

**MIDDLEBROOKS FAMILY
ASSOCIATION, INC.
Quarterly Newsletter**

**June 2014
Editor,
Jarrelyn Lang**

**Volume 13, Number 4
Founding Editor,
Dianne Middlebrooks**

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From the PRESIDENT:

Our 2014 MFA meeting/ reunion in Columbus, Georgia October 29 – November 1, 2014, is taking shape. Charles and Jo Middlebrooks have been working on the field trip and speakers. It sounds great. If anyone would like for us to add something, please send an email explaining what you want covered. Come and meet your extended family. Let's learn more about our ancestors and share family histories, stories, and those old photographs and documents. Bring yours.

MFA has a new web site <http://middlebrooksfamily.org/> Come and check out our resources.

If you would like to volunteer to help on any of the Association projects or serve as an officer, Board Member, Team Leader, or Committee Member, please let us know. There is plenty of family history work to go around, and there are ways to volunteer without being an officer or Board Member.

Joyce Arnold, MFA President

The Middlebrooks Family Association Inc. (MFA) 2014 Family meeting/reunion **Reservations**
FAIRFIELD INN AND SUITES COLUMBUS
4510 East Armour Road, Columbus, GA 31904
Phone: 706-317-3600 Fax: 706-317-2400
Name of Organization Group: Middlebrooks Family Association
Room with 2 Double = \$89.00
Room Executive King = \$99.00

Contribute Your Story

The Middlebrooks Family Association is always looking for more information of – *Their Ancestors and Descendants*. Why not get information on your Middlebrook family published in our Quarterly Newsletter or MAZE, where other family members will read it. Someone might get in touch with you and share additional information. We need articles, family group sheets, Bible records, wills, pictures, and results of your Middlebrooks research, etc. . . . Let us hear from you. Send genealogical queries and other materials for publication to Jarrelyn Lang at mfaeditor@gmail.com.

Places to search: There are several family history-related message boards on the internet that are frequented by genealogists. The most well-circulated boards are those at www.genforum.com.

The boards at GenForum are arranged by surname, region, and general topics (like genealogy software).

Also check out American Ancestors' New England Historic Genealogical Society:
<http://www.americanancestors.org/related-links/>

They have many links to aid in your research

The Ancestry of Middlebrook Families Living in the UK in 1901, Part I

By Ian Middlebrook

This paper is an attempt to present the probable ancestry of all Middlebrook/Middlebrough families that were still living in the UK at the time of the 1901 census. This has been prepared by tracing back, in outline, as many individuals as possible from that 1901 census. The main research tools were the many records and indexes that are readily available online – ie. earlier census returns (1841-1891), GRO birth, marriage and death indexes (1837 onwards) and numerous parish register extracts (varying dates, but back to 1538 in a few cases).

It must be stressed that original documents have only been referred to in a minority of cases, with the exception of all census returns which are available online. This means that these notes should not be considered as documented pedigrees, but only as a guide for further research. Nevertheless, I am confident that at least 90% of existing UK Middlebrook/Middlebrough families will find their ancestry amongst the following ancestral groups.

The families have been divided into 10 geographical groups according to the locations of their earliest 'known' ancestors. No doubt many of these groups will be linked together with further research, but I am using these 10 groups as a starting point. These geographical groups have been further divided into a total of 20 family groups and 54 sub-groups. Each of these family groups should trace back to a single Middlebrook ancestor, and the relationships between some of these ancestors are already known. Where possible, the family groups start with an ancestor born in the early 18th century, with the sub-groups being some 2 or 3 generations later.

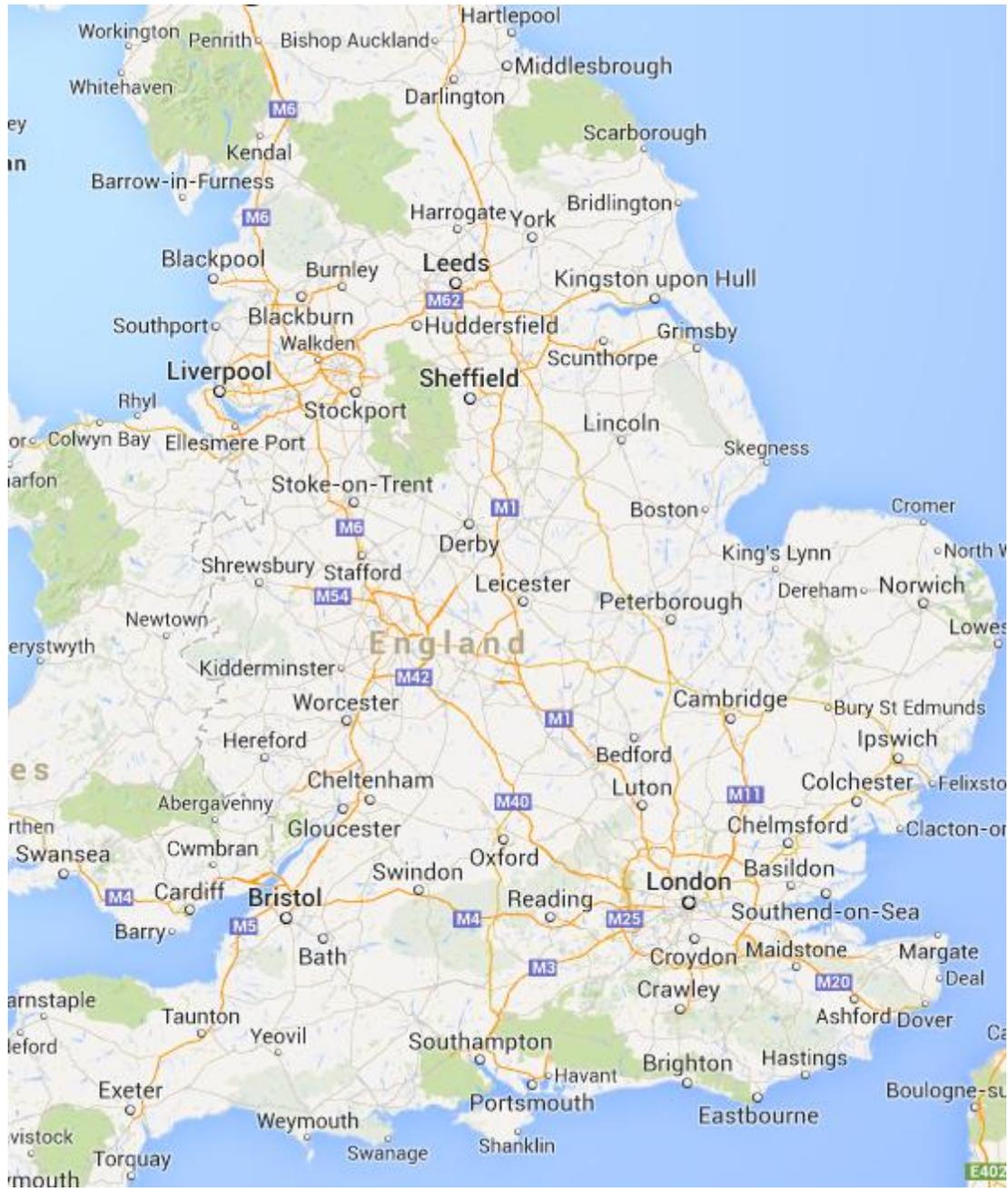
The locations of the geographical ancestry groups are shown on the map below. It can be seen that several of the groups in Yorkshire are quite close to each other, so it might be expected that they are linked together in some way. A DNA project is being managed by the Middlebrook(s) Family Association in the USA, and early results already show that UK groups 2.B and 4.A (as defined in this report) are genetically linked to each other as well as being linked to many of our American cousins. I have no doubt that some of the other groups will also prove to be closely linked.

