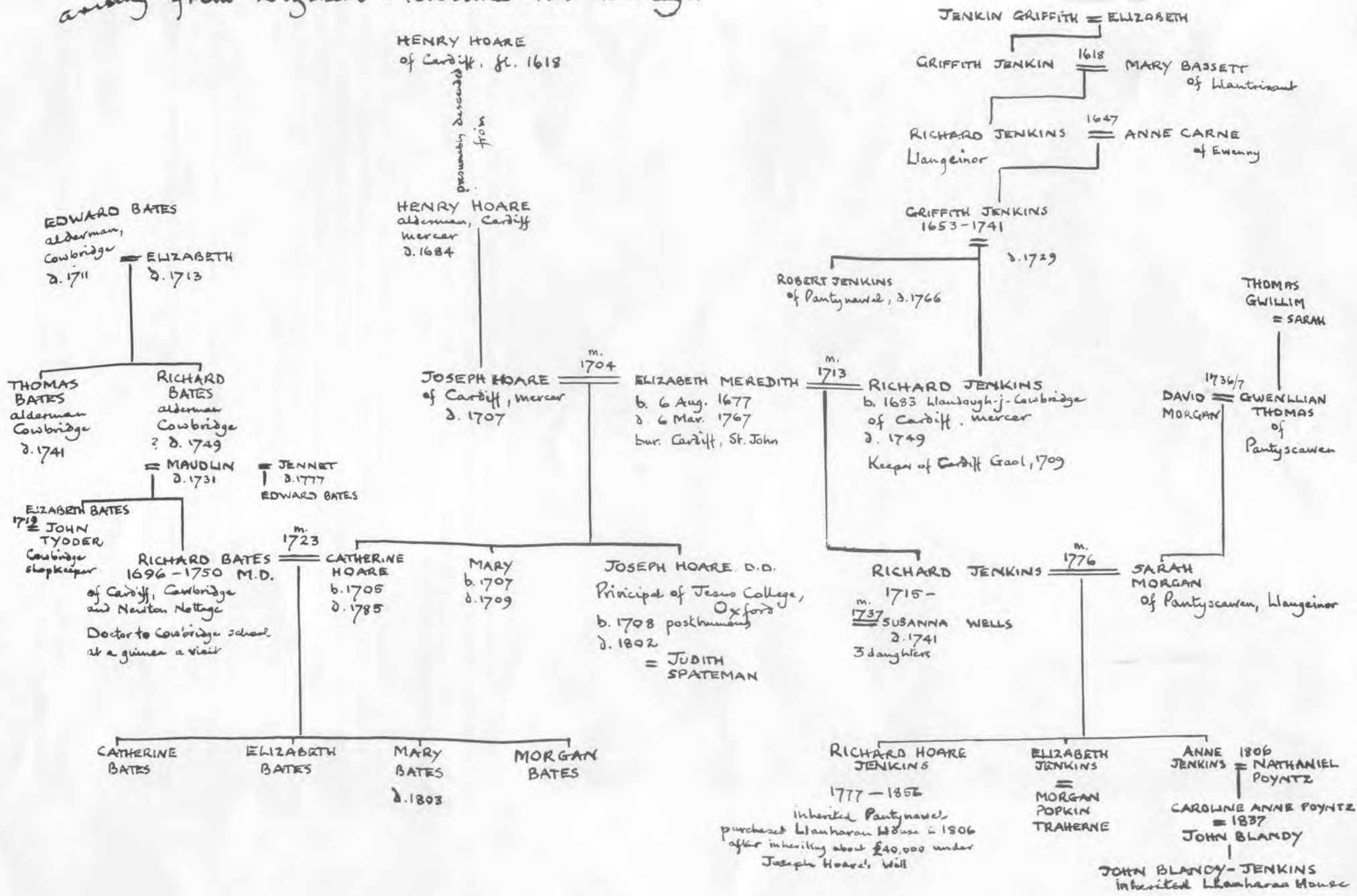
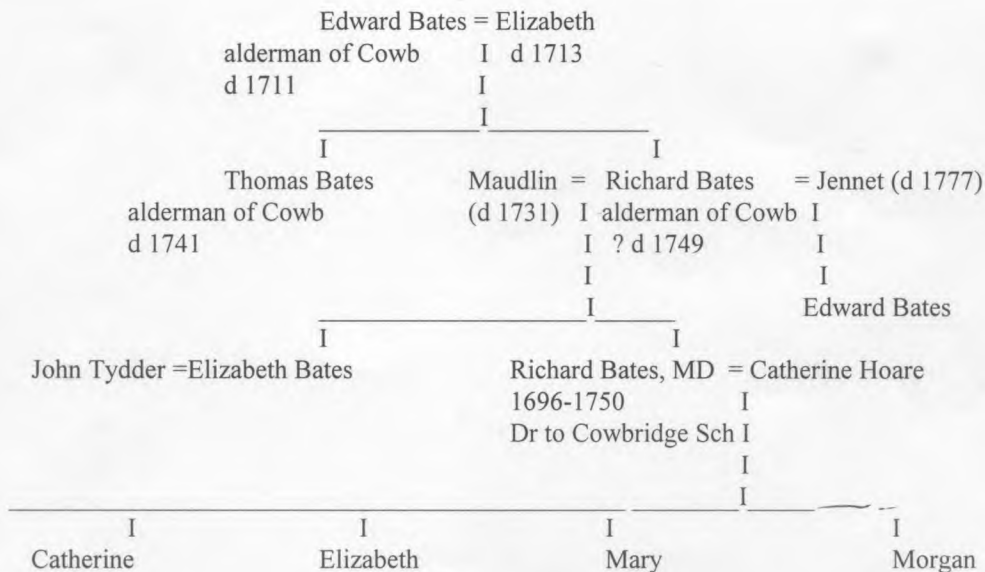


