

## 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   Enfant 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 Saumarez 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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:	<b>Jean Chivret</b> , . . Guillart and . . Letournel.
Rachel:	<b>Pierre Guillart</b> and <b>Rachel Moullin</b>
Marthe:	<b>Hellier Chivret</b> and <b>Judith Blondel</b> .

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 Sausmarez, 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, Saumares 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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 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 (Appendix 6) 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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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## The Descendants of Major Robert McCrea of Guernsey

Kindly provided by Linda Holewa (Alberta, Canada) and authorised reproduction from the book "The History of the Clan McCrea", given by the President of the Clan MacRae Society of North America. Section: Chapter XX, pages 259 – 280. (7.1.2010)

**Mc1 Robert McCrea** born 2.11.1754 in Lamington, Bedminster, Somerset County, New Jersey, son of **Rev. James McCrea** and **Catherine Rosebrooke**.

He fought on the Loyalist 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.

12.3.1786 in Town Church, St. Peter Port, Guernsey = (1) **Jeanne (Jane) Coutart** born 20.12.1767 in SPP, Guernsey, baptised 30.12.1767, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, d/o **Pierre Coutart** and **Mary Roche**.

Jeanne had a sister **Marguerite Coutart** (1764-1840) who married **Peter Maingy** (1758-1836). Jeanne died 8.4.1796, 3 days after the birth of her third son and is buried SPP, Guernsey.

12.6.1804 in Town Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey = (2) **Sophia Marie Le Mesurier (275b)** born 23.1.1780 in SPP, Guernsey and baptised in the Town Church two days later, d/o **William Le Mesurier** (238a) and **Rachel Perchard**. Sophia was a sister of General **William Le Mesurier\*** of Old Court, Guernsey who served in the Peninsular War.

On 17.2.1794 "on a mis un tuteur" (guardian), both her parents being dead. Her mother was first cousin to Major Robert McCrea's first wife Jeanne Coutart, which had the strange effect of making Sophia 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.

Robert died 2.7.1835 in Paris, France and buried at Père La Chaise, Paris. The Guernsey Star reported his death as having been on the 15<sup>th</sup> July, rather than the accepted 2<sup>nd</sup> July, but perhaps this was his burial.

Sophia died 8.3.1860 at No 8 Amhurst Terrace, SPP, Guernsey buried St Martin's Guernsey

### Children of **Robert McCrea (Mc1)** by first marriage. (**Jeanne Coutart**)

**MC2 Catherine Maria McCrea** born 28.12.1786, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 7.9.1808 in St Peter Port, Guernsey = Frederick Barlow, Colonel of the Sixty-First (Gloucestershire) Regiment, was killed at the Battle of Salamanca, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July, 1812.

Catherine's 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 favourite 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).

Catherine died 24.3.1847, Guernsey Burial: St Peter Port,

**MC2a Mary Augusta McCrea** born 9.2.1788, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Baptised 15.2.1788, St Peter Port, Guernsey. Godparents: **Pierre Coutart, Marie Roche** and **Marguerite Coutart**.

27.12.1814 in Town Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey = **John Chilton Lambton Carter II**, Lieut.- Colonel born 1780 in Kinsale, Ireland,

John died 22.5.1828 in Ghazipur or Madras, India.

Mary died 30.4.1856, St Peter Port, Guernsey,

John 44<sup>th</sup> Regiment. Killed in action in India. He was the son of Lieutenant **John Chilton Lambton Carter** of the 32<sup>nd</sup> (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.)

**MC2b Rawdon McCrea**, born 5.3.1789 St Peter Port, Guernsey, Baptised 6.4.1789, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Captain. 87<sup>th</sup> (Prince of Wales Irish)

Regiment of Foot. Rawdon was named after his godfather Francis Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings (Lord Rawdon), The other sponsors at his baptism were Robert Bourne and Pierre and Marguerite Coutart.

Lord Moira and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Siege of Londonderry and Enniskillen" 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 III. 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.

Rawdon died and buried 2.8.1809, Battle of Talavera, Spain. (in the field of battle)

**MC2c Robert Coutart McCrea**, born 13.1.1793, St. Peter Port, Guernsey

Godparents: **Pierre Coutart, Robert McCrea** and **Marie Roche**.

