



POSSE NOLLE NOBILE

Wingfield

FAMILY SOCIETY

*Wynkefelde the Saxon held honour
and fee, ere William the Norman
came over the sea.*

ANCIENT SUFFOLK ENGLAND RHYME

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Wingfield Pioneers of Motor Manufacture

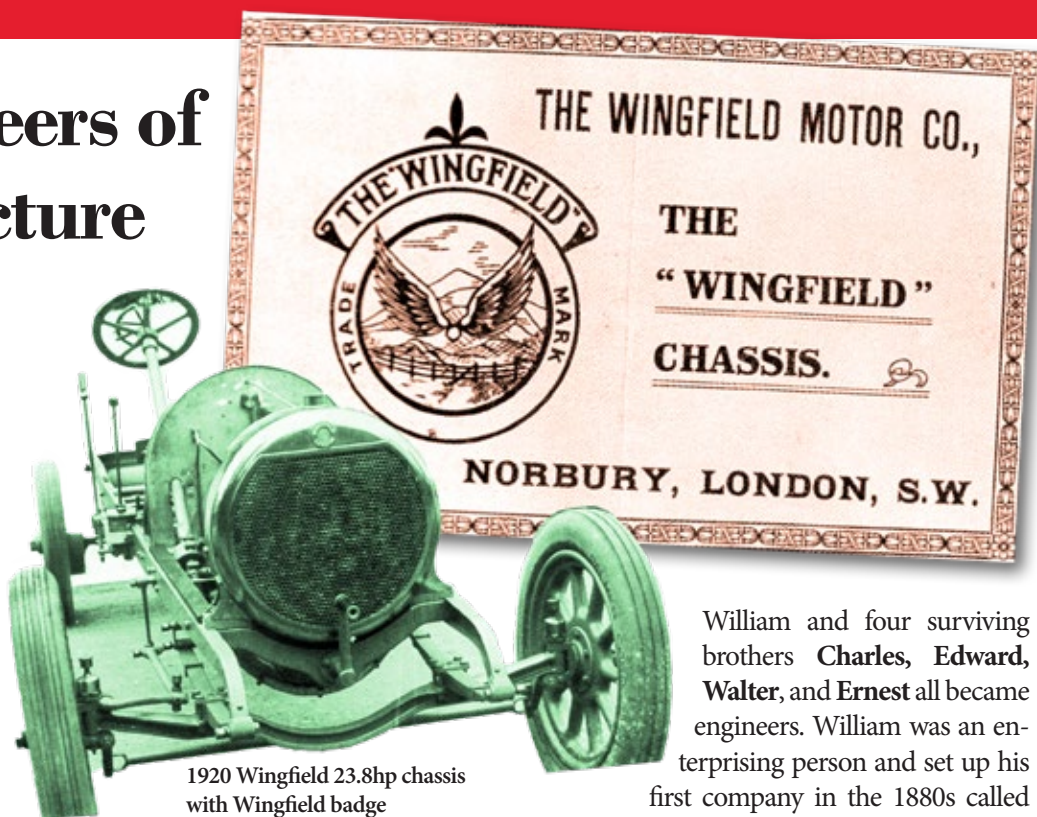
By Ian Wingfield, WFS VP

In my role as an elected Councillor for the London Borough of Southwark I occasionally have the pleasure (and surprise!) of meeting someone with the same surname. One such person is **P. E. Wingfield** who I met on a site visit concerning vehicle speeding and Heavy Goods Vehicle traffic along his residential road near London Bridge.

In the process, he acquainted me with the story of his great-grandfather, **William Wingfield**, and the Wingfield Motor Company. Previous reference to the Wingfield Motor Company appeared in the WFS Newsletter Spring 2005, and much of the detail for this piece is drawn from an article in *'The Automobile'* magazine from 1995 as well as material supplied by both P. E. and **Malcolm Wingfield** of the Sussex branch.

It appears that William Wingfield was an engineer by profession with a very keen interest in the developing motor industry from its very beginnings. He founded the Wingfield Motor Company in Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, England and the first Wingfield car was proclaimed on November 17, 1909 in *'The Motor Trader'* magazine. The Wingfield car itself had the outstanding feature of a circular radiator which was used by only a very few elite makers of automobiles at that time.

Just a year later the Wingfield Motor Company had moved to Norbury in south London, some five miles east of Wimbledon, as advertised in first company brochure.



1920 Wingfield 23.8hp chassis
with Wingfield badge

This brochure contained the Wingfield Motor Company logo—a circle comprised of a field with hills in the background overlain by a set of wings. Above these is mounted a scroll declaring “The Wingfield”.

Although the Wingfield Motor Company started production in Dewsbury, William Wingfield had been born in Eastbourne, Sussex in 1859 the son of **George Wingfield** (born 1834) who worked as an engine driver in a wood mill. George in turn had been born in Hastings, Sussex to **Peter Wingfield** (born 1798) who was a local butcher. They were connected to a long-established branch of Sussex Wingfields who WFS Director **Barbara Cortino** is also related to, together with the infamous pirate **Captain Nicholas Wingfield**, a forbear who was hanged at Execution Dock in Wapping, London in 1759.

William and four surviving brothers **Charles, Edward, Walter, and Ernest** all became engineers. William was an enterprising person and set up his first company in the 1880s called the Rainbow Engineering Company manufacturing cycles. In 1897 the company was floated on the Stock Exchange called ‘The Hastings and St Leonards Engineering Cycle and Motor Car Company Limited’.

This company produced a range of cycles such as the *Wingfield Path* racer and the *Wingfield Road* racer built to high specifications and at a retail cost of £26. Cycle racing was a popular pursuit and up to 8,000 people used to come and watch the race meetings in Hastings and Bexhill.

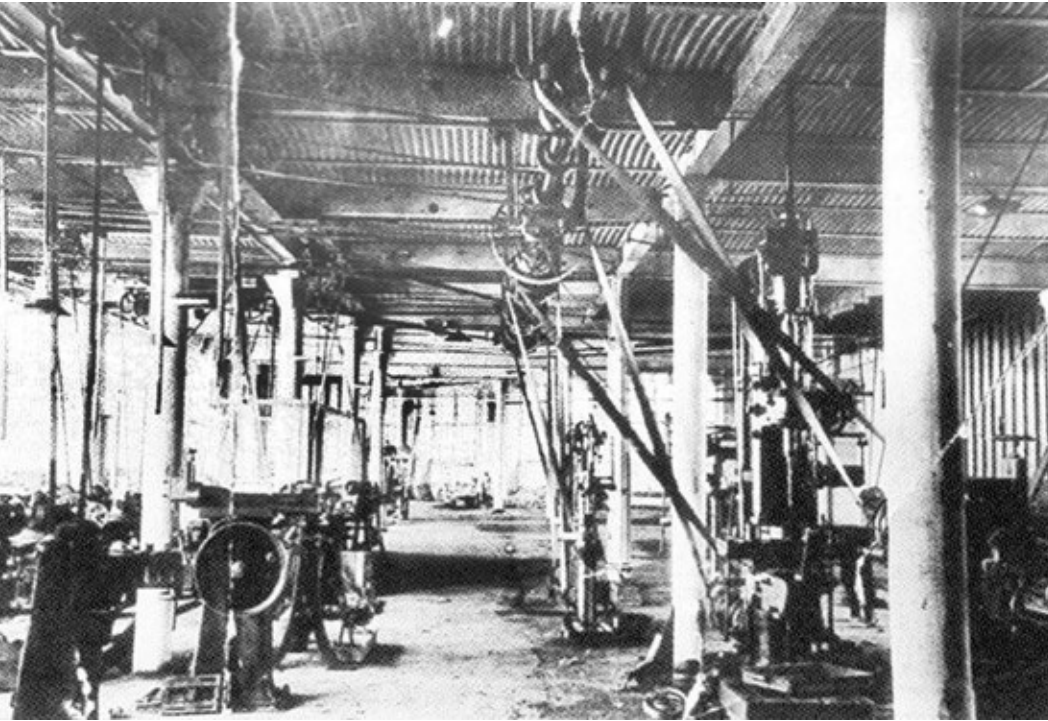
Bexhill is also the birthplace of motor racing in the United Kingdom sponsored by **Gilbert Sackville, 8th Earl De La Warr** “(US readers will probably know that the Delaware River—and the State of Delaware—were named for an earlier member of the De La Warr family and both names are pronounced the same way.)”

