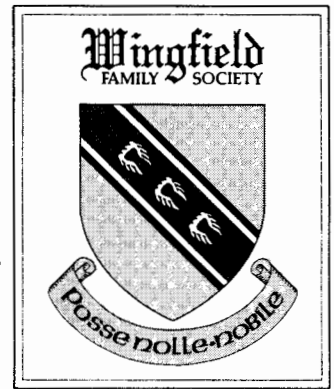


newsletter



"Wynkefeld The Saxon held honor and fee, ere William The Norman came over the sea"

Vol. IV, No. 1

... Ancient Suffolk England Rhyme

Winter, 1990

WFS 4th Annual Meeting Gone With the Wind country

Atlanta April 6-8, 1990

The Wingfields will come together for their fourth annual meeting, this time in the charming, hospitable city of Atlanta. Georgia is the home state of our WFS president which might be reason enough to come to Georgia, but it was also here the first Wingfields moved as pioneers into the wilderness of the newly formed United States in 1784.

The meeting will have all the elements of our successful past meetings and especially the friendships that have developed in the short few years our society has been formed.

The Renaissance Hotel (near the Atlanta Airport) was selected for convenience of those flying in and the proximity to the highway for driving to the town of Washington in Wilkes County.



The dates are April 6-8, 1990, so time is almost upon us. Its closer than you think!

Enclosed with this newsletter is a registration application and hotel reservations form. It is not too early to register and make your hotel reservations, NOW. Last year we had some late registrations and there were no hotel rooms left at the meeting hotel. Bear in mind we only have 50 rooms reserved.

Continued on page 5

Georgia is one of the most beautiful of our states, especially in the spring. We moved the meeting dates up one month this year so our members could see the famous Dogwood that will be in full bloom. The weather should be delightful, cool and sunny. The smell of spring, fresh budding leaves and the beautiful spring flowers will give you a new outlook on life.

One of the first, if not the first migration of the American Wingfields was into the newly formed state of Georgia in 1784 immediately following the Revolutionary War.

From William to William ... a new Wingfield Line

By Michael Wingfield Walker

The founder of this family in America was William Wingfield, who immigrated to Virginia by 1667. He appears to have been the first permanent Wingfield settler in Virginia, preceding Thomas of York River by 13 years.

In colonial days, 50 acres of land, or one "headright" were given by the Crown to settlers who paid the costs of passage for new colonists to Virginia. As one might expect these new colonists were almost always connected, in some way, to the settlers who paid their passage, and they were often related by blood.

William Wingfield was claimed as a headright by Col. Richard Lee II, the great grandfather of General Robert E. Lee, and a cousin of Elizabeth Lee, who married Sir Richard Wingfield of Tickencote, brother of John Wingfield, York Herald and uncle of Thomas of York River Virginia. The Lees and Wingfields were extensively connected in England and Col. Richard Lee II's father, Col. Richard Lee I, had hosted John Gibbon, Blue Mantle Herald, the great friend and co-worker of John Wingfield, York Herald, on Gibbon's 1659 visit to Virginia. Descendents of Thomas of York River and William Wingfield had the strong tradition that they were "closely related," and newly available evidence strongly supports some type of close connection.

Continued on page 7

Vance Wingfield goes out on a limb...becomes Lord of the Manor

A manorial lordship of the Manor of Wingfield went on the auction block last November. Jocelyn Wingfield of London notified Vance Wingfield, our genial computer/genealogy expert from Ft Worth, Tx, about the opportunity and Vance felt it should be returned to the Family. He took it upon himself to bid on the title and was successful with a £8,000 (\$14,000+) bid.



Lord of the Manor,
Vance Wingfield

The title, Lord of the Manor of Wingfield, that Vance Wingfield purchased and now holds can be sold or transferred. Indeed Vance has stated he plans to convey the Lordship to the president of the Wingfield Family Society and presumably this will be transferred to each new president when installed and will remain permanently with the Society.

Vance Wingfield's enthusiasm was contagious. Once the decision was made to go for the title and a winning bid placed, he made contact with hundreds of WFS members and asked for donations to cover

Continued on page 10

PUBLISHED BY:
Wingfield Family Society
301 Belleview Blvd., Belleair, FL 34616
for its members
SINGLE ISSUE COST \$4.00

OBITUARY

Lawrence Arthur Wingfield

Colorful Lawrie Wingfield, one of our British WFS members, died in England October 23, 1989 when an operation to correct a perforated ulcer failed. He was 91 and was given an unusually long obituary notice in the London Times because of his lifetime of service to aviation and a historic war hero.

He was cremated at St John's Surrey after a service attended by 70 friends and relatives, including representatives of various obscure and rather grand clubs, such as the Anglo-French Pilots of World War I, which brought a message from President Chirac. WFS member Jocelyn Wingfield of London attended. There is to be a memorial service in January, 1990.

Lawrence Arthur Wingfield was born in Hove, in Sussex on April 17, 1898. One of Laurie's earliest memories was watching Samuel Cody of Shoreham in July 1911 as the first man to make a controlled and sustained flight in an aeroplane in England. As the First World War began, Lawrence was 16, and had just begun studying to be a solicitor (lawyer). He delayed his education, applying for military service, and was later accepted in the Royal Flying Corps learning to fly in 1915. Nine months later he received his Lieutenant commission with 40 hours in his log book.

One of his first missions, flying alone, was to carry two 112 lb bombs to attack the railway station at St Quentin on July 1, 1916, the first day of the Battle of Somme. His hit of a German ammunition/equipment train blew it up spectacularly. Moments later he was shot down, crashed and was captured. A few months later he managed to escape, with four others from a prisoner-of-

war camp near Hanover traipsing through open fields. All were recaptured except Lawrie. Nine days later he reached the Dutch frontier and was soon back in England. He was summoned to Buckingham Palace to relate to King George V his adventures before being sent to Shoreham Aerodrome for a refresher course on Avro 504s, receiving the MC and a DFC, and posted to an experimental station for pioneer work on airborne radio.

At the conclusion of the war, Lawrie qualified as a solicitor while at the same time obtaining a Commercial pilot's license. He flew DH9A aircraft on communication duties during the 1920 railway strike.

In 1928 he was in the forefront of a team of professional pilots and navigators who formed the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators of the British Empire as a "professional body of unquestioned integrity" concerned with both civil and military aviation.

Lawrence stood for Parliament in 1929 as a Labour candidate for the Banbury constituency where he was narrowly defeated.

In the Second World War, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, called upon Lawrence Wingfield and his vast experience of the aviation world to work with him to decide on the nature of information which could be transmitted to the then neutral United States: a job of great diplomacy which he discharged with distinction.

Lawrence was married three times and is survived by a son and daughter.

All of us in the Wingfield Family Society extend our condolences to Lawrie's children, Philip Wingfield and Pamela (Sally) Young.

