

The Rough Index to the Le Mesurier/Le Messurier Family

Part 2

THE BRANCH THAT SNAPPED OFF THE LE MESURIER TREE

THE MYSTERY OF JOB

INTRODUCTION

The study of one's family tree sometimes leads one into ways and byways that one would have preferred, initially at least, not to enter. Such was the case when, sometime after the death of my father whose own memories might have provided me with some shortcuts, I decided to investigate his mother's Le Mesurier family. This, after all, was my only Guernsey link. We had visits from Le Mesurier relatives in Australia and it was to them that I turned. From them I got some idea of my grandmother's family and the fact that there were still some members left in Guernsey but none bearing the name Le Mesurier. I was then able to contact Mrs. Burt (Madeline), then some 90 years of age and a first cousin of my father, who was able to fill in a lot of the gaps in my knowledge of my Guernsey grandmother's family. In addition, I joined the Family History Section of the Societe Guernesiaise and went to evening classes on the subject of genealogy given by Michael de Carteret.

With Guernsey records conveniently housed in the Greffe and the Priaulx library the prospects for a fruitful and problem-free outcome looked good. Armed with my father's birth certificate, his parents' marriage certificate with the spelling "Le Messurier" altered to "Le Mesurier" and initialled and the smattering of knowledge already gained, I entered upon my researches.

FIRST CONTACTS.

Madeline told me that when they were children and on special occasions only, the original of a Letter of Patent granted to their great grandfather, **Thomas Henry Le Mesurier**, for his invention of a pump useful in ships, was brought out for them to marvel at in wide-eyed wonder. She told me that it was now in the possession of the Guernsey Museum. I contacted them and, a week later, I was called in to examine the self-same document. It was on parchment, curled up and rather brittle, and attached to it was a large, rather hefty, red seal. It was written in the finest copperplate and in the verbose and repetitive “legalese” of those far-off days, in fact 1839. I was able to obtain the British Museum reference and, upon application to them, I was able to obtain a copy of the printed document and explanatory drawings (Appendix 7). This was a good start. It seemed to indicate that the tradition of the sea-faring Le Mesurier’s had been continued at least until then.

Through the Societe I got in touch with Mary le Mesurier. We corresponded and Mary came to Guernsey as she had presented some valuable Le Mesurier records to the Priaulx library. These included an enormous hand-written family tree some twenty or so feet long. Knowing that Thomas Henry had been born in 1805 and died in 1878, I thought it would be easy to fit him in and I would have a ready-made family tree going back, with some certainty, at least to the thirteenth century. There were a number of Thomas Henrys but none fitting in with his dates. Also among the Priaulx Library records was a copy of Augustus le Messurier’s “Rough Index to the Le Messurier Papers”. I had a copy made, sent one to Mary, but, as with the chart, there was no way of fitting Thomas Henry in. With the ready-made solution denied me, I had to do my own research through the medium of the microfilmed records of births, marriages and deaths held at the Priaulx Library.

INITIAL SUCCESS.

It was a reasonably simple matter for me to trace my Le Mesurier forbears back to Jean Le Mesurier, baptised on 20 September 1719. Jean was the son of Job and a mother whose name had been left blank. In due time I discovered the baptismal entries of Jean’s two sisters, Rachel daughter of Job and Marie Guillart on 21 October 1722 and Marthe, well over seven years later, on 21 January 1730. This latter birth was recorded twice and on one of the baptismal records the deaths of mother and daughter on 25 and 29 January respectively, are also shown. I was glad, at least, to have found Job Le Mesurier and his wife, Marie Guillart, in the records. A prolonged look through the records of the Catel parish failed to disclose the birth of Job Le Mesurier. (Appendix 3).

THE “SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD”.

Renewed in vigour after an absence of some months I tackled the question of Job Le Mesurier’s birth again. I had noticed on a previous occasion the baptism of a bastard child by the name of Job. Not thinking that these things could have

happened in our family I did not give the entry a second look. This time I did. The entry, dated 30 November 1690, read:

“Job **E**nfant Bastard (with a capital “B” to show that the fact should be noticed) de Marie Nicole fut Batise ayant ete presente par Pierre le Page et Marie le Poittevin sa femme”

Strangely, no surname was specified. However, none of the other records specified any surname, so perhaps the inconvenience of specifying one was rather cleverly avoided.

Job grew up and married Marie Guillart on 28 August 1718. Here, indeed, the entry is strange:

“Job . . . et Marie Guillart epouserait par mes mains, la dite ayant ete presentee par Pierre le Page des Querites”.

Faced with the obligation, doubtless a legal one, of recording Job’s surname, he failed to do so. It would seem, therefore, that Job had spent his early life without any surname – a very strange circumstance indeed! Once the children came along Job was accorded a surname and it was Le Mesurier, not Nicole (or Nicolle). This was another strange circumstance.

The burial record of Job’s wife, read as follows:

“Marie Guillard femme de Job Le Mesurier fut enterree le 25 janvier 1730”.

Thereafter the name of Job appears to have vacated all Guernsey records forever. (All Appendix 3).

MARIE NICOLLE.

A **Marie Nicolle** had been married to **Guillaume Letoc** and they had two children born in 1684 and 1685 respectively. She became a widow in 1688 and this same Marie would appear to have been the mother of Job. Who could the father possibly have been?

THE FIRST SUSPECT: THOMAS LE MESURIER “DE LA VOUTE” (1648-1718).

Chapter XLV in Book 9 of H P Le Mesurier’s compendious history of the Le Mes(s)urier family deals with the descendants of Thomas Le Mesurier “de la Voute”. This Thomas is given the reference number 131a in the 1910 edition of Augustus le Messurier’s “Rough Index” to the Le Mes(s)urier papers. The Rough Index does suggest that as Thomas was apparently a widower for nearly thirty years it would have been possible for him to have married again but as stated by the author nothing was produced therein to indicate that there had been a second wife.

It was this mention that Thomas “may have married again” that alerted me to the possibility that Thomas might have been Job’s father. As it was, Thomas’ wife Rachel de Sausmarez died on 25.05.1685 with Thomas only 37 years of age and with 33 years of life ahead of him. The statement that Thomas was a widower from 1685 until 1715 and yet died on 08.09.1718 suggests that perhaps he married again some time in 1715. Perhaps Job was the son of this Thomas and

that the latter intended to marry Marie. It may have been a case of breach of promise. Thomas had been granted a crest and coat of arms and his descendants quartered the Arms of the de Sausmarez family by virtue of his marriage to Rachel de Sausmarez. There was also some dispute between Thomas and the de Sausmarez family as to the ownership of Sausmarez Manor itself. The intended second marriage might have put these matters in jeopardy so it did not take place.

THE SOCIAL CIRCLE: THE “FORTY” AND THE “SIXTY”.

As in France, Guernsey society consisted of three “Estates”. The first consisted of the traditional nobility, represented by some forty families, the second of other property owners and successful professional and trading families, of which there were some sixty, while the third estate comprised the majority of the population. Family names will be mentioned often, as this is important in this story. The Le Mesurier family definitely came from the “Forty”.

The Le Mesuriers and the Nicolles seem to have married into the de Sausmarez family at various times. In a footnote to entry 109e (Jacquine le Mesurier) Thomasse de Saumares is stated to have married Samuel Nicolle from which union Marthe Nicolle was born. Under reference 142 the name Thomas Nicolle occurs again as the father in law of Thomas de Sausmarez, Thomas’ daughter Rebecca having married as her second husband Abraham le Messurier de la Ville on 06.09.1711. Perhaps Thomas and Marie were related and would have been born in the 1660’s. Thomas de la Voute could have met Marie socially. (Appendix 2).

On the other hand Marie could have been Thomas’ servant. With both being recently bereaved a feeling of mutual sympathy could have arisen between them. In typical Guernsey fashion Thomas could have “tried her out” with Job being the result. For whatever reason, religious, social or Thomas’ own self-interest at the time, marriage turned out to be unsuitable.

THE MEANING OF THE NAME JOB.

It would have needed parents of some erudition to have considered the name of Job for a child born out of the sorrow of parents fairly recently bereaved and unable to get married. The name Job indicates a man of great forbearance and the book of Job was one of the first attempts to explain the problem of human suffering in a world created by God who is all-powerful and all-good. Thomas if not Marie would most certainly have had that erudition. On the other hand the choice of name could have been injudicious as people who show great forbearance are often hated for it. The period in which Job was born was marked by great political and religious ferment and not a little intolerance. A marriage performed in a non-established Church might have been considered illegal by the Established Church.

From another source I found some other interpretations of the name "Job":-

- 1) "Where is the (divine) father?"
- 2) "Hated and persecuted one".

Both meanings could be combined to pose the question as to why some have to endure undeserved suffering. "Where is the father?" seems to be a most appropriate question as far as Job "le Mesurier" is concerned.

The Job whose story was told in the Bible began as a rich man who descended into great poverty and misery. The name might have been chosen to symbolise the difference between the prosperity power and influence of Thomas and the obloquy under which his illegitimate son could have expected to labour for the rest of his days. However, at the end of the biblical Job's life his family and riches were restored to him. Did fortune smile on our Job in later life?

The name Job had been used once previously in the Catel parish in 1688 for the son of Pierre and Judith le Noury so perhaps it was just copied. In Brittany Job is sometimes used instead of the name Joseph. Was there such a Breton influence in Guernsey?

