

## THE CROWLEYS OF CROWLEY'S RIDGE

By  
VIVIAN HANSBROUGH\*

Big Benjamin Crowley had every reason to remain in Kentucky for the rest of his natural life. For one thing, he had done enough "gallivanting" in this lifetime, getting honors in the War of 1812. It was absolutely senseless for him to consider going to an unseen section of land in Arkansas, just because it had been awarded to him by the Government as part pay for services to his country.

A man with a wife and eight children—five boys and three girls—should consider the comfort and education of his family, instead of traipsing off into the wilderness. In Kentucky he could make a good living as a professional surveyor. Maybe the Wild West also needed surveyors, but why drag a big family along into such a forsaken land?

Besides, how could all of his fine livestock, his slaves, and his household belongings make the trip over uncharted land and water?

No, it was out of the question. Crowley was no longer a young buck, unincumbered, and sowing wild oats. He was sixty-three years old—old enough to settle down, if he ever would.

While some folks were reasoning thus, the Irishman causing all the talk was disposing of as much of his property as possible, and preparing to move the remainder to his unseen estate in Arkansas.<sup>1</sup>

What a farewell there must have been! The five boys ranged from Benjamin, Jr., just entering his teens, to man-of-the-world Thomas, twenty-five, and nobody's husband

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<sup>1</sup>*The Soliphone*, Nov. 13, 1906. Most of the information for the first part of this narrative comes from the memoirs of B. H. Crowley, grandson of Benjamin Crowley, published in *The Soliphone*, at Paragould, in a series of twelve articles dating from Nov. 13, 1906, to Feb. 8, 1907. Complete files of these articles are in the hands of Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Little Rock; Barber Lloyd, Paragould; and Mrs. Ora Yantis, Paragould.

—yet. Samuel at twenty-three, John, twenty-one, and eighteen-year-old Wiley had some maiden friends who might have enjoyed being asked to join the family. As for the three girls, they were not old enough to care much about Kentucky swains.<sup>2</sup>

The family entourage crossed the muddy Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and came down into Arkansas on the west side of the Black River, following the only mail route then in the state. The mail run amounted to one round trip every six months from Arkansas Post to St. Louis.

In the spring of 1821 the Crowley caravan stopped on Spring River, near the present county line between Lawrence and Randolph counties. Springtime was crop time, so the group made camp and planted seeds in the rich soil. When the crop was in and the high waters had subsided, Benjamin Crowley and his five strapping sons started east, looking for a better place to settle.

Somewhere along the way they had learned that the original grant of land intended for Crowley had sunk during the New Madrid earthquake of 1811, so it was necessary for him to find land that he would like to petition for, in lieu of the submerged acreage.

Striking an Indian trail running east and west from the Mississippi River, the male Crowleys crossed the Black River at old Davidsonville, and finally the Cache River. The party struck the hill country a little north of where Walcott now is, and named the upheaval of land Crowley's Ridge, a name that remains to this day of the uplands from Helena to Cape Girardeau.

When they found large springs numerous at that place, and saw the fine hillsides sloping off to the Cache bottoms, the senior Crowley said to his sons, "This is good enough," and they struck camp.

After spending the night at the future homesite, they returned to the family, located on Spring River. Dutifully, Mr. Crowley remained to gather his crop, but he sent some of his sons and a few Negro slaves on over to the new

<sup>2</sup>The Soliphone, Jan. 4, 1906.

discovery to build houses and to prepare for the coming of the family and livestock. Christmas day, 1821, was celebrated by installing the family and belongings in the new home.

That first night was tragic in one respect. While the people were sleeping comfortably in their log cabins, the livestock had to remain unsheltered, since barns were not yet completed. Among the blooded stock was a noted stallion which Mr. Crowley valued highly. In order to prevent the animal from getting away or from injuring the other stock, the master tied the horse's head to its forefeet. During the night, wolves attacked the tethered horse and injured it seriously.<sup>3</sup>

All sorts of wild animals, including buffaloes, wolves, bears, panthers, wildcats, and catamounts roamed over the country, finding food provided by nature.

Even though protective buildings required part of their attention, the Crowley menfolk found time for many a thrilling bear chase through the canebrakes with their nearest neighbor, Mose Robinson, who lived on Spring River, near Davidsonville.

