

Quarterly Newsletter
of the

**MIDDLEBROOKS FAMILY
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MIDDLEBROOKS

MFA WEBSITE – JENNIFER

LEONARD MIDDLEBROOKS

FAMILY REPOSITORY – JEAN

FAMILY REGISTER UPDATE – LEONARD

MIDDLEBROOKS

PRIVACY NOTICE: IF YOU PREFER

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MIDDLEBROOKS FAMILY ASSOCIATION, INC. WAS FOUNDED IN 2001 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSEMBLING AND PRESERVING GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MATERIAL FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

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SUBSCRIPTION IS FREE TO PAID MEMBERS OF MFA. ARTICLES FOR INCLUSION IN THE QUARTERLY, OR SUGGESTIONS FOR TOPICS, MAY BE SENT TO thelangs@hotmail.com. ALL SUBMISSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO EDITING.

December 13, 2007

President's Corner

Leonard Middlebrooks

We are making progress in selecting the 2008 meeting site. Joyce Arnold is investigating possible location between the south Fort Worth/Dallas/Waco area and is sorting out the lodging and eateries to narrow the options. The location should be finalized hopefully by year end and no later than January 31st.

There are at least four hundred Middlebrook/s descendants in this area, and we hope to attract the majority's attention. This year's format will feature onsite buffet lunches with business addressed on Thursday and Friday. Saturday will be devoted to a more social atmosphere. The open Saturday format is planned in order to attract more "one day" area attendees, and the welcoming team will help sort out new attendees' relations, helping them join with their other cousins in attendance.

Saturday will also provide an opportunity to copy those great family documents. The rigid schedules of the past have dented document copying, but this year we as a team will be dedicated to this effort.

Major discussion topics will be MFA's continual progress in DNA research, the migration of our ancestors west from Georgia to the Texas, and the research progress of the Virginia Middlebrookses. These are key project areas related to the evolving history of our 1750s North Carolina and Virginia descendants.

We also have members that are journeying to Connecticut. Hopefully their findings will add insight to our relation to the Fairfield Middlebrook group.

I wish each of you a happy and safe Christmas holiday and wish each of you success in your 2008 research. Leonard

A Recipe for Christmas

Take a quart of joy and gladness, a pack of folk and kin,
A dash of Christmas spirit, and toss some laughter in.
Take a large amount of giving and spread it lavishly;
Read directions in the Good Book and apply it generously.
Garnish well with human kindness, on crystal leaves of cheer,
And you'll have a batch of Christmas to last the coming year.

-Anonymous

NAME THAT CHRISTMAS TUNE

See answers on p. 20.

1. "Bleached Yule"
2. "Castaneous-colored Seed Vesicated in a Conflagration"
3. "Singular Yearning for the Twin Anterior Incisors"
4. "Righteous Darkness"
5. "Arrival Time 2400 Hours – Weather Cloudless"
6. "Loyal Followers, Advance"
7. "Far Off in a Feeder"
8. "Array the Corridor"
9. "Bantam Male Percussionist"
10. "Monarchial Triad"
11. "Nocturnal Noiselessness"
12. "Jehovah, Deactivate Blithe Chevaliers"
13. "Red Man En Route to Borough"
14. "Frozen Precipitation, Commence"
15. "Proceed, and Enlighten on the Pinnacle"
16. "The Quadrupe With the Vermilion Proboscis"
17. "Query Regarding Identity of Descendants"
18. "Delight the Planet"
19. "Give Attention to the Melodious Celestial Beings"
20. "The Dozen Festive 24-Hour Intervals"

* * * * *

Some Christmas Superstitions

I cut these from a newspaper several years ago; no author was given.-JL

The child born on Christmas Day will have a special future.

Snow on Christmas means Easter will be green.

In Greece, some people burn their old shoes during the Christmas season to prevent misfortunes in the coming year.

To have good health throughout the next year, eat an apple on Christmas Eve.

The Irish believe that the gates of Heaven open at midnight on Christmas Eve. Those who die then go straight to Heaven.

MFA DNA

Submitted by Bob Middlebrooks, MFA DNA Project Manager

We have officially affiliated with Terry Barton's WordFamilies.net (WFN) and have our MFA pages set up, although still in development stage. Our testing results are posted on both the FTDNA and WFN sites and, as you can see, we have seven that have been analyzed and entered. Five are considered matches while two are rather distant. More tests are expected that will assist in drawing conclusions. You might want to look at both sites since they are structured differently. The identities are privatized on both sites, with FTDNA using Kit numbers and WFN using ID markers that they assigned, along with the Ancestor that we thought they matched.

We are entering Middlebrooks pedigree information on the WFN Family Page. All of our available data has not been entered as yet. Since we are still posting and learning, you can expect the format to change as we go along. We will be trying to reach a balance so that we don't clog up the site with information but at the same time provide what is necessary for viewers to access. You can gain access through the Middlebrooks Family Page at <http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/m/middlebrooks/> by clicking on the pedigree button at top.

Taking a look at the general subject of DNA, it is interesting to note the use of DNA testing outside of our genealogy purposes. When scientists first decoded the human genome in 2000, they were quick to portray it as proof of humankind's remarkable similarity. We know that the DNA of any two people is at least 99 percent identical.

Some of the uses besides genealogy are:
Prove cases against criminals in a variety of crimes.
Free falsely convicted persons.
Prevent disease by alerting the individuals to medical help.
Allow people to assess risks to allow informed choices about their health.

A recent media release involves an Icelandic company's announcement that it is offering an analysis of a person's full DNA. In addition to ancestral origin, the results will indicate their relative risk of developing 20 or so common diseases. The cost is around \$1000.

There is also a company that is running full DNA tests on dogs. Researchers will now be able to compare the genetic codes of similar dogs, one that developed a particular condition and one that didn't, and pick out the places where their genetic codes differ for further study. Granted, some of these uses are very controversial and subject to debate. In fact, a recent very controversial issue is the cloning of a rhesus monkey embryo using DNA from skin cells from the ear of a 9-year old male monkey. This being a primate, of which humans are a family member, you can use your imagination to conjecture how controversial this one may be.

For our MFA purposes, we will stick to DNA testing to assist in our genealogy work, and we remain optimistic that our MFA DNA testing will help us fill in the blanks, confirm or deny lineage, and generally assist in our goal to locate, preserve, and share the history of our ancestors.

