CHAPTER 5
THE SEGREGATED AND BANISHED ONES

William Faulkner’s fictional county, Yoknapatawpha, is called a micro world because he has paid attention to every sect of Southern society. His characters are from upper, middle, and lower classes of urbane area as well as rural. He has also described the lives of Negro servants whose generations have served the Whites. Aristocratic living-style of Whites continued only due to the services of Negroes and maids. The rearing of children was also done by maids, so White infants were closer to them than their mothers. It was really surprising that these helpers and rearing mothers were segregated on the basis of their colour. In contrast to general public, Faulkner always respected them because they had the virtue of tolerance. He was against their segregation. In his fiction he has portrayed them affectionately, and highlighted their sincerity, dedication, and hard work. He has also shown the life of prostitutes who are banished from society due to their infamous profession. They are condemned in day light, but during nights their brothels are frequently visited by influential people. Faulkner has projected them as human beings who are bound to adopt this condemned life due to their circumstances, but still they have their love-stories, joys, and sorrows. Very sympathetically the novelist has created the images of the maids and madams who are segregated and banished from society.

Elnora is a servant in Sartoris house. The whole day she remains busy in her work, and sings while working. In the evening when she goes to her cabin with her father, Simon, she repeatedly sings “all folks talki’ bout heaven ain't gwine dar,” (42). Elnora is afraid of old Bayard. When, her brother, Caspey, refuses to saddle his horse. She implores, “Caspey for Lawd’s sake!” and loudly tells old Bayard, “Yes suh, Cunnel; he's gwine’ ” (82). Faulkner in her brief description projects that in spite of her deprivations, poverty and problems she does her menial job happily.

Eunice in the same novel is a cook in Benhow family. She takes care of Horace like a mother. Due to tragedy in his life he has lost his appetites. Eunice makes his favourite dish, a Chocolate Pie, and in a proud manner she tells Narcissa, “He’ll eat anything, ef I jes, makes im a chocolate pie’ ” (299). Narcissa also thinks
that she is the best in making chocolate pies. Her small gesture projects her motherly love, affection, and caring.

Rachle is also shown as one of the best cooks in Jefferson, and “no mistress dared protest against the social amenities of Rachel's kitchen” (27). She is Simon’s sister, and when Simon wants to eat ice-cream she says that it will not harm him if he can digest it. This view shows her sisterly affection and caring, but when Meloney complains that he is teasing her then Rachel rebukes him, “‘Ain’t you ’shamed’… ‘a ole grayhead man like you, wid a fam’ly of grown chillen and one foot in de graveyard?’ ” (28). To make her character life-like, Faulkner has given her dialogues in peculiar Negro dialect.

Rachel in Sartoris is Belle's cook. Harry, Belle’s husband, says, "Belle couldn't get along without Rachel" (191). This opinion highlights the importance of maids in a family. In conversation with Horace he tells that Rachel talks too much like all Negroes. In this way image of Rachel comes to existence who is very talkative, and does all the house hold chores.

Meloney in the same novel is a light-weight mulatto girl who helps Rachel whenever there is a party in Mitchell family. She always wears high heels, and she works with “a fine show of derogatory carelessness and with her chin at a supercilious angle…” (28). Later on she leaves the job, and opens a beauty parlour. Miss. Jenny also remembers “the mulatto girl whose smart cap and apron and lean shining shanks had lent such an air to Belle’s parties, and who had quit Belle in order to set up a beauty parlour” (370). Horace also says that he does not come in Belle’s house to play tennis “‘but for the incalculable amount of uncomfortable superiority I always feel when Meloney serves me tea...’” (184). Later on Simon Strother is found dead with crushed head in her cabin.

Euphroyny Strother is the wife of Simon Strother. In Thanks Giving Dinner when all the members are talking about cooking after marriage young Bayard says that even a cook will stop cooking after her marriage. At this Simon says, “‘I had to fin’ Euphrone fo’ new cookin’ places de fust two mont’ we wuz ma’ied’ ” (290).
Aunt Sally in the same novel is a maid in Benhow house. After the departure of Horace for war she comes to live with Narcissa as she was alone at home. Her mother died when she was only seven years old. Aunt Sally does not like Sartoris family, and their adventurous streak. She criticizes old Bayard and Miss Jenny for not controlling John and young Bayard. While talking to Narcissa she says, “Why, jumping off water tanks and going up in balloons just to scare folks, You think I'd have that boy around me? I'd have him locked up in the insane asylum, if I was Bayard and Jenny” (71). She also blames Lucy Sartoris who did not try to discipline them in their childhood. She condemns her belief that "it was divine providence that let her marry one Sartoris and be the mother of two more. Pride, false pride” (74). Aunt Sally is too much attached with Narcissa that it is intolerable for her that she is attracted towards young Bayard. Very strictly she warns Narcissa, “you better stay away from that boy. He'll be killing you same as he did that poor little wife of his” (74). She is stunned to listen that Narcissa was standing in the crowd and witnessing the dangerous jump of John Sartoris in which he was killed. She asks her, “ ‘Stood there and let him do it, did you, when you could telephoned Jenny or walk across the square to the bank and got Bayard? You stood there and never opened your mouth, did you’ ” (72). This dialogue shows Aunt Sally’s concern for the people who are known to her. She thinks that if she had been at the place of Narcissa, she would have tried to save John Sartoris instead of becoming a dumb spectator like her. Aunt Sally’s imaginary reaction shows that she possesses a presence of mind at the time of emergency. It also projects her willingness to take an initiative when someone’s life is at the stake. Thus, by this juxtaposition Faulkner highlights the contrast between the passivity of young Narcissa and agility of old Aunt Sally. Moreover, she has motherly affection and a feeling of responsibility for Narcissa so she shouts at her whenever she does something wrong. When Narcissa sulks, and refuses to eat, she orders her to come down to take food stating, “ ‘In my days young folks had more consideration for their elders’ ” (151). The confrontation between Narcissa and Aunt Sally shows generation gap. Aunt Sally condemns Narcissa’s attraction for young Bayard. In her heart she thanks to God that Horace and Narcissa do not belong to her by blood. Once she has been mentioned as “a potty little woman in a lace cap” (170). Since the childhood of Horace and Narcissa she has some privileges in Benhow house. She can
enter in any room of the house unannounced. Sometimes she talks about their infantile ailments before others, so they feel embarrassed. In fact, Aunt Sally is a good old soul, but she lives in past and does not accept any change coming after 1901. In addition to it she talks incessantly as she likes her own voice, and does not want to be alone any time. She bought false teeth twelve years before, but she has not become habitual of them. So she keeps them carefully in water, and changes that water weekly. She likes easily malleable food. After the arrival of Horace she goes back to her home, but Narcissa feels that still she can “hear yet, in the dark myriad silence of the house, Aunt Sally’s genteel and placid snores” (181). Often she comes to see them, and complains about the snobbish attitude of her elder sister who treats her as if she is still a child. So she does not want to live with her sister, Miss Sophia.