The story was told of Mr. Robinson, on a hunting trip in the Crowley neighborhood, finding himself alone and without his rifle. Somehow he had lost his long hunting knife, while crawling through a dense canebrake searching for a wounded bear. Suddenly he faced the enraged bear and was forced to fight single-handed. The bear's claws left lacerations for Mose to carry as keepsakes, but desperate blows from the hunter's fists ended Bruin's days.<sup>4</sup>

Hunting was a very profitable occupation in those days. As a general rule, the product of a winter's hunt was marketed early in the spring, at either Memphis or Cape Girardeau. Several of the neighbors would join together, rig up a wagon or ox-cart, and all go to market with their stock of furs and skins. The oil of the bear, as well as the skin, was very valuable, and always brought a good price on the market. Also, venison hams, especially when

<sup>3</sup>*The Soliphone*, Nov. 13, 1906.

<sup>4</sup>Harry Lee Williams, *History of Craighead County, Arkansas* (Parker Harper Co., Little Rock, Ark., 1930), p. 36.

dried, were in great demand, and never failed to command a ready sale.

The trip usually took two or three weeks, when the party would return with the year's provisions for the entire neighborhood. Thus the sale of hides and furs brought a good price at a time of year when money was scarce and clothing and supplies were needed.<sup>5</sup>

Word got back to Kentucky that the Crowleys had found the happy hunting ground, good crop land, a healthful climate, unlimited space, ideal spring water—in fact, everything that a hardy pioneer might desire.

Among the Kentucky friends who followed into the region was young Lawrence Thompson, who had started a record book of legal forms back in Green County, Kentucky, in 1819. Through the years 1820 and 1821 he continued to add synopses of court procedure, evidently planning a legal career.

This original record book is now in the hands of Lawrence Thompson's grandson, Sam Thompson, of Paragould. It was home-made of a fairly good grade of unruled paper. The brown leather back was whanged on in three places with rawhide and stitched with flax thread. The cover is shrunk and blistered, and much of the paper is worn at corners and ends, and discolored by more than a century of time. The writing is legible, in good penmanship, with artistic shading. No doubt the recording was done with a goose quill pen and home-made ink.<sup>6</sup>

Young Lawrence Thompson and his record book were to play an important part in the history of Greene county.

Other new neighbors included the Pevehouse family, Wiley Hutchins, Jerry Gage, Samuel Willcockson, the Robertsons, and J. W. Gage.<sup>7</sup>

A post office named Crowley was established in 1832, with John Crowley and Benjamin Crowley as postmasters.<sup>8</sup>

The Reverend Isaac Brookfield, a Methodist circuit

<sup>5</sup>*The Soliphone*, Nov. 13, 1906.  
<sup>6</sup>Vivian Hansbrough, *History of Greene County, Arkansas* (Democrat Printing and Lithographing Co., Little Rock, Ark., 1946), pp. 35, 36.  
<sup>7</sup>*Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas* (The Goodspeed Publishing Co., Chicago, 1889), p. 115.  
<sup>8</sup>*Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association* (Arkansas Historical Association, Fayetteville, Ark. 1911), Volume 3, p. 320.



rider, made friends with Benjamin Crowley, and suggested the formation of a new county, since the old Lawrence County covered a vast territory. In his missionary travels, the preacher continued to contact interested people.<sup>9</sup>

The first term of court on Crowley's Ridge convened in 1833 in the family room of Benjamin Crowley's home, and was presided over by Judge John T. Jones, of the then third judicial circuit.

The grand jury impaneled in this court held its deliberations under the shade of twin oaks nearby. After Judge Jones had charged the jury and put them in the care of the sheriff, that officer retired with them. When they were accommodated, the sheriff returned to the house where court was sitting. When Judge Jones inquired about the jury's comfort, the sheriff replied that he had them down by the spring, provided with a coffee pot of still-house liquor, and there was nothing to prevent them from doing well.<sup>10</sup>

Subsequently, the court drew up a bill which was presented to the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas asking that a new county be established, to be known as Green County, named in honor of General Nathanael Greene, a Revolutionary War hero.

When Lawrence Thompson prepared the petition, he used the spelling familiar to him in Green County, Kentucky. Later, when it was pointed out that General Nathanael Greene always spelled his name with a final "e," the spelling was changed to read "Greene."<sup>11</sup>

The bill was to become effective "November 1st next. Due to unforeseen difficulties, the measure was not passed until November 5, 1833, and the election of officers was delayed for one year."<sup>12</sup>

Officials selected for the new county were Isaac Brookfield, judge; Lawrence Thompson, clerk; James Brown, sheriff; G. Hall, surveyor; and J. Sutfin, coroner.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>9</sup>Hansbrough, *op. cit.*, p. 31

<sup>10</sup>*The Soliphone*, Nov. 13, 1906.

