

The Golden Book of Yoknapatawpha County

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Sole Owner & Proprietor

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People

Dr Alford Jefferson doctor consulted in 1919 by Bayard Sartoris (II) (at the instistance of Virginia du Pre) for a growth on his cheek which he diagnosed as cancer.

Dalton Ames Boyfriend of Candace Compson in early 1910, and probably the father of Quentin Compson (IV). Had a confrontation with Candace's brother Quentin Compson (III), who threatened to kill him and unsuccessfully fought him.

Maury L Bascomb Only brother of Caroline Compson and last male descendent of the Bascomb family. A handsome flashing swaggering workless bachelor. Had a temper. May have had an affair with Mrs. Patterson. Lived with his sister, being financially dependent on her family. Borrowed money from almost anyone, even Dilsey Gibson although she was a Negro, explaining to her as he withdrew his hand from his pocket that she was not only in his eyes the same as a member of his sister's family, she would be considered a born lady anywhere in any eyes. Later moved away but still regularly sent letters with requests for money in the form of 'business propositions', addressed to his cousin Jason Compson IV, which his sister usually granted.

Mrs Bascomb *Damuddy*. Died 1898–1900. Mother of Caroline Compson.

Virgil Beard Born c 1907. Son of Mr and Miss Beard. Unknowingly (under dictation, in return for candy and an air rifle), writer of Byron Snopes's anonymous letters to Narcissa Benbow in 1919.

WC Beard Father of Virgil Beard. Owner of a hotel and a mill in Jefferson in 1919.

Belle (I) Mitchell Benbow Born 1890–91. Originally from Kentucky. Married Henry Mitchell c 1910, mother with him of Belle Mitchell (II). Separated from Henry Mitchell in 1919 to marry Horace Benbow, with whom she had already been in an affair since 1917, and with whom and with her daughter she moved to Kinston, a place she had chosen for its land (the black, rich, foul, unchaste soil which seemed to engender

money out of the very embrace if the air which lay flat upon it). During her first marriage a frequent host of social gatherings, introducing tea as a meal between dinner and supper to Jefferson. Piano player. Preferred shrimp above all other food, which she had Horace pick up from Kinston's railway station each Friday.

Cassius Q Benbow Drove the Benbow carriage until he fled Jefferson with Federate troops in 1863. Returned in 1865 and was appointed Acting Marshal of Jefferson. Was to be confirmed in his post through election that year, but a group of men led by John Sartoris (I) hijacked the process by shooting dead the Burden Brothers, who had brought black men to the voting booth and by relocating the booth to the Sartoris Place, thus ensuring that his election was rejected.

Francis Benbow Father of Will Benbow? Came from Barbados to Jefferson in 1871.

Horace Benbow Born 1885–6. Son of Will and Julia Benbow, brother of Narcissa Benbow, for whom his feelings were more like those of a lover. Lawyer. Avid reader. Educated at Sewanee (where he was an honour man in his class) and Oxford, England (as a Rhodes Scholar, where he became a good tennis player). In Europe between December 1917 and April 1919 as part of the YMCA. Learned the art of glass blowing in Venice which he continued to practice after returning home. Married Belle Mitchell in early 1920, with whom he had already maintained an affair since 1917, and with whom and whose daughter he moved to Kinston, first into a rented house, then 1922 into a bungalow he built for them. Also briefly in an affair with Belle's sister Joan Heppleton in December 1919. Mortgaged his Kinston house so that he could keep the family home in Jefferson and his sister would not need to rent it out.

Temporarily left Belle sometime in 1924–25, then stayed with her until he again decided to quit her on 3 May 1929, because he felt the dripping of the package of shrimps (whose smell even after ten years he couldn't stand) he collected from the station for Belle every Friday summed up his existence. On his way to his sister, forced to spend the evening of 7 May at the Old Frenchman Place, following a chance encounter with Popeye. After Popeye's murder of Tommy and rape of Temple Drake, and against the express wish of his sister, provided a measure of accomodation for Ruby Goodwin and her infant son and unsuccessfully acted as defence attorney for her common law husband Lee Goodwin, who on 21 June was convicted for Popeye's crimes and subsequently lynched. Thereafter returned to Kinston and his wife Belle.

Judge Benbow Died c 1904. Father of Percy. Executor of Goodhue Coldfield's estate. After he died in 1864 and left neither will nor estate except the house and the rifled shell of the store, appointed himself, elected himself probably out of some conclave of neighbors who came together to discuss his daughter Rosa Coldfield's affairs and what to do with her, in particular after she broke off her engagement to Thomas Sutpen in June 1866 and returned to live in her family home, destitute. Since she would not accept the actual money from the sale of the store, provided her with baskets of food and unlimited credit, representing the money's value (and after a few years, over-value), that she would draw upon in a dozen ways, including errands, store credit and a two hundred dollar headstone for Judith Sutpen.

In his office, he had a portfolio, a fat one, with *Estate of Goodhue Coldfield*. *Private* written across it in indelible, which when his son Percy opened it after his death, was filled with racing forms and cancelled betting tickets on horses whose very bones were no man knew where now, which had won and lost races on the Memphis track forty years ago, and a ledger, a careful tabulation in his hand, each entry indicating the date and the horse's name and his wager and whether he won or lost; and another one showing how for forty years he had put each winning and an amount equal to each loss, to that mythical account.

In 1870, helped arrange John (I) Sartoris's buyout of Ben J Redmond in the Jefferson railway under construction at the time.

Julia Benbow Died 1899–1901. Wife of Will Benbow, mother of Horace and Narcissa Benbow. An invalid at least towards the end of her life.

Percy Benbow Son of Judge Benbow.

Will Benbow Died 1908–11. Husband of Julia Benbow, father of Horace and Narcissa Benbow, son of Francis Benbow? Lawyer. Educated at Sewanee. Died two days after the return of Horace Benbow from Oxford (England).

Mr Binford One of Reba Rivers's two dogs (the one with the blue ribbon), which she acquired the day after her husband Binford Rivers died in 1927.

Uncle Bird Member of Simon Strother's (baptist) congregation.

Gerald Bland Born Kentucky. At Harvard with Quentin Compson (III) in 1910. Somewhat spoiled, liked to brag about and to girls. Present

during the car trip near Cambridge on the day Quentin Compson (III) committed suicide.

Mrs Bland Overbearing mother of Gerald Bland. From Kentucky. Present during the car trip near Cambridge on the day Quentin Compson (III) committed suicide.

Charles (I) Bon Born November or December 1831, Haiti, died 3 May 1865, Sutpen's Hundred. Only child of Thomas and Eulalia Sutpen, father of Charles (II) Bon. His father repudiated him and his mother upon finding out at his birth that they had negro blood. Nonetheless named by his father, including his last name, which was not that of his mother.

Moved to New Orleans with his mother. Spent large chunks of his mother's fortune on his horses and clothes and the champagne and gambling and women. Had more watches and cuff buttons and finer linen and horses and yellow-wheeled buggies (not to mention the gals) than most others did. Married an octoroon woman with whom in 1859 he had a son, Charles (II).

In September of that year, started reading law at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, where he met his half-brother Henry Sutpen, who, unaware of their being related, invited him to Sutpen's Hundred over Christmas and introduced him to their sister Judith Sutpen. Over the course of the following year, 1860, entered into an undefined and never-spoken second engagement with Judith, engineered by her mother Ellen. Refused to explicitly make a proposal of marriage not because he suspected Judith was his half-sister, but because he was more interested in receiving a sign — any sign — by his father that he recognised him. He again visited Sutpen's Hundred in June, at which time his father had traveled to New Orleans to confirm his identity. The following Christmas eve, his father revealed his identity to Henry, who at first refused to believe and repudiated his birth-right.

Thereupon he followed Henry to New Orleans, riding through the bright cold of that Christmas day to the River, from where they took the steamboat. There would be Christmas on the boat too: the same holly and mistletoe, the same eggnog and toddy; perhaps, doubtless, a Christmas supper and a ball, but not for them: the two of them in the dark and the cold standing at the guard rail above the dark water and still not talking since there was nothing to say. In New Orleans, explained to Henry that he would only break off the engagement if his father would confront himself.

Hoping that the war would resolve the matter by killing either of them, in the spring of 1861 they returned north, into Mississippi and secretly enrolled as privates in the University Grays Company of the

11th Mississippi Infantry, hiding until they could join the company after its departure in June. Received a lieutenancy before the company entered its first engagement even. In April 1862, either he or Henry was shot through the shoulder during the battle of Shiloh at Pittsburg Landing, carried to safety by the other on his shoulders, and recovered in a private house in Corinth.

During those four years, suspended his decision and did not contact Judith. Then finally, in March 1865, while retreating through Carolina, crossed paths with Thomas Sutpen and believed to see recognition in his gaze, and wrote a letter to Judith. Initially met acquiescence with Henry, then renewed refusal after Henry was told by his father that he was of mixed race descent. Henry still refused to stop him with force, until finally on 3 May 1865, Henry shot him dead at the gates of Sutpen's Hundred upon their return from the war.

After his body was brought into the house, Judith took from his pocket the metal case she had given him with her picture in it, which he may have swapped for the picture of his octoroon wife to convey *I was no good; do not grieve for me*. Second person to be buried in the graveyard of Sutpen's Hundred. Judith Sutpen bought a headstone for his grave in 1870 with the proceeds of the sale of their father's store after his death.

Wanted his father to recognise him, for him to say You are my oldest son. Protect your sister; never see either of us again.

Charles (II) Etienne De Saint Valery Bon Born 1859, New Orleans, died 1884, Sutpen's Hundred. Only child of Charles Bon and Mrs Bon.

In December 1871, upon the disappearance of his mother, was brought to Sutpen's Hundred by his half-aunt Clytemnestra Sutpen. In 1879 was indicted by Jim Hamblett for badly injuring a man at a negro ball held in a cabin a few miles from Sutpen's Hundred. The case was quashed by Jason Lycurgus Compson (II), who paid his fine and gave him money to move away to be whatever he wanted among strangers. Married a full-blood negress, name unknown, 1879. Spent the following year on his back recovering from the last mauling he had received, in frowsy stinking rooms broken by other periods, intervals, of furious and incomprehensible and apparently reasonless moving apparently hunting out situations in order to flaunt and fling the ape-like body of his charcoal companion in the faces of all and any who would retaliate giving the first blow, usually unarmed and heedless of the numbers opposed to him.

In 1880 returned to Sutpen's Hundred, so severely beaten and mauled that he could not even hold himself on the spavined and saddleless mule on which he rode while his wife walked besides it to keep him from falling off. Rented a parcel of land off of Judith Sutpen and rebuilt

a dilapidated slave cabin. Farmed on shares a portion of the Sutpen plantation, farmed it pretty well, with solitary and steady husbandry within his physical limitations, the body and limbs which still looked too light for the task which he had set himself, who lived like a hermit in the cabin, who consorted with neither white nor black and who was not seen in Jefferson but three times during the next four years and then to appear, be reported by the negroes as being either blind or violently drunk in the negro store district on Depot Street, where Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson would come and take him away (or if he were too drunk, had become violent, the town officers). In 1881, their son Jim Bond was born.

Contracted yellow fever around January 1884. Nursed by Judith Sutpen in the main building of Sutpen's Hundred until she also fell ill. Survived her but died later that year. Fifth person to be buried in the graveyard of Sutpen's Hundred. His headstone had already been arranged for by Judith when he was brought from New Orleans by Clytemnestra, and during the twelve years after his death, Clytemnestra scrimped and saved the money to pay off the remaining debt to Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson.

Jim Bond Born 1882, Sutpen's Hundred. Son of Charles (II) Etienne de Saint Valery Bon. Mentally handicapped? Inherited what he was from his mother and only what he could never have been from his father. Disappeared from Sutpen's Hundred, 1910. Whereabouts unknown.

Mrs Bon Octoroon from New Orleans whose name is not recorded. Wife of Charles (I) Bon and mother of Charles (II) Etienne Saint-Valery Bon. Was left destitute after the Bon family lawyer fled with the remaining wealth in 1861 or early 1862. Disappeared in 1871 through death or elopement or marriage, leaving behind her son.

Matt Bowden Vicious member of the band of bandits known as Grumby's independents. When Grumby panicked and killed Rosa Millard in December 1864, he failed to convince him to also kill Bayard Sartoris (I) and Marengo Strother to cover the first mistake. Between mid December 1864 and late February 1865, the group was chased by Sartoris, Strother and Theophilus McCaslin. In late January or early February, Bowden approached them posing as a Tennessee slave owner, looking to reclaim his horses that Grumby's independents had supposedly stolen, found out that they were after Ab Snopes and Grumby in particular and shot McCaslin in his right, rheumatic, arm. The next day the group left behind Snopes to try to pacify them, but only McCaslin, suffering from his arm, abandoned the pursuit. Some days later, Grumby killed an old black man and strung him up with a 'final' warning note for

Sartoris and Strother, with an addendum from Bowden that *he* had no compunctions in killing children. In late February, Bowden, Bridger and other members of the group betrayed Grumby, handing him over to Sartoris and Strother with a pistol to settle the matter, Bowden in particular blaming Grumby for ruining the 'good thing' they had going, by panicking and then succumbing to scruples. He announced that he and the group would go to Texas.

Captain Bowen Captain in the Federate cavalry in 1863.

Dr Brandt Well known authority on blood and glandular disease in Memphis that Bayard Sartoris (II) (accompanied by and on the insistence of Virginia du Pre and Dr Alford) consulted on 9 July 1919 about a growth on his cheek. Made it come off merely by touching it, without even realising that he and not Virginia du Pre was the patient, and for which he charged fifty dollar.

Gavin Breckbridge Died c 7 April 1862. Was to marry Drusilla Hawk, gifted her her horse Bobolink, but fell in the battle of Shiloh.

Uncle Bud Born 1922–4. Raised on an Arkansas farm. Present at Red's funeral, while staying a couple of days with Miss Myrtle.

Brothers Burden Died 1865. From Missouri, tried to bring black people to the voting booth in Jefferson in 1865 to elect Cassius Q Benbow as Marshall, but shot dead by John Sartoris (I).

Mr Burgess Knocked Maury Compson out with a fence picket after he had touched his daughter outside the Compson gate.

Goodhue Coldfield Born c 1800, Tennessee, died 1864, Jefferson. Brother of Miss Coldfield, husband of Mrs Coldfield, father of Ellen Coldfield Sutpen and Rosa Coldfield.

Married Mrs Coldfield, became father of Ellen in 1817. Moved with his family (including his sister and mother) to Jefferson in 1828, established a small mercantile business. Methodist steward. Neither drank nor hunted nor gambled. Owned neither land nor slaves except two female house servants who came into his possession through a debt and whom he freed as soon as he got them, bought them, putting them on a weekly wage which he held back in full against the discharge of the current market value at which he had assumed them on the debt.

In April 1838, betrothed his daughter Ellen to Thomas Sutpen, apparently moved by his hundred miles of plantation (Sutpen's Hundred).

In 1845 his wife gave birth to their daughter Rosa and died in labour.

Opposed the civil war as a conscientious objector on religious grounds. Closed his store and kept it closed all during the period that soldiers were being mobilised and drilled, refused to sell any goods for any price not only to the military but, so it was told, to the families not only of soldiers but of men or women who had supported secession and war only in talk, opinion. Refused to permit his sister to come back home to live while her horse-trader husband was in the army. His two house servants were among the first Jefferson negroes to desert and follow the Yankee troops.

Eventually closed his store permanently. Lived with his daughter Rosa in the back of the house, with the front door locked and the front shutters closed and fastened, and where, so the neighbours said, he spent the day behind one of the slightly opened blinds like a picquet on post, armed not with a musket but with the big family bible until a detachment of troops would pass: whereupon he would open the bible and declaim in a harsh loud voice even above the sound of the tramping feet, the passages of the old violent vindictive mysticism which he had already marked as the actual picquet would have ranged his row of cartridges along the window sill. Then one morning in 1861 he learned that his store had been broken into and looted, doubtless by a company of strange troops bivouacked on the edge of town and doubtless abetted, if only vocally, by his own fellow citizens. That night he mounted to the attic with his hammer and his handful of nails and nailed the door behind him and threw the hammer out the window. He was not a coward. He was a man of uncompromising moral strength. He was not a coward, even though his consciousness may have objected not so much to the idea of pouring out human blood and life, but at the idea of waste: of wearing out and eating up and shooting away material in any cause whatever.

Fed by his daughter, who hauled up food at night by means of a well pulley and rope attached to the attic window. Then he died. One morning his hand did not come out to draw up the basket. When his daughter with the help of neighbours broke open the door, they found him with three days' uneaten food beside his pallet bed.

Left neither will nor estate except the house and the rifled shell of the store. So Judge Benbow appointed himself as executor of his estate, assuming responsibility for his daughter Rosa's finances.

Miss Coldfield Sister of Goodhue Coldfield. Came with his family to Jefferson in 1928. Reconciled to his daughter Ellen's marriage to Thomas Sutpen by that big house and the notion of slaves underfoot day and night. Raised his second daughter Rosa after his wife died in labour, raised her to believe that she was not only delicate but actually precious.

One day in early 1860, climbed out of the window and disappeared eloping with a horse- and mule-trader whom she subsequently married. Was refused permission by her brother to come home after her husband had gone off to fight in the Civil War. Last heard of in 1863 while trying to pass the Yankee lines to reach Illinois and so be near the Rock Island prison where her husband, who had offered his talents for horse- and mule-getting to the Confederate cavalry remount corps and had been caught at it, was now.

Mrs Coldfield Born c 1800–1802, Tennessee, died 1845. Wife of Goodhue Coldfield, mother of Ellen and Rosa Coldfield. Married Goodhue Coldfield, gave birth to Ellen in 1817. The family moved to Jefferson in 1828. Died while giving birth to Rosa in 1845.

Rosa Coldfield Born 1845, Jefferson, died 8 January 1910. Daughter of Goodhue and Mrs Coldfield, sister of Ellen Coldfield Sutpen. Born very late into her parents' marriage, her mother dying in labour, for which she never forgave her father. Raised by her spinster aunt Miss Coldfield. had never been taught to do anything practical because the aunt had raised her to believe that she was not only delicate but actually precious

After her father's store was looted, he bolted himself shut in the attic. Now her life consisted of keeping it in herself and her father. She was cooking the food which as time passed became harder and harder to come by and poorer and poorer in quality, and hauling it up to her father at night by means of a well pulley and rope attached to the attic window. She did this for three years, feeding in secret and at night and with food which in quantity was scarcely sufficient for one.

