

Before You Read

This selection also appears in *Elements of Literature*.

The Interlopers by Saki

Imagine you are in a dark forest on a winter night, hunting an enemy—who just happens to be your neighbor. Now suppose that your neighbor is hunting you, too. What makes people who should be friends become fierce enemies? Who is the loser in this story's deadly fight? The answer may shock you.

LITERARY FOCUS: OMNISCIENT NARRATOR

A story's **omniscient narrator** knows everything that happens, and why. This type of narrator is not a character in the story but an outside observer who can tell you what each character is thinking and feeling.

- As you read "The Interlopers," pay special attention to the information the narrator gives you about the two characters' pasts.
- The narrator of "The Interlopers" makes us think that events are leading one way—up until the story's very end. Prepare to be surprised.

READING SKILLS: MONITORING YOUR READING

Some of the words and sentences in "The Interlopers" may seem difficult. The following tips will help you understand this classic story.

- Look for context clues that can help you figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Break down long sentences into shorter ones.
- Look for the subject and verb in confusing sentences.
- Stop to summarize important passages or scenes.
- Re-read tough passages. Some passages are hard to understand the first time.
- Try to visualize, or picture, the events that are happening.

SKILLS FOCUS

Literary Skills

Recognize an omniscient narrator (or point of view).

Reading Skills

Monitor your reading.

Vocabulary Skills

Understand and use context clues.

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

PREVIEW SELECTION VOCABULARY

Preview the following words from “The Interlopers.” Study the words before you begin the story.

precipitous (prē-sip'ə-təs) *adj.*: very steep.

*The wooded slope was **precipitous**—a vertical cliff—and hard to climb.*

acquiesced (ak'wē-est') *v.* (used with *in*): accepted; agreed; consented.

*They never **acquiesced** in the judgment of the court; instead, they bitterly opposed it.*

marauders (mə-rôd'ə-rz) *n.*: people who roam around in search of loot, or goods to steal.

*The man kept a sharp lookout for **marauders** who might be prowling through the woods.*

exasperation (eg-zas'pə-r-ā'shən) *n.*: great annoyance.

*His **exasperation** at being captured was so great that he cursed aloud.*

pious (pī'əs) *adj.*: showing religious devotion.

*Although not religious, his words were **pious**.*

retorted (ri-tôr'tid) *v.*: replied in a sharp or witty way.

*Feeling insulted, he **retorted** angrily.*

condolences (kən-dō'ləns-iz) *n.*: expressions of sympathy.

*When he heard about his enemy's death, he sent **condolences** to the widow.*

languor (lan'gər) *n.*: weakness; weariness.

*After hours of hard work, he felt a great **languor**, and this exhaustion lasted all day.*

reconciliation (rek'ən-sil'ē-ā'shən) *n.*: friendly end to a quarrel.

*The fight could end in one of two ways—**reconciliation** or death.*

succor (suk'ər) *n.*: help given to someone in distress; relief.

*Unable to free themselves, they waited for rescuers to give them **succor**.*

CONTEXT CLUES: SOLVING WORD MYSTERIES

Successful readers are like detectives looking for clues. When good readers see an unfamiliar word, they look at the **context**—the words and sentences around the word—for clues to its meaning. Look at these examples to learn more.

Type of Context Clue	Example
Definition or restatement	Tito's languor , his complete weariness, came when the danger was over.
Example	Tito's languor was like the feeling you get after defeat in a basketball game.
Antonym	His cousin was full of pep, but Tito had a feeling of languor .
Cause and effect	Because of his languor , Tito slept all day.

The Interlopers

Saki

Michael Busselle/Getty Images.

IDENTIFY

Which character are you introduced to in the first paragraph? What is he looking for in the forest?

VOCABULARY

precipitous (prē-sip'ə-təs)
adj.: very steep.

acquiesced (ak'wē-est') *v.*
(used with *in*): accepted;
agreed; consented.

Acquiesce has the same Latin origin as *quiet*. Someone who *acquiesces* agrees quietly and without excitement.

In a forest of mixed growth somewhere on the eastern spurs of the Carpathians,¹ a man stood one winter night watching and listening, as though he waited for some beast of the woods to come within the range of his vision and, later, of his rifle. But the game for whose presence he kept so keen an outlook was none that figured in the sportsman's calendar as lawful and proper for the chase; Ulrich von Gradwitz patrolled the dark forest in quest of a human enemy.

10 The forest lands of Gradwitz were of wide extent and well stocked with game; the narrow strip of **precipitous** woodland that lay on its outskirts was not remarkable for the game it harbored or the shooting it afforded, but it was the most jealously guarded of all its owner's territorial possessions. A famous lawsuit, in the days of his grandfather, had wrested it from the illegal possession of a neighboring family of petty landowners; the dispossessed party had never **acquiesced** in the judgment of the courts, and a long series of poaching affrays² and similar scan-

1. **Carpathians** (kär-pā'thē-ənz): mountain range that starts in Slovakia and extends through Poland, Ukraine, and Romania.
2. **poaching affrays** (ə-frāz'): noisy quarrels or brawls about poaching, which means "fishing or hunting illegally on private property."