10.4.1822 in Castel, Guernsey = **Charlotte Dobrée** born 26.10.1795 in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire. Charlotte died 8.12.1897, "Choisi", Guernsey. Buried 13.12.1897 in Candie Cemetery, Guernsey. Robert died before 1881 in Guernsey. Census record 1881 shows Charlotte is a widow.

Robert was an Admiral in the Royal Navy. He was at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21<sup>st</sup> October, 1805, on H.M.S. Swiftshore.

**MC2d Jane McCrea**, born 9.3.1794, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Baptised 21.3.1794, St Peter Port, Guernsey,

Godparents: **Creighton McCrea, Marie Coutart** and **Catherine Maria McCrea**.

Died 30.11.1877 in Grange Road, Guernsey,

5.10.1815 in Town Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey = married **George Augustus Elliott**, born 19.2.1784 in Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire, England. Baptised 14.11.1785, St John the Baptist, Shenstone, Staffordshire, He was the son of **Francis Perceval Eliot**, born Sept 1755, Kew Green, Surrey, England and **Anne Breynton**, born in Canada.

Occupation: Officer, 103<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot

George was a Lieutenant-Colonel, RSC

He held a command in the British service in the American War of 1812, believed to have been then attached to the Royal Engineers.. It would be interesting to know the relationship, between him and George Augustus Elliott, 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

George died 6.8.1835 in Quebec, Canada.

One son died young.

Jane was left \$250 by her half-uncle Creighton in 1818.

**MC2e James Creighton McCrea**, born 5.4.1796, St Peter Port, Guernsey,  
Baptised: Same day,  
Died Jul 1796, St. Peter Port, Guernsey,  
Burial: 17.7.1796, St Peter Port, Guernsey,

### Children of **Robert McCrea (MC1)** by second marriage. **Sophia Le Mesurier (275b)**

**MC2f Sophia Maria Creighton McCrea**, b. 19.6.1805, St Peter Port, Guernsey,  
Baptised: 24.7.1805, St Peter Port, Guernsey. Sponsors at her baptism were her half-brother, Lieut. Rawdon McCrea, Jane McCrea and her halvesisters, Jane McCrea and Catherine McCrea. d. 22 Sep 1840, Feltham, Middlesex, England.  
3 Dec 1835 in British Embassy Chapel, Paris, France. = **Sir Charles George Payne**, born 1793, and died 10.1.1841 in Feltham, Middlesex, Captain, the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Light Dragoons and 9<sup>th</sup> Lancers. Served in the 9<sup>th</sup> 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 21.12.1744 aged 63 and is commemorated in the church of St Thomas, Middle Island, St. Kitts.  
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.

**MC2g Robert Bradford McCrea**, born 18.6.1807, St Peter Port, Guernsey, baptised: 3 Jul 1807, St Peter Port. died 10.11.1841, Kabul, Afghanistan. Captain.

Married **Margaret Bushnan** 7 Aug 1832 in All Saints Church, Southampton, England. She was born 11 Oct 1810 in The Guildhall, St. Lawrence Jewry, London, baptised 5 Jun 1811, St. Lawrence Jewry & St Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, London and died 4 Feb 1903 in Blechynden Terrance, Southampton, England. He and his wife, Margaret lived on a riverboat near the town of Futtehghur in India. Robert Bradford is commemorated in the church of St. Mary, Alverstoke, Hampshire, England, along with the other 645 NCO's (non-commissioned officers) and soldiers in the 1<sup>st</sup> Afghan War 1841-42. He was privately baptised and "had afterwards for sponsors Major Robert McCrea, Craton (Creighton?) McCrea Esq. and Miss Carteret Perchand." These were respectively his father, uncle and great-aunt. He joined the 44<sup>th</sup> Foot as an Ensign on 16 Jan 1824, aged 16. This was the regiment of his halfbrother-in-law, Major John Chilton Lambton Carter (ibid.)

