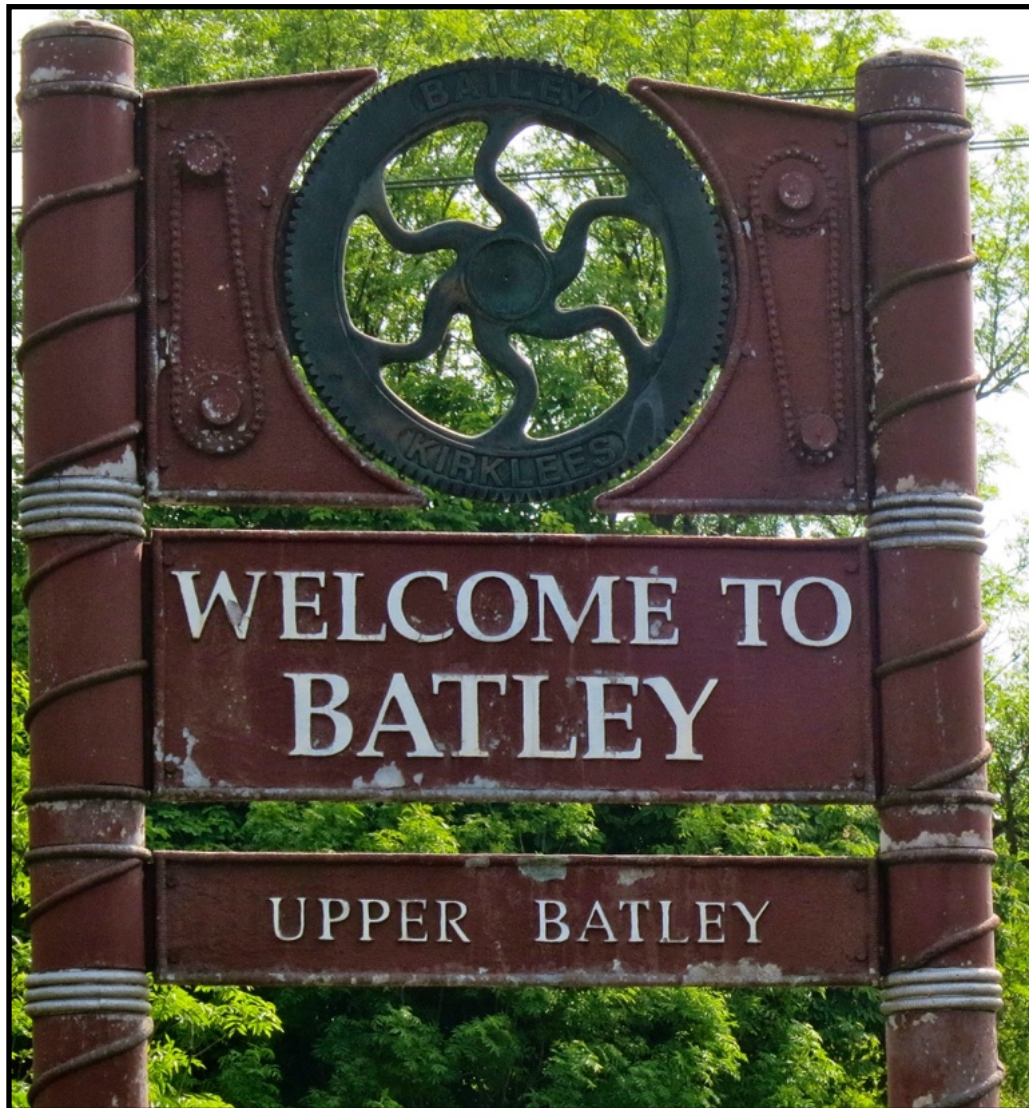


The Middlebrook & Wigglesworth Families of Yorkshire England



***Dewsbury Minster Church, Yorkshire,
England. Joseph Middlebrough Bapt. 1613.***