Continued on next page





Wingfield Pioneers of Motor Manufacture *Continued from previous page*



Wingfield Motor Company Workshop, Norbury

It appears William and his family left Hastings in 1900 and moved to Willesden in north-west London before moving to live in Norbury.

The prototype Wingfield car model had an 18/23hp chassis, was 4-cylinder and had 815x105 wheels. Its main feature was a patented tapering channel steel frame, straight sided and upswept at the rear to clear the rear axle. It had three forward gears indicating a quality production, an automatic carburettor and the oil base chamber offered two days touring capacity. It sold for £350. Besides the prototype model two other models were offered. The largest of which was the 27hp 6-cylinder rated by the Royal Automobile Association (RAC) at 33hp, which had larger wheels 820x120. The smaller model was a 12/15hp 'RAC Special' Wingfield chassis but with a pair-cast 4-cylinder engine. They sold for £265 and £250, respectively.

In 1914 *'The Motor Car Red Book'* listed a 15.9hp 4-cylinder type, while in *'The illustrated guide to new cars of 1914'* this model was mentioned as being a 4-seater open tourer with a 4-speed gear box. The selling price was £380 including hood and windscreen. This model was supplemented by both a 23.8hp 6-cylinder type 4-5-seater complete for £535.

In addition, the range of models including a large 25.6hp 4-cylinder 5-seater tourer complete for £540, and a 11.9hp 4-seater tourer complete for £300, supplemented by a 10.4hp 2-seater model with a 4-speed gearbox in the rear axle chassis for £175.

Even after the First World War had started the range of Wingfield cars expanded during 1915 with two more 6-cylinder types: the first a 16.9hp and the second a 38.4hp. It appears production halted in 1916 in favour of contracts for war production.

After the War, an advert appeared in *'The Motor'* magazine in 1919 listing a Wingfield coupé 15.9hp for £395, this was followed in 1920 with announcement of new models. In *'The Motor Trader'* magazine of January 7, 1920 both a 23.8hp and 15.9hp 6-cylinder Wingfield car were advertised for £800 and £550 respectively but for the chassis only.

However, before this in 1912 the Wingfield Motor Company had been bought by Cars and Motor Sundries Limited with the address being Norbury. This proved to be a fatal mistake. William Wingfield had taken payment in shares, but Cars and Motor Sundries Limited went into liquidation around the start of the First World War. He then started to trade in his own name again but due to a slump in business after the War he

was left with creditors and no way to pay them.

Therefore, on November 5, 1921 it was announced in the *'Motor Commerce'* journal that bankruptcy proceedings had begun against William Wingfield. At this time, it appears the Wingfield Motor Company had moved nearby to Kensington Avenue, Thornton Heath in south London.

In addition, family tragedy had also struck. William's son, **Frederick Ernest Wingfield**, worked for his father as a talented mechanical draughtsman, as well as being a gifted water-colourist and painter in his spare time. Unfortunately, Frederick Ernest Wingfield died in July 1919 from an internal haemorrhage leaving his young wife **Minnie** expecting their son **Frederick Ernest junior** who was subsequently born on November 10, 1919, and who in turn would have a son P. E. Wingfield. On hearing of Frederick Ernest senior's death William Wingfield lost the power of speech with the shock of the sad loss. William eventually died on March 1, 1928.

An interesting aside to this story is that



Frederick Ernest Wingfield Senior 1889-1919

William Wingfield was a friend and associate of **Herbert Austin** who founded one of the largest motor companies in the United Kingdom—the Austin Motor Company.



Apparently, the French motor company Clément-Gladiator allowed Austin to make some of its models in England. The stroke engine of 1909 18/24 Gladiator was the same as that of the 1909 Wingfield 18/23 at 127mm, and the 1915 15.9hp Wingfield engine was identical to that of the 1913 15.9hp Gladiator.

So, did the Wingfield Motor Company build Gladiators for Austin? We will never know for sure but curiously a surviving photograph in Frederick Ernest junior wife's papers of a machine shop has 'Gladiator. Roman Rise' written on the back. In Norbury a Roman Rise road is literally around the corner from the Wingfield Motor Company premises at Norbury Avenue.

Wingfields were present at the birth of the motor industry and played a key part in developing the design, engineering capacity and fuel technology for motor vehicles. It is a great shame due to the exigencies of War-time and family tragedy that the Wingfield Motor Company had such a short existence but still left its mark on future UK motor manufacturing industry. ♥

MAIN SOURCES

'The Wingfield: Car of 1910-1915', *WFS Newsletter* Vol. XII, No.2, Spring 2005, p.20

Michael Worthington-Williams, 'The Wingfield Story', *The Automobile*, Vol.13, No.2, April 1995, pp.44-47

'Pirate Capt. Nicholas Wingfield makes link to Coussens Line', *Hastings Sussex 1758*, *WFS Newsletter* Vol. XIII, No.1 pp.1&10

Dr. Jenna Wingfield, 2020 UGA Cellular Biology Graduate

By Jim Wingfield, WFS Director

It's been a long time since Terry and I have had to share about our daughter Jenna's progress in her education. Over nine years ago she graduated from High School and started attending Christopher Newport University (CNU), in Newport News, Virginia. She graduated from CNU Summa Cum Laude with a BS in Cellular Biology.

As the time at CNU came to an end, Jenna found herself looking to continue her education and found the PhD. Cellular Biology program at University of Georgia, Athens (UGA) to be the best fit.

She has completed a rigorous course and work load. At times, this required traveling for conferences and extended studies. She spent 5 weeks in Denmark at Aarhus University studying in a Biochemistry lab. Some of the biology conferences were in the States, but one was in Japan.

With Covid-19 in the air, her defense of her dissertation was held via a video conference which we were able to join for the session open to the public. The defense presentation was a success. Jenna has earned her PhD. in Cellular Biology at UGA. Graduations this year, 2020, have been postponed

<https://cellbio.uga.edu/news/stories/2020/dr-jenna-wingfield-spring-2020-uga-cellular-biology-graduate>



Dr. Jenna Wingfield

for the most part; it was no different at UGA. We were planning to attend the graduation; however, it was canceled. Wait! wait! She is not done; she is planning to study Neurobiology at Scripps Florida campus as a Post-Doctoral Associate.