dals had embittered the relationships between the families for three generations. The neighbor feud had grown into a personal one since Ulrich had come to be head of his family; if there was a man in the world whom he detested and wished ill to, it was Georg Znaeum, the inheritor of the quarrel and the tireless game snatcher and raider of the disputed border forest. The feud might, perhaps, have died down or been compromised if the personal ill will of the two men had not stood in the way; as boys they had thirsted for one another's blood, as men each prayed that misfortune might fall on the other, and this wind-scourged winter night Ulrich had banded together his foresters to watch the dark forest, not in quest of four-footed quarry, but to keep a lookout for the prowling thieves whom he suspected of being afoot from across the land boundary. The roebuck,³ which usually kept in the sheltered hollows during a storm wind, were running like driven things tonight, and there was movement and unrest among the creatures that were wont to sleep through the dark hours. Assuredly there was a disturbing element in the forest, and Ulrich could guess the quarter from whence it came.

He strayed away by himself from the watchers whom he had placed in ambush on the crest of the hill and wandered far down the steep slopes amid the wild tangle of undergrowth, peering through the tree trunks and listening through the whistling and skirling⁴ of the wind and the restless beating of the branches for sight or sound of the **marauders**. If only on this wild night, in this dark, lone spot, he might come across Georg Znaeum, man to man, with none to witness—that was the wish that was uppermost in his thoughts. And as he stepped round the trunk of a huge beech he came face to face with the man he sought.

The two enemies stood glaring at one another for a long silent moment. Each had a rifle in his hand, each had hate in his heart and murder uppermost in his mind. The chance had come

-
3. **roebuck** (rō'buk') *n.*: male (or males) of the roe deer, small deer that live in Europe and Asia.
 4. **skirling** (skɪrl'ɪŋ) *v.* used as *n.*: shrill, piercing sound.

IDENTIFY

Re-read lines 19–31. Underline what you learn about why the two men continue the fight between the neighboring families. Whom is Ulrich feuding with?

VOCABULARY

marauders (mə-rôd'·ərz) *n.*: people who roam around in search of loot, or goods to steal.

WORD STUDY

In lines 44–45, underline the **compound word**—a word that is made up of two words. What does this compound word mean?

IDENTIFY

In lines 48–49, circle the sentence in which the **omniscient narrator** tells you what each character is thinking and feeling.

IDENTIFY

Circle the important event that happens to the two enemies (lines 56–59).

MONITOR YOUR READING

Draw lines to break down the long sentence in lines 69–72 into shorter units of thought. Then, paraphrase the sentence.

VOCABULARY

exasperation

(eg·zas'pər-ā'shən) *n.*: great annoyance.

pious (pī'əs) *adj.*: showing religious devotion.

50 to give full play to the passions of a lifetime. But a man who has
been brought up under the code of a restraining civilization
cannot easily nerve himself to shoot down his neighbor in cold
blood and without a word spoken, except for an offense against
his hearth and honor. And before the moment of hesitation had
given way to action, a deed of Nature's own violence over-
whelmed them both. A fierce shriek of the storm had been
answered by a splitting crash over their heads, and ere they
could leap aside, a mass of falling beech tree had thundered
down on them. Ulrich von Gradwitz found himself stretched on
60 the ground, one arm numb beneath him and the other held
almost as helplessly in a tight tangle of forked branches, while
both legs were pinned beneath the fallen mass. His heavy shoot-
ing boots had saved his feet from being crushed to pieces, but if
his fractures were not as serious as they might have been, at least
it was evident that he could not move from his present position
till someone came to release him. The descending twigs had
slashed the skin of his face, and he had to wink away some drops
of blood from his eyelashes before he could take in a general
view of the disaster. At his side, so near that under ordinary cir-
70 cumstances he could almost have touched him, lay Georg
Znaeym, alive and struggling, but obviously as helplessly pin-
ioned⁵ down as himself. All round them lay a thick-strewn
wreckage of splintered branches and broken twigs.

Relief at being alive and **exasperation** at his captive plight brought a strange medley of **pious** thank offerings and sharp curses to Ulrich's lips. Georg, who was nearly blinded with the blood which trickled across his eyes, stopped his struggling for a moment to listen, and then gave a short, snarling laugh.

80 "So you're not killed, as you ought to be, but you're caught, anyway," he cried, "caught fast. Ho, what a jest, Ulrich von Gradwitz snared in his stolen forest. There's real justice for you!"

And he laughed again, mockingly and savagely.

5. **pinioned** (pin'yənd) *v.* used as *adj.*: pinned, as if chained or tied up.

“I’m caught in my own forest land,” **retorted** Ulrich.
 “When my men come to release us, you will wish, perhaps, that you were in a better plight than caught poaching on a neighbor’s land, shame on you.”

Georg was silent for a moment; then he answered quietly:

“Are you sure that your men will find much to release? I have men, too, in the forest tonight, close behind me, and *they*
 90 will be here first and do the releasing. When they drag me out from under these branches, it won’t need much clumsiness on their part to roll this mass of trunk right over on the top of you. Your men will find you dead under a fallen beech tree. For form’s sake I shall send my **condolences** to your family.”