The bulk of this document outlines the bare facts that I have discovered about each of these family groups. This includes some brief discussion of where they came from and how they might link with other groups. It also includes some brief details of how the families have spread out over the years, and the places they were living by the turn of the 20th century.

The main objective in compiling this report is to stimulate and guide further research into the history and development of the Middlebrook family in the UK. It should also provide assistance for any other Middlebrooks looking to trace their own family history in the UK by guiding them towards the most suitable areas and lines of research. I should also stress that this is a working document, and I would be very pleased to hear from other researchers who have already taken their ancestral line further back than indicated here.

When trying to research the earliest Middlebrook families, getting back to the 17th century and beyond, the number of surviving records is reduced and those that remain will not always contain sufficient information to provide the necessary answers. In such cases, modern techniques such as DNA testing can help to identify which family groups are linked together further back in time. Unfortunately DNA testing is still quite expensive, so my secondary purpose in producing this document is to help prioritise and target the DNA testing of Middlebrook/Middlebrough families in the UK. Initially it would be ideal to find willing DNA participants from each of the 10 geographical groups, then one from each family group, with the ultimate aim being a sample from as many of the 54 sub-groups as still survive.

Map showing locations of the geographical ancestry groups



1. Long Preston parish, Craven District, North Yorkshire
2. Carleton-in-Craven parish, Craven District, North Yorkshire
3. Bingley parish, West Yorkshire
4. Batley parish, West Yorkshire
5. Elmet region, West Yorkshire
6. Thorne parish, South Yorkshire
7. Great Hale parish, Lincolnshire
8. Walsall parish, West Midlands

9. Lymm parish, Cheshire

10. London area

1. Long Preston parish, Craven District

There was a Middlebrook family in Long Preston parish by 1600, specifically at Wigglesworth. The will of William MIDDLEBROOKE of Wigglesworth was proved in 1614 and the family persisted there for 150 years or more.

There are no Middlebrooks mentioned at Long Preston in the lay subsidies of the 1540s, so they must have arrived here from another parish. Perhaps they came from Slaidburn, which is only short hop across the moor, and where there was an earlier Middlebrook family.

Once this family dissipated, their surname varied according to the direction they moved. Those that went through Gargrave retained the MIDDLEBROOK spelling, while those that headed directly towards Lancashire and Westmorland generally used the MIDDLEBROUGH spelling.

1.A Thomas MIDDLEBROOKE, baptised 1717 at Long Preston, son of John.

Thomas' father died when he was young. The family spread widely around the Craven district over the next few generations.

1.A.i John MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1795 at Broughton, son of Thomas.

John was probably a great-grandson of Thomas 1717, via a son John, and his son Thomas (1773, Malham). John had a large family at Gargrave and then moved to **Blackburn**, where his grandson Anson remained with his family in 1901.

1.A.ii Isabella MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1797 at Gargrave, daughter of Thomas.

Isabella was the sister of John (above). She had an illegitimate son John (born c1825 at Thorlby), whose many descendants were living at **Skipton** and **Bradford** in 1901.

1.A.iii Stephen MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1809 at Gargrave, son of Thomas.

Stephen was probably a great-grandson of Thomas 1717, via a son John, and his son Thomas (1773, Malham). This line may have died out. Only his 59-year old son Thomas remained in 1901.

1.A.iv William MIDDLEBROOK, born c1780, probably a son of John.

William's baptism has not been found, but I believe him to be a grandson of Thomas 1717, and uncle to John and Stephen above. He married in 1805 at Gargrave, and his grandson Thomas (born 1840) had a large family at **Potter Newton** in 1901.

