

156. JOHN CROOK JR

Born probably c1722 St Mary's County, Maryland

Died after 1789 (perhaps in Kentucky)

Married 157. Amy -----

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Richard Crook

b. probably c1740

d.

m.

78. Absalom Crook

b. c1742 Prince George's County, Maryland

d. c1806 Madison County, Kentucky

m. 79. Mary Ann ----- c1765

Ozias Crook

b. c1745 Prince George's County, Maryland

d. after 1810 Madison County, Kentucky

m. Rebecca Stephens c1762 St. Mary's County, Maryland

Ephraim Crook

b.

d.

m. (Eleanor Latham?)

Zephaniah Crook

b.

d. -- Feb 1779 Prince William County, Virginia

m. Molly Hayden

Zachariah Crook

b.

d.

m.

Cassandra Crook

b.

d.

m.

John Crook has been identified as a son of John Crook and Ann Crowley. The maiden name of his wife Amy had not been determined.<sup>i</sup>

Although it has been stated, without documentation, that John Crook, Jr. was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, about 1725 and moved to Prince George's County, Maryland, after the birth of his son Ozias in St. Mary's County about 1745, it appears that his father was in Prince George's County by 1733. John Crook (Sr.) was on a list of taxables in Mount Calvert Hundred, Prince George's County, taken by Constable John Clagett in 1733.<sup>ii</sup> This fact suggests that John Crook, Jr. was raised, if not born, in Prince George's County and lived there when his children, or most of them, were born. Furthermore, since his son Absalom probably was born about 1742, John Crook, Jr. must have been born before 1725, probably about 1722, considering that his eldest son Richard had to precede Absalom. John Crook, Sr. was the eldest son of James Crook who died in 1726 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The children and heirs of James Crook were minors when he wrote his will on 24 January 1725, which was proved on 30 March 1726,<sup>iii</sup> which means that John Crook, Sr. was born after 1704, so that John, Jr. probably was not born before 1722.

John Crook, Jr. served in the Prince George's County Militia under the command of James Wilson in the French and Indian War in 1748.<sup>iv</sup>

By December 1767, John Crook, Jr. resided in Prince William County, Virginia, on 328 acres of land on Bull Run, adjoining Francis Stone, which he leased from Harrison Manley on 07 November 1768. The deed named John's wife Amy and his eldest son Richard:<sup>v</sup>

This Indenture made this 7<sup>th</sup> day of Nov<sup>r</sup> in the year of our Lord 1768 Between Harrison Manley of the Parrish of Truro & County of Fairfax of the one part & John Crook Planter of the parish of Dettinger & County of Prince William of the other part Witness that the said Harrison Manley for & in consideration of the yearly Rents & Coven<sup>ts</sup> paym<sup>ts</sup> & Conditions & Agreem<sup>ts</sup> herein after mentioned which on the part and behalf of the said John Crook his Heirs Ex<sup>rs</sup> Adm<sup>rs</sup> & Assigns are & ought to be paid observed & performed Hath demised granted Lett and to farm Lett and by these presents doth demise grant Lett & to farm Lett unto the said John Crook his heirs and Assigns all that messuage of a certain tract or parcel of Land containing three hundred and twenty eight acres scituate lying and being in the County of Prince William between Occoquan and Bull run and is bounded as followeth Viz<sup>t</sup> Begining at w<sup>t</sup> oak standing in the line of Francis Stone thence N<sup>o</sup> 32° E 162 pos to a marked Box oak thence N<sup>o</sup> 20° W<sup>t</sup> 166 pos to a marked W<sup>t</sup> oak standing on a hill side not far from Bull run thence N<sup>o</sup> 80° W<sup>t</sup> 50 pos to the said run side thence up the said run S<sup>o</sup> 84° W<sup>t</sup> 190 pos to another box oak thence S<sup>o</sup> 8° E<sup>t</sup> 1182 pos to another box oak thence S<sup>o</sup> 85° E<sup>t</sup> 132 pos to a w<sup>t</sup> oak standing in the said Stones line thence binding therewith N<sup>o</sup> 50° E<sup>t</sup> 62 pos to a forked box oak Corner of the said Stones finally along the said Stones line S<sup>o</sup> 2° E<sup>t</sup> 134 pos to the first Station together with all Houses buildings & Improvements whatsoever erected and made on the said premises all which are now in possession of the said

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**2**

John Crook together with all out houses Buildings Ways & Profits Commodities Rights priviledges and Advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining provided the said John Crook his Heirs & Assigns shall not by virtue of this demise be construed to have any right or priviledge of Settling any more than one plantation on the hereby demised premises & Liberty of takeing a Sub Tenant on some part of plantation the said Tenant is to be a man of no force such as a lone man & his wife and the said Crook To Have & to hold all & Singular the said demised premises ... from the first day of December last past before the date of these presents for & dureing the natural lives of John Crook Amey Crook his wife & Richard Crook his eldest son and the Survivors or Survivor of them Yielding & paying therefore yearly & every year dureing the said Term for lives unto the said Harrison Manley ... the rent of twelve Hundred Pounds of Crop Tob<sup>o</sup> & Cash together with the Quit rents & Land Tax ariseing on the said Three hundred & twenty Eight acres of Land ... and the said John Crook ... shall ... within ... three years ... plant ... an Orchard of Two Hundred apple Trees & five hundred peach Trees and keep the same under a Fence & secured from Horses Cattle & other Creatures and if any should hapen to Die that ... John Crook ... shall then plant others in the room of them ... and also that ... John Crook ... will ... keep in good and Sufficient order and repair the ... premises ... and at the end ... of the said Term shall and will leave and deliver up the same in like Tenantable good order condition and repair unto ... Harrison Manley ... In Witness whereof the sd parties have ... set their hands & affixed there Seals the day month & year first above written Signed Sealed & delivered in presence of

Howson Hooe, Henry D Hooe  
Foushee Tibbs

H Manley (Seal)  
his  
John X Crook (Seal)  
mark

At a Court held for Prince William County the 7<sup>th</sup> day of November 1768  
This Lease from Harrison Manley to John Crook was proved by the oaths of Howson Hooe Henry Dade Hooe and Foushee Tibbs to be the act and Deed of the said parties and ordered to be Recorded

Test John Graham Clk Cur

Bull Run and Occoquan Creek are east of the town of Manassas in Prince William County. They merge near the intersection of highways 612 and 663. The streams flow at a 90 degree angle to one another, until shortly before they converge, when they become more parallel. Manassas Battlefield, where the Battle of Bull Run was fought during the Civil War, is upstream from the town of Manassas. Described as between the two streams, the land of John Crook may have been near the fork. The combined watercourse becomes the Occoquan River, which appears on a map to be a continuation of Bull Run. Occoquan River flows into the Potomac River opposite Charles County, Maryland, which lies between St. Mary's and Prince George's counties. The line of Bull Run and Occoquan River is the boundary between Prince William and Fairfax counties, Virginia. Fairfax County was formed from Prince William County in

1742.