The relationship of the Bates, Hoare and Jenkins families arising from Elizabeth Meredith's two marriages



Bates family



of 49 HIGH ST.

SOME LOCAL ROMAN CATHOLICS

199

A Father Hall and Father Scudamore, S.J., served at Pyle and the neighbourhood before 1740.

Father Thomas Brewer used to come as far as Cowbridge three or four times a year till his death in 1787. The Mission at Swansea was founded about this time, and in the baptismal registers of the Roman Catholic Church there are several entries of families belonging to Cowbridge and the neighbourhood, especially in the twenties of the nineteenth century, when Lewis and Bates were the principal Roman Catholic families of the neighbourhood.

Some at any rate of the earlier Bateses were Protestants, for the name frequently occurs in the registers of Cowbridge and in the Bishops' transcripts for those years which are missing in the Cowbridge registers.

The entries in such transcripts are :—

Burial.

1731. Maud ye wife of R^d Bates Sen^r. June 12.

1734. The transcripts for this year are signed

R. Gregory R^r [Rector].

Richard Bates,

so Richard Bates was Churchwarden.

1735. *Baptism.*

Feb. 5. Thomas son of D^r Richard Bates.

Signed by :—

1736. Richard Bates }
Isaac Redwood } Churchwardens.

1741. R^d ye son of D^r Bates. Aug. 28.

1748. *Burial.*

Richard Bates. Feb. 11.

Cecil Carne. Feb. 23rd.

Signed by :—

William Miles, Rector.

1749. *Burial.* March 7th D^r Bates

Thomas Edmonds }
Isaac Redwood } Churchwardens.

1759. *Marriage :*

Edward Bates and Grace Gardner. May 27th.

1760. *Baptism :*

Richard son of Edward Bates by Grace his wife.

The Bateses owned considerable property in Cowbridge and Llanblethian, as may be seen in the Tithe Commutation apportionment of 1840.

From time to time stones rattled down the tiles and the boys were in danger of having their brains knocked out. Redwood and young Powell, of Llandow, were seen breaking the School windows.

"I went to Dr. Bates, the Bailly, to have Redwood bound over." All this was explained to Dr. Pardoe, the Principal, not to prevent his admitting Redwood to College but to frighten him a little by keeping him in suspense, and to have a good effect on the boys, "who from the evil communications they have in this town are in danger of being corrupted. They too are injured, it being a custom from time immemorial to *spair the windows*. Twice again stones rattled on the roof, but it was not Redwood's doing but that of the rascals of the Town."

The books read by the upper classes were the Iliad, Hesiod, Paterculus, Quintus Curtius Anacreat, Virgil, Horace, and Juvenal. There is no mention of mathematics.

In some years as many as nine boys went up to Oxford.

A Hebrew class was held on Sundays for the house boarders and any who chose to come. One afternoon two boys asked permission to attend Divine Service at Llanblethian instead. They did not go, however, so they had as an imposition to write the ivth Commandment, one into Greek verse and the other into Latin.