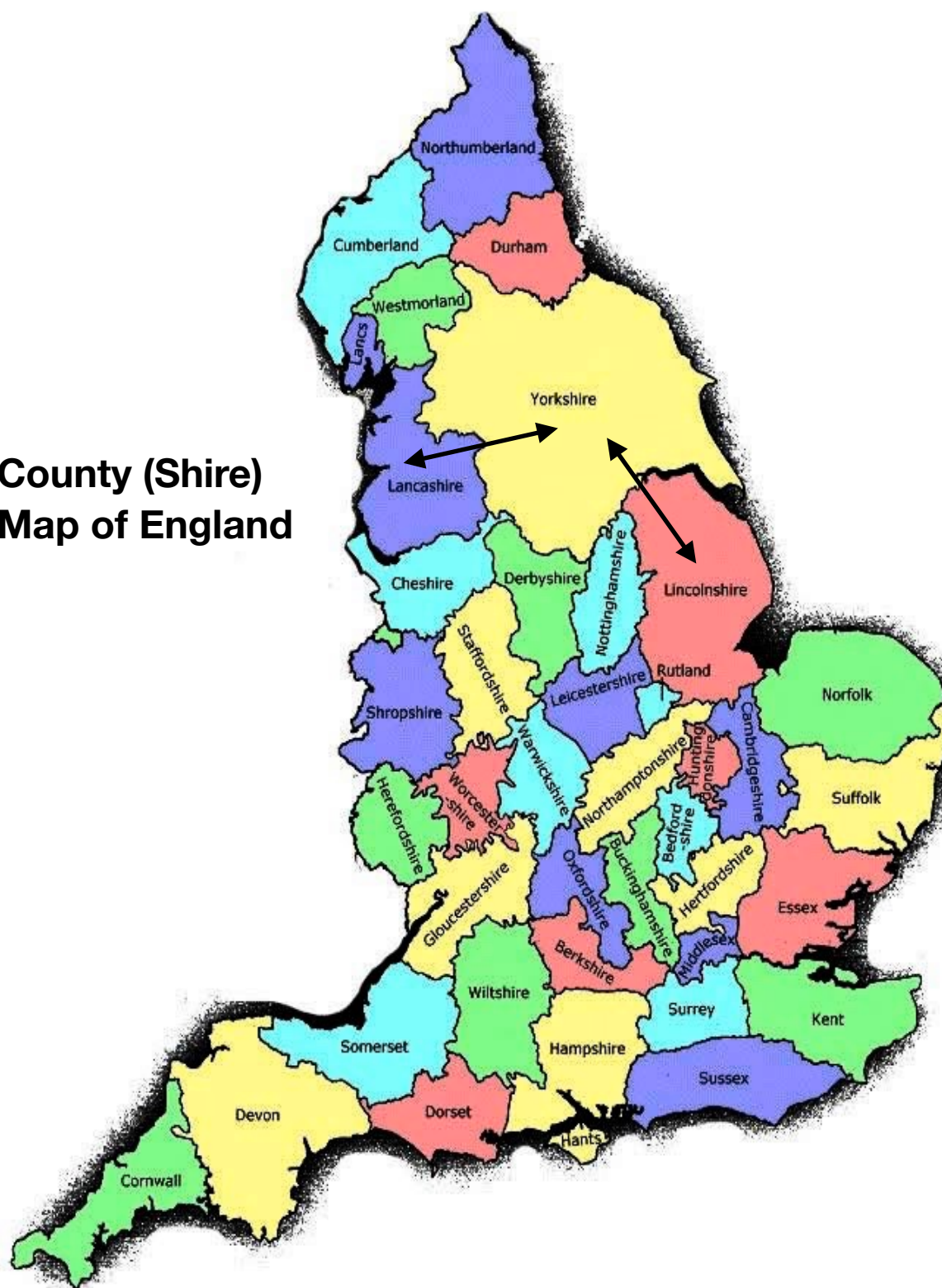


By Neal and Susan Middlebrook.

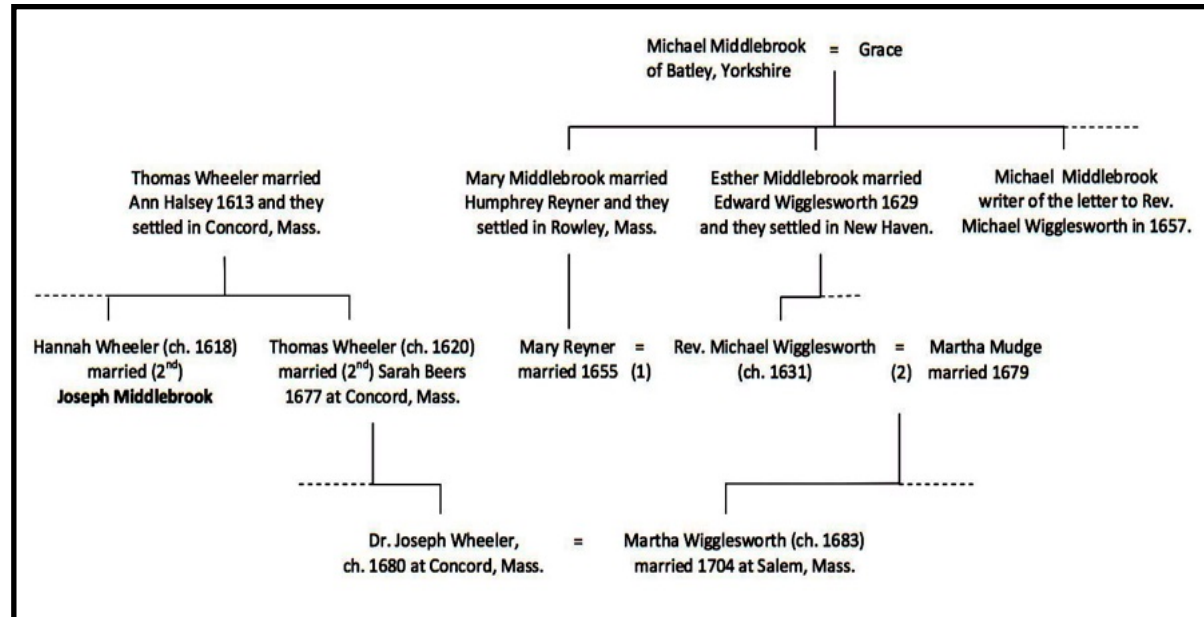
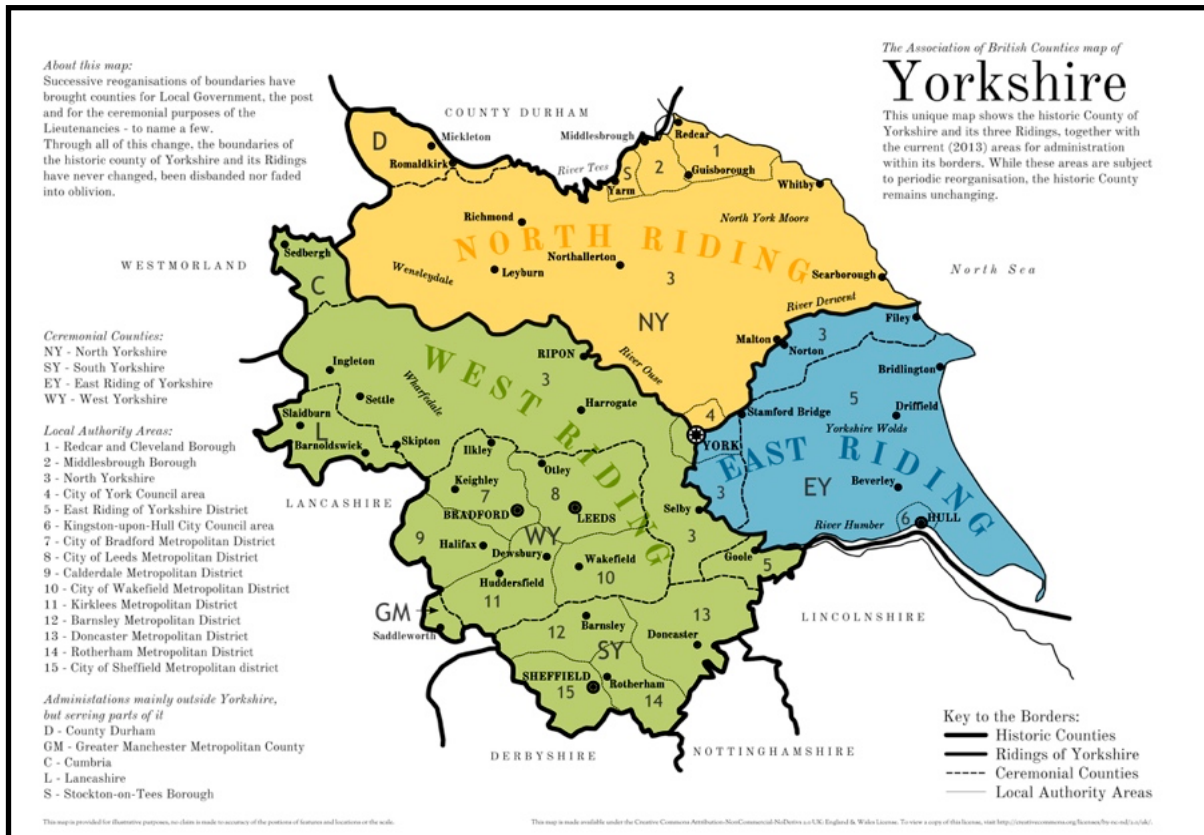
**The majority of the photos were taken on our 2015 trip
to Yorkshire.**