“It is a useful hint,” said Ulrich fiercely. “My men had orders to follow in ten minutes’ time, seven of which must have gone by already, and when they get me out—I will remember the hint. Only as you will have met your death poaching on my lands, I don’t think I can decently send any message of con-
 100 lence to your family.”

“Good,” snarled Georg, “good. We fight this quarrel out to the death, you and I and our foresters, with no cursed interlopers to come between us. Death and damnation to you, Ulrich von Gradwitz.”

“The same to you, Georg Znaeym, forest thief, game snatcher.”

Both men spoke with the bitterness of possible defeat before them, for each knew that it might be long before his men would seek him out or find him; it was a bare matter of chance
 110 which party would arrive first on the scene.

Both had now given up the useless struggle to free themselves from the mass of wood that held them down; Ulrich limited his endeavors to an effort to bring his one partially free arm near enough to his outer coat pocket to draw out his wine flask. Even when he had accomplished that operation, it was long before he could manage the unscrewing of the stopper or get

VOCABULARY

retorted (ri-tôr’tid) *v.*: replied in a sharp or witty way.

condolences (kən-dō’lən-s-iz) *n.*: expressions of sympathy. *Condolence* comes from two Latin words: *com-*, a prefix meaning “with,” and *dolere*, meaning “to grieve.”

CLARIFY

Re-read lines 82–94. What do the enemies threaten to do to each other once they are rescued?

WORD STUDY

In line 113, circle the word that restates the meaning of *endeavors*.

**MONITOR
YOUR READING**

Re-read the long sentence in lines 118–124. Then, **summarize** the sentence.

FLUENCY

Read the boxed passage aloud several times. Focus on conveying the different attitudes of Ulrich and Georg.

VOCABULARY

languor (lan'gər) *n.*: weakness; weariness.

IDENTIFY

In lines 132–137, the narrator reveals an important change in Ulrich's attitude. Circle the important change the narrator tells you about.

any of the liquid down his throat. But what a heaven-sent draft⁶ it seemed! It was an open winter⁷, and little snow had fallen as yet, hence the captives suffered less from the cold than might
120 have been the case at that season of the year; nevertheless, the wine was warming and reviving to the wounded man, and he looked across with something like a throb of pity to where his enemy lay, just keeping the groans of pain and weariness from crossing his lips.

“Could you reach this flask if I threw it over to you?” asked Ulrich suddenly. “There is good wine in it, and one may as well be as comfortable as one can. Let us drink, even if tonight one of us dies.”

130 “No, I can scarcely see anything; there is so much blood caked round my eyes,” said Georg; “and in any case I don't drink wine with an enemy.”

Ulrich was silent for a few minutes and lay listening to the weary screeching of the wind. An idea was slowly forming and growing in his brain, an idea that gained strength every time that he looked across at the man who was fighting so grimly against pain and exhaustion. In the pain and **languor** that Ulrich himself was feeling, the old fierce hatred seemed to be dying down.

140 “Neighbor,” he said presently, “do as you please if your men come first. It was a fair compact. But as for me, I've changed my mind. If my men are the first to come, you shall be the first to be helped, as though you were my guest. We have quarreled like devils all our lives over this stupid strip of forest, where the trees can't even stand upright in a breath of wind. Lying here tonight, thinking, I've come to think we've been rather fools; there are better things in life than getting the better of a boundary dispute. Neighbor, if you will help me to bury the old quarrel, I—I will ask you to be my friend.”

150 Georg Znaeum was silent for so long that Ulrich thought perhaps he had fainted with the pain of his injuries. Then he spoke slowly and in jerks.

6. **draft** *n.*: drink.
7. **open winter**: mild winter.



Dudley Dana/Nonstock.

“How the whole region would stare and gabble if we rode into the market square together. No one living can remember seeing a Znaeym and a von Gradwitz talking to one another in friendship. And what peace there would be among the forester folk if we ended our feud tonight. And if we choose to make peace among our people, there is none other to interfere, no interlopers from outside. . . . You would come and keep the Sylvester night⁸ beneath my roof, and I would come and feast on some high day at your castle. . . . I would never fire a shot on your land, save when you invited me as a guest; and you should come and shoot with me down in the marshes where the wild-fowl are. In all the countryside there are none that could hinder if we willed to make peace. I never thought to have wanted to do other than hate you all my life, but I think I have changed my mind about things too, this last half-hour. And you offered me your wine flask. . . . Ulrich von Gradwitz, I will be your friend.”

For a space both men were silent, turning over in their minds the wonderful changes that this dramatic **reconciliation** would bring about. In the cold, gloomy forest, with the wind tearing in fitful gusts through the naked branches and whistling round the tree trunks, they lay and waited for the help that would now bring release and **succor** to both parties. And each prayed a private prayer that his men might be the first to arrive, so that he might be the first to show honorable attention to the enemy that had become a friend.

8. **Sylvester night**: feast day honoring Saint Sylvester (Pope Sylvester I, d. 335), observed on December 31.

Notes

VOCABULARY

reconciliation

(rek'ən-sil'ē-ā'shən) *n.*: friendly end to a quarrel.

succor (suk'ər) *n.*: help given to someone in distress; relief.

COMPARE & CONTRAST

Pause at line 175. Earlier in the story (lines 83–100), why did each man hope that his friends would be the first to arrive? What has changed?