One of the Ushers, Mr. Jones, took the service at Coychurch as well, where Durell was Rector, but, of course, non-resident. Mr. Jones obtained the living of St. Hilary, and was replaced by a graduate, Mr. Hoare, probably the gentleman who afterwards became Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

On the death of his wife, in 1737, the Headmaster gave up keeping boarders and sent "the Welch" to lodgings in the town. Those were the days when there were frequent visitations of the small pox and when no care seems to have been taken to isolate the patients. It came to the Headmaster's house, and both his daughter and his nephew, Tommy Durell, had it.

Dr. Bates came frequently from Cardiff to Cowbridge in those days and his fee was a guinea a visit—a considerable sum at that time.

Tommy's invalid time-table seems very quaint to us after a lapse of nearly two centuries and some progress in therapeutics:—
"In ye morning about 7 o'clock Tommy drinks in bed half-a-pint of cow's milk as it comes warm from ye cow, mixed with half-a-pint of snail decoction & stays in bed about an hour. About 9 he eats a Porringer of bread & milk. About half-an-hour after 10 he takes his electuary with a glass of Spaw water. About 12 he rides according as the weather permits. At dinner he eats pretty hearty

Notes on the Bates family (from unknown printed source)

The Bates family are perhaps as old as many connected with the Vale. They once possessed much property in and around Cowbridge. As all the members of the family have been distinguished by a good deal of natural talent, it is perhaps no more than fair to style them clever. Many of them excelled in music. The male members studied physic, and distinguished themselves (and no less the town of Cowbridge) by their skill in that art. The family were in religion Roman Catholic, some of them having spent years on the Continent, and were excellent linguists.

One prominent member of this family, who flourished in the last century, was much famed for his social talents and his company much sought after to the boards of neighbouring gentry. It was a matter of doubt among some of his friends whether, if invited to dine out on Friday, he would accept the invitation. A bet was made on the point, and he was invited. He accepted it and dined heartily, and after the dinner was jocularly asked how he, a Roman Catholic, could reconcile it to his conscience to feast upon a fasting day. 'Oh', said he 'easily enough, sir. I have a Protestant belly, but a Catholic heart.'

DATES family - notes by David Jones of Wallington

chs 05833

An extract fr. lengthy Bates

BATES

Alumni
Joseph H. H. H.
S. H. H. H. H. H.
Principal
from 1768-1802

Richard Bates = Cath. order of Dr. J. J. J. J. J.
d. 1749. Hoare, Bishop of Lewis & C.

D.J. says:-
18 57
= 1713
The latter
When the Hoare family was has not been discovered } But see the Party travel for
This can be traced by any of the published pes. to any of } the Hoares of Wiltshire. }
w. d. 1713

Richard Bates
d. 1748
at Jennett Press (?)
? Press Pres.
at 1756

RB = Cath. order

Thomas
d. 1759
at
Grace & Gabriel
Lewis H. H. H. H.
London & Nath.
Sandra Westman in York
The d. 1793.
= 2. 1797 Susanna
widow of Walter Lewis
Alderman of C. d. 1801

1727

Richard
Bates
d. 1760
Minister
at 1760
1818
Anne
d. 1806
Gabriel
d. 1793
Thomas
d. 1760
Jane
d. 1761
Margaret
d. 1764

Edw. Bates
Coulter
d. 16. 1820
d. 10. 1811
at 7. 1811

Wynneham
New York
d. 1829
d. 1891
Grace Ann
d. 1822
Catherine
at 1823
Wm. Wynneham
d. 181
at 23
Edmund
d. 1855
d. 1856

The relative entries fr. the family
Bible are at 279.

35 - Anale. of the Bates people is
81 at fr 203 of his. 390. 38. D.

Course web.

First article in Charles, Junius Patrum

chs
05833

4/11 - Maron books "Newspaper cuttings" a set of books.
Parked in case in vest. of Wymann & Sons. 11.2.1886
For £1.11.6 for 1 copy of Subscrip Generalop. of Ann.
"sent for globe, Carnate paid".

Where do Maron's copy get to? What was made he therein?

Bate (also 4/11.2) - Alm 38.

B. family corner. w. Cowley. f. latter part of Reign of Charles II.
no B. herald. in 1670.

Revered Charles of Ipswich in 1681 & one of the Aldermen
apptd was --- Bate. (? Richard B).

