

of the marker, and the information on the side of the stone indicate that Bettie Faulkner Peay died in childbirth. Her child was buried with her.

In 1858 Col. Faulkner announced his candidacy for Pulaski county representative in the General Assembly. It was his first and last venture into politics, and was a dismal failure. For the first time since 1836, Pulaski county voted Democratic ---as did Arkansas, for all except three or four legislators were Democrats. In spite of Faulkner's popularity, he was defeated by William Q. Pennington, who had been a member of the Know-Nothing party two years earlier.

In 1859, the Arkansas Traveler was again prominent on the Little Rock scene, when the Arkansas True Democrat announced that the painting by Edward P. Washburn had been lithographed in Boston, and would be offered for sale at \$2.50 each. A copy of the story as told by Faulkner, with the music, came with the picture, if desired. The agent was J. W. Washburn, brother of the artist. The announcement said further that "this picture contains a faithful picture of Col. Sandford Faulkner, the original traveler."

The original painting, an illustration of the Faulkner story, measured about 18 by 24 inches, and for many years the unframed canvas hung on the wall of Faulkner's parlor. The traveler in the painting is said to be a remarkably good likeness of Faulkner. The cabin in the picture was painted from one that stood on the bank of the Illinois Bayou near Washburn's home at Dwight, which might account for the fact that this location is sometimes given as the setting for the episode. Although some say the model for the boy on the hopper was George F. Dodge, the Washburn family said that he was Joe Brearley, son of David Brearley of Norristown. The boy was not a part of the Faulkner story, but was added by Washburn.

When the Civil War began in 1861, Sandy Faulkner became the military storekeeper at the arsenal in Little Rock. He served until Little Rock was occupied by the Federal army in September of 1863. He then went to Texas, where he remained until the end of the war. His son, William H. Faulkner, was killed in the war.

Sandy's wife, Eveline, died on June 24, 1871, and was buried at Mount Holly cemetery. Her name appears in the record book of the cemetery, but her grave is not marked.

On April 12, 1873 Sandford Faulkner, who had done nothing particularly noteworthy except to originate the state's most famous bit of folklore, received an honor that had been coveted by many a more prominent citizen. A new county was created by the legislature from land in Conway and Pulaski counties, and named Faulkner county in his honor.

Sandy Faulkner was an old man now, and lived in poverty with his widowed daughter Sally and his son Sandford, Jr. When the legislature convened in 1874, he was elected doorkeeper.

He died on the afternoon of August 4, 1874, at his home in Little Rock. His funeral, held at the Christian church on the following day, was called by the Gazette "one of the largest ever witnessed in our city." Services were conducted by