nealmidbroo1@charter.net

**County (Shire)
Map of England**

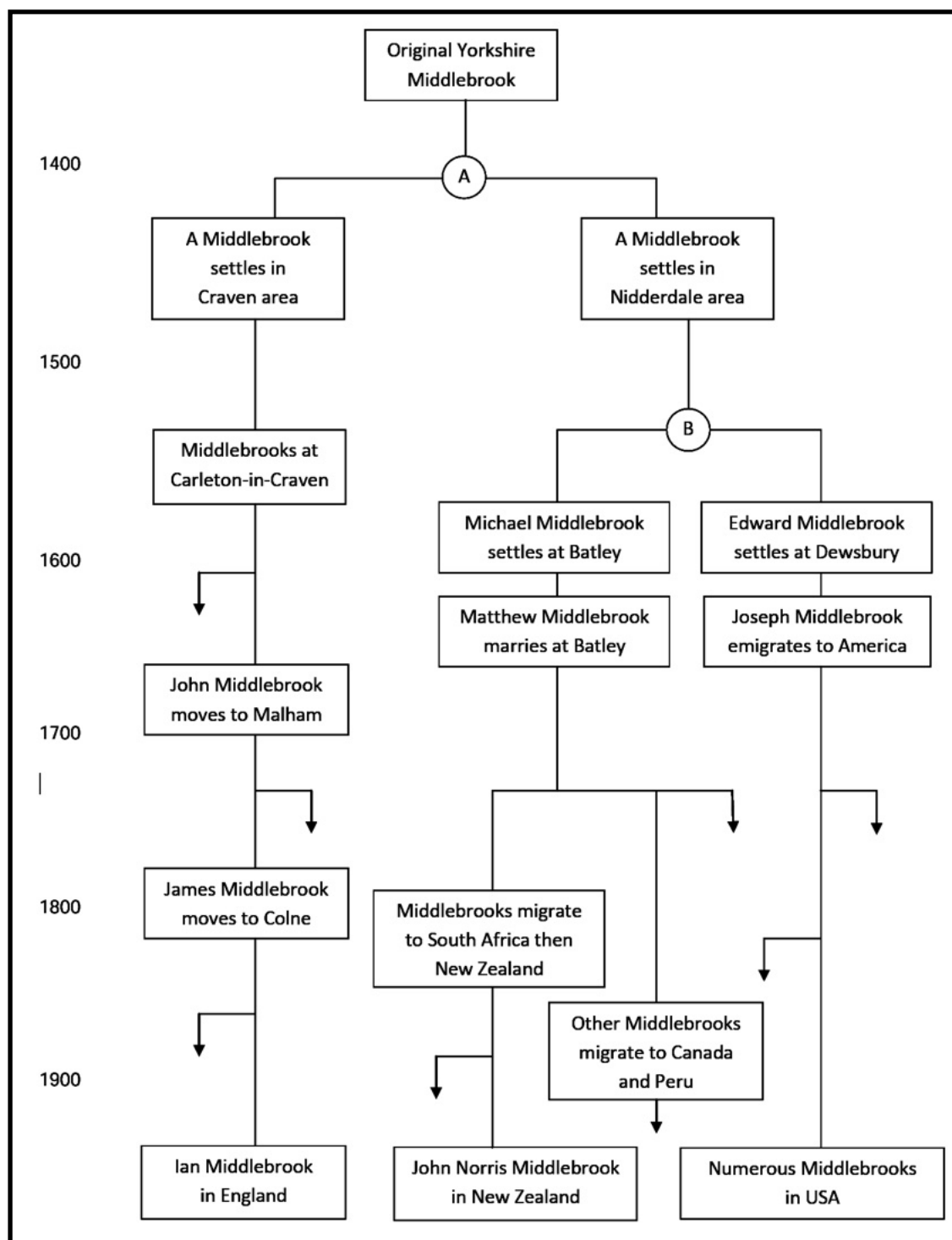


The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



Outline of the Family Tree connecting Joseph Middlebrook of Concord, Mass. to the Middlebrook Family of Batley, Yorkshire. Ian Middlebrook research

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



Illustrative Timeline for Yorkshire Middlebrooks (Proposed)
Source: Both family illustrations are from the research of Ian Middlebrook, posted on the MFA website.

Edward Wigglesworth (1603-1653)

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth families were primarily connected in England through a 1629 marriage in Lincolnshire and shared roots in Yorkshire. This occurred when when **Esther (Hester) Middlebrook** married **Edward Wigglesworth** on October 27, 1629, in Wrawby, Lincolnshire. **Esther Middlebrook** was the daughter of **Michael Middlebrook and Grace** (surname unknown) of the Parish of Batley, Yorkshire.