THOMAS: A MAN OF POSITION, WEALTH AND INFLUENCE.

Thomas lived in St Peter Port and carried on his business (mainly with Holland) from there. According to the Alderney researcher Mrs P M Wilson although he had been appointed "Lieut. Governor" of Alderney he never set foot in Alderney. History shows that the Le Mesurier descendants of Thomas and six of them did become hereditary "Governors" of Alderney. According to Mrs. Wilson the Le Mesuriers did not like Alderney and Alderney did not like the Le Mesuriers. Perhaps Thomas or his successors had an unpleasant side to their characters.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A "COVER UP".

As Thomas was a rich and influential man he could well have had servants and would have had no difficulty in "hushing up" the birth of Job. Marie could have been entrusted to the care of Pierre le Page and Marie le Poittevin of the Queritez, Catel and it was there that the birth took place. When Marie had recovered she could have returned to St Peter Port and resumed her duties as Thomas' servant.

With the Catel being distant from St Peter Port and difficult of access Job could have been kept out of the public eye. Thomas being well-to-do would have had the transport of the day available to him and he and/or Marie could have paid regular visits to their friends the le Pages. He could have provided for Job. The secret was doubtless well-guarded as according to the mores of the times the identities of fathers of illegitimate children were never publicly known. It is possible that even the le Pages did not know.

WAS MARIE NICOLLE A “LOOSE WOMAN”?

Again, according to the custom of the time, women who gave birth to illegitimate children were considered to have committed the crime of “Paillardise” and punished by public flogging. There appears to be no evidence of this in the case of Marie so she must have been under some protection. Unusual for the Catel was very strict and unforgiving. Unusual also was the fact that Job was never given his mother’s surname of Nicolle.

Thomas was stated to have been a widower for almost 30 years which anniversary took place in 1715. Did it then prove possible for Thomas to marry Marie (possibly in secret - a morganatic style of marriage similar to that of the future George IV with Mrs Fitzherbert) or was the discrepancy between 1715 and 1718 the year of his death an unintentional mistake? The latter seems more likely as a Marie Nicolle “veuve Lestoc” had died in 1707. No mention of course of a connection with any Le Mesurier. The Rough Index did not specifically say that Thomas remained a widower for the entire remainder of his life so Thomas could have remarried but not with Marie.

A STRANGE TRADITION AT THE CATEL CHURCH.

J C T Uttley’s learned volume on Guernsey, from the “King’s Channel Islands” series, records the following:

“One legend of the Catel Church is interesting, though probably not older than 16th century. It was that if a married couple remain in the church after their wedding, until Matins begin, their marriage becomes illegal”

If they did get married, did Thomas and Marie stay too long in church after the ceremony, thus falling foul of this tradition? The resulting Job, in that unforgiving parish, would have been recorded as illegitimate as well.

JOB’S MARRIAGE.

Job was married to Marie Guillart on 28.08.1718 (Appendix 3) and Thomas, Job’s putative father, died within the week. Job still did not bear either the le Mesurier or Nicolle surname possibly suggesting that the former surname could not be used until after Thomas’ death. Pierre le Page, of the Queritez, an area near the King’s Mills (les Grands Moulins), which still exists to this day, was the sponsor.

Up to the time of his marriage Job appeared to have been shunned by the Le Mesuriers and their circle yet when the children came along they bore the name le Mesurier. At the time of his wife’s death he too bore the Le Mesurier name. So something must have happened between the date of his marriage and the birth of his first child that permitted him to have this surname. He took the surname knowing who his father was and he took it with or without the knowledge of the influential Le Mesurier family. The godparents of his children seemed to re-establish the former Le Mesurier social circle.

He was no longer shunned by his family and his children's god-parents appear to have been the same as those for some of Marie Le Mesurier's children and also of Pierre Henry b.1730 the son of Elizabeth Le Mesurier who had married Jean Henry of La Haye du Puits. Here it should be noted that Thomas de la Couture (116) had married Jeanne Henry of La Haye du Puits in 1689. While Thomas did have a daughter Elizabeth (147A) she does not appear to have been the Elizabeth who married Jean Henry and cannot be identified in the Index but there must have been a close family connection as the Henry's and Le Mesuriers frequently intermarried. The matter is referred to later. (Appendices 1 – 2)

THE DEATH OF THOMAS LE MESURIER.

Thomas was buried on 08.09.1718. The partage or will of Thomas dated 15.11.1718 is stated to have mentioned a principal heir. Were there others such as Job? The will was not registered so I was not able to inspect it at the Greffe. It was not found among the Le Mesurier papers deposited at the Priaulx Library. The will seen by Augustus Le Messurier must be in someone's possession but I do not know who. It could provide the clue which would unravel the mystery - a mention of Pierre le Page or of Job or that Job's children and their descendants could bear the name Le Mesurier. It is in that will that Augustus Le Messurier might have seen something that led him to say that Thomas might have married a second time.

JOB'S CHILDREN.

As it transpires the children of Job were given the surname Le Mesurier:-

Jean Le Mesurier: baptised 20.09.1719 from whom the surname was continued through later generations .

Rachel Le Mesurier: baptised 21.10.1722

Marie Le Mesurier: baptised 21.01.1729/30. (All Appendix 3)

In his letter of 13.10.1997 the Island Archivist Dr D M Ogier stated that he was unable to find any document in the Island Archives that might explain the mystery. However he did offer the opinion that he did not think it unlikely that illegitimate children might have been known by their father's (and by extension grand father's) names if these were known. He considered that this custom would have extended as far as the Catel Church registers where some entries appeared to give illegitimate children (or in this case the children of an illegitimate child) second names which were clearly surnames and which differed from their mother's (in this case grandmother's).

THE DEATH OF MARIE NICOLLE.

Marie Nicolle was buried as "veuve Lestoc" on 07.02.1707 so evidently Thomas never married her.

THE MARRIAGE OF JEAN, SON OF JOB.

According to the records of St Andrew's Church Jean was married on 16 May 1749. The translation of the entry runs as follows:

"Jean Le Messurier, son of Job Le Mesurier and of Marie Guillard of Sausmarez, and Marie Guillard, daughter of Nicolas Guillard and of Marie Renouf "du Pres", Catel, were married 16 May 1649."

It seems strange that Jean should have been married at St Andrew's Church when every other record of him and his wife was at the Catel Church. The entry would also suggest that Job and his wife were residents of the Fief de Sausmarez in the Catel parish. (Appendix 3)

THE DEATH OF JOB.

In the Catel Church records there was a tantalisingly blocked out death entry dated 17.10.1757 - "J.....Tho....." with nothing more visible - at least this was how it appeared on microfilm. Consequently I used this as the date of Job's death in the absence of any other entry. Subsequent research of the original record proved my assumption to be incorrect. I have searched every parish record and have found no mention of Job's death.

NO "LIVRE DE PERCHAGE".

I was informed by Hugh Lenfestey, founder of the States Archives and first Archivist, that the "livre de Perchage" of the Fief de Sausmarez no longer existed. Therefore it was not possible to see whether Job had been a landowner. Thomas might have given him land or he may have only assisted Job financially or educationally. Possibly Job was an agricultural labourer or a fisherman. With the death entry just referred to shown not to apply to Job we are left with no death entry at all. Perhaps after the death of his wife Job went to Jersey or farther afield possibly Canada. Perhaps Thomas' legitimate heirs gave him the money for that purpose. On the other hand Job might have been a fisherman who one day disappeared and whose body was never found.

THE GODPARENTS OF JOB'S CHILDREN.

Job's children had the following godparents:-

Jean:	Jean Chivret, . . Guillard and . . Letournel.
Rachel:	Pierre Guillard and Rachel Moullin
Marthe:	Hellier Chivret and Judith Blondel.

There was an **Elizabeth le Mesurier** who married **Jean Henry** of la Haye du Puits also in the Catel. They had a son who was baptised on 05.03.1730 and his godparents were **Hellier Chivret** and **Marie Blondel**. Were the two Helliers one

and the same person and were the two Blondels sisters? Marthe le Mesurier's baptism had taken place only 6 weeks earlier on 21.01.1730.

Marie le Mesurier reference number **192** on the Rough Index married **Pierre Cateline** on 18.04.1706. She was buried a widow on 05.11.1734. Marie seems to be of capital importance in solving the mystery and the inter-relationships between the various le Mesurier cousins shown in the Index have been set down on the four page schedule which follows. Mainly through the god-parents the schedule seems to show the social circle in which the le Mesuriers moved. The names Blondel, Bonamy, Cateline, Chivret, de Saumarez, Henry, Navetel, Nicolle, Ozanne and Simon seem to crop up again and again. Out of a population of about 10,000 (4,500 in St Peter Port) at the time split among about 70 to 100 family names the connections must have been close.

There must be some connection between the various le Mesuriers in the Rough Index, particularly reference numbers **109b**, **111b**, **114a**, **116**, **116a**, **131a**, **133**, **140**, **142**, **152** and **192**. The links are proven in most cases on the schedule with the marriages and godparents mentioned in the previous paragraph seeming to connect the indexed le Mesuriers with ours.

The similarity between the godparents of some of Marie le Mesurier's (**192**) children and those of Job is striking. (All Appendices 1 and 2)

CLOSENESS OF LOCALITIES.