He probably left Gravesend with the Regiment in June 1822, arriving in Calcutta about 5 months later. In 1824 the 44<sup>th</sup> moved to Chittagong in S.E. Bengal, in preparation for war against the Burmese who were threatening the plains of Bengal from Assam. He was with a force of 11, 000 men under Brig. Gen. Morrison of the 44<sup>th</sup>, who were to move south down the coast to Arakan province. Then eastwards over the mountains to the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy River near the capital Ava, where they would meet up with the main army under Sir Archibald Campbell. In Jan 1825, the 44<sup>th</sup> commanded temporarily by Major Carter, left Chittagong travelling south-east and storming the fortress of Ramoo and attacking Ramree Island. In March the Burmese positions on the Padawa Hills were taken, followed by the fords of the Mahattee River and then Arakan itself, defended by 9000 Burmese. Before returning to Calcutta in December, on 6<sup>th</sup> of that month he was promoted to Lieutenant. He returned to England c. 1829 and appears, from his 1832 marriage licence affidavit, to have been living in Southampton where he probably met, and certainly married Margaret, before returning to India in 1832/3 with her as his wife. On 11 June 1836 he was promoted Captain. In 1840 the 44<sup>th</sup> left India for Afghanistan to relieve the Army of the Indus, arriving at Kabul in June 1841. Whilst there the Afghans rose against the puppet-king imposed by the British and prior to forcing a total British withdrawal, McCrea was killed during an attack upon a nearby fort which the Afghans had been using to enfilade the cantonments. His head was split in half by an Afghan cavalryman wielding a tulwar sword. Carter, the regimental historian, wrote that he "was cut to pieces." Lady Florentia Sale who was present in the British cantonments wrote that he was "in the fort all but one arm, by which they seized him and dragged him out - he was dead when found with, I believe, his skull cloven." She went on to speculate that the "dreadful slaughter of our men is attributable to a desperate rush of Afghan cavalry. It is supposed that some very influential person was in the fort, and has been killed. A body, richly dressed, was found, but the head was carried away, a horse was taken, and a sword that was much bent: both are said to have been recognised as having lately been in possession of Moolah Mobend of Zoomut." Two months after McCrea's death the army retreated

from Kabul and were massacred with some 16,000 deaths. (See “Signal Catastrophe” by Patrick Macrory.)

## Children of **Robert Bradford McCrea (MC2g)** and **Margaret Bushnan**

**MC10 Frederick Bradford McCrea**, born 4 Dec 1833, Futterghur, India died 12 Feb 1914, No 12, Army & Navy Mansions, Victoria Street, London, England; m. **Frederica Charlotte Wetherall**, 24 Jan 1865; b. 31 Aug 1842, Colaba-Bombay, Maharashtra, India only daughter of Eliza Henrietta Broad and Captain John Francis Wetherall, 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment, the eighth son of General Sir Frederick Augustus Wetherall, G.C.B., K.H. Baptised 16 Mar 1834, Chinsura, Calcutta, India. Although the Wetherall had estates in Ealing, she was buried in South Ealing cemetery as their stones were wearing out. Died 10 Jun 1894, Ealing, England. Frederick was a Major.

**MC10a Osborn Leith McCrea**, born 11 Jan 1836, Fort William, Calcutta, India died 12 Jun 1914, Romford Infirmary, Essex, England; married **Elizabeth Unknown** born 1837, Spalding, Lincs; d. 7 Dec 1907, Barking, Essex, England. Osborn is shown on most available Census records and his work has varied. He started as a Clerk in the Bank of England, then a billiard marker, greengrocer and a publican at the Lord Napier, Southwark.

**MC10b Henry Nepean McCrea**, born 12 Dec 1839, Kussowlie, Kurnaul, India, died 1841 aged 2.

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**MC2h Henry Torrens McCrea**, born 15.6.1812, St Peter Port, Guernsey. Baptised 9.7.1812 St Peter Port, Guernsey. sponsors at his baptism were his sister Sophia, brother Robert and **Susannah Perchard**.

Died 21 Apr 1831, Bombay, India (by drowning).

Pupil Number 43 at Elizabeth College, SPP, Guernsey, 1824 – 1827.

He was an Ensign in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Queen’s Royals and was drowned in Bombay and was also unmarried. Commander 5<sup>th</sup> Royal Vet. Batt. 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)

**MC2j Elizabeth Carey McCrea**, b. 10.6.1813, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Baptised 28.6.1813, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Godparents: **Matthew de Sausmarez, Marguerite Carey** and **Jeanne Perchard**.

14.6.1854 = **William Jones**, born Brent House, Middlesex, England.  
William was an author of Brent House, Brentford, Middlesex and also was a Vice-Consul at Le Havre 1848 and he was instrumental in helping the flight of King Louis Philippe of France in 1848.  
Elizabeth died 31.12.1856, London, England.