ED Note: This report compiled from the London Times Obituary and details submitted by Jocelyn Wingfield.

Wingfield Castle resold Saved from scam

After a foray into what appeared to be a scam operation, Wingfield Castle now has been resold to Mr. Lyndon Stanford, QC (Queen's Counsell). This was reported by Paul Ruddock, the former owner who many WFS members met on the 1988 England tour. At the time of this report, the closing was imminent.

Before the news of the sale to Mr. Stanford, it was reported in London newspapers that an organization headed by a James Lacelles employed a respectable firm to handle the sale of a 10 room mansion in the Knightsbridge section of London for £3.5 million. Lacelles had a court order allowing the sale of this house for alleged unpaid bills for refurbishing the luxury mansion.

The sale money went to purchase other properties including a house in the Hyde Park section of London and the Wingfield Castle. The article states £200,000 (about \$300,000) was placed as a deposit for the Castle.

It seems the Knightsbridge mansion that was sold just happened to be owned by the daughter of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia who was out of the country at the time, unaware of what was going on. Lacelles claims to be the administrator of a religious meditation group that had plans to use the newly purchased house in Hyde Park for the organization's headquarters. He did not state the proposed use of the Wingfield Castle in the news article. Shortly after the news article appeared in the London newspapers, the re-purchase by Mr. Stanford was revealed by Mr. Ruddock.

To learn the Wingfield Castle will now be in the hands of another highly respected gentleman is certainly welcome news to all members of the WFS who feel close ties with this historic site.

Egg on our face

... Autumn newsletter

It has been called to our attention, and rightly so, that your editor goofed on the headline of the last newsletter, "Two United Kingdom Landmarks in News." It's back to the geography books. Ireland, the location of Powerscourt is not in the United Kingdom. Sorry, Robin Wingfield from England.

The story under the headline, "Wingfields of New Mexico" erroneously, showed in the 6th paragraph, that Charles William Wingfield was born in Windsor MD, and included in the 1840 census of Johnson County, MD. This should have been MO (Missouri) not MD (Maryland).

MUNIMENTS OF THE ANCIENT SAXON FAMILY OF WINGFIELD

REPUBLISHED 1987 **\$150**
PLUS \$5 SHIPPING (anywhere in U.S.)

SEND CHECK TO: WINGFIELD FAMILY SOCIETY
301 BELLEVIEW BLVD., BELLEAIR, FL 34616

Genealogy

? QUERIES ?

Can anyone verify if Anderson Wingfield is the son of Reuben Wingfield who married Anne Olds, and is a direct descendent of John Wingfield (b. CA 1750) who married Robin Lankford?

I am also interested in corresponding with descendents of Guy Wingfield who likely was employed at the George W. Helm (tobacco company) of Lynchburg, VA in 1932. Query from, and address responses to: Louie J. DeArman III, 632 Highlander Ave., Placentia, CA 92670

Who were the parents of Peter Wingfield who died in Anson County, NC in 1802? His wife was Charlotte. Who were her parents? They had four children, Edward, Jemima, Sarah and Ancena. Mrs. Scott Kimball, 2821 Hwy 82E, Apt 5B, Greenwood, MS 28930, desperately needs help.

Membership by family line

WFS member records are being listed by family line and recorded in our membership computer along with other information about each member. This will enable us to sort out the members by family line when it is necessary.

The WFS Membership Application form is being revised to ask each new member applicant who is their earliest antecedent Wingfield. This information will be recorded at the time membership is established. It is another sophisticated feature that only the WFS has. Unfortunately we have only about 25% of our present membership classified by a particular family line. We will be asking those that are not in our records for this information soon.

There are 14 different lines and some members qualify as descending from more than one Wingfield ancestors. They are: John Hudson
William Gilmore
James Henry
Dr Lawrence
Joseph Edward
Samuel Barnett
Henry Wingfield
John Yates
James Christopher
William Cocke
Thomas (York River)
John (New Kent County)
Robert de Wingfield (1187)
Canada

Profile Sheets, have you sent yours in?

Along with each new membership packet we include a set of Genealogy profiles. Not every new member sends this to our computer center in Ft Worth, TX. Sadly only about 40% of our members have sent in these Profile forms that we need to further complete our records.

Irrespective of your interest in Genealogy, we urge you to complete the profile form as without your name in the data base, our records are incomplete. It is surprising how Vance Wingfield in Ft Worth can fill in gaps in our records as data comes in. It will also show your children and grandchildren which many members overlook as important.

How much you know about your parents and grandparents (Wingfield strain) is valuable to us and essential for complete records. Do not, repeat, do not expect someone else to send in data on you or your antecedents or descendants. We are counting on you.

If you do not have the forms, send a note to Vance Wingfield at: 2912 Owenwood Dr., Ft Worth, TX 76109 and he will send you the profile forms, complete with easy instructions. These forms have been revised several times in the past for easy completion.

Member visits England sites

The past September, Mrs. H. C. Hilburn (Mary Lou Phillips) and her daughter Mrs J. J. (Jean Hilburn) Crawford spent several weeks in England during which time they visited the College of Arms, Wingfield Castle, and Wingfield Church. Traveling west from London, they made a stitch in the Tapestry in Brideford. Queen Elizabeth had just placed her stitch in the tapestry as had Prince Philip.

The WFS ran an article on the tapestries about Vance Wingfield going there for the special ceremony in February, 1989.

They also visited the St Lawrence Church, Little Walsingham (Suffolk County) where grandfather, Samuel Appleton was baptized August 13, 1586 before coming to Ipswich, Mass in 1635.

Mrs. Hilburn's daughter lives in the Republic of China and has since returned.

MOVING . . . CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

Please drop us a line if and when you change your address. Send this to Wingfield Family Society, 301 Belleview Blvd., Belleair, FL 34616. It only takes a minute and will enable us to correct your record so you will get your newsletter without delay and save us on forwarding postage.

Update - Immigration Thomas of York River

There has been some speculation within the WFS as to how Thomas Wingfield, the immigrant, came from England to Virginia in 1680. Did he come direct to America or via Jamaica or Barbados as did many immigrants did in those days? The booklet, "Echoes Down the Ages," by Jocelyn Wingfield indicated he may have come via the islands.

The crown gave headrights, i. e., grants of fifty acres, to cover costs of transportation of colonists directly from England to Virginia. WFS member, Michael Walker has found evidence that subject Thomas did come direct and gives proof in published records.

Cavaliers and Pioneers, page 215 lists the acreage given by headrights for transporting colonists as follows:

Joseph Style, 430 acres, New Kent Co., N. side of Mattaponi Riv., 2 October 1680, Adj. Mrs, Morris, Richard Davis & Robert Jones, down Tomocoricond Sw. & c, granted to Willm. Herndon 18 Feb. 1673/4; deserted and granted by order. & c. for trans. of 8 pers: Edwd. Fanerty, Danl. Scanland, Den. Scanland, Jno. Wood, Eliz. Matchett, Jno. Tremer, Tho. Ellis, Tho. Wingfield.