Miss Sophia Wyatt is one of the elder sisters of Aunt Sally. The novelist in humorous manner projects the funny behaviour of the elder sisters: “she and the third sister persisted in treating Aunt Sally like the child she had been sixty five years ago, whose diet and clothing and hours must be rigorously and pettishly supervised” (181). Aunt Sally gets fed up with their behaviour, and tells Narcissa that she cannot go even to bathroom without their intervention. Sophia also feels that Aunt Sally has become ‘crochety’ (182) since she started to live with Narcissa. Now she is unable to adjust with her elder sisters.

Frony in *The Sound and the Fury* is the daughter of Ruskin and Dilsey. Reference to her name comes often as once Jason says to Luster that he must have taken money from Frony.

Minnie in *Sanctuary* is a maid servant in the bordello of Miss Reba. Minnie appears to be a living human-being because wherever the novelist talks about Miss Reba, he also talks about Minnie. She appears in three novels: *Sanctuary*, *Mansion*, and *Reivers* with the same name, back round, and occupation. When Popeye brings Temple into Miss Reba’s brothel, Minnie helps her a lot, and she gets surprised at the behaviour of Temple. Minnie takes her food to her room, and cleans her room daily. One day Temple offers twenty dollars to Minnie, and asks her to let her out for ten minutes. Minnie though afraid of Miss. Reba, accepts the money, but warns her, “
‘Yon better come back’ …‘If you aren’t back here in ten minutes, I ain’t going to be neither’ ” (181). Later on after twenty one years Minnie again appears in The Reivers in the same image. Her description is given through the memoirs of Lucius Priest who was only eleven years old boy when he saw her for the first time in Reba’s brothel:

She had beautiful teeth anyhow, ... The middle right hand upper one was gold; in her dark face it reigned like a queen among the white dazzle of the of others, seeming actually to glow, gleam as with a slow inner fire or lambence of more than gold, until that single tooth appeared even bigger than both of Miss Reba’s yellowish diamonds put together. (100)

That tooth was made in such a way that she could take it out at the time of eating. She used to put it in her plate and “not only watch it but enjoy it too while she was eating” (201). When this tooth was stolen by Otis she was so much grief stricken that she looks like a dead man. Only the recovery of the gold tooth brought a smile on her face.

Alice in the same novel is a cook at the place of Miss Ballenbaugh who “operates a good farm and a small store with sleeping accommodations in the attic for guests” (Kirk 203). Alice and Miss Ballenbaugh take ride in the automobile driven by Boon.

Miss Ballenbaugh is a fifty years old woman who looks “a prim fleshless severe iron-gray woman”(76). Even at this age she does the farming and grow cotton and corn. In addition to it she runs a shop, and in her loft above she has made arrangements for sleeping by keeping mattresses, clean sheets, pillows, and blankets. Moreover, she is an expert in setting dinner table which attracts many people who go for hunting and fishing in that area.

Leonora in Pylon is a “thin youngish light colored negress” (133). She does cleaning in the reporter’s house, and daily comes at half past nine. She wears ‘modish’ coat and hat which is not new. She always carries a basket covered with a
clean napkin. Once she finds the reporter lying unconscious in front of his house. Taking the benefit of his plight she searches his pockets and takes out two folded bills from his pocket. Here it is really surprising that how gracefully the novelist has described her habit of stealing:

It was her racial and sex’s nature to have taken but one of the bills, no matter how many there might have been—either the five or the one, depending upon her own need or desire of the moment or upon the situation itself— but now she took them both and stood again, looking down at the man in the doorway with a kind of grim though still impersonal sanctimoniousness. ‘If he found any of hit left hit wouldn’t learn him no lesson’… (134)

Then she searches his coat pockets again and finds the key. She unlocks his house, and tries to wake him by throwing water on his face. She carries him to his bed and shakes him to get up as it is past ten o clock. She informs him that she has lit the gas for his shave. When he tells her that there is no need of shave as he has been fired then she says, “‘The more reason for you to git up from here and try to look like something’” (135). She comes to clean his house for half an hour once a week. Stealthily she drinks the remaining wine and starts to clear the misplaced litter. The novelist tells about another interesting habit of the maid servant of the reporter, Leonora. She used to keep a clean bottle in her basket and fills “the bottle little by little with a sort of niggard and foresighted husbandry and arriving at home in mid afternoon with a pint of liquid weird, potent, anonymous and strange…” (138). Another humorous situation is created when the reporter requests her for another loan and promises that he will pay back the money by Saturday. It is amusing that the money she lends him is the same money which she has stolen money from his pocket.

