

English Literature and History

Assignment 34

- This week you will read a work written in the 20th century, during the reign of George VI. Perhaps the most important British writer of the modern period is George Orwell, author of the famous political novels *Animal Farm* and *1984*. Before becoming a famous writer, Orwell held jobs as an imperial policeman and as a clerk for a shop that sells used books. It might seem to you that a used book shop is perfect place for a budding writer to work, right? Think again!
- Read the essay and answer the questions the multiple choice questions.
- Study for the final history test which will be given in class.
- The pictures on this assignment sheet are of George VI (above right) and George Orwell (below).



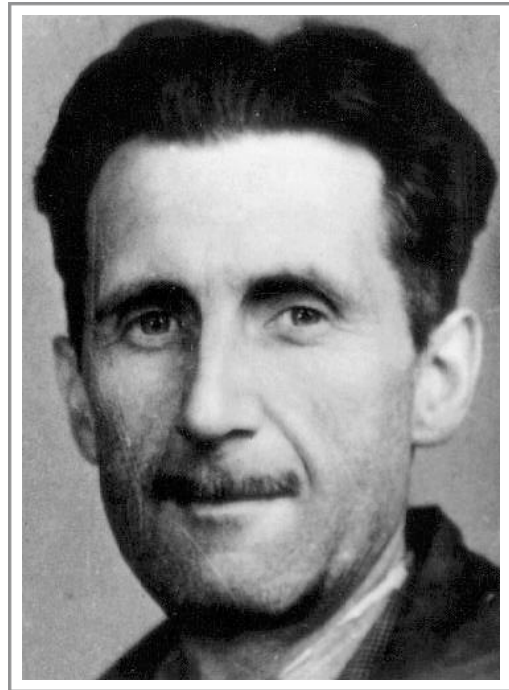
Bookshop Memories

George Orwell Bookshop Memories (November 1936)

When I worked in a second-hand bookshop—so easily pictured, if you don't work in one, as a kind of paradise where charming old gentlemen browse eternally among calf-bound folios*—, the thing that chiefly struck me was the rarity of really bookish people. Our shop had an exceptionally interesting stock, yet I doubt whether ten per cent of our customers knew a good book from a bad one. First edition snobs were much commoner than lovers of literature, but oriental students haggling over cheap textbooks were commoner still, and vague-minded women looking for birthday presents for

* **folios** The largest of books, measuring about 15 inches in height, formed by folding a single printer's sheet once. An *octavo* (8vo.) is a page size measuring from 5 to 6 inches in height, composed of a single printer's sheet folded into eight leaves. A *duodecimo* (12mo.) is the smallest of page sizes formed by folding a single printer's sheet into twelve leaves.

their nephews were commonest of all. Many of the people who came to us were of the kind who would be a nuisance anywhere but have special opportunities in a bookshop. For example, the dear old lady who wants a book for an invalid (a very common demand, that), and the other dear old lady who read such a nice book in 1897 and wonders whether you can find her a copy. Unfortunately she doesn't remember the title or the author's name or what the book was about, but she does remember that it had a red cover. But apart from these there are two well-known types of pest by whom every second-hand bookshop is haunted. One is the decayed person smelling of old bread-crusts who comes every day, sometimes several times a day, and tries to sell you worthless books. The other is the person who orders large quantities



of books for which he has not the smallest intention of paying. In our shop we sold nothing on credit, but we would put books aside, or order them if necessary, for people who arranged to fetch them away later. Scarcely half the people who ordered books from us ever came back. It used to puzzle me at first. What made them do it? They would come in and demand some rare and expensive book, would make us promise over and over again to keep it for them, and then would vanish never to return. But many of them, of course, were unmistakable paranoiacs. They used to talk in a grandiose manner about themselves and tell the most ingenious stories to explain how they had happened to come out of doors without any money, stories which, in many cases, I am sure they themselves believed. In a town like London there are always plenty of not quite certifiable lunatics walking the streets, and they tend to gravitate towards bookshops, because a bookshop is one of the few places where you can hang about for a long time without spending any money. In the end one gets to know these people almost at a glance. For all their big talk there is something moth-eaten and aimless about them. Very often, when we were dealing with an obvious paranoiac, we would put aside the books he asked for and then put them back on the shelves the moment he had gone. None of them, I noticed, ever attempted to take books away without

paying for them; merely to order them was enough; it gave them, I suppose, the illusion that they were spending real money.