The Crown would not have paid the headright had Thomas come via the islands.

Who is this man?

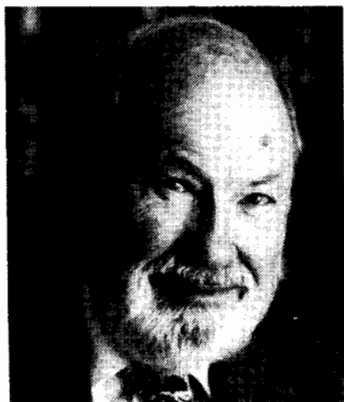


Photo taken 25 years ago. See WFS Member Profile for current picture on page 4



WFS MEMBER PROFILE

Richard Wingfield Quarles



Dick Quarles

Most members of the Wingfield Family Society know or know of Richard Quarles, a Charter Member and one of the most respected genealogist in our society. All his friends and associates know him as Dick.

Born in Richmond in 1911, young Dick Wingfield lived next door to Linwood Wingfield, his father's brother-in-law and across a side street from the home where Alonzo Wingfield (1832-1920), Richard's Grandfather lived with his two brothers and two sisters. Alonzo's father, John Wingfield farmed Francis Wingfield's place in Albemarle so Alonzo knew his grandfather very well; he was 29 before Francis died. The two sisters also lived with their grandfather in Albemarle when their home in Hanover was overrun by troops during the battles around Richmond. Thus the old folks had much family lore which they kept fresh in their minds because they often reminisced around the table. They held Open House on Sunday afternoons and relatives dropped by for tea and cake and exchange of Wingfield news and stories.

Thus Dick heard Wingfield history from his early childhood and was twenty before the last of his great uncles died. He listened as his great aunts told stories of Francis Wingfield and how he occasionally came to dinner in the knee pants with silver buckles in which he had danced at Monticello. Richard's older brother still has those buckles.

Francis Wingfield's brother, Charles married Mary Lewis, cousin of Thomas Jefferson, and Francis had a Jefferson letter (now in the University of Virginia Library) to Charles requesting that he come to Monticello to conduct a funeral.

Richard's father was Wirt Gilchrist Quarles and his mother, Emma Virginia

Wingfield of Charlottesville. His father owned a men's clothing store in Richmond but became comptroller of Emory and Henry College in Emory, VA upon retirement from business.

After schooling in Richmond, Dick attended the University of Virginia receiving a B.S. in Chemical Engineering in 1931, and a PhD in Physical Chemistry in 1935 followed by two years of post-doctorate study in Atomic and Nuclear Physics, at the University of Virginia and the University of Michigan. He was elected Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi, honorary fraternities. He held fellowships and instructorships entailing some teaching which he had hoped to make his career. It was while teaching that he met his future wife, Virginia Dinnwiddie who was a student in one of the classes he taught in the summertime. They married in 1936, and it was then he decided he would rather eat than teach especially with a new wife to support. So he took a job with Union Carbide in South Charleston, West Virginia.

Two years later the company moved him to the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh to manage a small group handling customer service for Union Carbide's infant vinyl resin business. By 1955 he was in Bound Brook, New Jersey as Section Head followed by promotions to Assistant Director and in 1957 to Associate Director of Development. In 1960 Dick began a stint in New York as Manager of Patents and Licenses for the Plastics Division and was returned to Bound Brook in 1964 as Director of Research and Development. As Director he was in charge of nearly 300 technical people, many PhDs, working to develop new products. Finally, from 1970 until his retirement in 1976, Dick was reassigned to New York to manage patents on a world-wide basis for the Chemicals and Plastics Division.

While active with Union Carbide, he was a world authority on the use of vinyl resins in coatings and adhesives and was co-inventor of vinyl organosols and plastisols and was inventor of two package epoxy adhesives, and the use of epoxies in fiber glass laminates. We all remember mixing these sticky substances together before gluing two things for a permanent bond.

Dick has written a number of scientific, patents and chapters for books.

Dick read extensively, particularly history. In 1977 he started his genealogical studies. These focused on the Wingfields because an uncle Herbert Wingfield had collected information on the family for the period, 1914 to 1932 when he died. Herbert's wife, Lynda continued the work until her death in 1967. When she entered

a nursing home in 1965 she turned the records over to a nephew with the request that he give them to the first Wingfield that showed interest. An innocent inquiry by Dick to the executor of his aunt's estate gave him the surprise ownership of three file drawers full of Wingfield records. Thus he felt an obligation to put the records in shape and to preserve them, and he has been studying the Wingfields ever since.

He is genealogist for the Jamestown Society in Princeton and keeps active in the Nassau Club and Old Guard of Princeton.

During hectic days with Union Carbide, he found savoring wine with meals furthered relaxation and relieved tension. Dick developed a taste for fine wines and at one time had a cellar of 40-50 cases of aged wines, but in recent years his palate has been playing tricks and he can not appreciate the 15 year old burgundies as he once did. He likes golf and swimming which provide exercise while reading and traveling offer amusement. He has made 5 or 6 pleasure trips to Europe and spent 3 weeks in Japan on business. The rest of his traveling has been on this continent.

Dick and Virginia are parents to five children, Dr Richard Quarles Jr., of Parkersburg, W. VA., Barbara Quarles of Phoenix, MA, Elizabeth Douglas of Anover, MA, James Quarles of Glendale, AZ and Dr. Thomas Quarles of Beaverton, Oregon. They have four grandchildren. Princeton is his home, but he and Virginia for years wintered in Phoenix with their daughter, Barbara.

His wife, Virginia died in July, 1988. During the past year since his loss, Dick confesses he has neglected genealogy, somewhat, as less time is now available. He still maintains the house in Princeton just in case someone drops by for a visit.

A major research done by Dick on the Wingfields was published in the Magazine of Virginia Genealogy in May of 1988. It was a very detailed, 21 pages, unusual for this publication. It was the result of years of research. Dick worked with Lee Preston on another research project about the children of John (1690?-1759) and Mary Hudson Wingfield of Hanover, VA. This was especially difficult since virtually all records were destroyed in Hanover, VA. With diligent, persistent research, digging into records in surrounding counties, Lee and Dick were able to reconstruct most of the missing information. This makes several corrections to heretofore published reports. The paper was submitted for publication, but was turned down as was deemed too voluminous. Next project is to condense this to acceptable size and thus make their joint reearch available to others.