1.A.v Richard MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1800 at Waddington, son of William.

I believe Richard was a grandson of Thomas 1717, via his son William (1755, Long Preston). He had a family at Slaidburn and his descendants were living at **Salford** and **Bolton** in 1901.

1.A.vi Betty MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1779 at Waddington, daughter of William.

Betty was the sister of Richard 1800 (above). She had an illegitimate son John (1800, Waddington) who had a large family at **Slaidburn**. His descendants were also living at **Bacup**, **Bashall Eaves**, **Clitheroe**, **Grindleton** and **Rawtenstall** in 1901.

1.A.vii Thomas MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1794 at Whalley, son of Thomas.

I believe Thomas was a grandson of Thomas 1717, via his son Thomas (1757, Long Preston). He had a large family who were all living at **Padiham** in 1901.

1.B Christopher MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1725 at Long Preston, son of John.

A brother of Thomas 1717 (see 1.A above), but with a less extensive family.

1.B.i Christopher MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1797 at Clapham, son of Thomas.

I believe Christopher was a grandson of Christopher 1725, via his son Thomas (1763, Malham). He had a family at **Hutton Roof** and his descendants were also living at **Carnforth** and **Cartmel Fell** in 1901.

1.B.ii John MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1831 at Gargrave, son of John.

I believe John was a grandson of Christopher 1725, via the second marriage of his son John (1773, Clapham). His son Herbert was still in **Gargrave** in 1901, and other descendants were at **Toxteth Park** and **St Marylebone**.

2. Carleton-in-Craven parish, Craven District

There was a Middlebrook family at Carleton-in-Craven as far back as 1511, when Thomas MEDYLBROK junior was listed in a muster roll. By the mid-16th century there were two distinct branches of the family in the parish, with one at Lothersdale and the other at Carleton. The will of William

MYDELBROKE of Loddersdall was proved in 1553 and Elisabeth MYDELBROKE of Carleton in 1558. This family dissipated around the Craven area from the mid-17th century onwards.

2.A William MIDDLEBROOKE, baptised 1717 at Malham, son of Robert.

William's father Robert had come from Carleton (baptised in 1692) and his ancestry can be traced back to Thomas (baptised 1547 at Carleton) through his son James.

2.A.i John MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1807 at Ingleton, son of James.

John was a great-grandson of William 1717, via James (1752, Warton) and James (1783, Tatham). His son Thomas was still at **Ingleton** with his family in 1901.

2.A.ii James MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1816 at Bentham, son of Robert.

James was a great-grandson of William 1717, via James (1752, Warton) and Robert (1791, Caton). He moved to Barnsley with his mother and sister before 1841, and then on to Stalybridge. His descendants were at **Burnley, Chadderton** and **Woodhouses** in 1901.

2.A.iii Robert MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1823 at Clapham, son of William.

Robert was a great-grandson of William 1717, via Robert (1756, Bentham) and William (1783, Bentham). He moved his family to **Blackburn** in the 1860s and his descendants were still there and at **Great Harwood** in 1901.

2.A.iv John MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1796 at Bentham, son of Robert.

John was a grandson of William 1717 via Robert (1756, Bentham). He married and settled in Preston, where he had a large family. Most of his family remained in **Preston**, although his son Robert moved to **Lancaster**.

2.B James MILBROUGH, baptised 1717 at Kettlewell, son of John.

James was based at Conistone-in-Craven. No baptism has been found for his father John, but the Middlebrough families of Cracoe, Malham, Silsden and Conistone have been linked together by the will of Agnes MIDDLEBROUGH, spinster of Cracoe, proved in 1725. This in turn leads back to Carleton, and the family of John, who was another son of Thomas (baptised 1547 at Carleton). Hence a distant relationship with William 1717 (see 2.A above).

2.B.i John MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1809 at Colne, son of Stephen.

John was a great-grandson of James 1717, via John (1750, Conistone – nb. recorded as James in the parish register) and Stephen (1779, Conistone). John moved to the **Manchester** area, and his descendants were still there in 1901.

2.B.ii James MIDDLEBROOK, born c1792, probably a son of James.

No baptism for James has been found, but I believe him to be a grandson of James 1717, probably via James (1761, Conistone). James married at Colne in 1812, where Stephen (father of John, above) was a witness. His large family were born at Colne (although only one was baptised) but they moved to **Bradford** around 1840. His descendants were still there in 1901.

2.B.iii William MIDDLEBROOK, born c1811 at Colne, probably a son of James.

No baptism for William has been found, but I believe him to be a grandson of James 1717, probably via James (1761, Conistone) after his second marriage at Colne in 1806. His descendants were at **Blackburn** and **Nelson** in 1901.

1. Bingley parish, West Yorkshire

There were sporadic Middlebrook entries in the parish registers of Bingley and neighbouring Keighley during the 16th and 17th centuries, but it's not clear that a family was truly settled there until the early-18th century, when John MIDDLEBROOK married Grace GOTT there in 1711. I am not certain where John came from, but one possibility is Carleton parish, where there were two Johns baptised in 1684 and 1685.

3.A Thomas MIDDLEBROOKE, baptised 1712 at Bingley, son of John.

Thomas married in 1740 at Baildon and had quite a large family at Bingley.

3.A.i John MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1802 at Keighley, son of Thomas.

John was a great-grandson of Thomas 1712, via John (1741, Bingley) and Thomas (1766, Bingley). John's descendants, through his sons George and Francis, were still living in **Bingley** and **Keighley** in 1901.

3.B John MIDDLEBROAK, baptised 1717 at Haworth, son of John.

I am fairly certain that John is a brother of Thomas 1712 (see 3.A above). His family were based at Bingley.