**MC2k Louisa Creighton McCrea**, b. 3.5.1816, St Peter Port, Guernsey,  
Baptised 23.5.1816, St Peter Port, Guernsey,  
The sponsors at her baptism were her sister Sophia, James Creighton Jr. Esq. and Eliza Creighton.  
9.2.1843 in British Embassy Chapel, Paris, Seine, France. = **Howell Maddock Arthur Owen-Jones** He was born About 1819 in Oakenholt, near Flint, Wales.  
When Louisa married Howell Maddock Arthur Jones, he afterwards took the name of Owen, a Welsh squire of Wepre' Hall near Flint.

**MC2m Hale Sheaff McCrea** b. 17.4.1817, St Peter Port, Guernsey,  
d. 20 Sep 1820. Buried St. Martin's, Guernsey.  
He was named after his godfather Sir Hale Sheaff and died young.

**MC2n Martha Eliza McCrea**, born 4.12.1819, St Peter Port, Guernsey,  
**Baptised: 29.12.1819, St Peter Port, Guernsey**  
Died. 15.4.1878.  
29.6.1850 in Guernsey = **Carteret Priaulx Carey** born 29.11.1819 in Castle Careye, eldest son of John Carey of Castle Careye, Guernsey.  
Carteret died 7.12.1858.  
Martha and Carteret are buried in the Carey Vault (east side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port  
Carteret Education: Elizabeth College, Guernsey Number 210, 1829 - 1831 & Wadham College, Oxford.  
Occupation: Vicar of St John's, Guernsey.  
Under Holy Orders Rev. Carteret Priaulx Carey,\* B.A and M.A., Oxon,  
\*The Carey's 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.

**MC2p Charlotte McCrea**, born 9.1.1822, St Peter Port, Guernsey,  
Baptised 31.1.1822, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Godparents: Robert Coutart McCrea, Charlotte Dobreé and Louisa Creighton McCrea.  
Charlotte adopted the three orphan children of her brother, Herbert Taylor McCrea. Died 16.1.1884.

**MC2q Herbert Taylor McCrea**, born 3.5.1827, SPP, Guernsey,

Baptised: 18 Jun 1827, St Peter Port.

Godparents: Sir Herbert Taylor plus his brother Henry and sister Sophia.

Captain in army. (43<sup>rd</sup> (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry)

Died 8.4.1855, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

5.1.1851 in Guernsey = **Elizabeth Dobrée Carey** born 26.7.1821 in Guernsey, daughter of John Carey (1786 -1850), Castle Carey, Guernsey and Matilda Priaulx (1798 -1865).

Her parents were married on 08.3.1819 in Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Elizabeth died 6.7.1855 in the Neilgherry Hills, Kotagherry, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India.

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

### **Child of Catherine McCrea (MC2) and Frederick Barlow**

**MC3 Jane Maria Barlow**, born about 1810 in Ireland.

30.4.1840 = **Philip De Sausmarez**, born about 1810, Guernsey, son of **Thomas De Sausmarez** (1756-1837) and **Catherine De Havilland** (abt 1777-)

Jane died after 1881.

Philip 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 18<sup>th</sup> of June, 1823 and saw much service, including the China War. He was a Commander in 1845. He retired on 31.3.1866.

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

### **Children of Jane Maria Barlow (MC3) and Philip de Sausmarez**

**MC12 Philip Algernon de Sausmarez** born 1841

Captain, West African Mail Service and afterwards Consul at Rouen, France.

Married with issue.

**MC12a William Howley de Sausmarez** born 1845

Died young.

**MC12b Lionel Andros de Sausmarez** born 2.4.1847 in Guernsey

Entered the Royal Navy 1860, Sub-Lieutenant 1866, and was for some time engaged in the suppression of the slave trade in South East Africa. He was present at the Bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, was mentioned in despatches, and received the Egyptian medal with the clasp for Alexandria, the Khedive's bronze star, and the Order of Osmanjeb (forth class). He received special promotion, and the Albert and Royal Humane Society's medals for having, while acting as officer of the watch on the 1<sup>st</sup> June 1868 on HMS Myrmidon, lying in Banana Creek, River Congo, jumped overboard into the shark-infested river and rescued a seaman who could not swim. He retired with the rank of Commander in 1883. He Married his cousin, **Mary Bell**, daughter of **Frances Charlotte McCrea** and **George Bell** and has issue.