Continued from page 1

Atlanta April 6-8, 1990

Georgia, one of the original 13 states, is loaded with history second only to perhaps Virginia and Massachusetts. Atlanta, a booming metropolis is one of the most modern cities and yet has retained its southern charm. The state is still largely rural with lush rolling hills, and you will get to see the country side of Georgia as we drive to the small town of Washington in Wilkes County, 1 1/2 hours away from modern skyscraped Atlanta, 30 minutes of the drive is on a small two lane road. Refreshingly off the beaten track, Washington is without fast food restaurants and Holiday Inns. Antebellum homes dating back 200 years dot the town. Visiting WFS members will see historic houses on street after street, each with a unique story, many built by or lived in by the Wingfields and/or their descendants.

Lennie Mills and Gerry Dutton will have the Wingfield Store open with some new items and Vance Wingfield will bring his computers for more demonstrations of genealogical research and records.

See related story on the Migration of the Wingfields in this newsletter.

Terrells to join WFS at annual meeting

William Terrell immigrated from England and settled in the Hanover section of Virginia before 1760.

In St Paul's Parish Registry (near Hanover, VA) the Terrells are in the records being mentioned along with the Wingfields. Joel Terrell, son of William received a land grant which included the Birchwood Plantation that was one of the show places of Virginia. Joel's son William Terrell married Frances Wingfield, the daughter of Thomas Wingfield (Sarah Garland) and along with six sons, Joel, Thomas, William, Richmond, David and Peter came with the large contingent of Wingfields to Georgia in 1784. A son of this same Thomas Wingfield, also Thomas, married Elizabeth Terrell, thought to be a sister of William Terrell and was with the group in 1784 for Georgia. They had a son, John Wingfield who also came with the migration party.

William Terrell and Frances Wingfield Terrell became large landholders not only in Wilkes County, but also in nearby Franklin and Washington Counties. He built the first jail in Wilkes County. His six sons became distinguished citizens of Georgia. One son, David was clerk of

court in Wilkes County for many years and he was among the wealthiest and most influential planters of his time.

Mary Wingfield, daughter of John (Frances Buck) married Peter Terrell and had seven children, Thomas, John, Joel, Frances, Branbam, Charles and Henry. Second daughter of John Wingfield, Elizabeth married Edward Butler, and two of their children married Terrells, Joel and Richmond.

Intermarriages continued in Wilkes County between the Terrells and Wingfields and today many of both families have common ancestors.

It seems fitting the Terrells should share the Georgia meeting with the WFS. Members of the Terrell Family Society have been invited to attend with us.

J. T. Bryson main speaker at WFS meeting

On the evening of April 7th, our principal speaker will be Dr. J. T. Bryson, Director of Tourism for Washington, Georgia. Dr. Bryson is extremely well versed in the history of Georgia, and will elaborate on the conditions when Wilkes County was first settled at the time the Wingfields moved from Virginia in 1784. WFS members will be enchanted as this colorful gentleman spins true tales of how it was in Wilkes County when they arrived and why. Cotton was king and it was the principal crop in pre-civil war days. The Wingfields had plantations and WFS members will visit several antebellum homes and mansions during a day excursion to Washington, GA

Dr. Bryson may even tell us what happened to the confederate gold, or at least his very plausible theory. Since it has never been found one can only speculate as to where it went. He assures us nary a Wingfield was involved with this escapade.

Bryson was raised in nearby Greene County, Georgia, graduated from University of Georgia in Athens in 1940, and married a girl from Washington, before going off to World War II. He returned to University of Georgia in 1945 and received his doctorate in veterinary medicine. He practiced as a veterinarian for about 35 years before retiring. While still active in his profession Dr. Bryson was on the city council and interested in the Callaway Plantation which was one of the pre-civil war mansions near Washington. This spurred his interest in history, particularly Wilkes County and Washington, GA. He was made director of tourism in 1985 and is considered the foremost and absolute authority on history of the area.

Migration to Georgia 1784 Wingfield Pioneers

Now a bit of history about the Georgia Wingfields to put your visit to Wilkes County into perspective and more interesting and understandable.

On April 7th, WFS members attending the 4th annual Wingfield Family Society meeting in Atlanta will make a one day motor coach trip to Washington, (Wilkes County) Georgia the destination of the Wingfield migration from Virginia in 1784.

Even before the colonization of Savannah in the early 1700s there were pack traders and trappers in the area and intrepid families were slowly moving in. But from the moment the broadside issued by Governor Wright in June 1773, went out to the Carolinas, Virginia and Pennsylvania offering the rich deep-loomed, well watered hills of these ceded lands of northeast Georgia for headright settlement, sturdy pioneers of English, Scotch-Irish, and German descent brought their families into the Parish of St Paul in the Providence of Georgia to claim the favored earth. The first forts were established near the confluence of the Broad and Savannah Rivers just north of the present town of Washington.

The Revolutionary War exposed Continental soldiers to Georgia and a famous and decisive battle of the war was fought at Kettle Creek, in Wilkes County, Georgia. One of these soldiers was thought to be Thomas Wingfield (b.1745 m.Elizabeth Nelson) of Hanover, Virginia, who would later come with his father John (b.1723 m. Frances Buck). John's sister, Elizabeth (m. William Terrell) and John's brother, Thomas (m.Elizabeth Terrell) in a party comprised of from 40 to 60 family members in migration to Washington, Georgia in 1784 the year the land law was put into operation. Thomas and his father

Continued on page 6



Dr. J. T. Bryson

Migration to Georgia

John had been in contact with the Honorable Geo. Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a land holder in Wilkes County, in 1773 arranging to buy 1150 acres of accumulated "Bounty Grants." Title was obtained in 1774 at a cost of 400 pounds sterling paid by Thomas and conveyed in his name.

The progeitor of the Georgia Wingfields was Thomas (b.1693 m. Sarah Garland), died in Virginia in 1782, 2 years before the mass movement to Georgia of a goodly segment of his descendants.

The family group that went from Hanover, Virginia to Wilkes was headed by John Wingfield (m. Frances Buck) his brother Thomas Wingfield (m. Elizabeth Terrell) and son Thomas Wingfield (m. Elizabeth Nelson) who was the Revolutionary veteran, plus wives, husbands and unmarried daughters and children. Several of the Terrells, married to Wingfields, participated in the migration. They came by horseback and wagon, arriving into Wilkes County, Georgia in the fall of the year, 1784.



PEACEWOOD former Wingfield plantation in Washington, GA,

Homes and plantations were built, many still in existence today and a number are on the National Register. Other family migrations brought more pioneers and many are ancestors of members of the WFS having married Wingfield men and women.

Cotton was the principal crop, the area flourished and prospered. Most of the harvest was sent to England until this ended with the Civil War.