*** **

The **Christmas tree** was introduced to America in 1847 by German immigrants who settled in Wooster, Ohio. (*The Big Book of American Trivia* by J. Stephen Lang)

***** SPECIAL OFFER FOR DNA TESTING *****

Family Tree DNA is offering a Holiday Gift Certificate program this year, for males only, that will give you the opportunity to invite project members to join us and test at a great price!

The discounts are as follows:

\$30 off a Y-DNA 37 or 67 Marker Test (net cost \$159 for the 37 and \$239 for the 67)

\$15 off a Y-DNA 25 Marker Test (net cost \$133)

\$15 off any mtDNA Test (Net cost \$114 for mtDNA, \$174 for the mtDNA plus)

The gift certificates **must** be arranged through me, Bob Middlebrooks, as Project Administrator.

- To make sure you receive the discount, e-mail me at mid293@earthlink.net and tell me the name for the order so that I'll know to arrange the discount (certificates are not automatic).
- Then order the test and I'll arrange the certificate when I get the notice of the order. (FTDNA asks that orders be placed as "invoice," but FTDNA will process a credit if paid by credit card.)
- All orders must be **placed and paid by December 31, 2007. This is very important.**
- These gift certificates are NOT redeemable for cash. Also, they may NOT be used with any other offers or for existing kit upgrades.

As usual, I will place the order for anyone who wishes me to and arrange for the test kit to be sent, with invoice included.

Good Bad Habits

An article by Melissa Gotthardt in the Jan/Feb 2007 issue of *AARP Magazine* gives us permission to hang on to some of our vices without feeling guilty.

Eating sweets can lengthen your life by as much as a year, according to a Harvard study. Researchers believe that eating just 1½ ounces of dark chocolate, which contains antioxidants, improves arterial blood flow and elasticity.

Staying up late can save you from having digestive problems. By going to bed within three hours of eating dinner, you're seven times more likely to get heartburn than those who wait four or more hours. Digestion is also aided by remaining upright.

Sleeping in may keep you slim. Those who sleep only six hours a night are 23% more likely to be obese. Lack of sleep also disrupts the balance of appetite-regulating hormones.

Playing video games improves your visual and attention skills. Physical games also add a cardio workout.

MUSINGS OF DAYS GONE BY

Contributed by Gayle Meise, husband of Garland descendant Lucy Fae Middlebrooks Meise

(When Gayle read my article about the Burma Shave® signs published in the July/September quarterly, the section concerning yearly contests for submitting new jingles stirred a bit of nostalgia and prompted him to write the following memories about his family. –JL)

My mother, Mary Magdalene Walch Meise, was an avid writer in contests back in the early days. She won lots of money and prizes that supplemented the income for the family. She was so good that her name was placed on a black list, not to be considered for any more prizes. The judging panel for most of the contests was Ruben Donley.

She won me a Schwinn 3-speed bicycle when I was just big enough to ride it. She submitted the winning entry to Sinclair Oil Company (I think), THE OIL THAT LUBRICATES THE WHEELS OF PROGRESS, and won a 1937 Nash Ambassador Sedan. The car made it through World War II, and I got it after being discharged from the Marines. (Dad had put his name in for the first car that dealers sold in my home town of Sauk City, Wisconsin.)

In a Wings Cigarette contest, Mother won a Piper Cub airplane, along with gas and instructions for learning how to fly it. Dad got the pilot's license and burned up the gas, then they sold the plane.

After a few months of not winning anything, Mom found out about the blacklisting. She started to write under friends' names, promising to pay them 10% of what she won. Using a neighborhood lady's name, she won \$1000 in one contest, and the gal refused to take the \$100; she kept the entire \$1000. Mom went to court, and the judge awarded Mom all but the 10% and ordered the neighbor to pay court costs.

The IRS stopped by one day and wanted to audit Mom's books. The records she had filled a wash tub; she dumped them on the floor and told the auditors to have at it. Two guys spent two days going through the stuff, sorting and arranging it for her, and it ended up that the government owed her \$4.00 and some change. She was a remarkable woman and a great mother.

Mom was a school teacher when she married Dad. Back then she taught 37 students in 1st – 8th grades. The monogram on Mother's crystal was MMM, for Mary Magdalene Meise.

Dad, a great guy, had a motorcycle when he and Mom met. Dad was full of fun and a master at most tasks a tradesman needed in those days. He and his brother opened a bakery in Sauk City, but after a short time he got fed up with the job and went on to operate a dragline, traveling to several states with Mom in tow. A dragline is a rig similar to a crane, only it uses cables and a bucket instead of a forward boom to reach out and gather dirt. When that job, too, got boring, Dad returned home to work as a cabinet maker in the lumber yard. In those days, he made doors, windows, and anything not made on the job.

When World War II came along, Dad went to work as a carpenter at the powder plant that was being built several miles north of town. When the plant was completed,

he went to work as a millwright, which was also under the carpenter's union. He was soon moved to a Foreman's job.

Dad once wrote me and sent a pay stub for that week of working double shifts, which showed that he had paid enough taxes that week to cover my wages for a month. At that time, a Private First Class made \$64.00 a month. Dad had tried to get me to stay and work in the plant, but I enlisted in the Marine Corps instead. While I was on Saipan in the South Pacific, Mother wrote to me announcing that she had just won her 1000th prize in contests she had entered.

My mother's mother, Mrs. Englebert Walch, lived to be about 104 years old, as nearly as all the family members can figure. She is pictured at about 102 years old, playing cards. She loved Euchre and 500. Mom was about 63 years old in her picture.

(Editor's note: Gayle commented, "It was good to remember old times and great to still be able to remember them in my advancing years. Gayle Meise, 82 years young.")



Why Xmas? According to Jeff Rovin's book, *Did You Ever Wonder . . .*, the word for Christ in Greek is *Xristos*. The use of the shortened form "Xmas" became popular in Europe in the 1500s.

Grave Dowsing

Submitted by Joyce Arnold

Research & editing by Jarrelyn Lang

“*Dowsing* is the process of using a tool to discover things that cannot be discovered using our everyday senses. It is a term that in the past has been associated primarily with the finding of water sources. Modern dowsers, or diviners as they are sometimes known, dowse for oil and gas, minerals, lost objects, and lost people, just to name a few,” writes Diane Marcotte of the Canadian Society of Dowsters, who can be located online at <http://www.canadiandowsters.org>. Detailed instructions for grave dowsing, including how to make the necessary metal rods, can be found by clicking on their “How to” section.

