A Dead Body

A STILL August night. A mist is rising slowly from the fields and casting an opaque veil over everything within eyesight. Lighted up by the moon, the mist gives the impression at one moment of a calm, boundless sea, at the next of an immense white wall. The air is damp and chilly. Morning is still far off. A step from the bye-road which runs along the edge of the forest a little fire is gleaming. A dead body, covered from head to foot with new white linen, is lying under a young oak-tree. A wooden ikon is lying on its breast.

Beside the corpse almost on the road sits the "watch" -- two peasants performing one of the most disagreeable and uninviting of peasants' duties. One, a tall young fellow with a scarcely perceptible moustache and thick black eyebrows, in a tattered sheepskin and bark shoes, is sitting on the wet grass, his feet stuck out straight in front of him, and is trying to while away the time with work. He bends his long neck, and breathing loudly through his nose, makes a spoon out of a big crooked bit of wood; the other -- a little scraggy, pock-marked peasant with an aged face, a scanty moustache, and a little goat's beard -- sits with his hands dangling loose on his knees, and without moving gazes listlessly at the light.

A small camp-fire is lazily burning down between them, throwing a red glow on their faces. There is perfect stillness. The only sounds are the scrape of the knife on the wood and the crackling of damp sticks in the fire.   
  
"Don't you go to sleep, Syoma . . ." says the young man.   
  
"I . . . I am not asleep . . ." stammers the goat-beard.   
  
"That's all right. . . . It would be dreadful to sit here alone, one would be frightened. You might tell me something, Syoma."   
  
"You are a queer fellow, Syomushka! Other people will laugh and tell a story and sing a song, but you -- there is no making you out. You sit like a scarecrow in the garden and roll your eyes at the fire. You can't say anything properly . . . when you speak you seem frightened. I dare say you are fifty, but you have less sense than a child. Aren't you sorry that you are a simpleton?"   
  
"I am sorry," the goat-beard answers gloomily.   
  
"And we are sorry to see your foolishness, you may be sure. You are a good-natured, sober peasant, and the only trouble is that you have no sense in your head. You should have picked up some sense for yourself if the Lord has afflicted you and given you no understanding. You must make an effort, Syoma. . . . You should listen hard when anything good's being said, note it well, and keep thinking and thinking. . . . If there is any word you don't understand, you should make an effort and think over in your head in what meaning the word is used. Do you see? Make an effort! If you don't gain some sense for yourself you'll be a simpleton and of no account at all to your dying day."   
  
All at once a long drawn-out, moaning sound is heard in the forest. Something rustles in the leaves as though torn from the very top of the tree and falls to the ground. All this is faintly repeated by the echo. The young man shudders and looks enquiringly at his companion.   
  
"It's an owl at the little birds," says Syoma, gloomily.   
  
"Why, Syoma, it's time for the birds to fly to the warm countries!"   
  
"To be sure, it is time."   
  
"It is chilly at dawn now. It is co-old. The crane is a chilly creature, it is tender. Such cold is death to it. I am not a crane, but I am frozen. . . . Put some more wood on!"   
  
Syoma gets up and disappears in the dark undergrowth. While he is busy among the bushes, breaking dry twigs, his companion puts his hand over his eyes and starts at every sound. Syoma brings an armful of wood and lays it on the fire. The flame irresolutely licks the black twigs with its little tongues, then suddenly, as though at the word of command, catches them and throws a crimson light on the faces, the road, the white linen with its prominences where the hands and feet of the corpse raise it, the ikon. The "watch" is silent. The young man bends his neck still lower and sets to work with still more nervous haste. The goat-beard sits motionless as before and keeps his eyes fixed on the fire. . . .

"Ye that love not Zion . . . shall be put to shame by the Lord." A falsetto voice is suddenly heard singing in the stillness of the night, then slow footsteps are audible, and the dark figure of a man in a short monkish cassock and a broad-brimmed hat, with a wallet on his shoulders, comes into sight on the road in the crimson firelight.   
  