On 01 January 1775 John Crook of Prince William County transferred the indenture of lease covering the Manley land to John Hammett of Prince William County for 2000 pounds of tobacco. John Crook acknowledged the deed in Prince William Court on 06 March 1775:<sup>vi</sup>

This Indenture made the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy five Between John Crook of the County of Prince William in the Colony of Virginia Planter of the one part and John Hammett of the said County and Colony of the other part Whereas Harrison Manley of Fairfax County in the Colony aforesaid by one Indenture of Lease under his hand and seal duly executed bearing date the seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and sixty eight and duly recorded among the Records of the Court of the said County of Prince William for the Consideration therein mentioned did demise grant and to farm let unto the said John Crook All that Messauge Tract or parcel of Land containing three hundred and twenty eight Acres situate lying and being in the said County of Prince William between Occoquan and Bull run and is bounded as followeth ... To hold unto the said John Crook his heirs and assigns for and during the natural lives of him the said John Crook Amey Crook his wife and Richard Crook his eldest Son and the Survivors or Survivor of them ... Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said John Crook for and in Consideration of the Sum of two thousand pounds of Tobacco ... Hath ... assigned unto ... John Hammitt ... All that tract ... of Land containing three hundred and twenty eight Acres leased ... by ... Harrison Manley to ... John Crook

... In Witness whereof ... John Crook hath ... set his hand and ... seal the day month and year first above written Sealed & delivered in the presence of  
Howson Hooe mark  
Nat Carter John Z Crook (Seal)  
his his  
James X Sotherland  
mark

Received the day and year first within mentioned of the within named John Hammett the Sum of two thousand pounds of Tobacco being the Consideration in the within Deed mentioned to be paid by him to me

Test mark  
Howson Hooe John Z Crook  
Nat Carter his  
his  
James X Sotherland  
mark

At a Court held for Prince William County the 6th day of March 1775  
This Deed from John crook to John Hammett with the receipt indorsed was acknowledged by the said John crook and admitted to record

Test John Graham Cl Cur

The mark of John Crook was a curved Z or reverse S. Since Amy and Richard did not sign the transfer to John Hammett, perhaps they died before 1775.

Zachariah Crook served as a corporal in Captain John Peyton's Company of the 3rd Virginia Regiment in 1776-1777.<sup>vii</sup>

Zephaniah Crook died in Prince William County, Virginia, in February 1779, apparently without issue since his wife Molly Hayden Crook was his principal heir, with his brothers and sister (unnamed) designated as residuary legatees. His wife and brother Absalom Crook were named as executors of his will:<sup>viii</sup>

In the Name of God Amen the 2<sup>d</sup> day of February 1779 I Zephaniah Crook of Prince W<sup>m</sup> County and Colony of Virginia being sick but in my perfect sences I thank God there fore Calling to mind and knowing that it is Appointed for all men once to die do make and order this & No other my last will and Testament that is to say principally and first of All I give and Recommend my Immortal soul into the hands of God that gave it me And for my body I Recommend it to the Earth to be buried In a Christian like manner nothing Doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall Receive it again by the Almighty power of God and for my Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life I give and Dispose of as follows Viz Item I give and bequeath to my loving wife Molley headon Crook and my heir or heirs all My Estate that I now possess after all my lawful Debts is paid and if she Dies without an heir All to be Equally Divided between my brothers and sister after her Death Item I likewise appoint my well beloved wife Molley hadon Crook & my loving brother Absolom Crook my only & sole Exrs of this my last will & Testament In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale this day and year first Above written ...

Test	his
Daniel Cole	Zephaniah Z Crook (Seal)
Anthony Whitehead	mark

At a Court Held for Prince W<sup>m</sup> County the 1<sup>st</sup> day of March 1779

The last Will and Testament of Zepha<sup>h</sup> Crook was presented to the Court by the Ex<sup>x</sup> who made oath thereto according to Law & being proved by the oaths of the Witnesses adm<sup>d</sup> to record & the s<sup>d</sup> Ex<sup>x</sup> having performed what is usual in such Cases Certificate is Granted &c

Test Rob<sup>t</sup> Graham Cl Cu

Zephaniah signed the will with a curving line, roughly in the shape of a Z and similar to that used by his father in signing the deed to John Hammett. The use of the term Executrix (Ex<sup>x</sup>) by the court suggests that Molly Crook appeared in court for a certificate of administration without Absalom. The parents of Molly Hayden (Haydon, Haddon) have not been determined. Mary Crook, who was taxed for three slaves in Fauquier

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County in 1782,<sup>ix</sup> may have been the widow of Zephaniah Crook. Fauquier County was formed from Prince William County in 1759.

Absalom Crook moved to Kentucky after the will was written in 1779 and before 08 June 1780, when he signed a petition there.<sup>x</sup>

The Prince William County tax list for 1782 includes J. Crook and C. Crook.<sup>xi</sup> J. Crook was not assessed a tithe, which suggests that he was either elderly or disabled some way. C. Crook, who was charged with one tithe, may have been Ozias Crook or Ephraim Crook, since there was no known family member with a name starting with C excepting John's daughter Cassandra. Absalom Crook was in Kentucky by 1780.

