

### AUTHOR STUDY



Isaac Bashevis Singer was born in 1904 in Poland. He wrote mostly in Yiddish, a language spoken by Eastern European Jews. He came to the United States in 1935 and at first earned his living writing for Yiddish newspapers. He eventually became famous for his stories about Jewish life in Eastern Europe. He won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1978. In his Nobel award speech he said, "The storyteller and poet of our time, as in any other time, must be an entertainer of the spirit. . . ."



**Reading Standard 3.8**  
Critique the credibility of characterization and the degree to which plot is contrived or realistic (for example, compare use of fact and fantasy in historical fiction).

## Utzel and His Daughter, Poverty

Isaac Bashevis Singer

Once there was a man named Utzel. He was very poor and even more lazy. Whenever anyone wanted to give him a job to do, his answer was always the same: "Not today."

"Why not today?" he was asked. And he always replied, "Why not tomorrow?"

Utzel lived in a cottage that had been built by his great-grandfather. The thatched roof needed mending, and although the holes let the rain in, they did not let the smoke from the stove out. Toadstools grew on the crooked walls and the floor had rotted away. There had been a time when mice lived there, but now there weren't any because there was nothing for them to eat. Utzel's wife had starved to death, but before she died she had given birth to a baby girl. The name Utzel gave his daughter was very fitting. He called her Poverty.

"Utzel & His Daughter, Poverty" from *Isaac Bashevis Singer: Stories for Children*. Copyright © 1984 by Isaac Bashevis Singer. Reprinted by permission of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, LLC.

### IDENTIFY

Underline the words that most strongly show the hopelessness of Utzel's way of life.

### WORD KNOWLEDGE

*Toadstools* (tōd'stōōlz) is another word for "mushrooms."

### Notes



### INTERPRET

What is significant about the fact that the lazier Utzel got, the more Poverty grew (lines 27–28)?

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### VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

**maintained** (mān-tānd') *v.*: declared; asserted.

**charitable** (char'i-tə-bəl) *adj.*: kind and generous in giving money or other help to those in need.

### EVALUATE

Do you find Utzel's love for Poverty believable (line 32)? Explain.

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### WORD KNOWLEDGE

A *gulden* is a gold coin once used in European countries. Circle the word *gulden*, and underline the context clues that help you figure out what a *gulden* is.

Utzel loved to sleep and each night he went to bed with the chickens. In the morning he would complain that he was tired from so much sleeping and so he went to sleep again. When he was not sleeping, he lay on his broken-down cot, yawning and complaining. He would say to his daughter, "Other people are lucky. They have money without working. I am cursed."

Utzel was a small man, but as his daughter, Poverty, grew, she spread out in all directions. She was tall, broad, and heavy. At fifteen she had to lower her head to get through the doorway. Her feet were the size of a man's and puffy with fat. The villagers **maintained** that the lazier Utzel got, the more Poverty grew.

Utzel loved nobody, was jealous of everybody. He even spoke with envy of cats, dogs, rabbits, and all creatures who didn't have to work for a living. Yes, Utzel hated everybody and everything, but he adored his daughter. He day-dreamed that a rich young man would fall in love with her, marry her, and provide for his wife and his father-in-law. But not a young man in the village showed the slightest interest in Poverty. When her father reproached the girl for not making friends and not going out with young men, Poverty would say, "How can I go out in rags and bare feet?"

One day Utzel learned that a certain **charitable** society in the village loaned poor people money, which they could pay back in small sums over a long period. Lazy as he was, he made a great effort—got up, dressed, and went to the office of the society. "I would like to borrow five gulden," he said to the official in charge.

"What do you intend to do with the money?" he was asked. "We lend money only for useful purposes."

“I want to have a pair of shoes made for my daughter,” Utzel explained. “If Poverty has shoes, she will go out with the young people of the village and some wealthy young man will surely fall in love with her. When they get married, I will be able to pay back the five gulden.”

The official thought it over. The chances of anyone falling in love with Poverty were very small. Utzel, however, looked so miserable that the official decided to give him the loan. He asked Utzel to sign a promissory note and gave him five gulden.

Utzel had tried to order a pair of shoes for his daughter a few months before. Sandler the shoemaker had gone so far as to take Poverty's measurements, but the shoemaker had wanted his money in advance. From the charitable society Utzel went directly to the shoemaker and asked whether he still had Poverty's measurements.