<sup>11</sup>Hansbrough, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

<sup>12</sup>*Acts Passed at the Eighth Session of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas*, 1834.

<sup>13</sup>Hansbrough, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-21.

Commissioners were appointed to locate a permanent county seat, since it was reasoned that Benjamin Crowley could not be expected to provide regular quarters for county matters. These commissioners selected a vacant hewed log house about eighteen feet square in an obscure village called Paris, about five miles northeast of the present town of Gainesville.<sup>14</sup>

A tale is told of the naming of the village. It seems that one man, his wife, and several of his sisters, moved there from Paris, Tennessee. After listening to his women-folk harping on the advantages of their dear old home in Paris, the man returned to Tennessee with his discontented brood. Thereafter, the abandoned cabin was referred to derisively as Paris.<sup>15</sup>

The community at Paris consisted of a lumber mill, a store, and two or more small houses, but the accommodations for entertaining a session of court were extremely meager. Yet it held the courts from 1835 to 1848, because there was at that time no better place for holding court in the new county.<sup>16</sup>

As the years passed, the Crowley youths married and established homes. The family history is preserved in detail in a series of articles by Samuel's son, B. H. Crowley.

Suffice it to say here that Samuel, the second of Benjamin Crowley's sons, married Miss Sarah Hutchins. They adopted Samuel's nephew, William Pevehouse, the first white child born in Greene County. In 1836 their only child, Benjamin H., was born, and in the following year Samuel died.

After Samuel's death, when his widow was alone with her infant son and little Billy Pevehouse, she would bar the door to her one-story house, lie down and sleep soundly all night, despite the howling of wolves and screaming of panthers in the nearby woods.<sup>17</sup>

Later she married Robert H. Halley, and had seven

<sup>14</sup>Goodspeed, *op. cit.*, p. 117.

<sup>15</sup>Unpublished manuscript by C. E. Richardson, *A Century of History in Green County, Arkansas, 1834-1934*, p. 85, now in possession of Mrs. Vivian Hanabrough, Paragould.

<sup>16</sup>Goodspeed, *op. cit.*, p. 117.

<sup>17</sup>*The Soliphone*, Dec. 18, 1906.

children by this marriage.

Benjamin Crowley died in 1842, at the age of eighty-four. Among his trusted Negro slaves was one named Jim, who had come from Kentucky with the family in 1821. Jim had hewed the logs that went into the first house built on the new Crowley's Ridge site. Through all the years of adventure and growth that followed, this slave remained faithful.

At Benjamin Crowley's death, Negro Jim was left in charge of the place, including the other slaves, stock, and lands. He was literally the head of the family, subject to the supervision of his old master's widow. Ably and honorably he discharged his responsible trust as foreman and general manager of the vast plantation.

At the death of the widow of Benjamin Crowley in 1850, old Jim and other slaves and personal property were sold at public auction, and he became the property of John Mitchell, of Gainesville.

Again this slave became instrumental in Greene County history, when he helped Mr. Mitchell to fill the contract for a new court house at Gainesville. Old Jim was in charge and did the greater part of the work.

At the death of Col. Mitchell, Jim was resold, this time to L. Hanover, of Pocahontas. In the fall of 1868, the aged Negro was in the cotton patch, seated picking cotton, since he was too old and portly to walk or stoop. Lawless men, passing along the road, shot Jim and killed him, and then were brutal enough to brag of the murder. Friends of the Crowley family warned the braggarts to flee the country immediately, before the Crowley heirs could revenge the cruel fate of their former slave.<sup>18</sup>

In the meantime, many things had been happening to B. H. Crowley, who was destined to be the next member of the Crowley family to influence the county's history.

B. H. attended one-room log schools of the most primitive sort. His introduction to school was in a little building intended for the caretaker of a little water mill. The house was constructed of round poles and covered with rough

<sup>18</sup>The Soliphone, Dec. 4, 1906.

boards. A large space was cut out of one side for a door, but this never had any shutter. One end was left open for the fireplace. There was no floor except the dirt, and split logs served as seats.