Clytie in Absalom, Absalom! is a daughter of Sutpen from one of his Negro slaves. She was proved a great support to Judith and Rosa when Thomas Sutpen was away at war. After the murder of Bon, Judith came to know about his son from his octoroon mistress. In 1871 she sent Clytie to New Orleans to bring the orphaned child, Charles Etienne Saint-Valery Bon. In appearance Etienne Bon
looked like a white boy, but he was always treated as a Negro, and in a reaction to his acknowledgement as a part Negro he married a coal black ape-like woman, and flung the authentic wedding license in Judith’s face. He started to live at farm and became the father of a son. But just after the small duration of four years he was infected with yellow fever. Judith brought him back to Sutpen Hundred, and while she was nursing him she “had the disease too… and it was Judith who died first” (173) on 12th Feb. 1884. Only Clytie lived for next twelve years and raised the child as his mother also had died. This faithful and sincere Negro paid for the stone also for which Judith had borrowed a hundred dollars twenty four years ago from Quentin’s grandfather. Later on in 1909, Rosa Coldfield with the help of Quentin discovers that sick Henry was living with Clytie and Jim Bond. She brings an ambulance to Sutpen Hundred to take sick Henry to hospital, but Clytie mistakes it for a police van and sets fire to the house. Consequently, Henry and Clytie die in the burning house, and “only the sound of the idiot Negro (is) left…” (309). Faulkner has added the element of realism by showing Miss Rosa’s hatred for Clytie. When she tried to stop Rosa from entering in Judith’s room at the time of Bon’s murder by Henry, Rosa cried angrily, “‘Take your hand off me nigger’” (118) Rosa’s aunt had taught her not to come in the contact of niggers, and her revulsion highlights the segregation of Negroes. Later on Miss Rosa expresses the effect of Clytie’s touch on herself:

“Then she touched me, And Then I did stop dead. Because there was something in the touch of flesh which flesh abrogates, cuts sharp and straight across the devious intricate channels of decorous ordering…Even as a child I would not even play with same objects which she and Judith played with” (115).

In this environment of hatred for slaves, the love of Judith and Clytie was very strange as Ellen had often found them sleeping together either on pallet or in the bed. Because of the intimate relationship Rosa felt jealous of them, but during wartime three of them lived together and grew their own food. Mr. Compson also comments upon the condition of blacks: “the same sweat, the only difference being that on the one hand it meant for labour in fields where as the other it went as the
price of the Spartan and meager pleasures which were available to them because they did not have to sweat in the fields…” (80).

The devotion, selfless service, sincerity of Clytie for the family, and her feeling of self-respect present a sharp contrast to acute selfishness of Sutpen which destroys him. Quentin and Shreve express their surprise at her survival in the worst circumstances:

how Clytie must have lived during the next twelve years while she raised the child which had been born in the old slave cabin and saved the money to finish paying out for the stone on which Judith had paid his grandfather the hundred dollars twenty four years ago and which, when his grandfather tried to refuse it, she (Clytie) 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. (173)

Philadelphy in *The Unvanquished* is the wife of Louvinia’s son, Loosh, who helps Yankees in stealing the silver box of Sartoris, and then he runs away after them in a hope to get freedom. Philadelphy tries to stop him, but he does not pay attention to her. Moreover, she herself has to accompany Loosh though she does not believe him, and asks, “‘you mean they gwinter free us all?’” (25). After the stealing of silver she repeatedly tells Miss Rosa that she tried to stop him. Granny asks her not to go with him as he is going towards starvation and misery. But Philadelphy replies, “‘I knows hit. I knows whut they tole him can’t be true. But he my husband. I reckon I got to go with him’” (86). Thus, through the example of Philadelphy the novelist shows the fidelity in husband-wife relationship even though it leads to misery. This incident also shows a woman’s virtue of sacrifice for her family.

Louvinia in *Unvanquished* is a very sincere maid in Sartoris House. She is Joby’s wife and Ringo’s grandmother. When John Sartoris goes for war she is a great support to Miss Rosa Millard. She always keeps a close watch on Bayard and Ringo. She rebukes them whenever they do something wrong for which she has the permission of Miss Rosa: “‘Louvinia’… ‘Take these children up-to bed, and if you hear another sound out of them to night, you have my permission and my insistence,
too, to whip them both’ ” (26). Whenever she goes out of the kitchen for some work she always wears the old hat of Colonel Sartoris. She is physically very strong, and helps in carrying the heavy big box. In acute emergency when about fifty Yankees enter in barn, she helps Colonel Sartoris in running away by handing over his boots and pistols at the back of the house. Moreover, she holds Miss Rosa tightly and forcefully to stop her from running after the Yankees. She also calls Bayard for help shouting, “ ‘Bayard hold her, help me Bayard! They will kill her’ ” (84). She feels ashamed at the cheating and ingratitude of Loosh. She asks Miss Rosa to find him and whip him. The best quality of her personality is that she does her work very efficiently. She also consoles Drusilla in affectionate manner. The reference to Louvinia’s bravery comes in the novel, Sartoris, also when old Falls narrates the story of the escape of Colonel John Sartoris. He tells how she helped him by giving “his coat and boots and pistols and a snack of cawn bread” (21).

