

Appendices

Following are diagrams of the most prevalent versions of the generic literary hunt and some of the works in which they appear. I have included a number of works outside the corpus of Middle English romance in order to demonstrate the truly universal nature of the pattern.

A. Basic structure of the generic literary hunt.

- 1 The announcement by an authority figure that there will be a hunt or the announcement by the hero that he will hunt on the following day.
- 2 A description of the beauty of the forest, which often causes people to desire to hunt.
- 3 The night before the hunt.
- 4 Daybreak; often, the beauty of it.
- 5 Early-morning activities: arising, eating a quick breakfast, and/or hearing Mass.
- * 6 Preparations for the hunt.
- 7 The hunt party sets out.
- * 8 Uncoupling hounds and blowing the horn; the baying of dogs.
- * 9 The quest/search for a particular animal.
- 10 Blowing the *rechase* (indicating that the animal has been found), the barking of dogs.
- * 11 The chase.
- 12 Blowing the *stynt* (indicating that the trail has been lost), the barking of dogs.
- 13 Blowing the *rechase* (indicating that the animal has been found again), the barking of dogs.
- * 14 The confrontation/kill.
- 15 Blowing the *death* (indicating that the animal is dead), the barking of dogs.
- * 16 The after-hunt rituals (breaking, *curée*, etc.).
- * 17 Blowing the *prise*, the barking of dogs.
- 18 The hunt party returns home.
- 19 The presentation of the kill, which may include a recital of the hunt's events.
- 20 The after-hunt banquet.
- 21 The hunt party retires to bed.

* = standard elements

B. Structure of the boar hunt *par force*.

	<u>Sir Gawain and the Green Knight</u>	<u>Guingamor</u>	<u>The Avowyng of Arthur</u>	<u>Bevis of Hamptoun</u>
Mention/description of the ferocity/marvelousness of the boar.	1439-1442	155-162	30-65	739-750
The night before the hunt.	Before 1412	185-247	(The hunt begins immediately)	751-754
Daybreak; often, the beauty of it.	1412	248		755
Arising, eating a quick breakfast, and/or hearing Mass.	1413-1414			756-756
Preparations for the hunt (gathering equipment, men, dogs).		249-261	69-80	757-762
The hunt party sets out.	1415-1416	262-270		763
Uncoupling hounds and blowing the horn; the baying of dogs.	1417-1420		84-87	771-776
The quest/search for the boar, typically quite brief.		271-278	81-89	
The chase/approaching the boar, which has holed up in a protected place (rocks, a thicket, a covert, its den).	1421-1580	279-420	90-104	777-782

The confrontation/kill by the hunter. The kill is always made on foot, with a sword. The general method of killing a boar is by putting the sword through its heart, though occasionally its back is cleaved instead. Generally, hunters will first try to kill the boar with an inferior weapon (arrows or spear). Often, the hunter must pray before he is successful.	1581-1600	The hunt ends here; G. enters the fairy castle. 572. The boar is delivered to him by the fairy woman when he asks to leave.	(Arthur only) 161-254	783-827
Cutting off the boar's head and putting it on a spear or stick (sometimes a subset of the undoing, sometimes not).	1607	575-576	259-260	826-828
Blowing the <i>prise</i> , the barking of dogs.	1601-1604			829-831
The undoing. Sometimes there is no formal undoing and only the boar's head is cut off (see above).	1605-1614, undoing; 1609-1610, curée		255-264	Bevis intends to bring the head to Josian, but he is attacked by the men of the Steward of King Ermin.
The hunt party returns home.	1615-1618	575-624. G. sets off for home.	Arthur's vow fulfilled, he falls asleep.	901-902
The presentation of the boar's head to a peer, guest, superior, or beloved. It may be a present, a loan, or simply a cue for the "recipient" to express wonder or admiration. Sometimes accompanied by the story of the day's exploits.	1619-1636	625-630. G. commands the woodchopper to keep the boar's head until he returns.		

The after-hunt banquet.	1648-1663	635-650. G. eats an apple and immediately grows old.		903-906
The hunt party retires to bed.	1684-1687			

Structure of the boar hunt *par force*, continued.

	<u>Romans of Partenay (or Melusine)</u>	<u>Sir Eglamour of Artois</u>	<u>Guy of Warwick, 14th c. version</u>	<u>Guy of Warwick, 15th c. version</u>
Mention/description of the ferocity/marvelousness of the boar.	231	349-357, 484-486		
The night before the hunt.		370		
Daybreak; often, the beauty of it.		371-372		
Arising, eating a quick breakfast and/or hearing Mass.				
Preparations for the hunt (gathering equipment, men, dogs).				
The hunt party sets out.	127-134	358-369, 373-378	6714-6719	6411-6417
Uncoupling hounds and blowing the horn; the baying of dogs.			6720-21	
The quest/search for the boar, typically quite brief.				6418
The chase/approaching the boar, which has holed up in a protected place (rocks, a thicket, a covert, its den).	136-224	379-381	6723-6752	6419-6452