Like most second-hand bookshops we had various sidelines. We sold second-hand typewriters, for instance, and also stamps—used stamps, I mean. Stamp-collectors are a strange, silent, fish-like breed, of all ages, but only of the male sex; women, apparently, fail to see the peculiar charm of gumming bits of coloured paper into albums. We also sold sixpenny horoscopes compiled by somebody who claimed to have foretold the Japanese earthquake. They were in sealed envelopes and I never opened one of them myself, but the people who bought them often came back and told us how true their horoscopes had been. (Doubtless any horoscope seems true if it tells you that you are highly attractive to the opposite sex and your worst fault is generosity.) We did a good deal of business in children's books, chiefly remainders. Modern books for children are rather horrible things, especially when you see them in the mass. Personally I would sooner give a child a copy of *Petrenius Arbiter* than *Peter Pan*, but even Barrie seems manly and wholesome compared with some of his later imitators. At Christmas time we spent a feverish ten days struggling with Christmas cards and calendars, which are tiresome things to sell but good business while the season lasts. It used to interest me to see the brutal cynicism with which Christian sentiment is exploited. The touts from the Christmas card firms used to come round with their catalogues as early as June. A phrase from one of their invoices sticks in my memory. It was: *2 doz. Infant Jesus with rabbits*. But our principal sideline was a lending library, the usual twopenny no-deposit library of five or six hundred volumes, all fiction. How the book thieves must love those libraries! It is the easiest crime in the world to borrow a book at one shop for twopence, remove the label and sell it at another shop for a shilling.* Nevertheless booksellers generally find that it pays them better to have a certain number of books stolen (we used to lose about a dozen a month) than to frighten customers away by demanding a deposit.

Our shop stood exactly on the frontier between Hampstead and Camden Town, and we were frequented by all types from baronets to bus-conductors. Probably our library subscribers were a fair cross-section of London's reading public. It is therefore worth noting that of all the authors in our library the one who went out the best was: Priestley? Hemingway? Walpole? Wodehouse? No, Ethel M. Dell, with Warwick Deeping a good second and Jeffrey Farnol, I should say, third. Dell's novels, of course, are read solely by women, but by women of all kinds and ages and not, as one might expect, merely by wistful spinsters and the fat wives of tobacconists. It is not true that men don't read

* **shilling** A shilling is worth twelve pence.

novels, but it is true that there are whole branches of fiction that they avoid. Roughly speaking, what one might call the average novel—the ordinary, good-bad, Galsworthy[†]-and-water stuff which is the norm of the English novel—seems to exist only for women. Men read either the novels it is possible to respect, or detective stories. But their consumption of detective stories is terrific. One of our subscribers to my knowledge read four or five detective stories every week for over a year, besides others which he got from another library. What chiefly surprised me was that he never read the same book twice. Apparently the whole of that frightful torrent of trash (the pages read every year would, I calculated, cover nearly three quarters of an acre) was stored for ever in his memory.

He took no notice of titles or authors' names, but he could tell by merely glancing into a book whether he had had it already. In a lending library you see people's real tastes, not their pretended ones, and one thing that strikes you is how completely the classical English novelists have dropped out of favour. It is simply useless to put Dickens, Thackeray, Jane Austen, Trollope, etc. into the ordinary lending library; nobody takes them out. At the mere sight of a nineteenth-century novel people say, 'Oh, but that's old!' and shy away immediately. Yet it is always



Dickens's character Mr. Micawber

fairly easy to sell Dickens, just as it is always easy to sell Shakespeare. Dickens is one of those authors whom people are always meaning to read, and, like the Bible, he is widely known at second hand. People know by hearsay that Bill Sikes was a burglar and that Mr. Micawber had a bald head, just as they know by hearsay that Moses was found in a basket of bulrushes and saw the back

[†] **Galsworthy** John Galsworthy (1867-1933) was an English playwright and novelist.