More land was acquired by the Wingfields and their relatives. As the original settlers died the land was divided and it seemed there was an inordinate number of female descendants so title went to names such as Terrell, Grimes, Worsham, Willis, Barnett, Semmes, Poullain, Sims, Simpson, Pettus, Dawson,



Dee Epps meets with Hart Shiver about Atlanta meeting

McKinley, Seymore, Nisbit, Hazelhurst, Lucas, Weens, Ficklen and Hull, different names but still Wingfield descendants nevertheless.

Ironically there are no residents with the name Wingfield living in Washington, Georgia today, but of course many blood descendants are still in the small picturesque and historic southern town.

The Civil War was devastating to land holders and plantation owners. Fortunately the Union's General Sherman's burning and destroying march from Atlanta to Savannah missed Washington although the town was a hotbed for the Confederacy. Wingfields from Georgia served for the South and during the Wingfield visit you will see artifacts from Confederate Capt. John Wingfield in the museum there.

Many of the old homes and plantations dating from 1784 are still standing making this a unique, very proud town. A number of the older homes were owned by Wingfields and probably the majority were at one time or other connected with the descendants of the John and the Thomases, but without the Wingfield name because of the female marriages.

WFS members will visit the Blackmon home, parts of which were built by Thomas in 1785 are still intact. They will also explore the grounds of nearby Peacewood the original plantation of Thomas. As you drive through this picturesque town, one truly senses a step back in history as Washington is still off the mainstream of modern life. But life goes on at a casual pace, and the accommodating people with their slow Georgia drawl will charm our WFS visitors as we drive through the tree lined streets reviewing family history visiting interesting homes and a stop for lunch at the Washington Women's Club.

We invite you, indeed almost insist, you come to the Atlanta general meeting and take a trip back in Wingfield history by spending a day visiting Washington, Georgia where the first migration of the Hanover, Virginia Wingfields pioneers began with the trek south into our new nation.

New directors to be elected at Georgia Meeting

Under our by-laws, each year we elect either four directors or our officer/directors each for a three year term. The following directors will retire at the conclusion of the meeting in Georgia on April 9, 1990.

RETIRING DIRECTORS

- Susan Cavanagh - Athens, GA
- Lennie Mills - Corpus Christi, TX
- Jocelyn Wingfield - London, England
- Vance Wingfield - Ft Worth TX

At the Georgia meeting we will elect four directors for a three-year term, 1990/93. Any of the above can be nominated again.

Any WFS member that would like to serve as a director for three years should notify our secretary and your name will be placed on the ballot. Should you wish to nominate another member, you may also do this, but only if the prospective nominee's permission has been obtained in advance.

Keep in mind directors are expected to attend the annual general meeting each year, as this is when the board meets. There may be special meetings or mail ballots on items of importance that may require attention from time to time during the year. Directors have volunteered for special projects in the past.

Send your name or nominations to Betty Gamache, 602 Halbien Place, Richmond, VA 23225.

Next year, 1991, we will elect new officer/directors for the WFS.



Dr. Bryson in discussion with WFS member Doug Epps recently in Washington, GA

Lets all go to Atlanta

Continued from page 1

**From William to William
... a new Wingfield Line**

William Wingfield married a daughter of Jarvis Dix. The Dixes also appear to have been connected to the Wingfields in Suffolk, England. Jarvis Dix was claimed as a headright in 1637 by John Baker, whose first wife's mother was imported by Col. Richard Lee I, and whose second wife was a Wingfield descendent.

William Wingfield settled in that part of Charles City County which after 1702 became Price George County, specifically in the area of today's Hopewell, Virginia. His lands adjoined the Eppes, Gilliam, Bolling, Wynne, Sturdivant and other families with whom his descendents would later intermarry.

The will of William, which is now "lost," was probated in 1677 in Charles City. It was proven by Lt. John Howell and Dr. John Coggan, two prominent early colonists. Dr. Coggan's association with William Wingfield foreshadowed the extensive involvement his descendents would later have with the medical profession.

After William's death, his widow remarried William Dobson, who had been claimed as a headright by John Sturdivant.

William Wingfield and — Dix had at least two sons, Robert Wingfield and Jarvis Wingfield. There are sporadic references

of Robert Wingfield into the 1720s, but there is no evidence that he had any male issue. The other son, Jarvis Wingfield was born in Charles City in 1669 and can be considered the true progenitor of this family.

According to the notes of Herbert Wingfield (the pioneer Wingfield genealogist and uncle of WFS member Dick Quarles) and all existing evidence, Jarvis married Hannah Wynne, the daughter of Capt. Thomas Wynne and Agnes Stith. Hannah was the granddaughter of Col. Robert Wynne, Speaker of the House of Burgesses 1661-1674, (and grandson of Robert Wynne, Lord Mayor of Canterbury), and Col. John Stith, Burgess from Charles City, 1685-1686. Of the 32 known marriages in the first three generations from Jarvis and Hannah, an amazing 23 were with descendents of Capt. Thomas Wynne and Agnes Stith.

Jarvis Wingfield became a large land and slave owner. His main plantation was located in western Sussex County, on Stoney Creek. Mr. Bryant DeWees Winfield, Jr. of "Shady Oaks," is the ninth generation of this family to own land on Stoney Creek.