The parents of **Edward Wigglesworth** (c. 1603–1653) were **William Wigglesworth** and **Isabell Briggs**. He married Isabell on November 20, 1586. William was born between 1562 and 1573 and was baptized on September 25, 1574, in Craven, Yorkshire, England. He was the son of **Robert Wigglesworth** and **Margaret Lambert**. Married on June 8, 1572, in Conistone. Robert was likely born between 1540 and 1547 in Conistone, Yorkshire. He is often associated with Padside Hall in Thornthwaite, Yorkshire. Robert died in January 1612 and was buried at St. Thomas Becket Church in Hampsthwaite.
<https://www.ourfamtree.org/browse.php?fid=311452&passed=1>

After **Esther Middlebrook** married **Edward Wigglesworth** in England in 1629, they emigrated to New England in 1638, settling first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and later moving to New Haven, Connecticut. Esther's sister, **Mary Middlebrook**, married **Humphrey Reyner**, while another sister, **Grace Middlebrook**, married **Christopher Todd**. These families were closely linked in England and many members eventually settled together in the New Haven, Connecticut Colony.

Another connection to the Middlebrook family was when **Reverend Michael Wigglesworth** married **Mary Reyner** as his first wife. Mary Reyner was the daughter of Humphrey Reyner and **Mary Middlebrook**, who was a sister to **Esther Middlebrook Wigglesworth**. This means Michael Wigglesworth's mother and mother-in-law were sisters. Therefore, the primary connection between the families in early America was through the marriage of Esther Middlebrook to Edward Wigglesworth and the subsequent marriage of their son Michael to his cousin Mary Reyner.

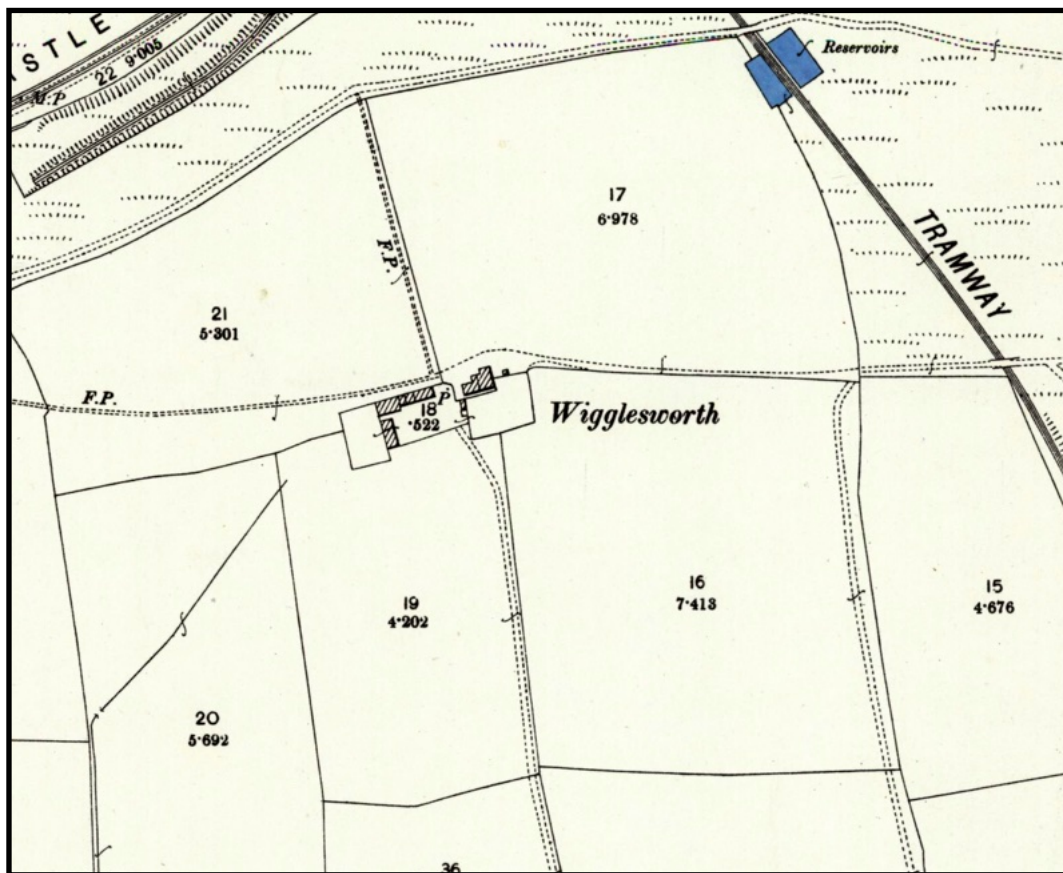
Village of Wiiggleswworth

The Wigglesworth name was from the village of Wigglesworth in North Yorkshire. Historical records from around 1600 show Middlebrook families also living specifically in the village of Wigglesworth, suggesting the families resided in the same locality long before their migration to America. Located in the Craven district of North Yorkshire, England, Wigglesworth, was in lower Ribblesdale, between the Yorkshire Dales and the Forest of Bowland.

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families

Wigglesworth is a village and a civil parish in the county of North Yorkshire, England. Historically, until 1974, Wigglesworth was part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. From 1974 to 2023, it was part of the district of Craven.

Monastic In the late 12th century, the Manor of Wigglesworth was granted to the monks of Fountains Abbey by William, son of Godfrey de Neversheim. The village is the namesake for the Wigglesworth surname, with families documented in the area since the 13th and 14th centuries. By the 18th century, the Wigglesworth Estate was owned by the Weddell family of Newby Hall and later passed to the Lords Grantham and Lucas.



***Village of Wigglesworth. Thirty-nine miles NW of Batley.
Ordnance Survey DurhamXLT.14 Revised 1896, Published 1897***

Micheal Middlebrook (1580-1616)

The Middlebrook family was widespread across Yorkshire, particularly in the West Riding, long before the 1640s. Families were present in parishes like Dewsbury, Batley, Bingley, and Keighley.