Joyce received a testimonial from a lady whose husband has had a high degree of accuracy locating buried water lines by dowsing. The woman, whose name is Lynn, states: “A couple of years ago my husband and I went to a small cemetery (100 or so markers) where some of my relatives were buried in unmarked graves in the 1930s. I had a cemetery plat so could identify the general area of the large plots they had purchased. I gave my husband a copy of an article about grave dowsing I had found online (at the site given above).

“I sent him in search of the two graves, using his metal water dowsing rods. He immediately located three graves, and their locations aligned perfectly with the plat. He used Method 2 from the article to determine gender – a female, a male, a female.

“To test his results, he walked the cemetery with his eyes closed, and the wires crossed at each grave that was marked, and a few other unmarked ones. Then with his eyes closed, we tested for gender at most of the marked graves. 100% correct.

“Because I was looking for great grandparents Ann and Ben, the additional female threw me. A cousin sorted me out on the subject. One of Ann and Ben’s adult daughters, Cary, died. The cousin had had documentation that Cary was buried at that specific cemetery. Cary’s parents died within a year after her, and the three were buried in the plot, but without markers.

“I tried the grave dowsing and it works, but the rods do not move as definitively for me as they do for my husband. Whether it’s my inexperience in dowsing or I perhaps tend to hold the wires too tightly or I just don’t have as good a reception as he does, I don’t know.

“Long story summary: try your hand at dowsing. We used heavy-gauge metal wire for the graves. My husband uses the wires, but sometimes just cuts a fresh tree branch to locate water lines. You might be surprised what you can locate!”

Some New Year’s Resolutions to Ponder, by Elaine St. James, in *Bottom Line/Personal*

Break your routine once in a while. Try new ways of getting ready in the morning, new roads to drive to work, new strategies to organize your time. This will open you up to a new way of solving problems.

Stop judging others. It will only distance you from people and result in little spiritual gain.

Do the things you fear. Whenever you avoid dealing with something, ask yourself why. If it’s because you fear failure or how you will look to others, force yourself to try it. There are valuable lessons to learn.

Get rid of your anger. Channel your excess energy by running, working out, or writing in a journal. Understand why you’re angry, learn from it, then move on.

Learn to forgive. Don’t let past negative experiences hinder you from moving ahead with your life and relationships.

Smile more. If you’re doing all of the above, smiling will become a natural part of your life and make you more approachable.

Review of Middlebrooks of Orange and Caswell County, North Carolina, Records

Part I of III: The Migration from Orange Co., VA, to Orange Co., NC, and the Death of Isaac Middlebrook (b. 1727)

Contributed by Neal Middlebrook

(Endnotes on p. 21)

Background

In 1728, William Byrd and his survey party were among the first white men to enter what would later become Orange County and, eventually, Caswell County. They were commissioned by Governor Gooch of Virginia to survey the boundary line between the two colonies of Virginia and North Carolina. Even though earlier pioneers and traders had passed through this Piedmont area (the plateau between the coastal plain and the mountains) of North Carolina, William Byrd and his commissioners found the land deserted. They did not mention crossing any roads, trails, or paths. Byrd and others have described the land as a “veritable thicket of trees, shrubs, and vines. Because of the under-woods and saplings, we had difficulty in advancing the line four miles and twenty poles.”¹

By 1740, only a few white families were scattered along the Hico (Hyco), the Eno, and the Haw Rivers. Eight years later, not more than twenty taxable residents were in the region; however, by 1751, the “Great Migration” of settlers from Pennsylvania and other states to the North Carolina Piedmont region was underway. By the years 1752 and 1753, the population had expanded to about 4,000 settlers, based on Orange County’s recorded 1,113 tithables for the period.²

Many families followed either the “Great Wagon Road” through the Shenandoah Valley or the Upper Road in their journey southward to Orange County. The major incentive behind the “Great Migration” was the chance to buy land at a reasonable price. From 1745 to 1760, land was granted along many creeks and rivers in every part of Orange County. By 1748, land grants were being issued in Northern Orange County along the Hico River; and, in 1751, along the Dan River, as well as Hogan and County Line Creeks. There were distinct settlements in Orange County. The Scotch-Irish settled north of Hillsborough, east of the Haw River, in eastern Orange County, and in the Little River and New Hope Creek sections. The Germans settled on lands west of the Haw river, and English immigrants from Virginia settled in northern Orange County, along the Hico River and County Line Creek.³

During the early years of this expansion period, the British Crown issued Deeds of Grant to Charles II’s eight major supporters, for services rendered in bringing him to the throne of England. One of these supporters was Lord Granville, and his Deed of Grant was issued in 1744, recognizing his ownership (or private proprietary) of the northern part of North Carolina. This land parcel stretched from the Virginia-North Carolina line south for sixty miles and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It is in this “Granville District” that Orange County was formed in 1752.

Lord Granville opened the “Granville District” land office at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1748. The office administered the land grant process, allowing settlers to own land for five schillings for each fifty acres applied for, and collecting an annual quit rent. Additional fees, such as surveyor and plat drawing fees, were assessed throughout the land grant process.

The “Granville District” land office was poorly run and mismanaged by Granville’s appointed agents. The office was closed at the time of his death on January 2, 1763, and never re-opened, in spite of the fact that many of the records were either lost or destroyed. During the period that the office was open, 4,979 deeds were issued.⁴

Rapid growth in the population of the region from 1740 to 1752 made the organization of a new county a necessity. A new county would shorten the distance of travel over poor roads and make it easier for residents to reach the county seat in Hillsborough. Orange County, within the Parish of Saint Mathew,

was formed in 1752 from the western portions of Granville, Johnston, and Bladen counties,⁵ all of which lay within the boundaries of the “Granville District.”