Missy Lena in the same novel is shown as a servant of Hawk family. Reference to her name comes only once when Ringo goes to sleep in her cabin during his visit to Hawkhurst family with Miss Rosa and Bayard.

Louisa in Wild Palms is a maid servant in a brothel which is run by a “double – chinned woman” (211). Harry goes there to get abortion pills, but he is beaten there and thrown out.

Bobbie Allen in Light in August was a waitress in a restaurant situated near McEachern’s Farm at the distance of five miles from his house. She had been brought by the owner of the hotel to do the work of prostitution along with the work of waitress. Seventeen years old Joe Christmas was attracted towards her so intensely that at night he used to come out of his house stealthily with the help of a rope, and run for five miles to meet her. Even he began to steal money from the small hidden money of Mrs. McEachern. Once he bought a box of candy for her. Max and Mme call them ‘Romeo and Juliet’ in an ironic manner. Max objected to their relationship but Bobbie answered, “ ‘I’m not doing in on your time’ ” and at this Max said, “ ‘Sure, I can’t stop you. I just hate to see you A hit, that never saw a whole dollar at one time in his life. With this town full of guys making good Jack, that would treat you
right” (180). Through conversation between Bobbie and Max the novelist juxtaposes the feelings of love and greed for money. For Max feelings, emotions, and happiness were insignificant, and he just wanted to earn money through Bobbie. When Joe spent first night with her he talked about her body, and learnt “about wome’s bodies, with the curiosity of a child”(184). He also told her about his doubt that he had got some nigger blood, but Bobbie did not believe him. Then Joe again stole half and two dollars, and gave them to her. Then he earned two dollars by chopping the wood of a neighbour to placate Max and Mem. Joe and Bobbie spent two nights together, but Joe was ignorant about the bitter fact that somebody else was also spending nights with her. Due to his adolescent age he became possessive for her. Once he went to meet her without prior information, and there he felt that she was not alone. This fact bereaved him so intensely that he did not meet her for two weeks though he knew that she must be waiting for him. When he met her at the corner he started beating her, and cried a lot. After two weeks he started drinking also. Sometimes, he loudly called her ‘his whore’ even before other people. He took her to dance parties frequently in Max’s car. Once Mr. Mc Eachern also reached in the party, and in thundering voice he called the waitress ‘harlot’. He asked her to go away, and he started beating Joe. In reaction Joe also struck him with a chair, so he fell down on the floor. Bobbie also became furious and shrieked, but she was taken away in a car. Then, Joe went back to his house to collect the hidden money. After that, he went to her hotel, and showed the money to Max. He said that he wanted to get married to Bobbie, but she shouted at him, “‘Bastard! son of bitch! Getting me into a Jam, that always treated you like you were a white man. A white man!’ ” (204). After this incident Max, Mme, and Bobbie left the place for ever.

Miss Reba Rivers in Sanctuary is the owner and proprietor of a bordello. She feels proud that people from high class, and officers in Police come to her brothel. Very proudly she acclaims:

Anybody in Memphis can tell you who Reba Rivers is. Ask any man on the street, cop or not. I've had some of the biggest men in Memphis right here in the house, bankers, lawyers, doctors—all of them. I've had
two police captains drinking beer in my dining-room and the Commissioner himself upstairs with one of my girls. (114)

Through this dialogue the novelist exposes the hidden reality of male dominated society which has created brothels for man’s recreation. Moreover, these places became shelters for criminals like Popepy who brings Temple in Miss Reba’s brothel, and keeps her imprisoned there. Miss Reba tells Temple that all the persons coming to her bordello spend money like water, but even then she has not double crossed anybody. This shows her honesty though she is involved in illegal business. She is a chronic patient of asthma so she breathes heavily, and even a little conversation makes her breathless. In addition to it she is extremely fat so the slightest movement needs a great effort. She convinces afraid Temple that Dr. Quinn will stop her bleeding in two minutes. She talks in a typical professional manner of brothel owner. She tells Temple about Popeye:

Every gir'l in the district has been trying to get him honey. There's one, a little married woman slips down here sometimes, she offered Minnie twenty five dollars just to get him into room, that's all. But do you think he'd so much as look at one of them? Girls that have took in a hundred dollar a night...I always knowed it wasn't going to be none of them here common whores he'd take. (116)

Miss Reba is very confident that nobody can say 'no' to her. She orders Minnie to call Dr. Quinn, but when she gets the refusal from the doctor with the statement that he does not attend any afternoon calls on Sunday, she at once gets angry, and enquires from Minnie whether she has told her name to the doctor. Then, she herself rises heavily to make a phone call to the doctor saying, "sending a message like that back to me that can put him in jail three times over"(118). On the phone call of this dominating and powerful madam, the doctor has to come.