3.B.i William MIDDLEBROOK, born c1820 at Harden (Bingley parish), son of Thomas.

I believe William was a great-grandson of John 1717, via Christopher Hodgson (1757, Bingley) and Thomas (1787, Thornton near Bradford). William was still alive in 1901, along with descendants living at **Bradford** and **Halifax**.

3.B.ii Christopher MIDDLEBROOK, born c1822 at Harden (Bingley parish), son of Thomas.

Christopher was the brother of William (above). His descendants were living at **Bradford** and **Nottingham** in 1901.

2. Batley parish, West Yorkshire

Michael Middlebrook arrived in Batley parish around 1600 and his family has been well documented. He was survived by three daughters who emigrated to America, and two sons who stayed in England. His son Matthew remained in Batley parish and the family grew in numbers. There were two Matthews with families there in the 1720s, but I believe the two men listed below were brothers from the Gildersome branch of the family.

4.A George MIDDLEBROOKE, baptised 1720 at Batley, son of Matthew.

4.A.i Richard MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1776 at Batley, son of John.

Richard was a grandson of George 1720, via John (1753, Batley). His descendants were living at **Headingley** and at **Crowle** in Lincolnshire in 1901.

4.A.ii John MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1794 at Batley, son of John.

John was a grandson of George 1720, probably via John (1753, Batley) although there were three Johns baptised at Batley within a year (all grandsons of George). This line may have died out. He was only survived in 1901 by two grandsons; 48-year old Joseph, a traveller, and 40-year old Arthur in **Hull**.

4.A.iii George MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1789 at Batley, son of George.

George was a grandson of George 1720, via George (1759, Batley). This line may have died out. Only his 35-year old grandson Lincoln remained in 1901. However, apparently George's younger brother John emigrated to **Canada** in 1818, and his family survive there.

4.A.iv Joshua MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1798 at Batley, son of George.

Joshua was a grandson of George 1720, via George (1759, Batley). His grandsons Albert, Ernest and Joshua were living at **Morley** with their families in 1901.

4.A.v Thomas MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1796 at Batley, son of William.

Thomas was a grandson of George 1720, via William (1762, Batley). He had a large family at Birstall and his descendants were living at **Bradford**, **Eccleshill**, **Morley** and **Harrogate** in 1901. Other descendants are also known to have migrated to **South Africa**, **New Zealand** and **Peru**.

4.B Thomas MIDDLEBROOKE, baptised 1724 at Batley, son of Matthew.

4.B.i Joseph MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1782 at Morley, son of Thomas.

I believe Joseph was a grandson of Thomas 1724, via Thomas (1747, Birstall). His descendants, mainly via grandson John Alfred and great-grandson James Anderson Herbert, were living at **Bradford**, **Bromley**, **Ilkley**, **Pudsey**, **Scarborough** and **Sculcoates** in 1901.

4.B.ii Samuel MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1784 at Morley, son of Thomas.

I believe Samuel was a grandson of Thomas 1724, via Thomas (1747, Birstall). One of Samuel's sons John (1812, Batley) migrated to **New Zealand**. His other descendants were living at **Batley** and **Haworth** in 1901.

4.B.iii Thomas MIDDLEBROOK, baptised 1790 at Morley, son of Thomas.

I believe Thomas was a grandson of Thomas 1724, via Thomas (1747, Birstall). He had an extensive family, via three sons, and virtually all his descendants were living in **Morley** in 1901.

5. Elmet region, West Yorkshire

I know very little about the Middlebrough families from this area. I have grouped these two families together simply because they share the spelling of their name and come from similar areas, although I am not entirely certain how they are linked. There was a Middlebrook family in this general area all the way back in the 1530s, when three men were

listed in a muster roll at Spofforth. A small family may have remained in the area over the following centuries. If not, then the families below must be connected to one of the other groups in this report.

5.A Edward MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1784 at Aberford, son of Edward.

Edward's place of baptism is assumed as the best fit from his age at death (age 59 in 1844) and subsequent location. I do not know where his father came from.

5.A.i John MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1812 at Little Ouseburn, son of Edward.

John initially lived at Hull when he married, but the family later moved to Merseyside. He had a large family, with descendants living at **Bradford, Everton, Horwich, Liverpool** and **West Derby** in 1901.

5.B John MIDDLEBROUGH, born c1776-1781, farmer of South Milford.

I know very little about John, but the closest possible baptisms are at Saxton-in-Elmet in 1776 and Aberford in 1778 (brother of Edward 1784 (see 5.A above). John's approximate age is taken from the 1841 census returns. John died in 1842.

5.B.i John Robinson MIDDLEBROUGH, baptised 1816 at Sherburn, son of Mary ROBINSON.

Although John appears to have been born illegitimately, he was given MIDDLEBROUGH as a middle name at birth, and later assumed it as his surname. In the 1841 census, he is living with the older John MIDDLEBROUGH (see 5.B above), whilst Mary ROBINSON is also living in the household as a servant. So it seems that the elder John treated him as a son, perhaps because he was the biological father. In any case, the younger John seems to have inherited the farm. His descendants were living at **Clifford, Sherburn** and **South Milford** in 1901.

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QUANAH PARKER: Man of Two Worlds

By Jarrelyn Lang

Quanah Parker, the last chief of the Quahadi Comanche Indians, was born to Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker about 1835. (See article on Cynthia Ann in the September 2013 MFA Quarterly.) According to Quanah himself, he was born on Elk Creek, south of the Wichita Mountains in what is now Oklahoma. There has been a debate regarding his birthplace, however. A Centennial marker on Cedar Lake, southeast of Seminole in Gaines County, Texas, claims that site as Quanah's birthplace. The name Quanah can mean "smell" or "odor" or "fragrance."