**MC12c Frederick Barlow de Sausmarez** b: 1849

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### **Children of Mary Augusta McCrea (MC2a) and John C L Carter**

**MC13 John Clinton Lambton Carter III**, born 31.1.1817, Cornwall County, Donegal, Ireland;  
27.8.1844, In the Church of Charles the Martyr, Plymouth, Devon = (1) **Susan Frances Lillicrap** born about 1818, Plymouth, Devon daughter of Vice-Admiral **James Lillicrap** of Plymouth who in 1811 married **Frances Adams Welsford** of Totnes.  
19 Aug 1864; b. 10 Feb 1848, Wellington, New Zealand, = (2) **Maria Theresa Mckain**,  
Captain - 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment  
Sheep Farmer.  
Second Premier of Napier, NZ  
John died 27.5.1872, Napier, New Zealand; Buried: Old Napier Cemetery, Bluff Hill, Napier,  
Susan died. 31.12.1862, Napier, New Zealand;  
Maria died. 28.6.1929.  
Maria's family were among the earliest settlers at Hawkes Bay. She secondly married **Charles Margoliath** and had five further children.

**MC13a William Frederic Carter**, born 10.7.1819, Cashell, Co. Longford, Ireland;  
Baptised 6.8.1819, Cashell County.  
Died 27 Jul 1867, Richmond House, Queen's Road, St Peter Port, Guernsey;  
3.5.1851, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, = **Hannah Emily Anderson**, born Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England;  
Hannah Died Concordia House, Forest Par, Guernsey.  
Occupation: Lieutanant-Colonel, 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment.  
Buried: St Peter Port, Guernsey.

### **Children of Robert Coutart McCrea (MC2c) and Charlotte Dobrée**

**MC14 Robert Barlow McCrea**, born 9 Jan 1823, Plymouth, Devon, England.  
Died. 11 Feb 1897, Ewell, Surrey, England, buried Candie Cemetery.  
Elizabeth College Number 459. 1933 - 1938

Major General, Royal Artillery. 9 Aug 1850, Castel, Guernsey = **Harriet Maingay**, born. 1828. daughter of **John Maingay** of Grange Villa, Guernsey. Her siblings were Matilda, Louisa Anne, Henry Frederick Brock and John Francis. Harriet died Guernsey.

**MC14a Charlotte Frances McCrea**, born 1 Feb 1824; d. 11 Jul 1854;  
3 Feb 1848, Guernsey m. **Revd. George W. Bell**, eldest son of **Thomas Bell**. Frances Charlotte married George Bell, of The Merrienne, Guernsey. One of their granddaughters became Mrs Falkener. 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.

**MC14b James McCrea**, Born 19 Feb 1825, Carbeal, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall, died 2 Sep 1885, Grange Villa, Guernsey, buried Candie Cemetery, Guernsey. Married 5 Feb 1855 **Mary Brock Potenger** born. 1820, St Peter Port, Guernsey, died 27 Jan 1886, Guilford, Surrey  
Occupation: Lieut. Colonel, Adg. General Royal Guernsey Militia  
Elizabeth College Number 460. 1833 - 1838

**MC14c Richard Charles McCrea**, born 18.4.1826, Guernsey. Died 28.11.1857, Cawnpore, India. Captain. 5.6.1850 = **Anna De La Combe Bell**, daughter of Thomas Bell, of The Merrienne, Guernsey. Elizabeth College Number 461. 1833 – 1838. In 1857 Anna 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.

**MC14d John Dobrée McCrea**, born 26.3.1829, Carbeal, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall; Admiral, Died 19.3.1883, Portsmouth, Hants;  
9.5.1857, Gosfroth, Northumberland, = **Marianne Watson Anderson** daughter of **J. Anderson**, of Cox Lodge Hall, Northumberland.

**MC14e Katherine Carterette McCrea**, born 11.1.1831, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall;  
Died 9.1.1909, Totland, Isle of Wight;  
17.4.1854, St.Martin's, Guernsey = **John Cromie Blackwood de Butts** born 22.1.1826, Bath, Somerset. Major-General, Royal Engineers

**MC14f James Rawdon McCrea**, born 26.9.1832;  
Died 4.1.1838, Guernsey,  
Buried 6.1.1838, Candie Cemetery, St. Peter Port, Guernsey,

**MC14g Mary Coutart McCrea**, born 25.3.1834, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Baptised:  
23 April 1834  
10.9.1856 = Rev. **Haydon Aldersey Taylor**, born about 1826, Surrey, England. Mary died 13.9.1890.