Moved to Sutpen's Hundred in June 1865, following the death of her sister and her father, for food and shelter and to fulfil her sister's dying wish that she should look after her (four years elder) niece Judith Sutpen. Became engaged to Thomas Sutpen in April 1866 but broke off the engagement and moved back to her family home in Jefferson in June, after he proposed they conceive a child and only marry if it were a boy. Wore only black thereafter, and nothing under the sun, certainly no man nor committee of men, would ever persuade her to go back to her niece and brother-in-law.

Now Judge Benbow and a group of fellow citizens and neighbors left baskets of food on her doorstep at night, the dishes (the plates containing the food, the napkins which covered it) from which she never washed but returned soiled to the empty basket and set the basket back on the same step where she had found it as if to carry completely out the illusion that it had never existed or at least that she had never touched, emptied, it, had not come out and taken the

basket up with that air which had nothing whatever of furtiveness in it nor even defiance, who doubtless tasted the food, criticised its quality or cooking, chewed and swallowed it and felt it digest yet still clung to that delusion, that calm incorrigible insistence that that which all incontrovertible evidence tells her is so does not exist, as women can.

Judge Benbow had appointed himself executor of her father's estate, but that same self deluding declined to admit that the liquidation of the store had left her something, that she had been left anything but a complete pauper, who would not accept the actual money from the sale of the store from Judge Benbow yet would accept the money's value (and after a few years, over-value) in a dozen ways: would use casual negro boys who happened to pass the house, stopping them and commanding them to rake her yard and they doubtless as aware as the town was that there would be no mention of pay from her, that they would not even see her again though they knew she was watching them from behind the curtains of a window, but that Judge Benbow would pay them — would enter the stores and command objects from the shelves and showcases and walk out of the store with them — who with the same aberrant cunning which would not wash the dishes and napkins from the baskets declined to have any discussion of her affairs with Benbow since she must have known that the sums which she had received from him must have years ago over-balanced whatever the store had brought.

Already in the first year of her father's voluntary incarceration, dated at two o'clock in the morning, she had written the first of her odes to Southern soldiers. After the war, she established herself as the town's and the county's poetess laureate by issuing to the stern and meager subscription list of the county newspaper poems, ode, eulogy, and epitaph, out of some bitter and implacable reserve of undefeat. By 1885, her portfolio contained a thousand or more pieces.

After her niece Judith Sutpen died in 1884, she commanded a two hundred dollar headstone from Judge Benbow.

Refused at the last to be a ghost. Visited Sutpen's Hundred in September 1909 with Quentin (III) Compson to find that Henry had returned and was hiding there. Returned with an ambulance around Christmas, upon which Clytemnestra set fire to the house, killing herself and Henry. Had to be transported back in the ambulance herself, subsequently entering a coma. Died almost two weeks later, 8 January 1910. Buried the next day.

Candace Compson Head *Caddy*. Born 1891–92, died after 1943. Second-oldest child of Jason (III) and Caroline Compson, mother of Quentin (IV). Doomed and knew it, accepted the doom without either seeking or fleeing it. Loved her brother Quentin (III) despite him, loved not

only him but loved in him that bitter prophet and inflexible corruptless judge of what he considered the family 's honor and its doom, as he thought he loved but really hated in her what he considered the frail doomed vessel of its pride and the foul instrument of its disgrace, not only this, she loved him not only in spite of but because of the fact that he himself was incapable of love, accepting the fact that he must value above all not her but the virginity of which she was custodian and on which she placed no value whatever: the frail physical stricture which to her was no more than a hangnail would have been. Knew the brother loved death best of all and was not jealous, would (and perhaps in the calculation and deliberation of her marriage did) have handed him the hypothetical hemlock.

Had several boyfriends, including Dalton Ames, who may have been the father of Quentin (IV), which regardless of what its sex would be she had already named after the brother whom they both (she and her brother) knew was already the same as dead. Married Sydney Herbert Head on 25 April 1910, whom she and her mother had met while vacationing at French Lick the summer before and who gifted her the first car in Jefferson. Already two months pregnant of Quentin (IV) at that point and therefore felt she got to marry someone. Divorced by Herbert Head in 1911, likely because he discovered Quentin (IV) was not his. Entrusted her into the care of her mother and her brother Jason Compson (IV), and departed by the next train. Sent money to Jason (IV) each month for her daughter's upbringing, who kept it for himself and who generally prevented her from seeing Quentin (IV) again. Seemingly prostituted herself for some time. Not invited to her father's funeral, but attended it incognito after reading about it in the newspaper.

Remarried 1920 to a minor movingpicture magnate, Hollywood California. Divorced by mutual agreement, Mexico 1925. Vanished in Paris with the German occupation, 1940, still beautiful and probably still wealthy too since she did not look within fifteen years of her actual fortyeight, whereafter she was not seen or heard of again, except by her high school class mate Melissa Meek, who in 1943 recognised her in a picture, a photograph in color clipped obviously from a slick magazine—a picture filled with luxury and money and sunlight—a Cannebière backdrop of mountains and palms and cypresses and the sea, an open powerful expensive chromium/rimmed sports car, the woman's face hatless between a rich scarf and a seal coat, ageless and beautiful, cold serene and damned; beside her a handsome lean man of middleage in the ribbons and tabs of a German staffgeneral.

Caroline Bascomb Compson Wife of Jason Compson (III). Mother of Quentin (III), Candace, Jason (IV) and Maury Compson. Considered

only Jason (IV) to be a Bascomb like herself and her only brother Maury. Despite her husband's pleading, refused to allow Candace to return after she was divorced by Herbert Head, or even for her name to be pronounced thenceforth. Burned the cheques Candace sent her each month for the upbringing of her daughter Quentin (IV), not knowing that they were in fact replaced by her son Jason (IV) with duplicates, who kept the originals for himself, pretending they were his salary, made out in his mother's name, having power of attorney over her. Believed herself to be nothing but a burden on him.

Charles Stuart Compson Son of Quentin Maclachan Compson (I), father of Jason Lycurgus Compson (I). Attainted and proscribed by name and grade in his British regiment. Left for dead in a Georgia swamp in 1778 by his own retreating army and then by the advancing American one, both of which were wrong. He still had his father's claymore even when on his homemade wooden leg he finally overtook his father and son in 1782 at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, just in time to bury the father and enter upon a long period of being a split personality while still trying to be the schoolteacher which he believed he wanted to be, until he gave up at last and became the gambler he actually was. Succeeded at last in risking not only his neck but the security of his family and the very integrity of the name he would leave behind him, by joining the confederation headed by an acquaintance named Wilkinson in a plot to secede the whole Mississippi Valley from the United States and join it to Spain. Fled in his turn when the bubble burst (as anyone except a Compson schoolteacher should have known it would), himself unique in being the only one of the plotters who had to flee the country: this not from the vengeance and retribution of the government which he had attempted to dismember, but from the furious revulsion of his late confederates now frantic for their own safety. He was not expelled from the United States, he talked himself countryless, his expulsion due not to the treason but to his having been so vocal and vociferant in the conduct of it, burning each bridge vocally behind him before he had even reached the place to build the next one: so that it was no provost marshal nor even a civic agency but his late coplotter themselves who put afoot the movement to evict him from Kentucky and the United States and, if they had caught him, probably from the world too. Fled by night, running true to family tradition, with his son and the old claymore and the tartan.

Jason (I) Lycurgus Compson Born before 1782. Son of Charles Stuart Compson, father of Quentin Maclachan Compson (II). Named by his father who perhaps still believed with his heart that what he wanted to be was a classicist schoolteacher.

Driven perhaps by the compulsion of the flamboyant name rode up the Natchez Trace one day in 1811 with a pair of fine pistols and one meagre saddlebag on a small lightwaisted but stronghocked mare which could do the first two furlongs in definitely under the halfminute and the next two in not appreciably more, though that was all. But it was enough: reached the Chickasaw Agency that would become Jefferson and went no further.

Participated in races against the horses of Chickasaw chief Ikkemotubbe's young men which he was always careful to limit to a quarter or at most three furlongs. Within six months was the Agent's clerk and within twelve his partner, officially still the clerk though actually halfowner of what was now a considerable store stocked with his mare's winnings.

After a year, traded his mare with Ikkemotubbe in return for a forested solid square mile of land where he established Compson Place and which someday would be almost in the center of the town of Jefferson.

In 1833, installed Alexander Holston's lock on the jail door to protect a group of captured bandits against lynching, an act which set into motion a chain of events over the course of the following days resulting in the formal transformation of the settlement into the town named Jefferson.

After work began on Jefferson's town square in 1834, the first formal survey revealed that Compson Place was so large that the new courthouse would have been only another of his outbuildings. Sold part of his land to the town corporation, at his price.

By 1835, had acquired his first slaves.

Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson Died 1900. Son of Quentin Maclachan Compson (II), husband of Mrs Compson, father of Jason Richmond Compson (III).

After the arrival of Thomas Sutpen in 1933, lent him the seeds with which he started his plantation and became the nearest thing to a friend that Sutpen ever had in Yoknapatawpha County, a friendship that may have helped him to gain a foothold. In the Summer of 1834, joined Sutpen in his pursuit of his run-away Architect.

Married in 1837 or 1838 with Mrs Compson.

Following the outbreak of the Civil War, became Colonel of the 11th Mississippi Infantry regiment, of which Sutpen's sons Henry and Charles Bon were also members. Failed at Shiloh in 1862. Lost his right arm. Returned home to recover. Was promoted to Brigadier General and rejoined the army in 1864. Failed again though not so badly at Resaca.

In 1869, participated in the construction of the Jefferson railroad into Tennessee with John Sartoris (I) and Ben J Redmond, but was bought out before its completion following a quarrel. In 1870, after Thomas Sutpen's death, helped his daughter Judith sell his crossroads store and gave her an advance to buy a headstone for Charles (I) Bon. In 1879, quashed an indictment against Charles (I) Bon's son Charles (II) Etienne De Saint Valery Bon for badly injuring a man and paid his fine and gave him money to move away to be whatever he wanted among strangers.

Put the first mortgage on the Compson Place to a New England carpetbagger in 1866, after the old town had been burned by the Federal General Smith and the new little town had begun to encroach and then nibble at and into it as he spent the next forty years selling fragments of it off to keep up the mortgage on the remainder: until one day in 1900 he died quietly on an army cot in the hunting and fishing camp in the Tallahatchie River bottom where he passed most of the end of his days.

Completed three avatars—the one as son of a brilliant and gallant statesman, the second as battleleader of brave and gallant men, the third as a sort of privileged pseudo-Daniel Boone- Robinson Crusoe, who had not returned to juvenility because actually he had never left it Harboured who knows what dream that his son's lawyer's office might again be the anteroom to the governor's mansion and the old splendor.

Jason (III) Richmond Compson Died 1912. Son of Jason Lycurgus Compson (II), husband of Caroline Compson, father of Quentin (III), Candace, Jason (IV) and Maury Compson. Lawyer, keeping an office upstairs above the Square. Alcoholic and ineffectual, but a source of advice to his son Quentin (III). Sat all day long in the house with a decanter of whiskey and a litter of dogeared Horaces and Livys and Catulluses, composing (it was said) caustic and satiric eulogies on both his dead and his living fellowtownsmen. In 1909, sold the remainder of the Compson Place, except that fragment containing the house and the kitchengarden and the collapsing stables and one servant's cabin in which Dilsey Gibbons's family lived, to a golfclub for the ready money with which his daughter Candace could have her fine wedding and his son Quentin could finish one year at Harvard, i.e. not to buy drink but to give one of his descendants at least the best chance in life he could think of. Unsuccessfully tried to persuade his wife Caroline to take Candace back in after she had been divorced by her husband Herbert Head in 1911.

Jason (IV) Compson Born 1892–94. Youngest-but-one son of Jason (III) and Caroline Compson.

After his parents had sold off part of the Compson place to pay for his sister Candace's (failed) marriage to Sydney Head and his brother

Quentin (III)'s first year at Harvard (which ended in suicide), used his own niggard savings out of his meagre wages as a storeclerk to send himself to a Memphis school where he learned to class and grade cotton. Started working in Earl Triplett's farmers' supply store in Jefferson in 1916. Begrudged Candace and her daughter Quentin (IV) missing out on a position at Sydney Head's bank that he had been promised, since Sydney Head probably divorced Candace because he discovered Quentin (IV) was not his. Kept for himself the 200 dollar sent each month by Candace for her daughter Quentin (IV), replacing the cheque with a fake one for their mother to burn, and banking the real cheques as his salary on his mother's account, whom they were made out to and over whom he had power of attorney. His actual salary may have been 160 dollar a month. Used the 1000 dollar his mother invested for him in Earl Triplett's business to buy himself a car. Had regular headaches, which his mother believed were caused by the gasoline of the car.

The first sane Compson since before Culloden and (a childless bachelor) hence the last. Logical rational contained and even a philosopher in the old stoic tradition: thinking nothing whatever of God one way or the other and simply considering the police and so fearing and respecting only the Negro woman, his sworn enemy since his birth and his mortal one since that day in 1911 when she Dilsey Gibson too divined by simple clairvoyance that he was somehow using his infant niece Quentin IV's illegitimacy to blackmail its mother.

"Following his dipsomaniac father's death, he assumed the entire burden of the rotting family in the rotting house, supporting his idiot brother Maury Compson because of their mother, sacrificing what pleasures might have been the right and just due and even the necessity of a thirty-year-old bachelor, so that his mother's life might continue as nearly as possible to what it had been this not because he loved her but (a sane man always) simply because he was afraid of the Negro cook Dilsey Gibson whom he could not even force to leave even when he tried to stop paying her weekly wages.

After his brother Maury touched a passing schoolgirl outside the fence delimiting the Compson Place, had himself appointed the idiot's guardian without letting their mother know and had it castrated before their mother even knew it was out of the house.

Not only fended off end held his own with Compsons but competed and held his own with the Snopeses who took over the little town Jefferson following the turn of the century as the Compsons and Sartorises and their ilk faded from it. Managed to save almost three thousand dollars (\$2840.50) in niggard and agonised dimes and quarters and halfdollars, which hoard he kept in no bank because to him a banker too was just one more Compson, but hid in a locked bureau drawer in his bedroom whose bed he made and changed himself since he kept the bedroom door locked all the time save when he was passing through

it. To him all the rest of the town and the world and the human race too except himself were Compsons, inexplicable yet quite predictable in that they were in no sense whatever to be trusted.

On 7 April 1928, his niece Quentin (IV) broke into his room through the window and took off with his savings. He unsuccessfully pursued her to Mottson. The amount she stole was not \$2840.50, it was almost seven thousand dollars and this was Jason's rage, the red unbearable fury which on that night and at intervals recurring with little or no diminishment for the next five years, made him seriously believe would at some unwarned instant destroy him, kill him as instantaneously dead as a bullet or a lightningbolt: that although he had been robbed not of a mere petty three thousand dollars but of almost seven thousand he couldn't even tell anybody; because he had been robbed of seven thousand dollars instead of just three he could not only never receive justification — he did not want sympathy — from other men unlucky enough to have one bitch for a sister and another for a niece, he couldn't even go to the police; because he had lost four thousand dollars which did not belong to him he couldn't even recover the three thousand which did since those first four thousand dollars were not only the legal property of his niece as a part of the money supplied for her support and maintenance by her mother over the last sixteen years, they did not exist at all, having been officially recorded as expended and consumed in the annual reports he submitted to the district Chancellor, as required of him as guardian and trustee by his bondsmen: so that he had been robbed not only of his thievings but his savings too, and by his own victim; he had been robbed not only of the four thousand dollars which he had risked jail to acquire but of the three thousand which he had hoarded at the price of sacrifice and denial, almost a nickel and a dime at a time, over a period of almost twenty years: and this not only by his own victim but by a child who did it at one blow, without premeditation or plan, not even knowing or even caring how much she would find when she broke the drawer open; and now he couldn't even go to the police for help: he who had considered the police always, never given them any trouble, had paid the taxes for years which supported them in parasitic and sadistic idleness; not only that, he didn't dare pursue the girl himself because he might catch her and she would talk, so that his only recourse was a vain dream which kept him tossing and sweating on nights two and three and even four years after the event, when he should have forgotten about it: of catching her without warning, springing on her out of the dark, before she had spent all the money, and murder her before she had time to open her mouth.

Probably between 1928 and 1933, he took over the farmers' supply store from Earl Triplett.

After the death of his mother in 1933 he (no Snopes, but Jason Compson himself) committed his brother Maury to the state asylum in Jackson

and vacated the Compson Place, first chopping up the vast oncesplendid rooms into what he called apartments and selling the whole thing to a countryman who opened a boardinghouse in it. Thus he was able to free himself forever not only from the idiot brother and the house but from the Negro woman too, moving into a pair of offices up a flight of stairs above the supplystore containing his cotton ledgers and samples, which he had converted into a bedroom-kitchen-bath, in and out of which on weekends there would be seen a big plain friendly brazenhaired pleasantfaced woman Lorraine no longer very young, in round picture hats and (in its season) an imitation fur coat, the two of them, the middleaged cottonbuyer and the woman whom the town called, simply, his friend from Memphis, seen at the local picture show on Saturday night and on Sunday morning mounting the apartment stairs with paper bags from the grocer's containing loaves and eggs and oranges and cans of soup, domestic, uxorious, connubial, until the late afternoon bus carried her back to Memphis. He was emancipated now. He was free. 'In 1865,' he would say, 'Abe Lincoln freed the niggers from the Compsons. In 1933, Jason Compson freed the Compsons from the niggers.'

Maury Compson *Benjy*. Born 7 April 1895. Youngest son of Caroline and Jason Compton III. Mentally handicapped. Originally named after his maternal uncle Maury Bascomb, but rechristened *Benjamin* by his brother Quentin (Benjamin, our lastborn, sold into Egypt) at age five (in November 1900) when at last even his mother realised what he was and insisted weeping that his name must be changed. Stopped sleeping in the same bed as his sister Candace at age 13. Castrated in 1913 for going through the gate of the Compson place one day and touching a passing school girl. Attended successively by Versh Gibson, T.P. Gibson and Luster.

Loved three things: the pasture which was sold to pay for Candace's wedding and to send Quentin to Harvard, his sister Candace, firelight. Who lost none of them because he could not remember his sister but only the loss of her, and firelight was the same bright shape as going to sleep, and the pasture was even better sold than before because now he and TP could not only follow timeless along the fence the motions which it did not even matter to him were humanbeings swinging golfsticks, TP could lead them to clumps of grass or weeds where there would appear suddenly in TP's hand small white spherules which competed with and even conquered what he did not even know was gravity and all the immutable laws when released from the hand toward plank floor or smokehouse wall or concrete sidewalk.

