparing vines), from a Psalter of Eleanor of Aquitaine (ca. 1185) Den Haag, Königliche Bibliothek, 76 F 13, fol. 3v & 9v



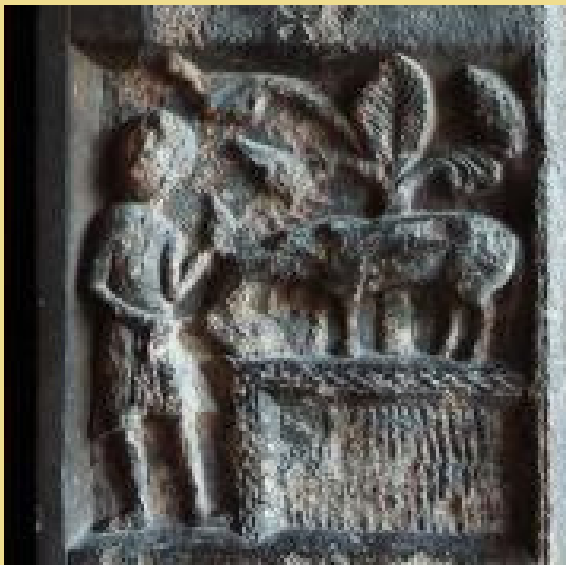
March: from the Golf Book (Book of Hours, Use of Rome), workshop of Simon Bening, Netherlands (Bruges), c. 1540, Additional MS 24098, f. 20v



April: a woman holding a wreath of flowers Fol. 91r: margin The Hague, KB, 74 G 37a fol. 91r



April: A man picking flowers, Chartres cathedral stained glass window.



April: pasturing the flock, Santa Maria de Ripoll: west portal, right jamb. Catalunya, Spain, Romanesque



April: Da Costa hours, Illuminated by Simon Bening (1483/84–1561) Ghent, Belgium ca. 1515 The Morgan MS M.399, fol. 5v



May: Young nobles riding in a procession. Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry. 1412 -1416, Folio 5.



May: a pair of lovers, Fol. Vr: roundel in margin (grisaille) The Hague, KB, 76 F 2 fol. Vr)



May: Courtly love, Fontana Maggiore by Nicola and Giovanni Pisano, 1278, Bronze and marble



May: Pair of lovers, book of hours about 1525, Maastricht, Kon. Library, The Hague

Making a Forestry Guild Banner

BY EIRIK GRÁLOKKR, FORESTER

In planning recently to attend the Ymir event here in southern Atlantia I wanted a way to let people know that they could ask me about the Forestry Guild, so the weekend before the event I decided to make a small banner for this purpose. The same techniques I used here could also be applied to make a banner to display one's device, badge, etc., so I thought I would share here how I made it.



Figure 1. Finished Banner

Basic supplies included some scrap fabric and acrylic craft paint, both of which I had on hand, and a sewing machine. I had a heavy white canvas-like scrap from which I cut a rectangle of approximately 15x17 inches (this was the largest I could get to fit square to the warp, but it turned out to be a great size). I folded the edges over twice about ¼ inch along each edge and sewed them so the cut edge was hidden inside the seam. Then I folded a little more than an inch of the top edge over toward the back and sewed along the bottom of the fold to make a pocket into which a crossbar could be slid later for support. All this was the easy part.



Figure 2. Cutting out canvas

The green part of the Forestry Guild badge is three overlapping evergreen trees. For these I had on hand some rather loosely woven linen, which I previously had dyed to a somewhat lighter shade of green than the badge as

part of an earlier project. I took a screen shot of the Guild's badge, then to get the trees' silhouette, I enlarged the badge on my screen and printed out a copy scaled to fit on my canvas background. I used this as a guide by first sewing around the pattern on the green fabric to hold it in place, then sewing along the outer edges of the trees and roots before removing the paper. I was worried about the edges fraying due to the loose weave, so after sewing I coated the whole tree area with cyanoacrylate glue (also left over from another project) and let it dry overnight, before cutting just outside of the sewn line on the tree edges with a sharp pair of sewing scissors. In addition to keeping the edges from fraying, the glue had the added benefit of darkening the green color to be a closer match with the shade of green on the badge.



Figure 3. Sewing tree borders

I didn't have any yellow fabric on hand for the horn, so I drew it freehand in pencil on another scrap of the white canvas, sewed around the outside edge of this

drawing, and painted it with watered down yellow acrylic paint. Using watered down paint let it soak into the fabric fully to help keep it from fraying, and also let the pencil lines continue to show through the paint. Setting the cut out horn on the trees, I wasn't happy with how I had drawn one end so after this first attempt I remade it slightly larger. Once the paint dried I cut it out, painted it with a second coat of yellow, then stitched it to the trees. Following the second coat of yellow, I painted over the pencil lines in black using a fine tipped brush. Lastly, I sewed the assembly of trees and horn onto the square banner canvas, stitching directly over my initial line of stitching around the outline of the trees.