His second school was the finest in the county, the Gainesville school, taught by Parson Henry Powell. It was also constructed of unhewed logs, with a door in one side, ~~close at night by a shutter made of clapboards.~~ This house

The seats were manufactured on the spot, and consisted of split logs, hewed on the flat side, and pegs placed at each end for legs. There was no back to these benches. The bench often sagged almost to the puncheon floor in the middle when full of great strapping boys and girls.

In order to attend this school, B. H. had to board in the community. School kept from sunup to sundown. On their way to school the children were rarely out of sight of deer and turkeys, and often met up with a bear if the teacher detained them a little late.<sup>19</sup>

Despite these rugged conditions, B. H. learned the fundamentals in the existing schools. As a finishing touch to his education, he entered Wallace Institute, at Van Buren, Arkansas, at the age of nineteen, and studied there for one year. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Crowley, when he was twenty-two.<sup>20</sup>

When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a Confederate soldier. He was in numerous important battles, and won advancement to lieutenant, then captain. He was captured after the fall of Little Rock, and was in confinement at various places for fifteen months.

During this period of imprisonment, he and some other officers formed a class and began the study of Blackstone. He continued his legal studies after the war. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he was admitted to prac-

<sup>19</sup>The Soliphone, Nov. 26, 1906.

<sup>20</sup>Goodspeed, *op. cit.*, p. 131.



tice in the Federal courts, and in 1887 in the Supreme Court of Arkansas.<sup>21</sup>

He was one of the keenest lawyers in northeast Arkansas. Was it any wonder that he would be one of the two attorneys to lead in a move for relocating the county seat?

Back in his grandfather's time, the little settlement at Paris had accommodated the court. But in 1848, the question of relocating the county seat of Greene County was agitated, and of the different points competing for it, the one where Gainesville is situated "gained" the location, hence the name Gainesville.<sup>22</sup>

The few buildings in Paris fell in disuse, and there is nothing now to mark the spot where court was once held.

The community at Gainesville had started about 1840. From the time that it became the county seat in 1848, it began to take on added importance. Four doctors, six lawyers, a newspaper editor, and five general merchants, were prominent in the town's business by the historic autumn of 1884.<sup>23</sup>

However, a newer town had been established at the crossing of two railroads, some ten miles south of Gainesville, in 1881. At first known as the Crossing, later as Parmley, this new town was incorporated as Paragould on March 3, 1883.<sup>24</sup>

Doctor, lawyer, merchant, and chief promptly moved family and business from tranquil Gainesville to bustling Paragould. As the exodus continued, people of Gainesville could see the doom of their little village.

B. H. Crowley, able attorney that he was, began an active campaign for removal of the county seat to Paragould. Associated with him in the venture was Attorney W. S. Luna. They circulated petitions throughout the county, recommending the change. In September, 1884, after

<sup>21</sup>Fay Hempstead, *Historical Review of Arkansas* (Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1911), Volume 3, p. 1316.

<sup>22</sup>Goodspeed, *op. cit.*, p. 117.

<sup>23</sup>Hansbrough, *op. cit.*, pp. 152, 153.

<sup>24</sup>*Greene County Court Record*, Book I, p. 3.



a heated controversy, citizens of the county cast their votes: 943 in favor of removal, and 737 opposed.<sup>25</sup>

Accordingly, the County Court on October 6, 1884, ordered the transfer of all county records to Paragould within the following week. Commissioners were appointed to secure a suitable building. They arranged for use of a vacant dwelling, until a court house could be built.<sup>26</sup>

W. J. McDonald, of Paragould, furnished his hired man, Cub Drafton, and his prize team of bay horses, Bill and Ball, hitched to a wagon, to haul the county safe from Gainesville to Paragould. McDonald and the sheriff preceded on horseback, armed ready for trouble, in case the citizens of Gainesville should protest the removal of the records. They met no resistance, and transferred the safe and record to the new county seat.<sup>27</sup>

As time went on, a suitable court house was built. The town of Paragould outgrew its plank sidewalks, replacing them with concrete. The rutted, muddy streets were graveled, and later paved. Electricity, telephone service, and municipal water works modernized the town.

B. H. Crowley, grandson of the first white settler in the county, enjoyed a good legal practice at the county seat. As he prospered, he put his money into buying up the thousands of acres of land around Walcott that had originally belonged to his grandfather.

Six children were born to B. H. and his first wife. He remarried, and had two more children. These, and their innumerable kinfolk, continue to keep the name of Crowley alive in the region. Relatives bearing the Crowley name have held county offices as sheriff, surveyor, and tax collector.