Committed to the state asylum in Jackson by his brother Jason (IV) after the death of their mother Caroline in 1933. Lost nothing then

either because, as with his sister, he remembered not the pasture but only its loss, and firelight was still the same bright shape of sleep. tSatF

Mr Compson Husband of Mrs Compson. Had been locked up for crazy a long time ago because in the slack parts of the afternoons he would gather up eight or ten little niggers from the quarters and line them up across the creek from him with sweet potatoes on their heads and he would shoot the potatoes off with a rifle; he would tell them he might miss a potato, but he wasn't going to miss a nigger, and so they would stand mighty still.

Mrs (I) Compson Wife of Jason Lycurgus Compson (II). Not from Jefferson. Married in 1837–8.

Mrs (II) Compson A good deal older than Rosa Millard. Wife of Mr Compson. Asked by Rosa Millard to look after the Sartoris Place flowers during her aborted attempt to reach her sister in Memphis in the summer of 1863. Lent her a hat, a parasol and a hand mirror after the Sartoris Place was burnt down by a Federate regiment, which she would keep until her death in December 1864.

Quentin (I) Maclachan Compson Born 1698–99, Glasgow, died 1782. Father of Charles Stuart Compson. Son of a Glasgow printer, orphaned and raised by his mother's people in the Perth highlands. Fled to Carolina from Culloden Moor with a claymore and the tartan he wore by day and slept under by night, and little else. At eighty, having fought once against an English king and lost, he would not make that mistake twice and so fled again one night in 1779, with his infant grandson Jason Lycurgus I and the tartan (the claymore had vanished, along with his son, about a year ago) into Kentucky, where a neighbor named Boon or Boone had already established a settlement Boonesborough.

Quentin (II) Maclachan Compson Son of Jason Lycurgus Compson (I), father of Jason Lycurgus Compson (II). Governor of Mississippi. Brilliant and gallant statesman.

Quentin (III) Compson Born 1891, died 2 June 1910. Eldest child of Caroline and Jason Compson (III). Used to go out hunting with Versh Gibson all day. Considered honeysuckle to be the saddest odour of all.

In September 1919 taken into confidence by Rosa Coldfield and his father about Thomas Sutpen. Accompanied Coldfield to Sutpen's Hundred to find Henry Sutpen, who had been hiding there. Thereafter sent to Harvard to study Law, where he became the room mate of

Shrevlin McCannon. In January 1920, the pair unraveled the last strands of the family history of Thomas Sutpen and his progeny.

Committed suicide by drowning himself late on 2 June 1910. Fought with Gerald Bland earlier that day, receiving all of the beating himself.

Who loved not his sister Candace's body but some concept of Compson honor precariously and (he knew well) only temporarily supported by the minute fragile membrane of her maidenhead as a miniature replica of all the whole vast globy earth may be poised on the nose of a trained seal. Who loved not the idea of the incest which he would not commit, but some presbyterian concept of its eternal punishment: he, not God, could by that means cast himself and his sister both into hell, where he could guard her forever and keep her forevermore intact amid the eternal fires. But who loved death above all, who loved only death, loved and lived in a deliberate and almost perverted anticipation of death as a lover loves and deliberately refrains from the waiting willing friendly tender incredible body of-his beloved, until he can no longer bear not the refraining but the restraint and so flings, hurls himself relinquishing, drowning waiting first to complete the current academic year and so get the full value of his paid-in-advance tuition, not because he had his old Culloden and Carolina and Kentucky grandfathers in him but because the remaining piece of the Compson place which had been sold to pay for his sister's wedding and his year at Harvard had been the one thing, excepting that same sister and the sight of an open fire, which his youngest brother Maury, born an idiot, had loved.

Quentin (IV) Compson Born November–December 1910. Daughter of Candace Compson. Her father may have been Dalton Ames. Named Quentin before her sex was known and regardless of it. Fatherless nine months before her birth, nameless at birth and already doomed to be unwed from the instant the dividing egg determined its sex. Raised by her grandmother Caroline Compson after Candace was put out on the street by her husband. Cheated by her uncle and guardian Jason Compson (IV) out of the money sent by her mother for her upbringing. Skipped school. Only Luster and her uncle Maury Compson knew that she climbed out of her window down a pear tree each night for rendezvous with boyfriends, while Caroline and Jason believed she was doing homework.

On 7 April 1928, swung herself by a rainpipe from the window of the room in which her uncle had locked her at noon, to the locked window of his own locked and empty bedroom and broke a pane and entered the window and with the uncle's firepoker burst open the locked bureau drawer and took her uncle's savings almost seven thousand dollars, four thousand of which from her mother and meant for her and climbed down the same rainpipe in the dusk and ran away

with the pitchman who was already under sentence for bigamy. And so vanished; whatever occupation overtook her would have arrived in no chromium Mercedes; whatever snapshot would have contained no general of staff.

Miss Daingerfield Friend of Gerald Bland in 1910. Present during the car trip near Cambridge on the day Quentin Compson (III) committed suicide.

Nathaniel Dick Father of three. Federate Colonel in the _th Ohio cavalry. In the Summer of 1862, called off a search of the Sartoris Place ordered by Sergeant Harrison after Bayard Sartoris (II) and Marengo Strother shot dead with the family musket the best horse of their passing troop. In 1863, Rosa Millard came to him in Alabama after another regiment had burnt down the Sartoris Place — he arranged for a requisition order signed by General Andrew Jackson Smith on 14 August for 110 mules, 110 negroes, ten chests and provisions.

Hubert Drake *Buddy*. Youngest son of Mr Drake. At Yale in May 1929.

Mr Drake Judge in Jackson. Father of four sons, two of whom in 1929 were lawyers, one who was a newspaper man, and one, Hubert, who was still at Yale, and at least one daughter, Temple Drake. His wife had died before 1929.

Will Falls Born 1825–26. Friend of Bayard Sartoris (II), as deaf. Lived some three miles outside Jefferson in 1919.

Cecilia Farmer Daughter of Mr Farmer, Jefferson's jailor. Frail and workless. Sat in one of the jail's windows, musing, hour after hour and day and month and year. Scratched her name and the date into the window pane with a diamond ring on 16 April 1861, the inscription still there in 1951. In late May 1865, married a Lieutenant who had come to take her to his Alabama hill farm he had inherited from his father, and whom she had only ever briefly seen once before, when, the previous year, they briefly looked at each other through the window as he retreated from the advancing Federal troops who would occupy Jefferson, the first words they exchanged being their marriage vows. Possibly became a farmless mother of farmers, giving birth to a dozen children, all boys, and surviving her husband, possibly became the wife of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Mr Farmer Father of Cecilia Farmer. Failed farmer. Jailor at Jefferson jail in 1861. Obtained his position through the size of his extended family and concomitant political clout.

Brother Fortinbride Private in John Sartoris (I)'s regiment. Very badly wounded in their first battle. Recovered and found Jesus. Rekindled local church life together with Rosa Millard, acting as de facto minister. Methodist. Led Rosa Millard's funeral in December 1864, despite that Mrs Compson and some other Jefferson residents had arranged for a big preacher refugeeing from Memphis or somewhere.

Zeb Fothergill Famed southern horse thief during the Civil War.

Dilsey Gibson Wife of Roskus Gibson. Mother of Versh, Frony and T.P. Cook at the Compson Place. Moved to Memphis after Caroline Compson died in 1933 and her son Jason Compson IV sold the house, since she refused to go further (Frony lived in St. Louis at the time but joined her in Memphis). Near blind in her last years.

Roskus Gibson Died before 1928. Husband of Dilsey Gibson, father of Versh, Frony and T.P. Servant (his tasks included driving and milking) at the Compson Place. Had bad rheumatism.

TP Gibson Youngest (?) child of Roskus and Dilsey Gibson. Servant at the Compson Place. Took Maury Compson to the graveyard each Sunday in a wagon pulled by Queenie, passing the monument of the Confederate soldier on Jefferson's square to the right. Who wore on Memphis's Beale Street the fine bright cheap intransigent clothes manufactured specifically for him by the owners of Chicago and New York sweatshops.

Versh Gibson Eldest (?) child of Roskus and Dilsey Gibson. Servant at the Compson Place, attendant of Maury Compson in his first years. Used to go out hunting with Quentin Compson (III) all day.

Pete Gombault United States marshal in Jefferson in 1925. Lean clean tobacco-chewing old man.

Lee Goodwin Died 22 June 1929. Moonshiner, common law husband of Ruby Lamar and father of an unnamed boy. Entered a relationship with Ruby before 1915, when he went to the Philippines for a year to serve as a cavalry sergeant. In early 1916, five months before the end of his stay, killed a fellow soldier over a black woman. Sent to

Leavenworth upon his return, where he was visited by Ruby every second Sunday, then to World War I France to fight with the infantry, earning two medals, then back to Leavenworth, until his lawyer got a congressman to get him free. Beat up Ruby upon finding out she had paid the lawyer through prostitution. Their plans of formal marriage were forestalled by a lack of funds. At some point (probably before 1915) also served on the Mexican border. Started moonshining at the Old Frenchman Place in 1925, accompanied by Ruby, his father, Tommy, Van and at some point, Memphis gangster Popeye. His and Ruby's son was born in 1928. Arrested for Popeye's murder of Tommy and rape of Temple Drake on 12 May 1929. Defended by Horace Benbow in the subsequent court case, but wrongfully convicted on 21 June after Temple Drake falsely identified him as the perpetrator, and lynched (for Temple's Drake rape, not for Tommy's murder) between 00:30 and 01:00 hrs in the following night, by being burned alive in a vacant lot in an alley next to the jail.

Mr Goodwin Died after May 1929. Father of Lee Goodwin. With him at Old Frenchman Place in the years up until Lee's arrest and subsequent lynching in 1929. Blind and deaf.

Ruby Lamar Born 1899–1900. Common law wife of Lee Goodwin and mother with him of an unnamed boy. Entered her relationship with Goodwin before he went to the Philippines as a cavalry sergeant in 1915. A previous boyfriend (Frank) was shot by her father after refusing to stop seeing her. When Goodwin went to the Philippines, stayed behind in San Francisco, got a job and lived in a hall room, all the while staying faithful to him. When she found out about the return of his company, had to quit her job to meet him at the harbour, where she found out from another soldier that he had been imprisoned at Leavenworth. Had to get another job for two months to save enough money to join him at Leavenworth, where she lived in a single room for two years, cooking over a gasjet, and worked night shifts at Child's as a waitress so she could see him every other Sunday afternoon. Prostituted herself to a lawyer for two months before finding out that he couldn't do anything for Goodwin, him being a federal prisoner. When Goodwin was sent to fight in World War I France, moved to New York and worked in a munitions plant, 'staying straight', despite ample romantic opportunities both in the factory and from soldiers returning from the war. When Goodwin was again sent to Leavenworth after the war, prostituted herself to pay for a lawyer to get a congressman to get him released, for this beat up by him. Lack of money prevented their formal marriage. From 1925 until Goodwin's arrest, wrongful conviction and lynching in May and June 1929, went to live at the Old Frenchman Place with

him, where he moonshined and she looked after the household, having to walk a mile six times a day to get water, and where she delivered their son in 1928. If she had her way, would hang every man that makes whisky or sells or drinks it, every God's one of them.

Boy Born 1928. Son of Ruby and Lee Goodwin. In poor health.

Eustace Graham Born with a club foot. Raised in Jefferson, attending the same school as Horace and Narcissa Benbow. Drove first a grocery wagon, then a truck, then went to Oxford State University to study law. During his first year, waited on tables at the commons, and he had the government contract for carrying the mail to and from the local post-office at the arrival of each train, hobbling along with the sack over his shoulder: a pleasant, open-faced young man with a word for everyone and a certain alert rapacity about the eyes. Left these jobs during his second year. Participated for three years in poker games organised in Mr Harris's livery stable office, a fact that only became known after his graduation.

In 1919 an acquaintance of Bayard Sartoris (III), frequenting Deacon Rogers's shop.

Elected District Attorney in the winter of 1928/9. Obtained on 21 June 1929 the wrongful conviction of Lee Goodwin for the murder of Tommy and the rape of Temple Drake.

Mr Gratton Friend of Eustace in 1919, served on the British front in WWI.

Louis Grenier Died 1837. Huguenot, younger son. One of Yoknapatawpha County's three original settlers. Came riding across Tennessee from the Cumberland Gap in the late eighteenth century along with Samuel Habersham and Alexander Holston. Brought the first slaves into the country and was granted the first big land patent and so became the first cotton planter. His plantation, Frenchman's Bend, was vast, and half of it fell outside Yoknapatawpha County. His main residence came to be known as Old Frenchman Place.

Martha Habersham Wife of Mr Habersham. Leading lady in post-civil war Jefferson. In 1865, personally drove John Sartoris and Drusilla Hawk to the Minister to be wedded, after the ceremony had been delayed as they were busy thwarting the election of Cassius Q Benbow as Marshall of Jefferson.

Mr (I) Habersham Born c 1790. Son of Samuel Habersham. Half-orphan on his mother's side. In the late eighteenth century, at the age of eight, came riding with his father across Tennessee from the Cumberland Gap into what was to become Yoknapatawpha County. At twelve or fourteen had already turned Indian and renegade in the opinion of the settlement. At 25, married Mrs Habersham, a daughter of Chickasaw chief Ikkemotubbe. In 1837, emigrated to Oklahoma along with his Chickasaw in-laws.

Mr (II) Habersham Husband of Martha Habersham. Employed in Jefferson's new bank in 1865.

Mrs Habersham Daughter of Chickasaw chief Ikkemotubbe, wife of Mr Habersham. Emigrated to Oklahoma in 1837 along with her husband and the rest of the Chickasaw nation.

Samuel Habersham Died in the first few decades of the nineteenth century. Doctor. One of Yoknapatawpha County's three original settlers, and founder of Jefferson. Came riding across Tennessee from the Cumberland Gap in the late eighteenth century along with Louis Grenier, his half groom half bodyguard Alexander Holston and his eight-year-old son. Befriended Chickasaw chief Issetibbeha and became Chickasaw agent, first unofficially then officially. His trading post gradually grew to become the town of Jefferson. Resigned as agent in a letter of furious denunciation addressed to the President of the United States himself.

Jim Hamblett Justice in Jefferson. Liked to hear himself talk in public. In 1979, unsuccessfully indicted Charles (II) Etienne De Saint Valery Bon for badly injuring a man at a negro ball held in a cabin a few miles from Sutpen's Hundred.

Mr Harris Livery stable owner at Oxford State University, host of poker games that Eustace Graham participated in for three years.

Sergeant Harrison Federate sergeant who in the Summer of 1862 ordered a search of the Sartoris Place after Bayard Sartoris (II) and Marengo Strother shot dead with the family musket the best horse of his passing troop, until the search was called off by Colonel Nathaniel Dick.

Louis Hatcher Husband of Martha (?). Avid possum hunter (including with Quentin Compson (III) and Versh Gibson). Gave driving lessons to Candace Compson.

Martha Hatcher Wife of Louis Hatcher (?).

Dennison (I) Hawk Died 1861–62. Husband of Louise Hawk, Father of Drusilla Sartoris and Denison Hawk (II). Killed in the civil war. Buried in Hawkhurst's graveyard, his grave marked with a marble shaft.

Dennison (II) Hawk *Denny*. Born 1852–3. Son of Dennison (I) and Louisa Hawk, brother of Drusilla Sartoris. Married in 1872, studied law in Montgomery.

Louisa Hawk Sister of Rosa Millard, wife of Dennison Hawk (I), mother of Drusilla Sartoris and Dennison Hawk (II). Convinced and horrified that Drusilla had become John Sartoris (I)'s common-law wife, she traveled to the Sartoris Place in the Spring of 1865 to force their marriage.

Sydney Herbert Head Born c 1875–1880, South Bend, Indiana. Eligible. Expelled from his club for cheating at cards, expelled from school for cheating at midterm exams. Married Candace Compson on 25 April 1910 after meeting her and her mother the previous summer at French Lick. Gifted her the first car in Jefferson. Unfaithful to her. Divorced her in 1911, in all likelihood after discovering that she had already become pregnant from another man when they had married.

John Henry Boy who saved the life of Bayard Sartoris (III) on 3 July 1919 by (together with his father) recovering him from a creek after he had driven off a bridge.

Joan Heppleton Sister of Belle Mitchell (I). Married at eighteen, deserted her husband in Honolulu and ran off with an Englishman to Australia, who deserted her in Bombay. In Calcutta, remarried, to an American Standard Oil employee, only to divorce him the year after. Had a short affair with Horace Benbow in December 1919, who at that time was due to marry her sister.

Miss Holmes Friend of Gerald Bland in 1910. Present during the car trip near Cambridge on the day Quentin Compson (III) committed suicide.

Alexander Holston Born Carolina, died 1839, Jefferson. One of Yoknapatawpha County's three original white settlers. Childless and unmarried, brawny and taciturn. In the late eighteenth century came riding from Carolina along with Samuel Habersham and Louis Grenier, through the Cumberland Gap and across Tennessee. Half groom half

bodyguard to Habersham and half nurse half tutor to his son. Went to live in Habersham's Chickasaw trading post, the future town of Jefferson, and became its first publican, establishing the tavern known as the Holston House. Carried with him from Carolina a fifteen-pound iron lock that was used to symbolical effect on the Nashville mail pouch while it was kept in the trading store, and that in 1933 became the first lock of the jail, before disappearing that same day along with three formerly enclosed bandits.

Crippled with arthritis in old age.

Mrs Holston Jefferson resident, 1865.

Doctor Jones Ancient janitor at Bayard Sartoris (II)'s bank in 1919.

Herschell Jones Putative suitor of Narcissa Sartoris until the Spring of 1928.

Melicent Jones Daughter of Wash Jones, mother of Milly Jones. Date of birth unknown. In 1850, moved into an abandoned fishing camp on Sutpen's Hundred with her father. Gave birth to her daughter Milly in 1853. Rumored to have died in a Memphis brothel.

Milly Jones Born 1853, Sutpen's Hundred, died 12 August 1869, Sutpen's Hundred. Daughter of Melicent Jones, mother of an unnamed girl with Thomas Sutpen. Grew up in the abandoned fishing camp at Sutpen's Hundred her family had moved to. Forced into a relationship with Thomas Sutpen in 1867. Gave birth to a girl in the morning 12 August 1869, upon which her grandfather Wash killed first Thomas Sutpen, and that evening also her and the girl.

Wash Jones Born 1803–08, died 12 August 1869, Sutpen's Hundred. Father of Melicent Jones. Date and location of birth unknown. Gangling and malaria-ridden. Squatter, moved into an abandoned fishing camp on Sutpen's Hundred with his daughter in 1850. Took care of her daughter Milly Jones after her disappearance. Hanger-on of Thomas Sutpen, handy man about Sutpen's place while Sutpen was away in the Civil War, provided food to its remaining residents. They would drink together under the scuppernong arbor on the Sunday afternoons.

