

**“The Washwoman”** by Isaac Bashevis Singer  
**Vocabulary Warm-up Word Lists**

*Study these words from “The Washwoman.” Then, complete the activities.*

### **Word List A**

**bloomers** [BLOOM erz] *n.* old-fashioned women’s underwear

Long skirts covered the bloomers worn by pioneer women.

**clotheslines** [KLOHZ lynz] *n.* lines or ropes for air-drying laundry

You can only hang laundry outside on clotheslines when the weather is good.

**conceive** [kuhn SEEV] *v.* to form an idea of something in the mind

The uneducated man tried to conceive of what it would be like to read.

**contributed** [kuhn TRIB yoo tid] *v.* gave; donated

Many people who love sports contributed money for the new athletic center.

**devoted** [di VOH tid] *adj.* loving; loyal

The young mother was so devoted that she sat up all night with her ill toddler.

**endure** [en DOOR] *v.* to put up with; to tolerate

My mother will simply not endure bad manners at the table.

**impression** [im PRESH uhn] *n.* idea or opinion of someone or something

The stranger’s noble bearing made a favorable impression on the elders.

**uttered** [UHT erd] *v.* spoke or made a sound

I had no idea she was there because she never uttered a sound.

### **Word List B**

**accumulated** [uh KYOOM yuh lay tid] *v.* collected or gathered over time

The backyard was full of bones that the dog had accumulated.

**brittle** [BRIT uhl] *adj.* fragile; easily broken

Please handle the fine china carefully as it is very brittle.

**collapsed** [kuh LAPST] *v.* fell down; weakened suddenly

No one knew the young athlete had heart problems until he collapsed during a game.

**gaunt** [GAWNT] *adj.* very thin, pale, and sickly

The soldier was gaunt after months as a prisoner of war.

**gnarled** [NARLD] *adj.* twisted and misshapen

The farmer’s gnarled hands were evidence of a lifetime of hard work.

**institution** [in stuh TOO shuhn] *n.* established practice or custom

The institution of marriage is an important part of our culture.

**shard** [SHAHRD] *n.* broken piece

Even a shard of pottery from an ancient culture is valuable to an archaeologist.

**straggled** [STRAG uhld] *v.* hung in an untidy way

The sheepdog needed to be groomed when his long hair straggled over his eyes.

**“The Washwoman”** by Isaac Bashevis Singer  
**Vocabulary Warm-up Exercises**

**Exercise A** Fill in each blank in the paragraph below with an appropriate word from Word List A. Use each word only once.

Last year my family took a trip to Italy. One of the things that made the biggest [1] \_\_\_\_\_ on me was seeing people’s laundry hanging on [2] \_\_\_\_\_ outside their windows, even in big cities. Maybe this sounds silly, but I just cannot [3] \_\_\_\_\_ of having your [4] \_\_\_\_\_ (as my grandmother calls them) on display for everyone to see. I know I could not [5] \_\_\_\_\_ it. When we needed to wash some of our travel clothes, I [6] \_\_\_\_\_ some of my vacation money to pay for using a dryer. My mother never [7] \_\_\_\_\_ a word at the time. However, when we got home, she announced that since I was so interested in laundry, she now expected me to be her [8] \_\_\_\_\_ helper with the wash!

**Exercise B** Decide whether each statement below is true or false. Circle T or F. Then, explain your answer.

1. A brittle candy is soft and chewy.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_
2. A person who has collapsed should get medical attention immediately.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_
3. When a family moves, they may sell things they have accumulated but no longer want.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_
4. A gaunt appearance is a sign of good health.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_
5. Changing people’s minds about an institution like free public education is easy to do.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_
6. If you find a shard of glass, it is wise to watch out for more because something has been broken.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_
7. A gnarled tree was most likely planted recently.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_
8. A room where the curtains straggled over the windows would probably be very neat.  
T / F \_\_\_\_\_

**“The Washwoman”** by Isaac Bashevis Singer  
**Vocabulary Builder**

**Word List**

accumulated    atonement    forebears    obstinacy    pious    rancor

**A. DIRECTIONS:** Follow the instructions to use each vocabulary word in a sentence.

1. Use rancor in a sentence about unsportsmanlike conduct.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Use obstinacy in a sentence about a two-year-old.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write a sentence about something a king inherited from his forebears.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Use atonement in a sentence about littering a public park.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Use pious in a sentence about an old family friend.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Write a sentence about a collection you have accumulated.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. WORD STUDY** The Old English prefix *fore-* means “earlier” or “in front of.” Answer each of these questions using one of these words containing the prefix *fore-*: *foreshadow*, *forefront*, *foreboding*.