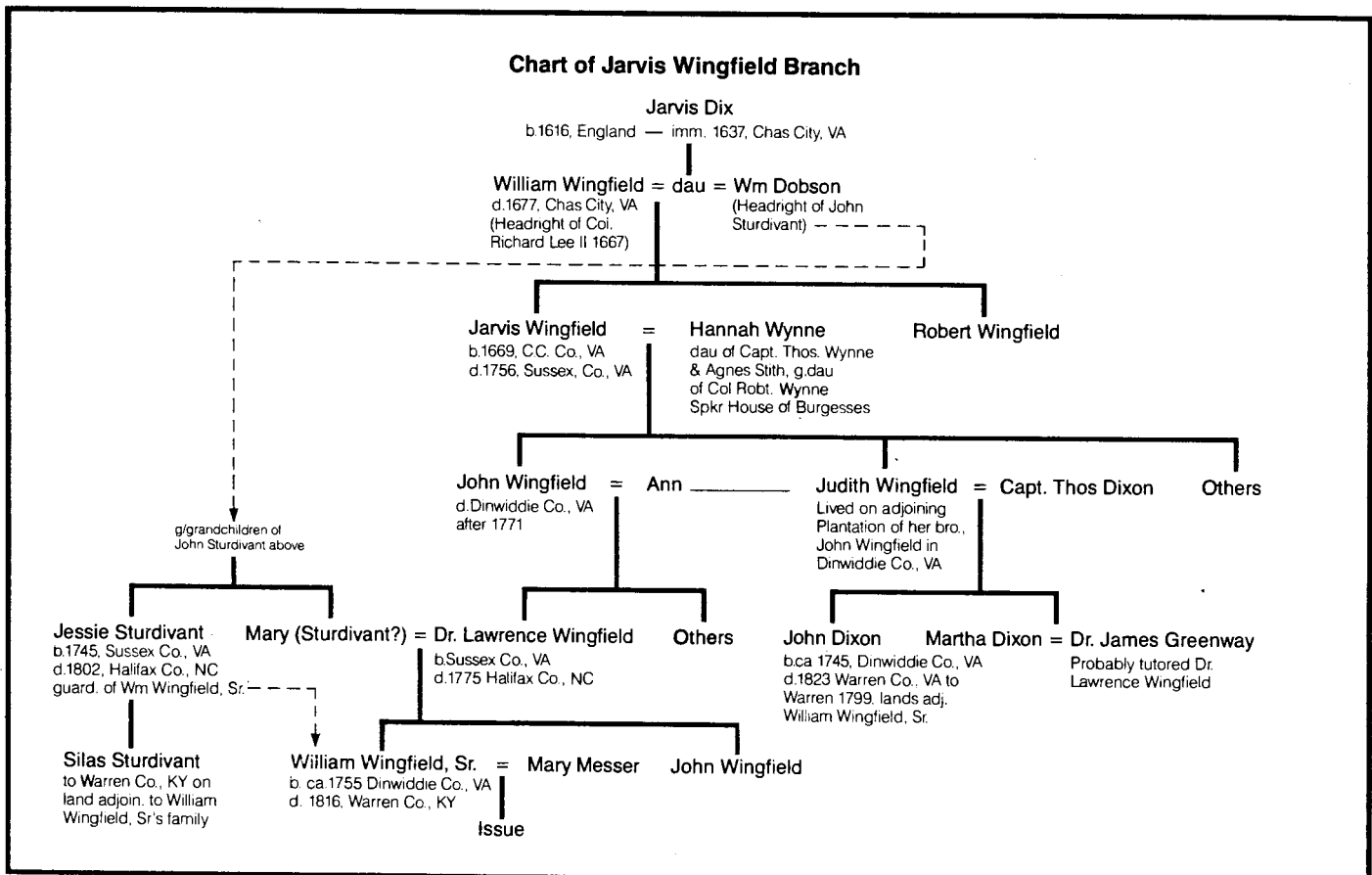
Jarvis died 24 March 1756, and his large slave estate was the subject of several lawsuits. Jarvis and Hannah had seven surviving children, most of whom dropped

the "g" from their name. John Wingfield, the second son of Jarvis and Hannah, lived in Dinwiddie county near the Sussex line. He was described by biographers as one of the wealthiest men in Virginia at the time. Besides owning land in Dinwiddie he also held plantations in Sussex, Prince George, and Brunswick counties. In Dinwiddie, John lived adjoining his sister Judith Wingfield, who married Capt. Thomas Dixon. Thomas and Judith Dixon were the founders of a large and notable family, including Col. Henry Dixon of Revolutionary War fame, and Senator Archibald Dixon, author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and Attorney General of Kentucky. One of Thomas and Judith's daughters, Martha Dixon, married Dr. James Greenway, renowned 18th century botanist, author, and physician. They lived at "The Grove," which also adjoined John Wingfield's plantation.

John Wingfield married Anne —, and they were the parents of at least four children. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, married Daniel Mason, and were the parents of Winfield Mason, the largest landowner in Dinwiddie and renowned horseman, and Anne Mason Scott, the mother of the famous General Winfield Scott.

Dr. Lawrence Wingfield, a son of John and Anne Wingfield was almost certainly

Continued on page 10



WINGFIELDS IN HISTORY

SIR JOHN WINGFIELD AND THE BLACK PRINCE

By Tony Wingfield

About the author



Tony Wingfield

The second series on the Black Prince appears in this issue of the newsletter. Its author is Tony Wingfield. Since most of our members do not know who he is and his credentials for writing such an article, noted below are some brief facts.

His full name is Brigadier Anthony Desmond Rex Wingfield DSO, MC, the only son of the late Major-General the Honorable Maurice Anthony Wingfield CMG, CVO, DSO, who was the younger son of the 7th Viscount Powerscourt. The 7th Viscount Powerscourt was the author of the "Muniments of the Ancient Saxon Family of Wingfield."

You will be reading more of Tony's "Wingfields in History" articles in future issues.

Tony Wingfield went to Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Upon graduation joined the 10th Royal Hussars and saw foreign service before WW II in Egypt and India.

His service during World War II is so elaborate and impressive that we will feature this in a future profile on this gentleman.

His war experiences encompass a North African Campaign in which Rommel drove the British forces back into Egypt. He then assisted in the establishment of a Middle East tactical school in Palestine, but managed to get back to his regiment as second-in-command for the Battle of El Alemein; then commanding it across Libya to join the U.S. and other forces, British and French, to drive the enemy in Tunisia into the sea.

Later he was on the Normandy invasion and ended the war on the Kiel Canal commanding an armoured brigade which

had been the first British armour to cross the river Rhine.

After the war, Tony was an instructor at the Staff College, Camberley (Surrey) before leaving the army and moving to Ireland, his wife's home. Always interested in horses and racing, Tony held several positions with turf and hunting committees in Ireland. He was one of the Gold Staff officers at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952.

In 1957 he became assistant racing and stud manager at Queen Elizabeth's stables, spending summers in England. Declining to become stud manager, he returned full time to Ireland and continued his interest in horses.

His awards include the Order of Leopold 1st, the Belgian Croix de Guerre, the Military Cross (MC), and Distinguished Service Order (DSO)

What better author could we find to write about, "Sir John Wingfield and the Black Prince?"

(Part two of two parts)

The raid began from Bergerac, some thirty miles south of Perigueux, on the 4th August, 1356 with a force comprising 3500 mounted gentlemen-at-arms (mostly Gascons), 2500 archers (also mounted) and 1000 lightly armed infantry. Once again loot was an object as well as that of drawing off the French in pursuit.

The raid did not head directly for the Loire, some 150 miles away, but took a longer route via Perigueux to Bellac, thence northwest to Lussac, and finally via Argentan and Chateauxrouge toward Issoudun and Bourges. But Bourges was a walled city which the Prince considered too strong to attack, so he turned back down the River Yeuve toward the Cher Valley reaching Vierzen on the 28th August.

He was now on the northern boundary of Aquitaine and at the limit of his father's feudal possessions. Nevertheless he moved via Romerentin to the outskirts of Tour, a walled and strongly held city on the Loire. He made his camp outside this city from which it is said that he could see the camp fires of his brother's force on the far side of the river. There he stayed for three days, perhaps contemplating a crossing to join forces with the Duke of Lancaster. But eventually reports that King Jean had crossed the Loire at Blois, 30 miles up stream, made him decide to retreat which

would, no doubt, cause King Jean to follow him as required.