Again the places mentioned on the schedule and highlighted on the attached 1787 map: les Grands Moulins, les Queritez, la Houquette, St. George, la Haye du Puits, Saumarez and les Tilleuls are all within little distance of each other. Admittedly les Mauxmarquis and St Peter Port the normal home of Thomas Le Mesurier "de la Voute" are farther away. It is interesting to note however that, before its removal to Castle Cornet, Thomas' portrait painted by B. Graat had been housed at Saumarez Park right in the middle of the area of the Catel parish under discussion. Was there a family connection between the **Denis le Marchant** who had formerly occupied Thomas' St Peter Port property and **William le Marchant** who built Saumarez Park in 1721? Why should Thomas' portrait have been housed there instead of in St Peter Port where he was supposed to have lived? Perhaps after all he did frequent the Catel area on a fairly regular basis. (Appendix 4)

THOMAS LE MESURIER (BORN 1781) AND MARIE CATELINE.

Thomas Le Mesurier born 18.03.1781 married **Marie Cateline** on 17.04.1805. This Marie appears to be descended from the **Pierre Cateline** who m. **Marie Le Mesurier** (**192**). It would seem that this **Marie Le Mesurier** is the connection and that she was "in the know" about Job's Le Mesurier father. The fact that Job took on the name Le Mesurier only and soon after the death of **Thomas Le Mesurier** (de la Voute) (**131a**) seems together with other circumstantial evidence to show that Thomas was the father. (Appendix 2)

THOMAS HENRY LE MESURIER (BORN 1805).

The eldest son of **Thomas Le Mesurier** and **Marie Cateline**, **Thomas Henry le Mesurier** born 01.12.1805 appears to have been a man of some skill and ingenuity proving a distinguished lineage. He invented a pump an illustration of which is given in the appendix section. (Appendix 7)

OUR LE MESURIERS LEAVE THE “FORTY”.

The Le Mesuriers of Thomas' (131a) first marriage went out into the world to seek and find fame and fortune. Articles on the following Le Mesuriers are to be found in the book “Guernsey People” by James Marr:-

Havilland Le Mesurier (1713-1806) - The originator of Braye Harbour

John Le Mesurier (1717-1793) - Alderney's 18th century condottiere

Peter Le Mesurier (1753-1803) - The Alderney Militia's Godfather

Paul Le Mesurier (1755-1805) - The first Guernseyman to become Lord Mayor of London

Major General John Le Mesurier (1781-1843) - Alderney's last “Hereditary Governor”

These came from what is known as the Alderney branch of the le Mesuriers. Instead of returning to Guernsey they settled in England served the Empire particularly the East India Company and India in general.

From this branch also comes **John Le Mesurier** the famous actor particularly in the TV series “Dad's Army”. In fact it was his mother **Amy Michelle Le Mesurier** (Rough Index 383c) who was the real Le Mesurier and she married **Harry Halliley** a solicitor in Bedford. Mr Halliley would not countenance a mere actor bearing his name. As a result John had to use Le Mesurier as a stage name.

Providence placed the le Mesuriers from Thomas' “second marriage” if such indeed it was in a more modest sphere for during the 18th and 19th centuries only **Thomas Henry Le Mesurier** (1805-1879) shone out from what appeared to have been a poor farming family only able to live on what they grew. To supplement the small income the women-folk might have engaged in knitting clothes for export which seems to have been part of Guernsey's trade at the time. His grand-father **Jean Le Mesurier** had moved to St Peter Port in the 1780's and his father **Thomas Le Mesurier** appears to have lived in Mount Durand.

The family, though perhaps poor, must have been well educated and Thomas Henry himself appeared to have been exceptional for he was granted a Royal Patent in 1839 for a type of pump which he had invented (Appendix 7). Whatever else happened education was not neglected and Thomas Henry enjoyed a good apprenticeship.

Thomas (“de la Couture”) Le Mesurier

There are doubtless other candidates who could have fathered Job. By living at la Haye du Puits fairly centrally placed in the Catel parish Thomas “de la Couture” could have been one. There may be others as yet undiscovered. Elizabeth and Marie Le Mesurier mentioned earlier together with those listed among the Le

Mesurier sponsors in the note devoted to Pierre Henry b. 1730 could have been related to or known Job's father.

All this said and done Augustus Le Messurier admitted that his Rough Index was incomplete. My theory regarding Job, though enticing, is based only on the information given in the Rough Index and my own researches. Being circumstantial, the evidence is not strictly admissible in family history research.

A COMPLETE EXAMINATION OF ALL LE MESURIER RECORDS.

A complete trawl through all Guernsey records is now being undertaken by Ray Le Mesurier-Foster assisted by his wife Mary le Mesurier the last in the line of the distinguished Alderney le Mesuriers and also to a smaller extent by me. Only when every shred of information has been committed to the computer can a further step be taken towards solving this mystery. Documentary evidence would be the conclusive proof. As there are gaps of many years' duration in some Parish records and other essential documents cannot be found it is possible that the truth will never come to light.

THE SECOND SUSPECT: Nicolas Le Mesurier (1650 - 1716)

While Thomas "may have married again" perhaps, after all, he was not the guilty party as far as Job was concerned. If the efficacy of a cover up points to guilt, who would have lost most by being found out? The family may have stood together to protect Thomas and the great power of the church could have been used to this end – perhaps indeed it was – but being found out would not have been a disaster for him. If a "Gallic" view was taken a guilty Thomas might have been congratulated rather than criticised.

Nicolas, Master at Elizabeth College, who resigned to become Rector of St. Andrew's and Dean of Guernsey, would have had everything to lose by being found out.

THE POWER AND ORGANISATION OF THE CHURCH.

At the time of Job's birth, the Dean of Guernsey was **Jean de Sausmarez**, whose daughter, **Rachel de Sausmarez**, had been Thomas de la Voute's wife. Jean de Sausmarez died in 1797 and was succeeded as Dean by **Nicolas Le Mesurier**. Nicolas died in 1716.

In the case of Nicolas it was reputation rather than money that counted: for him: to have been found out for fathering an illegitimate child would have been catastrophic for him. He was also married at the time.

It would be interesting to know who had been Rector of the Catel Church at the time. In 1689, **Moise Faudrier** became Rector. Doubtless he had been expelled from France as a result of the Edict of Nantes of 1685. He was new to the job and

had his position, perhaps his life, to take care of. A precipitate return to France might not have been in his best interest. The Le Mesurier family, through the Dean, could have leant on the young priest very heavily and caused him to hide the identity of Job's father.

Moise Faudrier was still Rector when Job was married in 1718 hence his deliberate omission of Job's surname at that time. It was not until 1729 that he relinquished the post to a new Rector, **Isaac Babaut**. By the time this happened, Dean de Sausmarez, Thomas Le Mesurier and his brother, Nicolas, were all dead. The new Rector might also, as a new broom, have swept all the old clutter away. Thus when Job's first child came along, the Le Mesurier name, reflecting the truth of Job's parentage, could have been used without let or hindrance.

PHYSICAL LIKENESSES.

There is a certain amount of other evidence which might point to a connection between our Le Mesuriers' and the Alderney branch. It has been stated that there is a physical likeness between **David Hawkins** and other descendants of our Le Mesuriers who emigrated to Australia and **John Le Mesurier** of "Dad's Army" a descendant of the Alderney branch. They are descended from **Edward Le Mesurier** who emigrated to Australia in 1921 and **Marie Louise le Mesurier** whose son **David Hawkins** who emigrated there in 1961.

The attached sheets (Appendix 5,5A) show copies of the likenesses of:-

Thomas Le Mesurier "de la Voute"	b.1648	first row (top)
Daniel Marquand Le Mesurier	1847	(Appendix 5A only)
Eva Louisa Le Mesurier	1878	second row
Alexander Edward Rose	1904	third row
Edward Le Mesurier	1911	fourth row (5 only)
Alexander Robert Peter Rose	1936	fifth and sixth rows

(bottom - 5 only)

They seem to show certain family likenesses extending over the generations in the eyebrows, nose and mouth. But perhaps from pictures one can prove anything. There would appear to be different but no less valid similarities between the facial characteristics of John le Mesurier the actor and David Hawkins.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE COLLINGS FAMILY.

The Collings family of Bonamy House, just opposite Elizabeth College, showed great kindness to my grandmother when she was widowed in 1916. They also showed great kindness to the son of Ellen Mary her eldest sister by introducing her son to the Royal Family where he worked for Princess Alice at Osborne. He died early and his employers wrote a very complimentary letter of sympathy to his mother. The Collings and le Mesurier families would seem to have had a friendship going back many years transcending the social divide resulting from Job's status.

OF PLAIDS AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

The photograph of the Rose family group taken in about 1906/7 shows my father wearing a sash in the Rose clan colours. His mother neé **Eva Louisa Le Mesurier** is wearing a dress the design of which reminds me of the motif of the Le Mesurier coat of arms. With one family “emblem” shown, why not two? The design of that dress could have been deliberate.

Of course the design is inverted and the colour scheme is opposite with light being dark and dark light. This might be a subtle way of indicating that the family then knew through information handed down through the generations of the unhappy circumstances that gave birth to our “illegitimate” branch of the Le Mesurier family. The allusion made in this photograph whether deliberate or not is striking.

THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY “COVER-UP”.