Michael lived at "**Hold Mills**" (sometimes interpreted as Old Mills) in Yorkshire. He arrived in the Batley parish around 1600. He was likely born around 1580. Some sources suggest he may be buried in Batley on **December 31, 1616**, though other records mention a Michael Middlebrook (possibly his son) alive in 1657. **Grace Middlebrook**, maiden name is unknown. She survived her husband for many years and was buried in Batley on **December 5, 1656**.

Micheal's family origins are generally traced back to the West Riding of Yorkshire, specifically areas like **Pontefract or Dewsbury**. While Michael Middlebrook is occasionally cited in some genealogy databases as being born in Pontefract, his family life and the births of his children are documented within the parish of Batley. Pontefract is a historic market town located in West Yorkshire, England. It is situated within the borough of the City of Wakefield.

The family's lineage in Batley was continued through their son Matthew, whose descendants remained in the parish for generations. A family letter dated April 6, 1657, from a "Middlebrook uncle" (Michael Middlebrook's son, Michael) to his nephew **Reverend Michael Wigglesworth** in New England, confirms the family's Yorkshire origins and relationships.

Children and American Emigration

Micheal and Grace had at least six children, three of whom became "Puritan Great Migration" ancestors:

- **Esther (Hester) Middlebrook:** Married Edward Wigglesworth in 1629; they settled in New Haven, Connecticut. They were the parents of **Reverend Michael Wigglesworth**.
- **Mary Middlebrook:** Married Humphrey Reyner; they settled in Rowley, Massachusetts.
- **Grace Middlebrook:** Baptized April 11, 1609; married Christopher Todd and settled in New Haven, Connecticut.
- **Matthew Middlebrook:** Baptized October 18, 1607; remained in Batley and continued the family line in Yorkshire.
- **Michael Middlebrook (the younger):** Remained in England and wrote a notable letter to his nephew, Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, in 1657.
- **Mercy Middlebrook:** Baptized December 21, 1616 (shortly before her father's burial); she died in infancy and was buried on January 5, 1616/17.



Town of Batley. Batley is 39 Miles from the Hamlet of Wigglesworth (NW of Batley) Ordinance Survey Yorkshire Sheet 232. Surveyed: 1847-1851. Published 1854

Michael Middlebrook, the author of a letter dated **April 6, 1657**, sent to his son-in-law, the prominent Harvard graduate and minister **Michael Wigglesworth**, would indicate he was very well educated and able correspond as the gentry of upper-middle class in the 17th century. In the 1600s, residency at a named estate or mill site typically signified a "freeholder" or a person of independent means, distinguishing him from tenant farmers or laborers. An "old family record" identified him as **Mr. Michael Middlebrook**, a designation that distinguished him from commoners or yeomen of superior standing, rather than a common laborer. Michael's residence was listed as "Hold Mills." The location is unknown, but was thought to be a mill or small hamlet within Batley parish. Other branches of the family were settled in nearby **Morley** and **Wigglesworth**, but the "Hold Mills" designation remains unique to Michael and his immediate heirs.

During Michael Middlebrook's lifetime, mills in this region were often **water-powered corn mills** or early **fulling mills** used for processing wool. Batley later became famous as the center of the "shoddy" (recycled wool) trade, but this industrial peak occurred long after the Middlebrook family migrated.

Most genealogical links to **Hold Mills** (alternatively "Old Mills") come from extracts of a family record cited in early 20th-century genealogies, such as John Edward Todd's 1920 work on the Todd family. This record explicitly states, "Mr. Michael Middlebrook lived at Hold Mills." The family lived at "**Hold Mills**" and held property, which would have granted them a degree of local influence and stability in the West Riding area.

History of Batley

The name Batley is derived from Danish, meaning either valley or homestead of bats, or more likely, homestead of the locally prominent Batte family. It is recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Bateleia'. After the Norman Conquest, the manor was granted to Ilbert de Lacy. It subsequently passed into the ownership of the de Batleys, and by the 12th century had passed by marriage to the Copley family. Their residence at Batley Hall was held directly from the Crown; at this time the district fell within the Duchy of Lancaster. The population at this time was 30 to 40 people. By the late 14th century, the population has increased to around 100.

There has been a church in Batley since the 11th century. The present Batley Parish Church was built in the reign of [Henry VI](#) (1422–1461), and parts of the original remain. Despite Batley being an ancient settlement, this is all that remains of any great antiquity.

Howley Hall at Soothill was built during the 1580s by Sir John Savile, a member of the great Yorkshire landowners, the Savile family. The house was besieged during the Civil War in 1643 before the Battle of Adwalton Moor but appears to have sustained no serious damage. It continued to be occupied during the 17th century but fell into disrepair. Howley Hall was finally demolished in 1730. Many ruins exist including the cellars of its great hall.

Batley Grammar School was founded in 1612 by the Rev. William Lee and is still in existence.

Methodism came to Batley in the 1740s and took a strong hold in the town which continued into the 20th century. John Nelson from neighbouring Birstall was a leading lay preacher in the early Methodist movement. Areas of the town, such as Mount Pleasant, were noted for their absence of pubs due to the Methodist beliefs of their populations. During the late 18th century the main occupations in the town were farming and weaving. The Industrial Revolution reached Batley in 1796 with the arrival of its first water powered mills for carding spinning. During the next half century the population grew rapidly, from around 2,500 at the start of the 19th century to 9,308 at the 1851 census. The parish of Batley at this point included Morley, Churwell and Gildersome, with a total population of 17,359.

<https://familypedia.fandom.com/wiki/Batley>



Batley, Dewsbury and Osset
National Library of Scotland, County of Yorkshire 1826, Coltman, Nathaniel

William Middlebrooke Parish of Long Preston

The Middlebrooks of Wigglesworth were a branch of the Middlebrook family located in the parish of Long Preston, within the Craven District of North Yorkshire. The family established themselves in Wigglesworth by at least 1600. They remained prominent in the area for over 150 years.