After three days delay in front of Tours the Black Prince broke camp and headed south on Sunday 11 September to join the main trunk road from Paris to Tours, Poitiers and further south. He arrived at the town of La Haye Descartes on Tuesday 13th only a day's march ahead of King Jean who was approaching him from the northeast. In fact the French were entering La Haye Descartes as the Black Prince was entering Chatellerault on the trunk road only 15 miles ahead.

Not knowing the proximity of the enemy — for his intelligence service was not good in this hostile part of the country — the Prince halted for two whole days in Chatellerault to rest his tired men and horses. In the meantime King Jean, whose troops consisted of French, German and Spanish levies, less in number but far better trained than those of King Philip at Crecy, moved south to Chauvigny, thus outflanking and getting ahead of the Black Prince.

The Prince's plan for the next phase of his withdrawal was to by-pass Poitiers on the Westside; for it was a fortress town standing in an almost impregnable position on the River Clair and was garrisoned with troops hostile to the Plantagenets.

The route taken by the Prince lay in the isosceles triangle between the River Clair and Vienne with the Chauvigny — Poitiers road as its base. The forest of Monlierre lay in the triangle and an old Roman road ran between Poitiers and the forest.

On Saturday 17th, the Black Prince was leading his troops through the triangle while King Jean was marching due west from Chauvigny to Poitiers across his front: and it was about midday when the French King entered the gates of Poitiers with the head of his column. About an hour later the Anglo-Gascon scouts of the Prince's force appeared on the high ground looking down onto the French troops on the Chauvigny road. This was a shock for the Black Prince who was probably about to set up his camp at Mignaloux after a march of twenty miles. He, therefore, took the precaution of sending out a reconnaissance party northwards which overlooked the River Chair and saw a large force of men-at-arms around Poitiers.

The next morning the Prince reconnoitered himself and found a suitable defensive position in the front of the small town of Nonaille which he could occupy if unable to continue his retreat. Then, when the French did not at first attack, he took the opportunity of sending his heavy

RANSOMS

By Jocelyn Wingfield

In early times ransoms were looked upon as prize money and even for war indemnities in the case of captured kings and great nobles. Sometimes all the soldiers were "put to the sword" but the officers were ransomed for mutually agreed sums — high but not too high or the relevant estate* would not be able to raise the ransom. On expeditions in Elizabethan times colonels went unpaid and were expected to make up for this with ransoms and booty — Wingfield ransoms included:

1. *1356 Battle of Poitiers.* Sir John Wingfield of Wingfield captured Sire Daubigny and was paid L1666, 13 shillings, 4 pence by Edward III for him. "since knights should not hold such grand prisoners." A vast fortune for the family! (Edward III then ransomed him himself).

2. *1415 Battle of Agincourt.* William del la Pole (pronounced "poole"), 3rd Earl of Suffolk of Wingfield Castle (married to Alice Chauere granddaughter of the poet) ransomed Charles, Duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII (who married Henry VIII's sister Mary, godmother of Thomas Maria Wingfield, father of President (Jamestown) Edward Maria Wingfield). During Charles' imprisonment of which 17 months of the period 1432 to 1436 was spent — in style — at Wingfield Castle (where he had his love affair with Anne Molins). He was ransomed for 210,000 ecus (French Crowns) and 72,000 saluts.

3. *October 1588, Armada Year.* Captain Thomas Maria Wingfield, younger brother of Captain (later president) Edward Maria captured Don Juan De Mendoza (later Marquess of Hinajosa and Governor of Milan at the Spanish raid on Bergen-of-Zoom in the United Provinces (now the Netherlands). Poor Thomas Maria Wingfield did not receive the huge ransom, as Lord Willoughby the Commander-in-Chief "awarded" Thomas Maria Wingfield's grand prisoner to the man who played the key role in the operation (to ransom).

4. *Late 1588 Bergen-of-Zoom.* Captain Edward Maria Wingfield was captured and conveyed to Lille (France) whence in September a ransom was demanded, but, luckily for him, it would appear he was exchanged before Christmas for a Spanish prisoner.

5. *1592 Battle of Ambrières, France.* Colonel Anthony Wingfield, Edward Maria's cousin, Sergeant Major of the Army was ransomed for 700 crowns. If these were English as opposed to French crowns, Anthony Wingfield's ransom was £175.

It was really Sire Daubigny's ransom that clinched the Wingfield fortunes. Sir John's uncle, Roger Wingfield (captured at Bannockburn, 1314) had had a brilliant career in the "wardrobe," which virtually ran the country; then Sir John became Chef De Mes Besognes" (Chief of Staff) to Prince Edward, "the Black Prince," son and heir of Edward III. With the ransom of £1666 — a vast sum — Sir John Wingfield was quite grand enough to marry off his daughter, Katherine, to Michael de la Pole. It was William the grandson of Katherine Wingfield, Countess of Suffolk (Wingfield Castle), who captured Charles Duke of Orleans, bringing him back to Wingfield.

*i.e., if the Duke of So and So was ransomed, he wrote to and/or visited home to raise that money from his own estate/purse and through his friends. Not before payment, was he freed — normally it took a few months. It was all done in a "gentlemanly, honorable and sporting way"!!

Congratulations, Dixie Ann

Dixie Ann Foster of Kingwood, TX proudly reports that her son, Bill and wife Jane Foster made her a grandmother with the birth of William Nicketes Foster IV on May 20, 1989. Another possible WFS member.

Continued from page 8

Sir John Wingfield and the Black Prince

wagon-loads of loot over the narrow bridge at Ninaille' across the River Moisson which was only some 500 yards east of a convenient ford which the remainder of his troops could use if necessary.

The French saw the pennons of the mounted escort to the wagons descending the slope to the river and thought it was a sign of retreat. King Jean immediately ordered an attack on the Anglo-Gascons positioned in a vineyard covering the Prince's chosen ground; but he also ordered his men-at-arms to attack on foot, since the English defensive success at Crecy seemed to have been caused largely by men fighting on foot.

However, the situation at Poitiers was very different to that at Crecy; for the French knights now had to advance on foot for nearly a mile clad in heavy armour over rough agricultural land in the heat of the day. Needless to say they arrived exhausted to meet the English archers hidden behind the fence along the edge of the vineyard.

The fighting that followed was fierce and there was much slaughter of French nobles. King Jean sent his eldest son, The

Dauphin who commanded one of his "battles," back to Poitiers for safety. The boy went and in so doing incriminated himself as a coward — an act which had considerable effect on the monarchy of France later on.

When the fighting was at its height the Black Prince sent a mounted force under the Captal de Bach, a Gascon soldier of great merit, around the northern flank to attack the left and rear of the French.