An inspection of all public records held in the Greffe, the States Archives, the Livres de Perchage and the Priaulx Library have divulged nothing. Evidently power, money and the mores of the time had protected Thomas or another influential Le Mesurier well. Yet Marie Nicolle was not tried for producing an illegitimate child as the mores of the time would have required. All evidence - or rather the complete absence of it - points to a “cover-up” which can only have been perpetrated by someone of wealth, power and influence.

A THIRD SUSPECT: SAMUEL LE MESURIER (1663 – 1716)

It is here that the matter might have rested but in this search I have been nothing but persistent. On reading an e-mail on the Internet from Mike de Carteret - my family history teacher - on “Bastardy Bonds” I rang him up and he advised me to go the Priaulx Library and look up some hand-written notes made by Edith Carey the Guernsey historian on the subject of breaches of contract, seduction, and similar misdemeanours.

Here there was no mention of **Thomas (“de la Voute”) Le Mesurier** but there was of his younger brother **Samuel Le Mesurier**. In September 1690 Samuel arraigned his fiancée **Elizabeth Brett** before the Ecclesiastical Court as she would not marry him. As at the time of the banns she had given no reason for her refusal the Court found in his favour and after some more delay they did get married. Edith added to her notes “see wills p.101” but this did not refer to page 101 of her notes.

I then went back to the Greffe and found a book showing wills of the period. As before the will of Thomas was not there but that of Samuel was. It showed nothing to implicate Samuel as father of Job. Elizabeth Brett’s will dated some years later showed her to be a well-to-do woman. Evidently Samuel had thought she was a good prize a feeling which in September 1690 Elizabeth did not reciprocate. Why not?

The Le Mesurier family might have known that Marie Nicolle was soon to have a child and rumours as they do concerning the possible father must have spread

amongst its members. Thomas and/or Samuel might have been seen in her company and Elizabeth might have had serious reservations about marrying Samuel. Evidently, for whatever reason, she did not speak up. (Appendix 3)

THE DEPARTURE OF JOB TO DISTANT LANDS: THE POWER OF THE LE MESURIERS.

Independently of this I bought some "Family Tree Maker" software which provided some research CD's. I went through these and found quite a few ancestors from several sides of the family. On one I discovered that a man called "Job" had emigrated to Canada in the period 1550 -1900. To find more details however I would need to purchase and consult another CD giving details of all persons entering Canada. The CD in question, however, shed no light on the matter.

Again the long-awaited answer was denied me. Circumstantial evidence might again have pointed to an affirmative answer. The lack of a death entry suggests that Job did not die in Guernsey. The non-recording of Thomas de la Voute's will suggests that he had something to hide. The fact that Thomas' eldest son was married at Westham in Essex and that the family had connections with Sir Edmond Andros who had been Governor in several of the "New England" colonies of North America, suggests the Le Mesurier family had connections in London and North America.

Westham, now West Ham, must have been a pleasant enough village until London's East End industrial and residential developments in the 19th century overtook the whole area. It was conveniently near the London Docks of the time and the City of London. The Le Mesuriers and the Andros family with their trading, shipping and overseas - including North American - connections could have owned "country" properties there. West Ham is now part of London's East End.

While Thomas de la Voute and his son might not have objected to Job using the Le Mesurier name in Guernsey other members of the family more concerned with their standing in society might have done so. Remembering that the Le Mesuriers were not liked in Alderney they might have acted in an unlikeable and unpleasant way towards Job.

Job's wife had died in 1730 and left him with 2 children Jean our ancestor aged 10 and his sister aged 7 (if she had survived that long). The Le Mesurier family already rich through trading and to become even wealthier through privateering had the money, influence and power to make Job a tempting offer. They could have put 10 year old Jean into care in the hope that he would soon forget about his father and offered Job the journey to the North American Colonies, sufficient money to set him up and perhaps a bit of land. This was a simple expedient and would get Job out of the way for ever. He would have travelled from Guernsey via London with Le Mesurier representatives at West Ham to make sure he went. Job lost his family of course but he could well have prospered in Canada, married again and had another family. After all he was only 40. Perhaps the Job story had a happy ending after all.

SIR EDMOND ANDROS, FIEF DE SAUSMAREZ AND NORTH AMERICA.

It transpires that Sir Edmond Andros had been Seigneur of Fief de Sausmarez. as well as Governor of the New England Colonies. On 30 November 1704, **Jean le Mesurier** (Index ref. **205**), the legal son of Thomas de la Voute, married **Anne Andros**, daughter of **George Andros** and **Anne Blondel**, sister and heir of her brother **George Blondel**, the nephew of this Sir Edmond.

JACQUINE LE MESURIER, JEAN DE SAUSMAREZ AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Jacquine le Mesurier (Index ref. **109e**) was an aunt of Thomas de la Voute, was the first wife of **Jean de Sausmarez**. Jean married a second time and one of this couple's children was **Rebecca de Sausmarez** who became Thomas de la Voute's "first" wife. Jacquine is also mentioned above, together with the Nicolle family, under the heading "The social circle: the 'Forty' and the 'Sixty'."

THE THREE FAMILIES.

The family name comes in three versions: Le Mesurier: the "Alderney" family, Le Messurier the "Guernsey" family and Le Masurier the Jersey family. The family dealt with here is the Alderney family.

CONCLUSION.

I feel sure that in my investigations I have hit upon the right family – the "Alderney" Le Mesurier's – as being responsible for bringing Job into the world. The Le Mesurier family had the influence, power, connections – as well as the need – to act as they did to achieve the perfect "cover up". What is less certain is which of the three brothers was responsible.

Another interesting question remains: what really happened to Job?

Despite the shedding of some light on the social history of the time, the result of my investigations is that, as only circumstantial evidence has been found thus far, the mystery of Job remains.

Alex Rose

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Descendants of Robert McCrea, Major

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Descendants of Robert McCrea, Major, Of Guernsey

Generation No. 1

1. ROBERT MCCREA, MAJOR (*JAMES, WILLIAM*) was born 2 Nov 1754 in Lamington, Bedminster, Somerset County, New Jersey, and died 2 Jul 1835 in Paris, France. He married (1) JEANNE COUTART 12 Mar 1786 in Town Church, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, daughter of PIERRE COUTART and MARY ROCHE. She was born 20 Dec 1767 in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 8 Apr 1796 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. He married (2) SOPHIA LEMESURIER, daughter of WILLIAM LE MESURIER and RACHEL PERCHARD on 12 Jun 1804 in Town Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey. She was born 23 Jan 1780 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 8 Mar 1860 in 8 Amherst Terrance, St Peter Port, Guernsey.

Notes for ROBERT MCCREA, MAJOR:

Robert, son of the Rev. James McCrea by second wife, Catherine Rosebrough, was born on the side in the American War of Independence, and was Major in the 1st American Regiment (or Queen's Rangers) in 1782. He was severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and received a 'pension for wounds." He was for some time Governor of Chester Castle, and in 1788 was Captain of one of six Companies of Invalides stationed in Guernsey. He afterwards became Major commanding the 5th Royal Veterans. He is mentioned as a man of fine presence, and at the age of seventy-five years is said to have looked like a man of fifty. He died at Paris on the 2nd July, 1835, and was buried at Pere la Chaise, Paris.

Notes for JEANNE COUTART:

She was a Guernsey lady of Huguenot descent.

She died three days after the birth of her third son, James Creighton.

Her parents were Peter Coutart and Mary Roche whom both were born in abt.1747 in Channel Islands

and she had a sister, Marguerite Coutart (1764-1840) who married Peter Maingy (1758-1836).

More About JEANNE COUTART:

Burial: 11 Apr 1796, Town Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Christening: 30 Dec 1767, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Religion: Anglican

Notes for SOPHIA LE MESURIER:

Sophia was a sister of General William Le Messurier,* of Old Court, Guernsey who served in the Peninsular War.

* A branch of these LeMesurier were formerly Hereditary Governors of the Island of Aldernsey.

Her parents were William Le Messurier and Rachel Perchard.

On 17 February 1794 “on a mis un tuteur” (guardian), both her parents being dead. Her mother was first cousin to Major Robert McCrea’s first wife JeanneCoutart, which had the strange effect of making Sophie the second cousin of her own step-children. In 1851 she was living at 8 Amherst Terrace, St Peter Port with her unmarried daughter Charlotte.

More About SOPHIA LEMESURIER:

Burial: St. Martin’s, Guernsey

Christening: 25 Jan 1780, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Children of ROBERT MCCREA and JEANNE COUTART are:

i. CATHERINE MARIA MCCREA, b. 28 Dec 1786, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 24 Mar 1847, Guernsey.

ii. MARY AUGUSTA MCCREA, b. 9 Feb 1788, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 30 Apr 1856, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

iii. RAWDON MCCREA, CAPTAIN, b. 5 Mar 1789, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 2 Aug 1809, Battle of Talavera, Spain.

Notes for RAWDON MCCREA, CAPTAIN:

Rawdon was named after his godfather Francis Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings (Lord Rawdon),

Lord Moira and 2nd Earl of Loudoun (1754-1825), who in 1798 was nominated Adjutant General to the British Army in North America. Descended from Sir Arthur Rawdon of Moira, County Down, mentioned in the “History of the Seige of Londonderry and Eniskillen” by the Rev. John Graham, Curate of Lifford, pub. 1823. He was a man who distinguished himself in the defence of Londonderry and Enniskillen in the reign of William 111. The Marquis of Hastings was not only a distinguished soldier, but also one of the most eminent of our Indian statesman. Born 1754, died 1825. For his connection with the Macraes of Kintail, see page 137.