1. Why might you feel a sense of *foreboding* if a black cat crossed your path one gloomy night?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. If your teacher pointed to you as an example of someone at the *forefront* of your class, how would you feel?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In a novel with a happy ending, what might the arrival of a rich stranger *foreshadow*?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Literary Analysis: Literary Essay

A **literary essay** is a short piece of nonfiction that tells a story about a real person or event. Authors of literary essays interweave **personal examples and ideas** with **factual information** to achieve specific purposes. For example, an author may wish to explain, present an opinion or perspective, or describe a situation or an event. By incorporating personal and factual information, authors are able to build complete, multi-dimensional pictures in their readers' minds.

### Using the Strategy: Analysis Chart

**As You Read** Use a chart like the one shown to analyze how the literary essay interweaves personal examples and ideas with factual information to explain, present a perspective, or describe a situation or event.

Detail	Type	Purpose(s)
washwoman lived on Krochmalna Street	factual information	explain, describe a situation

## Reading Skill: Make Predictions

A **prediction** is an informed idea about what might happen later in a literary essay. Predictions are based on details in the text and your own experience. When you verify predictions, you read on to see if the prediction is correct. Making and verifying predictions is one way to **monitor your comprehension** as you read.

**As You Read** Pause periodically to reflect on your understanding. Monitor your comprehension by **asking questions** and making predictions. Finally, verify the accuracy of those predictions as you continue reading.

### Hear It!

- Selection summary audio
- Selection audio

### See It!

- Get Connected video
- Background video
- More about the author
- Vocabulary flashcards

### Do It!

- Interactive journals
- Interactive graphic organizers
- Self-test
- Internet activity
- Grammar tutorial
- Interactive vocabulary games



## Can *truth* change?

### Writing About the Big Question

In “The Washwoman,” a Jewish family learns to appreciate a Christian washwoman whose son has abandoned her. Use these sentence starters to develop your ideas about the Big Question.

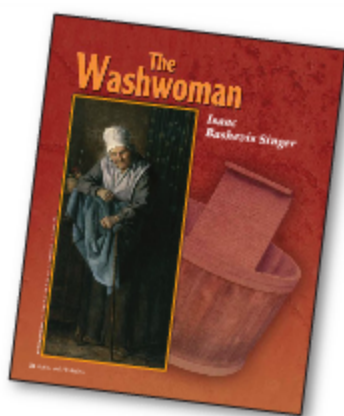
A mother’s relationship with her son can sometimes be **distorted** because of \_\_\_\_\_. They could gain **insight** into each other’s **perspective** by \_\_\_\_\_.

**As You Read** Look for the ways that the washwoman’s relationships change over time.

### Vocabulary

Read each word and its definition. Decide whether you know the word well, know it a little bit, or do not know it at all. After you read, see how your knowledge of each word has increased.

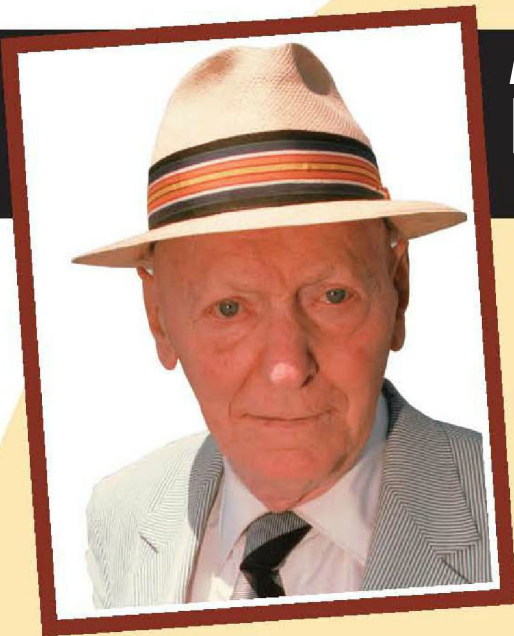
- **forebears** (fôr´berz) *n.* ancestors (p. 27) *His forebears started the family business.*
- **accumulated** (ə kyōōm´yōō lāt´id) *v.* piled up, collected, or gathered together, especially over a period of time (p. 27) *We have accumulated a large stack of newspapers in our living room.* *accumulate v. accumulation n. cumulative adj.*
- **rancor** (ranj´kər) *n.* bitter hate (p. 28) *The rivals fumed with rancor for each other.*
- **atonement** (ə tōn´mənt) *n.* act of making up for a wrongdoing or an injury (p. 28) *He volunteered at a nursing home as atonement for his misbehavior.* *atone v.*
- **obstinacy** (äb´stə nə sə) *n.* stubbornness (p. 30) *The child refused to clean up, and she was punished for her obstinacy.* *obstinate adj.*
- **pious** (pi´əs) *adj.* having or showing religious devotion (p. 31) *The pious man went to church every week.* *piety n. impious adj.*



### Word Power

The Old English prefix **fore-** means “earlier” or “in front of.”