INTERPRET

Pause at line 203. The **narrator** doesn't reveal who is coming toward the men. What effect does this lack of information create?

IDENTIFY

Read to the end of the story. Underline the one word that reveals the story's **surprise ending**.

ANALYZE

Why is it fitting that the two men, who were hunting each other in the forest that winter night, are discovered by wolves rather than by rescuers?

Presently, as the wind dropped for a moment, Ulrich broke the silence.

"Let's shout for help," he said; "in this lull our voices may carry a little way."

180 "They won't carry far through the trees and undergrowth," said Georg, "but we can try. Together, then."

The two raised their voices in a prolonged hunting call.

"Together again," said Ulrich a few minutes later, after listening in vain for an answering halloo.

"I heard something that time, I think," said Ulrich.

"I heard nothing but the pestilential⁹ wind," said Georg hoarsely.

There was silence again for some minutes, and then Ulrich gave a joyful cry.

190 "I can see figures coming through the wood. They are following in the way I came down the hillside."

Both men raised their voices in as loud a shout as they could muster.

"They hear us! They've stopped. Now they see us. They're running down the hill toward us," cried Ulrich.

"How many of them are there?" asked Georg.

"I can't see distinctly," said Ulrich; "nine or ten."

"Then they are yours," said Georg; "I had only seven out with me."

200 "They are making all the speed they can, brave lads," said Ulrich gladly.

"Are they your men?" asked Georg. "Are they your men?" he repeated impatiently, as Ulrich did not answer.

"No," said Ulrich with a laugh, the idiotic chattering laugh of a man unstrung with hideous fear.

"Who are they?" asked Georg quickly, straining his eyes to see what the other would gladly not have seen.

"Wolves."

9. **pestilential** (pes'tə-len'ʃəl) *adj.*: Strictly speaking, *pestilential* means "deadly; causing disease; harmful." Here, Georg uses the word to mean "cursed."

The Interlopers

Narrator Questionnaire This story is told by an **omniscient narrator**, who knows all the story’s secrets. Fill out this chart to examine the way **point of view** affects the plot and characters of “The Interlopers.”

1. Does the narrator reveal the thoughts and feelings of the two men? Explain.

2. How would the story be different if it were told from the point of view of *one* of the men?

3. How might the story be different if it were told from the point of view of the wolves?

Test Practice

The Interlopers

Complete the sample test item below. Then, read the explanation at right.

Sample Test Question	Explanation of the Correct Answer
<p>Who is the story's narrator?</p> <p>A Georg Znaeym</p> <p>B Saki</p> <p>C Ulrich von Gradwitz</p> <p>D an unnamed, all-knowing storyteller</p>	<p>The correct answer is <i>D</i>.</p> <p><i>A</i> and <i>C</i> are not correct, because the story is told from the omniscient point of view, not the point of view of just one character. <i>B</i> is not correct; Saki is the author.</p>

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of each correct response.

- Which passage reveals that the narrator is **omniscient**?
 - "Both men spoke with the bitterness of possible defeat, for each knew that it might be long before his men would seek him out."
 - "The forest lands of Gradwitz were of wide extent and well stocked with game."
 - "The two raised their voices in a prolonged hunting call."
 - "'No,' said Ulrich with a laugh, the idiotic chattering laugh of a man unstrung with hideous fear."
- The **narrator** tells us the two men—
 - are hunting wolves
 - don't go hunting at night
 - want to kill each other
 - go to hunting parties together
- The two men decide to become friends because—
 - their men have ordered them to
 - they hate the neighbors
 - they have become tired of being enemies
 - they hope to save themselves by working together
- The **narrator** creates suspense by waiting until the end to—
 - reveal what is approaching the men
 - tell which man dies first
 - explain what the men were fighting about
 - warn readers against hunting at night

SKILLS FOCUS

Literary Skills

Analyze use of the omniscient narrator (or point of view).

Test Practice

The Interlopers

Context Clues

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage, using context clues to identify the meaning of the boldface word. Then, circle the letter of the definition of that word.

- The hunter examined his **quarry** after it had been shot.
A rifle C enemy
B land D hunted animal
- No one could stop the bitter **feud** between the two neighbors.
F ongoing argument
G broken fence
H agreement
J flooded lands
- They heard the loud sound when the tree **thundered** down on them.
A fell from the sky
B was split by lightning
C fell with a roaring noise
D yelled
- He felt no pain in his right arm, which was now **numb**.
F bandaged H painful
G without J foolish feeling

SKILLS FOCUS

Vocabulary Skills

Analyze context clues to identify word meaning. Use words in context.

Vocabulary in Context

DIRECTIONS: Complete the paragraph below by writing the correct word from the box in each blank. Not all words from the box will be used.

Word Box

precipitous
acquiesced
marauders
exasperation
pious
retorted
condolences
languor
reconciliation
succor

The two enemies stared at each other. The gray-haired one laughed. "What are you laughing at?" the brown-haired one asked in (1) _____. "I am laughing at two helpless men caught in a trap," the other (2) _____ in anger. "Shall we become friends? No, (3) _____ is not in my plans. I will never make up with you. And don't give me any (4) _____ words about what religion has taught us. We will always be enemies. Our widows can send each other (5) _____ if they wish."