The other sponsors at his baptism were Robert Bourne and Pierre and Marguerite Coutart.

More About Rawdon McCrea, CAPTAIN:

Burial: 2 Aug 1809, Talavera (in the field of battle)
Christening: 6 Apr 1789, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands
Occupation: Officer, 87th (Prince of Wales Irish) Regiment of Foot

iv. ROBERT COUTART MCCREA, ADMIRAL, b. 13 Jan 1793, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 14 Jan 1875, Choisi, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

v. JANE MCCREA, b. 9 Mar 1794, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 30 Nov 1877, Grange Road, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

vi. JAMES CREIGHTON MCCREA, b. 5 Apr 1796, Saint Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. Jul 1796, Saint Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Notes for JAMES CREIGHTON MCCREA:

He died in infancy.

More About JAMES CREIGHTON MCCREA:

Burial: 17 Jul 1796, Saint Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands
Christening: 5 Apr 1796, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Children of ROBERT MCCREA and SOPHIA LEMESURIER are:

vii. SOPHIA MARIA CREIGHTON4 MCCREA, b. 19 Jun 1805, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 22 Sep 1840, Feltham, Middlesex, England.

viii. ROBERT BRADFORD MCCREA, CAPTAIN, b. 18 Jun 1807, St Peter Port, Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 10 Nov 1841, Kabul, Afghanistan.

ix. HENRY TORRENS MCCREA, LIEUT., b. 15 Jun 1812, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 21 Apr 1831, Bombay, India (by drowning).

Notes for HENRY TORRENS MCCREA, LIEUT.:

Event: Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

He was an Ensign in the 2nd Queen's Royals and was drowned in Bombay and was also unmarried. Commander 5th Royal Vet. Batt. The other sponsors at his baptism were his sister Sophia, brother Robert and Susannah Perchard. He was named after Major-General Sir Henry Torrens (1779-1828), K.C.B., a native of Londonderry, who was, in 1798, Aide-de-Camp (ADC) to Lieutenant-General Whitelock, second in command (21C) to the Earl of Moira at Portsmouth) and was Secretary to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War; his grandfather was the Rev. H. Torrens. He was afterwards appointed Adjutant-General, and while holding that office, he revised the Army Regulations and introduced many important improvements. Born 1779, died 1828. (History of the Clan MacCrae, page 277)

More About HENRY TORRENS MCCREA, LIEUT.:

Christening: 9 Jul 1812, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands
Education: Elizabeth College, Guernsey

x. ELIZABETH CAREY MCCREA, b. 10 Jun 1813, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 31 Dec 1856, London, England; m. WILLIAM JONES, 14 Jun 1854; b. Brent House, Middlesex, England.

Notes for ELIZABETH CAREY MCCREA:

The sponsors at her baptism were Matthew de Sausmarez, Marguerite Carey and Jeanne Perchard.

More About ELIZABETH CAREY MCCREA:

Christening: 28 Jun 1813, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Notes for WILLIAM JONES:

He was an author of Brent House, Brentford, Middlesex and also was a Vice-Consul at Le Havre. He lived at Brent House, Brentford, Middlesex and he was instrumental in helping the flight of King Louis Philippe of France in 1848.

More About WILLIAM JONES:

Occupation: Vice-Consul at Le Havre (1848)

xi. LOUISA CREIGHTON MCCREA, b. 3 May 1816, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

xii. HALE SHEAFF MCCREA, b. 17 Apr 1817, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 20 Sep 1820.

Notes for HALE SHEAFF MCCREA:

He was named after his godfather Sir Hale Sheaff and died young.

More About HALE SHEAFF MCCREA:

Burial: St. Martin's, Guernsey.

xiii. MARTHA ELIZA MCCREA, b. 4 Dec 1819, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 15 Apr 1878.

xiv. CHARLOTTE MCCREA, b. 9 Jan 1822, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 16 Jan 1884.

Notes for CHARLOTTE MCCREA:

The sponsors at her baptism were Robert Coutart McCrea, Charlotte Dobree and Louisa Creighton McCrea. Charlotte adopted the three orphan children of her brother, Herbert Taylor.

More About CHARLOTTE MCCREA:

Christening: 31 Jan 1822, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

xv. HERBERT TAYLOR MCCREA, CAPTAIN, b. 3 May 1827, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 8 Apr 1855, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Generation No. 2

2. CATHERINE MARIA (4 MCCREA (*ROBERT, JAMES, WILLIAM*)) was born 28 Dec 1786 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 24 Mar 1847 in

Guernsey. She married FREDERICK BARLOW, LIEUT.COLONEL 7 Sep 1808 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. He died 22 Jul 1812 in the Battle of Salamanca, Spain.

Notes for CATHERINE MARIA MCCREA:

She married Colonel Fredrick Barlow, of the Sixty-First (Gloucestershire) Regiment, at the head of which he was killed at the Battle of Salamanca, on the 22nd of July, 1812. Her Uncle Creighton, writing to her father in 1800, said of her, "Tell my charming Maria I am highly pleased with her letters. I have sent her a watch of considerable value that was sent out a present from the late unfortunate Queen of France to Tippoo's favorite wife." This watch has descended through the de Sausmarez family. It should be noted that she is not the Maria mentioned in her uncle Creighton's will. She was living at Oak Trees, near Choisi in Grange Road in 1843 (see Wood's map).

More About CATHERINE MARIA MCCREA:

Burial: St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Child of CATHERINE MCCREA and FREDERICK BARLOW is:

i. JANE MARIA BARLOW, b. Abt. 1801, Ireland; d. Aft. 1881; m. PHILIP DE SAUSMAREZ, CAPTAIN, 30

Apr 1840; b. Abt. 1810, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Notes for JANE MARIA BARLOW:

She and her husband were living at Oak Trees in Les Gravees, St Peter Port in 1881.

Notes for PHILIP DE SAUSMAREZ, CAPTAIN:

Son of Thomas De Sausmarez (1756-1837) and Catherine De Havilland (abt 1777-) He was a Captain, Royal Navy and was a younger brother of the seigneur de Sausmarez, a fief for centuries in the possession of the family.*

*The founder of the De Sausmarez family received from Henry II, the fief (estate in land of a feudal lord) of Jerbourg, in the Island of Guernsey, and was appointed hereditary Captain of Jerbourg Castle, which was situated within the limits of the fief. (History of Clan Macrae, pp. 268).

Captain Philip de Sausmarez entered the Royal Navy on the 18th of June, 1823 and saw much service, including the China War. He was a Commander in 1845. He retired on 31 March 1866.

Marriage 1 Jane Maria BARLOW b: ABT 1810 in Ireland

Married: 30 Apr 1840

Children

Philip Algernon DE SAUSMAREZ b: 1841

William Howley DE SAUSMAREZ b: 1845

Lionel Andros DE SAUSMAREZ Cmdr. b: 2 Apr 1847 in Guernsey

Frederick Barlow DE SAUSMAREZ b: 1849

3. MARY AUGUSTA⁴ MCCREA (*ROBERT³, JAMES², WILLIAM¹*) was born 9 Feb 1788 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 30 Apr 1856 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. She married JOHN CHILTON LAMBTON CARTER LL, LIEUT-COLONEL 27 Dec 1814 in Town Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey. He was born 1780 in Kinsale, Ireland, and died 22 May 1828 in Ghazipur or Madras, India.

Notes for MARY AUGUSTA MCCREA:

Sponsors at her baptism were Pierre Coutart, Marie Roche and Marguerite Coutart.

More About MARY AUGUSTA MCCREA:

Christening: 15 Feb 1788, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Notes for JOHN CHILTON LAMBTON CARTER II, LIEUT-COLONEL:

Lt.Col.- 44th Regiment. Killed in action in India. He was the son of Lieutenant John Chilton Lambton Carter of the 32nd (Duke of Cornwall's) Regiment and of Kinsale, Ireland who was born 1752 and died about 1797. He was descended from Robert Chilton of Houghton-Le-Spring, who married Anne Lambton. -(See Burke's Peerage, Earl of Durham.)

More About JOHN CHILTON LAMBTON CARTER II, LIEUT-COLONEL:

Burial: India

Children of MARY MCCREA and JOHN II are:

i. JOHN CLINTON LAMBTON CARTER⁵ III, b. 31 Jan 1817, Cornwall County, Donegal, Ireland; d. 27 May 1872, Napier, New Zealand; m. (1) SUSAN FRANCES LILLICRAP, 27 Aug 1844, In the Church of Charles the Martyr, Plymouth, Devon; b. Abt. 1818, Plymouth, Devon, England; d. 31 Dec 1862, Napier, New Zealand; m. (2) MARIA THERESA MCKAIN, 19 Aug 1864; b. 10 Feb 1848, Wellington, New Zealand; d. 28 Jun 1929.

Notes for JOHN CLINTON LAMBTON CARTER III:

Captain - 53rd Regiment
Second Preimer of Napier, NZ

More About JOHN CLINTON LAMBTON CARTER III:

Burial: Old Napier Cemetery, Bluff Hill, Napier, New Zealand

Occupation: Officer 53rd Regt. & Sheep farmer in New Zealand

Notes for SUSAN FRANCES LILLICRAP:

She was the daughter of Vice-Admiral James Lillicrap of Plymouth who in 1811 married Frances Adams Welsford of Totnes.