In this story, the washwoman comes from generations of “peasant **forebears**,” or ancestors who lived long before her.



# Meet Isaac Bashevis Singer

(1904–1991)

Author of

## The Washwoman

Storytelling always had an important place in Isaac Bashevis Singer's life. He grew up in the city of Warsaw in what now is Poland. Singer's father was a rabbi, a teacher of the Jewish faith and laws. Advice-seekers streamed through the family home, telling their stories as the fascinated young Singer listened and observed.

**"Life Itself Is a Story"** Fleeing persecution against Jews, Singer left Poland for New York City in 1935. In New York, Singer began to make a name for himself as a writer. He set many of his tales in the world of European Jewry he had left. Ironically, as he wrote, World War II devastated that world. Villages like the one of his birth were wiped off the face of the earth even as Singer brought them to life on the page.

### BACKGROUND FOR THE ESSAY

#### Social Studies Connection

##### Jews in Poland

"The Washwoman" takes place in the early twentieth century in what is now Poland. Centuries earlier, many Jewish people had settled there, drawn by the promise of religious tolerance. By Singer's time, Poland had been conquered by other countries. Yet, Poland's Jews held on to their traditions, continuing to speak Yiddish, a language blending German with Hebrew and other languages.

### Did You Know?

Isaac Bashevis Singer won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1978.



**“The Washwoman”** by Isaac Bashevis Singer

**Reading: Make Predictions**

A **prediction** is an informed idea about what will happen later in a literary essay. Predictions are based on details in the text and on your own experience. When *making and verifying predictions*, predict what will happen, and then read on to see if the prediction is correct.

- One way to make predictions is to pause periodically while reading to **monitor your comprehension and ask questions** about text details and events. You can ask yourself questions such as *Why does the author mention this detail? How might it become important later on?* Then, look for the answers to those questions as you read ahead.
- As you read, use the following chart to record your predictions. Then, see how many of your predictions were correct.

**DIRECTIONS:** *In the left column are some of the major events in “The Washwoman.” As you read, ask yourself questions about what may be the outcome or consequence of each event. Write your questions in the center column. In the right column, record your predictions. The first one has been done for you.*

<b>Event</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Prediction</b>
1. The frail old washwoman works hard to produce beautiful, clean laundry.	Will the Singer family be satisfied with her work?	The Singers will like her work and employ her for many years.
2. She has a rich son who does not see her or give her any money.		
3. The rich son gets married but does not invite her to the wedding.		
4. One very cold winter day, the washwoman staggers away under a huge bundle of laundry.		
5. Weeks pass, and she does not return.		

# The Washwoman

*Isaac  
Bashevis Singer*



*The Oldest Inhabitant, 1876, Julian Alden Weir, Butler Institute of American Art, Youngstown, Ohio*





O

ur home had little contact with Gentiles.<sup>1</sup> The only Gentile in the building was the janitor. Fridays he would come for a tip, his “Friday money.” He remained standing at the door, took off his hat, and my mother gave him six groschen.<sup>2</sup>

Besides the janitor there were also the Gentile washwomen who came to the house to fetch our laundry. My story is about one of these.

She was a small woman, old and wrinkled. When she started washing for us, she was already past seventy. Most Jewish women of her age were sickly, weak, broken in body. All the old women in our street had bent backs and leaned on sticks when they walked. But this washwoman, small and thin as she was, possessed a strength that came from generations of peasant **forebears**. Mother would count out to her a bundle of laundry that had **accumulated** over several weeks. She would lift the unwieldy pack, load it on her narrow shoulders, and carry it the long way home. She lived on Krochmalna Street too, but at the other end, near the Wola section. It must have been a walk of an hour and a half.

She would bring the laundry back about two weeks later. My mother had never been so pleased with any washwoman. Every piece of linen sparkled like polished silver. Every piece was neatly ironed. Yet she charged no more than the others. She was a real find. Mother always had her money ready, because it was too far for the old woman to come a second time.