Figure 4. Horn traced, cut, and painted.



Figure 5. Painted horn outline.

To paint the group's name, I found a simple font I liked and printed it out as a mirror image, then got the paper damp and let it bleed slightly onto the fabric as a guide for painting. In hindsight this wasn't a great solution because some of the ink bled too much and I had to wash the whole banner to remove it. I've since learned that they make specialty paper for printing designs that can be transferred by ironing, so this may be a better solution when not working against a deadline as I was. I also had tried holding the fabric up to the computer screen and tracing the letters, but this particular fabric was too opaque for this to work well. I ended up penciling in the letters over the transferred ink, then painted over them with the finest brush I had on hand. Combined with the coarse weave of the canvas, this gave a look almost like the letters were embroidered. Embroidery also would have worked well, but likely would have taken me quite a bit longer than painting them did.



Figure 6. Mirrored text for banner.



Figure 7. Banner text painted.

With the banner finished and washed, I found a couple pieces of mahogany furniture trim I had on hand that were approximately the right size and shape to serve as a crossbar to hold it up. They were about four inches too long, as can be seen in the picture “Banner text painted”, so I sawed an angled cut in the middle to remove a piece, and then glued two pieces of this trim together back to back with their sawn joints staggered. In use these joints are hidden by being well inside the top rolled edge of the banner.

I drilled a hole in each end of the crossbar and then to go with the forestry theme, I twisted a piece of cordage from bast fiber I collected last summer to make loops woven through each hole to connect the crossbar, in the same manner as making a Flemish bowstring. I gave the cord and crossbar a light coat of wax. To hold up the banner, I chose a four foot piece of

holly with a fork on one end that I had trimmed off a hedge in my yard last fall, stripped the bark off it, and wrapped the center of the crossbar cord around the forked part.



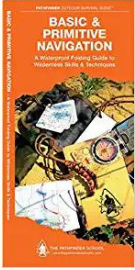
Figure 8. Detail of hanging cord.

One thing I found is that there are an awful lot of very short runs (2-3 stitches) needed to stitch around the edge of the Guild's evergreen tree badge. This involved frequently advancing the needle of my sewing machine by hand to start and stop stitching in the right places. Also, I should mention that I did this on a vintage machine that only makes a straight stitch and that doesn't have reverse. I've seen similar applique work done by stitching a close zigzag around the cut edges, or using a serger, either of which would mostly eliminate the need to fix the cut edges in place with glue or paint like I did. Hand sewing with a blanket stitch or similar would also be effective, if time consuming, and might

look nicer on close inspection than my approach does. That said, for a project I completed in less than a week and that used only supplies I already had on hand, I was very pleased with how well this turned out. It gave me a banner I can continue to use to publicize the Forestry Guild at the events I attend, and it let me practice some ways to make a banner that I can now apply to making other banners in the future.



Figure 9. Me with banner at Ymir event.



Book Review: Basic & Primitive Navigation: A Waterproof Folding Guide to Wilderness Skills & Techniques

BY MORIEN MACBAIN, NOVICE

Ok, truly, I may have a problem. I LOVE Land Nav. Love it! Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Army schools and exercises, SAR training and testing, Land Navigation has always been one of my favorite parts. Am I great at it? No. Do I still sometimes get turned around for a bit? I happens. However, I am a huge fan of map and compass work, terrain association, and funky pace counters. It's a sickness! However, when it came to navigating in a period way, I was always pretty clueless. Take away my map and compass, especially at night, and I might have serious issues.

Land nav is a serious subject for anyone who's going to spend time in the woods who ever expects to step off a paved or blazed trail for any reason (tracking prey or a human, cross-country travel, evasion, stealth camping, and exploration are just a few good ones). While I, in the interest of safety, encourage Foresters or others to carry modern navigation tools (phone with recharging capability and/or battery backup, GPS unit, modern map, more than one compass, etc.), it's also delightful

and a very useful exercise to eschew their use, or to use them only as a supplement to more period methods.

That's where ***Basic & Primitive Navigation*** by Dave Canterbury comes in! This little marvel comes in a handy pamphlet format. It unfolds like a strip map for ease of use, and although the entire package is treated paper that is both completely waterproof and incredibly tough, it weighs in at just 25 grams (.88 oz.)! Since ounces equal pounds, and pounds equal pain, this makes Canterbury's offering extremely attractive for use in rough weather and long hikes, where a whole book in a ziplock bag or similar would be contraindicated.