In 1872, B. H. Crowley was elected representative to the State Legislature. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate from the First District of Arkansas, and in 1888 was re-elected.<sup>28</sup> Beginning in 1894, he served a four-year term as receiver of the land office in Little Rock.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup>Greene County Court Record, Book 2, p. 176.

<sup>26</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 345.

<sup>27</sup>Hansbrough, *op. cit.*, p. 160.

<sup>28</sup>Goodspeed, *op. cit.*, p. 132.

<sup>29</sup>Hempstead, *op. cit.*, p. 1317.

He was active in politics and in civic affairs to the end of his life.

Crowley's Ridge State Park, on the site of the former Crowley plantation, was opened in 1934. The park, with its improvements, was valued at \$205,000 in 1936.<sup>30</sup> The swimming pool, picnic areas, and pavilion are favorite places of amusement for visitors every summer.

Thus, from the time in 1821 when Benjamin Crowley left the comforts of Kentucky to establish a new home in Arkansas, down to the present day, the Crowleys of Crowley's Ridge have played major roles in a drama being enacted on the stage of history.

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<sup>30</sup>*Progress Report of the Arkansas State Planning Board, November, 1936* (Parke-Harper Co., Little Rock, Ark., 1936), p. 64.



his relation to Ben Crowley  
- grandfather?  
- remembers hearing story  
about him told two  
years in family?

### DIED

At his home near St. Joseph, at 4:00 a. m. Wednesday, November 2, 1904, George Washington Crowley, aged 79 years, 5 months and 24 days.

### The Funeral

Will be conducted from the Christian church in Savannah at 1:00 p. m. Thursday, November 3. Friends are invited.

gr. gr. uncle

(Ohio?)  
where is Green River?  
how far on trip to Calif?

on Wyoming Trail Wyoming  
did he continue on after bro died, or come back?

what year was this obit run - in what paper?

### Obituary

Andrew county is again called to mourn the loss of one of her oldest and most respected citizens, George W. Crowley, who died Wednesday morning of last week. He was talking to his brother Samuel at 3 o'clock a. m. of that day and when at 4 o'clock the latter spoke to him and received no response, he found that his kind and loving soul had passed away. Earth became poorer by its passing, and those who knew and loved him, here will seek in vain to find a friend his equal in those trials which caused him to be held in veneration by those who daily walked beside him in the busy path of life.

Mr. Crowley was one of Andrew county's pioneers and was identified with the interest of city and county more than thirty years. His father Judge Samuel Crowley was the first judge of Andrew county, and assisted in locating and laying out Savannah.

G. W. Crowley was born May 8, 1825, and came to Andrew county in 1837. When the gold excitement came in 1849, in company with his brother John he started to cross the plains. His brother died enroute near Green river, and he was never able to speak of this event without shedding tears.

In 1864 he was married to Miss Margaret Dysart who died after bearing two children to him, a daughter Mrs. Jennie Stanton, and George D. Crowley, the former died a number of years ago.

Mr. Crowley never sought an office of public trust, nor notoriety in any form, living an unassuming quiet life, no one thinking of him in any other way than as a true friend who never failed to instill a love of truth, and a deep and fervent regard for the good.

He was buried from the Chris-

tian church here last Thursday, under the auspices of the A. F. and A. M. lodge of which he was an honored member.

A FRIEND.



CROWLEY LINEAGE

John Crowley, 1597(?) Harlean Publications, father of

Ambrose Crowley I Wife: Mary Granger, b.1623. ROWLEY Stafford England  
(ancestor of the American Crowleys)

Ambrose Crowley, Jr. & Wf.: Mary Hall

Sir Ambrose Crowley, b. 1660; Wf. Lady Crowley b.1661. Child: (Ambrose Jr.; wf Mary d.10-11-17  
(John Crowley, wf. Theodocia Gascoigne)

John Crowley ) Children: John Crowley B. Middle Sex County, England, Nov 3, 1689.  
Theodocia Gascoigne) Died Jan. 2, 1727.

John Crowley, )  
Wife ) Jeremiah Crowley

Ch. John, B. England 1753

Jeremiah Crowley ) Benjamin ) Ancestors of Crowley's Ridge Crowleys. in Ark. and Mo.  
Wife: Effie ) Samuel )

John Crowley ) Jeremiah  
Wf.: Elizabeth Mc Clain ) Samuel b. 1791

Thomas 1800

Polly 1802

Elizabeth 1804

Others to total 12!