"Thy will be done, O Lord! Holy Mother!" the figure says in a husky falsetto. "I saw the fire in the outer darkness and my soul leapt for joy. . . . At first I thought it was men grazing a drove of horses, then I thought it can't be that, since no horses were to be seen. 'Aren't they thieves,' I wondered, 'aren't they robbers lying in wait for a rich Lazarus? Aren't they the gypsy people offering sacrifices to idols? And my soul leapt for joy. 'Go, Feodosy, servant of God,' I said to myself, 'and win a martyr's crown!' And I flew to the fire like a light-winged moth. Now I stand before you, and from your outer aspect I judge of your souls: you are not thieves and you are not heathens. Peace be to you!"   
  
"Good-evening."   
  
"Good orthodox people, do you know how to reach the Makuhinsky Brickyards from here?"   
  
"It's close here. You go straight along the road; when you have gone a mile and a half there will be Ananova, our village. From the village, father, you turn to the right by the river-bank, and so you will get to the brickyards. It's two miles from Ananova."   
  
"God give you health. And why are you sitting here?   
  
"We are sitting here watching. You see, there is a dead body. . . ."   
  
"What? what body? Holy Mother!"   
  
The pilgrim sees the white linen with the ikon on it, and starts so violently that his legs give a little skip. This unexpected sight has an overpowering effect upon him. He huddles together and stands as though rooted to the spot, with wide-open mouth and staring eyes. For three minutes he is silent as though he could not believe his eyes, then begins muttering:   
  
"O Lord! Holy Mother! I was going along not meddling with anyone, and all at once such an affliction."   
  
"What may you be?" enquires the young man. "Of the clergy?"   
  
"No . . . no. . . . I go from one monastery to another. . . . Do you know Mi . . . Mihail Polikarpitch, the foreman of the brickyard? Well, I am his nephew. . . . Thy will be done, O Lord! Why are you here?"   
  
"We are watching . . . we are told to."   
  
"Yes, yes . . ." mutters the man in the cassock, passing his hand over his eyes. "And where did the deceased come from?"   
  
"He was a stranger."   
  
"Such is life! But I'll . . . er . . . be getting on, brothers. . . . I feel flustered. I am more afraid of the dead than of anything, my dear souls! And only fancy! while this man was alive he wasn't noticed, while now when he is dead and given over to corruption we tremble before him as before some famous general or a bishop. . . . Such is life; was he murdered, or what?"   
  
"The Lord knows! Maybe he was murdered, or maybe he died of himself."   
  
"Yes, yes. . . . Who knows, brothers? Maybe his soul is now tasting the joys of Paradise."   
  
"His soul is still hovering here, near his body," says the young man. "It does not depart from the body for three days."   
  
"H'm, yes! . . . How chilly the nights are now! It sets one's teeth chattering. . . . So then I am to go straight on and on? . . ."   
  
"Till you get to the village, and then you turn to the right by the river-bank."   
  
"By the river-bank. . . . To be sure. . . . Why am I standing still? I must go on. Farewell, brothers."   
  
The man in the cassock takes five steps along the road and stops.   
  
"I've forgotten to put a kopeck for the burying," he says. "Good orthodox friends, can I give the money?"   
  
"You ought to know best, you go the round of the monasteries. If he died a natural death it would go for the good of his soul; if it's a suicide it's a sin."   
  
"That's true. . . . And maybe it really was a suicide! So I had better keep my money. Oh, sins, sins! Give me a thousand roubles and I would not consent to sit here. . . . Farewell, brothers."   
  
The cassock slowly moves away and stops again.   
  
"I can't make up my mind what I am to do," he mutters. "To stay here by the fire and wait till daybreak. . . . I am frightened; to go on is dreadful, too. The dead man will haunt me all the way in the darkness. . . . The Lord has chastised me indeed! Over three hundred miles I have come on foot and nothing happened, and now I am near home and there's trouble. I can't go on. . . ."   
  
"It is dreadful, that is true."   
  
"I am not afraid of wolves, of thieves, or of darkness, but I am afraid of the dead. I am afraid of them, and that is all about it. Good orthodox brothers, I entreat you on my knees, see me to the village."   
"We've been told not to go away from the body."   
"No one will see, brothers. Upon my soul, no one will see! The Lord will reward you a hundredfold! Old man, come with me, I beg! Old man! Why are you silent?"   
"He is a bit simple," says the young man.   
"You come with me, friend; I will give you five kopecks."   
  
