

## APPENDIX

### BIOGRAPHY

William Cuthbert Faulkner was born in New Albany, Mississippi, on September 25, 1897. In 1902 his family moved to Oxford, the seat of the University of Mississippi. Faulkner's great-grandfather, William Clark Falkner, was a colonel in the Civil War, provided a model for the patriarch of the Sartoris clan in The Unvanquished. Faulkner's family was very important to him. In 1924, he changed the spelling of his family name to Faulkner.

In 1914 Faulkner began a friendship with Phil Stone, a young lawyer, which gave him a chance for literary discussions and helped acquaint him with such rising reputations as Conrad Aiken, Robert Frost, Ezra Pound, and Sherwood Anderson. Like most other writers of his age, Faulkner has often been dominated with both the events and the implications of World War I.

Faulkner was back in New York for the publication, in March 1926, of Soldier's Pay, a self consciously elegant novel about the "lost generation," and he continued his writings other novels, such as Sartoris, Absalom, Absalom!, and The Unvanquished.

In writing his novels, Faulkner often considered his family history and his own personal history(Unger,54). The

great-grandfather and the grandfather were obviously the originals for Colonel Sartoris and Bayard Sartoris in Sartoris and The Unvanquished. They were a part of the legend of the Old South, and played an important part in Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha County(55).

In the intervals between novels Faulkner continued to work at shorter fiction. He wrote a connected series of stories for the Saturday Evening Post to ease his financial pressure, then he added new ones, and fused them into a consistent tale. It is known as The Unvanquished that was published in February of 1938.

In his novel, The Unvanquished, he created the character of John Sartoris and drew upon the life of his own great grandfather, Colonel W.C. Falkner. Both the real Colonel Falkner and the fictional Colonel John Sartoris formed their own troops for the Civil War and won colonelcy by election. After both later lost re-election for leadership of their regiments, they returned home and formed partisan cavalry units(Faulkner,ix). Both of them had been interested in building a railroad and had been embroiled in local controversies in Ripley, Mississippi, in the course of which they had killed two men. Thus, both were later shot down on the street by a former business associate(x). The Unvanquished is unified by Bayard Sartoris as the main male character, who has followed the Southern code since he was a child. After he grew up, he

took a law school at Oxford, where he has more mature view point. He got lessons from his teacher about the Christian code in which he could appreciate human beings' lives. In other words, he followed the Christian code of forgiveness and love and left the code of violence at the end.

In June 1929 Faulkner married Estelle Oldham and settled down a career as a writer. Within a ten-year span he wrote and published most of what has come to be regarded as his major work. He received the Nobel Prize in literature in 1950. He was made a member of the French Legion of Honor. He also received two National Book Awards for A Fable and Collected Short Stories of William Faulkner as well as received two Pulitzer Prizes for A Fable and The Reivers.

On July 6, 1962, Faulkner died from a heart-attack in Oxford, Mississippi, three weeks after being thrown from a horse. The biography is taken from Critical Survey of Long Fiction by Frank N. Magill.

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### **SYNOPSIS**

Bayard Sartoris is a Southerner who undergoes hard life because there is a Civil War between the Southerners and the Northerners. At that time, Bayard is still a little child. He does not know anything, especially about the war. Ringo, Bayard's black fellow, and Bayard have committed the violence of firing the Union soldier. They do not know the danger of their deed.

Bayard knows that his father, Colonel John Sartoris, is fighting with the Yankees in order to defend his people. Bayard realizes that his father is a brave man, who tries to destroy the enemy. He also knows that John Sartoris has killed many people. From his father's deed, Bayard learns that he should be brave as his father, too. Therefore, as a Southerner, he lives by and follows the Southern code. The code itself demands him to be courage, responsible, and defender for his family. He learns the code from Granny Millard and Colonel John Sartoris through seeing their actions.

Bayard knows that Granny is brave and responsible woman. He realizes that one of Granny's actions is forging the paper is she wants to get her properties back. Bayard views that the war has ruined everything, including his

house. On the contrary, Bayard is taught the Christian code by his Granny and his father and he should obey that code.

When his grandmother is killed by a bushwhacker named Grumby, Bayard promises to catch him. Being helped by Ringo, Bayard calls him to account for his crime. After days of pursuit, both of them can find out Grumby and shoot him as he tries to run away. Bayard cuts off Grumby's hand, which he attaches to the headboard of Granny's grave.

The war is over. When Bayard is attending a law school at Oxford. Bayard lives with Professor Wilkins. He also gets and learns the Christian code from Wilkins. A test comes to him again when his father is killed by Redmond. Bayard is expected by Drusilla and the community to confront his father's assassin. The pressure of them makes him confused. Bayard wants to break the chain of violence. He thinks that there is enough bloodshed in his family. Indeed, Bayard has a dilemma within himself and the outsiders. Finally, he takes a decision to refuse Drusilla's and the society's pressure. He rejects to engage a duel with Redmond, the killer, for the life of a human being is worth more than anything and it is really a bad deed to kill a man. Here, Bayard's ideal has changed from the Southern code of vengeance to the Christian code of forgiveness and love for he does not take revenge and he can forgive Redmond.