Quanah's youth was spent in a world where his people were at constant war with the United States and Mexico. In 1860, when Quanah was still a boy, his mother was kidnapped from her husband and sons by a unit comprised of soldiers, Texas Rangers, and Tonkawa Indian scouts.

In the same raid, Peta Nocona's band was destroyed, leaving Quanah with no family and no home. He managed to find refuge among the Quahadi Comanche band that lived in what is now northern Texas.

During Quanah's youth, white buffalo hunters slaughtered and nearly eradicated the vast buffalo population, just for their hides. Buffalo were the Plains tribes' main sustenance, thus the Comanche viewed the slaughter as a sustained attack on Native American peoples and a direct assault on their very existence. Indian resistance erupted.

At the Medicine Lodge peace council of 1867, the Quahadi rejected a proposed treaty that called for them to give up their tribal lands and refused to accept a provision that would confine Southern Plains Indians to a reservation. Due to their rejection, the Quahadi became fugitives on the Staked Plains (Llano Estacado), a large plateau in southwestern United States and southeastern New Mexico.

After the Medicine Lodge council, Quanah and his band stepped up their raids on Texan settlements. During their raids, Quanah distinguished himself as a valiant natural leader.

The Quahadi Comanche waged a war on the plains, unlike any war seen by the U.S. Cavalry. The brave Comanche warriors, far more superior in combat than their enemy, even against repeating rifles, cannon fire, and superior numbers, apparently could not be defeated.

During the Red River War, numerous tribes, even mortal enemies, made alliances with each other to stop the slaughter of the buffalo and drive the white men from the land.

Buffalo hunters spread onto the plains, killing the Indians' chief source of sustenance, so Quanah Parker and the Quahadi targeted buffalo hunters in their raids. To the Comanche, the senseless killing of buffalo for just their hides was an abomination. In June 1874, approximately 700 Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche warriors attacked a trading post at Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle, where 28 hunters and one woman were staying.

The warriors charged and the hunters began to fire. Unfortunately, the hunters' advanced weaponry enabled them to withstand the force of repeated attacks. The Comanche finally withdrew, and the alliance was severely weakened. Quanah was wounded but was hailed as a great chief.

Just before dawn on September 28, 1874, Colonel Ranald McKenzie's 4th Cavalry and Tonkawa scouts stumbled upon a large camp of sleeping Comanches in Palo Duro Canyon and attacked. They massacred women and children and destroyed the entire camp. The soldiers and scouts then shot all the horses that the Tonkawa scouts did not keep for themselves. Some of the dead bodies were robbed and desecrated. They were decapitated and their heads sent to Washington, D.C. for "scientific" study.

Colonel McKenzie issued an order that all Comanches that did not submit to reservation life would be exterminated. An envoy of McKenzie, doctor and post interpreter Jacob J. Sturm, sought out Quanah and his people with an offer of fair treatment if he surrendered. Because women, elders, and children were non-combatants, their welfare was of great concern to Quanah.

With their land stolen, the wildlife all but gone because of the whites' invasion, and continual warfare with the U.S. Army, Quanah realized that there was no other

choice but to surrender. On June 2, 1875, he and his band – the last free Comanche people – surrendered at Fort Sill, in what is now the state of Oklahoma. They were sent to the Kiowa-Comanche and Apache Indian Reservation. The Quahadi were not given the fair treatment they were promised. Instead, they were beaten and humiliated.

Nonetheless, for the next twenty-five years, Quanah led his people with forceful, yet down-to-earth leadership. He promoted self-reliance and quickly accommodated himself to the white culture by learning Spanish and English, adopting new agricultural methods, promoting the creation of a ranching industry, and leading the way by becoming a successful stockman. He also created wealth for fellow Indians by persuading them to lease surplus cattle lands to white cattlemen. He promoted education for his fellow Indians and supported construction of schools on reservation land and encouraged Indian youths to learn the white man's ways.

Quanah's influence was also successful in preventing the spread of the militant Ghost Dance, which brought about uprisings elsewhere.

Quanah had joined the white man's world, but he did it his way. He refused to cut his long braids or give up polygamy. Over his lifetime, Quanah was reported to have had seven wives and as many as 25 children. His descendants have branches within both the Comanche and whites.

On October 21, 1867, the Kiowa and Comanche tribes signed the Treaty of Medicine Lodge, near Medicine Lodge in Kansas. One treaty was made with the Kiowa and Comanche, and a second one with the Arapaho and Cheyenne. Protests began immediately that there had been irregularities in obtaining signatures and that individuals had been misled about the terms.

Both the U. S and the tribes failed to honor a number of the articles in the treaties, leading to an end to treaty-making in 1871.

In 1892, the Jerome Commission coerced the three reservation tribes – Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache – into accepting an agreement providing for the allotment and sale of about two-thirds of the reservations to the United States.

In 1905, Quanah was one of five chiefs chosen to ride in Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade. He rode beside Geronimo. Among his friends were cattlemen Charles Goodnight and the President himself.

Quanah Parker was the only Comanche to be recognized by the U.S. Government with the title of Chief of the Comanche Indians. He was a major figure both in Comanche resistance to white invasion and in the tribe's adjustment to reservation life.

On February 11, 1911, while visiting the Cheyenne Reservation, Quanah became ill with an undiagnosed ailment. He died at his home on February 23. Two of his wives, To-Narcy and To-Pay, survived him, along with 16 of his 25 children.

Quanah Parker was a warrior, compassionate leader, and peacemaker. His funeral was the largest ever listed in that part of Oklahoma in which he had lived. At his funeral, he was dressed in the full regalia of a Comanche chief. He was buried by his mother, Cynthia Ann Parker, in the cemetery at Fort Sill Post Cemetery in Oklahoma.