"And supposing I do?" Sandler replied. "My price is five gulden and I still want my money in advance."

Utzel took out the five gulden and handed them to Sandler. The shoemaker opened a drawer and after some searching brought out the order for Poverty's shoes. He promised to deliver the new shoes in a week, on Friday.

70 Utzel, who wanted to surprise his daughter, did not tell  
her about the shoes. The following Friday, as he lay on his  
cot yawning and complaining, there was a knock on the  
door and Sandler came in carrying the new shoes. When  
Poverty saw the shoemaker with a pair of shiny new shoes  
in his hand, she cried out in joy. The shoemaker handed  
her the shoes and told her to try them on. But, alas, she  
could not get them on her puffy feet. In the months since  
the measurements had been taken, Poverty's feet had  
become even larger than they were before. Now the girl  
80 cried out in grief.

**WORD KNOWLEDGE**

A *promissory* (präm'i-sôr'ē) note is a written promise to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person on demand or on a specified date.

## PREDICT

Sandler the shoemaker has had Poverty's foot measurements for several months. Predict what might happen when he uses them to make the new shoes (line 63).

## VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

### consternation

(kän'stər-nā'shən) *n.*:  
confusion or shock.

**industrious** (in-dus'trē-əs)  
*adj.*: hardworking.

## FLUENCY

Read aloud the boxed passage with expression. Then, read it aloud again, improving the smoothness of your delivery and your speed.

## EVALUATE

Utzel decides to begin work because Poverty's shoes don't fit, and they find themselves in debt. Do you find the change in their attitudes contrived or realistic?

## WORD KNOWLEDGE

Underline context clues that help you guess what *diligently* means (line 106).

## THEME

Underline the words in Sandler's speech that seem to point to the story's message, or **theme**. Then, underline the words in the paragraph beginning with line 110 that support this theme.

Utzel looked on in **consternation**. "How is it possible?" he asked. "I thought her feet stopped growing long ago."

For a while Sandler, too, stood there puzzled. Then he inquired, "Tell me, Utzel, where did you get the five gulden?" Utzel explained that he had borrowed the money from the charitable loan society and had given them a promissory note in return.

"So now you have a debt," exclaimed Sandler. "That makes you even poorer than you were a few months ago. Then you had nothing, but today you have five gulden less than nothing. And since you have grown poorer, Poverty has grown bigger, and naturally her feet have grown with her. That is why the shoes don't fit. It is all clear to me now."

"What are we going to do?" Utzel asked in despair.

"There is only one way out for you," Sandler said. "Go to work. From borrowing one gets poorer and from work one gets richer. When you and your daughter work, she will have shoes that fit."

The idea of working did not appeal to either of them, but it was even worse to have new shoes and go around barefoot. Utzel and Poverty both decided that immediately after the Sabbath they would look for work.

Utzel got a job as a water carrier. Poverty became a maid. For the first time in their lives, they worked diligently. They were kept so busy that they did not even think of the new shoes, until one Sabbath morning Poverty decided she'd try them on again. Lo and behold, her feet slipped easily into them. The new shoes fit.

At last Utzel and Poverty understood that all a man possesses he gains through work, and not by lying in bed and being idle. Even animals were **industrious**. Bees make



honey, spiders spin webs, birds build nests, moles dig holes in the earth, squirrels store food for the winter. Before long Utzel got a better job. He rebuilt his house and bought some furniture. Poverty lost more weight. She had new clothes made and dressed prettily like the other girls of the village. Her looks improved, too, and a young man began to court her. His name was Mahir and he was the son of a wealthy merchant. Utzel's dream of a rich son-in-law came true, but by then he no longer needed to be taken care of.

Love for his daughter had saved Utzel. In his later years he became so respected he was elected a warden of that same charitable loan society from which he had borrowed five gulden.

On the wall of his office there hung the string with which Sandler had once measured Poverty's feet, and above it the framed motto "Whatever you can do today, don't put off till tomorrow."

**INFER**

Why do you think Utzel saved the string that Sandler used to measure Poverty's feet?

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**SAVE THE LAST WORD FOR ME**

What did you think of this story? Did the changes in the characters seem believable? Does the story's message seem true to you—do you accept it as true?

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