Notes for MARIA THERESA MCKAIN:

Her family were among the earliest settlers at Hawkes Bay. She secondly married Charles Margoliath and had five further children.

ii. WILLIAM FREDERIC CARTER, LIEUT-COLONEL, b. 10 Jul 1819, Cashell, Co. Longford, Ireland; d. 27 Jul 1867, Richmond House, Queen's Road, St Peter Port, Guernsey; m. HANNAH EMILY ANDERSON, 3 May 1851, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, England; b. Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; d. Concordia House, Forest Par, Guernsey.

Notes for WILLIAM FREDERIC CARTER, LIEUT-COLONEL:

Occupation: Lieutenant-Colonel, 63rd Regiment.

More About WILLIAM FREDERIC CARTER, LIEUT-COLONEL:

Burial: St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Christening: 6 Aug 1819, Cashell County, Longford, Ireland

4. ROBERT COUTART MCCREA, ADMIRAL (*ROBERT, JAMES, WILLIAM*) was born 13 Jan 1793 in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 14 Jan 1875 in Choisi, Guernsey, Channel Islands. He married CHARLOTTE DOBREE 10 Apr 1822 in Castel, Guernsey, Channel Islands. She was born 26 Oct 1795 in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, and died 8 Dec 1897 in Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Notes for ROBERT COUTART MCCREA, ADMIRAL:

Rear Admiral in the royal Navy

He was an Admiral in the Royal Navy. He was at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805, on H.M.S. Swiftshire, and saw much other services. Admiral McCrea acquired land in Australia known as McCrea Creek, Victoria, and still held by the family. Sponsors at his baptism were Pierre Coutart, Robert McCrea and Marie Roche. He entered the Navy in November 23, 1803 as a second class volunteer and first served for two years in the frigate 'Decade', then taking part in the blockade of Cherbourg. He was Midshipman in the 'Swiftsure' which took part in Nelson's chase of the Franco-Spanish fleet to the West Indies and in the Battle of Trafalgar where she saved the 'Belle-Isle' from destruction. After again serving for a few months off Cherbourg in the 'Thalia' he joined the 'Victory' in March 1808 and then in July the 'Salsette' where he remained for two years in the Baltic and North Sea, covering the fire-ships in attacking the Russian fleet in Port Baltic, and also in the ill-fated Walcheron expedition. In 1809 he assisted in the reduction of Flushing. With Captain Bathurst he transferred to the 'Fame' until April 1811 and in January 1812 he was again placed under the orders of Sir James Sausmarez in the 'Victory', of which ship he was confirmed a Lieutenant. Between May 1813 to April 1815 he served on board the 'Amphion', when on one occasion, with two boats under his orders, he cut off two sloops laden with provisions for the relief of Fort Balthz and drove a third on shore under the enemy's batteries in the East Scheldt. On another occasion, officiating as third in command of five boats, he was involved in a desperate attempt to cut out five French brigs from under the walls of Fort Lillo. From 1818-21 he was in command of the 'Scrouge', revenue-cruiser in West Bay, Portland, and captured thirteen smuggling luggers, sloops and cutters.

In June 1824, ten weeks after he had been nominated Flag-Lieutenant in the 'Britannia' to Sir James Sausmarez, C-in-C at Plymouth, he was awarded a second promotional commission; but he did not go afloat again until 1834,

when he was appointed to the sloop 'Zebra'. He commanded this sloop eventfully for four years. When on the coast of New Holland, she was thrown on her beam-ends and compelled to part with her guns. In the Straits of Malacca she was struck by lightning and dismasted. On 10 January 1837 he was advanced to post-rank and in April, while on the East India station, he succeeded in removing the ex-Rajah of Quedah from his abode at Bruas on the coast of Perak and carrying him a prisoner to Penang. "In the performance of this duty the boats of the Zebra under the personal direction of Captain McCrea, had to sustain severe action of an hour-and -a -half with a brig and powerful stockade defended by a numerous band of Malyas, more than sixty of whom are reported to have been killed or wounded. The loss of the British was also very severe; before they could reach the stockade it had been necessary for them to ascend a narrow tortuous river, fringed with jungle on both sides, where had a few trees been felled and allowed to fall across they would have been perfectly hemmed in. To mark their appreciation of Captain McCrea's conduct the East India Company presented him with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas." (Ferdinand Tupper).

He paid the 'Zebra' off in October 1838 and subsequently remained on Half-Pay. In 1841 he and his wife and five youngest children were living at 4 Choisi Terrance, Grange Road, St Peter Port, with four female servants. Their house is identified on John Wood's 1843 map, reproduced in G.S.Cox, St Peter Port 1680-1830, p.197. In 1851 they were still there with their three youngest daughters and three female servants. In May 1857 he was made a Rear Admiral on reserved half-pay of 1-5-0 per day. In 1861 the children had left home, but their granddaughter Lilian Taylor, aged 3, was there, again with three female servants, one of whom, Johanna Chapman, their housemaid, had been with them for 20 years. Robert was now a Rear Admiral, having been promoted in 1857. In 1871 they were on their own, except for a granddaughter Mabel Poulter, aged 7. Admiral McCrea acquired land in Australia known as McCrea Creek, Victoria, and still held by the family. (History of the Clan Macrae, page 270)

More About ROBERT COUTART MCCREA, ADMIRAL:

Burial: Candie Cemetery, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Christening: 18 Feb 1793, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Notes for CHARLOTTE DOBREE:

Charlotte, a daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Dobree, Rector of Ste. Marie-de-Castro, Guernsey (by his wife who was a sister of the first Lord deSausmarez.) Sponsors at her baptism were Auguste Frederic Dobree and his wife Louise de Lisle, her uncle and aunt. Her brother General Dobree was engaged in many battles in the Peninsular War under Wellington. In 1881 she was a widow living at 4 Choisi Terrace with her 17 years old granddaughter Mabel Poulter and 3 female servants. in 1892 her son Robert was writing: "I found my poor old Mother very weak and feeble-she cannot walk a bit and I have great difficulty understanding her. She sits up in her arm chair, a beautiful picture to look at." She died age 102.

They had the following children:

i Nicholas Charles DOBRÉE was born in 1790. He died in 1818 in Drowned Off Cobo, Channel Is. Nicholas was employed as Royal Navy.

ii Charlotte DOBRÉE was born on 26 Oct 1795. She died on 08 Dec 1897.

iii Richard James DOBRÉE was born in 1800. He died on 16 Jan 1880.

iv James Saumarez DOBREE was born in 1801. He died in 1859.

v Harriet DOBRÉE was born in 1805. She died in 1872.

vi General John Saumarez DOBRÉE.

More About CHARLOTTE DOBREE:

Burial: 13 Dec 1897, Candie Cemetery, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Christening: 15 Nov 1795, Wigginton, Oxfordshire

Children of ROBERT MCCREA and CHARLOTTE DOBREE are:

i. ROBERT BARLOW⁵ MCCREA, MAJOR GENERAL, b. 9 Jan 1823, Plymouth, Devon, England; d. 11 Feb 1897, Ewell, Surrey, England; m. HARRIET MAINGAY, 9 Aug 1850, Castel, Guernsey, Channel Islands; b. 1828; d. Guernsey.

More About ROBERT BARLOW MCCREA, MAJOR GENERAL:

Burial: Candie Cemetery, Guernsey

Notes for HARRIET MAINGAY:

She was the daughter of John Maingay of Grange Villa, Guernsey. Her siblings were Matilda, Louisa Anne, Henry Frederick Brock and John Francis.

ii. CHARLOTTE FRANCES MCCREA, b. 1 Feb 1824; d. 11 Jul 1854; m. GEORGE W. BELL, REV., 3 Feb 1848, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Notes for CHARLOTTE FRANCES MCCREA:

Frances Charlotte married George Bell, of The Merrienne, Guernsey. One of their granddaughters became Mrs Falkener.

Notes for GEORGE W. BELL, REV.:

George Bell, of the Merrienne, Guernsey, was the eldest son of Thomas Bell. At marriage, of Les Merriennes, Guernsey. It is probable that about 10 years after his wife's death he married again to a woman called Julia from Leeds who was 25 years younger than him, and went to live in Malvern.

iii. JAMES MCCREA, LIEUT. COLONEL, b. 19 Feb 1825, Carbeal, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall; d. 2 Sep 1885, Grange Villa, Guernsey, Channel Islands; m. MARY BROCK POTENGER, 5 Feb 1855; b. 1820, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 27 Jan 1886, Guilford.

More About JAMES MCCREA, LIEUT. COLONEL:

Burial: Candie Cemetery, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Occupation: Adg. General Royal Guernsey Militia

Notes for MARY BROCK POTENGER:

In 1881 British Census St Peter-Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

iv. RICHARD CHARLES MCCREA, CAPTAIN, b. 18 Apr 1826, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall (England); d. 28 Nov 1857, Cawnpore, India; m. ANNA DE LA COMBE BELL, 5 Jun 1850.