We are extremely proud and amazed with our daughter's success. Join us in congratulating Jenna for her achievements. ♥



Mark Your Calendars for WFS's Annual Gathering in Richmond, Virginia in May 2021

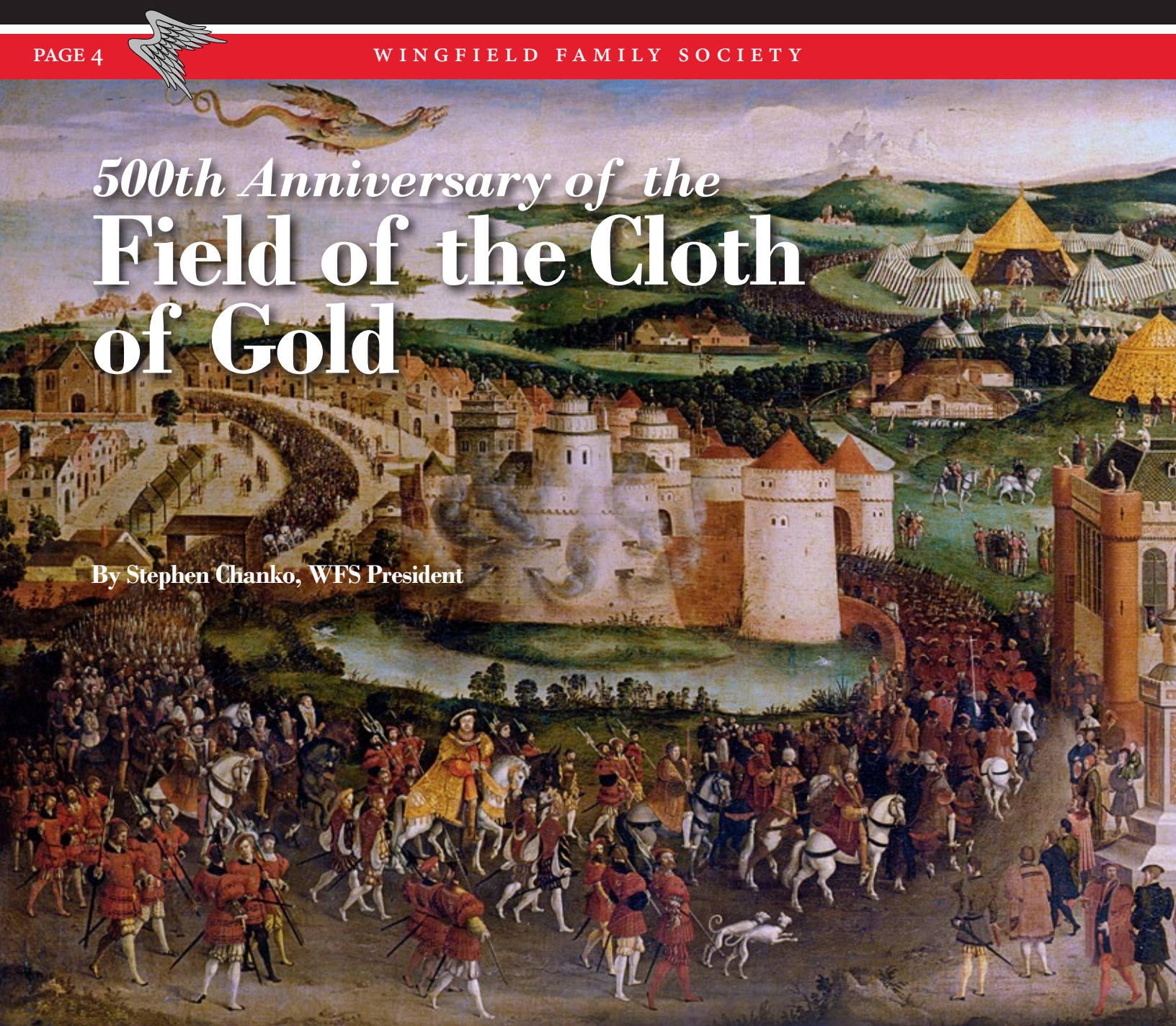
The Wingfield Family Society's next gathering will be held in Richmond, Virginia in May 2021. It is our hope you and your family will be able to join us then. We have not set the dates yet, but we are looking to hold the annual gathering either on Thursday, 13th May until 16th May or Thursday, 20th May until 23rd May 2021.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact us: **Jim Nowak**, jnowakwing16@gmail.com, 630-399-9769; **Barbara Cortino**, Membershiptwing16@gmail.com, 224-622-4664; **Stephen Chanko**, info@wingfieldfamily.org, 860-387-4511. ♥



500th Anniversary of the Field of the Cloth of Gold

By Stephen Chanko, WFS President



This year marks the 500th anniversary of the “Field of the Cloth of Gold”, an Anglo-French royal summit between **Henry VIII of England** (28 June 1491–28 January 1547) and **Francis I of France** (12 September 1494–31 March 1547).

The royal summit was held from June 7-24, 1520 between the towns of Guînes in the then English Pale of Calais and Ardres in France. It was designed to usher in a new era of peace and alliance between England and France. The event set the tone for Anglo-French relations for the remainder of Henry VIII's and Francis I's reigns.

A previous article about the Field of the Cloth of Gold appeared in the Wingfield Family Society's newsletter in the Autumn

of 1998. This current article tries to expand our knowledge of the event from the information drawn from **Glenn Richardson's** book *“The Field of Cloth of Gold”*. Richardson notes that our knowledge of this historical event comes mainly from diplomatic correspondence about it and from administrative records drawn up by English and French court officials. In addition, one of the four principal sources for our knowledge of this event is **Edward Hall's** Chronicle *“The Union of the Two Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre and York”*.

The architect of this royal summit was **Cardinal Thomas Wolsey**, the Lord High Chancellor of England and Archbishop of York. In the diplomatic correspondence

and principal sources of Henry VIII's reign it records that **Sir Richard Wingfield**, son of **Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, Suffolk** (1428–11 May 1481) and **Elizabeth FitzLewis** (d. before 22 December 1500), was the English resident ambassador to France. He was appointed by Henry VIII in February 1520, replacing **Sir Thomas Boleyn**, father of **Lady Anne Boleyn**, future Queen of England and the mother of **Elizabeth I** of England.

Sir Richard was carefully chosen as ambassador to help Cardinal Wolsey build rapport between Henry VIII and Francis I. Prior to his appointment, Sir Richard held the position as a Knight of the Body in the King's Privy Chamber and previously was the Lord



Field of the Cloth of Gold oil painting, circa 1545,
Royal Collection at Hampton Court

week after arriving as Henry VIII's ambassador in France, Sir Richard presented Francis I with a new double-handed sword. In the diplomatic correspondence, shortly after Sir Richard was introduced to Francis I, he informed Cardinal Wolsey about Francis I inviting him to enter his royal chamber and his private apartments, as did Francis's wife **Claude, the Queen of France**. Such an invitation had never been extended to his predecessor. Sir Richard used the privileged access granted to him to establish a good rapport with Francis I. He also frequently hunted with Francis I.

Given the extraordinarily detailed and expensive preparations and assembling of people to attend the royal summit which were under way pursuant to Cardinal Wolsey's instructions, maintaining good relations between Henry VIII and Francis I in the weeks leading up to the royal summit was vital. Sir Richard was called upon not merely to be a cipher as regards the competitive spirit between Henry VIII and Francis I but to handle several issues which threatened to wreck the meeting all together, even as plans for it were being finalized. The first problem that arose was where exactly the two kings were to have their first personal encounter.

The Pale of Calais was a region controlled by the monarchs of England following the Battle of Crécy on August 26, 1346. It remained in English hands until the reign of **Mary I of England**, when it was retaken by France following the Siege of Calais on January 8, 1558.

In the early part of 1520, the English royal council began its detail planning for Henry VIII's summit with Francis I. The English preparations for the royal summit were entrusted to a team headed by **Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester**, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Henry VIII. In the initial negotiations between the 1st Earl of Worcester and **Gaspard de Coligny, seigneur de Châtillon and Marshal of France** who was responsible for the French preparations, the 1st Earl of Worcester sug-

Deputy of Calais from 1513-1519. In December 1512, he had also been appointed as special ambassador to the Low Countries in the Holy Roman Empire.