**MC14h Harriet Amelia McCrea**, b. 3.8.1839, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Baptised 2.10.1839, St Peter Port, Guernsey. Godparents: Hon. **Richard James Dobrée**, **Martha Harriet Sausmarez** and **Katherine Carteret McCrea**.

4.9.1861, St Mary de Castro, Castel Guernsey = **Brownlow Poulter** born 17.6.1826, Bariton, Hants, England; Died. 8.12.1907 at 15 Western Parade, Southsea Hants, England. Harriet died 16 Nov 1919, Maycroft Sikemp, Kent, England; Burial: 20 Nov 1919, Portsmouth Cemetery, England

Brown Poulter the beloved father of the children died at 15 Western Parade Southsea Hants on 8 December 1907 and was buried at the Portsmouth Cemetery on 11 December 1907.

Harriet Amelia the beloved mother of the children died at Maycroft Sikemp Kent, on 16 November 1919 and was buried in the same grave as her husband Brownlow Poulter.

The following is on a plaque in 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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).

### **Child of Jane McCrea (MC2d) and George Elliott**

**MC15 Augustus Elliott**, born 22.8.1816, Newport, Isle of Wight.  
Died 30.6.1834.

### **Child of Louisa McCrea (MC2k) and Howell Owen-Jones**

**MC16 Lewis Owen Jones**, born. Guernsey  
He died young.

### **Children of Martha Eliza McCrea (MC2n) and Cartaret Carey**

**MC60 John Herbert Carteret Carey**, born 11 Apr 1851, Castle Careye, Guernsey, = **Isabella Anne Scott**, 24 Feb 1877; b. 1852 daughter and sole survivor of **James S. Scott** JP of Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland, formerly of Lawnsdowne, Queen’s County, Ireland. Isabella died 14 Feb 1910. John died 25 Dec 1918. Educated at Elizabeth College Number 15051864 – 1869.

John, 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Middlesex Rifle Militia and at the same time Lieutenant, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Royal Guernsey Militia. In 1873 he was appointed Lieutenant 18<sup>th</sup> (Royal Irish) Regiment. He exchanged into the 60<sup>th</sup> King’s Royal Rifle Corps and in 1877 into the 84<sup>th</sup> Regiment, retiring the same year. In 1878 he became Captain of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Royal Guernsey Light Infantry and was subsequently engaged in the reorganisation of the Royal Guernsey Militia (RGM), including the restoration of the ancient badges on the colours and uniform. He was made Honourable Major 1886 and in 1894 Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (RGLI), retiring in 1897.

**MC60a Abdiel Archibald McCrea Carey**, born 4 Jul 1852, Guernsey. Died. 23 Dec 1857 and buried in the Carey Vault (east side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port,

**MC60b Walter Carteret Carey**, born 13 Dec 1853, Guernsey. Married 11 Dec 1890 **Florence Margaret Stock**,; b. 12 Nov 1864, Wraxall Court, Wraxall, Somerset. She was the daughter of **William Ravenhill Stock** of Long Ashton, Somerset, A colonial Broker and his wife **Margaret Beloe**. Florence received the OBE for services during WW1.

Educated at Elizabeth College Number 1588, 1865 - 1871

He was an Equerry to H.R.H the Duchess of Edinburgh in Malta. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the 74<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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, 4<sup>th</sup> Class. In 1892, out of eighty competitors, he received the first prize 100--awarded by Lord Wolseley for the best essay on the "Reorganisation of the Volunteer Forces." He served as Second in Command (2 in C) 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 and 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 VII and the National Reserve at the Coronation of King George V.

Died 25 May 1932;

**MC60c Samuel Robert Carey**, born 16 Mar 1855, Guernsey, died 11 Mar 1859. Buried in the Carey Vault (east side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port,

**MC60d William Wilfred Carey** born 23 Aug 1856, Guernsey. Educated at Elizabeth College Number 1723, 1868 – 1872. married 17 Aug 1880 **Louisa Sophia Broadley Harrison**, died 27 Aug 1908. She was the daughter of the late Lieut.-General **Broadley Harrison**, Colonel of the 13<sup>th</sup> Hussars, and **Julia Henrietta Erskine**.