Before You Read



The Interlopers by Saki

Imagine you are in a dark forest on a winter night, hunting an enemy—who just happens to be your neighbor. Now suppose that your neighbor is hunting you, too. What makes people who should be friends become fierce enemies? Who is the loser in this story's deadly fight? The answer may shock you.

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SHORT STORY

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His exasperation at being captured was so great that he cursed aloud.

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Unable to free themselves, they waited for rescuers to give them succor.

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The fight could end in one of two ways—reconciliation or death.

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Feeling insulted, he retorted angrily.

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When he heard about his enemy’s death, he sent condolences to the widow.

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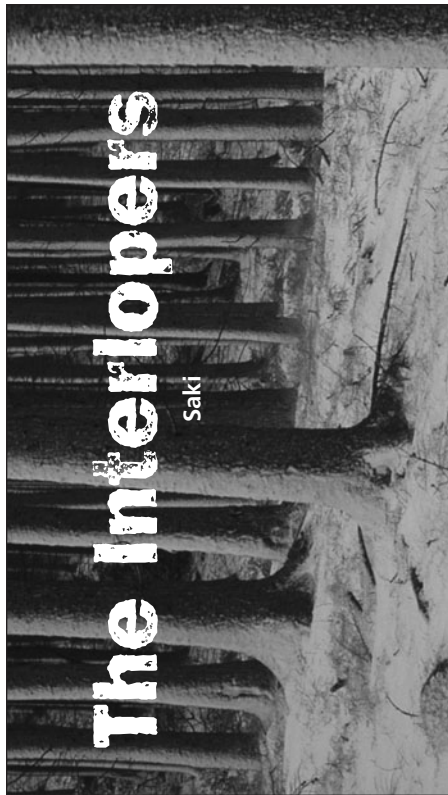
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Example	Tito’s languor was like the feeling you get after defeat in a basketball game.
Antonym	His cousin was full of pep, but Tito had a feeling of languor .
Cause and effect	Because of his languor , Tito slept all day.



Michael Burgess/Getty Images.

In a forest of mixed growth somewhere on the eastern spurs of the Carpathians,¹ a man stood one winter night watching and listening, as though he waited for some beast of the woods to come within the range of his vision and, later, of his rifle. But the game for whose presence he kept so keen an outlook was none that figured in the sportsman's calendar as lawful and proper for the chase, Ulrich von Gradwitz patrolled the dark forest in quest of a human enemy.

The forest lands of Gradwitz were of wide extent and well stocked with game; the narrow strip of precipitous woodland that lay on its outskirts was not remarkable for the game it harbored or the shooting it afforded, but it was the most jealously guarded of all its owner's territorial possessions. A famous lawsuit, in the days of his grandfather, had wrested it from the illegal possession of a neighboring family of petty landowners; the dispossessed party had never acquiesced in the judgment of the courts, and a long series of poaching affrays² and similar scan-

1. **Carpathians** (kă-răp'ă-thē-anz): mountain range that starts in Slovakia and extends through Poland, Ukraine, and Romania
2. **poaching affray** (pō-fraz): noisy quarrel or brawl about poaching, which means "fishing or hunting illegally on private property."

IDENTIFY

Which character are you introduced to in the first paragraph? What is he looking for in the forest?

Ulrich von Gradwitz; he is hunting a human enemy.

VOCABULARY

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acquiesced (ak'wē-est) *v.* (used with *to*): accepted; agreed; consented.

Acquiesce has the same Latin origin as *quiet*. Someone who *acquiesces* agrees quietly and without excitement.

dals had embittered the relationships between the families for three generations. The neighbor feud had grown into a personal one since Ulrich had come to be head of his family; if there was a man in the world whom he detested and wished ill to, it was Georg Znaeum, the inheritor of the quarrel and the tireless game snatcher and raider of the disputed border forest. The feud might, perhaps, have died down or been compromised if the personal ill will of the two men had not stood in the way; as boys they had thirsted for one another's blood, as men each prayed that misfortune might fall on the other, and this wind-scoured winter night, Ulrich had banded together his foresters to watch the dark forest, not in quest of four-footed quarry, but to keep a lookout for the prowling thieves whom he suspected of being aloof from across the land boundary. The roebuck,³ which usually kept in the sheltered hollows during a storm wind, were running like driven things tonight, and there was movement and unrest among the creatures that were wont to sleep through the dark hours. Assuredly there was a disturbing element in the forest, and Ulrich could guess the quarter from whence it came.

He strayed away by himself from the watchers whom he had placed in ambush on the crest of the hill and wandered far down the steep slopes amid the wild tangle of undergrowth, peering through the tree trunks and listening through the whistling and skirling⁴ of the wind and the restless beating of the branches for sight or sound of the marauders. If only on this wild night, in this dark, lone spot, he might come across Georg Znaeum, man to man, with none to witness—that was the wish that was uppermost in his thoughts. And as he stepped round the trunk of a huge beech he came face to face with the man he sought.