Miss Reba was very much attached to her lover, Mr. Binford, who was her land lord also. They remained lovers for eleven years, and then he died leaving lamenting Miss Reba behind. Even after two years of his death she is unable to bear his loss. She always remembers the days spent with Mr. Binford. She tells Temple, “
‘We was happy as two doves’...’Then he has to go and die on me’” (126). Minnie also tells Temple that Mr. Binford was Reba's man and on the next day of his death Miss Reba bought two dogs, and named them Mr. Binford and Miss Reba. The dog which is called Mr. Binford always has a blue ribbon around his neck, and the dog named as Miss Reba has a red ribbon. The whole day these two dogs follow Miss Reba, and sometimes they sit in her lap. She misses him so passionately that the day she goes to cemetery, she starts drinking. Finding her drunk both the dogs run away from her to save their lives, because ”Last time she throw him on ten upstairs window and go down and empty Mr. Binford's clothes closet and throw everything out in the street except what he buried in” (123). So the dogs get scared, and hide themselves in Temple's room under her bed. There they make no sound, but when Miss Reba comes in her room both the dogs come out. They run towards the door in a mad scramble but she hits them with her tankard, and starts wailing.

Miss Reba is a very practical, courageous, and resourceful woman. Due to her business she possesses the knowledge of human nature. She has severe asthmatic problem but still she controls all the activities in her brothel. Whenever there is any untoward and unpleasant incident, she starts shouting in abusive and obscene language. She becomes very rude when she has to deal with quarrelsome customers while in reality she is a kind hearted human being who remains ready to help the needy. When she comes to know about Benhow, she offers to help him. She has sympathy for Temple also who is getting cruel treatment from fearsome Popeye. She expresses her anxiety saying, ”She'll be dead, or in the asylum in a year, way him and her go on up there in that room. There's something funny about it that aint found out about yet. May be it's her. She wasn't born for this kind of life” (175). Thus, her penetrating eyes find out that Temple belongs to a good family

Miss Reba is quite a good hostess also, and her guests praise her hospitality because she always serves them good beer. Miss Myrtle praises her many times. Living in the mid of the mud of sins, illegal practices, and prostitution, Miss Reba is very well acquainted with dark side of life, but still she tries to protect the innocence of her two tenants who are unaware about the business that is going on in the house. Miss Reba tells to Miss Myrtle, “ ’ but after all it ain't no use in helping
young folks to learn this world's meanness until they have to. I already had to stop the girls running around the house without no clothes on, and they don't like it' ” (201). With a long experience of life Miss Reba has clear concepts about man-woman relationship. She says to Miss Myrtle, “ ‘A woman that wants to fool with more than one man at a time is fool' ” (202). According to her all men create trouble, so one should not double the trouble. She herself was so much attached with Mr. Binford that she remembers him on every moment. When she comes back from the funeral of Red, she again remembers Mr. Binford saying, “ ‘He was such a good man’... ” (203). Miss Reba also talks about the abnormal behaviour of Popeye who brings very costly dresses and perfumes for Temple, but he does not allow her to go out. He keeps a strict watch on the gate of the brothel as he is afraid that Temple will run away. Popeye himself is unable to have a relation with a woman, so he brings Red for one hour to have relation with Temple in his presence. Miss Reba in spite of being brothel's owner does not like Popeye’s behaviour and expresses her astonishment, “ ‘I been running a house for twenty years, but this is the first time I ever had anything like this going on in it. If you want to turn a stud into your girl... go somewhere else to do it. I ain’t going to have my house turned into no French joint'” (205). She is very strict and dominating, but still she has consideration for her maid and girls. When Horace on telephone asks about Temple she clearly and fearlessly tells him that she does not want any cop at her place. When Horace promises that he will not give any trouble to her, she clearly and harshly says no to him:

I ain't going to let you. Minnie's dove took a crying spell to night, over that bastard that left her and me and Miss Myrtle was sitting here, and we got started crying too. Me and Minnie and Miss Myrtle. We drunkup a whole new bottle of gin. I can't afford that, so don't you be sending no jay cops up here with no letters for nobody. You telephone me and I'll turn them both out on the street and you can have them arrested there. (213)

When again he contacts her on telephone she flatly refuses to tell anything about them, and says that she does not want to know anything about them except who will pay her room rent for a week. Thus, Miss Reba appears to be a living entity who
has lived a good life for eleven years with Mr. Binford and his separation is an intolerable grief for her. Her efforts to soothe herself by having two dogs with the names of Mr. Binford and Miss Reba are not successful, but even then she governs her house tactfully and fearlessly. It is really interesting that on one occasion her heart throbs with love pangs and the other time her heart is full of sympathy for others. The novelist has neither used any insulting terms for her nor he condemns her due to her profession, rather his presentation of Miss Reba as a good human being brings her profession in level with other professions. Miss Reba leaves an indelible mark on reader's psyche as her character is a testimony of the mastery and excellence of Faulkner's art of creation of the images of woman. Reference to her name comes in the novel, The Mansion, also. In the novel, The Reivers, the novelist projects her earlier life through the narration of Priest Lucius. She lived with Mr.Binford and her call house was considered better than the brothel of Aunt Fittie. So to earn more money Everbe Corinthia shifted to her house, and there she introduced herself as Miss Corrie. The narrator tells that Miss Reba was a white young woman “with a kind hard handsome face and hair that was too red, with two of the biggest yellowish-colored diamonds I ever saw in her ears” (98-99). Mr. Binford was a man of style, manners, and ideals. He was loyal to Miss Reba, and while performing all the administrative jobs of her house he dealt with taxes, collection of money, tradesmen, liquor dealers, grocers, coal merchants, plumbers, labourers, newspaper boy etc. In addition to it he paid blackmailing money to the law, and fought various court cases. The narrator tells his grandchild:

Mr. Binford was the prince and paragon: a man of style and presence and manner and ideals; incorruptible in principles, impeccable in morals, more faithful than many husbands during the whole five years he had been Miss Reba’s lover: whose sole and only vice was horses running in competition on which bets could be placed. (114)