Ephraim Crook and John Crook are listed on a petition for tobacco facilities in Prince William County in November 1778. Ephraim and Absalom Crook are among the electors "objecting to current mode of fixing wages" in that same month. Ephraim Crook of Prince William County sold land to George Latham on 01 December 1786. Another source says reports that Ephraim appears in a deed in Prince William County in 1784. Ephraim Crook is on the 1787 Prince William County Tax List. Ephraim's taxes were in arrears in Prince William County in 1790 which implies that he may have left the county between 1787 and 1790. Ephraim was married to Eleanor Latham, daughter of George Latham and Mary -----. She apparently died before her father because, in his will, which was recorded in Prince William County, Virginia, George Latham made a bequest "To the sons and daughters of Ephraim Crooks, begotten by my daughter Eleanor Crook." Ephraim Crook and seven sons came to Fairfield County, Ohio, early. Son William Crook, who was born on 05 June 1774, possibly in Prince William County, Virginia, married Catherine See in 1801 in Hardy County, Virginia (WV). A soldier in the War of 1812, William moved to Fairfield County in 1805. Ephraim died after 1806, when he is listed on the Berne Township Tax record, and apparently before 1820 because he is not found on the Federal census for 1806.<sup>xii</sup>

Ephraim Crook had a grant for 100 acres on Slate Run of Lost River in Hardy County, Virginia, in 1783 which he assigned to Robert Rain: [Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, Volume III, 1775-1800, page 224, Cecelia Inboden <[ceceliai@ohiohills.com](mailto:ceceliai@ohiohills.com)> 14 Dec 2000.]

Robert Rain, Treasury Warrent #18006, 22 Jul 1783  
Assignee of Ephraim Crook, 100 acres, 10 Jan 1795  
Hardy Co., Slate Run of Lost River, Adj. Thomas Elswich, 03 Oct 1797  
Delivered Mr. Welton 21 Feb 1798

John Crook apparently leased land from John Lawson before or after he assigned the Manley tract to John Hammett. On 01 November 1788 John Hammett filed a complaint in Prince William Court accusing John Crook of trespass upon his property and cutting and destroying fifty timber trees, valued at 50 pounds, and, in doing it, destroyed grass and herbage valued at 5 pounds. The suit claim an additional 200 pounds for other

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**6**

damages:<sup>xiii</sup>

Prince William County to Wit

John Hammitt Complains of John Crooke in Custody and so forth of a plea For that the said Defendant on the first Day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty Eight at the parish of Dittengen and County aforesaid with force and Arms to Wit with Guns Swords Staves &c did break and enter the said plaintiffs close situate in the Parish & County aforesaid and did then and there cut and destroy the timber of the said Plaintiff then and there Growing to Wit fifty Timber Trees the property of the said Plaintiff of the Value of fifty pounds and the said Defendant did then and there with his feet in walking tread down and destroy the grass and herbage of the said Plaintiff of the Value of five pounds then and there growing & then and there did other wrongs & Injuries to the said Plaintiff against the peace and Dignity of the Commonwealth and to the damage of the said plaintiff two hundred pounds and therefore he brings suit &c

John Doe  
pledges to prosecute vs S T Major for Plf  
Richd Roe ---- ----- for Deft

Sometime last year I was employ by Mr. John Hammitt to run the lines between him & the land of Mr. John Lawson whereon John Crook dwelled the s<sup>d</sup> Hammitt shewd me the seve<sup>r</sup> Corners in presence of s<sup>d</sup> Crook & I believe he agreed they were the right corners. I well remember he agreed he had committed a trespass but that he car'd nothing about it. Lawson was to Indemnify him. I asked him if he had from under Mr. Lawsons hand for that, he said no but was to have it. according to the survey I then made I found Crooks fence within Hammetts line or bounds given from under my hand this 1<sup>st</sup> March 1789

Cornelius Kincheloe made oath this day before me that the above certificate was Just and true as far as he knows and believes  
given under my hand  
March 1<sup>st</sup> 1789  
Robt H Hooe  
Cornelius Kincheloe

Prince William County to wit

This day John Hammitt came before me one of the Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of the Almighty God that the Action of Trespass brought by him against John Crooke Defendant in the Court of the said County and now depending therein, is for cutting down clearing and tending between ten and twenty acres of the said Hammitts Land which the said Crook has been cutting down and clearing from time to time for five or six years past and for the said Crooks having removed the line tree of the said Hammitts land and having cut down the marked Saplings about the said Tree. And the said Hammitt further made oath as aforesaid that he has reason to suspect and truly believes that the said John crook intends and will soon remove out of this County into the District of Kentucky Given

under my hand this 4th Day of March 1789

Henry Washington

May the 9<sup>th</sup> 1789

The Order made in this cause yesterday set aside also that at the Rules. And thereupon John Lawson came into Court and undertook to be special bail and pledge for the Defendant in this suit that if he should be cast he should pay the costs and Condemnation of the Court or Render his body to Goal in satisfaction for the same that he the said John Lawson would do it for him. And the Defendt by Richard Brent his Attorney prayed for and had leave granted him to imparl to the plaintiffs Declaration untill the next Court and then to plead

At a Rules held in July 1789 rule to declare  
September Continued Declaration  
October Ditto  
December Ditto  
1790 January Same  
February Same  
April Same  
May Ditto  
July Ditto  
September Ditto  
October Continued  
November Decl of time  
1791 January Continued  
February Rule to plead  
March Continued  
April Not guilty Jd

In Court March 1792 Continued Pltf

In Court June the 7<sup>th</sup> 1792 the parties by mutual consent submit this cause and all matters in difference between them relative thereto to the award and final Determination of Cornelius Kincheloe John Kincheloe and Samuel Byrne whose award is to be made the Judgment of the Court

November Court 1792 Continued for award

March 1793 Ditto  
June Ditto  
August Ditto  
November Ditto

March 4<sup>th</sup> 1794 The order of reference set aside and Continued  
June Continued

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**: 718 Mill Valley Drive, Taylor Mill KY 41015-2268**