Killed Sutpen with a scythe on the morning of 12 August 1869, after his granddaughter Milly gave birth to a daughter by him and he insulted him. That same evening, killed also Milly and the infant with a butcher knife upon the arrival of sheriff Major de Spain. Then shot dead.

Professor Junkin Professor at Quentin Compson (IV)'s school in 1928.

Miss Laura School teacher of Quentin Compson (III) in Jefferson.

Miss Lena Slave at Hawkhurst in 1863.

Mrs Littlejohn Proprietor of a large boarding house in Frenchman's Bend in 1919.

Henry MacCallum Born 1868–9. Second son of Virginius MacCallum (I) and his first wife. By 1919, took care of the MacCallum household and rarely visited town. Distilled excellent whiskey.

Jackson MacCallum Born 1866(–7). Eldest son of Virginius MacCallum (I). Somewhat rheumatic.

Lee MacCallum Born 1880–3. Son of Virginius MacCallum (I) and his first wife. Married to a woman in Mount Vernon that by 1919 he rarely kept company with. Sickly as a child. Had a good tenor voice and accordingly in demand at Sunday singings.

Raphael Semmes MacCallum *Rafe*. Born 1874–5. Son of Virginius MacCallum (I) and his first wife, twin brother of Stuart MacCallum. Friend of Bayard (III) and John (III) Sartoris.

Stuart MacCallum Born 1874–5. Son of Virginius MacCallum (I) and his first wife, twin brother of Raphael MacCallum. Good farmer and canny trader, in possession of a respectable bank account.

Virginius (I) MacCallum Born 1844–5. Father of Jackson, Henry, Stuart, Rafe and Virginius (II) MacCallum, all but the last of which by his first wife, and possibly of Mandy. Walked to Lexington, Virginia, in 1861 to enlist. Served the next four years in the Stonewall brigade. Afterwards, walked back to Mississippi where in 1866 he built a house six miles outside of Mount Vernon and a good fourteen miles outside of Jefferson (in which he still lived in 1919) and married. Survived both this and a second wife.

Virginius (II) MacCallum *Buddy*. Born 1898–9. Not known by his real first name outside his family and the army. Only son of Virginius MacCallum (I) and his second wife. Friend of Bayard Sartoris (III). Ran away from home at seventeen to enlist, receiving a decoration in the

war. Out hunting many a day with a pack of dogs, with no regard for the weather.

Nancy Mannigoe Born c 1911–21, died 13 March 1937, Jefferson. Probably married at least once. Illiterate. Probably did a number of types of manual labour including cotton chopping and cooking for working gangs and had the reputation in her home town of a tramp — a drunkard, a casual prostitute, being beaten by some man or cutting or being cut by his wife or his other sweetheart.

At one point miscarried at six months, after being kicked repeatedly in the stomach by a man that might have been the child's father.

Reformed.

Became nurse in the Gowan and Temple Stevens household in early 1931, chosen by Temple so she could talk to someone with similar experiences. In September 1936, hid Temple's valuables in an attempt to prevent her from eloping with her blackmailer Pete, to protect the Stevens's children. When, on 13 September, this proved unsuccessful and Temple was about to leave, she smothered the youngest child, sacrificing it to secure Bucky's future.

During her trial, she was defended by Gavin Stevens. Created an uproar in court by frankly admitting her guilt. Sentenced on 13 November to death by hanging.

While in prison, sang church hymns with Gavin Stevens, the jailor Mr Tubbs, his wife Mrs Tubbs and the other prisoners, on Sunday nights and all but one of the nights following the last Sunday.

I used to think maybe I would get to California too, some day. But I waited too long to get around to it.

Hanged on 13 March 1937.

Believed.

Sarah Marders Friend of Belle Mitchell (I). Told Narcissa Benbow of Belle's affair with Horace Benbow in June 1919.

Shrevlin McCannon *Shreve*. Born 1890, Edmonton, Alberta. Attended Harvard, 1909–1914. Room mate of Quentin Compton (III) during their first year. In January 1920, the pair unraveled the family history of Thomas Sutpen and his progeny. On 2 June 1910, present during the day trip near Cambridge in the course of which Quentin committed suicide.

Following the outbreak of WWI, became Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France, 1914–1918. Afterwards became a practising surgeon in Edmonton.

Amadeus McCaslin *Buddy*. Born 1781–1791. Son of Mr McCaslin, twin brother of Theophilus McCaslin. Following the death of their father, they moved into a two-room log house with about a dozen dogs, and let their slaves live in the manor of the McCaslin Place. According to John Sartoris (I), the two were far ahead of their time, believing that land did not belong to people but that people belonged to land. They supposedly had a system of bookkeeping by which their slaves could earn their freedom through work on the plantation. Improved the position of many dirt farmers by convincing them to pool their plots with the plantation, who in turn looked upon them like God.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war, the brothers wanted to join John Sartoris (I)'s regiment, but were refused due to their old age. Backed by the dirt farmer constituency, they first threatened to start a separate regiment, then to have John Sartoris (I) demoted by popular election, before the compromise was reached that one brother could join the regiment, to be decided by three hands of draw poker. Amadeus McCaslin won. The following year, after the second battle of Manassas, when John Sartoris (I) was demoted by his men, Amadeus McCaslin and his followers resigned in solidarity and followed him back to Mississippi, to become part of his irregular cavalry. In 1863, Amadeus McCaslin had become a Sergeant in Tennant's brigade in Virginia.

Mr McCaslin Father of Amadeus and Theophilus McCaslin. Built the colonial manor on the McCaslin Place.

Theophilus McCaslin *Buck*. Born c 1781–1791. Son of Mr McCaslin, twin brother of Amadeus McCaslin. Following the death of their father, they moved into a two-room log house with about a dozen dogs, and let their slaves live in the manor of the McCaslin Place. According to John (I) Sartoris, the two were far ahead of their time, believing that land did not belong to people but that people belonged to land. They supposedly had a system of bookkeeping by which their slaves could earn their freedom through work on the plantation. Improved the position of many dirt farmers by convincing them to pool their plots with the plantation, who in turn looked upon them like God.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war, the brothers wanted to join John (I) Sartoris's regiment, but were refused due to their old age. Backed by the dirt farmer constituency, they first threatened to start a separate regiment, then to have John (I) Sartoris demoted by popular election, before the compromise was reached that one brother could join the regiment, to be decided by three hands of draw poker. Theophilus McCaslin lost and stayed behind.

After Rosa Millard's betrayal by Ab Snopes and murder by Grumby in December 1864, he accompanied Bayard (II) Sartoris and Marengo

Strother in their pursuit first of Snopes, and then of Grumby's group of bandits. By Christmas, the rheumatism in his right arm was so bad that he couldn't hardly lift his hand. In late January or early February, they encountered gang member Matt Bowden, posing as a Tennessee slave owner, who shot McCaslin in the same right arm. The following day, they found Ab Snopes tied to a tree, left behind by the bandits for them to find, and the day after that, McCaslin, who had fallen ill due to his arm, went back to Jefferson with Snopes.

Melissa Meek High school class mate of Candace Compson. Became county librarian in Jefferson where she spent the rest of her life trying to keep *Forever Amber* in its orderly overlapping avatars and *Jurgen* and *Tom Jones* out of the hands of the highschool juniors and seniors who could reach them down without even having to tip-toe from the back shelves where she herself would have to stand on a box to hide them. Never married. Mousesized and -coloured. Divined by simple instinct that Jason Compson (IV) was somehow using Candace's daughter Quentin (IV)'s life and her illegitimacy both to blackmail the mother not only into staying away from Jefferson for the rest of her life but into appointing him sole unchallengeable trustee of the money she would send for the child's maintenance, and had refused to speak to him at all since that day in 1928 when Quentin (IV) climbed down the rainpipe and ran away with the pitchman. Discovered a picture of Candace Compson in a magazine in 1943, although Jason Compson (IV) disputed her identity and Dilsey Gibson's eyesight (whom she visited in Memphis) was too poor to confirm it.

Rosa Millard Died December 1864. Sister of Louisa Hawk, mother of Mrs Sartoris and matriarch of the Sartoris family after her death in labour in 1949. Had another sister in Memphis. After a Federate troop burned down the Sartoris Place, confiscated their two mules and took with them the chest with the family silver, she traveled to Alabama in June 1863 for compensation from Colonel Nathaniel Dick, who had treated her gentlemanly the previous year when her grandson Bayard (II) and Marengo Strother had shot dead a horse of his passing troop. He arranged for General Andrew Jackson Smith to sign on 14 August 1863 a requisition order for 110 mules, 110 negroes, ten chests and provisions. In the period up to October 1864, she went on to requisition 138 more mules through similar orders forged by Marengo Strother, 105 of which she sold back to Federate troops with the help of Ab Snopes. She rekindled local church life together with Mr Fortinbride (who acted as Minister) and to its members she distributed in a meticulously controlled manner the provisions, the proceeds from the sales and the mules that they could not sell because they had been branded. In De-

cember 1864, after they couldn't requisition any more mules because word of the scheme had spread, because she had been forced to reveal her real name and because Federate troops were withdrawing from the region anyway, and after one such withdrawing regiment, alerted by Ab Snopes as to where she lived, had confiscated their remaining 60 odd mules, she let herself be talked into a plan by Ab Snopes to try to requisition the four horses of the group of bandits known as Grumby's independents with a forged order from General Forrest, so as to have a starting capital of 1500 dollars for John Sartoris (I) to rebuild their plantation with. However, Snopes had already requisitioned the four horses before, and Grumpy panicked and shot her dead. Her funeral was attended by most Jefferson residents and by the hill people that had profited from her generosity.

Belle (II) Mitchell Born 1910–1. Also called *Little Belle*, *Little Mother* (by Harry Mitchell), and one point *Titania* (by Horace Benbow). Daughter of Harry and Belle (I) Mitchell. After their divorce, moved with her mother and her second husband Horace Benbow to Kinston. Played the piano.

Few Mitchell Born loony. 'Uncle' to Bayard Sartoris (II).

Harry Mitchell First husband of Belle Mitchell (I), whom he married c 1910. Their daughter Belle Mitchell (II) was born 1910-11, whom he insisted on calling *little mother* in public. Tennis player. Did not fight in WWI. Divorced by Belle (I) in 1919. Subsequently converted their residence into a boarding house.

Brother Moore Member of Simon Strother's (baptist) congregation.

Miss Myrtle Friend of Reba Rivers. Looked after Uncle Bud for a few days at the time of Red's murder in June 1929. Attended his funeral.

G W Newberry Colonel in the Federate army stationed in Mottstown in October 1864, having left Memphis eight days earlier.

Mr Patterson Husband of Ms Patterson and father of at least one son. Sent candy to Maury Compson one summer. Gave Maury Bascomb a black eye after the latter had a letter delivered to Ms Patterson.

Mrs Patterson Wife of Mr Patterson and mother of at least one son. Possibly in an affair with Maury Bascomb, who wrote a letter to her one Christmas.

Dr Peabody Doctor in Jefferson in 1833, successor of Samuel Habersham.

Lucius (I) Quintus Peabody Born c 1832. Father of Lucius Peabody (II). Doctor with a legendary reputation. Served as John Sartoris (I)'s regimental surgeon. Courted his wife for fourteen years. Had six or seven black servants in 1919, and more unregistered ones. Weighed 310 pounds, the fattest man in Yocona county.

Lucius (II) Peabody Born 1889–90. Only child of Lucius Quintus Peabody (I) and his wife. Surgeon. Lived in New York.

Pettibone Slave owner in Virginia c 1815–20.

Thomas Jefferson Pettigrew Born Virginia. Named by his mother after the President; the town Jefferson was in turn named after him. Frail, irascible little man weighing less than a hundred pounds. Fragile, wisp of a man ageless hairless, and toothless.

Rider, tasked from 1831 onwards to deliver, every two weeks, a mail pouch from Nashville to the settlement that would become Jefferson. Didn't even carry any arms except a tin horn, not even deigning to pass quietly but instead announcing his solitary advent as far ahead of himself as the ring of the horn would carry. Refused, succinctly, in three words, one of which was printable to take with him the fifteen-pound lock that was attached to the mail bag every time it was kept in the settlement.

When in 1833 the lock was used to secure the prison instead, and subsequently disappeared along with its inmates, insisted that Federal property had been violated. Bribed into acquiescence when the settlement was named Jefferson after him and turned into a proper town.

Later ran a private pony express, until this was replaced by the Memphis stage-coach.

Mr du Pre Died 1862. Husband of Virginia du Pre, killed at the very beginning of the Civil war, by a shell from a Federal frigate at Fort Moultrie, exactly two years after their marriage.

Dr Quinn Doctor looking after the inhabitants of Reba Rivers's brothel.

Mr Ratcliffe Post trader in Jefferson in 1833. Son of a long pure line of Anglo-Saxon mountain people and father of an equally long and pure line of white trash tenant farmers who never owned a slave.

Miss Reba One of Reba Rivers's two dogs (the one with the pink ribbon), which she acquired the day after her husband Binford Rivers died in 1927.

Ben J Redmond *Redlaw*. From Missouri. Attorney at Law. Cotton- and quartermaster-supplies speculator. During the Civil War, followed the Northern army to Memphis in 1861, forewent personal profit. In 1864, came to Jefferson with the Brigadier commanding the Federal troops and decided to stay there. Major sponsor of Jefferson's reconstruction.

Partnered with John Sartoris (I) (and a third person that no one would remember) to build Jefferson's railway in 1869. Although the two had originally been friends, their relationship quickly turned very sour, transforming into a feud, steadily fueled by reminders from Sartoris that Redmond had not fought in the Civil War. While no longer on speaking terms, they managed to agree a buy-out by Sartoris through the assistance of Judge Benbow. In August 1873, defeated by Sartoris in the election for the state legislature, backed by the success of the railway. In October that year, killed Sartoris in a duel (Sartoris did not shoot). The following day, was confronted by John's son Bayard Sartoris (II) who did not shoot either, but this time Redmond missed. Left his office, went to the train station and took the southbound train and left Mississippi, never to return to Jefferson.

Binford Rivers Died 1927. Husband of Reba Rivers. Landlord of her brothel from 1916 until his death.

Reba Rivers Madam of a Memphis brothel in between at least 1909 and 1929, had hosted some of the biggest men in Memphis. Suffered from asthma, to the extent that her slightest movement appeared to be accomplished by an expenditure of breath out of all proportion to any pleasure the movement could afford her. Supported four children (not hers, though) in an Arkansas home. Temple Drake was held captive at her brothel by Popeye in 1929.

Deacon Rogers Proprietor of shop & restaurant that Raphael MacCallum and Bayard Sartoris (III) frequented in 1919.

Ab Russell Farmer in Jefferson in 1928.

Bayard (I) Sartoris Born 1838–9, Carolina, died Summer 1862, Virginia. Brother of John Sartoris (I) and Virginia du Pre. Rather a handful, even for Sartorises. Not so much a black sheep as a nuisance all of whose qualities were positive and unpredictable. Aide du champs of General

Jeb Stuart in the Northern Virginia Campaign, shot dead prior to the second battle of Manassas by General John Pope's cook while trying to capture his anchovies.

Bayard (II) Sartoris Born September 1849, died c 18 December 1919. Son and middle child of John Sartoris (I) and Mrs Sartoris, brother of Miss Sartoris (I) and Miss Sartoris (II). Father of John Sartoris (II). Born in the same month as Marengo Strother, fed at the same breast (...) slept together and eaten together. Hunted possum together during Indian Summer nights. And together they shot dead with the family musket the best horse of a Federate troop that passed the Sartoris Place in July 1862. After another regiment burned down the Sartoris Place he traveled with his grandmother Rosa Millard, Marengo Strother and Joby Strother to Alabama in June 1863 to ask for compensation from Colonel Nathaniel Dick, who arranged for a requisition order signed by General Smith for 110 mules, 110 negroes, ten chests and provisions. In the following period, until October 1864, he helped his grandmother with the scheme to acquire 138 more mules through additional, forged requisition orders. After her betrayal by Ab Snopes and murder by Grumby in December 1864, he, Marengo Strother and (initially) Theophilus McCaslin pursued Grumby's group of bandits for over two months. In late February 1865, they were confronted by the bandits, who handed over Grumby with a pistol to settle the matter. After Bayard Sartoris shot him dead, they took his body back to the abandoned cotton compress where he had killed Rosa Millard and nailed it to the door, and brought his hand to her grave in Jefferson. Studied Law in Oxford, lived with Mr Wilkins from 1870 until at least 1873. Enthralled by his father's second wife Drusilla, and the odour of the verbenia she would wear. After his father was killed by Ben J Redmond, Bayard confronted him in his office, but refusing to draw his weapon. Redmond fired twice but missed, and then left Jefferson. First Sartoris to reach beyond the age of sixty. His two horses (in 1919) were called Roosevelt and Taft. Died in a light car accident a week before Christmas 1919, presumably of heart failure, when his grandson Bayard (III) lost control on the icy road.

Bayard (III) Sartoris Born 16 March 1893, died 11 June 1920, Dayton Airfield. Son of John Sartoris (II), elder twin brother of John Sartoris (III). Father of an unnamed son with his first wife Caroline, and of Benbow Sartoris with his second wife Narcissa. Started school at seven. At some point schooled in Virginia. Went to England in 1916 to fight as a pilot in WWI. Temporarily returned to teach at a pilot school and to marry Caroline White, who died in labour along with their son. Returned from the war traumatised by the death of his brother John. Nearly died in a car accident on 3 July 1919 but saved by the boy John Henry. On

26 August 1919 married Narcissa Benbow. Had a light car accident a week before Christmas 1919 when he lost control on the icy road, in which his grandfather died of heart failure. Never returned home afterwards. After a week spent in the MacCallum household, set off for a headless trip throughout America that ended when he died on the Dayton Airfield, crash landing an experimental aircraft, on the same day that his son Benbow was born. Did not care about books. In 1919 had a pony called Perry.

Benbow Sartoris *Bory*. Born 11 June 1920. Son of Bayard (III) and Narcissa Sartoris. Born on the day of his father's death. Was to be named *John* if Virginia du Pre had had her way, and she went on to call him that anyway.

Caroline White Sartoris Died 27 October 1918, Sartoris Place. First wife of Bayard Sartoris (III). Died in childbirth, along with their son.

Drusilla Hawk Sartoris *Dru*. Born 1841–2. Daughter of Dennison (I) and Louisa, sister of Denison (II) Hawk, second wife of John Sartoris (I). Tomboy. Best woman rider in the country. Was to marry Gavin Breckbridge, who gifted her her horse Bobolink, but he was killed in the battle of Shiloh. When Federate troops came to Hawkhurst in early Summer of 1863 and tried to confiscate Bobolink, she managed to escape by holding it hostage, the troops proceeded to burn down the main house. In January 1864 she disappeared, only telling her family in mid December of that year that she was in Carolina, fighting with John Sartoris (I)'s regiment. She came with him to Jefferson in February 1865 and only informed her mother of her whereabouts later that Spring. Her mother was convinced and horrified that she had become Sartoris's common-law wife, and after she too had come to the Sartoris Place later that Spring, demanded their marriage. The ceremony was delayed as John and Drusilla were busy thwarting the election of Cassius Q Benbow as Marshall of Jefferson, but afterwards, they were driven by Martha Habersham (personally) to the Minister.