<p>The confrontation/kill by the hunter. The kill is always made on foot, with a sword. The general method of killing a boar is by putting the sword through its heart, though occasionally its back is cleaved instead. Generally, hunters will first try to kill the boar with an inferior weapon (arrows or spear).</p> <p>Often, the hunter must pray before he is successful.</p>	225-259	382-408	6753-6760	6453-6459	
<p>Cutting off the boar's head and putting it on a spear or stick (sometimes a subset of the undoing, sometimes not).</p>	<p>Raymond laments the death of his lord Amery, who was killed by the boar. While he is riding, R. meets a fairy woman whom he promises to marry. Amery's body is found dead next to the boar's, and everyone mourns. The boar's body is</p>	500-504, 541-549			
<p>Blowing the <i>prise</i>, the barking of dogs.</p>			6761	6460, 6466	
<p>The undoing. Sometimes there is no formal undoing and only the boar's head is cut off (see above).</p>		490-498	6761, 6767	6465	
<p>The hunt party returns home</p>			<p>Earl Florentin sends his son to find out who is hunting illegally in his forest; Guy kills the son.</p>		
<p>The presentation of the boar's head to a peer, guest, superior, or beloved. It may be a present, a loan, or simply a cue for the "recipient" to express wonder or admiration. Sometimes accompanied by the story of the day's exploits.</p>					

The after-hunt banquet.	burned and Amery is buried.	454-465; 520 (a second implied banquet)		
The hunt party retires to bed.		529		

C. Structure of the stag/hart hunt *par force*.

	<u>Ipomadon</u>	<u>Sir Eglamour of Artois</u>	<u>Book of the Duchess</u>	<u>Morte Darthur</u> (Arthur, Uriens, Accolon)	<u>The Legend of Dido, from The Legend of Good Women</u>
The beauty of the forest, which often causes people to desire to hunt.	563-568	233-237, 275-282			
The announcement by an authority figure that there will be a hunt.	563-568				
The night before the hunt.			(implied)		
Daybreak; often, the beauty of it.			339-343		1188
Arising, eating a quick breakfast and/or hearing Mass.					
Preparations for the hunt (gathering equipment, men, dogs).			345-353. Heard, but not seen, by the narrator.		1189-1209
The hunt party sets out.	569-589		354-371		1209-1239
Uncoupling hounds and blowing the horn; the baying of dogs.	603-605	283 blowing horn 286 baying dogs	372-377		
The quest/search for the hart	590-629		378		
The chase of the hart.	630-635	284-285	379-386	137:1-17	
The confrontation/kill.	636-656	305 (implied but never shown)		137:19	

Blowing the <i>prise</i> , the barking of dogs.	673		1312-1320. The horn “strake.” The hunters ride home.	137:18	
The after-hunt rituals (breaking, <i>curée</i> , etc.).	666-736				
Blowing the <i>prise</i> .	737-743			137:18	
The hunt party returns home.		335-336			1240
The presentation of the kill.	743-760	337-342 . E. presents the head of the giant (the deer’s keeper) to the Earl of Artois.			
The after-hunt banquet.	773 ff.				

D. Structure of deer drives (does and hinds).

	<u>The Awntyrs off Arthur</u>	<u>Sir Gawain and the Green Knight</u>
The night before the hunt.		before 1126
Daybreak; often, the beauty of it.		1137
Arising, eating a quick breakfast, and/or hearing Mass.		1126, 1133-1135
Preparations for the hunt (setting up the trysts and lodges).	31-41	1127-1132
The hunt party sets out.	1-13	(generally implied)
Uncoupling hounds and blowing the horn; the baying of dogs.	42-45	1146-1149
The deer react to the sound with fear.		1150-1152
Deer are herded by beaters.		1153-1159
Deer are shot by archers.		1160-1163
Dogs run down the deer.	46-64	1164 ff.
The after-hunt rituals (breaking, <i>curée</i> , etc.).	The hunt is interrupted by the appearance of a spirit, which frightens away the dogs and the deer.	1321-1357, breaking; 1358, hunters claim their fees; 1359-1361, <i>curée</i> .
Blowing the <i>prise</i> , the barking of dogs.	329. May not be the <i>prise</i> , necessarily; Arthur blows his horn to call the hunt party together.	1362
The hunt party returns home.		1363-1364
The presentation of the kill.		1365-1386
The after-hunt banquet.	336-341	1400-1409
The hunt party retires to bed.		1410-1411

E. Structure of deer stalking/poaching.

	<u>The Parlement of the Thre Ages</u>	<u>The Wedding of Sir Gawain and Dame Ragnell</u>
The beauty of the forest.	1-20. Includes descriptions of the movements of wildlife.	
The hunter hides himself by a tree or at a tryst and surveys the terrain.	21-23. The poacher hides himself by a tree.	19-22. Arthur and his lords sit at a tryst.
The hunter sees his deer.	24-37. Description of deer and of its cautious behavior.	23-30
The hunter stalks the deer.		31- 39
The hunter uncouples his dog and gets ready to shoot.	38-52	
The hunter shoots.	53-55 (crossbow)	40-42 (longbow)
The deer runs and the hunter goes in pursuit with his dog and finds the deer dead, or the deer drops dead immediately.	56-65 (pursuit)	42-45 (immediate death)
The undoing.	66-91	46-48
The hunter hides the deer from foresters and wild swine.	92-99	