Laundering was not easy in those days. The old woman had no faucet where she lived but had to bring in the water from a pump. For the linens to come out so clean, they had to be scrubbed thoroughly in a washtub, rinsed with washing soda, soaked, boiled in an enormous pot, starched, then ironed. Every piece was handled ten times or more. And the drying! It could not be done outside because thieves would steal the laundry. The wrung-out wash had to be carried up to the attic and hung on clotheslines. In the winter it would become as brittle as glass and almost break when touched. And there was always a to-do with other housewives and washwomen who wanted the attic clothesline for their own use. Only God knows all the old woman had to endure each time she did a wash!

1. **Gentiles** (jen' tils) *n.* any persons not Jewish; here, specifically Christians.

2. **groschen** (grō' shən) *n.* Austrian cent or penny.

## Literary Analysis

### Literary Essay

In the first three paragraphs, how does the author interweave personal ideas with factual information to explain and describe a situation?

## Vocabulary

**forebears** (fôr' berz')

*n.* ancestors

**accumulated**

(ə kyōōm' yōō lāt' id)

*v.* piled up, collected, or gathered together, especially over a period of time



According to Singer, what is the washwoman's physical appearance?

She could have begged at the church door or entered a home for the penniless and aged. But there was in her a certain pride and love of labor with which many Gentiles have been blessed. The old woman did not want to become a burden, and so she bore her burden. •

My mother spoke a little Polish, and the old woman would talk with her about many things. She was especially fond of me and used to say I looked like Jesus. She repeated this every time she came, and Mother would frown and whisper to herself, her lips barely moving, "May her words be scattered in the wilderness."

The woman had a son who was rich. I no longer remember what sort of business he had. He was ashamed of his mother, the washwoman, and never came to see her. Nor did he ever give her a groschen. The old woman told this without **rancor**. One day the son was married. It seemed that he had made a good match. The wedding took place in a church. The son had not invited the old mother to his wedding, but she went to the church and waited at the steps to see her son lead the "young lady" to the altar.

The story of the faithless son left a deep impression on my mother. She talked about it for weeks and months. It was an affront not only to the old woman but to the entire institution of motherhood. Mother would argue, "Nu, does it pay to make sacrifices for children? The mother uses up her last strength, and he does not even know the meaning of loyalty."

And she would drop dark hints to the effect that she was not certain of her own children: Who knows what they would do some day? This, however, did not prevent her from dedicating her life to us. If there was any delicacy in the house, she would put it aside for the children and invent all sorts of excuses and reasons why she herself did not want to taste it. She knew charms that went back to ancient times, and she used expressions she had inherited from generations of devoted mothers and grandmothers. If one of the children complained of a pain, she would say, "May I be your ransom and may you outlive my bones!" Or she would say, "May I be the **atonement** for the least of your fingernails." When we ate she used to say, "Health and marrow in your bones!" The day before the new moon she gave us a kind of candy that was said to prevent parasitic worms. If one of us had something in his eye, Mother would lick the eye clean with her tongue. She also fed us rock candy against coughs, and from time to time she would take us to be blessed against the evil eye. This did not prevent her from studying *The Duties of the Heart*, *The Book of the Covenant*, and other serious philosophic works.

### Vocabulary

**rancor** (ran' kor)

n. bitter hate

### Literary Analysis

#### Literary Essay

In this paragraph, how does the author interweave personal examples with factual information to present a perspective and describe a situation?

### Vocabulary

**atonement** (ə tōn' mēt)

n. act of making up for a wrongdoing or an injury



But to return to the washwoman. That winter was a harsh one. The streets were in the grip of a bitter cold. No matter how much we heated our stove, the windows were covered with frostwork and decorated with icicles. The newspapers reported that people were dying of the cold. Coal became dear. The winter had become so severe that parents stopped sending children to cheder,<sup>3</sup> and even the Polish schools were closed.

On one such day the washwoman, now nearly eighty years old, came to our house. A good deal of laundry had accumulated during the past weeks. Mother gave her a pot of tea to warm herself, as well as some bread. The old woman sat on a kitchen chair trembling and shaking, and warmed her hands against the teapot. Her fingers were gnarled from work, and perhaps from arthritis too. Her fingernails were strangely white. These hands spoke of the stubbornness of mankind, of the will to work not only as one's strength permits but beyond the limits of one's power. Mother counted and wrote down the list: men's undershirts, women's vests, long-legged drawers, bloomers, petticoats, shifts, featherbed covers, pillowcases, sheets, and the men's fringed garments. Yes, the Gentile woman washed these holy garments as well.