On his grave marker:

Resting Here Until Day Breaks
And Shadows Fall and Darkness
Disappears is Quanah Parker
Last Chief of the Comanche
Born - 1852
Died - February 23, 1911

*Memorials and Honors:

- An exhibit describes Parker and the Second Battle of Adobe Walls at the Hutchinson County Historical Museum in Borger, Texas.
- The Quanah Parker Trail, a public art project begun in 2010 by the Texas Plains Trail Region commemorates sites of Comanche history in the Plains and Panhandle of Texas, the central region of Comancheria.
- Quanah, Texas, county seat of Hardeman County, located on Highway 287. At the founding of Quanah, Parker made this blessing: "May the Great Spirit smile on your little town. May the rain fall in season and in the warmth of the sunshine after the rain. May the earth yield bountifully. May peace and contentment be with you and your children forever."
- Nocona, Texas, named after Quanah's father, Comanche chief Peta Nocona
- Quanah Parker Park, located along the banks of the Trinity River in Fort Worth, Texas

Sources:

"Parker, Quanah," The Handbook of Texas online;; "Quanah Parker,," famous texans.com.; "Texas-Indian Wars," Wikipedia.com; "Cherokee Commission," Wikipedia.com

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Legacy Tree Genealogy: Free Genealogy Help

Submitted by Neal Middlebrook

Articles by subject include:

General genealogy, North American genealogy, British genealogy, and European genealogy

The entire list of genealogy articles:

[DNA Testing for Genealogical Research](#)

[Analyzing Family Trees](#)

[Genealogy Research: Getting Started](#)

[United States Genealogy Research: No Stone Unturned](#)

[Genealogical Societies – An Under-utilized Resource](#)

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The Basics of British Church Records
Northern England Marriage Indexes
Southwestern England Marriage Indexes
Getting Your Irish Ancestor Across the Ocean
J.K. Rowling’s Case of Mistaken Identity
Ghostly Genealogy Encounters
Who Do You Think You Are? (2011)

For more information: http://www.legacytree.com/genhelp_index.html

DUCK or DUCT??

By Sarah Miller and B. Roberts, from *American Profile*, June 20-28, 2014
Contributed by Jarrelyn Lang

Chances are you have this product in your home. It’s in every handyman’s toolbox, every family’s kitchen drawer, just about every hiker’s backpack, and these days, it’s an inspiration to crafters nationwide.

By now, you know that the subject is duct tape – or is it duck tape? It was originally nicknamed “duck tape” for its water-repelling power. This tough, easy-to-rip sticky stuff, originally drab olive green in color, was first developed by the Johnson & Johnson Company during World War II, for American soldiers to keep their ammunition kits dry.

Post-war civilians adapted the versatile product, soon manufactured in its more familiar silver hue, for around-the-house use, such as piecing together and patching heat and air-conditioning ducts – hence the later “duct tape” name.

Duct tape is now available in dozens of patterns and colors and has also claimed fame as a trendy art and fashion material. According to the World War II-era 1945 Johnson & Johnson report, “Hundreds and thousands of miles of special waterproof tapes were used on tanks, planes, and ammunition destined for overseas.”

Duct tape has been carried aboard every NASA space mission since 1965. In a 2012 episode of Discovery Channel’s “Mythbusters,” hosts Adam Savage and Jaime Hyneman were dropped onto a deserted island with nothing but a pallet of duct tape. In a previous episode, they built a duct tape rope bridge and demonstrated that it could hold up to 67.3 pounds. Today, kids make every kind of crazy duct tape crafts.

Duct tape will temporarily mend a window screen, patch a lawn chair cushion , or reinforce a gas grill hose. But how about these ducky household solutions?

- Minus a band-aid? Cover cuts or scrapes with a tissue or paper towel, then top with duct tape in a pinch.
- Pants a smidge too long? Make a temporary duct tape hem until they shrink after washing.
- Got lint? Wrap duct tape around your hand, sticky side out, then pat or stroke the fabric to remove the lint.

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Will Middlebrooks

From Wikipedia

William Scott “Will” Middlebrooks (born September 9, 1988) is an American professional baseball third baseman with the Boston Red Sox of Major League Baseball (MLB). Middlebrooks made his MLB debut with the Red Sox on May 2, 2012.

A fifth round draft pick in the 2007 MLB Draft out of Liberty-Eylau High School in Texarkana, Texas, Middlebrooks signed with the Red Sox for \$925,000, bypassing his commitment to Texas A&M University. Middlebrooks was originally shortstop, but the Red Sox converted him into a third baseman in the minor leagues. He represented the United States in the 2011 All-Star Futures Game. Following Middlebrooks’s emergence as the Red Sox’s starting third baseman in 2012, the organization traded former All-Star Kevin Youkilis.

Middlebrooks attended Liberty-Eylau High School in Texarkana, Texas. He played shortstop and pitched for the high school baseball team. As a pitcher, he could reach 90 miles per hour (140km/h) with his fastball. Liberty-Eylau won the class 3 state championship in 2006, Middlebrooks’s junior season. In his senior season, Middlebrooks had a .555 batting average. He was named to the Class 3A All-State First Team and Class 3A Player of the Year by the Texas Sports Writers Association.

In addition to baseball, Middlebrooks played American football and basketball in high school. A quarterback, placekicker, and punter, he played on the school’s football team, which also featured LaMichael James. He was named an All-State punter. Middlebrooks admits that he preferred football, until he realized during his junior year that he had the opportunity to be selected in the Major League Baseball Draft. In November 2006, he committed to attend Texas A&M University on a full scholarship to play baseball and football for the Texas A&M Aggies.