August 5<sup>th</sup> 1794 By Consent of the parties by their attornies this suit and all matters in difference between them relative thereto are referred to the award and fiscal Determination of Henry D Hooe and John Kincheloe whose Award is to be made the Judgment of the Court, but should they Disagree they are to Choose an Umpire whose Umpirage is to be made the Judgment of the Court

November Court 1794 Continued for Award  
March 1795 Ditto  
June 1795 ditto  
August ditto  
November ditto  
March 1796 ditto  
June ditto  
August ditto

In a Court March the 8<sup>th</sup> 1797 The Arbitrators chosen and appointed in this Case returned to the Court their award which was read in the words and figures following Vizt (see the Award recorded in the suit Lawson against Hammitt folio 41) Therefore it is considered by the Court that the Plaintiff recover against the Defendant one penny the Damages of the Arbitrators aforesaid awarded together with his costs by him about his suit in this behalf laid out and Expended and the said Deft in Mercy &c

John Lawson filed a countersuit against John Hammett before 1789:<sup>xiv</sup>

Prince William County to Wit

John Lawson Complains of John Hammett in the Custody of the Sheriff of the County aforesaid for that the said Defendant with force and arms the Close of the said plaintiff ... broke and entered and the Grass and herbage late growing here ...trod down and consumed with his feet by walking thereon and did falsely Chop and mark a line on the trees then growing on the said Close as the line of him the said Defendant and other wrongs and Injuries then and there against the peace of the Commonwealth & the injury and damage of the said Lawson and thereupon he brings suit

pledges of    John Doe                                Richard Brent pro Qt  
prosecution    &  
                                 Richard Roe

This case also was continued until 08 March 1797 when the arbitrators returned their award.

Prince William County

Sept 21<sup>st</sup> 1796

Pursuant to the order hereto annexed we have attended on the lands of both the parties heard the Evidence and pretensions And we do find a trespass committed on the lands of Hammitt by John Crook the tenant of Lawson & thereupon we do award

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**: 718 Mill Valley Drive, Taylor Mill KY 41015-2268**

that in the s<sup>d</sup> action of John Hammitt agst John Crook that he shall have one penny damage & all his costs the other action of Lawson against Hammitt we do award shall be dismissed & that the Deft shall recover all his costs Given from under our hands & seals the day and year first written

Henry D Hooe (Seal)

Jno Kincheloe (Seal)

Therefore it is considered by the Court that the Pltf take nothing by his bill but for his false Clamour be in Mercy &c and that the def<sup>t</sup> go hence without day and recover of the Pltf his costs by him about his defence in this behalf Expended

The statement in March 1789 that John Crook intended to go to Kentucky soon coincides with the migration of his grandson John Crook, son of Ozias, to Kentucky from Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1789.<sup>xv</sup> The records of the lawsuit do not indicate that the defendant John Crook actually made a subsequent court appearance in Prince William County, nor is his presence in Prince William County after 1789 established by other documentation. Perhaps, because John Lawson seems to have assumed the responsibility for the misunderstanding about the boundary of the land, John Crook was not required to remain in the jurisdiction of the Prince William Court.

It has been claimed that Major John Crook, son of Ozias Crook, came to Kentucky from Fauquier County, Virginia, with Green Clay, a prominent citizen of Madison County, who was a brigadier general in the War of 1812 and a neighbor of Absalom Crook, but this does not seem possible. General Green Clay, who was born in Powhattan County, Virginia, on 14 August 1757, was in Kentucky by 1781 when he was appointed one of the deputy surveyors for Lincoln County. He was appointed to be a trustee of Boonesborough in 1787, with John Sappington, William Irvine, David Crews and Higgason Grubbs.<sup>xvi</sup> According to his application for a Revolutionary War pension, John Crook entered service as a private soldier in 1781 in Fauquier County, Virginia, and moved to Madison County, Kentucky, in 1789, where he became surveyor for the county in 1795.<sup>xvii</sup>

State of Kentucky  
Madison County SS

On this 14th day of August 1832 personally appeared in open Court before John Hawkins, William Hiatt & Thomas Willis Justices of the County Court in & for the County of Madison aforesaid now sitting John Crook a resident of the County aforesaid aged 66 years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832 - That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers & served as herein stated - That in April 1781 he performed a tour of duty in the militia as a substitute for (blank) Allen - was living at the time & went from Fauquier County in the State of Virginia, he was in a company commanded by Capt Charles Chilton - Elias Edmond was his Colo - he was marched down to old Richmond & joined

**:Prepared by WILLIAM G SCROGGINS 14 Dec 2000**

**: 718 Mill Valley Drive, Taylor Mill KY 41015-2268**

**10**

the Army at a place then called the Milton Camp - as soon as his tour was out, which he thinks was for two months he again entered as a substitute for (blank), has forgotten his name, for a second tour & performed it without leaving the Army - continued in Colo Edmund's Regiment - was moving from place to place in Virginia as became necessary to retreat from the British or occasionally to annoy them & pursue - when his second tour was out without leaving the Army he entered upon & performed a third tour as a substitute for (blank), does not remember his name, was in Capt Bayliss' Company, - (blank) Welch was his Major - said Edmund Colo & in Genl Stevens Brigade - during this tour he was at the Siege of York - He recollects Genl Wayne with his Brigade joined the Army or that portion of it to which the applicant was attached some time before the Siege of York - La Fayette was with us when Genl Wayne joined us - that he was discharged after surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown - that he is positive he continued in the Army from the time he went in, which was before the middle of April, till after the surrender of Cornwallis. In the spring of 1782 he went with Rochambeau's Brigade from Williamsburg Va & assisted in taking on their Baggage & Arms to the North, was absent on this expedition 8 months - He was born in St Mary's County Maryland - moved when very young to Prince William County, Va. afterwards to Fauquier Cy. Va. - moved to the County of Madison, Kent. in 1789 where he has resided ever since - That he has no documentary evidence by which he can prove his services, & knows of no person whose testimony he can procure to prove his services. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity & declares his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State

Subscribed & sworn to  
the day & year afsd

John Croke

Mr Thomas Bolen a clergyman & Humphrey Jones residents of the County of Madison aforesaid do hereby certify that we are & have been well acquainted with Maj John Croke who has subscribed & sworn to the foregoing declaration, for about forty years - that he has been the Surveyor of the County of Madison aforesaid since 1795 - that we believe him to be 66 years of age - that his reputation as a man of truth upon oath is good - the said Bolen states that he has every (illegible) from said Applicant

A Certificate of Pension was issued to John Crook on 04 September 1832 for \$20.00 per year, retroactive to 04 March 1831.