This completed the Anglo-Gascon victory and the Black Prince was persuaded by his Chief-of-Staff, Sir John Chandos, to relax and rest himself in a small camp. It was then that he asked for information as to the whereabouts of King Jean, and sent the Earl of Warwick and Sir Reginald Cobham to look for him.

Warwick and Sir Reginald eventually came upon a large body of men swarming like a hive of bees round a single person. The single person, of course, proved to be King Jean who was apparently trying to surrender to the Black Prince, but was being besieged by many knights — both English and Gascon — all in search of ransom.

Sir John Wingfield, the Prince's High Steward and Councillor, captured Sire Daubigny. Historians say that Jean, King of France, heard the French accent of Sir Denis de Morbecque of St Omer in the crowd and it was to him Jean made his appeal.

Sir Denis was in fact fighting on the side of the English and Gascons on account of having been deprived of his lands by the French on the charge of murder.

However, the Black Prince's two envoys, led the French King to the Prince where he stated that there would be sufficient ransom for all. But there is a story that says a French princess was sold to a Spurious Duke of Milan to raise the necessary funds.

At the end of the Aquitaine campaigns Sir John Wingfield returned to England a rich man from his share of loot and ransom money; but he died of the plague in 1361. He wrote several interesting dispatches on the strategy and conduct of the campaigns; but, alas, the whereabouts of those letters is not known.

Strategically there was no definite end to the Hundred Years War — no peace treaty — and the Wingfields were to be concerned again in the English claim to the throne of France when involved with Calais during the Tudor period.

Sir John's fortune not only gave dowries to his widow and only child but also financed the establishment of an ecclesiastical college in the Manor of Wingfield, more about which is included in the next chapter.

Continued from page 7

From William to William ... a new Wingfield Line

educated in medicine by his first cousin and "next door neighbor," Dr. James Greenway. They were the first of many doctors in the Winfield/Wingfield family.

Dr. Wingfield married Mary, who was presumably the daughter of John Anderson Sturdivant of Sussex, who was the grandson of the John Sturdivant who imported Jarvis Wingfield's step father. In the early 1760s, Dr. Wingfield and his family moved to Halifax County, North Carolina, where he was a planter and large slave owner, as well as a physician. He died by November of 1775. His will was proven in 1776, and mentioned his eldest son William Wingfield, hereafter referred to as William Wingfield, "Sr.", to distinguish him from his ancestor, William Wingfield the immigrant.

Jesse Sturdivant, a son of John Anderson Sturdivant and presumably Dr. Lawrence Wingfield's brother-in-law, was the guardian of Dr. Wingfield's children, including William Wingfield, Sr. He also witnessed William Sr.'s deed in 1780 when William moved from Halifax, North Carolina to Surry County, North Carolina.

William Wingfield Sr married Mary Messer. Recent evidence suggests she was probably the daughter of Capt. Messer, one of the six leaders of the Regulator movement, who was hung by the English Governor Tryon after the Battle of Alamance, NC, in 1771. Many historians have called this action the first unofficial act of the Revolutionary War.

William Wingfield and Mary Messer moved by 1793 to Warren County, Kentucky. A few years later, in 1799, his close cousin, John Dixon, joined William in Warren. His 4100 acre plantation, "Dripping Springs," adjoined the lands of William Wingfield Sr. The Dixons were extensively connected to the Wingfields in Warren, and migrated with them to Hempstead County Arkansas, in the 1830s.

In 1803, Silas Sturdivant, the son of William's guardian, (and probably uncle) Jesse Sturdivant, also moved to Warren County and eventually patented lands adjoining the Wingfields.

There were several other "Sussex Wingfield" relations in the area at the time, including the family of Sophia Echols Holcombe, who married William Wingfield Sr.'s son, William Wingfield, Jr.

(Ed. Note: William Wingfield and Mary Messer are the ancestors of a large number of the members of the WFS. As mentioned in the fall newsletter, for many years

William and Mary were thought to be the original immigrants, but new research by Michael Wingfield Walker has proven that William was actually the fifth generation in America. There are many other descendents of Jarvis and Hannah Wingfield who now go by the name of Wingfield, often unaware that they are actually "true" Wingfields.

The proof, fully documented, of this line in detail is available in Michael Walker's full report of some 28 pages, available at the address on this newsletter. Please enclose check for \$6.00 to cover expenses, made payable to the Wingfield Family Society.)

Continued from page 1

Vance Wingfield becomes Lord of the Manor

the purchase he had made. Otherwise the title bid would have defaulted and a substantial deposit lost. But donations came in and Vance was able to raise the necessary \$14,000 from 90 members, one even from New Zealand. There will be a scroll listing all the names of the contributors.

Although the "title" does not cover any tangible property nor is it a peerage, it is a true title that has been out of the family since 1362 when it was transferred to Michael de La Pole. (married Katherine Wingfield).

No land or property was purchased or conveyed. The sales brochure describes it as an ancient title, of incorporeal property, literally property without body. It goes on to say it confers prestige on the owner and entitles him to be styled Lord of the Manor. The purchase of lordship entitles the owner to obtain ownership or copies of manorial documents. These records cannot be taken out of England and although it is not known the details of these records that go with the Wingfield title, it is assumed we can make copies thereof for whatever purposes desired.

At this time, you may address the former Mr. Vance Wingfield as, "His Lordship." He is the 39th known Lord of the Manor of Wingfield.

Scottsdale, Arizona named for a Win(g)field

In 1888, U.S. Army chaplain, Winfield Scott homesteaded 800 acres of sparse Arizona desert in the area of what is now Scottsdale. After eight years of developing his land and persuading others to settle there, a school district was opened and given the name of "Scottsdale" in honor of Winfield Scott and his colonizing ef-

forts. Although we have not proven that Winfield Scott descended from the Wingfields we suspect his name of Winfield was probably a family name from possible the female side of the family. Most of the Winfields, some in the Wingfield Family Society, are Wingfield descendants having dropped the "G" for one reason or another. Hopefully some of our member genealogists can pursue this and give us proof that Winfield Scott is a member of the Wingfield clan, and it would be interesting to learn why the name was changed.

Atlanta April 6-8, 1990



Daughters of Jocelyn & Sara Wingfield of London Left to Right, Serena, Camilla at Wingfield Pub near Shrewsbury on Welch border

WFS neckties now in stock

After a period of two years, the Wingfield Family Society now has neckties with the WFS family shield woven into a silk and polyester fabric. Available in two colors, maroon or blue and in regular or extra long. Cost is \$30 including postage. Order from the Wingfield Store.

We apologize for the time it took to get these ties, especially since we took payments a couple of meetings ago, promising to send out to the purchasers as soon as we could order. At that time we wanted to accumulate enough advance monies to pay for the ties as the WFS treasury was a little short. Now the ties are in the store.

We appreciate the patience of those that paid for a Wingfield tie some time ago and did not get it. Sorry.