On June 1, 1777, Caswell County was created from the northern half of Orange County. This was the first county created by the first state legislature of the new State of North Carolina. Residents of the northern part of Orange County had initiated the process of forming this new county by petitioning Governor Tyron in 1771. The final petitioning rhetoric in 1776 cited the same reasons as the 1771 document: “The large extent of the county . . . Renders the Attendance of the inhabitants of the northern part to do public duties extremely difficult and expensive.”⁶

With the coming of Independence, the State of North Carolina passed a provision to open land offices in November of 1777. Citizens would be allowed to claim land in any county that had not been granted by the British Crown or by any Proprietors (*i.e.* Lord Granville) before July 4, 1776. Under the same provision by the General Assembly, persons who were enemies of the United States, or were out of the United States at the beginning of the Revolution but had not returned and taken the oath of loyalty to the United States, would also have their lands confiscated. In 1778, the General Assembly passed a provision allowing for the sale or other disposition of confiscated properties.⁷

Orange County, Virginia, to Orange County, North Carolina

We believe Isaac (born 1727) and Anne Middlebrooks left Orange County, Virginia, and arrived in Orange County, North Carolina, sometime between 1750 and 1760. The exact date is not known. Isaac Middlebrooks and his wife, Anne Sims, are believed to have married about 1750 in Louisa or Orange County, Virginia⁸; however, no records for Isaac or Anne have been discovered in either county. Isaac’s parents are believed to be Thomas and Rachael (Simmons/Simmonds) Middlebrooks. Their living near the border of Louisa and Orange County, Virginia, is recorded.⁹ Often families traveled in groups for protection and to share food and supplies. The journey from Orange County, Virginia, to Orange County, North Carolina, is about 200 miles. More than likely, Isaac and Anne traveled the Upper Road to Orange County, North Carolina. The Upper Road began in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and parallels present-day U.S. Highway One, passing through Spotsylvania, Louisa, Goochland, Powhatan, and Amelia counties in Virginia. After reaching Amelia County Courthouse, the Upper Road followed present-day U.S. Highway 360 to Orange County, North Carolina.

A group of eight to ten families from Orange County and Culpepper, Virginia, are reported to have located in northern Orange County, North Carolina, from 1750 to 1755. This migration of families was later to become known as Caswell County’s first settlement;¹⁰ however, the first record of our Isaac Middlebrooks does not appear in Orange County, North Carolina, court records until May of 1760, when he bought personal property at an estate sale.¹¹

Were Isaac and Anne Middlebrooks among the first eight to ten families to leave Orange County, Virginia, between 1750 and 1755? Or were they part of a later migration during this period, after hearing favorable reports from other friends and neighbors about Orange County, North Carolina? If Isaac and Anne did leave Orange County, Virginia, shortly after being married, it would help explain their absence in Virginia records for this time period (1750-1766). We know that the Granville District started to process land entries along Hogan’s Creek by 1751.

Not knowing the date of Isaac and Anne’s arrival in Orange County, North Carolina, brings into question the birthplace of their first five sons: Isaac (born 1753); John (born 1755); David (born 1757); Micajah (born 1758); and James (born 1759). Were these sons born in Virginia or in North Carolina? There is an error in the *Register of the Middlebrook Family* published in 1909,¹² which indicates that the birth of all of Isaac and Anne’s children took place in Caswell County, North Carolina. We are not positive where the children were born; however, if they were all born in North Carolina, it would have been Orange County, because Caswell County was not created until 1777.

Isaac (born 1727) and Anne Middlebrooks Baptized

The next recorded event of our Middlebrooks ancestors is when Isaac Middlebrooks and his wife are baptized on August 4, 1760, at a Separate Baptist meetinghouse near Hogan’s Creek, Orange County, North Carolina.¹³ The Separate Baptist movement, from North Carolina, began to form churches along the

Dan River in 1758. The Dan River Churches consisted of five branches, with one of the branches established at Hogan's Creek.

Early Orange County, North Carolina, Court Records

Three years later, in August and November of 1763, Isaac (born 1727) Middlebrooks, along with others, was ordered by the court to participate in laying open a road from Hogan's Creek to Round Hill to Williams Water and down to the Roan Oak. The same court appointed William Ware as the Road Overseer.¹⁴ It was customary to assign the responsibility of laying open and maintaining roads to landowners who lived along or near them. This provides yet another indication that Isaac and Anne were living on or near Hogan's Creek as early as 1760/63 and may have actually owned property in this area. Moreover, on June 12, 1777, Isaac's son, John (born 1755), is recorded in the Caswell County court records as a road helper.¹⁵ Was John's land also located near the road?

Isaac Middlebrooks is involved in two other matters recorded by the Orange County court, in November of 1763 and May of 1765. In the November 1763 Term of the Court, the court case "McCawl Lytle & Com. Agt. Isaac Middlebrook: Debt," it appears that Isaac (the defendant) owes money to the plaintiff. The court ordered Isaac to pay his debt to "McCawl Lytle and Com." In the May Term of the Court in 1765, the case of "Isaac Middlebrook agt., Michael Boyle & et al: Petition" involves what appears to be a fight ("force and injury") between Isaac (plaintiff) and Michael Boyle *et al* (defendants). Michael Boyle claimed to the court that the fight (manner and form) did not occur the way Isaac Middlebrooks declared.¹⁶

John, eighteen years of age, was a witness to the will of Stephen Norton, dated July of 1773 and proved in August of 1774, in Orange County, North Carolina. Witnesses were Richard Boggass and William Bailey Smith.¹⁷ Because of John's age, some researchers contend this may be proof of an older John Middlebrooks (born 1726), as reported in the *Register*. To date, no other records have been found that would indicate John Middlebrooks (born 1726) resided in Orange or Caswell County, North Carolina.

Anna [sic] Middlebrooks purchased three hoes, one plow and coulter for "1.05.9" and one iron box and heaters for "0.03.0" at the estate sale of Captain Robert Burton on December 20, 1776, in Orange County.¹⁸ The purchase of these implements indicates that Anne and her sons were continuing to farm five years after the death of her husband, Isaac.