The statement by John Crook that he was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and moved to Prince William County, Virginia, when he was very young, indicates that Ozias Crook returned to St. Mary's from Prince George's County when he was an adult. Family records say that Ozias married Rebecca Stephens in St. Mary's County about 1762.<sup>xviii</sup> Since his son John was aged 66 in 1832 and born in 1766, Ozias probably moved to Prince William County, Virginia, with his father John, who was residing there by December 1767 on the land of Harrison Manley.<sup>xix</sup> John Crook, son of Ozias, was born on 10 February 1766 in St. Mary's County, Maryland, married Anna Doggett Reeves on 05 January 1786 in Prince William County, Virginia, and died on 17 March 1849 in Madison County, Kentucky.<sup>xx</sup>

**:Prepared by WILLIAM G SCROGGINS 14 Dec 2000**

**: 718 Mill Valley Drive, Taylor Mill KY 41015-2268**

**11**

On 01 November 1780 Virginia created Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln counties out of Kentucky County. Madison County was formed from Lincoln County in 1785 to commence on 01 August 1786. Kentucky became a state in 1792.

John Crook (Crooke) was identified as a surveyor in depositions taken at Richmond, Kentucky, during the period 1801-1814, from some Boonesborough pioneers.<sup>xxi</sup> Through some apparent confusion in the records, it has been declared that John Crook (Crooke), the surveyor, was at Boonesborough in 1778,<sup>xxii</sup> but he would have been only 12 years old in 1778, so it is unlikely that he was there and returned to Virginia before 1781 when he joined the army.

Ozias Crook must have come to Kentucky with his son John because he was taxed in Madison County in 1792 (Osias Croock) as 1 white male 21 and over, with 1 horse, no cattle and no land.<sup>xxiii</sup>

Ozias Crook, his son John and Absalom Crook were also taxed in Madison County in 1800:<sup>xxiv</sup>

Azias Crook	Madison County	10/01/1800
John L M Crook	Madison County	10/01/1800
Absolem Crook	Madison County	08/12/1800

Absalom Crook was taxed in Madison County from 1788 through 1804, with land on Bates Creek.<sup>xxv</sup> The land of Absalom Crook, which was on Bates Creek at the mouth of Hoy's Station Spring Branch,<sup>xxvi</sup> probably was near Stringtown, which is about six miles northwest of Richmond. Hoy's Station Spring Branch probably was one of the two small tributaries, which are not named on the current state highway map of Madison County, that enter each side of Bates Creek at Stringtown. Hoy's Station, which was established in the spring of 1781 by William Hoy, who died in March 1790, was six miles northwest of Richmond and about 400 yards southwest of Foxtown.<sup>xxvii</sup> On 10 August 1782 a group of Indians attacked Hoy's Station and captured two boys, one of whom was a son of William Hoy. This was a detachment from the main body of Indians and Canadians, led by Captain William Caldwell, that attacked Bryan Station on 15 August. It was dispatched as a diversionary force to lure settlers from their stations and reduce the number of defenders in the area around Bryan Station.<sup>xxviii</sup>

Foxtown, which seems to exist no longer, may now be known as Stringtown.

The residents of Hoy's Station, which was described as being on the dividing ridge between Bates and Otter creeks, were the founder Major William Hoy, who was killed, and his wife; Jonas Hoy, son of William, who was captured by Indians; Jack Calloway who was taken prisoner with Jonas Hoy; the daughter of William Hoy who was married to Jno. Newland; Rowland Hoy who was killed; old man Crook (Crooks) who was killed; Jonathan Crook (Crooks); Daniel Williams; Ven (?) Williams; George Brown; Jos.

**:Prepared by WILLIAM G SCROGGINS 14 Dec 2000**

**: 718 Mill Valley Drive, Taylor Mill KY 41015-2268**

**12**

Durbin; Thos. Lanham; John Sappington whose first wife was a sister of James Hoy; and Mr. and Mrs. Calloway, she being the mother of Major William Hoy, with her second husband.<sup>xxix</sup> It is likely that Jonathan Crook was John Crook, son of Ozias, since there is no other indication that a Jonathan Crook was an early settler in the area, nor is the name Jonathan known to have been used in this generation of the Crook family. The published list did not give the particulars of the several stated deaths, but the term killed suggests that the persons were victims of Indian attacks. "Old man Crooks" may have been John Crook, Jr., the father of Absalom and Ozias, although it has not been proved that he moved from Virginia with them.

A differing abstract of this interview has been published:<sup>xxx</sup>

12CC188-90

[Shane, John D.] Interview with John Sappington, Montgomery County, Ky. Rowland Hoy killed in 1792; Mrs. John Newland and Jones Hoy, children of William Hoy; location of Hoy's Station; Jones Hoy and Jack Callaway captured by Indians; Jack Callaway, a half-brother of Maj. William Hoy; capture of John Sappington while hunting with George Brown, Joseph Durbin, and Thomas Lanham; story told by Matthew Kirk; Sappington and Lanham reared in Maryland, went thence to Pennsylvania; Joshua McQueen near Frankfort; Sylvester Sappington mentioned. A.N. 3 pp.

It seems unlikely that a transcriber would invent data for an abstract, so perhaps the first one represents a more thorough reading of the interview notes than that of the second one. Furthermore the death of Crook at Hoy's Station was mentioned in another interview:<sup>xxxi</sup>

13CC115-29

[Shane, John D.] Interview with Joshua McQueen, Kentucky. Came to Kentucky in 1779; captivity of John Sappington and John Ashe; trip to Natchez to sell flour; lost his father when seven or nine years of age; at Holliday's Cove; Revolutionary service; Thoph. Phillips lost; McQueen's brother, Tom, captured in Crawford's campaign; Joe Proctor in estill; location of Spring Station; residence of Mrs. South, formerly the widow Hoy; Jones Hoy and Crook killed at Hoy's Station; Colonel Sullivan and Daniel Sullivan mentioned; Col. Richard Campbell in Brodhead's campaign in 1779; buffalo roads at Blue Licks; Armstad Blackwell; Christian Mowerly; George Bruner, (continuation on next page not copied) ...