The two enemies stood glaring at one another for a long silent moment, each had a rifle in his hand, each had hate in his heart and murder uppermost in his mind. The chance had come

3. **roebuck** (rō'buk) *n.*: male (or males) of the roe deer, small deer that live in Europe and Asia
4. **skirling** (skir'lin) *v.* used as *n.*: shrill, piercing sound.

IDENTIFY

Re-read lines 19–31. Underline what you learn about why the two men continue the fight between the neighboring families. Whom is Ulrich feuding with?

VOCABULARY

marauders (mə-rōd'ə-rz) *n.*: people who roam around in search of loot, or goods to steal.

WORD STUDY

In lines 44–45, underline the compound word—a word that is made up of two words. What does this compound word mean?

highest; most important

IDENTIFY

In lines 48–49, circle the sentence in which the omniscient narrator tells you what each character is thinking and feeling.

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IDENTIFY

Circle the important event that happens to the two enemies (lines 56–59).

MONITOR YOUR READING

Draw lines to break down the long sentence in lines 69–72 into shorter units of thought. Then, paraphrase the sentence.

At Ulrich's side, so near that Ulrich . . . could almost have touched him, lay Georg Znaeym. Georg was alive and struggling. But Georg was as helplessly pinned down as Ulrich was.

VOCABULARY

exasperation (eg-zas-pair-ashen) *n.*: great annoyance.

pious (pi-ohs) *adj.*: showing religious devotion.

50 to give full play to the passions of a lifetime. But a man who has been brought up under the code of a restraining civilization cannot easily nerve himself to shoot down his neighbor in cold blood and without a word spoken, except for an offense against his health and honor. And before the moment of hesitation had given way to action, a deed of Nature's own violence overwhelmed them both. A fierce shriek of the storm had been answered by a splitting crash over their heads, and ere they could leap aside, a mass of falling beech tree had thundered down on them.) Ulrich von Gradwitz found himself stretched on the ground, one arm numb beneath him and the other held almost as helplessly in a tight tangle of forked branches, while both legs were pinned beneath the fallen mass. His heavy shooting boots had saved his feet from being crushed to pieces, but if his fractures were not as serious as they might have been, at least it was evident that he could not move from his present position till someone came to release him. The descending twigs had slashed the skin of his face, and he had to wink away some drops of blood from his eyelashes before he could take in a general view of the disaster. At his side, so near that under ordinary circumstances he could almost have touched him, lay Georg Znaeym, alive and struggling, but obviously as helplessly pinned⁵ down as himself. All round them lay a thick-strewn wreckage of splintered branches and broken twigs.

Relief at being alive and **exasperation** at his captive plight brought a strange medley of **pious** thank offerings and sharp curses to Ulrich's lips. Georg, who was nearly blinded with the blood which trickled across his eyes, stopped his struggling for a moment to listen, and then gave a short, snating laugh.

"So you're not killed, as you ought to be, but you're caught, anyway," he cried, "caught fast. Ho, what a jest, Ulrich von Gradwitz snared in his stolen forest. There's real justice for you!"

And he laughed again, mockingly and savagely.

5. **pinned** (pin/yand) *v.* used as *adj.*: pinned, as if chained or tied up.

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VOCABULARY

retorted (ri-tort'id) *v.*: replied in a sharp or witty way.

condolences (kan-dol'ans-i-z) *n.*: expressions of sympathy. *Condolence* comes from two Latin words: *com-*, a prefix meaning "with," and *dolere*, meaning "to grieve."

CLARIFY

Re-read lines 82–94. What do the enemies threaten to do to each other once they are rescued?

Each threatens to have the other killed.

"I'm caught in my own forest land," **retorted** Ulrich. "When my men come to release us, you will wish, perhaps, that you were in a better plight than caught, poaching on a neighbor's land, shame on you."

Georg was silent for a moment; then he answered quietly: "Are you sure that your men will find much to release? I have men, too, in the forest tonight, close behind me, and they will be here first and do the releasing. When they drag me out from under these branches, it won't need much clumsiness on their part to roll this mass of trunk right over on the top of you. Your men will find you dead under a fallen beech tree. For form's sake I shall send my **condolences** to your family."

"It is a useful hint," said Ulrich fiercely. "My men had orders to follow in ten minutes' time, seven of which must have gone by already, and when they get me out—I will remember the hint. Only as you will have met your death poaching on my lands, I don't think I can decently send any message of condolence to your family."

"Good," snarled Georg. "good. We fight this quarrel out to the death, you and I and our foresters, with no cursed interlopers to come between us. Death and damnation to you, Ulrich von Gradwitz."

"The same to you, Georg Znaeym, forest thief, game snatcher."

Both men spoke with the bitterness of possible defeat before them, for each knew that it might be long before his men would seek him out or find him; it was a bare matter of chance which party would arrive first on the scene.

Both had now given up the useless struggle to free themselves from the mass of wood that held them down; Ulrich limited his endeavors to an **effort** to bring his one partially free arm near enough to his outer coat pocket to draw out his wine flask. Even when he had accomplished that operation, it was long before he could manage the unscrewing of the stopper or get

WORD STUDY

In line 113, circle the word that restates the meaning of *endeavors*.

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MONITOR YOUR READING

Re-read the long sentence in lines 118–124. Then, summarize the sentence.