Death of Isaac Middlebrooks 1727-1771

Based on the Letters of Administration, Isaac Middlebrooks died in 1771 in Orange County, North Carolina, presumably near Hogan's Creek. During the time span from 1762 until his death, Isaac and Anne had four sons. The *Register of the Middlebrook Family*¹⁹ cites these births as Sims (born 1762), Thomas (born 1763), Robert (born 1766), and Joseph (born 1770). Each birth occurs before the death of their father; however, the *Register* documents the birth of Garland (born 1774) after his father's death. Moreover, the gravestone of Joseph Middlebrook is found to indicate that his birth occurred in 1773, not 1770.²⁰

Settlement of Estate of Isaac Middlebrooks, Orange County, North Carolina, Court Records²¹

The September 1771 Superior Court of Orange County ordered that Letters of Administration be granted to "Robert Few . . . all and singular the goods and chattels . . . of Isaac Middlebrooks of Orange Co., NC deceased." Under a separate court order in the same month, the court ordered that Letters of Administration be granted to "Robert Thorn of all singular goods and chattels . . . of Isaac Middlebrooks of Orange Co., NC deceased." During the March 1772 Term of the Superior Court, "Robert Thorn, Administrator of all and singular goods and chattels . . . of Isaac Middlebrooks of Orange Co., NC, deceased" came to court and made oath to inventory and account of sales. No will for Isaac (born 1727) has been discovered.

(Endnotes on p. 21)

THE MIDDLEBROOK ENCAMPMENTS

By Jarrelyn Lang

“The Beginning of the Winning of the (Revolutionary) War” is accredited to none other than Middlebrook Encampment in New Jersey. In the spring of 1777, Washington needed a place from which he could observe the movements of British Lieutenant General Lord Charles Cornwallis in nearby New Brunswick and Perth Amboy (New Jersey) and in New York. He chose Middlebrook Heights situated on Middlebrook Creek (named because of its location between two brooks), in the Watchung Mountains north of Bound Brook in Somerset County, New Jersey. Because of its hilly terrain and the natural cover it offered, the location afforded Washington a vantage point that would allow him to flank the British if they attempted to cross New Jersey to reach Philadelphia. He was familiar with the area, having marched past it after the Battle of Princeton in January 1777, on his way to winter encampment in Morristown, NJ.

Washington stationed his 8,298 troops forward on the slopes of Middlebrook Heights, to defend the approaches. In June of 1777, Cornwallis moved out of New Brunswick, hoping to draw Washington out into the open flatland for a battle. Washington sent the local militia, re-enforced by Continentals, to harass Cornwallis’s troops, but he did not leave his secure position. The British retreated to Staten Island.

Because of Washington’s formidable position on Middlebrook Heights, General William Howe, stationed at New Brunswick with 16,000 to 18,000 men, was forced to move his troops by sea. This tactic caused him a considerable loss of time and prevented him from joining General John Burgoyne, thus leading to Burgoyne’s defeat at Saratoga in the fall of 1777, the turning point of the Revolutionary War. That defeat led to Middlebrook Heights being dubbed “The Beginning of the Winning of the War” (“Middlebrook Encampment”).

When the 13-star (“Betsy Ross”) flag was adopted by resolution of the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, the first place it was flown over Continental troops was at Middlebrook Encampment, and a replica of that flag now flies there 24 hours a day. A sign on the premises proclaims: “By special act of Congress, the Betsy Ross [replica] flag is flown here 24 hours each day. This is to commemorate Washington’s army having encamped in this area June 14, 1777, the day Congress adopted the flag resolution. The period of encampment extended from June 14 to July 2, permitting sufficient time for an official flag to have been brought from Philadelphia to be flown at Middlebrook” (“The Missing Link: Middlebrook Encampment”). Every Fourth of July since 1889, the honor of being the first encampment over which the 13-star flag was unfurled is commemorated by ceremoniously hanging a new flag, a reading of the Declaration of Independence, and a historical address delivered by a keynote speaker.

In July and August 1777, Washington’s army moved toward Philadelphia, where they eventually lost the Battle of Brandywine in September and the Battle of Germantown in October. That winter was spent at Valley Forge. During that time, nearly 3000 men were sick or too nearly naked to do duty.

In November 1778 Washington began moving his men back to the Middlebrook area. The Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania Brigades, along with the Delaware regiment and artillery corps, artisans, and other attached support units, were stationed along the base of the Watchung Mountains. Here they were somewhat protected from the weather and had a good supply of trees for construction and firewood. They also had the support of the generally patriotic population and its active militia.

Washington, and later his wife, aides, and servants, lived in what is known as the Old Dutch Parsonage in the Raritan Valley below the Watchung Mountains. Built in 1751 with the pooled funds

of three Dutch Reformed Churches, the parsonage was first occupied by the Reverend John Frelinghuysen. When he died in 1754, his widow, Dinah, and their two children continued to live there, along with several young men who were being tutored in preparation for attending the seminary in Holland. One of the tutors was Jacob Hardenburgh, whose classes were the beginning of Queens College, which later became Rutgers University. Hardenburgh served in the Provincial Congress and later acted as liaison between the local inhabitants and the American army during their second occupation.

Philadelphia merchant John Wallace purchased the house and land in 1775 from, by then, Minister Hardenburgh, adding eight large rooms with the intent of making it his retirement home. However, when housing/headquarters were sought for Commander George Washington for the winter of 1778/79, Wallace's home was secured. When Washington left Middlebrook in June 1779, he paid the Wallaces \$1000 for the use of their home, and they were finally able to move in. (Eventually, John Wallace's daughter, Ann, would marry John Hardenburgh, Jacob Hardenburgh's son.)

Washington posted the Virginia troops at Chimney Rock, just west of the gap where Middlebrook Creek flows out of the Watchung Mountains. This proved to be a strategic observation point that afforded a panoramic view of the valley below. The Maryland Brigade was posted east of the gap, and the Pennsylvania Brigade was posted south. The Artillery Corps was stationed several miles west along the ridge, at Pluckemin. The troops began arriving at the end of November and continued into December 1778. They lived in tents while they built huts to live in, which took until sometime in mid-January 1779 to finish.

Only tools and boards for the bunk beds were provided, and a few very expensive nails. There was no glass for the windows or iron for hinges. Washington specified that each hut was to measure 16'x14', with walls seven feet high, a peaked roof, one fireplace and one chimney. What tools the men needed were issued by the Quartermaster Department. Quartermaster Jacob Weiss made frequent requests from Middlebrook for tools, including one dated Dec. 16th: *"Broad Axes, Adzes, Claw or Carpenter's Hammers, 12 or 15 Cross cut Saws and Hand Saw Files and also Saw Setts, Abut 2 Tun Barr Iron as wrote for including that for Mr. How, 10 or 12 Barrs Steel suitable for new Steeling Axes &c. -And a good Stove with pipes agreeable to dimensions"* ("The Middlebrook Winter Encampment").