However, the belief that he would follow through with his scholarship to Texas A&M led Middlebrooks to fall in the draft. The Boston Red Sox drafted Middlebrooks in the fifth round of the draft, selecting him as a position player, rather than as a pitcher.

Middlebrooks made his professional debut in 2008 with the Lowell Spinners of the Class A-Short season New York-Penn League, where he batted .254 with one home run. He described himself as developmentally behind other players at his level because of the time he had devoted to football. Initially a shortstop, Middlebrooks made the transition to third base as he added muscle, increasing from 190 pounds at the time he was drafted, to 210 pounds.

In 2009, Middlebrooks played for the Greenville Drive of the Class A South Atlantic League, where he batted .265 with seven home runs and 57 runs batted in (RBI). He was promoted to the Salem Red Sox of the Class A-Advanced Carolina League in 2010 and responded by batting .276 with 12 home runs and 70 RBIs. Middlebrooks began the 2011 season playing for the Portland Sea Dogs of the Class AA Eastern League. He played in the Eastern League All-Star Game, hitting a double in the game. Middlebrooks also participated in the 2011 All-Star Futures Game, starting at third base and going 1-for-2.

Through August 2011, Middlebrooks batted .306 with 18 home runs and 80 RBIs for Portland, at which point he was promoted to the Pawtucket Red Sox of the Class AAA International League. Joe McDonald of ESPN.com called Middlebrooks “Boston’s likely [third baseman] of the future” upon his promotion from Portland to Pawtucket. He hit .161 in 16 games with Pawtucket to close out the 2011 season.

After the 2011 season, the Red Sox assigned Middlebrooks to the Arizona Fall League, where he hit four home runs in 13 games and was named to the Rising Stars Game. In November 2001, Middlebrooks, Che-Hsuan Lin, and Drake Britton were added to the Red Sox 40-man roster to revent them from being selected in the Rule 5 Draft.

Heading into the 2012 season, *Baseball America* rated Middlebrooks as the Red Sox ‘s best prospect and 51st best prospect overall. Starting with the 2012 season with Pawtucket, Middlebrooks hit .333 with nine home runs and 27 RBIs in 24 games and 93 at-bats. Meanwhile, Red Sox starting third baseman Kevin Youkilis struggled, opening the 2012 season batting .219. As Youkilis struggled, Middlebrooks appeared to be ready for a promotion.

The Red Sox promoted Middlebrooks to the major leagues on May 2, 2012, when Youkilis was placed on the disabled list. He made his MLB debut that day, drawing a walk in his first plate appearance and recording two hits. On May 6, he hit a game-tying grand slam for his first major league home run in what was eventually a 17-inning loss to the Baltimore Orioles. In his first 41 games with the Red Sox, Middlebrooks batted .326 with nine home runs and 34 RBIs, the most to start a career for a member of the Red Sox since Walt Dropo recorded 37 RBIs in his first 41 games, dating back to 1949-50.

Bobby Valentine, the manager of the Red Sox, initially alternated between Middlebrooks and Youkilis at third base. However, Middlebrooks’s emergence led the Red Sox to trade Youkilis on June 23. Middlebrooks was named American Player of the Week for the week ending June 24. Middlebrooks broke a bone in his right hand when he was hit by a pitch in a

game against the Cleveland Indians on August 10, ending his rookie season with a .288 batting average, 15 home runs, and 54 RBIs in 75 games played.

On April 7, 2013, Middlebrooks hit three home runs in a 13-0 Red Sox victory over the Toronto Blue Jays in Toronto. Two of his home runs were hit off of pitcher R.A. Dickey. However, he lost playing time to José Iglesias after he strained his back in May. After batting .192 on the season, the Red Sox optioned Middlebrooks to Pawtucket on June 25, 2013. The Red Sox opted not to promote Middlebrooks when they traded Iglesias on July 30, using Brandon Snyder and Brock Holt instead. After Middlebrooks made adjustments, the Red Sox recalled him from Pawtucket on August 10. In Game 2 of the ALCS, Middlebrooks hit a crucial double which started the rally that loaded the bases for the famous game-tying grand slam by David Ortiz. In Game 3 of the 2013 World Series, Middlebrooks was ruled to have obstructed Allen Craig after diving for an errant throw at third base. The play awarded Craig the game winning run for the Cardinals. The Red Sox won the series over the Cardinals.

In 2014, Middlebrooks missed 19 games in April due to a strained calf. In May, he broke a finger, and again went on the disabled list.

Middlebrooks was engaged to Ann Lux, a former Dallas Cowboys cheerleader; however they broke up in August 2012. They are from the same hometown and have known each other since age 12.

Middlebrooks grew up in Texarkana, Texas. His father, Tom, serves as the head baseball coach and assistant football coach at Liberty-Eylau, and his younger sister, Lacey, played softball for the University of Tulsa. She is now an assistant softball coach at the University at Buffalo. Middlebrooks's mother, Julie, and youngest sister, Mary, are artists. Julie is an art teacher. Middlebrooks has been friends with Ryan Mallett of the New England Patriots since they met in a football camp after Mallet moved to the Texarkana area in the seventh grade.

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The Unusual Origins of 6 Famous Brands

By Elizabeth Nix

Many famous brands got their start in straightforward ways. For example, agricultural machinery giant John Deere was founded in the 1830s by an Illinois blacksmith who invented an innovative plow, and candy behemoth Mars Inc. can trace its beginnings to the early 1920s, when then-struggling candy maker Frank Mars launched the Milky Way bar, which proved to be an immediate hit. However, when it comes to other iconic brands, the stories of how they were established might surprise you.