parts of the Lord.* Another thing that is very noticeable is the growing unpopularity of American books. And another the publishers get into a stew about this every two or three years is the unpopularity of short stories. The kind of person who asks the librarian to choose a book for him nearly always starts by saying, 'I don't want short stories,' or 'I do not desire little stories,' as a German customer of ours used to put it. If you ask them why, they sometimes explain that it is too much fag to get used to a new set of characters with every story; they like to 'get into' a novel which demands no further thought after the first chapter. I believe, though, that the writers are more to blame here than the readers. Most modern short stories, English and American, are utterly lifeless and worthless, far more so than most novels. The short stories which are stories are popular enough, *vide* D. H. Lawrence, whose short stories are as popular as his novels.

Would I like to be a bookseller *de métier*†? On the whole, in spite of my employer's kindness to me, and some happy days I spent in the shop, no. Given a good pitch and the right amount of capital, any educated person ought to be able to make a small secure living out of a bookshop. Unless one goes in for 'rare' books it is not a difficult trade to learn, and you start at a great advantage if you know anything about the insides of books. (Most booksellers don't. You can get their measure by having a look at the trade papers where they advertise their wants. If you don't see an ad. for Boswell's *Decline and Fall* you are pretty sure to see one for *The Mill on the Floss* by T. S. Eliot.‡) Also it is a humane trade

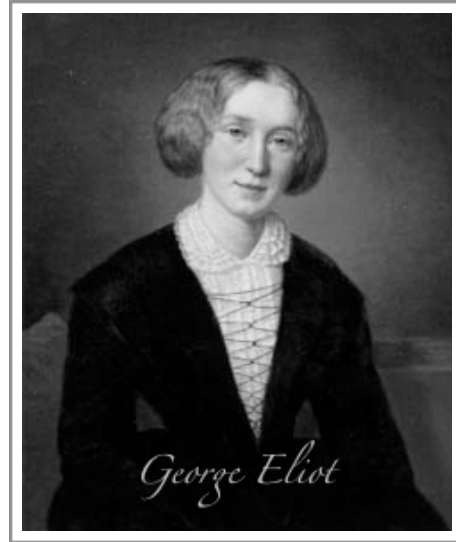


* The account of Moses seeing the back parts of the Lord in the cleft of a rock is found in Exodus 33:23. Moses could not see the Lord face to face: the Lord said to Moses, 'For there shall no man see me and live.'

† *de métier* as an occupation or profession

‡ The English biographer James **Boswell** (1740–1795) did not write *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; the work was rather penned by the historian-writer, Edward Gibbon (1737–1794). The early 20th-century poet **T.S. Eliot** is easily confused with the Victorian novelist George Eliot, pen name of Mary Anne Evans (1819–1880), author of *The Mill on the Floss* (1860).

which is not capable of being vulgarised beyond a certain point. The combines can never squeeze the small independent bookseller out of existence as they have squeezed the grocer and the milkman. But the hours of work are very long. I was only a part-time employee, but my employer put in a seventy-hour week, apart from constant expeditions out of hours to buy books, and it is an unhealthy life. As a rule a bookshop is horribly cold in winter, because if it is too warm the windows get misted over, and a bookseller lives on his windows. And books give off more and nastier dust than any other class of objects yet invented, and the top of a book is the place where every bluebottle[§] prefers to die.



But the real reason why I should not like to be in the book trade for life is that while I was in it I lost my love of books. A bookseller has to tell lies about books, and that gives him a distaste for them; still worse is the fact that he is constantly dusting them and hauling them to and fro. There was a time when I really did love books—loved the sight and smell and feel of them, I mean, at least if they were fifty or more years old. Nothing pleased me quite so much as to buy a job lot of them for a shilling at a country auction. There is a peculiar flavour about the battered unexpected books you pick up in that kind of collection: minor eighteenth-century poets, out-of-date gazetteers, odd volumes of forgotten novels, bound numbers of ladies' magazines of the sixties. For casual reading in your bath, for instance, or late at night when you are too tired to go to bed, or in the odd quarter of an hour before lunch, there is nothing to touch a back number of the *Girl's Own Paper*. But as soon as I went to work in the bookshop I stopped buying books. Seen in the mass, five or ten thousand at a time, books were boring and even slightly sickening. Nowadays I do buy one occasionally, but only if it is a book that I want to read and can't borrow, and I never buy junk. The sweet smell of decaying paper appeals to me no longer. It is too closely associated in my mind with paranoiac customers and dead bluebottles.