On February 3, 1778, the camp's physician, Dr. James Thatcher, wrote in his journal: *"Our soldiers have been employed constructing log huts, which at length are completed, and both officers and soldiers are now under comfortable covering for the remainder of the winter. . . . Our soldiers, without nails, and almost without tools, except the axe and saw, provided for their officers and for themselves comfortable and convenient quarters, with little or no expense to the public. . . . [Huts] for the soldiers have but one room, and contain ten or twelve men, with their cabins (compartments) placed one above another against the walls, and fitted with straw, and one blanket for each man"* ("The Middlebrook Winter Encampment").

The winter proved to be a mild one. There was little snow, most of it falling in late December and early January. Temperatures during the remainder of the winter were generally above freezing, and spring came a couple of weeks earlier than usual.

"During the winter, the Quarter Master General, Nathaniel Greene, managed to keep the troops fed and clothed, more or less. There were problems, and sometimes the troops were hungry, but they never starved like at Valley Forge the year before" (The Middlebrook Winter Encampment").

Fresh uniforms were furnished to the men by their new French allies. When news of the American victory at Saratoga reached Europe, France entered the war on the side of the patriots. The French

ambassador visited Camp Middlebrook in March 1778, and Washington's men staged a grand review in his honor.

During the winter, Washington planned, and gathered supplies for, a march against the Iroquois Indians in New York, to be led by Generals John Sullivan and James Clinton. Four nations of the Iroquois (the Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas), siding with the Loyalists (Tories), had mounted several attacks against the Americans, beginning in June 1778. Sullivan and Clinton, leading the New Jersey Brigade, claimed a decisive victory in June 1779. They then carried out a systematic destruction of at least forty Iroquois villages in upstate New York, under orders from Washington that the Iroquois threat be "completely eliminated" (Wikipedia). (Incidentally, the other two Iroquois nations, the Oneidas and the Tuscaroras, sided with the colonials.)

Orders to new posts and new campaigns began to be issued in late May 1779, and all the men were gone by the first week in June. The huts were left behind, abandoned. On October 27, 1779, Colonel John Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers, a mounted British dragoon troop, led a raid into Somerset County, where he burned many bridges and boats, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Somerset Court House. He intended to burn at least some of the huts, also, but never got around to it. After burning the court house, he made a wrong turn and was captured when his horse was shot and fell on him. Eventually, the locals used the huts as firewood.

Today, a few acres of the Middlebrook Encampment are preserved as a park by the Washington Camp Ground Association, on Middlebrook Road in Bridgewater, NJ, just north of Bound Brook. A sign on the premises reads: "Washington Camp Ground – Dedicated a historic site in 1889 by citizens of the community to memorialize the encampment of Washington's army in 1777 and from Nov. 1778 to June 1779. The Middlebrook Encampment site in New Jersey entered the National Register of Historic Places July 3, 1975. – Site owned and preserved by the Washington Camp Ground Association" ("The Missing Link").

Nearby is Washington Rock State Park, on Washington Avenue in Green Brook, NJ. It commemorates Chimney Rock, within the Middlebrook Encampment in the Watchung Mountains, from which Washington had a panoramic view of the Raritan Valley below. Located in Somerville, NJ, the Wallace House/Old Dutch Parsonage, Washington's headquarters for the second Middlebrook Encampment, is available for tours, and the online guide to Somerset County invites you to "visit this home and feel the days of the Revolution bubble up around you" ("New Jersey's Great Northwest Skylands").

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"The Missing Link: Middlebrook Encampment," lincolnbittner.com

John Shaw, Reference Librarian, NJ State Library – how Middlebrook Creek/Encampment name came about

FAMILY HISTORY CENTERS PROVIDE FREE ACCESS TO DATABASES

Contributed by Neal Middlebrook

LDS Family History Centers have free access to present four new online databases, with a fifth on the way. However, Ancestry.com is no longer available at FHC, except on a limited basis.

Patrons can gain access to these databases by visiting their local FHCs. You will need to call ahead and check the hours of operation. FHC librarians will assist you in getting access to these databases, as well as with other family history questions you may have.

New databases:

1. Godfrey Memorial Library – Resources include: AGBI (American Genealogical Biographical Index), an every-name index to over 800 sources on their shelves; county and local histories, biographical information, and vital records that are available at the library; published genealogies – indexes; White's Revolutionary War Pension Abstracts; vast newspaper collections; and many other online resources.
2. Heritage Quest – Resources include: censuses, 1790-1930, with name indexes for most states; search of over 22,000 local and family history books; search of the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), with over 2 million genealogy and local history articles; search of Revolutionary War Era Bounty Pension Land Warrant Application files; and search for individuals in Freedman's Bank (1865-1874), which was established to serve African-Americans.
3. World Vital Records – Resources include: family histories; birth, marriage, and death records; newspapers; court records; and reference materials.
4. FamilyLink – Resources include: the newest social genealogy networking Web site, created for the purpose of rapidly linking people across the world, launched Wednesday, April 18; with FamilyLink, geographic and language barriers are minimized to improve genealogical research.
5. Footnote.com (coming soon) – Resources include: military records and histories; large collection of naturalization records and indexes; city directories; congressional papers; photos; death records; and more.
6. Other sites coming soon: Genline.com; Genline.se; Kindred Konnections

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH ANNOUNCE DIGITIZING PARTNERSHIP

Contributed by Neal Middlebrook

On October 24, Allen Weinstein, Archivist of the United States, and Wayne Metcalfe, Vice President of the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU), announced a five-year partnership agreement to digitize case files of approved pension applications of widows of Civil War Union soldiers from the National Archives. GSU has many years of experience microfilming historical records at the National Archives and throughout the world, and in recent years has moved to providing digital capture and publishing services. Digitization makes possible unprecedented access to the unique historic documents in the custody of the National Archives.

This partnership will begin with a pilot project to digitize, index, and make available the first 3,150 of the pension files. Upon successful completion of the pilot, GSU, doing business as FamilySearch, in conjunction with Footnote.com, intends to digitize and index all 1,280,000 Civil War and later widows' files in the series. These records, of great interest to genealogists and others, are currently available only at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. The widows' pension application files, a rich source of information about ordinary American citizens of the time, include supporting documents such as

affidavits, depositions of witnesses, marriage certificates, birth records, death certificates, and pages from family Bibles.