In **Luke MacMahon's PhD thesis** "*The Ambassadors of Henry VIII: The Personnel of English Diplomacy, c.1500-c.1550*", he writes about the English embassies at Francis I's court and Sir Thomas's departure from court; noting the antipathy and intense rivalry which existed between Henry VIII and Francis I, which in his view, influenced the selection of ambassadors to each court. MacMahon writes that Henry VIII deliberately drew attention to his selection of Sir Richard as a trusted familiar, which had nothing to do with Sir Thomas's service,

and more to do with his status. Sir Richard was an uncle to Henry VIII due to Sir Richard's first marriage to **Catherine Woodville, Duchess of Bedford and Countess of Pembroke** sometime prior to February 24, 1496. She was the widow of **Jasper Tudor, 1st Duke of Bedford and 1st Earl of Pembroke**, and sister to **Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of England**. His relationship continued to place him among the elite at court. Sir Richard was one of Henry VIII's closest personal servants with regular access to him in his private apartments and was also one of his councilors. This meant that Sir Richard could represent Henry VIII far more personally and effectively than his predecessor.

On or about March 16, 1520, barely a



Henry VIII, c. 1520, National Portrait Gallery



Francis I, c. 1515, Chantilly, Condé Museum

gested the first personal encounter between Henry VIII and Francis I should be located equal distance between Guînes and Ardres. This meant that it would still take place within the English Pale of Calais. His suggestion was refused outright, which Francis I endorsed on April 20, 1520. As of 26th April, no agreement had been reached when 1st Earl of Worcester wrote to Henry VIII seeking immediate instructions. By May 13, 1520, however, Sir Richard wrote to Henry VIII informing him that Francis I had now accepted the site originally suggested by the 1st Earl of Worcester.

Henry VIII's Entourage

Sometime around March 1520, Cardinal Wolsey began drawing up detailed lists of those who were to be summoned to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, in what capacity and the number of attendants. There exists today a near complete listing of Henry VIII's entourage. His entourage consisted of the great officers of state, the royal household (organized in its three departments of the Chapel, the King's Chamber and the Household proper), together with the king's guards and the nobles and gentry of England.

The fullest of three English lists which survive is in the Bodleian Library. It details the entourages of the king and queen separately, showing the numbers of peers and barons, knights, esquires, noblewomen and gentlewomen in each, together with bishops, chaplains, secretaries, musicians, physicians, heralds and others in attendance.

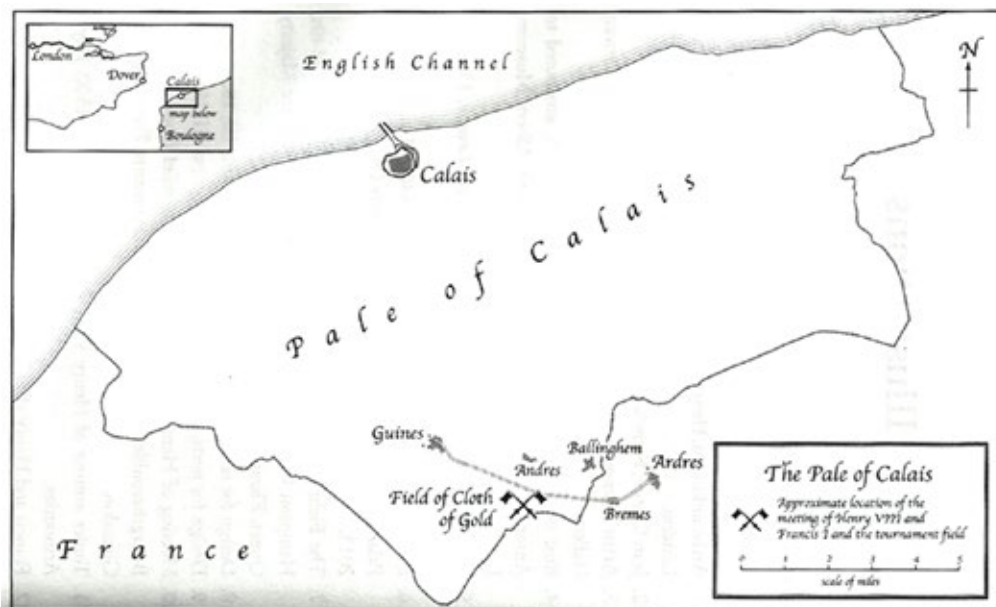
Each of the principal members of these entourages were entitled to bring a specified number of attendants according to their rank. For example, **Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham** and **Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk** were each able to bring ten gentlemen, fifty-five servants, five chaplains and fifty horses. Each of the ten earls and four bishops with Henry VIII could have six gentlemen, thirty-three servants, three chaplains and twenty horses.

The Bodleian list indicates that there were 994 principal persons in Henry VIII's retinue (excluding two named foreign ambassadors). When all the attendants, servants, horses, clergy, officials and servants of the king's and queen's households are added together with Henry VIII's entourage it totaled 5,832 people and 3,217 horses.

Impressive though the size and caliber of Henry VIII's entourage, it did not include two of the highest-ranking nobles of England. The first was the four-year old **Princess Mary Tudor** (daughter of Henry VIII and future queen of England, Mary I of England).

The other great noble not present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold was **Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk**. He presided over the royal council in England, assisted by **Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester**, **William Atwater, Bishop of Lincoln**, **John Bouchier, 2nd Baron Berners**, and **Thomas Darcy, 1st Baron Darcy de Darcy**. Their main responsibility at the time was for the governance and security of England in Henry VIII's absence.

In Glenn Richardson's book in Appendix A the following Wingfields and their spouses are recorded as attending the Field of the Cloth of Gold (in Appendix B is Francis I's entourage and party). Three sons of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham and Elizabeth FitzLewis's and one of their grandsons: Sir Richard Wingfield, Ambassador to France and his second wife **Bridget Wilt-**





shire whom he married sometime before 1513; **Sir Robert Wingfield**, a long-serving ambassador to the Holy Roman Empire and likely his second wife **Lady Joan**, widow of **Thomas Clinton, 8th Baron Clinton** and the illegitimate daughter of **Sir Edward Poynings KG**; **Walter Wingfield**; and **Sir Anthony Wingfield**, Esquire of the Body in the royal household of Henry VIII, and his wife **Elizabeth de Vere**, the daughter of **Sir George de Vere** and **Margaret Stafford**.

Also in attendance was **Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk** and his wife **Princess Mary Tudor, Duchess of Suffolk** and Henry VIII's younger sister. She was briefly Queen of France from October 9, 1514 until January 1, 1515. Charles Brandon was the grandson of **Sir William Brandon, Knight Marshal of Marshalsea** and **Elizabeth Wingfield**, daughter of **Sir Robert Wingfield** and **Elizabeth Goushill** and a sister to **Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham** and **Sir Henry Wingfield**, Governor of Orford Castle (paternal ancestor of the Wingfields of Tickencote).



Princess Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk, c. 1516 by Jan Gossaert

Not listed in Appendix A is another son of Sir John Wingfield and Elizabeth FitzLewis likely present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold—**Humphrey Wingfield**. In 1515, he was Chamberlain to the Duchess of Suffolk and general attorney to the 1st Duke of Suffolk.

We know **Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester** was not present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, so we can assume **Lewis Wingfield, Comptroller of the Household** of Richard Fox was not present. Lewis was

another son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham and Elizabeth FitzLewis. He is the paternal ancestor of the Viscounts Powerscourt.