Down to extinction of Charles in '86(?) family held corner. w. the
Boro' in direct male line.

The first Bailiff was (of the family line) Gov. Bate Bailiff. 1703

Gov. B. Alderman - Cowley.

21.12.1710 act - Buried in
(the Alderman's appt? in) Cowley Church
where is M.I. Will d. 19.12.1710. Pat
Bate d. 17.4.1711. Bailiff of Town 1703
Requester to Thomas "the horse & carriage in C. bought
by me of Rob. Thomas Knt of Pat. also the middle
of Gov. Bayat of Pat. Powell, being in the Deeds.

Elizabeth
Married d. 26.2.1717 f.3.
P. Bate d. 21.4.1713.
Requester to Tom Thomas
all my goods in the inward
as the outward sleep under the
Tombstone

fr. 1930

at £4330/10

where up
small Bungilms.
WT.

mirrored kind
recently let me that
disappeared &
for his
- has failed to let

Edward. Query:-
Whether there was a son of this
name (not meant. in will of
parents) who became Alderman
of C. whose wife Janet a Joan, br
this called by both names was burd in
C. Church d. 1. Nov. 1776 act
6-g. M-1.
This also just supposed as
The son of Thomas Bate in the
next cent.

Thos. Bate of Cowley =
maried. w. will of
both parents. Nothing further
discovered. except that a
Thos. B. inherited w. Right of
the will of Richard Fensley of Cowley
in 1724

Thomas son of Dr. Bate
bur. low. 5.3.1735
Bur. Cow. 29.5.1736
Repts of C.

Edward Bate = Joan
Alderman of C
as set forth in wife's
Inquest
Family still desc
in Cowley
PT-O.

the same man.

A. Children of Richd Cath Hoare
 (PES)

Margan no baptisms	Thomas d. Calcutta. act 18 no date	Catherine d. 29.5.1801 act 63	Henry ? 1.6.1803 Buried at Walesb. Fath	Elizabeth last survivor d. 28.7.1820 act 87 ? was she married.	(anon book says married before 1778 after 1771).
-----------------------	---------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

Taken fr. M. 1. S. cable. Cow. Church rectified by Meli.
 Hoare families of Bankers etc. Prov. of this date.

B. Children of Ho. of Hoare
 as on 4/11.

Amus. *frillium quis armus* (not noted in the copy at N. 10. ^{copy} ~~book~~)
 The conclusion of the paper. does not know whether the Hoare family
 Hoare's. was or was suitable to us these Hoare's.

Pat's. Continued.

The foregoing was one sheet. Then begins the ped.

9. 18.
d. 1700

= This.

d. will 1713.

as before

Children known then:

Erwan
as mps 50.

Thomas
as mps 50

Thomas & Elizabeth
as mps 50

Richard's of Glos. sent 2 imp 1731.
" Alderman of " d. 8. 2. 1746
aged — buried in same
grave as his father. Will
d. 8. 11. 1746 as he did
d. 6. 10. 1746. P. Planchett
d. 4. 1. 1749.

Richard's of Glos.
buried in same
grave as his father.

about 1713
Richard's of Glos.
buried in same
grave as his father.

? whether all the
children were mps 50 & that
were in the same parcel. I am
not the 2nd wife & Thomas the
youngest a son by her

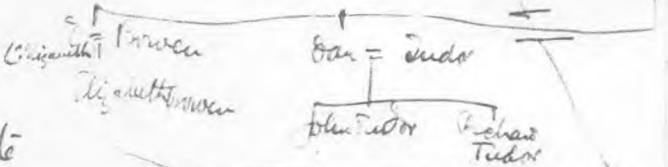
Pres.
with will of Anne Keen

Richard's. apparently the
eldest son is seen to have been
an M.D. at Caen. & so his will
is of Oct. 1745. Richard with wife was
Pat. Planchett of 17th Oct 1750. Buried in
March 1749 & was b. at Glos. who are
too obscure to his memory. He was
a late M. of the Court. Erected by his last
surviving son. From French MSS. follows.
In his will no mention of his "little farm
near Caen".

Richard's of Glos. =
Jonathan's son, allowed
of mps 50. Richard of Glos
of mps. He will d. 11. 1. 1771
with child S. F. 1778
P. Planchett of 17th Oct 1750
d. 29. 1780.
He is not named in 1749.