Wore sprigs of verbena in her hair as she claimed it was the only scent you could smell above the smell of horses and courage. Enthralled Bayard Sartoris (II), her second nephew and son of her husband. After her husband was killed by Ben J Redmond in October 1873 and Bayard refused to shoot him, left Jefferson on the northbound train to join her brother in Montgomery. tU

John (I) Sartoris Born 1823, Carolina, died October 1873, Jefferson. Brother of Bayard (I) Sartoris and Virginia Sartoris du Pre. Husband of

Mrs Sartoris and Drusilla Sartoris, father of Bayard (II) Sartoris, Miss Sartoris (I) and Miss Sartoris (II) (with Mrs Sartoris). Short stature.

Moved to Jefferson in 1839, with slaves and gear and money. In Mexico in 1845, possibly fighting in the Mexican–American War.

Following the outbreak of the civil war, arranged for his daughters to stay in Memphis and raised with his own funds the 23rd infantry regiments in Mississippi (number two in the roster) that served in James Longstreet's corps. According to Will Falls, his horse Jupiter was the best horse of the Confederacy, but one. The following year, after the second battle of Manassas, he was demoted to the rank of Major by his regiment and replaced by his second-in-command Thomas Sutpen, whom he thoroughly disliked. Amadeus McCaslin and his followers resigned in solidarity and followed him back to Mississippi. Oversaw the making and gathering of a harvest on his plantation, before he got bored and formed with McCaslin and his men an irregular cavalry unit of around one hundred, joining General Forrest in Tennessee. In the summer of 1863 narrowly managed to escape with Jupiter a Federate troop, which had been alerted to his arrival at the Sartoris Place by his slave Lucius Strother. In December 1863, informed his family that he was fighting in Carolina.

Returned to Jefferson in February 1865, together with his comrade-in-arms Drusilla Hawk. Her mother followed her that Spring to demand they marry, being convinced and horrified that she had become his common-law wife. The ceremony was delayed as he shot dead the Brothers Burden to thwart the election of Cassius Q Benbow as Marshall of Jefferson through the participation of black voters, and relocated the polling station to the Sartoris Place and appointed Drusilla as voting commissioner. Following these events, they were driven by Martha Habersham (personally) to the Minister.

Developed the idea for Jefferson's railway, and in 1869, started construction together with the carpetbagger Ben J Redmond and General Jason Lycurgus Compson (II). The latter was bought out following a quarrel. The relationship between Sartoris and Redmond, who had initially been friends, also quickly turned very sour, transforming into a feud, steadily fueled by reminders from Sartoris that Redmond had not fought in the Civil War. While no longer on speaking terms, they managed to agree a second buy-out by Sartoris through the assistance of Judge Benbow. The first engine, which Sartoris named after his younger sister Virginia, ran into Jefferson on 9 August 1872. In August 1873, on the back of the success of the railway, Sartoris defeated Redmond in the election for the state legislature. In October, shot dead by Redmond in what may have been an ambush or a duel where he himself refused to shoot.

John (II) Sartoris Died 1901. Son of Bayard Sartoris (II), husband of Lucy Sartoris, father of Bayard (III) and John (III) Sartoris. Died of yellow fever and an old Spanish bullet wound.

John (III) Sartoris Born 16 March 1893, died 5 July 1918, France. Son of John Sartoris (II), younger twin brother of Bayard Sartoris (III). Started school at seven. Shot his first bear at twelve in the river bottom near MacCallum's. Went to Princeton. Went to England in 1916 to fight in WWI. Shot down over France.

Lucy Cranston Sartoris Wife of John Sartoris (II), mother of John (III) and Bayard (III) Sartoris.

Miss (I) Sartoris Born 1847. Eldest daughter of John Sartoris (I) and Mrs Sartoris, sister of Bayard Sartoris (I) and Miss Sartoris (II). Sent to Memphis at the outbreak of the Civil War, returned afterwards. Was to be married in June 1870.

Miss (II) Sartoris Born 1852. Youngest daughter of John Sartoris (I) and Mrs Sartoris, sister of Bayard Sartoris (I) and Miss Sartoris (I). Sent to Memphis at the outbreak of the Civil War, returned afterwards.

Mrs Millard Sartoris Died September 1849. Daughter of Rosa Millard, first wife of John Sartoris (I), mother of Miss Sartoris (I), Bayard Sartoris (II) and Miss Sartoris (II). Died while giving birth to Bayard Sartoris (II).

Narcissa Benbow Sartoris Born 1892–3. Daughter of Will and Julia Benbow. Sister of Horace Benbow, although their relationship was at times more like husband and wife. Piano player. Friend of Virginia du Pre, and through her made the acquaintance of her future husband, Virginia's great-grandnephew Bayard Sartoris (III), whom she had known all her life but with whom she had spoken less than four words before his return from WWI. They married on 26 August 1919 and she gave birth to their son Benbow Sartoris on 5 June 1920, the day of Bayard's death, although he had already deserted her in December 1919.

Continued living at the Sartoris Place, where throughout the years she received several suitors, including Herschell Jones (until Spring 1928) and Gowan Stevens (Spring 1928 – May 1929). Turned down a proposal by Gowan Stevens in May 1929 because one child was enough for her.

Virginia Sartoris du Pre *Aunt Jenny*. Born 1838–9, Carolina, died after 1929. Youngest sister of John (I) and Bayard (I) Sartoris. Danced a valse with General Jeb Stuart in Baltimore in 1858. Married Mr du Pre in 1860 (at 21), widowed exactly two years later. Joined John Sartoris (I)'s family in Jefferson in January 1867. Started the garden of the recently rebuilt Sartoris Place, having brought calycanthus and jasmine with her from Carolina. John named Jefferson's first train engine after her and had her name engraved on a silver oil can in the cab.

On Confederate Decoration Day 1900, unveiled the marble war monument depicting a Confederate infantryman on Jefferson's town square, initiated and financed by the United Daughters of the Confederation.

Survived all of John (I), John (II), Bayard (I), Bayard (II) and Bayard (III) Sartoris, living together with Bayard (III)'s widow Narcissa (already her friend before the marriage) and their son Benbow from 1920 onwards. Had a mild stroke in 1924, since then spent her days in a wheelchair beside a window....

Reverent Shegog From St Louis. Undersized. Preached in a Jefferson black church service on Easter 1928 (8 April) that Dilsey Gibson, Frony, Luster and Maury Compson attended.

Old man Simmons Had the key to the old opera house in Jefferson in 1928.

Mrs Smith Operator of the switchboard at Dr Brandt's specialist clinic in Memphis on 9 July 1919.

Ab Snopes Lived in a cabin in the hills, together with a woman. Asked by John Sartoris (I) to look out for his family, after a Federate regiment had burnt down the main building of the Sartoris Place in 1863. Between August 1863 and October 1864, helped Rosa Millard con Federate regiments to obtain mules using requisition orders faked by Marengo Strother, and in particular sold them back for her to different Federate troops, for a grand total of 6724 dollars. Then sold her whereabouts to one of the regiments they had previously conned, who confiscated their remaining mules. Then, in December 1864, convinced Mrs Millard to go to the abandoned cotton compress where the group of bandits known as Grumby's independents was stationed, to try to requisition their four horses with a forged order from General Nathan Bedford Forrest, after he had already done so himself. Grumby panicked and killed Millard, and the group was pursued by Bayard Sartoris (II), Marengo Strother and Theophilus McCaslin. After gang member Matt Bowden discovered that they were after Snopes in particular, they left him tied to a tree. He was subsequently taken back to Jefferson by McCaslin.

Byron Snopes Bookkeeper at the Sartoris bank in 1919. Author of anonymous propositional letters to Narcissa Benbow, which he dictated to Virgil Beard. Lived at the Beard Hotel until June 1919, when he became so haunted by the presence of Virgil Beard that he went to live with his cousin I. O. Snopes.

Clarence Snopes Son of I. O. Snopes. In June 1929 Mississippi state Senator for Jefferson. Sold first to Horace Benbow, then to Mr Drake, the information that Temple Drake was being held in Reba Rivers's Memphis brothel, which was finally also beat out of him by a Memphis lawyer working for Eustace Graham.

Flem Snopes 'The first Snopes' in Jefferson and something of a patron for the extended members of his family that followed from Frenchman's Bend. Manager of the Jefferson light and water plant, since 1916 Vice President of the Sartoris bank. Became owner of the restaurant he had stayed at (in a tent, with his wife and baby) during the first few months after coming to Jefferson.

I O Snopes Father of Clarence Snopes, cousin of Byron Snopes. In 1919 proprietor of a small restaurant, living near the Jefferson railway station. In 1928 part of a group of men who bet on the cotton market.

Montgomery Ward Snopes Born 1896. Volunteered to fight in WWI in 1917 but turned down on account of his heart. Then travelled to Europe anyway joining the YMCA, together with Horace Benbow, but did not return.

Virgil Snopes Came with Fonzo to Memphis in May 1929, to do business for a month or so at the barber college. Stayed at Reba Rivers's brothel, mistaking it for a cheap hotel.

Major de Spain Sheriff in Jefferson in 1869. Came to Sutpen's Hundred in the evening of 12 August 1869 after Wash Jones's murder of Thomas Sutpen, unable to prevent him from also killing his granddaughter Milly Jones and the daughter she had given birth to that morning.

Bucky Stevens Born late 1830 or early 1831. Eldest child of Gowan and Temple Stevens.

Gavin Stevens Born c 1886. Husband of Maggie Stevens, uncle of Gowan Stevens. Lawyer. County amateur Cincinnatus. Educated at Harvard and Heidelberg. Country Attorney. Champion not so much of

truth as of justice, or of justice as he sees it, constantly involving himself, often for no pay, in affairs of equity and passion and even crime too among his people, white and Negro both, sometimes directly contrary to his office.

Unsuccessfully defended Nancy Mannigoe in November 1836 in her trial for the murder of Gowan and Temple Stevens's daughter, but in March 1837 succeeded in getting Temple Stevens to confess the full circumstances that led Mannigoe to her act. While Mannigoe was in prison, sang church hymns with her on Sunday nights and on all but one of the nights in the last week before her execution.

Gowan Stevens Born 1908–9. Single child of financially secure parents. Nephew of Gavin Stevens. Husband of Temple and father of Bucky Stevens and an unnamed girl. Attended the University of Virginia from 1926 to 1929, where, despite his protestations, he did not learn to drink like a gentleman.

Suitor of Narcissa Sartoris from the spring of 1928 until May 1929, when he unsuccessfully proposed to her. Simultaneously dated Temple Drake from at least October 1928. In May 1929, became stranded with Temple at the Old Frenchman Place after crashing his car, where he had been meaning to buy more alcohol, having been a customer of Lee Goodwin since 1926, choosing, despite Temple's pleas, to stay there and to again get drunk, leading to the murder of Goodwin's associate Tommy and her rape by Popeye, and her continued imprisonment and rape over the course of the following month by Red in Reba Rivers's Memphis whore house.

Quit drinking. Dropped out of university without graduating and married Temple Drake the following Winter at the American embassy in Paris, where she had been staying, with a reception at the Crillon and a honeymoon at a rented hideaway built for his European mistress by a Mohammedan prince at Cap Ferrat. Once back in Mississippi, moved into a new bungalow in Jefferson.

The couple had a son, Bucky, in early 1931, whose paternity he soon began to doubt, and a daughter in March 1936. The daughter was murdered on 13 September by their nurse Nancy Mannigoe in a desperate attempt to stop Temple from eloping with Red's brother Pete, so Bucky would not remain behind alone with him.

Maggie Stevens Wife of Gavin Stevens.

Temple Drake Stevens Born May–June 1912, Jackson. Daughter of Mr Drake. Wife of Gowan Stevens, mother of Bucky Stevens and a younger daughter. Student at the Mississippi State University in Oxford in early 1929, and seeing Gowan Stevens. Became an unintentional guest at

the Old Frenchman Place when on 11 May 1929 Gowan's car broke down; raped there the following day with a corn cob by Popeye Vitelli and witnessed his murder of Tommy, who had tried to protect her. Subsequently taken to Reba Rivers's Memphis brothel. Held there during the next six weeks, forced to have sex with Vitelli's associate Red so Vitelli could watch the act. Fell in love with Red, writing him saucy letters, until Red was shot dead by Vitelli on 17 June when he attempted to visit her in private. Released from captivity by Vitelli to falsely identify Lee Goodwin as her rapist and Tommy's murderer in court on 21 June, leading to his conviction and lynching.

Spent the rest of 1929 in Paris. Married Gowan Stevens that Winter at the American embassy, with a reception at the Crillon and a honeymoon at a rented hideaway built for his European mistress by a Mohammedan prince at Cap Ferrat. Once back in Mississippi, moved into a new bungalow in Jefferson.

Gave birth to their son, Bucky, in early 1931 and took on thereformed dope-fiend Nancy Mannigoe as a nurse to have someone to talk to with similar experiences. Gave birth to a girl in March 1936.

In the Summer of 1936, Red's brother Pete attempted to blackmail her over her letters to Red, but she fell in love with him, writing him more saucy letters. Planned to elope with him on 13 September, unhindered by Mannigoe's attempt to stop her by hiding her valuables and unconvinced by her pleas to remain in order to protect the children. Finally thwarted when, out of desperation, Mannigoe smothered the daughter, sacrificing her for the sake of Bucky.

Euphrony Strother Wife of Simon Strother, mother of Elnora and Caspey Strother.

Joby Strother Husband of Louvinia Strother, father of Lucius and Simon (I) Strother. Grandfather of Simon Strother (II). Slave and body servant to John Sartoris (I), followed him from Carolina to the Sartoris Place in Mississippi.

Louvinia Strother Wife of Joby Strother, mother of Lucius and Simon (I) Strother, grandmother of Simon Strother (II). Slave then servant at the Sartoris Place.

Lucius Strother *Loosh*. Son of Joby Strother, brother of Simon Strother (I), husband of Philadelphia Strother. Slave, then servant at the Sartoris Place. His head resembled a cannon ball. In 1863, alerted a Federate troop to the arrival of John Sartoris at the Sartoris Place, as well as to the family silver buried in the garden, allowing him and his wife to

pursue the promise of freedom. Returned to the Sartoris Place some time after the end of the war.

Marengo Strother *Ringo*. Born September 1949. Son of Simon Strother (I). Slave, then servant at the Sartoris place. Born in the same month as Bayard Sartoris (II), fed at the same breast, (...) slept together and eaten together for so long " that he too called Rosa Millard *granny*. And together they shot dead with the family musket the best horse of a Federate troop that passed the Sartoris Place in the Summer of 1862. Although he was always a little bit smarter than Bayard, that was never an issue.

After another troop had burned down the Sartoris place, confiscated their two mules and taken the family silver, he, Bayard Sartoris and Joby Strother accompanied Rosa Millard to Alabama in June 1863 where they obtained a requisition order from General Andrew Jackson Smith for 110 mules, 110 negroes, ten chests and provisions. During the following year, until October 1864, he scouted out Federate army regiments and tailor-forged additional requisition orders, with which they conned the regiments to obtain 148 more mules. At the same time, he helped Rosa Millard with the meticulously controlled distribution of the proceeds to members of the local church. After her betrayal by Ab Snopes and murder by Grumby in December 1864, he, Bayard Sartoris and (initially) Theophilus McCaslin pursued Grumby's group of bandits for over two months. In late February 1865, they were confronted by the bandits, who handed over Grumby with a pistol to settle the matter. After Bayard Sartoris shot him dead, they took his body back to the abandoned cotton compress where he had killed Rosa Millard, nailing it to the door, and his hand to her grave in Jefferson.

Philadelphia Strother Wife of Lucius Strother. Slave at the Sartoris place. Followed her husband to pursue the promise of freedom in 1863, even though she admitted she knew they would be worse off.

Simon (I) Strother Son of Joby and Louvinia Strother, brother of Lucius Strother, father of Marengo Strother. Slave at the Sartoris place. Succeeded his father as body servant of John Sartoris (I), accompanying him into the civil war. Stayed behind in Tennessee when John Sartoris was deposed by his own regiment and temporarily returned to Mississippi, but they were later rejoined and returned together at the end of the war.

Simon (II) Strother Born 1859–1860, died June 1920, Jefferson. Son of Simon (I) or Lucius Strother. Wife of Euphrony Strother, father of Elnora and Caspey. Driver and servant at the Sartoris Place. Deacon in the local

baptist church. Lost 67.40 dollar he had been entrusted as treasurer for the to be established second baptist church, in all likelihood spent on Meloney, in whose house he was found with a smashed-in head.

Jeb Stuart Cavalry leader of General Lee, rode with Bayard Sartoris (I) in Virginia.

Minnie Sue Lived with Turpin about half an hour's ride outside Frenchman's bend. Friend of Byron Snopes, with marriage at least at one point a possibility.

VK Suratt Sewing machine agent in 1919 who offered to drive Bayard Sartoris (III) home after his attempt to ride a wild stallion ended in a crash and unconsciousness — a ride that turned into a wild drinking bout.

Clytemnestra Sutpen *Clytie*. Born 1834, Sutpen's Hundred, died December 1909, Sutpen's Hundred. Daughter of Thomas Sutpen and an unnamed slave. In her childhood, slept in the same room as her younger half-sister Judith, sleeping on a pallet, although Judith would often come down and she at least on one occasion slept with Judith in the bed.

Had never travelled farther than Jefferson until in December 1871 she travelled to New Orleans to collect Charles (II) Etienne Saint-Valery Bon after the disappearance of his mother. After Judith's death in 1884, used the next twelve years to raise Charles (II)'s son Jim Bond and scrimped and saved the money to pay off the second part of Judith's debt to Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson for Charles (I)'s headstone, and when he tried to refuse it, she set the rusty can full of nickels and dimes and frayed paper money on the desk and walked out of the office without a word.

From late 1905 looked after Henry who had returned to Sutpen's Hundred. Unsuccessfully tried to prevent Rosa Coldfield from discovering his presence in September 1909. In December, set fire to the main house after Rosa had come with an ambulance to pick up Henry, fearing he might be arrested for Charles (I)'s murder. The fire killed both Henry and herself.