Source:

<http://www.k-1.com/Orwell/soc.htm>

[§] A **bluebottle** is a kind of fly.

Bookshop Memories
By George Orwell
Reading Comprehension

1. The word *haunted* in the context of the 1st paragraph, 7th sentence, most nearly means ____.
 - a) spooked
 - b) frequently visited
 - c) annoyed
 - d) gifted
 - e) nestled

2. The author considers the woman's giving the detail of the "red cover" (mentioned in the first paragraph) ____.
 - a) impolite
 - b) not important
 - c) fascinating
 - d) helpful
 - e) distracting

3. The word charm in the context of the 2nd paragraph, 3rd sentence, is used ____.
 - a) ironically
 - b) seriously
 - c) as an exaggeration
 - d) as an understatement
 - e) symbolically

4. In Orwell's opinion, why did the "paranoiacs" order books without the least intention of picking them up again?
 - a) They were thieves.
 - b) They liked to annoy the clerks.
 - c) It gave them a sense of spending money without spending money.
 - d) They were paranoid.
 - e) Orwell has no idea why they did this.

Very often, when we were dealing with an obvious paranoiac, we would put aside the books he asked for and then put them back on the shelves the moment he had gone.

5. The above sentence implies that ____.

- a) the store clerks thought that the “paranoiacs” would come in and steal the books
 - b) the store clerks tried to appease some customers by appearing to hold the books.
 - c) the store clerks did not like putting books aside for customers.
 - d) the books put aside for customers were often expensive.
 - e) Orwell’s employer was too finicky about how his shop was run
6. Most likely Orwell mentions Priestley, Walpole, Hemingway and Wodehouse as examples of ____.
- a) authors from the Middle Ages
 - b) very unpopular authors
 - c) children’s authors
 - d) authors that Orwell thinks deserve to be popular
 - e) Romance authors
7. George Orwell mentions Bill Sikes and Mr. Micawber in order to ____.
- a) illustrate the humor and tragedy in Dickens’ novels
 - b) give random examples of characters in Dickens’ novels
 - c) show that even though Dickens is not widely read, his characters are widely known
 - d) give random examples of bad characters
 - e) demonstrate his own knowledge of classic works
8. According to Orwell, which of the following books would men most likely borrow to read?
- a) Jane Austin’s classic novel *Pride and Prejudice*
 - b) Agatha Christie’s murder mystery *And Then There Were None*
 - c) Ernest Hemingway’s classic tale *Old Man and the Sea*
 - d) Ethel M. Dell’s latest novel
 - e) a play by John Galsworthy
9. Orwell believes that the real reason that customers do not prefer reading short stories is that ____.
- a) readers have bad taste in literature
 - b) readers have little time to read
 - c) the stories themselves are lifeless and dull
 - d) tastes have changed in the past decade
 - e) it takes too much effort to get acquainted with new characters with each new story
10. The real reason that Orwell did not want to become a bookshop owner was that ____.

- a) his employer was not pleasant to work with
- b) the working conditions were not ideal
- c) it was a very challenging job and too difficult to learn
- d) he only liked selling books he liked
- e) it gives true book lovers a distaste for books

The “Musings” Essay

Be able to answer the following questions in class.

1. According to Orwell, what is the stereotype of the used book store customer? Is this stereotype true? Explain your answer (About three sentences)
2. Orwell describes the kinds of people who enter the second-hand bookshop. Write down a list of these people and a one or two-sentence description of each. (About fifteen sentences)
3. What other things did the second-hand bookshop sell? (About one sentence)
4. What were the books most often borrowed in the bookshop library? Why weren't the classics (e.g., Dickens, Thackeray, and Shakespeare) borrowed? (About two sentences)
5. What are some of the reasons Orwell gave for not wanting to own and run a bookshop? What is the principal reason? (About five sentences)