Miss Reba used to get angry at his passion for running horses and once she threw him out. Then he left the house empty-handed and even send the money for the clothes he was wearing. That time Miss Reba “had to beg him right down on her bended knee” (115) to bring him back. Miss Reba was very faithful to her friends.
When Minnie lost her gold tooth Miss Reba went to Parsham with her in search of it. There in the hotel she ordered to put a cot for Minnie in her own room because she knew that Minnie was extremely sad, and was “looking like death” (199). In addition to it Miss Reba was a very wise, intelligent, and daring woman. When everyone was afraid of Butch as he was dragging Miss Corrie that time it was only Miss Reba who threatened him, and saved Miss Corrie. This brave, kind, intelligent, dominating, and resourceful madam of brothel shows a different world of prostitutes along with their joys and sorrows.

Miss Myrtle in Sanctuary appears in the closing chapters of the novel after the funeral of Red. She is a short and plump woman. She enters in Miss Reba’s house with her face hidden in handkerchief as she is crying a lot over his death. After entering in the house she begins to weep aloud, “‘Didn’t he look sweet? . . . Didn’t he look sweet?’” (200). She is very sad at the tragic end of Red. Even in her sorrow when she looks at the discomfort of Miss Reba in unlacing her shoes she orders Uncle Bud to unlace her shoes. She is very courteous, and appreciates Miss Reba for her good beer saying, “‘I always say it’s the greatest pleasure I have to call on Miss Reba’” (200).

During her conversation with Miss Reba she throws light on the hidden aspects of Miss Reba’s personality. Through her conversation with Miss Lorraine a fact comes to light that she is a perfect hostess. Then she enquires about her young tenants. She also reveals her goodness as she tries to save two innocent boys from learning world’s meanness. Miss Reba compares their group with three old sick cats. Miss Myrtle expresses her views about men saying, “‘Men just can’t seem to take us and leave us for what we are. They make us what we are, then they except us to be different. Expect us not to ever look at another man, while they come and go as they please’” (202). Her observations present the diplomacy of males. Then Miss Myrtle consoles Miss Reba who starts wailing because of the unutterable loss of Mr. Binford. The conversation between Miss Reba and Miss Myrtle fills the gaps in the story, and acquaints the readers with the reality of the situation. Simultaneously, mystery of Popeye’s unnatural and abnormal behaviour comes to light. Miss Reba talking to Miss
Myrtle expresses her doubts: “‘A young man spending his money like water on girls and not never going to bed with one. It’s against nature’” (203).

Miss Myrtle plays no active role in the story of the novel, Sanctuary, but she completes and complements the life and world of Miss Reba. Like William Shakespeare, Faulkner uses these characters to satisfy the turmoil of arising questions and confusions in the readers’ mind as they unfold many mysteries.

Miss Lorraine is shown as a mistress of Jason in The Sound and the Fury. After that she appears as a thin woman in Sanctuary wearing sober clothes and gold nose-glasses. Apparently serving no purpose she adds different shades to Miss Reba’s portrait. She exclaims with surprise when she tastes the beer served in her brothel. Miss Lorraine always sits primly erect so she looks like a school teacher. She tries to soothe Miss Myrtle when she is extremely upset on the death of Red. Miss Lorraine has some problem with her heart so she touches her mouth with her handkerchief, and lays the other hand on her flat spinster’s breast. She again asks about the matter between Temple and Popeye. Miss Reba tells that they quarrel because Temple wants to go out, but Popeye does not allow her to go out though he is buying so many things for her. She calls Popeye “‘The lousy son of bitch’” and says, “‘Men always expects us to resist temptation’” (206).

