## T11 Story of the door

This is the beginning of the novel. In the following extract the third-person narrator, who tells most of the story, closely follows the movements of Mr Utterson and introduces the protagonist, the monster Hyde.

Mr Utterson the lawyer was a man of a rugged countenance ${ }^{1}$, that was never lighted by a smile; cold, scanty ${ }^{2}$ and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment ${ }^{3}$; lean, long, dusty, dreary, and yet somehow lovable. At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste, something eminently human beaconed ${ }^{4}$ from his eye; something indeed which never found its way into his talk, but which spoke not only in these silent symbols of the after-dinner face, but more often and loudly in the acts of his life. He was austere with himself: drank gin when he was alone, to mortify a taste for vintages ${ }^{5}$; and though he enjoyed the theatre, had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years. But he had an approved tolerance for others; sometimes wondering, almost with envy, at the high pressure of spirits involved in their misdeeds ${ }^{6}$; and in any extremity inclined to help rather than to reprove. 'I incline to Cain's heresy, he used to say quaintly': 'I let my brother go to the devil in his own way.' In this character it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of down-going men ${ }^{8}$. And to such as these, so long as they came about his chambers, he never marked a shade of change in his demeanour.

No doubt the feat ${ }^{9}$ was easy to Mr Utterson; for he was undemonstrative at the best, and even his friendships seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity ${ }^{10}$ of good-nature. It is the mark of a modest man to accept his friendly circle ready made from the hands of opportunity; and that was the lawyer's way. His friends were those of his own blood, or those whom he had known the longest; his affections, like ivy ${ }^{11}$, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness ${ }^{12}$ in the object. Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town. It was a nut to crack for many ${ }^{13}$, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common. It was reported by those who encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing, looked singularly dull ${ }^{14}$, and would hail with obvious relief the appearance of a friend. For all that, the two men put the greatest store ${ }^{15}$ by these excursions, counted them the chief jewel of each week, and not only set aside occasions of pleasure, but even resisted the calls of business, that they might enjoy them uninterrupted.

It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by street in a busy quarter of London. The street was small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the week-days. The inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously ${ }^{16}$ hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their gains in coquetry ${ }^{17}$; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood, like a fire in a forest; and with its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses ${ }^{18}$, and general cleanliness and gaiety of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the passenger.

Two doors from one corner, on the left hand going east, the line was broken by the entry of a court; and just at that point, a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable ${ }^{19}$ on the street. It was two storeys high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower storey and a blind forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained ${ }^{20}$. Tramps slouched ${ }^{21}$ into the recess and struck matches on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his knife on the moulding $\mathrm{s}^{22}$; and for close on a generation no one had appeared to drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages ${ }^{23}$.

Mr Enfield and the lawyer were on the other side of the by street; but when they came abreast ${ }^{24}$ of the entry, the former lifted up his cane and pointed.

Robert Louis Stevenson
The Strange Case of Dr
Jekyll and Mr Hyde
(1886)

Chapter 1

1 rugged countenance. Burbera espressione.
2 scanty. Reticente.
3 backward in sentiment. Introverso.
4 beaconed. Splendeva.
5 vintages. Vini eccellenti.
6 misdeeds. Misfatti.
7 quaintly. In modo bizzarro.
8 down-going men. Uomini sulla via della rovina.
9 feat. Impresa.
10 catholicity.
Universalità, eclettismo.
ivy. Edera.
12 aptness. Abilità, propensione.
13 nut to crack for many. Problema difficile da risolvere per molti.
14 dull. Tristi.
15 put the greatest store. Davano la più grande importanza.
16 emulously. Ardentemente.
17 laying ... in coquetry. Investendo l’eccedenza dei propri guadagni in opere di abbellimento (lett.: civetteria).
18 well-polished brasses. Ottoni ben lucidati.
19 gable. Tetto a due spioventi.
20 blistered and distained. Screpolata e stinta.
21 Tramps slouched. Vagabondi stavano in modo scomposto. mouldings. Stipiti. ravages. Rovine.
24 abreast. Fianco a fianco.

## READING COMPETENCE

## READ the text and match the highlighted words with their Italian translation.

| beffarda | 7 | sudore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| parente | 8 | squallido |
| bastone | 9 | passeggiate |
| magro | 10 | strada principale |
| fiorente | 11 | contegno ..... |
| triste, malinconico | 12 | spingeva in avanti |

triste, malinconico
12 spingeva in avanti

## READ the text again and do the following activities.

1 Focus on lines 1-36 and answer the questions.
1 What was Mr Utterson's job?
2 Who was Mr Enfield?
3 What was Mr Utterson's relationship with Mr Enfield like?
4 Where did they happen to wander one Sunday?

2 Describe the features of the 'by street' on weekdays and on Sundays. How do they differ?
3 Consider the description of the house in lines 37-45 and complete the following notes.

| Height | The door |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of windows | The panels |
| Number of doors | The steps |
| The factade | The mouldings |

4 Focus on the final part of the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false.
1 Mr Enfield had spent the night at his usual place. . $\quad$ T
2 The street he was walking along was dull.
3 He felt uneasy. $\quad$ — $\quad$ I

5 He hurt the little girl. .- $+\infty+\infty \quad$ (

7 He was not frightened at all. $\quad$ — $\quad$ T
8 The doctor was very sensitive. . $\quad$ —
9 Mr Enfield and the doctor decided to kill the man. ...
5 Say who the narrator is. Whose points of view are adopted?
6 Complete the table about Mr Utterson.

| Physical appearance |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Way of speaking |  |
| Behaviour |  |
| Interests |  |
| Attitudes |  |

7 Underline all the expressions about 'the little man'.
1 What do they connote?
2 What kind of person do you think he is?
3 What feelings does this creature provoke in the others?
$\square$ Repulsion.
$\square$ Antipathy.
$\square$ Curiosity.
$\square$ Anguish.
Fright.
Disgust.

8 Lines 58-59 contain the expression 'two [...] into one', which has a symbolic meaning. Can you explain it?
3 COMPLETE the summary of the text with the words from the box.

| discomfort <br> respectable <br> relative | cane | screaming |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| calm |  |  |
| steppedilish |  |  |
| seized |  |  |

The novel opens with two men, Mr Utterson - a quiet, (1) lawyer - and his distant
(2) Richard Enfield. They are out for their customary Sunday walk in London. On their way,

Enfield raises his (3) and indicates a particular door, which (4) him of a strange experience he had on this very street. Enfield says that at about three o'clock on a black winter morning, he was coming back home feeling a vague sense of (5) because the street was deserted. Suddenly, he saw two figures, a man and a little girl. They ran into each other, and the man (6) heavily on the child's body leaving her (7) on the ground. Enfield describes the scene as hellish. He tells Utterson that he (8) the man by the collar, dragged him back, and by that time a crowd (9) . Like Enfield, they all seemed to hate the (10) man, who, on the contrary, was very (11) and cool.

## > COMPETENCE: CONTRASTING AUTHORS

4 DISCUSS. Compare the figure of Hyde with that of the monster created by Dr Frankenstein $(\rightarrow 4.10)$ and point out similarities and differences.