More About RICHARD CHARLES MCCREA, CAPTAIN:

Burial: Cawnpore (in the ruined church), India

Notes for ANNA DE LA COMBE BELL:

She was a daughter of Thomas Bell, of The Merrienne, Guernsey, Channel Islands. In 1857 she had erected the east window of St Martin de la Bellouse Church, in memory of her husband and their second daughter who died in 1854.

v. JOHN DOBREE MCCREA, ADMIRAL, b. 26 Mar 1829, Carbeal, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall; d. 19 Mar 1883, Portsmouth, Hants; m. MARIANNE WATSON ANDERSON, 9 May 1857, Gosfroth, Northumberland, England

Notes for MARIANNE WATSON ANDERSON:

She was a daughter of J. Anderson, of Cox Lodge Hall, Northumberland. Their marriage in the GR is Castle Ward 10 b 271 June 1857.

vi. KATHERINE CARTERETTE MCCREA, b. 11 Jan 1831, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall; d. 9 Jan 1909, Totland, Isle of Wight; m. JOHN CROMIE BLACKWOOD DEBUTTS, MAJOR-GENERAL, 17 Apr 1854, St.Martin's, Guernsey; b. 22 Jan 1826, Bath, Somerset.

More About JOHN CROMIE BLACKWOOD DEBUTTS, MAJOR-GENERAL:

Occupation: Major-General, R.E. (Royal Engineers)

vii. JAMES RAWDON MCCREA, b. 26 Sep 1832; d. 4 Jan 1838, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Notes for JAMES RAWDON MCCREA:

James Rawdon died young.

More About JAMES RAWDON MCCREA:

Burial: 6 Jan 1838, Candie Cemetery, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

viii. MARY COUTART MCCREA, b. 25 Mar 1834, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 13 Sep 1890; m. HAYDON ALDERSEY TAYLOR, REV., 10 Sep 1856; b. Abt. 1826, Surrey, England.

More About MARY COUTART MCCREA:

Christening: 23 April 1834

ix. HARRIET AMELIA MCCREA, b. 3 Aug 1839, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 16 Nov 1919, Maycroft Sikemp, Kent, England; m. BROWNLOW

POULTER, 4 Sep 1861, St Mary de Castro, Guernsey, Channel Islands; b. 17 Jun 1826, Bariton, Hants, England; d. 8 Dec 1907, 15 Western Parade, Southern Hunts, England.

Notes for HARRIET AMELIA MCCREA:

Sponsors at her baptism were Hon. Richard James Dobree, Martha Harriet Sausmarez and

Katherine Carteret McCrea. Brown Poulter the beloved father of the above children died at 15 Western Parade Southern Hunts on 8 December 1907 and was buried at the Portsmouth Cemetery on 11 December 1907. Harriet Amelia the beloved mother of the above children died at Maycroft Sikemp Kent, on 16 November 1919 and was buried at the Portsmouth Cemetery on 20 November 1919 in the same grave as her husband Brownlow Poulter.

More About HARRIET AMELIA MCCREA:

Burial: 20 Nov 1919, Portsmouth Cemetery, England

Christening: 2 Oct 1839, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Notes for BROWNLOW POULTER:

The following is on a plaque in the Winchester Cathedral:

“To the Glory of God and in Sacred Memory of Brownlow Poulter, Barrister-at-law, Former Scholar of Winchester College and Fellow of New College Oxon., son of the Reverend Brownlow Poulter, Rector of Buriton Hants, who died on the 8th December 1907 aged 81 years.”

This memorial was erected by his wife Harriet Amelia Poulter. He had been married earlier, having two children born in Paddington from that marriage: Nina (born c.1858) and Edmund (born c. 1859).

More About BROWNLOW POULTER:

Burial: 11 Dec 1907, Portsmouth Cemetery, England

5. JANE MCCREA (*ROBERT, JAMES, WILLIAM*) was born 9 Mar 1794 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 30 Nov 1877 in Grange Road, Guernsey, Channel Islands. She married GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT, LT. COL. 5 Oct 1815 in Parish Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. He was born 19 Feb 1784 in Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire, England, and died 6 Aug 1835 in Quebec, Canada.

Notes for JANE MCCREA:

Sponsors at her baptism were Creighton McCrea, Marie Coutart and Catherine Maria McCrea. She was left \$250 by her half-uncle Creighton in 1818. Jane and Colonel Eliot had a son who died young. Sponsors at her baptism were Creighton McCrea, Marie Coutart and Catherine Maria McCrea.

More About JANE MCCREA:

Christening: 21 Mar 1794, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Notes for GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT, LT. COL.:

George was a Lieutenant-Colonel, RSC

He was the son of Francis Perceval Eliot, born Sept 1755, Kew Green, Surrey, England and Anne Breynton, born in Canada. He held a command in the British service in the American War of 1812, believed to have been then attached to the Royal Engineers. He left one son who died young. It would be interesting to know the relationship, between him and George Augustus Eliott, Lord Heathfield, (1717-90) Governor of Gibraltar, who died without male issue, and with the Eliotts of Stobs, but Burkes Peerage (1963) makes no mention of him.

More About GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT, LT. COL.:

Christening: 14 Nov 1785, St John the Baptist, Shenstone, Staffordshire, England

Occupation: Officer, 103rd Regiment of Foot

Child of JANE MCCREA and GEORGE ELIOTT is:

i. AUGUSTUS ELIOTT, b. 22 Aug 1816, Newport, Isle of Wight, Hampshire,; d. 30 Jun 1834.

6. SOPHIA MARIA CREIGHTON⁴ MCCREA (*ROBERT³, JAMES², WILLIAM¹*) was born 19 Jun 1805 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 22 Sep 1840 in Feltham, Middlesex, England. She married SIR CHARLES GEORGE PAYNE, SIR CAPTAIN 3 Dec 1835 in British Embassy Chapel, Paris, France. He was born 1793, and died 10 Jan 1841 in Feltham, Middlesex, England.

Notes for SOPHIA MARIA CREIGHTON MCCREA:

Sponsors at her baptism were her half-brother, Lieut. Rawdon McCrea, Jane McCrea and her halvesisters, Jane McCrea and Catherine McCrea. She had one son who died young. She died, as Lady Payne, of a diseased groin, which might today have been diagnosed as cervical or ovarian cancer.

More About SOPHIA MARIA CREIGHTON MCCREA:

Christening: 24 Jul 1805, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Notes for SIR CHARLES GEORGE PAYNE, CAPTAIN:

Captain, the 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons and 9th Lancers.

Served in the 9th Lancers in the Peninsular Wars.

A baronet, he and Sophia were living in Tours, France in 1838 when they were visited by J.C.L. Carter. He died of a disease liver at the age of 47, at what was probably his home in Feltham. A possible ancestor was Sir Charles Payne, Major-General of His Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, who died on 21 Dec 1744 aged 63 and is commemorated in the church of St Thomas, Middle Island, St. Kitts.

Child of SOPHIA MCCREA and CHARLES PAYNE is:

i. SON PAYNE.

Notes for SON PAYNE:

Died young.

7. ROBERT BRADFORD⁴ MCCREA, CAPTAIN (*ROBERT³, JAMES², WILLIAM¹*) was born 18 Jun 1807 in St Peter Port, Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 10 Nov 1841 in Kabul, Afghanistan.

8. LOUISA CREIGHTON⁴ MCCREA (*ROBERT³, JAMES², WILLIAM¹*) was born 3 May 1816 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. She married HOWELL MADDOCK ARTHUR OWEN-JONES 9 Feb 1843 in British Embassy Chapel, Paris, Siene, France. He was born Abt. 1819 in Oakenholt, near Flint, CWD, Wales.

Notes for LOUISA CREIGHTON MCCREA:

The sponsors at her baptism were her sister Sophia, James Creighton Jr. Esq. and Eliza Creighton. When Louisa married H.M. Arthur Jones, who afterwards took the name of Owen, a Welsh squire of Wepre' Hall near Flint.

More About LOUISA CREIGHTON MCCREA:

Christening: 23 May 1816, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Child of LOUISA MCCREA and HOWELL OWEN-JONES is:

i. LEWIS OWEN JONES, b. Guernsey Isle.

Notes for LEWIS OWEN JONES: He died young.

9. MARTHA ELIZA⁴ MCCREA (*ROBERT³, JAMES², WILLIAM¹*) was born 4 Dec 1819 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 15 Apr 1878. She married CARTARET PRIAULX CAREY, REV. 29 Jun 1850 in Guernsey, Channel Islands. He was born 29 Nov 1819 in Castle Careye, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 7 Dec 1858.

Notes for MARTHA ELIZA MCCREA:

Martha married Rev. Carteret Priaulx Carey,* M.M., Oxon, eldest son of John Carey of Castle Carey, Guernsey.

*The Careys of Guernsey have held a leading position there for upwards of six hundred years.

Mrs Carey, of whom mention was made hereafter, a daughter of Major Robert McCrea of Guernsey, was shown her own name on a family tree while on a visit as a young girl to the country house of a gentleman of the name Macrae in Scotland. There did not appear at present to be any possibility of ascertaining who that gentleman was. (History of the Clan MacRae, page 259) She died at the age of 58 years and 4 months.

More About MARTHA ELIZA MCCREA:

Burial: In the Carey Vault (east side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port, CI, GSY

Christening: 29 Dec 1819, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

More About CARTARET PRIAULX CAREY, REV.:

Burial: In the Carey Vault (east side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port, CI, GSY

Education: Elizabeth College, Guernsey & Wadham College, Oxford, M.A.

Occupation: Vicar of St John's, Guernsey.