Apprentice

Erwan's marriage to Grace
of Glos. d. 1759. Grace
buried at Caen Oct 71.
Was late of Sea (awn)
par. S. Bride's Church.
Also he had seen Alderman
man of Glos. But nothing
Sales etc. has been
discovered respecting him
(He does not seem to have been
buried at Caen).



These questions are mentioned in
Grant's History Will

for
Erwan

'HONOURED UNCLE'—A NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE

Within the Blandy Jenkins collection held by the Glamorgan Archive Service there is a series of letters written by Morgan Bates, a midshipman, to his mother's brother, the Cardiff-born Joseph Hoare, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. The correspondence (reference D/D BJ C/34-84) covers the period 1769-1781, and highlights the position of officers in the eighteenth-century Navy and the variety of service which they could expect to experience. The letters were preserved among the papers of Joseph Hoare, and therefore also contain some copy letters written by Hoare, as well as other letters received, concerning Morgan Bates.

One of the first letters in the series is a copy of a letter, dated 6 August 1768, sent by Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Fleet and First Lord of the Admiralty, to Earl Harcourt, regarding the latter's request for the promotion of Morgan Bates from midshipman to Lieutenant. Hawke's position gave him the opportunity of promoting officers, but in this case he was unable to agree to the request: *I feel very much, for a great number of young men, who served well in the last War, and are very deserving of preferment, but the times will not admit of giving it them.* The war referred to was the Seven Years' War which ended in 1763, and after which the British Navy's strength was reduced.



The date of the earliest letter which survives from Morgan Bates to his uncle is 22 January 1769, when he was aboard the *Mermaid*, at Boston, Massachusetts, still a British possession. The letter contains a request for money, the lack of which is a perennial subject throughout the correspondence. It appears that Morgan passed his naval pay to his mother, the widowed Catherine Bates of Cardiff, who was in need of support, he was therefore totally dependent on his uncle for money. However, there seem to have been different opinions on Morgan's ability to limit his expenditure. Morgan claimed that his fellow officers *thought me rather frugal than expensive*, but Henry Pace, presumably a fellow officer on the *Mermaid*, who was helping him with his monetary affairs, wrote to Joseph Hoare that Morgan, *has a great turn for extravagancy*. The problems with money reached a climax when Hoare refused to honour a bill which Pace had rather foolishly raised for Morgan Bates before obtaining his uncle's agreement. This matter was eventually settled, but worry over money is a continuous theme in the letters.

The *Mermaid* at this time was sailing along the North American coast as far north as Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1769 the ship was damaged in Canso harbour, just north of Halifax, and Morgan suggested in his letters that Captain Smith was guilty of misconduct which had resulted in the ship

being damaged. Morgan also claimed that the other officers agreed with this. The relationship between Morgan and his captain further deteriorated and in November 1769 he asked his uncle for permission to leave the ship and return to England. He accused the captain of *Tyrrany and oppression*. Enclosed with Morgan's letter was one from Pace who did not support Morgan's decision to leave—which would have been regarded as desertion and would have been disastrous to his career. Joseph Hoare's reply to Morgan, dated 3 February 1770, is sympathetic to his problems but refuses to allow him to return to England.

The situation was saved by Morgan Bates' transfer to the *Gaspee*, an armed schooner. This was achieved by Pace who was asked by the *Gaspee's* Commander to recommend a midshipman, and was able to mention Morgan. In his letter of 2 April 1770 Pace refers to the riots that had occurred in Boston in March (soon to be known as the Boston massacre). There was unrest throughout the American colonies at this time which led ultimately to the revolution of 1776. Not all Americans were hostile to the British though, as Morgan Bates describes *the Gentlemen and Ladies at Newcastle (Delaware) who frequently come aboard and form parties of pleasure in sailing up and down the river Delaware, and making excursions in the country.*

This extract is from a letter dated 25 June 1770 and at this time the *Gaspee* was assisting the Customs who were involved in enforcing the unpopular taxes and duties which were a major cause of unrest. The Americans boycotted British goods and Morgan was personally affected by this as he apologised to his uncle in the same letter: *I must beg you will excuse the paper (on which the letter was written) as it is country made and none else to be had till the non-importation agreement is broke.* However, worse was to befall the *Gaspee* after Morgan had left the ship. In 1772, off Delaware, it was boarded and burnt by rebels and the commander was wounded.