- The winter was mild, so the trapped men were warmer than usual in winter. The wine warmed Ulrich and made him feel better. He began to pity Georg, who was trying not to groan with pain.**

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any of the liquid down his throat. But what a heaven-sent draft⁶ it seemed! It was an open winter⁷, and little snow had fallen as yet, hence the captives suffered less from the cold than might have been the case at that season of the year; nevertheless, the wine was warming and reviving to the wounded man, and he looked across with something like a throb of pity to where his enemy lay, just keeping the groans of pain and weariness from crossing his lips.

"Could you reach this flask if I threw it over to you?" asked Ulrich suddenly. "There is good wine in it, and one may as well be as comfortable as one can. Let us drink, even if tonight one of us dies."

"No, I can scarcely see anything; there is so much blood caked round my eyes," said Georg; "and in any case I don't drink wine with an enemy."

Ulrich was silent for a few minutes and lay listening to the weary screeching of the wind. An idea was slowly forming and growing in his brain, an idea that gained strength every time that he looked across at the man who was fighting so grimly against pain and exhaustion. In the pain and **languor** that Ulrich himself was feeling, **the old fierce hatred seemed to be dying down.**

"Neighbor," he said presently, "do as you please if your men come first. It was a fair compact. But as for me, I've changed my mind. If my men are the first to come, you shall be the first to be helped, as though you were my guest. We have quarreled like devils all our lives over this stupid strip of forest, where the trees can't even stand upright in a breath of wind. Lying here tonight, thinking, I've come to think we've been rather fools; there are better things in life than getting the better of a boundary dispute. Neighbor, if you will help me to bury the old quarrel, I—I will ask you to be my friend."

Georg Znaeym was silent for so long that Ulrich thought perhaps he had fainted with the pain of his injuries. Then he spoke slowly and in jerks.

6. **draft** n.: drink
7. **open winter**: mild winter.

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FLUENCY

Read the boxed passage aloud several times. Focus on conveying the different attitudes of Ulrich and Georg.

VOCABULARY

languor (lan'gər) n.: weakness; weariness.

IDENTIFY

In lines 132–137, the narrator reveals an important change in Ulrich's attitude. Circle the important change the narrator tells you about.

Notes _____



Danley Donahut/istock.

"How the whole region would stare and gabble if we rode into the market square together. No one living can remember seeing a Znaeym and a von Gradwitz talking to one another in friendship. And what peace there would be among the forester folk if we ended our feud tonight. And if we choose to make peace among our people, there is none other to interfere, no interlopers from outside. . . . You would come and keep the Sylvester night⁸ beneath my roof, and I would come and feast on some high day at your castle. . . . I would never fire a shot on your land, save when you invited me as a guest; and you should come and shoot with me down in the marshes where the wild-fowl are. In all the countryside there are none that could hinder if we willed to make peace. I never thought to have wanted to do other than hate you all my life, but I think I have changed my mind about things too, this last half-hour. And you offered me your wine flask. . . . Ulrich von Gradwitz, I will be your friend."

For a space both men were silent, turning over in their minds the wonderful changes that this dramatic **reconciliation** would bring about. In the cold, gloomy forest, with the wind tearing in fitful gusts through the naked branches and whistling round the tree trunks, they lay and waited for the help that would now bring release and **succor** to both parties. And each prayed a private prayer that his men might be the first to arrive, so that he might be the first to show honorable attention to the enemy that had become a friend.

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8. **Sylvester night**: feast day honoring Saint Sylvester (Pope Sylvester I, d. 335), observed on December 31.

VOCABULARY

reconciliation (rek'an-sil'ē-ā'shən) n.: friendly end to a quarrel.

succor (suk'ər) n.: help given to someone in distress; relief.

COMPARE & CONTRAST

Pause at line 175. Earlier in the story (lines 83–100), why did each man hope that his friends would be the first to arrive? What has changed?

- Earlier, Ulrich and Georg each wanted his men to arrive first so the other man, the enemy, would be killed. Now, Ulrich and Georg each wants his men to arrive first so his former enemy may be rescued as a show of friendship.**

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Collection 3: Narrator and Voice

The Interlopers 87

INTERPRET
Pause at line 203. The narrator doesn't reveal who is coming toward the men. What effect does this lack of information create?
It creates suspense.

IDENTIFY
Read to the end of the story. Underline the one word that reveals the story's surprise ending.

ANALYZE
Why is it fitting that the two men, who were hunting each other in the forest that winter night, are discovered by wolves rather than by rescuers?
The men were acting more like wolves than humans, out hunting their enemies at night.