Guînes – English Royal Encampment

The town of Guînes is about 6 miles (9.5 km) southeast of Calais. General estimates are that 300 tents were erected in the area just outside Guînes castle walls to accommodate members of the Tudor nobility. Some tents were dressed in blue or red silk embroidered with decorations in gold. During the royal summit Henry VIII and his wife **Katherine of Aragon, Queen of England** were lodged at Guînes castle.

A temporary palace was also constructed just outside the walls of Guînes, near a bridge which crossed the town's defensive moat. The temporary palace closely reflects how it is shown in the Hampton Court painting. It was 328 feet (100 m) square and comprised four blocks, ranged around a central square court. The walls of the temporary palace were built on stone foundations and were of brick to a height of 8 feet (2.5m). Above, the brickwork, the timber-framed walls reached to a height of 30 feet (9.14 m). At the top of the walls was a cornice surmounted by frieze decorated in an Italianate classical style, bearing scrolls, strap work and leaf motifs.



The temporary palace was crenellated and had four brick-built towers at its outer corners. Its roof was of oiled canvas painted in lead color to simulate slates. The most prominent feature was the ornate gatehouse with its scallop-shell pediment surmounted by a figure of St. Michael between two monumental roses and capped with another

smaller figure of St. Michael above the entablature.

Another feature depicted in the Hampton Court painting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and noted in Edward Hall's Chronicle is a fountain that was built outside the temporary palace surmounted by a figure of Cupid and Bacchus (Roman god of agriculture, wine and fertility), from which flowed streams of malmsey and claret wine into silver cups for any to drink.

Ardres – French Royal Encampment

The town of Ardres is about 10 miles (17 km) southeast of Calais and just under five miles (7.5 km) east and slightly south of Guînes. In 1520, Ardres stood on the border of the English territory Pale of Calais.

General estimates from eyewitnesses is that there were between 300 and 400 tents erected on the site below the walls of Ardres. Some were single structures, but most were actually pavilions comprising a large tent, square or round in shape and three or four additional sections, not unlike those provided for Henry VIII's entourage at Guînes.

Of these, the principal pavilions belonged to Francis I and his immediate family. Francis I's main tent was 120 feet (36.5 m) high supported by two ships' masts lashed together. It was dressed overall with cloth of gold and three broad stripes of blue velvet strewn with gold fleurs-de-lis (in French, fleur means "flower", and lis means "lily"). At the pinnacle of the royal pavilion, standing on a large golden ball, was a statue of St. Michael, six feet tall, carved from walnut and painted in gold and blue by the royal painter Jean Bourdichon.

The Courts Converge

On Thursday, June 7, 1520, the Feast of Corpus Christi, Henry VIII and Francis I met each other for the first time in their lives. One can imagine the nervousness and activity in and around the royal quarters in Ardres and Guînes and in the vast tented encampments outside each town as the day began. The sources record that about 5 pm three cannon salvos sounded from the cas-



tle at Guînes, answered by three from the walls of Ardres. This was the signal that the two kings had set off towards the appointed meeting place, about a mile east of Guînes in a place called the Val d'Or or golden valley which Edward Hall's Chronicle calls the Vale of Andres.

The English procession left Guînes castle headed by some 100 or more mounted archers of the royal guard and of Cardinal Wolsey's guard. They were followed by his household gentlemen, by knights and by gentlemen of the royal household. Then came the members of the nobility charged with escorting Henry VIII. There followed twelve mace-bearers and twelve trumpeters in the Tudor livery colors of green and white, then twelve heralds.

Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, preceded Henry VIII, bearing the sword of state upright. Then came Henry VIII, who rode with Wolsey on his left. Cardinal Wolsey was dressed in crimson satin and was preceded by his two crosses. Also with Henry VIII was **Sir Henry Guildford, Master of the Horse**, leading Henry VIII's spare coursier. Behind Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey rode Henry VIII's young pages. More noblemen and gentlemen followed behind Henry VIII, escorting the bishops and ambassadors.

This central core of the processions was augmented by a large force of infantry troops led by the royal guard dressed in the Tudor livery checkered with golden Tudor roses on their short coats. The total number in the procession is estimated to be as high as 4,000.

The music of trumpets, sackbuts, flutes and drums, which had accompanied the marches to this point was stilled as the two processions approached a ridge. After a short time Francis I moved his horse a few steps forward. His three attendants, the Admiral, the Master of the Horse and Duc de Bourbon, still bearing Francis I's sword upright, moved with him and descended from the low ridge.

Henry VIII saw at once that Francis I's sword was uncovered and commanded Sir Thomas Grey to unsheathe the state sword of England. That done, Henry VIII, too,



The kings meet

moved forward and down to the floor of the vale with his three attendants: Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas Grey and Sir Henry Guildford. Sir Richard Wingfield, still accredited ambassador of Francis I's court, also rode forward with Henry VIII, wearing a brocade garment given to him by Francis I, which likely was one final gesture of reassurance to Francis I.

The trumpets and sackbuts sounded again. Henry VIII and Francis I detached themselves from their attendants and now faced each other alone with only a short distance between them. To the orchestrated cheers of their respective sides, each reached for his bonnet and doffed it to the other in salute. They gained a little speed and then, closing together, dismounted from their horses and embraced one another. By now they were joined by pairs of running footmen and their respective attendants. Arm in arm, Henry VIII and Francis I entered the tent and began talking together for the first time for an hour or so.

The Field of the Cloth of Gold oil painting at Hampton Court was painted some twenty or more years after the events it portrays. Based on the style of the composition and the depiction of clothing, the consensus among authorities is that the painting was

commissioned by Henry VIII, who appears three times in it, as a recollection of the event. Henry VIII and many of his couriers are depicted as they looked in the early 1540s, rather than as they would have been two decades earlier. A near-contemporary depiction of the meeting between Henry VIII and Francis

I on 7th June can be found on the walls of the courtyard of the Hotel de Bourgtheroulde in Rouen, Normandy (see below). The general area of the meeting lies south of the village of Andres, in open country along the modern D231 road which runs between Guînes and Ardres. A commemorative granite stela is located on the northern side of the road about a mile west of Ardres.

Tournament



To celebrate an alliance treaty, it was customary to hold a tournament. The Field of the Cloth of Gold was, first and foremost, a tournament held to inaugurate a state of peace and alliance between England and France.

The preparations of the tournament field and the competition to be held there was a joint effort between England and France. The tournament field shape was rectangular and was surrounded on all four sides by an 8ft (2.4 m) wide ditch. It covered an area 900 feet long and 328 feet wide, roughly along an east-west axis, with Ardres at one end and Guînes at the other.

An artificial "Tree of Honor" was constructed for the tournament and was located at the Guînes end of the field. It stood upon a stage shaped to look like a mound called



Bas-relief of the Bourgtheroulde hotel in Rouen



a perron and upon the tree hung a set of shields, each of which indicated a different competition in the tournament. The tree was festooned with hundreds of hawthorn and raspberry flowers made of silk and satin and supposedly some 2,000 cherries made of crimson satin. Knights who wished to participate had to indicate by touching with their lances the appropriate shields. Their personal armorial shields would also be hung to signify their entry to the tournament.

The tournament started on 9th June and ended on 24th June. During the tournament jousting was the focal point, but there was also wrestling competitions, demonstrations of archery skills, tourneying and foot combat. Estimates of the total number of participants ranged from 220 and 300.

Tourneying was a form of group combat where opponents faced each other in pairs rather than individually. They fought on horseback with swords, staves and clubs rather than couched lances.