The will of **William Middlebrooke** of Wigglesworth was proved in 1614, in the Parish of Long Preston. Parish registers contain records of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Wills were recorded between 1638 and 1654. William likely migrated to Wigglesworth shortly before 1600, as the family does not appear in the 1540s lay subsidies for Long Preston. His wife was frequently identified in records as **Mary Boyes**.

William was identified as the father of **Michael "Matthew" Middlebrook** (ca. 1588–1616), who became a prominent figure in Middlebrook family history due to his descendants' migration to New England. Michael "Matthew" Middlebrook though not always explicitly named as the sole heir, he is the primary child associated with **William** in subsequent probate and pedigrees for this branch. This specific 1614 will is a critical link for the "Long Preston" branch of the family, distinguishing them from the Middlebrooks of **Batley** or **Dewsbury** who migrated to the New Haven Colony later in the 17th century.

The Middlebrooks may have migrated to Wigglesworth from the nearby parish of **Slaidburn**, which hosted an even earlier Middlebrook family. Those who moved toward Lancashire and Westmorland typically adopted the spelling **Middlebrough**, while those moving through **Gargrave** retained **Middlebrook**. Research indicates the Middlebrook family resided in **Slaidburn** in the **1500s**.

The migration of the Middlebrook family from **Slaidburn** to **Long Preston** (specifically Wigglesworth) occurred around **1600**. The move was described as a "short hop across the moor." The direct distance between Slaidburn and Wigglesworth is roughly **6 to 8 miles**. The migration followed ancient moorland tracks through the **Forest of Bowland** and across the **Ribble Valley**. In the 1500s, Slaidburn was an administrative center for the **Royal Forest of Bowland** where tenants paid rents. By 1600, the family relocated northeast into the parish of Long Preston in the West Riding of Yorkshire

Parents of William Middlebrooke?

Potential parents for a William born roughly between 1560–1570 include: **Thomas Middlebrook**, a recurring family name in this branch. A Thomas Middlebrook was recorded in the nearby Carleton-in-Craven muster rolls in the early 1500s, and his descendants moved throughout the Craven area. The Slaidburn Middlebrooks originated here, where records show a Thomas Middlebrook (born 1547). This branch is genetically linked to the Long Preston family.

William Middlebrook (Sr.): It was common practice to name the eldest son after the father. Earlier probate records mention a **William Mydelbroke of Lothersdale** (will proved 1553), who belonged to the same broader Craven group that occupied Slaidburn and Long Preston. Given the 1553 will of a William in Lothersdale, it is highly probable he was a grandson or nephew of that elder William, maintaining the naming tradition as the family moved "across the moor" toward Long Preston.



Wigglesworth Beck, Wigglesworth, Skipton, UK

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



***Croasdale Brook,
Slaidburn, Clitheroe,
UK***

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



***River Hodder,
Slaidburn, Clitheroe, UK***



Wigglesworth, Skipton, UK. Plough Inn on the right.

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



St. Andrews Church Slaidburn, Clitheroe, UK



Town center Slaidburn, Clitheroe, UK

Edward Middlebrough of Batley, Dewsbury and Osset

While these Middlebrook sisters established a direct link to the Wigglesworth family, another Middlebrook immigrant arrived earlier. **Joseph Middlebrook/Middlebrough, son of Edward, born 1613**, arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in October 1635, several years before the Wigglesworth family. He was one of the planters at Concord, Massachusetts, and later moved to the Fairfield, in the Connecticut Colony. We suspect that Joseph Middlebrook and the Michael Middlebrook families are connected through an earlier Middlebrook ancestor in West Ridding, Yorkshire.

Edward Middlebrough (or Midlebrough) in the 17th century resided in **Batley** and **Dewsbury** in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Edward was "of Ossit" (Ossett, a place near Dewsbury) within the parish of Dewsbury. He was married three times and had a total of 14 children. Only 8 of his children survived to adulthood. Edward was born ca. 1570 in Batley parish, and first appeared in church registers in 1590. He married Alice Brouke in or before **1592**. All of Edward's children were born in **Ossitt** and baptized in Dewsbury, 2.5 miles from Ossitt. They had six children together. Alice was buried 10 October 1606 and Edward was buried 1 Dec 1627 at Dewsbury Parish, Dewsbury Minster Church.

The village of **Ossett** was first recorded in 1086. Our ancestors were farmers in the 16-17th Centuries. The oldest existing buildings are from the 19th century Victorian and Edwardian periods.. Dale and Banks Streets and Ventr Way and Back Lane were present when our ancestors resided in Ossett. Trinity Chapel was constructed on the Town Square in 1806, the first major church and cemetery. Most of Ossett's baptisms and burials were at the Dewsbury Church from 1407-1858. None of the 17-18th century buildings are left in Ossett. Ventr Way, led to Back Lane, where **William Middlebrook**, had property in 1639. Back Lane also led to the village green. Our ancestors would have gone by the Rosgarth House, a 16th Century house that was between Prospect and Bank Streets. The Sowood Farm, a late 17th Century house, was between Ossett and Horbury.

Copyhold at Wakefield As part of Edward's will he, left his son Edward exactly one acre of land. The land was situated in a location identified in the will as the "**new close**". A "close" typically referred to an enclosed piece of land, often used for pasture or tillage, as opposed to the open-field. The property was held as **copyhold** land. This meant the land was technically owned by the Manor of Wakefield, and Edward's family held it "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." Because it was copyhold, the transfer of this one-acre plot was required to be recorded in the Manor Court Rolls of Wakefield. These records acted as the official "deed" for the land, and the heir would receive a "copy" of the court entry to prove their title. he property was held as copyhold land. This meant the land was technically owned by the Manor of Wakefield, and Edward's family held it "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor."

Will and Inheritance: Edward of Oswitt, left a will (nuncupative will, a verbal will spoken in August of 1627, front of witnesses) in that distributed his assets, including land, among his surviving children.

The key provisions of the will include:

Burial and Spiritual Bequest: He committed his soul to God and requested burial in the **Dewsbury churchyard**.

Land for Eldest Surviving Son: He bequeathed to his son, **Edward**, one acre of **copyhold** land in a location described as the "**new close**".