- 1. Duncan Hines: Before the cake mix, he was one of America's first food critics.** Today, his moniker is most commonly associated with cake mix, but Duncan Hines's first claim to

fame was for a pioneering restaurant guidebook he published in the 1930s. While driving around the country as a traveling salesman – in an age when there were few chain restaurants, food quality and sanitary conditions at dining establishments could be sketchy, and restaurant ratings were practically nonexistent – Hines kept a list a list of places he liked. After receiving frequent requests from friends for restaurant recommendations, he published his influential guidebook, “Adventures in Good Eating,” in 1936. The book was a hit, and Hines, who was dubbed America’s “eatery expert,” went on to release updated versions of his guide along with other books for travelers. He became famous for his high standards and never accepted advertising or payment for his reviews. As a result, “Recommended by Duncan Hines” signs were coveted by lodges and restaurants. In the late 1940s, he formed a business to license his name for a range of ordinary products.

2. Gillette: A razor magnate with an unorthodox plan. King Camp Gillette also started out as a traveling salesman after his family lost their hardware business in the Great Chicago fire of 1871. Years later, following his boss’s advice to create disposable items to increase items the likelihood of repeat customers, he helped develop a design for a disposable razor blade. Until that time, many men went to the barber shops for a shave or used a straight-end razor at home that required frequent sharpening. Gillette founded the Gillette Razor Company in 1901 and within a year was selling more than 90,000 razors and 12 million blades annually.

Gillette’s face appeared on the packaging for his products, and he soon became famous, but his true passion was socialism, not capitalism. He wrote a series of books to promote his ideas of a vast utopia, which included a plan to organize the world into one giant, publically-owned corporation and the creation of a vast metropolis, powered by Niagara Falls, that would be home to 60 million Americans. Gillette even offered Theodore Roosevelt \$1 million to head the entity, but the recently-retired President turned him down.

3. Louis Vuitton: A royal clothes packer launches a powerhouse. In 1835, a young Louis Vuitton left his working-class village in the French countryside and set off by foot for Paris, where he secured a position as an apprentice box-maker and packer. At the time, the wealthy had their belongings professionally packed in order to withstand rough travel conditions, and boxes and trunks were custom-made to fit specific items. By the early 1850s, Vuitton became the personal box-maker and packer for Empress Eugenie, Napoleon III’s wife, and soon opened his own Parisian packing workshop that featured a line of rectangular-shaped flat-bottomed trunks that were easier to stack than the traditional, curved-top styles of the day. As his popularity continued to increase among the French, Vuitton’s products were knocked off by competitors. In an effort to combat this issue, four

years after Vuitton's 1892 death, his son Georges, who had taken over the business, designed the distinctive now-famous LV monogram.

- 4. Wrigley: Gum wasn't part of the initial business model.** William Wrigley Jr. got his start hawking his father's soap products on the streets of Philadelphia. After moving to Chicago in 1891, Wrigley began offering incentives to entice shopkeepers to carry his wares, including free cans of baking powder, with every order. When the baking powder proved more popular than his soap, Wrigley began selling that instead, tossing in two packs of chewing gum per order to sweeten the deal. The gum was such a hit that in 1893, Wrigley debuted two new brands of gum of his own, Juicy Fruit and Wrigley's Spearmint. Ever the savvy marketer, in 1915, Wrigley sent free gum samples to every American household listed in phone books.
- 5. Sears, Roebuck & Co.** The roots of one agent of America's largest retailers dates to 1886, when Minnesota railroad station Richard Sears received a shipment of watches that a local jeweler refused to sign for. Sensing an opportunity, Sears established a side business selling the watches to other agents, eventually quitting his railroad job to focus on his new enterprise. The following year, an ad Sears had placed in a Chicago newspaper brought watchmaker Alvah Roebuck into the business, which quickly expanded into a general mail-order catalog that catered to America's rural residents tired of the higher prices typically charged at their local stores. The retailer became famous for its catalogs, which could be hundreds of pages long and featured a broad array of items, including clothing, tools, musical instruments, headstones, and even ready-to-assemble houses. In 1925, with increasing numbers of Americans moving to cities, Sears opened its first retail store, in Chicago.
- 6. L.L. Bean: A retail empire built on cold feet.** The Maine-based sporting goods retailer got its start in 1911, when Leon L. Bean, an avid outdoorsman with an eighth-grade education, came home from a hunting trip with wet, uncomfortable feet. Bean, who had briefly worked in his brother's shoe store, had a cobbler sew leather tops onto a pair of workmen's rubber boots to create a more functional form of footwear. The following year, Bean jump-started his business by mailing a promotion flyer to everyone who held a Maine hunting license, declaring, "You cannot expect success hunting deer or moose if your feet are not properly dressed." He took orders for 100 pairs of his product, dubbed the Maine Hunting Shoe, but 90 of them were returned because of defects. Undaunted, Bean refunded everyone's money, ironed out the quality issues, and mailed a new batch of fliers. His company soon was thriving, and in 1917, he launched his first retail store in Freeport.

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MFA Web Site: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~midregerrata>

Middlebrooks Family Association, Inc. (MFA) was founded in 2001 for the purpose of assembling and preserving genealogical and historical material for future generations. MFA has two publications, as below.

THE MAZE, issued each February, May, August, and November, is sent to everyone on the MFA mailing list. It is free to both paid and non-paid members. If you want to be removed from this list, please contact Joyce Arnold, at joycenjim@sbcglobal.net.

MFA Quarterly Newsletter is published four times a year (December, March, June, and September) by the Middlebrooks Family Association, Inc., 274 Wilder Drive, Forsyth, GA 31029. Subscription to the Quarterly is included in membership dues. Articles for inclusion in the Quarterly, or suggestions for topics, may be sent to Jarrelyn Lang, Editor, at MFAeditor@gmail.com.

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