Although Henry VIII and Francis I always fought on the same side in the tournament, one of the most famous episodes of the Field of the Cloth of Gold was a wrestling match between them, apparently initiated by Henry VIII. No mention is made of the event in any English source, however it was reported by one of the French sources.

One day while Henry VIII and Francis I were drinking together, Henry VIII suddenly challenged Francis I to a wrestling match. They grappled briefly before Francis I overthrew Henry VIII with a move called the “tour de Bretayne”, a sort of rapidly executed hip throw. So decisive was Francis I’s win that, according to the conventions governing these things, he was not obliged to offer Henry VIII a second match when asked to, and chose not to do so.

The prizes for the tournament were given out on Saturday evening on the 23rd June during one of several spectacular banquets and entertainments hosted by Henry VIII and Francis I. On Sunday, 24th June, the royal summit concluded with a final round of banquets and masques and exchange of gifts between Henry VIII and Francis I.

Gift giving was an important aspect of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. One monarch’s gift to another was both a token of friendly affection and a gift of liberality in-



Tapestry, c. 1520, wrestling at the Field of the Cloth of Gold

tended to declare the sufficiency of his own material and human resources. Henry VIII gave Francis I a collar of jewels called “balastes”, diamonds and pearls. Francis I gave Henry VIII a bracelet of precious stones.

The hospitality staged by Henry VIII and Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold was on a truly monumental scale. The feeding and watering of some 12,000 people for just over two weeks required large expenditures. The final accounts of the expenses of Henry VIII’s household on food and drink survive and they total £8,839 2s 4 d (in today’s money approximately \$8,952,936.65). As might be expected, the highest expenditure was for beer and wine, red meat, poultry and spices.

The Wingfields who attended the Field of the Cloth of Gold would go on to serve the monarchs of England in various roles and honors. Sir Richard was elected unanimously a Knight of the Garter at a meeting of the Order at Richmond on April 23, 1522 and was installed at St. George’s Chapel, Windsor

Castle on May 11, 1522 (the 280th knight in the history of the order). For his services to Henry VIII Sir Richard was granted lands throughout England, notably the castle and manor of Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire which was granted to him on November 20, 1522, and which would remain with his descendants until 1615.

On April 6, 1523, Sir Richard was appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and chief steward of the southern parts of the duchy. It was to Kimbolton Castle in April 1534 that Henry VIII sent his divorced first wife Katherine of Aragon, and she would remain there until she died on January 7, 1536.

Sir Robert Wingfield would later become the Vice-Chamberlain of the household of Henry VIII by December 1521. He would also be appointed by December 1521 as ambassador at the court of **Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor**. In 1523 he was appointed Lieutenant of Calais Castle, which post he held until 1526 when he was ap-



pointed on October 1, 1526 Lord Deputy of Calais. He would remain Lord Deputy of Calais until 1531 and would later become mayor of Calais in 1534. Sir Robert was nominated several times as a Knight of the Garter, but was never elected.



Sir Anthony Wingfield, c. 1545
by Guillim [William] Scrots

Sir Anthony would later become Member of Parliament for Suffolk in 1529. In 1539, Sir Anthony became a privy councillor on the Privy Council of England and in March 1539 would secure office in the



Sir Humphrey Wingfield

royal household, being named Vice-Chamberlain and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (9th Captain of The Sovereign's Body Guard). On April 23, 1541, Sir Anthony was elected a Knight of the Garter at a meeting of the Order at Greenwich and was installed at St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle on May 22, 1541 (the 309th knight in the history of the order). Sir Anthony would remain Vice-Chamberlain and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard until 1550. On August 29, 1550, he was appointed to the post of

Chamberlain of the Exchequer and in 1552 Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk. He held both positions until his death on August 15, 1552.

Humphrey Wingfield would later become High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk on November 6, 1520. In 1523, Humphrey was elected MP for Ipswich in Suffolk and in 1529 was elected for Great Yarmouth in the Reformation Parliament. On February 9, 1533, he was named Speaker of House of Commons, becoming one of the first burgesses to preside over the lower house, which position he held until April 14, 1536. In recognition of his new status he was knighted by Henry VIII. 🍷

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Mackay, Lauren, *"The Life and Career of Thomas Boleyn (1477-1539): Courtier, Ambassador, and Statesman"* (2018)

Looking for the oldest living Wingfield in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and USA?

Middleton Barnett Wingfield, Jr. is currently 102 years old and still going strong.

He was born on March 2, 1918 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, USA and presently lives in Georgetown, Tennessee, USA.

He is a founding member of WFS and a contributor to the Wingfield Y-DNA Project. Thank you Middleton for your continued support of WFS!

Is Middleton the oldest living Wingfield, we would like to know?

Please help WFS determine if Middleton is the oldest living Wingfield and who is the oldest living Wingfield in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, and South Africa? He or she does not have

to be a WFS member, nor do they have to have the surname Wingfield, just Wingfield ancestry.

Can WFS hear from you on this interesting question? If you know of someone, email your information to info@wingfieldfamily.org and if possible a photo of the person. 🍷



Middleton Barnett Wingfield, Jr.



IN MEMORIAM

LeBron “Lee” Camp Preston (1927-2020)

WFS President & Lord of the Manor of Wingfield, 2003-2006

LeBron “Lee” Camp Preston, age 93, a resident of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California and formerly of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California, passed away on June 12, 2020. He was a beloved father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

Lee was born January 8, 1927, in Chickamauga, Walker County, Georgia. His birth name was **Warren Watkins, Jr.** and he was the son of **Warren Calvin Watkins** and **Eliza Mae Camp**. His mother was killed in an automobile accident in 1936, after which Lee lived with an assortment of caretaker families. Then in 1941, at the age of 14, he finally found a home when he went to live with his mother's sister, **Pearl (Camp) Preston** and her husband **Richard Preston**, in Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon. Being taken in as one of the family prompted Lee to legally change his name to LeBron Camp Preston.

Upon graduation from high school in 1943 at 16 years of age, he enlisted in the United States Navy and was posted to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. Here he was assigned to work with intelligence codes and de-coders.



Discharged in 1946 he enrolled in the University of Oregon in Eugene. Lee majored in liberal arts and political science, graduating in 3 years. Lee was a founding member of Beta-Kappa Chapter of Tau

Kappa Epsilon at the University of Oregon. He also specialized in languages, Russian, French, Spanish and Portuguese. It was at University of Oregon that he met his future wife, **Charline Oots Harmon**. Charline and Lee met on a blind date at an Exchange Dance in October 1946. They were married in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon on June 26, 1949.



Lee received a Naval Reserve Commission after graduating and remained in the reserve for 10 years, retiring as a Lt. (j.g.). In 1950, he did graduate work in Slavic Studies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver and in 1951, he did graduate work in Russian Language at University of California at Berkeley.

In 1952, Lee began his career in the railroad industry with the Association of American Railroads where for the first two years he worked directly for the Vice President of Public Relations, **Robert S. Henry**. A promotion then moved him and the family to Washington, D.C. for the Railroad's Tariff Research Group. In 1956, Lee was hired by the Western Pacific Railroad and the family



transferred to Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he worked one day, and moved to Chicago for just a week then receiving a much desired transfer to San Francisco, California.

In San Francisco, Lee was in the sales office for the Vice-President-Traffic. In 1960 he became a traffic representative in the San Francisco Bay area calling on freight customers. Lee held positions with Western Pacific Railroad until 1982, when this railroad was bought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Lee retired in 1985.

He was a Free & Accepted Mason of Lodge #521 in Orinda, Contra Costa County, California, and a member of Scottish Rite, Oakland, Alameda County, California, and Aahmes Shrine, Livermore, Alameda, California.