#### ▲ Critical Viewing

How does this picture of a neighborhood in Poland compare with how you imagine Singer's neighborhood to look? **[Compare]**



#### Reading Check

How did the winter weather affect the neighborhood?

### Vocabulary

**obstinacy** (ăb' stə nə sē)  
n. stubbornness

### Reading Skill

#### Make Predictions

What prediction can you make based on these details about the cold and the washwoman's absence?

The bundle was big, bigger than usual. When the woman placed it on her shoulders, it covered her completely. At first she swayed, as though she were about to fall under the load. But an inner **obstinacy** seemed to call out: No, you may not fall. A donkey may permit himself to fall under his burden, but not a human being, the crown of creation.

It was fearful to watch the old woman staggering out with the enormous pack, out into the frost, where the snow was dry as salt and the air was filled with dusty white whirlwinds, like goblins dancing in the cold. Would the old woman ever reach Wola?

She disappeared, and Mother sighed and prayed for her.

Usually the woman brought back the wash after two or, at the most, three weeks. But three weeks passed, then four and five, and nothing was heard of the old woman. We remained without linens. The cold had become even more intense. The telephone wires were now as thick as ropes. The branches of the trees looked like glass. So much snow had fallen that the streets had become uneven, and sleds were able to glide down many streets as on the slopes of a hill.

Kindhearted people lit fires in the streets for vagrants<sup>4</sup> to warm themselves and roast potatoes in, if they had any to roast.

For us the washwoman's absence was a catastrophe. We needed the laundry. We did not even know the woman's address. It seemed certain that she had collapsed, died. Mother declared she had had a premonition, as the old woman left our house that last time, that we would never see our things again. She found some old torn shirts and washed and mended them. We mourned, both for the laundry and for the old, toil-worn woman who had grown close to us through the years she had served us so faithfully. •

More than two months passed. The frost had subsided, and then a new frost had come,

**At first  
she swayed,  
as though  
she were  
about to fall  
under the  
load.**



4. **vagrants** (vā' grents) n. people who wander from place to place, especially those without regular jobs.

a new wave of cold. One evening, while Mother was sitting near the kerosene lamp mending a shirt, the door opened and a small puff of steam, followed by a gigantic bundle, entered. Under the bundle tottered the old woman, her face as white as a linen sheet. A few wisps of white hair straggled out from beneath her shawl. Mother uttered a half-choked cry. It was as though a corpse had entered the room. I ran toward the old woman and helped her unload her pack. She was even thinner now, more bent. Her face had become more gaunt, and her head shook from side to side as though she were saying no. She could not utter a clear word, but mumbled something with her sunken mouth and pale lips.

After the old woman had recovered somewhat, she told us that she had been ill, very ill. Just what her illness was, I cannot remember. She had been so sick that someone had called a doctor, and the doctor had sent for a priest. Someone had informed the son, and he had contributed money for a coffin and for the funeral. But the Almighty had not yet wanted to take this pain-racked soul to Himself. She began to feel better, she became well, and as soon as she was able to stand on her feet once more, she resumed her washing. Not just ours, but the wash of several other families too.

"I could not rest easy in my bed because of the wash," the old woman explained. "The wash would not let me die."

"With the help of God you will live to be a hundred and twenty," said my mother, as a benediction.

"God forbid! What good would such a long life be? The work becomes harder and harder . . . my strength is leaving me . . . I do not want to be a burden on anyone!" The old woman muttered and crossed herself, and raised her eyes toward heaven.

Fortunately there was some money in the house and Mother counted out what she owed. I had a strange feeling: the coins in the old woman's washed-out hands seemed to become as worn and clean and **pious** as she herself was. She blew on the coins and tied them in a kerchief. Then she left, promising to return in a few weeks for a new load of wash.



### Reading Skill

#### Make Predictions

Was your earlier prediction about the old woman accurate? Why or why not?

#### ◀ Critical Viewing

What do you think it would be like to wash clothes using a washboard and tub like these? **[Speculate]**

### Vocabulary

**pious** (pi' əs) *adj.*  
having or showing religious devotion



Why does the washwoman do other people's laundry?



But she never came back. The wash she had returned was her last effort on this earth. She had been driven by an indomitable will to return the property to its rightful owners, to fulfill the task she had undertaken.