Ellen Coldfield Sutpen Born 9 October 1817, Tennessee, died 23 January 1863, Sutpen's Hundred. Daughter of Goodhue and Mrs Coldfield, wife of Thomas Sutpen, mother of Henry and Ellen Sutpen.

Her family moved to Jefferson in 1828. Married Thomas Sutpen in June 1838, swayed, according to her sister Rosa Coldfield, by just his face, because she was a blind romantic fool who had only youth and

inexperience to excuse her even if that. Gave birth without gentleness to their son Henry in 1839 and their daughter Judith in 1841.

If she had had the fortitude to bear sorrow and trouble, might have risen to actual stardom in the role of the matriarch arbitrating from the fireside corner of a crone the pride and destiny of her family.

Over the course of 1860, engineered an undefined and never-spoken engagement between Julia and Charles (I) Bon, unaware that he was her half-brother. Took to bed on Christmas day and remained there after the engagement was forbidden by her husband and Henry repudiated his birthright. Died two years later. First person to be buried in the graveyard of Sutpen's Hundred.

Eulalia Sutpen Born Haiti, died 1861–2, New Orleans. Only child of a Haitian sugar planter of French descent and a mixed race mother who was said to be Spanish. Married Thomas Sutpen in 1827, after he had broken a siege by slaves of the plantation house. Gave birth to their son Charles in 1831, whereupon he discovered that she had negro blood and divorced her, leaving her with the entirety of their possessions. Moved with her son to New Orleans, enlisting a lawyer to administer her wealth and act as a steward for her son, hoping to groom him into a tool of revenge against Thomas Sutpen, without knowing exactly how. Disappeared in 1861 or early 1862, possibly murdered by the lawyer who had fled with her remaining wealth.

Henry Sutpen Born 1839, Sutpen's Hundred, died December 1909, Sutpen's Hundred. Son of Thomas and Ellen Sutpen. Had with his sister Judith a relationship closer than the traditional loyalty of brother and sister even; a curious relationship: something of that fierce impersonal rivalry between two cadets in a crack regiment who eat from the same dish and sleep under the same blanket and chance the same destruction and who would risk death for one another not for the other's sake but for the sake of the unbroken front of the regiment itself.

In his youth, his entire cosmopolitan experience consisted probably of one or two trips to Memphis with his father to buy live stock or slaves, of sojourns at other houses, plantations, almost interchangeable with his own, where he followed the same routine which he did at home — the same hunting and cockfighting, the same amateur racing of horses on crude homemade tracks, horses sound enough in blood and lineage yet not bred to race and perhaps not even thirty minutes out of the shafts of a trap or perhaps even a carriage; the same square dancing with identical and also interchangeable provincial virgins, to music exactly like that at home, the same champagne, the best doubtless yet crudely dispensed out of the burlesqued pantomime elegance of negro butlers who (and likewise the drinkers who gulped it down like

neat whiskey between flowery and unsubtle toasts) would have treated lemonade the same way.

In 1859, Started attending the University of Mississippi in Oxford. Fell under the spell of Charles (I) Bon, imitating his dress and speech and switching to law mid-term. Invited Charles home to Sutpen's Hundred that Christmas and introduced him to his sister Judith, not knowing that he was their half-brother. Repudiated his birthright when on Christmas eve 1860, their father Thomas Sutpen forbade an engagement between Charles and Judith, revealing Charles's identity. With Charles in tow, rode through the bright cold of that Christmas day to the River, from where they took the steamboat to New Orleans. Confronted Charles, who refused to renounce the engagement until their father confronted himself.

In the spring of 1861 they returned north, into Mississippi, secretly enrolled as privates in the University Grays Company of the 11th Mississippi Infantry and hid, and only joined the company after it departed in June. In April 1862, either he or Charles was shot through the shoulder during the battle of Shiloh at Pittsburg Landing, carried to safety by the other on his shoulders, and recovered in a private house in Corinth, apparently for the sole purpose of being watched for two years more. Otherwise, the war failed to settle the matter by killing either of them.

Then finally, in March 1865, while retreating through Carolina, Charles decided to write to Judith, which he grudgingly accepted. He was then told by his father that Charles was of mixed race descent, instilling him with renewed rejection. He still refused to stop Charles with force, until finally on 3 May 1865, upon their return from the war, he shot Charles dead at the gates of Sutpen's Hundred.

In late 1905 returned to Sutpen's Hundred to die. Hid there, looked after by his half-sister Clytemnestra, until in December 1909 he died in the fire started by Clytemnestra when Rosa Coldfield came to pick him up with an ambulance.

Judith Sutpen Born 3 October 1841, Sutpen's Hundred, died 12 February 1884, Sutpen's Hundred. Daughter of Thomas and Ellen Coldfield Sutpen. In her childhood, slept in the same room as her elder half-sister Clytemnestra, often coming down to her pallet, and at least on one occasion letting her sleep in her bed. Had with her brother Henry a relationship closer than the traditional loyalty of brother and sister even; a curious relationship: something of that fierce impersonal rivalry between two cadets in a crack regiment who eat from the same dish and sleep under the same blanket and chance the same destruction and who would risk death for one another not for the other's sake but for the sake of the unbroken front of the regiment itself.

At Christmas 1859, was introduced to her brother's friend Charles (I) Bon, unaware that he was their half-brother from her father's first marriage. Over the course of the following year, entered into an undefined and never-spoken engagement with Charles, engineered by her mother. This engagement was forbidden the following Christmas Eve by their father Thomas Sutpen, who had traveled to New Orleans and confirmed his identity.

Save for a single letter in March 1865, had no more contact with Charles as he and Henry left to fight in the Civil War and Henry killed Charles upon their return in May 1865.

After her father's death in August 1869, buried him in the graveyard of Sutpen's Hundred. Continued his crossroads store until, in 1870, she managed to sell it with the help of Jason Lycurgus Compson (II), using the proceeds to buy a headstone for Charles. In December 1871, sent her half-sister Clytemnestra to New Orleans to fetch Charles's son Charles (II) Etienne Saint-Valery Bon, and made a down payment of 100 dollar to Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson for a future headstone for him.

In January 1884 took Charles (II) into the main house at Sutpen's Hundred to nurse his Yellow Fever. Contracted the disease herself and died before him.

Suffered the Indignities and Travails of this World for 42 Years, 4 Months, 9 Days.

Fourth person to be buried in the graveyard of Sutpen's Hundred. Whoever buried her must have been afraid that the other dead would contract the disease from her, since her grave was at the opposite side of the enclosure, as far from the other four as the enclosure would permit. Her headstone was arranged for by her aunt Rosa Coldfield.

Thomas Sutpen Born 1807, West Virginia mountains, died 12 August 1869, Sutpen's Hundred. Husband first of Eulalia and later of Ellen Coldfield. Father of Charles Bon (with Eulalia), Clytemnestra (with an unnamed slave), Henry and Judith (with Ellen) and an unnamed girl (with Milly Jones).

Born into a large Methodist family of poor white Scotch-English stock. His mother was a mountain woman, a Scottish woman who .. never did quite learn to speak English.

In 1817, at the age of ten, over the course of perhaps a year, moved with his family down into Tidewater Virginia. Learned the difference not only between white men and black ones, but he was learning that there was a difference between white men and white men not to be measured by lifting anvils or gouging eyes or how much whiskey you could drink then get up and walk out of the room.

At thirteen or fourteen, sent by his father to a one-room country school for about three months one winter, in a room full of children three or four years younger than he and three or four years further advanced. Had not learned to read his own name at the end of the Winter.

Ran away from home in 1820, at fourteen, after being told by a slave to only approach the house of a plantation owner at the back entrance, leaving him unable to fulfill his errand. This set in motion a train of thought culminating in his becoming aware of and thereby losing his innocence, and the realisation that to combat all the human puny mortals under the sun that might lie in hammocks all afternoon with their shoes off, you got to have land and niggers and a fine house to combat them with. Set about for the rest of his life to fulfil this design.

Subsequently embarked as a sailor to the West Indies, to which he had learned in school poor men went in ships and became rich, it didn't matter how, so long as that man was clever and courageous. In the course of the following six years, settled on Haiti, where high mortality was concomitant with the money and the sheen on the dollars was not from gold but from blood, and where he became overseer or foreman or something to a French sugar planter and learned Patois and French.

In 1826 or 1827, broke an eight-day siege of the plantation house by the plantation's slaves when the house ran out of water on the eighth night, but was severely injured in the process. Not able to bear sugar since due to the rank sweet rich smell of the burning fields. Married the planter's daughter Eulalia in 1827, after he had recovered. A virgin until that time. Renounced her and their son, when, upon his birth in 1831, he found out that she had negro blood. Nonetheless chose both a first and a last name for him: Charles Bon.

Seeking some place to hide himself, came to Jefferson on a Sunday in June of 1833, bringing with him twenty to thirty male Caribbean slaves and a captive Parisian architect. Sought the guarantee of reputable men to barricade him from the other and later strangers who might come seeking him in turn, and Jefferson gave him that. In July 1833 contributed the labour of his slaves to the construction of Jefferson's improvised first courthouse.

Initially penniless, obtained money from an unknown source and took land from the Chickasaw nobody knows how, establishing the plantation of Sutpen's Hundred. Jason Lycurgus Compson (II) lent him the seeds with which he started his plantation, and he became the nearest thing to a friend he ever had in Yoknapatawpha County and this friendship may have helped him to gain a foothold.

Spent the first two years building a big house following the design of his architect. In the Summer of 1834, when they had finished all the brick and had the foundations laid and most of the big timbers cut and trimmed, the architect made one unsuccessful attempt to escape

into the river bottom, disappearing in broad daylight. Led a search party in his pursuit that consisted of his slaves, dogs and a number of neighbours including Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson. Ran down the architect in the late afternoon of the third day, more than thirteen miles from the house.

Beginning in 1834, also let the architect oversee the construction of Jefferson's town square, new courthouse and refurbished jail. Became father of Clytemnestra with a slave in 1834. In 1835, his residence was completed save for the windowglass and the ironware which they could not make by hand, and he paid some compensation to the architect and let him leave.

Then he needed respectability, the shield of a virtuous woman, to make his position impregnable even against the men who had given him protection, and it was Goodhue Coldfield who gave him that. Married his daughter Ellen Coldfield in June 1838. She came not from one of the local ducal houses but from the lesser baronage whose principality was so far decayed that there would be no risk of his wife bringing him for dowry delusions of grandeur before he should be equipped for it yet not so far decayed but that she might keep them both from getting lost among the new knives and forks and spoons that he had bought. Became father of a son Henry with her in 1839 and of a daughter Judith in 1841.

Still invited parties of men for hunting, playing cards, drinking and organised fights between his slaves, in which he himself would occasionally participate at the end of an evening.

By 1848, had got his plantation to running smoothly and had employed as his overseer the son of the same sheriff who had arrested him on the day of his betrothal. By the time of the Civil War, had become the biggest single landowner and cotton-planter in the county, through a singleminded unflagging effort and utter disregard of for his actions which the town could see might look and how the indicated one's which the town could not see must appear to it. He was not liked (which he evidently did not want anyway) but feared, which seemed to amuse, if not actually please, him.

At Christmas 1859, his son Henry brought home Charles, whom he had become friends with at university, and introduced Judith to Charles, unaware that he was their half-brother. As they entered into an undefined and never-spoken engagement engineered by their mother, he went to New Orleans in June to confirm Charles's identity. At Christmas, he confronted Henry about Charles and forbade the engagement, prompting his son to refuse to believe him and relinquish his birth-right.

In the spring of 1861, after the outbreak of the Civil War, departed with the 23rd Mississippi Infantry. Major and second-in-command in John (I) Sartoris's regiment, who thoroughly disliked him, in James Longstreet's corps. Following the second battle of Manassas, the reg-

iment elected him as their new leader, promoting him to the rank of Colonel and demoting Sartoris.

In the summer of 1863, his regiment was in Virginia and he got word from Judith of the death of Ellen. He ordered a pair of tombstones from Italy, the best, the finest to be had — his wife's complete and his with the date left blank: and this while for all he could know, before his order could be filled or even received he might be already under ground and his grave marked (if at all) by a shattered musket thrust into the earth, or lacking that he might be a second lieutenant or even a private yet he not only ordered the stones and managed to pay for them, but stranger still he managed to get them past a seacoast so closely blockaded that the incoming runners refused any cargo except ammunition and for the next year the stones were to be a part of the regiment, to follow it into Pennsylvania and be present at Gettysburg, moving behind the regiment in a wagon driven by his body servant through swamp and plain and mountain pass, the regiment moving no faster than the wagon could, with starved gaunt men and gaunt spent horses knee deep in icy mud or snow, sweating and cursing it through bog and morass like a piece of artillery, speaking of the two stones as 'Colonel' and 'Mrs Colonel'; then through the Cumberland Gap and down through the Tennessee mountains, travelling at night to dodge Yankee patrols, and into Mississippi in the late fall of '64, to Sutpen's Hundred, where he put one of the stones over his wife's grave and set the other upright in the hall of the house and drank the parched corn coffee and ate the hoe cake which Judith and Clytie prepared for him and kissed Judith on the forehead and said 'Well, Clytie' and returned to the war, all in twenty-four hours.

In March 1865, while retreating through Carolina, confronted Henry again, who had then grudgingly accepted that Charles continued the engagement with Judith. Unable to dissuade Henry, revealed to him that Charles was of mixed race descent, which succeeded in leading Henry to shoot Charles dead upon their return from the war.

Returned home in January 1866, finding Sutpen's Hundred destroyed. In March, refused to join Sartoris's group of nightriders which aimed to thwart the organisation of the black vote. In April, became engaged with Ellen's sister Rosa Coldfield, who had come to Sutpen's Hundred the previous year, but in June she broke off the engagement and moved back to Jefferson after he proposed that they conceive a child and only marry if it turned out to be a boy.

Attempted to rebuild Sutpen's Hundred without help from anyone but had to relinquish most of it, as he realised that what he had left of it would never support him and his family and so running his little crossroads store with a stock of plowshares and hame strings and calico and kerosene and cheap beads and ribbons and a clientele of freed niggers and white trash.

In 1867 started a relationship with Milly Jones, the fourteen-year-old granddaughter of his associate Wash Jones. On 12 August 1869, she gave birth to an unnamed girl, whereupon Wash Jones killed him with a scythe. Buried by his daughter Judith in the graveyard of Sutpen's Hundred.

Proud man, but not a gentleman: didn't want to be one, or even be taken for one. It was said that he not only went out to meet his troubles, he sometimes went out and manufactured them.

Girl Born 12 August 1869, Sutpen's Hundred, died 12 August 1869, Sutpen's Hundred. Illegitimate daughter of Thomas Sutpen and Milly Jones. Killed, along with her parents, on the day of her birth, by her great-grandfather Wash Jones.

Earl Triplett Owner of a farmers' supply store in Jefferson from at least 1916 until at least 1928 and employer of Jason Compson IV and Job.

Mr Tubbs Husband of Mrs Tubbs. Jailor at Jefferson prison in 1937. Typical small-town turnkey.

Mrs Tubbs Wife of Mr Tubbs.

Mr Tull Lived with his family 2 miles from Old Frenchman Place in 1929.

Buck Turpin Marshal in Jefferson between at least 1919 and 1928.

Mrs Vitelli Died after 1929. Mother of Popeye. Lived in Pensacola, as the daughter of a boarding house keeper. Her first husband was a strike breaker who left her before Popeye's birth. Her second husband left her robbing her of her fourteen hundred dollar in savings. Her mother perished in a house fire she herself had started (after three earlier such attempts) when Popeye was three, causing her to break down mentally. She was thereafter supported by Popeye's foster family, even after he was put into a home for incorrigible children. Believed Popeye to earn his living as a night clerk. Survived him.

Popeye Vitelli Born 25 December 1900, Pensacola, died August 1929, Birmingham. Born without eyelids, impotent and allergic to alcohol, which in his own words made him sick to his stomach like a dog. Did not learn to walk and talk until he was four, did not gain hair until five. Injured at age three in a house fire started by his grandmother. Thereafter cared for by doctors and — in the afternoons and on holidays

— by a foster family, until he was sent to a home for incorrigible children upon cutting up alive first a pair of lovebirds and three months later a kitten. Released after five years of impeccable behaviour. Then moved to Mobile, New Orleans and finally Memphis, telling his mother that he was a night clerk, but in fact becoming rich trafficking liquor.

In the years leading up till 1929 joined Lee Goodwin at Old Frenchman Place, shipping liquor from Goodwin's still back to Memphis.

On 12 May 1929, raped Temple Drake — who had become marooned at the Old Frenchman Place the previous day — with a corn cob, and killed Goodwin's associate Tommy, who had attempted to protect her. Subsequently detained her in Reba Rivers's Memphis brothel, repeatedly pimping her to Red, a bouncer at his night club, himself watching the act. Killed Red on 17 June in Joe's dancing venue. Arrested in Birmingham, on his way to his mother, for the unrelated murder of a policeman in an Alabama village also on 17 June. Wrongfully convicted and hanged in August.

Generally called people *Jack*.

Mrs Walker Matron (?) at the Jefferson jail in 1929.

Jed White Member of John Sartoris (I)'s troop during the Civil War. Jefferson resident in 1873.

Whitfield Jefferson resident whose cabin was used for church services in 1833, before the town had a proper church.

Mr (I) Wilkins Husband of Mrs Wilkins, father of Mr Wilkins (II). Judge and Oxford College Professor with whom Bayard Sartoris (II) lived from 1870 and 1873.

Mr (II) Wilkins Born c 1840, died 1864. Son of Mr (I) and Mrs Wilkins, killed in one of the last battles of the Civil War.

Mrs Wilkins Wife of Oxford college Professor Mr Wilkins (I), mother of Mr Wilkins (II). Bayard Sartoris (II) lived with them from 1870 until 1873. Had known Rosa Millard.

Willow Colonel in the 11th Mississippi regiment in March 1865.

Miss Winterbottom Lodged two Missouri men in 1872 who were shot dead by John Sartoris (I).

Doctor Worsham Doctor. Episcopalian minister in Jefferson up until the civil war.

Doc Wright Bet on the cotton market in Jefferson in 1928.

Captain Wyatt Captain in General Jeb Stuart's regiment in 1862, participated in the raid on General John Pope's breakfast table.

George Wyatt Member of John Sartoris (I)'s troop and close to him until his death in October 1873. Helped him thwart the election of Cassius Q Benbow as Jefferson's Marshall in 1865. Eager for Sartoris's killing by Ben J Redmond to be avenged.

Sally Wyatt *Aunt Sally*. Born c 1848–52. Younger sister of Sophia Wyatt, elder sister of an unnamed sister. Next-but-one-door neighbour (together with her sisters) of Horace and Narcissa Benbow and implicit member of the Benbow household. Said to have at one time 'made eyes' at Will Benbow, their father. Moved in with Narcissa while Horace was in Europe during WWI (1917-19), but forced to move back with her sisters afterwards, who gave her a hard time.