Samuel Crowley (George Washington Died Savannah, Mo., Nov. 1903

wf. Sarah Mac Ininch ) Samuel 1830, May 21; died June 25, 1922.

b. Oct 21, 1793 ) Thomas Mc Clain 1832, Oct. 21, d Dec 19, 1913

Benj. Franklin d. aged 2 years.

James D. Andrew Co., Mo aged 57

John W. Crossed plains 1852 contract Mountain fever died from effects

Mary (X) Ann, wf of Francis M Holman br. of Dean H. d Calif

Louis wf. of Willis Gaines Crossed plains by ex-team 1852. D. Ore.

Louisa d. Oregon wf. of Wm Hudson

Matilda wf. of 1) Elvis Sloan; 2) James Shields d. California

Susan wf. Judge John L Stanton d. Oregon, Mo bur. Sav. Mo. Cem.

Jane wf. of Dean Holman, Crossed plains 1852; d. Colorado

Thomas Mc Clain Crowley ) ch. Will S. Crowley  
Oct 21, 1832-Dec 19, 1913 ) Samuel Washington Crowley Feb 1, 1873 Roseburg Ore. d. 5 7  
Elizabeth Smith wf. ) Jesse Oliver b Sept 1, 1875 d Nov 28, 1947 wf. Mary Harvey  
July 12, 1844-Apr. 20, 1920 ) Thomas Gore b Oct 21, 1889 wf 1) May Lewis, 2) Gladys Hoove  
b. Suisun City, Solano Co. ) Alice Wf. of John Carrol(2), Asher(1) Ch. Cecil M. Roy Mc Par  
California ) (Mary Wf. Harry Mooers ch. Wm. Harry, Eliz. Cieta B.  
(Louisa wf J. B. Phillippi, ch. Ray, Oral, Clar., Frankie.  
Mabel wf. Rufus Peters Ch: Mildred, Gladys, Jessie  
(Estella wf. Clar. Ramseier, Edwin, Ronald Mc Lain  
(Susan (died as a young child.)

Samuel W. Crowley )  
B. Woodcock (Twin sister to )  
April 17, 1872 Lena Leota Cobb ) Samuel Edward Holt Crowley b. Savannah, Mo., Aug 30 1902-Dec 14, 1970  
Mar 23, 1958 )

Samuel E. H. Crowley ) Lora Elizabeth, wf. Geo T. Johnson ch Gerald, Nancy b. Feb 16,  
Sawyers ) Samuel Edward wf. Lora Ellen Corbet ch. Samuel Corbet May 2, 1  
Oct. 4, 1901 Oregon, Mo. ) Benjamin Sawyers Mar 11, 1937

Samuel E. Crowley May 2, 1928 ) Samuel Corbet Crowley Jul. 16, 1960 St. Joseph, Mo.  
Lora Ellen Corbet Nov 2, 1928 ) Sarah Ellen Crowley, Sept 28, 1968

Lora E and Geo T Johnson have two children  
Dec 1951 Gerald T of Columbia - Computer Tech at Boone Co Hospital. Never Mar.  
Nov 1953 Nancy Ann of Phila, Penn. - wife of Dr Lawrence Eppler - pediatrician -

Samuel's two children are Dr Samuel Corbet Crowley, Research Chemist at  
Boehringer + Ingelheim pharmaceutical inc. his wife Melissa (Ramsey) Crowley  
sociologist in St Joseph. - Their two boys one Samuel Thomas  
b. 1987 and Matthew born 1989 - (Melissa married Randy Ramsey Boek Co. Mo.)  
- Divorced - Dec - 1996 - (Jan - 1990 - Children Joshua, Michael, Daniel)

Benjamin Sawyers (Mc) born Mar 11, 1937 - Tobacco farmer - Cattle rancher -  
wife - Sundry Lee (Seippel) Crowley b. Mar 17, 1942 - Mail Room Merchants Bank  
- own children are Stephen Sawyers (born June 13, 1969. Farm helper.  
Martha Lee born Mar 30, 1973 University of Mo Union - Sociology Major  
and Member of Phi-Eta-Sigma, Lifetime High Honor Society. Also a Teacher.  
Assistant starting this semester - Now in Ohio State University's Doctoral Program. 1999