Children of MARTHA MCCREA and CARTARET CAREY are:

i. JOHN HERBERT CARTERET CAREY, LIEUT. COLONEL, b. 11 Apr 1851, Castle Careye, Guernsey, Channel Islands; d. 25 Dec 1918; m. ISABELLA ANNE SCOTT, 24 Feb 1877; b. 1852; d. 14 Feb 1910.

Notes for JOHN HERBERT CARTERET CAREY, LIEUT. COLONEL:

He, of Castle Carey, Guernsey was also a member of the Societies Jerusia and a member of the Council of the Guernsey Historical and Antiquarian Society. He was a Lieutenant in the 2nd Middlesex Rifle Militia and at the same time Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment Royal Guernsey Militia. In 1873 he was appointed Lieutenant 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment. He exchanged into the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps and in 1877 into the 84th Regiment, retiring the same year. In 1878 he became Captain of the 3rd Regiment Royal Guernsey Light Infantry and was subsequently engaged in the reorganization of the Royal Guernsey Militia (RGM), including the restoration of the ancient badges on the colors and uniform. He was made Honorable Major 1886 and in 1894 Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Regiment Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (RGLI), retiring in 1897.

Notes for ISABELLA ANNE SCOTT:

She was a daughter and sole of the surviving of the James S. Scott JP of Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland, formerly of Lawnsdowne, Queen's County, Ireland.

ii. ABDIEL ARCHIBALD MCCREA CAREY, b. 4 Jul 1852, Guernsey Isle; d. 23 Dec 1857.

Notes for ABDIEL ARCHIBALD MCCREA CAREY: Abdiel died young.

More About ABDIEL ARCHIBALD MCCREA CAREY:

Burial: In the Carey Vault (east side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port, CI, GSY

iii. CARTERET WALKER CAREY, MAJOR-GENERAL, b. 13 Dec 1853, Guernsey Isle; d. 25 May 1932; m. FLORENCE MARGARET STOCK, 11 Dec 1890; b. 12 Nov 1864, Wraxall Court, Wraxall, Somerset.

Notes for CARTERET WALKER CAREY, MAJOR-GENERAL:

He was an Equery to H.R.H the Duchess of Edinburgh in Malta. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the 74th Highland Light Infantry in 1873 and was Adjutant 1877-85; in the 1881 Census he was based at the Maryhill Barracks in Glasgow, Scotland. He was made Captain in 1882 and Major in 1890. He served as Adjutant of the 1st Lanark Volunteer Rifle corps at Hamilton, N.B. During the Egyptian Expedition of 1882 his horse was wounded at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; awarded the Egyptian Medal, with clasps, Khedive's Bronze Star, Medjidie, 4th Class. In 1892, out of eighty competitors, he received the first prize 100--awarded by Lord Wolseley for the best essay on the "Reorganization of the Volunteer Forces." He served as Second in Command (2inC) of his Regiment throughout the Indian N.W. Frontier War 1897-8 including operations against the Boners, commanding the infantry in the reconnaissance in the Miandri Pass; operations against the Mohmands, Palarzais and Shamozaies; with the Reserve during operations against the Utman Khel rebels; Bonnerwal Campaign in 1898, including the storming and the capture of the Tangu Pass and the capture and

occupation of Kindergali, Jowar Tursak and Ambeyla. He received the Medal and clasp for this expedition and was mentioned in despatches in both campaigns. He commanded the 2nd Battalion HLI (Highland Light Infantry) from Dec 1900 to Dec 1904; promoted to Colonel 1906; commanded No.9 Regimental District (Eastern Counties) 1905-10, retiring at the end of the year. In July 1913 he was appointed to the rank of Major-General (local) and in September was appointed governor of the Military Knights of Windsor. King George V appointed him acting Governor of Windsor Castle during WW1. He was MVO 1922, CVO and CBE 1927. He commanded a Brigade of Infantry at the Coronation of King Edward V11 and the National Reserve at the Coronation of King George V.

Notes for FLORENCE MARGARET STOCK:

She was the daughter of William Ravenhill Stock of Long Ashton, Somerset, A colonial Broker and his wife Margaret Beloe. She received the O.B.E. for services during WW1.

iv. SAMUEL ROBERT CAREY, b. 16 Mar 1855, Guernsey Isle; d. 11 Mar 1859.

Notes for SAMUEL ROBERT CAREY: Samuel died young at the age of 4 years.

More About SAMUEL ROBERT CAREY:

Burial: the Carey Vault (east side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port, CI, GSY

v. WILLIAM WILFRED CAREY, MAJOR, b. 23 Aug 1856, Guernsey Isle; d. 18 Feb 1929; m. LOUISA SOPHIA BROADLEY HARRISON, 17 Aug 1880; d. 27 Aug 1908.

Notes for WILLIAM WILFRED CAREY, MAJOR:

In 1883, he was appointed Inspector, and in 1897 Inspector-General of the Egyptian States Domains. He held the Egyptian War Medal, the Khedive's bronze star, the Order of Osmanieh, Fourth Class, and the Order of Medjidie, Fourth Class. Event: Elizabeth College, Guernsey Pupil No 1723. He became Lieutenant 1st Regiment Royal Guernsey Militia in 1874; Captain 1875; ADC (Militia) to the Lieutenant-Governor; Major 1879 In 1881 he was Secretary to the British Commissioner of the Egyptian State Domains, becoming Inspector in 1883 and Inspector-General in 1887. In 1882 he served in the Intelligence Department and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt besides acting as the second War Correspondent of the 'Times. He sold Castle Carey in 1912. During WW1 he commanded the Dunbar Home Guard in Scotland. Sources by the www.careyroots.com by Paul Dobree-Carey

More About WILLIAM WILFRED CAREY, MAJOR:

Burial: the Carey Vault (west side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port, Guernsey, CI

Notes for LOUISA SOPHIA BROADLEY HARRISON:

She was the daughter of the late Lieut-General Broadley Harrison, Colonel of the 13th Hussars, and Julia Henrietta Erskine.

10. HERBERT TAYLOR⁴ MCCREA, CAPTAIN (ROBERT³, JAMES², WILLIAM¹) was born 3 May 1827 in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 8 Apr 1855 in Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. He married ELIZABETH DOBREE

CAREY 5 Jan 1851 in Guernsey, Channel Islands. She was born 26 Jul 1821 in Guernsey, Channel Islands, and died 6 Jul 1855 in In the Neilgherry Hills, Kotagherry, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India.

Notes for HERBERT TAYLOR MCCREA, CAPTAIN:

He was named after his godfather, Lieut. General Sir Herbert Taylor, K.C.B. His other sponsors at his christening were his brother Henry and his sister Sophia. He was previously Lieutenant in the 94th Regiment. He served in the 1st Kaffir War (1851-53) in South Africa. He was Paymaster of the 43rd (Oxfordshire) Regiment and died on his way home from India, the last surviving son of Major Robert McCrea by his wife Sophie. He died at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa on his way home from India, on the 8th of April, 1855.

More About HERBERT TAYLOR MCCREA, CAPTAIN:

Christening: 18 Jun 1827, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands
Occupation: Captain, 43rd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry

Notes for ELIZABETH DOBREE CAREY:

Daughter of John Carey (1786 -1850), Castle Carey, Guernsey and Matilda Priaulx (1798 -1865). Her parents were married on 08 Mar 1819 in Guernsey, Channel Islands. And also, she was a sister to Rev Carteret Priaulx Carey.

Children of HERBERT MCCREA and ELIZABETH CAREY are:

i. HERBERT CAREY HOWES MCCREA, b. 28 Oct 1851, Guernsey; m. MARIA ROLANDI.

Notes for HERBERT CAREY HOWES MCCREA:

Event: Elizabeth College, Guernsey
He settled in Spain, starting a business at Alicante, the house of Carey & Company before moving to Cartagena (Spain).

More About HERBERT CAREY HOWES MCCREA:

Occupation: Superintendent of Quicksilver Mines at Cartagena, Spain

Notes for MARIA ROLANDI:

She was the daughter of General Rolandi of the Spanish Army.

ii. JOHN FREDERICK MCCREA, SURGEON MAJOR VC, b. 1 Apr 1854, Fort George, Madras (Tamil Nadu), India; d. 16 Jul 1894, Kokstad, Cape Province, South Africa; m. ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE WATERMEYER, 1887, Kokstad, South Africa; d. 5 Nov 1936, Exmouth, Devon, England.

Notes for JOHN FREDERICK MCCREA, SURGEON MAJOR VC:

Although he was born in Inda, his parents were from Guernsey and he was brought up and educated there after their early death by his Aunt Charlotte. Victoria Cross Reference noted that: Surgeon McCrea was a 1st Cape Mounted Yeomanry, South Africa Forces in the first Boer War.

Event: Elizabeth College, Guernsey & Guy's Hospital.

More About JOHN FREDERICK MCCREA, SURGEON MAJOR VC:

Burial: Kokstad, Cape Province, South Africa
Occupation: Surgeon-Major Cape Mounted Rifles

Notes for ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE WATERMEYER:

Known as Bessie, she met her husband at Kokstad.
She moved to Exmouth in 1914 and lived at 33 St Andrew's Road, dying 22 years
later at the
Exmouth Hospital. They had no children.

More About ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE WATERMEYER:

Burial: Littleham, Exmouth, England

iii. ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE MCCREA, b. 20 Jun 1855, Tamil Nadu, Madras, India;
d. 20 Dec 1896.

More About ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE MCCREA:

Burial: Saint Martin's, Guernsey, Channel Islands

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