Provision for Younger Children: He surrendered a property called "**one and nether dickon**" (or similar) to Thomas Nayler, with instructions to sell it for its full value. The proceeds were to be divided equally among his youngest children: **Joseph, John, Joney, Alice, Elizabeth, and Dorothie**.

Contingency for Unborn Child: The will specified that if his wife was pregnant at the time, that child should receive **forty shillings** from his estate.

Residue of Goods: The remainder of his personal goods was to be divided among all his children.

Witnesses: The verbal statement was witnessed by **Thomas Nayler** and **Thomas Spence**.

Records indicate that Edward owned **copyhold** land in **Ossett**, which was part of the **Manor of Wakefield**. His will specifically mentions "**one acre of copihould land in the new close**" that he left to his son. The acquisition of this land provided a fixed abode and a reason for residency in Ossett. "**One acre of copihould land in the new close**": This was a specific one-acre plot of land located within an area known as the "new close" in Ossett. He bequeathed this land to his son **Edward Middlebrough** (the younger).

"**One close called ...???**": His will also refers to another "close" (an enclosed field or piece of land) which was left to Thomas Nayler, to be sold and the proceeds divided among his youngest children (Joseph, John, Joney, Alice, Elizabeth, and Dorothie). The specific name of this second close is unfortunately illegible or missing from the transcribed records of the will, indicated by "...???"

Note: **Omission of William:** The will does not mention his eldest son, William. William was excluded because he may have had already been established with his own property or business before Edward's death.

While Edward (the son) received this specific acre, his father's will also mentioned another plot called "**one and nether dickon**" (or similar), which was ordered to be sold for the benefit of his younger children rather than being passed down as an inheritance. By leaving the "new close" to Edward, the elder Middlebrough ensured his eldest surviving son maintained a stake in the manorial system of Ossett/Dewsbury, which provided more legal security than a simple tenancy.

Family of Edward Middlebroughe of Ossitt

Edward Middlebroughe of Ossett married, first, Alice Bourke in or before 1592, they had 6 children:

1. **John**, baptized December 21, 1592, Dewsberry, died February 10, 1617.
2. **William**, baptized March 25, 1593/94, Dewsbury, died February 25, 1602.
3. **Agnes**, baptized March 20, 1596/97, Dewsberry, died January 1, 1598.
4. **Jonye**, baptized November 10, 1601, Dewsberry, married Nicholas Hargraye, January 1626, Dewsberry.
5. **William**, baptized December 26, 1603, Dewsberry, married Sarah Rawson/Ransom, February 1629.
6. **Alice**, baptized October 10, 1606, Dewsberry, married John Gamall, April 25, 1630.
7. **Elizabeth**, baptized December 28, 1609, Dewsberry, married William Milner, April 30, 1632, Dewsberry.
8. **Edward**, baptized July 28, 1611, Dewsberry.
9. **Joseph**, baptized September 12, 1613, Dewsberry.
10. **Dorothie**, baptized August 24, 1615, Dewsberry, married Mathew Speight of Gawthorpe, July 1, 1635, Dewsberry.
11. **Sara**, baptized September 25, 1617, died October 20, 1617, Dewsberry.
12. **John**, baptized May 9, 1619, Dewsberry.

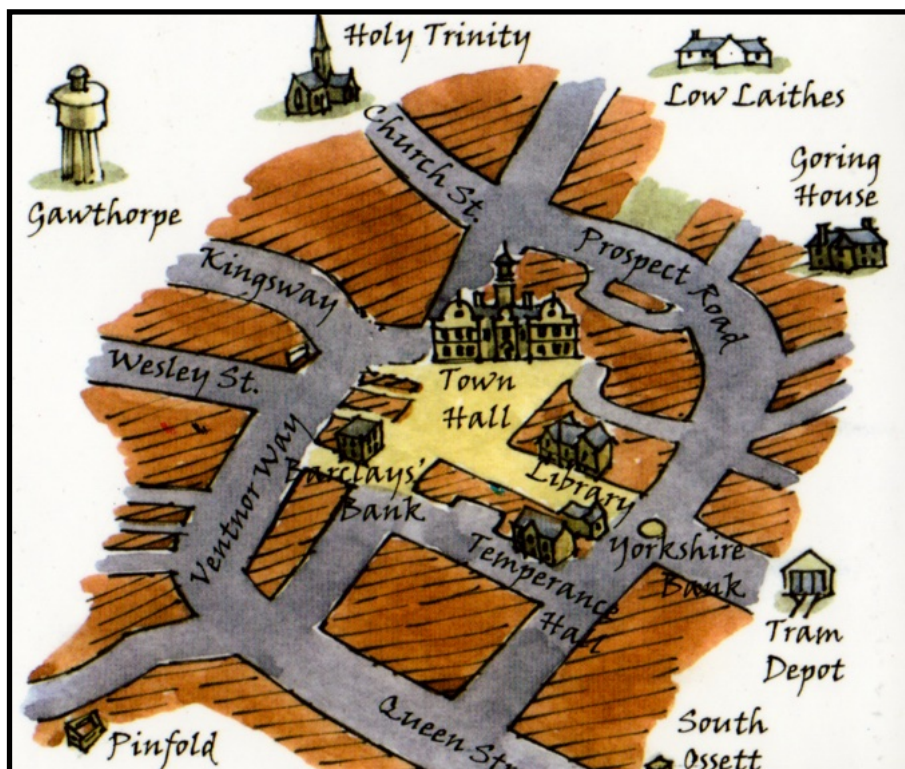
Edward married **Margaret Medlay**, November, 23, 1624, Dewsberry. They had 2 children:

13. **Andrew**, baptized December 4, 1625, Dewsberry, died December 25, 1625.
14. An unbaptized daughter, died August 12, 1627, Dewsberry.

Edward was buried December 1, 1627, Dewsberry, his widow Margaret married John Mitchell, May 27, 1628.

Information from the research of Ian Middlebrook. See research reports on the MFA website.

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



Historic Ossitt



**Ossitt Town Hall, built in 1906 and Town Square
2015**

Ossitt



The Cock and Bottle. A good place for a pint.