"For five kopecks I might," says the young man, scratching his head, "but I was told not to. If Syoma here, our simpleton, will stay alone, I will take you. Syoma, will you stay here alone?"   
  
"I'll stay," the simpleton consents.   
  
"Well, that's all right, then. Come along! The young man gets up, and goes with the cassock. A minute later the sound of their steps and their talk dies away. Syoma shuts his eyes and gently dozes. The fire begins to grow dim, and a big black shadow falls on the dead body.

Questions about “A Dead Body”

1. What is the setting? Time period, country, village and location of the story’s events
2. In which month does the story occur?
3. Describe the setting of the story
4. What is a wooden ikon?
5. Who are the men that accompany the body? What social class do they belong to?
6. Why do they have to stay with the body?
7. What does the younger man criticize Syoma for?
8. Which man begins to feel nervous? What does he do to show this? Why is he nervous?
9. Where does the monk come from? Where is he going?
10. What did Feodosy mean when he said, “Now I stand before you, and from your outer aspect I judge of your souls: you are not thieves and you are not heathens.”
11. What village are the watchmen from?
12. Who says “I feel more afraid of the dead than anything” (Paragraph 29)
13. What do the watchmen tell the monk about the dead man’s soul? (Para. 32)
14. The monk is conflicted over the issue of giving a kopeck. What is a kopeck?
15. Why would he leave money for the dead man?
16. Why is the monk conflicted about if he should leave some?
17. The monk is afraid to walk alone. What does he ask the men to do for him? Why can’t they?
18. What does the monk offer? Who accepts the offer?
19. What happens after the monk leaves with one of the watchmen?
20. What genre is this story?
21. What is the theme of this text?
22. When the Cossack (monk) sees the dead body he freaks out and is very afraid. What does this reveal about his character?
23. How is imagery of light and darkness used in this story?
24. What is the closing image in the last sentence of the story?
25. What does the closing image in the last sentence suggest about the story’s ending?

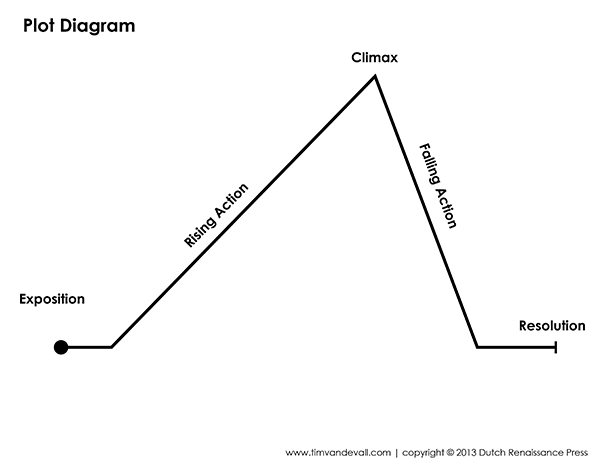
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| --- | --- |
| **Character** | **Description** |
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**Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ambiguous |  |
| Uncertainty |  |
| Reliable |  |
| Imagery |  |
| Mood |  |
| Irresolutely | Uncertainly, hesitating, unsure of how to act or proceed |
| Cassock | Ankle length robe worn by some Christian clergy members and lay people |
| Russian currency | 1 ruble = 100 kopecks |
| Queer | Strange or unusual |
| Theme |  |
| Opaque |  |

**Sensory Details: As you re-read the story, identify examples of imagery used and cite the examples.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sense | Quotation | Paragraph |
| Sight |  |  |
| Hearing |  |  |
| Touch |  |  |
| Smell |  |  |
| Sight |  |  |



[Dylan Thomas](https://www.poets.org/node/44729), 1914 - 1953

Do not go gentle into that good night,  
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.  
  
Though wise men at their end know dark is right,  
Because their words had forked no lightning they  
Do not go gentle into that good night.  
  
Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright  
Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay,  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.  
  
Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight,  
And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way,  
Do not go gentle into that good night.  
  
Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight  
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay,  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.  
  
And you, my father, there on the sad height,  
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray.  
Do not go gentle into that good night.  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.