Sophia Wyatt Eldest sister of three, including Sally Wyatt, who were next-to-one-door neighbours of Horace and Narcissa Benbow in the 1910s.

And these:

Akers Coon hunter in Jefferson in 1833.

Allan Aide du champs of General Jeb Stuart in Virginia 1862, participated in the raid on General John Pope's breakfast table.

Anse Marshall near Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1910. Arrested Quentin Compson (III) on the day of his suicide, after Julio accused him of attempting to abduct his daughter.

Bridger Member of the group of bandits known as Grumby's independents. Helped Matt Bowden turn over Grumby to Bayard Sartoris (II) and Marengo Strother in February 1865. The group planned to escape to Texas.

Caspey Son of Simon, sister of Elnora. Went out hunting with Bayard (III) and John (III) Sartoris from the moment they first got a gun. Fought in WWI.

Charlie One-time boyfriend of Candace Compton.

Clare Servant at the Compson Place

Deacon Train porter at Harvard. Hadn't (in 1910) missed a train at the beginning of school in forty years, was able to pick out southern boys on sight and to tell their state once he'd heard them speak. Had come to believe in the story (telling all the corresponding tales) that he was a divinity graduate. Participated in all parades.

Doc Oxford youth in May 1929, one of three who received a ride from Gowan Stevens and went drinking with him.

Ed Officer at the Jefferson jail in 1929 (possibly Sheriff).

Elnora Servant and cook at the Sartoris Place. Daughter of Simon, sister of Caspey, mother of Isom, Saturday and Sunday.

Eunice Cook in the Benbow household in 1919.

Fonzo Came with Virgil Snopes to Memphis in May 1929 (never having been there before), to do business for a month or so at the barber college. Stayed at Reba Rivers's brothel, mistaking it for a cheap hotel.

Frank One time beau of Ruby Goodwin. Shot by her father because he refused to stop seeing her.

Frankie Born 1901–2. Friend of Belle Mitchell (I), played tennis. First woman in Jefferson to wear her hair in a bob.

Frony Second (?) child of Roskus and Dilsey Gibson. Mother of Luster. Married a pullman porter and went to St Louis to live in 1910 or earlier. After Jason Compson (IV) sold the house after Caroline Compson's death in 1933, moved back to Memphis to make a home for her mother since Dilsey refused to go further than that.

Gene Bootlegger. Payed for the punch at Red's funeral in June 1929. Claimed that Red never had a better friend than him.

George Porter at the Holly Springs railway station in 1929.

Grumby Died February 1865. Former Confederate soldier, leader of a group of 50 to 60 fighters called Grumby's independents that sprang up as soon as Federate forces had left Mississippi. They killed a black man and burned him in his cabin, tortured others and raided smokehouses, stables and houses where they were sure there were no men. Based in an abandoned cotton compress on the Tallahatchie River, sixty miles from the Sartoris Place. They were captured once by a group of old men, on which occasion Grumby produced a tattered raiding commission actually signed by General Forrest; though you couldn't tell if the original name was Grumby or not.

When Rosa Millard, set up by Ab Snopes, came to the cotton compress in December 1864 to try to requisition their four horses with a forged order from General Forrest, after Snopes had already done so himself, he panicked and killed her, but scruples prevented him from also killing fifteen year old Bayard Sartoris (II) and Marengo Strother, as demanded of him by Matt Bowden to cover the first mistake. Between mid December 1864 and late February 1865, the group was chased by Sartoris, Strother and Theophilus McCaslin. In late January or early February, they left behind Ab Snopes to try to pacify them, but only McCaslin, suffering from rheumatism and a shot wound in his arm, abandoned the pursuit. Some days later, Grumby killed an old black man and strung him up as a 'final' warning for Sartoris and Strother that he would not spare them again. In late February, Grumby was betrayed by Bowden, Bridger and other members of his group, who detained both him and Sartoris and Strother, with a pistol each to settle the matter. After failing to kill them, he was himself shot dead by Bayard Sartoris. His body was taken by them to the cotton compress and nailed to its door, his hand to Rosa Millard's grave.

Henry (I) Governor of Mississippi, March 1937. Elected less than two years earlier.

Henry (II) Class mate of Quentin Compson (III) in Jefferson.

Hilliard Worked at the livery stable in Oxford in 1873.

Hopkins Bet on the cotton market in Jefferson in 1928.

Houston Waiter at Deacon Rogers's restaurant in 1919.

Hub Younger assistant of V K Suratt in 1919, present during the drinking escapade that followed Bayard Sartoris's racing horse accident.

Ikkemotubbe Son of Mohataha, father of Mrs Habersham. Last Chickasaw chief in Yoknapatawpha County, successor of Issetibbeha. In 1813, traded out of his vast lost domain a square mile of land with Jason Lycurgus Compson (I), to be turned into Compson Place, in return for his racing mare.

Forced to emigrate in 1837 as part of the Indian Removal along with all Chickasaw by whatever means he and his people saw fit, afoot or a horse provided they were Chickasaw horses, to the wild western land presently to be called Oklahoma: not knowing then about the oil.

Called l'Homme (and sometimes de l'homme) by his fosterbrother, a Chevalier of France, who had he not been born too late could have been among the brightest in that glittering galaxy of knightly blackguards who were Napoleon's marshals, who thus translated the Chickasaw title meaning The Man; which translation Ikkemotubbe, himself a man of wit and imagination as well as a shrewd judge of character, including his own, carried one step further and anglicised it to Doom.

Isom Born c 1903. Son of Elnora. Servant at the Sartoris Place.

Issetibbeha Brother of Mohataha. Chickasaw chief in Yoknapatawpha County around 1800, already old then.

Jingus Slave at Hawkhurst. When the main building was burnt down by a federate troop in 1863, Louisa Hawk and her two children Drusilla and Dennison (II) moved into his cabin.

Job Employee at Earl Triplett's farmers' supply store in Jefferson in 1928.

Joe (I) Bookkeeper at the Jefferson department store in 1919.

Joe (II) Proprietor of the Memphis dancing venue where Red was killed and his funeral held in June 1929.

Jones Born 1830–70. Son of one of Kinston's first settlers, himself a planter and landholder before the lumber boom, but lost his property through greed and gullability. Resorted to transport passengers to and from the railway station, first by hack, later by car. Regularly told people how he used to lead Kinston society; now he drove it.

Julio Italian. Father of a little girl that followed Quentin Compson (III) around for some time on the day of his suicide in 1910 (near Cambridge, Massachusetts). Accused him of trying to abduct her.

Kenny One of three boys out fishing and swimming near Cambridge, Massachusetts, that Quentin Compson (III) met on the day of his suicide in 1910. Left the other two in order to go fishing at the eddy, the other two preferring to go swimming at the mill.

Lorraine From Memphis. Prostitute? Long-time mistress of Jason Compson (IV) (between at least 1928 and 1933). In 1929 a friend of Reba Rivers and Miss Myrtle, present at Red's funeral.

Luke From near Oxford, source of liquor at night in May 1929.

Luster (I) Born c 1891. Servant at the Compson Place.

Luster (II) Born 1911 or some time before. Son of Frony. Servant at the Compson Place. Was not only capable of the complete care and security of an idiot twice his age and three times his size (Maury Compson), but could keep him entertained.

Mac Worked in a drugstore in Jefferson in 1928.

Mandy Daughter of Virginius MacCallum (I)? Servant in his household?

Meloney Servant in the Mitchell household, left between 1917–19 to start a beauty shop, the money for which had probably been provided by Simon Strother, who was found in her house with his head crushed in in June 1920.

Mink Driver in Jefferson in 1911–12.

Minnie Maid in Reba Rivers's brothel. Married to a cook in a restaurant who not long before May 1929 left her for a waitress because he didn't approve of her business, taking with him all the clothes and jewelry the white ladies had given Minnie.

Mitch Freight agent at the Jefferson railway station in 1919, joined Hub and Bayard Sartoris (III) in a memorable drinking bout.

Mohataha Sister of Issetibbeha, mother of Ikkemotubbe. Chickasaw matriarch. In 1837 during the Indian Removal, signed away the last of the Chickasaw land in Yoknapatawpha County and left with her people to Oklahoma.

Monaghan Aviator friend of Bayard Sartoris (III), both during WWI in London and in June 1920 in Chicago.

Mulberry Born c 1840–45, died after 1925. Slave before 1865, owned by a drugstore owner. Became Jefferson's US marshal in reconstruction times. Known all his life as Mulberry, because during all this time, before and during and after his incumbency as marshal, peddled illicit whiskey in pint and half-pint bottles from a cache beneath the roots of a big mulberry tree behind the drugstore. Still alive in 1925, then a fire-maker, sweeper, janitor and furnace attendant to five or six lawyers and doctors and one of the banks.

Myrtle Wife of Vernon. Daughter of the Sheriff?

Natalie A girl from Jefferson that Quentin Compson (III) denied kissing.

Pete Brother of Red. In the Summer of 1936 tried to blackmail Temple Stevens over the saucy letters she had written to Red while held in Reba Rivers's Memphis brothel in 1929. In return, received more saucy letters himself from Stevens, who fell in love with him. Their plans to elope on 13 September were thwarted at the last moment by the murder of Stevens's daughter by her nurse Nancy Mannigoe.

Rachel Servant in the Mitchell household in 1919.

Red *Alabama Red*. Died 17 June 1929, New Orleans. Brother of Pete. Memphis thug, bouncer at a nightclub owned by Popeye Vitelli, who in June 1929 over the course of a month had him have sex with Temple Drake in Reba Rivers' brothel so he could watch the act. Killed on 17 June 1929 by Vitelli with a shot in the forehead in an alley behind the brothel when he tried to climb a rain pipe to visit her in private. Never nobody liked dancing no better than Red.

Res Cashier at the Sartoris bank in 1919.

Richard Servant in Virginius MacCallum (I)'s household in 1919.

Saturday *Saddie*. Daughter of Elnora, twin sister of Sunday. Named by Horace Benbow. Servant at the Sartoris Place.

Shack One of two men who skipped the fare on a Jefferson-Oxford train boarded by Horace Benbow in May 1929.

Sol Porter at the Jefferson railway station in 1919.

Spoade Born South Carolina. Senior student at Harvard in 1910. Promiscuous. Never ran for chapel, and never there on time, but never noted as absent.

Sunday *Sundy*. Son of Elnora, twin brother of Saturday. Named by Horace Benbow. Servant at the Sartoris Place, friend ('squire') of Benbow Sartoris.

Tobe Servant with an unnamed horse trader in 1919, only person to be able to deal with the wild stallion that Bayard Sartoris (III) (unsuccessfully) attempted to ride.

Tommy Born c 1890–95, died 21 May 1929, Old Frenchman Place. Accomplice of Lee Goodwin's moonshining operation at the Old Frenchman Place. Shot dead by Popeye with a bullet to his head when he tried to prevent Popeye's rape of Temple Drake. Fiddle music gave him a warm unhappy feeling.

Turpin Lived with Minnie Sue about half an hour's ride outside Frenchman's Bend in 1919.

Van Associate of Lee Goodwin and Popeye at the Old Frenchman Place in the years leading up to 1929.

Varner Proprietor of a store in Frenchman's Bend in 1919.

Vernon Husband of Myrtle.

Walthall Parson of the Methodist church in Jefferson in 1928. Opposed to the shooting of the pigeons on the church steeple.

Wilkinson A man of considerable talent and influence and intellect and power. Headed a confederation that unsuccessfully plotted to secede the whole Mississippi Valley from the United States and join it to Spain, and that also included his acquaintance Charles Stuart Compson. Did not have to flee the country.

Architect Born Paris. Very short. Lived in Martinique for a while, from where he was coaxed by Thomas Sutpen to come with him to Yoknapatawpha County to construct his plantation house. They arrived on a Sunday in June of 1833. Spent the following two years in Sutpen's captivity. Lived on venison cooked over a camp fire, in an unfloored tent made of the wagon hood, and said to initially have been kept at night in a kind of pit tied wrist to wrist with one of his captor's Carib slaves. In the Summer of 1834, when they had finished all the brick and had the foundations laid and most of the big timbers cut and trimmed, made one unsuccessful attempt to escape into the river bottom, as one day he couldn't stand it anymore or he was afraid he would starve or that the wild niggers (and maybe Colonel Sutpen too) would run out of grub and eat him or maybe he got homesick or maybe he just had to go. Maybe he had a girl or maybe he just wanted a girl. Disappeared in broad daylight in his embroidered vest and Fauntleroy tie and a hat like a Baptist congressman and probably carrying the hat in his hand. Spent fifty-odd hours of dark and swamp and sleeplessness and fatigue and no grub and nowhere to go and no hope of getting there: just a will to endure and a foreknowing of defeat but not beat yet by a damn sight. Pursued by a search party consisting of Sutpen, his slaves, dogs and a number of neighbours including Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson. Run down in the late afternoon of the third day, more than thirteen miles from the house, in a cave under the river bank, and then only because he had hurt his leg trying to architect himself across the river.

In revenge, designed Sutpen's residence as something like a wing of Versailles glimpsed in a Lilliput's gothic nightmare. Beginning in 1834, also oversaw the construction of Jefferson's town square, new courthouse and refurbished jail. These were in the simplest Georgian colonial style, since, as he told them, the residents had no money to buy bad taste with nor even anything from which to copy what bad taste might still have been within their compass.

Returned to New Orleans in 1835, when Thomas Sutpen's residence was completed save for the windowglass and the ironware which they could not make by hand, and he had received some compensation from Sutpen.

Horse trader Owner of a fiery, wild stallion in 1919 that Bayard Sartoris (III) unsuccessfully tried to ride.

Lawyer Lawyer in New Orleans. Enlisted by Eulalia Bon to administer her fortune and to act as a steward for Charles (I) Bon. Aware that Thomas Sutpen was his father, equivocated between disappearing with the money at once and using Charles to lay hands on Sutpen's wealth at the cost of Charles's ongoing expenditures. Sent Charles to the University of Mississippi at Oxford and an introduction letter for Charles to his half-brother Henry after learning that Henry had started there, in an attempt to engender an incestuous relationship between Charles and his half-sister Judith. In 1861, attacked by Charles after speaking dismissively about Judith. Then departed for Texas or Mexico or somewhere with the remaining funds, possibly after murdering Eulalia Sutpen.

Man Died 25 May 1929, Jefferson. Hanged for murder. In jail at the same time as Lee Goodwin. Claimed to be the best baritone singer in North Mississippi.

The Sheriff Father of Myrtle? Refused to investigate in 1928 the theft by Quentin Compson (II) of Jason Compson (IV)'s savings, suspecting strongly that much of it actually belonged to her anyway.

Places

Beard Hotel Boarding house only populated by men. In 1919 owned by W. C. Beard but run by his wife.

Compson Place Section of Jefferson that for a century was the Compson family domain. Originally a solid square mile of virgin North Mississippi dirt as truly angled as the four corners of a cardtable top, it was obtained by Jason Lycurgus Compson (I) in 1813 (when Jefferson was but a Chickasaw trading post) from Chickasaw chief Ikkemotubbe, in return for his racing mare.

Originally forested, within the next twenty years it was transformed, leaving it still forested though rather a park than a forest. At its heart was built a columned porticoed house furnished by steamboat from France and New Orleans, surrounded by formal lawns and promenades and pavilions laid out by the same architect as well as slavequarters and stables and kitchengardens.

After work began on Jefferson's town square in 1834, the first formal survey revealed that Compson Place was so large that the new courthouse would have been only another of its outbuildings, and the town corporation bought part of the land off of Jason Lycurgus Compson (I), at Compson's price.

By 1840, Jefferson began to enclose the Compson Place, known as the Compson Domain then, since now it was fit to breed princes, statesmen and generals and bishops, to avenge the dispossessed Compsons from Culloden and Carolina and Kentucky then known as the Governor's house because sure enough in time it did produce or at least spawn a governor—Quentin MacLachan Compson (II). And still known as the Old Governor's by predetermined accord and agreement by the whole town and county, as though they knew even then and beforehand that the old governor was the last Compson who would not fail at everything he touched save longevity or suicide, even after it had spawned (1861) a general—the Brigadier Jason Lycurgus II, who put the first mortgage on the still intact square mile to a New England carpetbagger in 1866, after the old town had been burned by the Federal General Smith and the new little town, in time to be populated mainly by the descendants not of Compsons but of Snopeses, had begun to encroach and then nibble at and into it as the failed brigadier spent the next forty years selling fragments of it off to keep up the mortgage on the remainder.

And even the old governor was forgotten in 1900; what was left of the old square mile was now known merely as the Compson place—the weedchoked traces of the old ruined lawns and promenades, the house which had needed painting too long already, the scaling columns of the portico where Jason Richmond Compson (III) sat all day long with a decanter of whiskey and a litter of dogeared Horaces and Livys and Catulluses, composing (it was said) caustic and satiric eulogies on both his dead and his living fellowtownsmen, who sold the last of the property, except that fragment containing the house and the kitchengarden and the collapsing stables and one servant's cabin in which Dilsey Gibson's family lived, to a golfclub for the ready money with which his daughter Candace could have her fine wedding in April and his son Quentin (III) could finish one year at Harvard, already known as the Old Compson place even while Compsons were still living in it in 1928 and still known as the Old Compson place long after all traces of Compsons were gone from it: after Jason (IV) sold the house to a countryman who operated it as a boarding house for juries and horse- and muletraders, and still known as the Old Compson place even after the boardinghouse (and presently the golfcourse too) had vanished and the old square mile was even intact again in row after row of small crowded jerrybuilt individuallyowned demiurban bungalows.

Dumfries Village between Old Frenchman Place and Memphis.

Fairfield Jefferson subdivision built in the 1940s.

Frenchman's Bend Neighbourhood twenty miles from Jefferson. Originally Louis Grenier's plantation, one of Yoknapatawpha County's three original white settlers, so vast that half of it lay outside of Yoknapatawpha County. Known as Frenchman's Bend by 1833. A hundred years later, the plantation was gone and Frenchman's Bend was a section of country surrounding a little lost paintless crossroads store. Grenier's main residence had become known as the Old Frenchman Place. Original home of the Snopes family.

Gayoso hotel Memphis hotel a mile and a half away from the train station, charging a dollar a night in May 1929.

Gihon County County in Alabama, roughly one hundred miles from Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi.

Halcyon Acres Jefferson subdivision built in the 1940s.

Hawkhurst Plantation in Gihon County, Alabama, roughly one hundred miles (or six days of slow wagon driving) from Jefferson. The main house was burnt down by a Federate troop in early Summer of 1863 after Drusilla Hawk managed to avoid handing over her horse Bobolink by holding it ransom and escaping with it. In the months thereafter, the family lived in Jingus's cabin, divided into two by a quilt. A railway line passed nearby which was destroyed at around the same time.