Everbe Corinthia in The Reivers presents the awesome and unbelievable horrifying fact that often needy underage girls are compelled to accept prostitution as their profession. After her mother’s death she was adopted by Aunt Fiftie who was the owner of a brothel. Aunt Fittie’s cruelty is projected through the shocking reality that only in the small age of twelve Corrie was compelled to join flesh business. Otis, her nephew, told Lucius Priest that when she came to know that in Memphis more money could be earned, she shifted to Miss. Reba’s brothel where she developed many connections. There she changed her name from Everbe Corinthia to Corrie, but she had to pay five cents per day to her nephew to conceal her real name. Thus, firstly she was exploited by Aunt Fittie, and then by her own nephew. Sam, a flagman in railway, was her ardent lover. On her request he helped Ned and Boon Hoggarnech in taking their horse to Parsham for race. Lucius Priest, who was eleven year old that
time, observed that she had no “smugness or coyness,” but only “serenity” (131). He also noticed that when Boon teased her before children, she felt ashamed and objected like a lady. When Otis used bad language for Corrie, Lucius became angry and fought with him. In fight he forcibly took the knife of Otis, so his fingers were wounded and his blood ran profusely. When Corrie came to know about the reality, she was stunned and said: “‘You fought because of me. I’ve had people- drunks- fighting over me, but you’re the first one ever fought for me. I ain’t used to it, you see. That’s why I don’t know what to do about it. Except one thing, I can do that. I want to make you a promise’ ”(160). She promised him to leave prostitution. She kept her word, and told Boon that she was doing that only because of his love. Simultaneously, Miss Corrie accepted that it was her fault that she opted for this profession, and promised that in future she would not repeat her fault. When Boon insisted her to sleep with him she refused, and started crying saying: “‘I won’t! I won’t! Let me alone!’… ‘No! Not tomorrow either! I cant! I cant! Let me alone! Please, Boon. Please!’ ” (161). When they reached Parsham to participate in horse race there Butch, a representative of Law, was after her, and he caught her by elbow and everybody was helpless before Law. Lucius Priest hated all the people “for being the poor frail victims of being alive-hating Everbe for being the vulnerable lodestar victim; and Boon for being the vulnerable and helpless victimized…”(174). Earlier Faulkner has shown the exploitation of general public by the Police in Pylon, and here again he shows the lawlessness created by the representatives of Law. Boon was furious but tried to control himself because of the loyalty for Lucius’ family otherwise he was neither afraid of that gun nor the badge. He wanted “to shield a woman, even a whore, from one of the predators who debase police badges by using them as immunity to prey on her helpless kind” (176). Here the novelist condemns the predatory nature of Police. Later on when Miss Rosa saw that Butch was ready to drag the helpless girl, she invited him to talk in private. She threatened him that if she saw him again there then she would send the clerk to the constable to complain that he had brought a couple of Memphis whores at the Parsham Hotel. So Butch went away without looking at anyone. On the other hand Boon was creating problem for her as he was not ready to accept her decision to reform. He insisted that she was in the paid business so she did not have any private right to quit without his permission. Through the example of
Butch and Boon the novelist shows the plight of a poor, helpless, and victimized prostitute who wants to reform. Miss Corrie loved her nephew, Otis, and wanted that he should have good manners like Lucius. Opposite to her hope she came to know that Otis had stolen the gold tooth of Minnie and hidden it somewhere. She felt ashamed because of his conduct and cried a lot saying, “‘It aint the tooth,’… ‘I’m going to buy Minnie another tooth. It’s that…He never had no chance’ ” (218). She also told that when she informed Sam about her idea, he appreciated her, and promised to find a job for her. Due to the irony of fate, the poor girl had to break her promise once for the release of Lighting (race horse), Ned, and Boon. At this Lucius got furious, and expressing her helplessness she said, “‘I thought I had to’… ‘I didn’t know no other way’ ” (280). This dialogue reflects her innocence as well as helplessness. Then she left the prostitution, and accepted the job of a caretaker for the sick wife of a constable in Parsham, and married Boon. In the end of the novel she invited Lucius to show her son, and said, “‘His name is Lucius Priest Hogganbeck’ ”(305).

Nancy Mannigoe is a memorable character in Faulkner’s fiction whose sacrifice is beyond words. Earlier she was a prostitute, and once a white customer did not pay her. When she demanded her two dollars he started beating her. He threw her in a ditch but Stevens saved her, and kept her in their house. Nancy in *Requiem For a Nun* is described as “a Negress, quite black, about thirty…” (43). Firstly, in the Court scene she appears in the witness box as a criminal because she has smothered the throat of a white infant who was under her care. Her reputation in the town “is that of a tramp-a drunkard, a casual prostitute, being beaten by some man or cutting or being cut by his wife or his sweetheart” (44). When the judge announces death-sentence, she says nothing in her favour and very calmly she accepts her punishment. After coming back from the court Mrs. Stevens mimics Nancy’s words of acceptance in hysterical manner: “‘Yes, God, Guilty, God. Thank you God’ ”(47). Defence Attorney, Gavin Stevens, wants to know the reason behind the murder of the baby as he doubts that reality is hidden, but Temple who is wearing the mask of “the bereaved mamma”(56)out rightly refuses saying, “‘Nor from me, Uncle Gavin. If someone wants to go to heaven, who am I to stop them? Good night. Good bye’ ”(58).
After this she leaves for California but in some remote corner of her heart she is aware that Nancy is being punished wrongly, so her guilty conscience does not allow her to be at peace. Mr. Gowan Stevens, the father of the baby, is full of hatred. He wants only revenge from “a nigger whore, a drunkard, a dope-fiend” (59) because he was the one who gave a chance to reform to a vagabond. Temple saved Nancy and kept her as a nurse of her baby because “an ex-dope-fiend nigger was the only animal in Jefferson that spoke Temple Drake’s Language”(136).