Presently, as the wind dropped for a moment, Ulrich broke the silence.
"Let's shout for help," he said; "in this lull our voices may carry a little way."
"They won't carry far through the trees and undergrowth," said Georg. "but we can try. Together, then."
The two raised their voices in a prolonged hunting call.
"Together again," said Ulrich a few minutes later, after listening in vain for an answering halloo.
"I heard something that time, I think," said Ulrich.
"I heard nothing but the pestilential" wind," said Georg hoarsely.
There was silence again for some minutes, and then Ulrich gave a joyful cry.
"I can see figures coming through the wood. They are following in the way I came down the hillside."
Both men raised their voices in as loud a shout as they could muster.
"They hear us! They've stopped. Now they see us. They're running down the hill toward us," cried Ulrich.
"How many of them are there?" asked Georg.
"I can't see distinctly," said Ulrich; "nine or ten."
"Then they are yours," said Georg; "I had only seven out with me."
"They are making all the speed they can, brave lads," said Ulrich gladly.
"Are they your men?" asked Georg. "Are they your men?" he repeated impatiently, as Ulrich did not answer.
"No," said Ulrich with a laugh, the idiotic chattering laugh of a man unstrung with hideous fear.
"Who are they?" asked Georg quickly, straining his eyes to see what the other would gladly not have seen.
"Wolves."

9. **pestilential** (pe's-ti-len-shal) *adj.*: Strictly speaking, *pestilential* means "deadly; causing disease; harmful." Here, Georg uses the word to mean "cursed."

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SKILLS PRACTICE

The Interlopers

Narrator Questionnaire This story is told by an omniscient narrator, who knows all the story's secrets. Fill out this chart to examine the way point of view affects the plot and characters of "The Interlopers."

- Does the narrator reveal the thoughts and feelings of the two men? Explain. **Yes, the narrator describes how the two men hated each other since childhood and now want to kill each other; how the two men react when trapped under the tree; how their feelings change when they fear that they may both die; how they both react to the wolves.**
- How would the story be different if it were told from the point of view of one of the men? **The reader might be more sympathetic to the man from whose point of view the story was told; the reader might not care that the wolves attacked the other man.**
- How might the story be different if it were told from the point of view of the wolves? **The reader might be sympathetic to the wolves instead of to the two men. The story might not have the surprise ending it has.**

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TestPractice

The Interlopers

Complete the sample test item below. Then, read the explanation at right.

Sample Test Question

Explanation of the Correct Answer

Who is the story's narrator?

- A Georg Znaeym
- B Saki
- C Ulrich von Gradwitz
- D an unnamed, all-knowing storyteller

The correct answer is D.

A and C are not correct, because the story is told from the omniscient point of view, not the point of view of just one character. B is not correct; Saki is the author.

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of each correct response.

1. Which passage reveals that the narrator is omniscient?
 - A "Both men spoke with the bitterness of possible defeat, for each knew that it might be long before his men would seek him out."
 - B "The forest lands of Gradwitz were of wide extent and well stocked with game."
 - C "The two raised their voices in a prolonged hunting call."
 - D "No," said Ulrich with a laugh, the idiotic chattering laugh of a man unstrung with hideous fear."
2. The narrator tells us the two men—
 - F are hunting wolves
 - G don't go hunting at night
 - H want to kill each other
 - J go to hunting parties together
3. The two men decide to become friends because—
 - A their men have ordered them to
 - B they hate the neighbors
 - C they have become tired of being enemies
 - D they hope to save themselves by working together
4. The narrator creates suspense by waiting until the end to—
 - F reveal what is approaching the men
 - G tell which man dies first
 - H explain what the men were fighting about
 - J warn readers against hunting at night



Literary Skills
Analyze use of the omniscient narrator (or point of view).

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TestPractice

The Interlopers

Context Clues

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage, using context clues to identify the meaning of the boldface word. Then, circle the letter of the definition of that word.

1. The hunter examined his **quarry** after it had been shot.
 - A rifle
 - B land
 - C enemy
 - D hunted animal
2. No one could stop the bitter **feud** between the two neighbors.
 - F ongoing argument
 - G broken fence
 - H agreement
 - J flooded lands
3. They heard the loud sound when the tree **thundered** down on them.
 - A fell from the sky
 - B was split by lightning
 - C fell with a roaring noise
 - D yelled
4. He felt no pain in his right arm, which was now numb.
 - F bandaged
 - G without feeling
 - H painful
 - J foolish



Vocabulary Skills
Analyze context clues to identify word meaning. Use words in context.

Vocabulary in Context

DIRECTIONS: Complete the paragraph below by writing the correct word from the box in each blank. Not all words from the box will be used.

Word Box

- precipitous
- acquiesced
- marauders
- exasperation
- pious
- retorted
- condolences
- langueur
- reconciliation
- succor

The two enemies stared at each other. The gray-haired one laughed. "What are you laughing at?" the brown-haired one asked in (1) **exasperation**. "I am laughing at two helpless men caught in a trap," the other (2) **retorted** in anger. "Shall we become friends? No, (3) **reconciliation** is not in my plans. I will never make up with you. And don't give me any (4) **pious** words about what religion has taught us. We will always be enemies. Our widows can send each other (5) **condolences** if they wish."

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Name _____ Date _____

Selection Title _____

Narrator Chart

The point of view of the narrator determines what you learn as you read a story. A third-person-omniscient narrator knows and tells all. The third-person-limited or first-person narrator tells only what one character knows. If the narrator is biased or unreliable, you may not be able to believe what you read. In the chart below, fill in the point of view of the narrator who tells the story you have just read. Then tell what you have learned from the narrator. (You may not learn anything about an omniscient narrator.) Finally, decide if what you learned is reliable.

Point of View:



What I Learned About

The Narrator:

Other Characters:

Events:

Is the information reliable? _____