And now at last her body, which had long been no more than a shard<sup>5</sup> supported only by the force of honesty and duty, had fallen. Her soul passed into those spheres where all holy souls meet, regardless of the roles they played on this earth, in whatever tongue, of whatever creed. I cannot imagine paradise without this Gentile washwoman. I cannot even conceive of a world where there is no recompense for such effort.

5. **shard** (shärd) *n.* fragment or broken piece.

## Critical Thinking



1. **Respond:** Why do you think the washwoman gives so much and asks so little in return?
2. **(a)** Which job does the washwoman perform for Singer's family? **(b) Connect:** Which laborious obstacles to doing the job well does Singer describe?
3. **(a)** What prevents the washwoman from returning to the family for several months? **(b) Draw Conclusions:** What does the washwoman's eventual return tell you about her character? Explain.
4. **(a)** What specific information about the washwoman's personal life does the author include? **(b) Speculate:** What other kinds of information about the washwoman might the author have chosen to include but left out? **(c) Analyze:** Based on this essay, explain why an author might choose to include some details and omit others in a text.



### Can truth change?

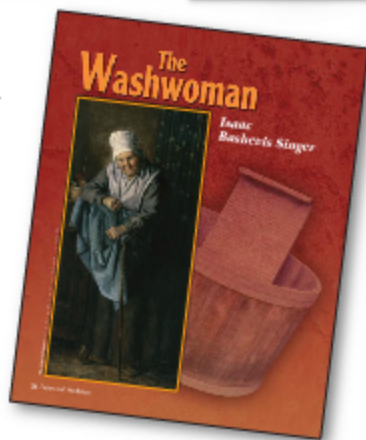
- (a)** How would you describe the character of the washwoman at the beginning of the story and then at the end? **(b)** How do her relationships grow?



## Literary Analysis: Literary Essay

- (a) In this **literary essay**, what difficulties does the washwoman face? (b) How does she respond to those challenges? (c) What inspirational lesson does the author take away from the story?
- (a) Use a chart like the one shown to record six details—two **personal examples**, two **personal ideas**, and two **facts**—that Singer includes about his mother, the washwoman, or the washwoman's son. (b) How does the interweaving of these details help to describe the characters and their situations?

Mother	Washwoman	Washwoman's Son



## Reading Skill: Make Predictions

- List three **predictions** that you made while reading "The Washwoman." Then, trade papers with a partner and discuss the accuracy of your predictions and the details you used to make them. Finally, discuss which details in the essay helped you to verify your predictions.

## Vocabulary

**Practice** Use a word from the vocabulary list on page 24 to replace each underlined word or phrase with its opposite.

- The former enemies have put their old friendship behind them.
- The actor's flexibility made him difficult to direct.
- She inherited the family trade from her children.
- Running extra laps was his reward for being late to practice.
- My son has given away a large pile of clothing in his room.
- The old woman was disrespectful of her religion.

**Word Power** Use the context of the sentences and what you know about the **Old English prefix fore-** to explain your answer to each question.

- Where does the foreword of a book appear?
- If something is foreseen, is it a surprise?

### Word Power

The **Old English prefix fore-** means "earlier" or "in front of."

**Apply It** Explain how the prefix *fore-* helps you determine the meanings of these technical academic words from science and the arts. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

forecast  
forerunner  
forehead

**“The Washwoman”** by Isaac Bashevis Singer  
**Literary Analysis: Literary Essay**

A **literary essay** is a short piece of nonfiction that tells a story about a real person or event. When authors write literary essays, they choose **personal examples and ideas** and combine those with **factual information** to achieve specific purposes. For example, an author’s purpose may be to explain an idea or action, present an opinion or perspective, or describe something that happened. In Singer’s essay, his personal memories about an important person in his childhood are mixed with facts about life in Poland in the early twentieth century. Interweaving personal and factual information, an author provides readers with a multi-faceted lens through which to view a story rich in detail.

**DIRECTIONS:** *Follow the directions to answer each numbered item.*

1. In no more than two or three sentences, summarize the story told in this literary essay.

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2. Now, look back over the essay. Find two examples of (a) personal ideas or feelings expressed by the author and (b) factual information provided in the story.

(a) Singer’s personal ideas and feelings \_\_\_\_\_

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(b) factual information in the story \_\_\_\_\_

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**DIRECTIONS:** *Write a brief paragraph in response to the questions.*

What is Singer’s purpose in writing this essay?

What main point about the washerwoman do you think he makes in this essay?

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