I know not everyone in the Bushcrafting world is ok with Dave Canterbury. He did want to make more money, so he misrepresented his experience; he got found out, and he paid for it by losing his high-paying job and being publicly shamed. He apologized and moved on. However you feel about that, his materials and instruction are solid, and I feel okay giving him my business and attention, and I hope you will too.

Subtracting the single panel dedicated to cover art and the logo of Canterbury's Pathfinder School Program, the other eleven panels (each 8.25"x3.75") are jammed solid with clear, precise text and colorful and useful illustrations. Did we really need a quarter-panel ad for the Pathfinder School? We did not. However, although a lot of this stuff might be old hat to me, this is pure gold dust to people that are new to the discipline, and there were a dozen things that were genuinely new to me, but which a medieval woodsman like Morien would have known and used!

Product plug for an affordable top-line modern compass? Check.

Method to use an analog watch to find north? Check. Intro to reading and interpreting a topographic map? Check

Dead reckoning, aiming off, triangulation for location, and shooting azimuths?

Checkeroonie.

Improvised pace counters? Check.

Shadow stick method (period)? Here, if oversimplified.

How to magnetize a needle for field-expedient leaf-and-puddle compass? You betcha.

Finding south by observing the horns of the crescent moon? Oh yeah.

Reading nature signs to determine general north in the northern hemisphere? Some.

LURD and other usable forms of celestial navigation? Yes!

Using pace beads? You know it.

So, what's missing? How to get your pace count in the first place, and how you will need to know several pace counts for different situations, not just one. There's no mention of using handrails or catching features/backstops either. Also, there's not enough here about the difference between magnetic north, true north, and map north, or how to adjust the declination on your compass to bring them into harmony. It seems like a small thing, but it can REALLY bite you. The whole section on "Assessing the Terrain" seems like filler. (The heat in deserts can cause disorientation? You don't say...) That's most of a panel that could have been used for taking the basic map and compass work to a much more usable level easily.

Still, the stuff that is here is really good, especially the genuinely primitive methods. I'm getting one for a couple of the folks I train with, and I'll be utilizing loads of this stuff going forward! For under eight bucks, this is a good get, and it's negligible weight and thickness combined with its insane toughness means it can live in the bottom of my pack for when I need to refer to it. See you in the trees!
~Morien MacBain

Canterbury, Dave. **Basic & Primitive Navigation: A Waterproof Folding Guide to Wilderness Skills & Techniques.** Waterford Press, Inc. 2012, 2019. Illustration by David Leung.

Upcoming Events

Spring Moot is scheduled for March 20th at 5 pm, EDT. Guild officers and those with official business such as oath taking or rank conferral are invited to attend; a recording will be available online afterwards for all members.

Gardens of Thyme & Oakwood: May 13-15, 2022 at Elchenburg Castle in Boonville, NC.
<https://gardensofthyme.atlantia.sca.org/>

Ruby Joust: May 27-30, 2022 in Ashland, VA.
<http://caermear.atlantia.sca.org/gemjoust.html>

University of Atlantia Summer Session will be a hybrid event, in person in Lynchburg, VA on June 11, 2022, and online on June 12, 2022.

<https://university.atlantia.sca.org/>

Various officers are also planning to be at the following events and are available for oaths or skill displays:

Defending the Gate: March 26, 2022

Revenge of the Stitch: April 22-24, 2022

Highland River Melees: May 14, 2022

See <https://atlantia.sca.org/calendar/> for information on these and other events.

Detail of *A Feingly feast*, from the *Bayeux Tapestry*, 11th c.



Contact Information

Guild websites:

<https://karfg.weebly.com/>

https://www.wiki.atlantia.sca.org/index.php?title=Kingdom_of_Atlantia_Royal_Forestry_Guild

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/AtlantiaRoyalForestryGuild>

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvryzA24YqXKsbiamMcsZGg>



The Atlantia Forestry Guild is devoted to research, recreation, and education of forestry and outdoors skills regarding no trace camping, protecting the green spaces, self-reliance, wood craft, camp craft, bush craft, overland travel, inland water travel, outdoor cooking, survival, and other outdoor and primitive skills all in period fashion. It is the purpose of guild to research, recreate, educate and demonstrate historical tools, methods, equipment and techniques for living, camping, traveling and cooking, in the outdoors or in wilderness locations.

This the Hurst & Horn, a publication of the Atlantia Royal Forestry Guild within the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. Subscriptions are free as all publications are available electronically. This newsletter is not a corporate publication of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc., and does not delineate SCA policies. (c) Copyright 2021, Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. For information on reprinting letters and artwork from this publication, please contact the High Chronicler, who will assist you in contacting the original creator of the piece. Please respect the legal rights of our contributors.

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