It appears that Joshua McQueen confused Rowland Hoy and Jonas Hoy in recollecting the death which occurred in 1792. Crook was probably killed at the same time, which supports the probability that he was John Crook, Jr, the father of Absalom and Ozias, since they lived past that time.

The wife and surviving children of Absalom Crook are named in his will which was dated 21 May 1803 and proved on 02 February 1807. His legatees were wife Mary Ann (Maryan) Crook; his two eldest sons Zachariah Crook and Hezekiah Crook; son John

**:Prepared by WILLIAM G SCROGGINS 14 Dec 2000**

**: 718 Mill Valley Drive, Taylor Mill KY 41015-2268**

**13**

Crook; daughters Betsy Crook, Polly Crook, Sealy Crook, Anna Strange, Cassandra Collier and Sally Pollard. The will was witnessed by John Crook, Humphrey Jones, Elisha Pollard, John Smith, Sr., and Joshua M. Fowler.<sup>xxxii</sup>

Anna Crook married Stephen Strange and Cassandra Crook married John Collier in Madison County, Kentucky. After the death of Absalom Crook, his daughter Betsy married William Turner, his son Hezekiah married Elizabeth Johnson and his son John married Isabella Belsha there.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

Ann Crook	and	Stephen Strange	11 Jan 1791 by Christopher Harris
Cassa Crook	and	John Collier	07 Dec 1792 by Charles Kavanaugh
Nancy Crook	and	Francis Holly	25 Jun 1796 by Robert Elkin
Elizabeth Crook	and	William Orchard	29 Mar 1798 by John Pace
Rhody Crook	and	John Hawkins	28 Jun 1798 by Peter Woods
Jeremiah Crook	and	Elizabeth Hickman	26 Jul 1798 by Christopher Clark
Becky Crook	and	Benjamin Hatherly	04 Oct 1798 by John Pace
Hezekial Crook	and	Elizabeth Yates	08 Apr 1801 by Jonathan Keawell
Elizabeth Crook	and	William Turner	28 Jun 1803 by John Pace
Mary Crook	and	Thomas Wells	26 Sep 1804 by William Marsh
Elizabeth Crook	and	Charles Hardwick	1804 by Andrew Tribble
Sally Crook	and	William Owens	05 May 1806 by William Thorp
Hezekiah Crook	and	Elizabeth Johnson	Mar 1807 by Andrew Tribble
Polly Crook	and	John Raffet*	09 Aug 1810 by John Pace
Jabes Crook	and	Anne Proctor	14 Feb 1811 by John Pace
Betsy Crook	and	Joel Ham	1811
Bradley Crook	and	Sally Partin	25 Oct 1814 by Christopher Clark
Franky Crook	and	Thomas Chamberlain	1816

John Crook	and	Isabella Belsha	12 Jun 1817 by John Pace
Jane Crook	and	Squire Cross	1817
Rebecca Crook	and	John Thurman	1818
Olly Crook	and	Nancy Crews	20 Oct 1819 by John Pace

\*Raffet crossed out and Rafferty penciled in. Index spells it Raffity.

Christopher Harris, Peter Woods and Andrew Tribble were Baptist ministers. Charles Kavanaugh and John Pace were Methodist ministers. Andrew Tribble was the preacher at Tates Creek Separate Baptist Church from 1786 to 1822. John Tanner, who was minister of Boones Creek Baptist Church at Athens in Fayette County, founded Tates Creek Regular Baptist Church in 1793 but never got a minister's certificate from the Madison County Court and the church did not survive the century.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

Rebecca "Becky" Crook who married Benjamin Heatherly (Hatherly) was the daughter of Ozias Crook and Rebecca Stephens.<sup>xxxv</sup> Hezekiah (Hezekial) Crook who married Elizabeth Yates undoubtedly was the son of Ozias Crook. Dr. Joel J. Crook has been identified as a grandson of Keziah Crook, son of Ozias.<sup>xxxvi</sup> Keziah must have been a corruption of Hezekiah. Nancy Crook (Crock) who married Francis Holly, Elizabeth Crook who married William Orchard, Rhoda (Rhody) Crook who married John Hawkins and Mary Crook who married Thomas Wells probably were children of Ozias Crook.

Jabez Crook who married Anna Proctor, Sally Crook who married William Owens, Polly Crook who married John Rafferty, Betsy Crook who married Joel Ham and Olly Crook who married Nancy Crews were issue of John Crook and Anna Doggett Reeves, who had thirteen children: Lydia, who was born on 11 August 1786 and died young; Jabez, who was born on 15 September 1788 in Kentucky, married Anna Proctor on 14 February 1811 and died on 19 July 1876 in Illinois; Sally, who was born on 05 June 1790 and married William Owens on 05 May 1806; Polly, who was born on 28 March 1792 and married (1) John Rafferty on 09 August 1810 and (2) John Strout; Betsy, who was born on 30 April 1794 and married (1) Joel Ham in 1811 and (2) John Vestal on 22 November 1821; John R., who was born on 06 March 1796 and married Sally Hill on 05 October 1831; Olly, who was born on 21 January 1798 and married Nancy Crews on 20 October 1819; Hezekiah (Kiah), who was born on 10 December 1799, married Sally Proctor and died on 28 December 1878 in Madison County, Kentucky; twins Ozias and Asa, who were born on 22 July 1801; William L., who born on 21 February 1804 and married Lydia McDowell on 25 December 1827; Franklin, who was born on 14 November 1806, married Sophronia Short on 06 December 1832 and may have died in 1839; and Eli Crook, who was born in November 1808.<sup>xxxvii</sup> It has been reported that the marriage of William L. Crook and Lydia McDowell occurred in Lawrence County, Indiana, on 31 January 1828,<sup>xxxviii</sup> however Lawrence County records show that they were married on 03 January 1828.<sup>xxxix</sup>

**:Prepared by WILLIAM G SCROGGINS 14 Dec 2000**

**: 718 Mill Valley Drive, Taylor Mill KY 41015-2268**

**15**

Doctor F Crooke	and	Sophonria Short	06 Dec 1832
Enoch Crooke	and	Betsy Toney	05 Dec 1824
John R Crooke	and	Sally Hill	05 Oct 1831
Ozias Crooke	and	Charlotte Sims	26 Oct 1827
William L Crooke	and	Lydia McDowell	03 Jan 1828

Enoch Crook has not been connected with this family, but this entry may apply to Eli Crook.