Bank Street, adjacent to the town square



Market day, looking south from Ossitt Town Hall

Once the Temperance Hall, now the Liberal Club. Built 1888



The Ossitt Countryside



Dewsbury Minster Church

Dewsbury Minster, officially the **Minster Church of All Saints**, is a Grade II* listed building with over 1,400 years of Christian history. It is one of the few churches in West Yorkshire to hold the honorific title of "Minster," a status restored in 1994 to reflect its ancient role as a "Mother Church" for the region.

First christian church at this site was in AD 627. The ancient Dewsbury Parish covered 400 square miles, most of West Yorkshire. Dewsbury Church was mentioned in Domesday Book 1086. In 1170, 1220, south and north arcade of nave was built. Parish registers started in 1538, some of the oldest in England. In 1767, tower and aisles were built.

St Paulinus, the first Bishop of York, preached and baptized followers at this site on the banks of the River Calder. A Saxon cross was later erected with the Latin inscription: "*Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit*" (Paulinus preached and celebrated here). In the late Saxon era, the parish of Dewsbury was a massive administrative center covering 400 square miles, stretching from Wakefield to Burnley. It served as the Mother Church to many "daughter" churches, including what are now Bradford and Wakefield Cathedrals. Traces of a tall building dating from approximately AD 980 are still visible in the northeast corner of the current worship area.

Significant expansions occurred in the **12th and 13th centuries**. The northern arches, built around 1220, are considered an outstanding architectural feature due to their detached shafts. In 1767, the church was in poor repair. Architect John Carr designed a new tower and north aisle in the Georgian style, which still stand today.



Depiction of first Dewsbury Church during Anglo-Saxon period ca. AD 627



Dewsbury Church 1823

Dewsbury Parish Church Minster

Middlebrooke and Middlebroughe baptism and death (burial) records for Dewsbury Parish Church (Dewsbury Minster), begin in the late 16th century. The surname first appears in the 1590s with the family of Edward Middlebroughe.

Baptism Records	Death and Burial Records
John Middlebroughe: Dec 21, 1592.	Agnes Middlebroughe: Jan 1, 1598.
William Middlebroughe: March 25, 1593/4.	William Middlebroughe: Feb 25, 1602.
Agnes Middlebroughe: March 20, 1596/7.	Alice Middlebroughe (first wife of Edward): Oct 10, 1606.
Jonye Middlebroughe: Nov 10, 1601.	John Middlebroughe: Feb 10, 1617.
William Middlebroughe: Dec 26, 1603.	Sara Middlebroughe: Oct 20, 1617.
Alice Middlebroughe: Oct 10, 1606.	Alice Middlebroughe (second wife of Edward): April 9, 1621.
Elizabeth Middlebroughe: Dec 28, 1609.	Andrew Middlebroughe: Dec 25, 1625.
Edward Middlebroughe: July 28, 1611.	Unbaptized daughter (of Edward): Aug 12, 1627.
Joseph Middlebrook: Sept 12, 1613 (thought to be the immigrant to New England).	Edward Middlebroughe: Dec 1, 1627.
Dorothie Middlebroughe: Aug 24, 1615.	Unbaptized child (of William): Sept 23, 1630.
Sara Middlebroughe: Sept 25, 1617.	Unbaptized child (of William): Aug 25, 1633.
John Middlebroughe: May 9, 1619.	
Andrew Middlebroughe: Dec 4, 1625.	
William Middlebroughe (son of William): Oct 13, 1631.	

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families

Dewsbury, Index to Baptisms, 1653-1691. Middlebrook/ Middlebrooke,

Elizabeth, June 30, 1657.
Joshua, February 18, 1660.
Mathew, August 19, 1660.
William, May 20, 1665.
William, July 22, 1667.
Sarah, October 17, 1669.
Joshua, January 1, 1671.

Dewsbury, Index to Burials, 1653-1742. Middlebrook/ Middlebrooke

Joshua, July 12, 1665.
William Feb. 6, 1666.
Joshua, November 8, 1672.
Joshua, November 16, 1672.
Elizabetha, May 7, 1723.
Gulielmus, December 7, 1708.
Gulielmus, June 13, 1713.

Dewsbury Minster 2002



***The Nave, oldest section of
the church. Piers to the right
were dated at 1220 and part of
the Nave walls were dated at
about 980, in the Anglo-Saxon
period.***

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



***Entrance to Dewsbury Church of our
Emigrant Ancestor: Joseph
Middlebroughe,
b. 1613, of Osset, England.***



***Gravestone walkways surround
the church building
Very few gravestone plots
existed away from the church.
Also very few standing stones in
the cemetery.***

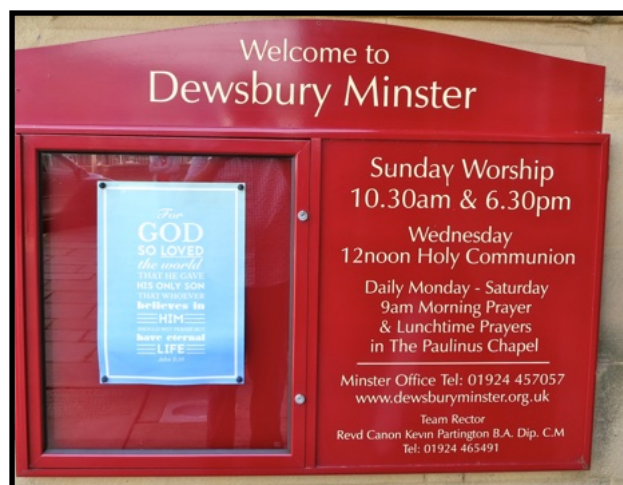


Individual family plots

The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



One of four wood panels carved in 1913



The Middlebrook and Wigglesworth Families



Dewsbury Town Hall

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<https://middlebrooksfamily.org/register-of-the-middlebrook-family/>

AI Queries for Edward Wigglesworth, William Middlebrooke, Micheal Middlebrook and Edward Middlebrooughe. Jan. 2025.