He held office as President of the Southern Alameda County, California Transportation Club; was President of the Emeryville, Alameda County, California, Toastmasters Int'l. and later became San Francisco Bay Area Governor of Toastmasters Int'l. Lee was also a member of Jamestowne Society, Thomas Jefferson Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, the Watkins Family Project, and the Wingfield Family Society (WFS).

Lee was a renowned genealogist and DNA expert. His research was published on many genealogy websites. He was also a former beekeeper and parakeet breeder as well as a knowledgeable gardener and plant

Continued on next page

Lee Camp Preston continued

breeder who specialized in citrus and camelias. He was an artist of sorts.

Many current and former members of WFS will remember Lee for his many years of leadership. Lee was always gracious of his time, helping others and providing advice, sometimes spending hours and much of his own time and money looking for those invisible relatives and seeking clues that just might fill the missing gap.

Both Charline and Lee were founding members of WFS and he was the WFS's Genealogist Director for many years. During his time as the WFS Genealogist Director, he published in 1992 an article in *The Virginia Genealogist*, Volume 36, Number 4 "John and Mary Hudson Wingfield of Hanover County, Virginia".

In 2002, Lee was appointed WFS's DNA Director and created the Wingfield Y-DNA Project. In 2003, Lee "in right of his late wife Charline" was elected the President of the WFS, while at the same time he was conferred the title of Lord of the Manor of Wingfield which he served as until 2006.

While President of WFS the Edward Maria Wingfield Endowment Fund was created with APVA Preservation Virginia. Lee was a friend to many and will be sorely missed by everyone that had the pleasure of knowing him. We shall keep Lee and his extended family in our prayers.

Lee is survived by his daughter **Janis "Jan" Elizabeth Newsome**; son **Steven "Steve" Guy Preston**; daughter-in-law **Barbara Preston**; grandson **Scott Lee Newsome** and wife **Kim**; grandson **Todd Powell Newsome** and wife **Amber**; great-granddaughters **Mira, Aria, Adalyn** and **Emma Newsome** and grand-dogs **Missy Newsome** and **Rocko Preston**.

Long-time family friend **Mark Magleby** of Oak Park Hills Chapel in Walnut Creek, California, handled the final arrangements. On June 19, 2020, a funeral service with Military Honors was held at Oakmont Memorial Park in Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California. The U.S. Navy Honor Guard presented Lee's flag to his great-granddaughter, Mira on behalf of the family. Lee is interred in Oakmont Memorial Park next to his wife Charline. 

IN MEMORIAM

John G. Wingfield (1927-2020)

John G. Wingfield, retired associate professor in the Grain Science Department of Kansas State University, died in Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas at the Cumbernauld Village care home, on May 28, 2020. John was born in Norton, Norton County, Kansas on June 3, 1927 to **Roy Thomas** and **Ona Pearl Wingfield, nee Fairman**. He had one older brother **Aldaverd Roy Wingfield** and one older sister **Mary Elizabeth Wingfield**.

He grew up in Norton and met his future wife, **Barbara Jean Hubbard** there. When he turned eighteen, in June of 1945, he enlisted in the Navy and served aboard the U.S.S. *Boston*, a heavy cruiser, and for a brief time, the aircraft carrier *Essex*.

After the war, John studied at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, first majoring in chemical engineering, then changing to grain science with a degree in cereal chemistry. After he graduated, John married his childhood sweetheart **Barbara Jean Hubbard** in Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas on June 9, 1951.



John worked for several milling companies, including General Mills, and the Red Star Mill in Wichita. Most of his milling career was with Colorado Milling and Elevator in Denver, Colorado, where he and his wife **Barbara Jean** brought up their family.

In 1968, John and his family moved to Seattle where John worked as a corporate engineer for Univar Corp, designing an automated warehouse in San Francisco among other accomplishments. In 1971, John was appointed vice president of Centennial Mills, a division of Univar in Portland, Oregon.

He retired from Centennial Mills in 1976 to teach at his alma mater, Kansas State, in the grain science department. While teaching, he earned his master's degree in 1979. He was appointed associate professor in 1981. John travelled around the world

LtoR: Rex E. Hubbard, Barbara Maude Hubbard, nee Johnson, Barbara Jean Wingfield, nee Hubbard, John G. Wingfield, Ona Pearl Wingfield, nee Fairman and Roy Thomas Wingfield





while teaching at Kansas State, as adviser for U. S. Wheat Associates. John also wrote several papers while teaching, and a book, *A Dictionary of Milling Terms and Equipment*. He retired from teaching at Kansas State in 1990.

After his retirement from Kansas State, John completed several large projects, including a book about old grist mills in Kansas, and another about ghost towns in Kansas, both are available through the State of Kansas Historical Society.

John was a long-time member of the Wingfield Family Society and through his participation in the Wingfield Y-DNA project, he was able to confirm he descends from the Wingfields of Suffolk, England. His mother's ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, and were early pioneers in the central regions of our country.

During his long milling career, John designed and oversaw the construction of several mills and productions plants. He served as president of the Association of Operative Millers during 1965-66. John was proud of his career and found it to be very rewarding

to work in an industry that provided basic necessities and well-being to the general population. In 1991, the International Association of Operative Millers (IAOM) honored John by naming him a Distinguished Member, and he was honored again by IAOM in 1999 by receiving the Gold Medal Award which is the association's highest honor in recognizing exemplary service.

John's family and faith were always closest to his heart throughout his life. He was baptized in his teens and later served as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Manhattan, Kansas. He wrote several devotional books on the Christian faith.

John's first wife, Barbara Jean, died in 1994 after forty-three years of loving marriage. He was remarried to **Veon "Vee" Woodfin**, nee **King** afterward for twelve years before she, too, passed away. They lived happily together in Laguna Woods, Orange County, California. After Vee's death, John returned to Kansas. He remarried again, to **Norma Hubbard**, nee **Hamilton** who passed away in 2019, after many years of happiness together.

John is survived by two children, **Rev. William Wingfield** and his wife **Vickie**, of Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas; and **Diane Wingfield** and her husband **David Nixon** of Los Altos, Santa Clara County, California.

John's grandchildren are **Amy Lyle** and her husband **Jonathan** of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, Elizabeth Oldag and her husband **Andrew** of Bellevue, King County, Washington, and **Vanessa** and **Aaron Wingfield** of Wellington.

He has four great-grandchildren, **Camden** and **Marian Lyle**, and **Autumn** and **Penelope Oldag**. He has a step-grandson **Mike Nixon** with his wife **Becky** with their children: **Ana**, **Alexander** and **Robert**; and a step-granddaughter **Kate Beck** with her husband **Jim**, with their children: **Josephine** and **Rory**.

John loved his family and friends with a passion and was always ready with a warm smile for them, and for everyone. He will be missed very much by those who knew and loved him. ♥

IN MEMORIAM

Delette "Dee" Epps (1931-2020)

Mrs. **Delette "Dee" Epps**, 89, formerly of Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, passed peacefully from natural causes on August 11, 2020 at her daughter **Susan Ward**'s farm in Hayesville, Clay County, North Carolina.

Dee was born on August 7, 1931 in Athens, Clarke County, Georgia, the first of three daughters of **Samuel Barnett Wingfield** and **Catherine Frances Crocker**.

Dee attended grammar, junior high and high school in Athens, Georgia, graduating at 16. When a teenager she met **William Douglas "Doug" Epps**, who went to the same school. They dated off and on through high school and college. Later Doug would become Dee's husband when they married on March 28, 1958 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

Dee enrolled in the University of Georgia in 1948, and graduated in March 1952 with a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree. There were few women in the classes and she was the first to graduate with the above degree.