Ozias Crook and his son John were enumerated on the 1810 census in Madison County:<sup>xl</sup>

Ozias Crooke	1 M 45+	1 F 45+
		1 F 26-45
		1 F 16-26
		2 F -10
John Crooke	1 M 26-45	1 F 26-45
	1 M 16-26 (Jabez)	2 F 16-26 (Polly)
	3 M 10-16 (John)	(Betsy)
	(Olly)	
	(Hezekiah)	
	5 M -10 (Ozias)	
	(Asa)	
	(William)	
	(Franklin)	
	(Eli)	

The three youngest females with Ozias Crook probably were too young to be his daughters, since he began having children as early as 1766. They may have been the daughters of the female aged 26-45, who may have been a widowed daughter of Ozias. The three youngest females could have been Franky Crook who married Thomas Chamberlain in 1816; Jane Crook who married Squire Cross in 1817; and Rebecca Crook who married John Thurman in 1818. They have not been connected to the family otherwise, nor has Bradley Crook who married Sally Partin in 1814.

Since Hezekiah Crook, son of Ozias, does not appear on the 1810 census, he must have died shortly after marrying Elizabeth Yates in 1801. Perhaps his widow was Elizabeth Crook who married Charles Hardwick in 1804. She has not been otherwise connected to the family.

Ozias Crook apparently died after 1810 and before the 1820 census when he is not listed in the Kentucky index.



Anna Doggett Reeves who married John Crook, son of Ozias, was born on 10 April 1767 in Fauquier County, Virginia, and died on 25 March 1823 in Madison County, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Asa Reeves, who was a son of George Reeves (Reeve), and she had a brother Jabez Reeve(s) who moved to Indiana.<sup>xii</sup>

Major John Crook was described as gifted mathematician, who made “the table of Logarithms and Traverse” and “an arithmetic of his own.” He understood navigation and could box a compass. He made almanacs and could foretell eclipses of the sun and moon. He was a skilled draftsman, taught school and, as a religious man of the Methodist faith, could preach a good sermon.<sup>xiii</sup>

Jeremiah Crook who married Elizabeth Hickman, daughter of John Hickman, was a son of Solomon Crook. After the death of his father, Jeremiah lived with his uncle James H. Crook in Fairfax County, Virginia, before migrating to Kentucky with his uncle John Crook. After their marriage Jeremiah and Elizabeth lived in Lincoln County, Kentucky.<sup>xliii</sup> Jeremiah Crook was taxed in Lincoln County on 23 August 1800.<sup>xliv</sup>

OZIAS CROOK

Born c1745 Prince George's County, Maryland

Died after 1810 Madison County, Kentucky

Married Rebecca Stephens c1762 St. Mary's County, Maryland

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

John Crook

b. 10 Feb 1766 St. Mary's County, Maryland

d. 17 Mar 1849 Madison County, Kentucky

m. Anna Doggett Reeves 05 Jan 1786 Prince William County, Virginia

Rebecca "Becky" Crook

b.

d.

m. Benjamin Heatherly 04 Oct 1798 Madison County, Kentucky

Hezekiah (Keziah) Crook

b.

d.

m. Elizabeth Yates 08 Apr 1801 Madison County, Kentucky

Possible children (order of birth unknown):

Nancy Crook

b.

d.

m. Francis Holly 25 Jun 1796 Madison County, Kentucky

Elizabeth Crook

b.

d.

m. William Orchard 29 Mar 1798 Madison County, Kentucky

Rhoda Crook

b.

d.

m. John Hawkins 28 Jun 1798 Madison County, Kentucky

Mary Crook

b.

d.

m. Thomas Wells 26 Sep 1804 Madison County, Kentucky

**JOHN CROOK**

Born 10 Feb 1766 St. Mary's County, Maryland

Died 17 Mar 1849 Madison County, Kentucky

Married Anna Doggett Reeves 05 Jan 1786 Prince William County, Virginia

Born 10 Apr 1767 Fauquier County, Virginia

Died 25 Mar 1823 Madison County, Kentucky

Children:

Lydia Crook

b. 11 Aug 1786 Virginia

d. young

m. not

Jabez Crook

b. 15 Sep 1788 Virginia

d. 19 Jul 1876 Illinois

m. Anna Proctor 14 Feb 1811

Sally Crook

b. 05 Jun 1790 Madison County, Virginia

d.

m. William Owens 05 May 1806 Madison County, Kentucky

Polly Crook

b. 28 Mar 1792 Madison County, Kentucky

d.

m. (1) John Rafferty 09 Aug 1810 Madison County, Kentucky

(2) John Strout

Betsy Crook

b. 30 Apr 1794 Madison County, Kentucky

d.

m. (1) Joel Ham 1811 Madison County, Kentucky

(2) John Vestal 22 Nov 1821

John R Crook

b. 06 Mar 1796 Madison County, Kentucky

d.

m. Sally Hill 05 Oct 1831 Lawrence County, Indiana

Olly Crook

b. 21 Jan 1798 Madison County, Kentucky

d.

m. Nancy Crews 20 Oct 1819 Madison County, Kentucky

Hezekiah (Kiah) Crook

- b. 10 Dec 1799 Madison County, Kentucky
- d. 28 Dec 1878 Madison County, Kentucky
- m. Sally Proctor

Ozias Crook (twin)

- b. 22 Jul 1801 Madison County, Kentucky
- d.
- m. Charlotte Sims 26 Dec 1827 Lawrence County, Indiana

Asa Crook (twin)

- b. 22 Jul 1801 Madison County, Kentucky
- d.
- m.