“For a number of years we have had a very productive relationship with FamilySearch,” said Professor Allen Weinstein. “This agreement expands our relationship to enable online access to some of the most popular and voluminous records in our holdings. It is an exciting step forward for our institutions and for the American people,” he added. “There is an unbelievable treasure trove of genealogical information housed in the records of the National Archives, the vast majority of which genealogy enthusiasts have never seen,” said Wayne Metcalfe. “The growing digital collection and indices that will stem from this relationship will be a priceless resource for countless family historians and researchers.”

FamilySearch will make the digitized materials available for free through www.FamilySearch.org and in 4500 family history centers worldwide, or on a subscription-based website operated by a third party, subject to National Archives approval. They will also be available at no charge in National Archives’ research rooms in Washington, D.C., and regional facilities across the country. In addition, FamilySearch will donate to the National Archives a copy of all the digital images, the associated indexes, and other metadata that they create.

This agreement is one of a series of agreements that the National Archives has reached or will reach with partners to digitize portions of its holdings.

LIBRARIES SHUN DEALS TO PLACE BOOKS ON WEB

Contributed by Neal Middlebrook

Google Books and Microsoft books are working with some major libraries to scan millions of older books. However, some libraries are no longer cooperating. They do not like the restrictions placed by those companies. Several libraries, including a large consortium in the Boston area and the Smithsonian Institution, are instead signing on with the Open Content Alliance, a nonprofit effort aimed at making their materials broadly available.

Google pays to scan the books and does not directly profit from the resulting Web pages, although the books make its search engine more useful and more valuable. However, Google does not allow the scanned books to be made available on other commercial search services. Microsoft Books has somewhat similar restrictions.

Last month, the Boston Library Consortium of 19 research and academic libraries in New England that includes the University of Connecticut and the University of Massachusetts, said it would work with the Open Content Alliance to begin digitizing the books among the libraries’ 34 million volumes whose copyright had expired. These 19 libraries are not willing to accept the restrictions that are in the Google and Microsoft agreements.

“We understand the commercial value of what Google is doing, but we want to be able to distribute materials in a way where everyone benefits from it,” said Bernard A. Margolis, President of the Boston Public Library, which has in its collection roughly 3,700 volumes from the personal library of John Adams. It is interesting to note that Bernie Margolis is well known as one of the leading library experts of today. His opinions will carry considerable weight.

RECORD SEARCH PILOT AT FAMILYSEARCH.ORG

Contributed by Neal Middlebrook

Record Search Pilot will let you do the following three things from the web address:

<http://search.labs.familysearch.org/recordsearch/start.html>.

1. Search the indexes that have been done by FamilySearch Indexing.
2. View images associated with the indexes when they are available.
3. Browse images that are not yet indexed.

There is a “feedback” button on the top of each page. Please let FamilySearch know what works well and what does not, what improvements you would suggest, and – if the system is really slow – what time of day and from what time zone you accessed the site. The system has limited capacity; if the capacity is exceeded, you will be asked to try again later, so please be patient. The system may also be unavailable periodically.

To use these collections, you will need to go through the logon process; approval to gain access may take up to 24 hours. More collections will be added as they are indexed, so periodically check back to see what is new.

Browse or search the following collections:

Census and Lists:

1880 U.S. Census (searchable index and no images)

1900 U.S. Census (searchable index and images)

1930 Mexico Census (images)

Migration:

New York Passenger Arrival Lists (Ellis Island) 1892-1924 (searchable index and images)

Military:

World War II Draft Registration Cards 1942 (images)

Court and Legal Records:

Freedman Bank Records 1865-1874 (searchable index and images)

Vital Records:

England Diocese of Durham Bishops Transcripts ca. 1700-1900 (images)

Freedman’s Bureau of Virginia Marriages 1815-1866 (searchable index and images)

Georgia Deaths 1914-1927 (searchable index and images)

Ohio Deaths 1908-1953 (searchable index and images)

Ontario Deaths 1869-1947 (searchable index)

Texas Deaths 1964-1998 (searchable index)

Social Security Death Index (searchable index)

Utah Death Index 1904-1956 (searchable index and images)

The census for the year 1900 shows that 13-year-old **Santa Clause** lived with his parents, William and Henrietta, in Saline Co., Missouri. Nearly 100 families with the surname **Elf** were recorded in the 1920 census. The 1930 census lists 168 men by the name of **Jack Frost**. One of them, who lived in Alaska, listed his occupation as **reindeer** trader. Many entries for Chris/Christopher Kringle have appeared on censuses over the years. Possibly most notable is the **Chris Kringle** whose statistics on the 1900 census of Cass Co., Iowa, show that he was born in 1868 in Denmark and his occupation was **Salesman in Dry Goods**.
(Census Research for Genealogists, online)

OBITUARIES

JESSE ALTON MIDDLEBROOKS

Robert 1766 descendant Jesse Alton Middlebrooks of Spartanburg, SC, left this earth on October 16, 2007. Graveside services were held October 19 at Oaklawn Cemetery in Fort Valley, GA. Jesse, a member of the Fort Valley Presbyterian Church, lived most of his life in Fort Valley but moved to Spartanburg six years ago. He was an Army veteran of both World War II and the Korean War. Jesse, son of the late Jesse and Ada Dean Middlebrooks, is survived by his wife, Sara Stanley Middlebrooks, two daughters, five grandchildren, and one brother. One sister predeceased him.

The Middlebrooks Family Association extends deepest sympathy to Jesse's family.

WALTER B. RODDENBERY III

Graveside services were held for Walter B. Roddenbery III on Thursday, November 15, 2007, at Cairo Cemetery in Cairo, GA. Walter, a Thomas 1763 descendant, passed away November 13 in St. Petersburg, FL. Born in Cairo on October 3, 1937, he was the son of the late Walter B. Roddenbery, Jr. and Virginia Middlebrooks Roddenbery. He was a graduate of Cairo High School and a member of the First Baptist Church there. Walter held degrees in physics and math from Georgia Tech and a degree in electrical engineering from Auburn University. Survivors include two brothers and several nieces and nephews; one brother preceded him in death.

Deepest sympathies are sent to Walter's family from the Middlebrooks Family Association.