Upon graduation, she worked as a draftsman with an engineering firm located in Atlanta, Georgia. After a short time, the company lost its military contract and Dee her job so she moved to Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia and was hired by another engineering firm. Shortly thereafter Dee moved to California and became a draftsman for the United States Air Force.

In late 1957, Dee returned to Georgia and obtained employment from an Atlanta engineering firm Robert & Company. Dee



designed her family's home in Jonesboro, Clayton County, Georgia, following many of the Frank Lloyd Wright's principles.

With her late husband, Dee helped to organize the local Republican party in 1964

Continued on the next page



Dee & Doug Epps

in the living room of their home in Clayton County. The south at this time was solid Democrat and to be a Republican was really bucking tradition. Dee was the President of the first Republican Women's Club and first treasurer of the Young Republican Club.

For twenty-five years, Doug and Dee spent time working to build Georgia into a true two-party state. Dee ran for a Georgia state house representative seat twice in the

early 1980's and has stayed active in her interest in politics throughout her life.

Dee and Doug were founding members of the Wingfield Family Society (WFS), founded in the Commonwealth of Virginia on July 24, 1987. She was a Director of WFS from 1989-1992 and chairperson of the annual meeting in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia in April 1990. She was also WFS Membership Director in 1991-1994.

Dee was a member of the National Genealogical Society and the National Society of Colonial Dames XVII Century, Thomas Johnson Chapter. She was an instrumental charter member in having a newly formed Thomas Wingfield Chapter created by the Georgia Society Colonial Dames XVII Century. Dee was a life member of the First Families of Georgia on descent from Thomas Wingfield.

Dee was a member of the First United Methodist Church in Jonesboro, Georgia. Dee created the Jessica Foundation for her first granddaughter and supported other nonprofit charities during her lifetime. Dee enjoyed playing cards, dominoes and attending birthday parties with her neighbors.

Dee is preceded in death by her parent's Samuel and Catherine Wingfield, who died on July 30, 1967 and September 11, 1979, respectively, her sister Mrs. **Mel Wingfield Scherer** who died on August 31, 1989 and her husband Doug, who died on August 2, 1990.

Dee is survived by her sister, Mrs. **Olief Price**, of Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia; brother-in-law, **Patrick "Pat" Epps**, of Atlanta, Georgia, and sister-in-law, Mrs. **Phyllis Epps** of Topsham, Maine.

Dee has three children, **Larry** and wife, **Elaine Epps**; **Carolyn Epps Kent** and husband, **Jeff**; **Susan Epps Ward** and husband, **Gary**. Six grandchildren, **Jessica Kent Morrow**, **Lauren Kent Rogacki**, **Rebecca Kent**, **Jonathan Kent**, **Dmitry** and **Andrei Ward**.

A celebration of life service was held at Ivie Funeral Home, 67 NC 69, Hayesville, North Carolina on August 15, 2020 at 10:30 a.m. and a graveside service was held at 4 p.m. next to her late husband at Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens, Georgia. ♥

Wingfield Genealogy Database

Access to the Wingfield genealogy database is a benefit to members of the Wingfield Family Society (WFS). It is only accessible to members and each member is given a unique username and password. If your email address is on file with WFS, a unique username and password was emailed previously to you. If you forgot your username and password or have not provided an email address to WFS, feel free to contact **Stephen Chanko**, WFS President at info@wingfield-family.org and **Steve Riggan**, WFS Director at sriggan@hotmail.com.

The Wingfield genealogy database and its records have been acquired through the dedicated cooperation of current and former members. It currently holds over 138,000 names. No genealogical database is perfect and ours is no exception. WFS continues to update the Wingfield genealogy database when errors are identified or when new information is obtained.

WFS welcomes additional contributions to the Wingfield genealogy database. If you have not shared your Wingfield ancestry tree or notice that the Wingfield genealogy database is missing information, please get in contact with us. When you send your information to WFS, we would love for you to provide also any current and old photos of your ancestors and descendants. Additionally, when you provide the names of your ancestors and descendants, please make sure you provide their full

names, spouses wedding date and location, date of birth and location of birth of your ancestor and descendants and if someone is no longer living their date of death and location of death. ♥





Edward Maria Wingfield Endowment

By Greg H. Wingfield, WFS Director

This year, the Wingfield Family Society (WFS) is celebrating 15 years in support of the **Edward Maria Wingfield** (EMW) Endowment administered by Preservation Virginia (PV).

The first EMW gift was made on June 15, 2005. Since that time over \$80,000 has been spent helping to underwrite annual operating support for programs at Historic Jamestowne.

The WFS membership when setting up the Endowment felt it very important to promote EMW's role in the early formation of Jamestown and felt our alignment with PV was an excellent way to accomplish this goal.

To that end, our program support includes the following statement:

"The EMW Endowment was established by the WFS to honor Wingfield as soldier, investor and Jamestown's first president."

Over the years, the EMW Endowment has been used to help sponsor the Virginia Archaeology Day at Jamestown. Additionally, funding has been invested in lecture series tours of the Archaearium.

As chair of the EMW Endowment Committee, **Stephen Chanko**, WFS President, **Jim Wingfield**, WFS Trustee and I held a video conference on August 11, 2020 with **Elizabeth Kostelny**, CEO of PV, **Wilson Glasco**, Director of Development at PV and **Denise Kellogg**, Director of Development at Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation to discuss the financial performance of the EMW Endowment and if we would elect to support a PV program in 2020.

As of June 30, 2020, the EMW Endowment has a market value of \$74,474 (principal of \$64,725 and income of \$9,749). Typically, the Committee uses 5% of the principal



and annual income to fund these EMW sponsored events. This year \$3,724 will be used for the EMW events and activities.

As we are dealing with the Pandemic, the committee in concert with the PV staff elected to use our Endowment funds to support the PV's virtual tour of Jamestown. The Virtual Tour is a unique way of showing off what archeologic work is occurring on the island but without the crowds that could be worrisome.

Here are some of the ways we will be able to get our message out:

- The Virtual Tour would live on the PV site and would provide a web link to the WFS site for our members use.
- The Tour would be available on YouTube, for wide distribution to the general public.
- The WFS EMW sponsorship statement would appear at the beginning and end of each Tour information use.
- It would provide a way to continue to ask for financial support of the WFS.
- Additionally, the PV has offered private tours of the Island and dig area for the WFS members.
- Finally, the PV suggested that if it might help in our fundraising efforts, either **Dr. William Kelso** or **Dr. James Horn** might be amenable to signing off on our fundraising letters.

In closing, the Endowment fund needs additional financial support to continue to carry out its mission long term. If you wish to make a donation to the EMW Endowment, please contact me at 804 640-5382 or by email at ghwingfieldconsulting@gmail.com for further information. ♥

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How to Submit Articles, Obituaries, or Photos for the WFS Newsletter

Please send your article and photos to Stephen Chanko, WFS President at info@wingfieldfamily.org for review.

Articles and obituaries are to be submitted copy-ready for publication and may be edited for content and space availability.

The DEADLINE submission for article submissions for the WFS Newsletter are: February 1; May 1; August 1, and November 1.



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Wingfield

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*Originally published in 1926, this 128 page
volume was republished in 1995 by WFS
and contains additional notes by Jocelyn
Wingfield*

Wingfield Coffee Mug—\$6.00
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Please address checks to Wingfield
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Any questions, feel free to email Jim
Nowak at jnowakwing16@gmail.com.