In the meantime, in June 1771, Morgan Bates was back in London, and by May 1773 he had taken up a new position as Surveyor of a *cruizing barge* at Belfast. This post had been gained through the influence of Earl Harcourt who, in 1772, had become Viceroy of Ireland; he was clearly a powerful and useful friend for the family. Morgan cheerfully describes his new position: *I have a Deputy and nine men for my compliment but no allowance of provision we being obliged to find ourselves.*

Although Morgan's salary was only £50 per annum, he hoped to gain extra money by providing an informal passenger service for people wishing to cross from Donaghadee in Northern Ireland to Portpatrick in Scotland. Morgan was told that the previous surveyor had made an additional £100 each year in this way, and Morgan likewise benefited from providing such a service. The Irish smugglers, though, seem to have been formidable opponents, Morgan claims in a letter of 5 August 1773: *what Smuglers there is are of too great a force for me to attack, few of them mounting less than twelve or fourteen guns and strongly mann'd with a set of outlaws who are in short little better than Pirates while my Force amounts to only eleven and eight swivels (a type of gun) besides small arms.*

By 1774 Morgan had been promoted to the command of the *Bourke Cruiser*, a larger ship which he was also required to provision at his own cost. Morgan continued in Ireland for the remainder of the period covered by the correspondence, despite illness and problems with the smugglers. He still retained an affection for Cardiff, his home town, as he wrote to his uncle on 24 August 1777: *I hope you enjoy'd evry pleasure Glamorganshire afforded which I am told is greatly improved particularly Cardiff. I must own I have a longing desire to see my native place, as but very lately I gave over all hopes of ever seeing it (due to a serious illness), but now my hopes Revives and please God the first time my Duty will admit of it will satisfy my desire.* Morgan's feeling for Cardiff must have been gratified when in September 1780, as shown in the Cardiff Borough minute book, he was admitted a Freeman of the town.

The last letter in this bundle of correspondence is dated 1781 and leaves Morgan Bates still in Ireland. It is not known how long he continued in his career or whether his life was cut short by illness or by some other misfortune. Morgan Bates was dead by 1802, for when Joseph Hoare died in that year his will mentioned legacies to Morgan's three sisters, but it was Hoare's step-nephew and godson, Richard Hoare Jenkins, who was named as his uncle's main beneficiary.

Mary McKenzie

WYNDHAM (RICHARD) BATES.

Born 1829 Cowbridge WALES.

1851 WALES CENSUS.

			Where Born.
ANN BATES	64	Landee Proprietor	ST. BRIDES
Edward "	28	Medical Practitioner L.A.H.	"
Wyndham "	23	Tobacco Plantation	"
Grace A "	21		"

Enlisted U.S. Navy 1847

Richard Bates enlisted Army 13 Nov 1861 at
SAN FRANCISCO. California.

Sergeant Company "K" 1ST CALIFORNIA INFANTRY Reg.
mustered out on 13 Nov 1864 at
FORT UNION. NEW MEXICO.

Won his peace time "MEDAL OF HONOR" serving
as seaman on USS DE SOTO off EASTPORT
MAINE.

Rescued two drowning seamen from the
USS WINNOOSKI on 10 MAY 1866.

NAVY ENLISTMENT RICHARD BATES Jan 1866

NEW YORK. 3 years General Service.

previous service 10 years. Residence N.Y. 6th District

Blue Eyes, Brown hair, age 37, 5' 11" tall

No Dist marks. Born WALES.

Navy Entistment Feb 1871 N.Y.

3 years General Service

10 year previous service

N.Y. city. age 42.

Born WALES. Eyes blue, hair grey, 5' 11 1/2" tall
Star on Right hand. Anchor on Left hand.

discharged
MOHONGRO ship
cox mate
Dec 12. 1868.

Navy Enlistment 18 March 1876 NORFOLK.
3yrs service 47 years age Mariner.
previous service 12yrs. Grey eyes. Grey Hair
5' 11" tall. Scar on left Breast.

Born
Cowbridge
WALES.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Enlistments WASHINGTON D.C. 23 April 1887.

Richard Bates 3yrs Leading Seaman.
previous service 17 1/2 yrs. Born. Cowbridge. WALES.
Residence Washington D.C. Mariner age 57.
Blue Eyes, Grey hair.
scar left Breast, myopia r eye 8/20 hernia.

CIVIL WAR Pension INDEX 1861-1934.

Wyndham R Bates

Master at Arms enlisted 1847 dis 1888.