William L Crook

- b. 21 Feb 1804 Madison County, Kentucky
- d.
- m. Lydia McDowell 03 Jan 1828 Lawrence County, Indiana

Franklin Crook

- b. 14 Nov 1806 Madison County, Indiana
- d. (1839?)
- m. Sophronia Short 06 Dec 1832 Lawrence County, Indiana

Eli Crook

- b. -- Nov 1808
- d.
- m.

## NOTES

- <sup>i</sup>. *History and Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists in Missouri*, Mellcene Thurman Smith and Jessymin Thurman Lewis, St. Louis Law Printing Company, 1936; *The Crook Clan*, Volume III, Issue 1, L. M. Crook, Jr., McCrory, AR, 1979, abstract by Betty Harvey Williams, Warrensburg, MO, of data of B. F. Crooke, 1908, from the vertical file *Crook*, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort.
- <sup>ii</sup>. *Calendar of Maryland State Papers No. 1, The Black Books*, Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, 1943.
- <sup>iii</sup>. *The Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Volume V, Jane Baldwin and Roberta Bolling Henry, Baltimore, 1917, Maryland Wills Liber 18, folio 474.
- <sup>iv</sup>. Supra note 1.
- <sup>v</sup>. Virginia State Library Reel 4, Prince William County Deed Book R, 1768-1771, pages 25-27.
- <sup>vi</sup>. Virginia State Library Reel 5, Prince William County Deed Book T, 1774-1779, pages 85-88.
- <sup>vii</sup>. Data of Dr. Lucille Cumins Crook, *The Crook Clan*, Volume I, Issue I, supra note 1.
- <sup>viii</sup>. Virginia State Library Reel 8, Prince William County, Virginia, Will Book G, 1778-1791, pages 35-36.
- <sup>ix</sup>. *Virginia Tax Payers 1782-87*, Augusta B. Fothergill and John Mark Naugle, Richmond, 1940.
- <sup>x</sup>. *Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Commission 1779-1780*, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, 1923, pages 338-339.
- <sup>xi</sup>. Supra note 9.
- <sup>xii</sup>. *The Crook Clan*, Volume IV, Issue 1, 1980, supra note 1; data of Cecelia Inboden <[ceceliai@ohiohills.com](mailto:ceceliai@ohiohills.com)> 25 May 2000; *Ohio - The Cross Roads of Our Nation*, Esther Weygant Powell, Volumes I-X, page 182 of Volume V; *William & Mary Papers*, Volume 23.
- <sup>xiii</sup>. Virginia State Library Reel 35, Prince William County Land Causes, 1793-1811, pages 41-45.
- <sup>xiv</sup>. *ibid.*
- <sup>xv</sup>. National Archives pension file S30970.
- <sup>xvi</sup>. *History of Kentucky*, Lewis Collins, 1847, revised Richard H. Collins, 1874, reprinted Kentucke Imprints, Berea, 1976.
- <sup>xvii</sup>. Supra note 15.
- <sup>xviii</sup>. *The Crook Clan*, Volume III, Issue 1, 1979, supra note 1.
- <sup>xix</sup>. Supra note 5.
- <sup>xx</sup>. Supra note 18.
- <sup>xxi</sup>. *Kentucky in Retrospect, 1792-1967*, Mrs. Wm. Preston Drake, Judge Samuel M. Wilson and Mrs. William Breckinridge Ardery, 1942, revised, G. Glenn Cliff, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, 1967.
- <sup>xxii</sup>. *Early Settlers of Fort Boonesborough*, H. Thomas Tudor, Richmond, KY, 1975.
- <sup>xxiii</sup>. *Early Kentucky Tax Records from The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*,

Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1987.

<sup>xxiv</sup>. "Second Census" of Kentucky 1800, G. Glenn Clift, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, 1954.

<sup>xxv</sup>. Madison County tax lists 1787-1804, Microfilm Reel 255, Kenton County Library, Covington.

<sup>xxvi</sup>. Madison County, Kentucky, Will Book A, pages 91-92.

<sup>xxvii</sup>. Supra note 16.

<sup>xxviii</sup>. *Kentucky Settlement and Statehood 1750-1800*, George Morgan Chinn, Kentucky Historical Society, 1975.

<sup>xxix</sup>. Supra note 21, Draper Manuscripts 12CC188-9, interview with J. Sappington, abstract by Miss Ludie J. Kinkead, Curator, Filson Club, Louisville, 1942.

<sup>xxx</sup>. *Calendar of the Kentucky Papers of the Draper Collection of Manuscripts*, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1925, page 508.

<sup>xxxi</sup>. Supra note 30, page 500.

<sup>xxxii</sup>. Madison County, Kentucky, Will Book A2, pages 387-389.

<sup>xxxiii</sup>. Madison County, Kentucky, Marriage Book A.

<sup>xxxiv</sup>. *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, Volume 59, Number 4, Louisville, October 1985.

<sup>xxxv</sup>. Supra note 18.

<sup>xxxvi</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>xxxvii</sup>. *The Crook Clan*, Volume I, Issue 1, Volume II, Issue 2, and Volume III, Issue 2, supra note 1.

<sup>xxxviii</sup>. *ibid.*

<sup>xxxix</sup>. *The Hoosier Genealogist*, Volume 28, Number 4, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1988, Lawrence County Marriages 1818-1834, Maxine K. Abell.

<sup>xl</sup>. *The Crook Clan*, Volume I, Issue 3A, Federal Census, Madison County, Kentucky, pages 202 and 205, supra note 1.

<sup>xli</sup>. Supra note 37.

<sup>xlii</sup>. *History of Kentucky and Kentuckians*, E. Polk Johnson, quoted in *History and Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists in Missouri*, supra note 1.

<sup>xliii</sup>. *The Crook Clan*, Volume I, Issue 2, supra note 1.

<sup>xliv</sup>. Supra note 24.