TEN THINGS I WISH I HAD KNOWN BEFORE I WAS 21

1. What I was going to do for a living
2. That my health in later life depended in a large degree on what I put into my stomach before I was 21
3. How to take care of money
4. The commercial asset of being neatly and sensibly dressed
5. Habits are mighty hard to change.
6. Worthwhile things require time, work, and patience.
7. The world would give me just what I deserve.
8. A thorough education pays better wages than hard labor.
9. The value of absolute truthfulness
10. My parents weren't "old fogies."

-Anonymous

Answers to "Name That Christmas Tune," p. 4.

1 "White Christmas"; 2 "Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire"; 3 "All I Want for Christmas Is My Two Front Teeth"; 4 "O Holy Night"; 5 "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear"; 6 "O Come, All Ye Faithful"; 7 "Away in a Manger"; 8 "Deck the Halls"; 9 "Little Drummer Boy"; 10 "We Three Kings"; 11 "Silent Night"; 12 "God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen"; 13 "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town"; 14 "Let It Snow"; 15 "Go, Tell It on the Mountain"; 16 Rudolph, the Red-Nosed Reindeer"; 17 "What Child Is This?"; 18 "Joy to the World"; 19 "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing"; 20 "The Twelve Days of Christmas"

And Now . . .

Political Correctness Gone Awry, a "card" I received from a cousin. He did not know its origin.
-JL

Please accept with no obligation, implied or implicit, my Best Wishes for an environmentally conscious, socially responsible, low stress, non-addictive, gender-neutral celebration of the winter solstice holiday, practiced within the most enjoyable traditions of the religious or secular practices of your choice, with respect for the religious/secular persuasion and/or traditions of others, or their choice not to practice religious or secular traditions at all.

I also wish you a fiscally successful, personally fulfilling and medically uncomplicated recognition of the onset of the generally accepted calendar year 2008, but not without due respect for the calendars of choice of other cultures whose contributions to society have helped make America great. I don't imply that America is necessarily greater than any other country nor the only America in the Western Hemisphere. Also, this wish is made without regard to the race, color, creed, or physical ability of the wishee.

By accepting these greetings, you are accepting the aforementioned terms as stated. The greeting is not subject to clarification or withdrawal. It is freely transferable with no alteration to the original greeting. It implies no promise by the wisher to actually implement any of the wishes for himself/herself/others, and is void where prohibited by law and revocable at the sole discretion of the wisher or wishee. This wish is warranted to perform as expected within the usual application of good tidings for a period of one year or until the issuance of a subsequent holiday greeting, whichever comes first. Said warranty is limited to replacement of this wish or issuance of a new wish at the sole discretion of the wisher.

A Last-Minute Gift List

From Scots scientist and writer Francis Maitland Balfour (1851-1882)

The best thing to give . . .

- to your enemy is forgiveness.
- to your opponent, tolerance.
- to a friend, your heart.
- to your child, a good example.
- to your father, deference.
- to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you.
- to yourself, respect.
- to all men, charity.

**Middlebrooks Family Association wishes each of you a joyous Christmas
and a blessed 2008!**

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- ¹ William S. Powell, *When the Past Refused to Die, A History of Caswell County, North Carolina 1777-1977*. (Yancyville, NC: Rose Printing Co., Inc. Tallahassee, FL, 1982), 16.
- ² Hugh Lefeler and Paul Wager, editors, *Orange County 1752-1952*. (Chapel Hill, NC: The Orange Printshop, 1953), 14.
- ³ Lefeler and Wager, *Orange County 1752-1952*, 14-15.
- ⁴ Margaret M. Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina 1748-1763, Abstracts of Land Grants, Volumes 1-5*. (Weldon, NC: Roanoke News Co. Printers-Publishers, 1987), introduction to series I-IX.
- ⁵ Lefeler and Wager, *Orange County 1752-1952*, 17
- ⁶ Powell, *When the Past Refused to Die, A History of Caswell County, North Carolina 1777-1977*, 58.
- ⁷ Margaret M. Hofmann, *North Carolina Abstracts of State Grants, Volume 1*. (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Print Tech Inc., 1998), Foreword I-IV.
- ⁸ Margaret Goodrum, *The Middlebrooks Ancestry of William Sims Middlebrooks*. (Warrenton, VA: Privately Published, 2002), 7.
- ⁹ Rosalie E. Davis, *Louisa County, Virginia, 1743-1814: Where Have All the Children Gone?* (Manchester, Missouri, Privately Published, 1980), 20, 23, 98.
- ¹⁰ Ruby P. Sartin, *Caswell County: The First Century 1777-1877*. (Greensboro, NC: Master's Thesis, U. of Missouri, 1972), 9.
- ¹¹ Ruth Herndon Shields, *Abstracts of Minutes of Court and Please Quarter Session of Orange Co., NC. Sept 1752-1766*. (Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1991), 139, May 1760 Inferior Court.
- ¹² Joseph Middlebrook, *Register of the Middlebrook Family Descendants of Joseph Middlebrook of Fairfield, Connecticut*. (Hartfield, Conn.: C. L. & B. Co., 1909), 46.
- ¹³ Morgan Edwards, *Materials towards a History of the Baptists, Vol.2*. (Danielsville, GA: Heritage Papers, 1984), 44.
- ¹⁴ Weynette P. Haun, *Orange Co., North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1726-1766, Book II*. (Durham, NC: Privately Published, 1992), 22.
- ¹⁵ Katharine K. Kendall, *Caswell County, North Carolina, Mixed Records, Census, Tax, Land Grants and Court Minutes*. (Raleigh, NC: Privately Published).
- ¹⁶ Haun, *Orange Co., North Carolina, Court Minutes 1726-1766, Book II*, 35, 38.
- ¹⁷ Ruth Herndon Shields, *Abstracts of Wills Recorded 1752 through 1800 in Orange County, North Carolina*, Vol. I. (Reprinted Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.: Baltimore, 1972), 31.
- ¹⁸ Shields, *Abstracts of Minutes of Court and Please Quarter Session of Orange Co., NC Sept. 1752-1766*, 139.
- ¹⁹ Middlebrook, *Register of the Middlebrook Family Descendants of Joseph Middlebrook of Fairfield, Connecticut*, 46.
- ²⁰ Leonard Middlebrooks, Personal Communication from Geneva Garrett, May 2005.
- ²¹ Weynette P. Haun, *Hillsborough District, NC, Superior Court Minutes 1768-1791, Book I*