Naval Service.

CYANE, INDEPENDENCE, NORTH CAROLINA,
OHIO, GERMANTOWN, DE SOTO, VERMONT,
ALGONQUIN, PENSACOLA, MOHONGO, SUPPLY,
TERROR, RANGER, POWHATAN, WORCESTER,
N. H. COLORADO, PENNSYLVANIA.

additional Service

K-1 CALIFORNIA INF (1861-64.)

date of Filing 17 May 1890
invalid widow application No 6,652.
Filed state Pennsylvania

1888 retired as Master of Arms from the U.S. NAVY.
died 7 Dec 1889, Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y.

Buried at

CYPRESS HILLS NATIONAL CEMETARY.

625 Jamaica Avenue.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK 11208.

1890 Veterans Schedule for R. Bates
GLOUCESTER CITY, CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

ANNIE R BATES WIDOW of R. BATES. Master at Arms
Company X Name of vessel

U.S. ship Ranger.

House No 9.

Family No 3.

1892. ANNA R BATES living in BROOKLYN
age 63 KING'S COUNTY
N.Y.

HOSPITAL TICKET.

4th JAN 1888.

RICHARD BATES

WALES.

57 years of age

shipped WASHINGTON D.C. 22 April 1887.

Disease: ULCER.

Master-at-Arms on board the "RANGER", patient was ordered to put a disorderly seaman in the brig. The man resisted and in the scuffle which ensued Bates struck his leg against a stanchion from which came the ulcer upon the right leg. This was unsatisfactorily healed & broken out again.

transferred to Naval Hospital.

New York.

1866, July 13th Alleged Official Negligence

The Clerk reported that Mr Bates, the medical officer for the Cowbridge district, was absent from duty, and had reported the appointment of a substitute. He was at the Mumbles and had assigned ill-health as the cause of his absence. He read the following letter :

The Mumbles, Swansea, 6th July 1866

Dear Sir , I am much obliged for your letter of the 29th ult. I have arranged with Mr D I Edwards, surgeon, to act as my deputy.

I am sorry to say that I am suffering from ill-health, and am obliged to leave home for a short time. Hoping the Board will be pleased to approve of my arrangements with Mr Edwards,

I have the honour to remain, Yours very truly, Edward Bates.

To S Cox Esq.

Mr Williams said that the conduct of Mr Bates had been very far from what it ought to have been of late.

Mr Lloyd, relieving-officer, in reply said that Mr Bates had before now left the town without acquainting him.

Mr Williams ...touching Mr Bates's domestic arrangements, but the Chairman etc.....deprecatd....

Mr Williams : I think we have tolerated Mr Bates too long. He goes away for a month at a time, neglecting his family, and he is altogether a most eccentric sort of a gentleman.

The Chairman : These are matters with which we cannot interfere.

Mr John Lewis : But there is a direct charge of having neglected paupers, some of whom he has not seen for two months.

The Chairman ; That is a different thing altogether.

Mr Williams : When a man neglects his duty to his near relations he is not very likely to attend to his duty with regard to paupers. It is certainly a difficult thing to do, to bring a direct charge of neglect against a professional gentleman, but in this case.....

Mr Lloyd : There is the Revd Thomas Edmondson, the clergyman of our parish, made a complaint. An old man had been seven weeks unattended by Mr Bates, and the reason for non-attendance was because the old man had some dispute with Mr Bates.

Chairman : It appears that some of the Cowbridge Guardians are prepared to bring forward charges of neglect of duty against Mr Bates, if the opportunity is afforded them.

Some further discussion ensued, and it was ultimately ordered that, feeling dissatisfied with the conduct of their medical officer, Mr Bates, having reference to his official duties, the Board should request his attendance that day fortnight to give an explanation, and the Cowbridge Guardians be appraised that such would form the subject of consideration at that time.

Notes of Jeff Alden, from the memorials in Holy Cross church, Cowbridge :

Bates, Richard & Catherine

Morgan Bates, son

Edward Bates, son, died at 18

Catherine, daughter, died 29th April 1801

Mary Bates, daughter, died 1st June 1803

Elizabeth, daughter, died 28th October 1820 aged 87

Richard Bates MD died 7th March 17..9

Catherine, wife of Richard, (plus 7 children)

(Marked as 'Bat', not 'Bates) Edward Bates died December ? 1710

“ Richard Bates died February ? 1718