Hickahala bottom Near Mottstown.

Holston House First tavern of Jefferson, established in the early nineteenth century by Alexander Holston, one of Jefferson's original residents. Consisting at first of log walls and puncheon floors and hand-morticed joints, by 1951, these were buried somewhere beneath the modern pressed glass and brick veneer and neon tubes.

Hurricane Bottoms Early nineteenth century swamp four miles from Jefferson.

Jefferson Seat of Yoknapatawpha County in northern Mississippi, about midway between the Natchez Trace and the river, a few miles north of Yalo Busha, forty miles from Oxford and 300 miles from Nashville. The settlement developed from Samuel Habersham's Chickasaw trading post, one long rambling onestorey mudchinked log building, which he, as one of Yoknapatawpha's first three white settlers, established in what was then Okataba County somewhere under the turn of the nineteenth century. Its other original residents were Habersham's eight-year-old son and their half groom half bodyguard and half nurse half tutor Alexander Holston.

For a time, before it was named, the settlement was known as Doctor Habersham's, then Habersham's, then simply Habersham. Within thirty years, new names appeared in the settlement: Sartoris and Stevens, Compson and McCaslin and Sutpen and Coldfield. Compson Place was established on the edge of the settlement in 1813.

Since 1831, a mail pouch containing letters and newspapers was brought from Nashville by Thomas Jefferson Pettigrew as frequently as every two weeks. Pettigrew later ran a private pony express and was eventually replaced by a monthly stage coach from Memphis.

By 1833, the settlement had its first two male slaves and you no longer shot a bear or deer or wild turkey simply by standing for a while in your kitchen door. It consisted of the Holston House, six stores, a blacksmith and livery stable, a saloon frequented by drovers and peddlers, three churches and perhaps thirty residences.

The settlement became a town without having been a village at around 5 o'clock in the morning of 9 July 1833, when it was named Jefferson, after Pettigrew's second name.. Within the next 31 hours, its courthouse was built by expanding the jail building with three additional walls, through the collective effort of its residents and the labour of twenty to thirty slaves of Thomas Sutpen, who had arrived in the settlement the previous month.

In the following years, after plans drafted by Thomas Sutpen's architect, construction started on Jefferson's town square, a new courthouse building in the centre of the square (finished in 1842), the refurbished jail (finished by 1839), as well as two churches (under construction in 1839). After work began on the town square, the first formal survey revealed that Compson Place was so large that the new courthouse would have been only another of its outbuildings, and the town corporation bought part of the land off of Jason (I) Lycurgus Compson, at Compson's price. By 1850, Jefferson had also gained an academy and a female institute, and by the time of the Civil War, Jefferson had twenty stores.

Jefferson was occupied by Federal troops led by General Andrew Jackson Smith in late 1864, and burned down in the third night. Reconstruction started right away, earlier than in the rest of the south and before the end of the war, financed in large part by the carpet-bagger Ben J Redmond. Already by 1840, Jefferson had started to enclose the Compson Place, and now the new little town, in time to be populated mainly by the descendants not of Compsons but of Snopeses, had begun to encroach and then nibble at and into it as Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson spent the next forty years selling fragments of it off to keep up the mortgage on the remainder.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, there were electric lights and running water in almost every house in town except the cabins of Negroes; and now the town bought and brought from a great distance a kind of grey crushed ballast-stone called macadam, and paved the entire street between the depot and the hotel, so that no more would the train-meeting hacks filled with drummers and lawyers and court-witnesses need to lurch and heave and strain through the winter mud-holes; every morning a wagon came to your very door with artificial ice and put it in your icebox on the back gallery for you and that summer a specially-built sprinkling-cart began to make the round of the streets each day; a new time, a new age: there were screens in windows now against dust and bugs

A Methodist Church had been constructed by 1928.

One day around 1933, Jefferson woke frantically from its communal slumber into a rash of Rotary and Lion Clubs and Chambers of Commerce and City Beautifuls: a furious beating of hollow drums toward nowhere, but merely to sound louder than the next little human clotting

to its north or south or east or west, dubbing itself a city as Napoleon dubbed himself emperor and defending the expedient by padding its census rolls — a fever, a delirium in which it would confound forever seething with motion and motion with progress

In the 1940s, Jefferson expanded through a number of new subdivisions, including Fairfield, Longwood and Halcyon Acres, which had once been the lawn or back yard or kitchen garden of the old residences (the old obsolete columned houses still standing among them like old horses surged suddenly out of slumber in the middle of a flock of sheep), now consisting of minute glass-walled houses set as neat and orderly and antiseptic as cribs in a nursery ward with automatic stoves and furnaces and milk deliveries and lawns the size of instalment-plan rugs.

Jefferson Jail Originally a log building. Following the transformation of Jefferson into a town in 1833, was refurbished in the simplest Georgian colonial style and extended with a second storey after plans from Thomas Sutpen's architect. Its first storey thenceforth housed the jailor and his family. Construction was financed by Louis Grenier, Thomas Sutpen and John (I) Sartoris and was completed by 1839. At the same time, Jefferson's Square was laid out on one side of the Jail, the Jail ending up facing a side alley.

When Jefferson was burned down by Federal troops in late 1864, the Jail escaped the fire due to its windless location.

In the late nineteenth century, the Jail had a meagre flower beds along the edge of the veranda in which not one of the long succession of jailer's wives had ever managed to make anything grow, as well as a picket fence, which even when fresh painted seemed neither alive nor dead, which did not carry out the motif of the barred windows which frowned above it, rather, it was as tho fence and window bars had been subtly colored and shaped over a long time by something which emanated from behind them both. It was as tho fence, windows, and the flower beds had been not blighted exactly but mesmerised rather into a suspension not alive and not dead, just as the anonymous and bodiless hands and faces which clung and peered to and thru the window bars.

In 1937, the common room, or 'bullpen' was located on the second floor. A heavy barred door was the entry to it, to the entire cell-block, which — the cells — located behind a row of steel doors, each with its own individual small barred window. A narrow passage lead to more cells.

Jefferson Square Laid out in the years following Jefferson's transformation into a town in 1833 after plans designed by Thomas Sutpen's Architect, in the simplest Georgian colonial style, since, as the archi-

tect told them, the residents had no money to buy bad taste with nor even anything from which to copy what bad taste might still have been within their compass. At its centre stood the courthouse, its edges were lined with shops. Until the beginning of the twentieth century, the fronts of the stores and the walkway beneath were shaded by an unbroken second-storey balcony with a wrought-iron balustrade, and there remained forest trees which also followed the shape of the Square and in turn shaded the balcony.

The Square was burned down along with large parts of Jefferson after Federal troops led by General Andrew Jackson Smith occupied the town in late 1864. Reconstruction started right away, and by New Year's Day of 1866, the gutted walls of the Square had been temporarily roofed and were stores and shops and offices again.

In the late nineteenth century, lawyers' and doctors' offices had opened onto the square's balcony, on which in the long summer afternoons the lawyers would prop their feet to talk. Farmers' wagons would stand on the Square during the spring and summer and fall Saturdays and trading-days and there was a public watering trough on the square for the horses.

The trough, the wagons, the trees and even the balcony were gone by the 1920s, and the square was paved then. By 1951, the brick store fronts had been replaced by glass sheets pressed in Pittsburgh.

On Confederate Decoration Day 1900, Virginia Sartoris Du Pre unveiled a marble war monument on the square depicting a Confederate infantryman, initiated and financed by the United Daughters of the Confederation. After WWI, a French 75 field gun was placed on its one side, and following WWII, an anti-tank howitzer on its other, captured from a regiment of Germans in an African desert by a regiment of Japanese in American uniforms.

Jefferson courthouse Construction on Jefferson's first courthouse building was started at around 5 o'clock in the morning of 9 July 1833, coinciding with Jefferson's establishment as a town, and finished within 31 hours, around noon the following day, through the collective effort of Jefferson's residents and the labour of twenty to thirty slaves of Thomas Sutpen, who had arrived the previous month. It was a small lean-to room like a wood- or tool-shed built two against one outside wall of the morticed-log mud-chinked shake-down jail. Into the courthouse was moved the chest containing the town's archive, which had been kept in the post-office-trading-post-store the previous ten years.

As soon as construction was completed, plans for a larger, more permanent building were drafted with the help of Thomas Sutpen's architect, in the simplest Georgian colonial style, since, as the architect told them, the residents had no money to buy bad taste with nor even

anything from which to copy what bad taste might still have been within their compass. Construction took nine years and was completed in 1842. The new courthouse was a square building in the centre of Jefferson's central square, laid out at the same time. On its north and south ends it had identical four-column porticoes, the columns transported from Italy, each with its balcony of wrought-iron New Orleans grillwork. It housed four offices on the ground floor — sheriff and tax assessor and circuit- and chancery-clerk, the last containing the boxes and booths for voting — and the courtroom and jury-room and the judge's chambers on the first. Pigeons and English sparrows took possession of the gutters and eave-boxes almost before the last hammer was withdrawn, uxorious and interminable the one, garrulous and myriad the other. From the porticoes, for a hundred years, bailiffs in their orderly appointive almost hereditary succession would cry without inflection or punctuation either 'oyes oyes honourable circuit court of Yoknapatawpha County come all and ye shall be heard'.

The courthouse was damaged when Federal troops burned down Jefferson in 1864, but it survived, gutted and roofless. Reconstruction works to put in new floors and a new roof and to add a cupola with a four-faced clock and a bell had begun by New Year's Day 1866 but took 25 years to complete.

In the late nineteenth century, there was a continuous iron chain looping from wooden post to post along the circumference of the courthouse yard, for the farmers to hitch their teams to. It was gone by the 1920s, and the last forest tree in the courthouse yard had then been replaced by formal synthetic shrubs contrived and schooled in Wisconsin greenhouses.

Jefferson train station Three quarters of a mile outside the central square. After John (I) Sartoris conceived the idea of a railroad for Jefferson, he partnered with Ben J Redmond and Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson, and started construction in 1869. Following a quarrel, Compson was bought out. The following year, the relation between Sartoris and Redmond also deteriorated to the point that a buy-out by Sartoris was arranged through the help of Judge Benbow. The first engine, named after Sartoris's younger sister Virginia du Pre (her name was engraved on a silver oil can in the cab), ran into Jefferson on 9 August 1872.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, you could go to bed in a train in Jefferson and wake up tomorrow morning in New Orleans or Chicago.

Kinston Logging boom-town around 1920. Forty-four miles outside Jefferson.

Longwood Jefferson subdivision built in the 1940s.

McCaslin Place Big bottom-land plantation about fifteen miles outside Jefferson. The manor was a big colonial house built by Mr McCaslin. Following his death, his twin sons Amadeus and Theophilus McCaslin moved into a two-room log house with about a dozen dogs, and let their slaves live in the manor, which they locked, even though by 1863, it didn't have any windows and a child with a hairpin could unlock any lock in it, there existing an unspoken agreement that the slaves could only escape during the locking, in such a way as not to be seen even by unavoidable accident, while neither McCaslin would peep round the corner. The McCaslin brothers also convinced a lot of dirt farmers to pool their plots with the plantation, for their betterment.

Mottstown Also *Mottson*. A few miles outside Oxford, less than two days removed from Jefferson by mule and a couple of hours by car. Visited in the week of 8 April 1928 by the travelling show that had visited Jefferson the week before.

Mount Vernon Small hamlet at six miles distance from the house of Virginius MacCallum (I).

Nigger Hollow Section of Jefferson.

Okatoba Town which the Chickasaw trading post that spawned Jefferson originally belonged to. Still called Old Jefferson in 1860.

Old Frenchman Place Twelve miles outside Jefferson. Main residence of Louis Grenier's pre-civil-war plantation Frenchman's Bend.

In the 1920s, there was a local rumour that its owner at the time had buried gold on the premises when General Grant passed through on his Vicksburg campaign.

Between 1925 and 1929 inhabited by Lee Goodwin, his common wife Ruby Lamar, their son (born 1928), his father and his associates Tommy, Van and Popeye Vitelli. Its cotton fields and gardens and lawns long since gone back to jungle, by 1929 it was a gutted ruin of a place set in a cedar grove. On 12 May 1929, the Old Frenchman Place witnessed the murder of Tommy and the rape of accidental guest Temple Drake by Popeye; Lee Goodwin was subsequently arrested, wrongfully convicted and lynched, his stills destroyed.

Sartoris Place Four miles outside Jefferson. The main house was burned down by a Federate troop in early Summer of 1863 that, alerted by Lucius Strother, had come for John (I) Sartoris, who narrowly managed to escape. In the months thereafter, Rosa Millard, Bayard Sartoris (II) and Marengo Strother lived in Joby Strother's cabin, divided into two by a red quilt, while Joby and Louvinia Strother moved to the other cabin. After Rosa Millard's death in December 1864, Louvinia moved in with Bayard and Marengo, but she moved back with Marengo when John Sartoris (I) returned with Drusilla Hawk in February 1864, and when Louisa Hawk also arrived later that Spring, Bayard and John in turn moved in with Joby and Marengo.

The main house was rebuilt on a much grander scale during the Spring of 1865. Virginia du Pre moved to the Sartoris Place from Carolina in January 1867 and started the gardens, which included verbenas, fox grape, sassafras, larkspur, sweet william, hollyhocks, tulips, syringa, cape jasmine, calycanthus and jasmine, the last two of which at the least she had brought with her from Carolina.

Sutpen's Hundred Hundred square miles of land (ten by ten), twelve miles from Jefferson, forty miles from Oxford. Originally Chickasaw land, which, in 1833 upon his arrival to Yoknapatawpha County along with thirty-odd male Caribbean slaves and a captive Parisian architect, Thomas Sutpen took nobody knows how to establish his plantation, with seeds lent from Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson.

Sutpen had his architect construct a residence for him in a grove of cedar and oak, the size of a courthouse, which the latter designed as something like a wing of Versailles glimpsed in a Lilliput's gothic nightmare, in revenge for his captivity. By the summer of 1934, they had finished all the brick and had the foundations laid and most of the big timbers cut and trimmed. The residence was completed in 1835 save for the windowglass and the ironware which they could not make by hand.

The residence was surrounded by its formal gardens and promenades, its slave quarters and stables and smokehouses; wild turkey ranged within a mile of the house and deer left delicate prints in the formal beds. The first flowers grew in the beds in 1839.

Thomas Sutpen invited parties of men for hunting, playing cards, drinking and organised fights between his slaves, in which he himself would occasionally participate at the end of an evening. Otherwise, its residents followed the same routine as at other plantation houses, the same hunting and cockfighting, the same amateur racing of horses on crude homemade tracks, horses sound enough in blood and lineage yet not bred to race and perhaps not even thirty minutes out of the shafts of a trap or perhaps even a carriage; the same square dancing

with identical and also interchangeable provincial virgins, to music exactly like at other houses, the same champagne, the best doubtless yet crudely dispensed out of the burlesqued pantomime elegance of negro butlers who (and likewise the drinkers who gulped it down like neat whiskey between flowery and unsubtle toasts) would have treated lemonade the same way. It was a milieu where the other sex is separated into three sharp divisions, separated (two of them) by a chasm which could be crossed but one time and in but one direction — ladies, women, females — the virgins whom gentlemen someday married, the courtesans to whom they went while on sabbaticals to the cities, the slave girls and women upon whom that first caste rested and to whom in certain cases it doubtless owed the very fact of its virginity.

In 1850, the squatter Wash Jones and his daughter Melicent Jones moved into an abandoned fishing camp.

Following the outbreak of the Civil War and Thomas Sutpen's absence on the front, all of his slaves deserted to follow the Yankee troops away. On 23 January 1863, Thomas Sutpen's wife Ellen died and she became the first person to be buried in the graveyard, in a cedar grove on the crest of a hill half a mile from the main building. After Thomas Sutpen got word of her death, he ordered a pair of tombstones from Italy, the best, the finest to be had — his wife's complete and his with the date left blank, which he carried with through the war until in the late fall of 1864 he arrived home for twenty-four hours and put one of the stones over his wife's grave and set the other upright in the hall of the house. Upon their return from the war, Thomas Sutpen's son Henry shot dead at the gates his sister's fiancé Charles (I) Bon, who was also their mixed-race half-brother, and who became the second person to be buried in the graveyard.

During the course of the war the plantation was destroyed. After his own return from the war, Thomas Sutpen attempted to rebuild the plantation without help from anyone but had to relinquish most of it, as he realised that what he had left of it would never support him and his family and so running his little crossroads store with a stock of plowshares and hame strings and calico and kerosene and cheap beads and ribbons and a clientele of freed niggers and white trash.

On 12 August 1869, Thomas Sutpen, Wash Jones, his granddaughter Milly Jones and the child she had born by Thomas Sutpen were all killed following a row between Wash Jones and Thomas Sutpen over the birth of the child and an attempt to arrest him. Thomas Jones's daughter Judith continued the crossroads store until, in 1870, she managed to sell it with the help of Jason (II) Lycurgus Compson.

In 1884, both Judith and Charles's son Charles (II) Etienne Saint-Valery Bon died of yellow fever and became the fourth and fifth people to be buried in the graveyard. Whoever buried Judith must have been afraid that the other dead would contract the disease from her, since

her grave was at the opposite side of the enclosure, as far from the other four as the enclosure would permit

In late 1905, Henry Sutpen returned to die. He hid in the main building, looked after by his half-sister Clytemnestra. In December 1909, when Rosa Coldfield came to pick Henry up with an ambulance, Clytemnestra started a fire that burned down the building and killed Henry and herself.

The domain then reverted to the state and was bought and sold and bought and sold again and again and again.

Yoknapatawpha County Originally inhabited by Chickasaw. First settled by white people in the late eighteenth century when Louis Grenier, Samuel Habersham, his eight-year-old son and Alexander Holston came riding across Tennessee from the Cumberland Gap. Habersham established a Chickasaw trading post that grew to become Jefferson, the county's principal settlement. Grenier introduced slaves and cotton planting.

Within thirty years, new names appeared in Jefferson in particular: Sartoris and Stevens, Compson and McCaslin and Sutpen and Coldfield, and Beauchamp too was one of the oldest names in the county.

In the 1830s, Yoknapatawpha's Chickasaw were forced to emigrate to Oklahoma under the Indian removal. Not long after 1840, the county was entirely white those remaining living not as warriors and hunters but as white men—as shiftless farmers or, here and there, the masters of what they too called plantations and the owners of shiftless slaves, a little dirtier than the white man, a little lazier, a little crueller—until at last even the wild blood itself had vanished, to be seen only occasionally in the noseshape of a Negro on a cottonwagon or a white sawmill hand or trapper or locomotive fireman.