Thus Nancy became her confidante and in leisure both of them were like “the two sisters in sin swapping trade or anyway a vocational secrets over coca colas in the quit kitchen”(137).Then Red’s brother, Pete, came there to blackmail Temple on the basis of her obscene love letters written to Red during her stay in Reba’s bordello. Nancy thought that perhaps Temple was tense because she had to raise the money demanded by the blackmailer, and she had to hide this bitter truth from her husband. But Nancy observed that though Temple had stolen money and jewels from her husband’s strong box, but she had not given them to the blackmailer. Nancy realized that “the payment of the money and jewel was less than half of Temple’s plan” (148). In fact Temple’s plan was to run away with Pete, and she did all the preparations after sending her husband on a week’s fishing trip, and her son to his grandmother. Nancy tried in vain to dissuade her by hiding her stolen money and diamonds, but Temple was bent upon running away with Pete. Nancy was aware of the fact that Temple could easily befool her husband and now she was stunned to see that Temple was ready to leave her husband, and son to satisfy her lust. Astonished Nancy asked Temple, “ ‘You gave up. You give up the child too. Willing to risk never seeing him again may be’ ” (161). Nancy knows the nature of Temple, and the greed of Pete, so she was very much sure that her new man would throw Temple out when he would not get extortion money from her husband or father. Then, Temple would drop the little baby “into a garbage can and … will be rid of both of them” (166). Temple became furious at Nancy’s interference, and wanted to hit her, but she controlled herself, and asked her to hush. Nancy with a strange look in her eyes replied, “ ‘I’ve hushed’ ”(162). In fact, Nancy had hushed the small baby by strangling because she loved her, and wanted to save her from the dark, insecure, and
ignorable future due to her mother’s foolish act of running away from the house with a ruffian and blackmailer, Pete. Then a week before the hanging of Nancy, Mrs. Stevens gets a telegram from the lawyer, Stevens, saying, “You have a week yet until the thirteenth, But where will you go then?” (67). Simultaneously her son also asks her, “‘Will we stay here until they hang Nancy, Mamma?...where will we go then, mamma?’ ” (68). These two unanswerable questions awake her dead conscience, and bring her back in Jefferson. Temple with new awakened conscience goes to Governor’s House to save Nancy by accepting her guilt, but he refuses. Lawyer Gavin tries to tell Temple that Governor’s refusal to save Nancy is in fact a kind gesture as he also wants to save the life and natural home of the boy for which Nancy has sacrificed her own life. Temple also realizes, “the judge could have thrown us both out and given Bocky to an orphanage, and it would be all over. But not it can go on, tomorrow and tomorrow, forever and forever’ ”(180). Defense Attorney in a forceful manner shows his helplessness in saving the life of Nancy by saying, “‘who am I’, to have the brazen temerity and hardihood to set the punny appendage of my office in the balance against that simple undeviable aim? Who am I to render null and abrogate the purchase she made with that poor crazed lost and worthless life’ ” (181). Stevens also says to Temple that her confession before the Governor means the confirmation of the purpose for which Nancy is going to die so that the “little children, as long as they are little children, shall be intact, unanguished, untorn, unterrified” (181). Temple’s last meeting with Nancy in the jail means an assurance to Nancy that Temple will start her new life so that she can be forgiven for her sin. Nancy’s calm face while she is going to be hanged tomorrow, becomes an enigma for Temple. Nancy didn’t try to save herself because she has chosen Salvation in place of false hope. She gives her last message to Temple by saying, “‘Trust in Him’.... ‘But you got to trust Him. May be that’s your pay for the suffering’ ” (236). Stevens also agrees that the way to Salvation is through man’s suffering. Now Temple is unable to digest the bitter reality that Nancy, and her little baby have to suffer because of her foolish act of slipping off the train eight years ago. The last worlds of Nancy to Temple are ‘Believe’…. ‘Believe’(243). Thus, the novelist has shown the sacrifice of Nancy, and her sacred purpose behind a crime. Her infinite faith in almighty God leads her to salvation.
This life-like presentation of the maids, who serve the Whites and rear their children, is astonishing and astounding. Delineation of the characters of these maids is done with care and affection which is based on the minute observation, personal experiences, and intense sensibility of the novelist. No other novelist has given such number and variety of maids. Simultaneously, the description of ‘Madam’ or prostitutes in Faulkner’s fiction reflects his sympathetic attitude towards them. It appears as if the novelist feels their helplessness, anguish, and compulsion. Through the dialogues of Lucius Priest, he condemns the hateful exploitation of innocent girls who have never been shown the right, respectable, and legal ways to earn money. In the novel, *The Reivers*, Lucius Priest narrates an incident from his childhood and his reaction when Otis told him that how he started to earn pennies by showing her victimization through holes. He also used bad terms for her:

> I was hitting, clawing, kicking not at one wizened ten-year-old boy, but at Otis and the procuress both: the demon child who debased her privacy and the witch who debauched her innocence—one flesh to bruise and burst, one set of nerves to wrench and anguish; more: not just those two, but all who had participated in her debasement: not only two panders, but the insensitive blackguard children and the brutal and shameless men who paid their pennies to watch her defenceless and undefended and unavenged degradation (157).

In fact, this reaction reflects the fury and helplessness of the novelist at the inhuman exploitation of teenage girls. Surprising aspect of this bitter reality is that the whole society is involved in this crime directly or indirectly. By creating the image of Ever be Corinthia in his novel Faulkner wants to suggest a way to come out of the mud of sin. In the novel he shows that a fourteen years old boy takes a promise from the victim to leave the prostitution. Many obstacles come in her way, and once again she is exploited by a police man for the release of her dear ones, but in spite of this reoccurrence she remains steadfast at her promise. It is quite apparent that for this hateful profession the novelist does not blame the helpless victimized girls, but the Patriarchal system in which rules are made by the males and for the males. Women have to submit before the pressure of the whole society, but the novelist has projected
that the awakening, determination, and fearless struggle against this pressure lead to emancipation from that infamous profession, inhuman victimization, and slavery. Miss Corrie’s ultimate success is a ray of hope in the darkness of ignorance. This is really amazing that how minutely, and expertly the novelist has recorded the passionate feelings of these banished women. Penetration in the inner recesses of their minds highlights their compulsions, needs, and helplessness. The most important factor of their delineation is that that Faulkner has treated these prostitutes as human beings whose hearts only throb for their loved ones. Miss. Reba all the time wails for her lover, Mr. Binford, whose death is intolerable for her. Miss. Myrtle cries for Red while Minnie weeps for her man who has left her. Miss. Corrie like an affectionate aunt wants her nephew, Otis, to learn good manners like Lucius Priest while poor Nancy scarifies her life to save a little girl from a horrifying future and secure the family of Temple. Their passions, affections, tragedies, and circumstances leave indelible mark in the memory of the readers.