In 1883, William 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. He became Lieutenant 1<sup>st</sup> 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 from [www.careyroots.com](http://www.careyroots.com) by Paul Dobrée-Carey

d. 18 Feb 1929;

William is buried in the Carey Vault (west side) at the Candie Cemetery, St Peter Port.

### **Children of Herbert Taylor McCrea (MC2q) and Elizabeth Carey**

**MC61 Herbert Carey Howes McCrea**, born 28 Oct 1851, Guernsey; married **Maria Rolandi** the daughter of General Rolandi of the Spanish Army. Elizabeth College, Guernsey, number 1355. 1860 - 1867  
He settled in Spain, starting a business at Alicante, the house of Carey & Company before moving to Cartagena (Spain).  
Occupation: Superintendent of Quicksilver Mines at Cartagena, Spain

**MC61a John Frederick McCrea**, born 2 Apr 1854, Fort George, Madras (Tamil Nadu), India. died 16 Jul 1894, Kokstad, Cape Province, South Africa; married in 1887 Kokstad, South Africa, **Elizabeth Antoinette Watermeyer**. Died. 5 Nov 1936, Exmouth, Devon, England. Buried Littleham, Exmouth, Although he was born in India, 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 1<sup>st</sup> Cape Mounted Yeomanry, South Africa Forces in the first Boer War. Elizabeth College number 1545 Guernsey 1864 - 1872 & Guy's Hospital.  
Burial: Kokstad, Cape Province, South Africa

#### **Occupation: Surgeon-Major Cape Mounted Rifles**

Elizabeth was 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.

**MC61b Elizabeth Charlotte McCrea**, born 20 Jun 1855, Tamil Nadu, Madras, India; died 20 Dec 1896.  
Buried, St Martin's, Guernsey,

### **Descendants of Robert Bradford McCrea,**

## Rough Family Tree

- 1) **Robert Bradford McCrea**, Captain b: 18 Jun 1807 in St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands d: 10 Nov 1841 in Kabul, Afghanistan.  
+**Margaret Bushnan** b: 11 Oct 1810 in St. Lawrence Jewry, London, England d: 04 Feb 1903 in Southampton, Hants, England m: 07 Aug 1832 in All Saints Church, Southampton.
- 2) **Frederick Bradford McCrea**, Major b: 04 Dec 1833 in Futterghur, India d: 12 Feb 1914 in Victoria Street, London, England  
+**Frederica Charlotte Wetherall** b: 31 Aug 1842 in Colaba-Bombay,
- 3) **Frederick Augustus Bradford McCrea**, Captain b: 08 Oct 1865 in Southampton, England d: 02 Mar 1926 in Edmonton, Alberta  
+**Rose Adelaide Hicks** b: 02 Oct 1872 in Lambeth, Surrey, England d: 20 May 1966 in Edmonton, Alberta m: 24 Jan 1894 in Middlesex, England
- 4) **Frederick Edward Bradford McCrea** b: 07 Jul 1895 in Jeffreys Road, Clapham, London, England d: 01 Feb 1957 in Van., B.C.  
+**Minna Hanna Lumley** b: 07 Apr 1895 in Jeffreys Road, Clapham, London, England d: 17 May 1989 in Vancouver, British Columbia m: 29 May 1919 in London, England
- 4) **Fleetwood Evelyn Augustus McCrea** b: 07 Oct 1896 in Ramsgate, Kent, England d: 27 Aug 1986 in Camrose, Alberta  
+**Lillie Ida Batke** b: 12 Jul 1900 in Watertown, South Dakota d: 14 Mar 1959 in Edberg, Alberta m: 19 Jul 1919 in Kelsey, Alberta
- 4) **Douglas Stanley Seaforth McCrea** b: 28 May 1898 in Teddington, Middlesex, England d: 07 Feb 1990 in Alberta.  
+Mabel Pederson
- 4) **Henrietta Rose Mary McCrea** b: 23 Feb 1905 in Wetaskiwin, Alberta d: 18 Mar 2009 in Pleasant Hills Cemetery, Troy, Ohio  
+**Don Favourite Deeter**, M.D. b: 09 Apr 1897 in Pleasant Hills, Miami County, Ohio d: 20 May 1949 in Troy, Ohio m: 09 Sep 1930
- 4) **Gordon George Eric McCrea** b: 02 Mar 1907 in Bawlf, Alberta d: 23 May 1974 in Edmonton, Alberta  
+**Wilma Ruby Thomas** b: 14 Feb 1917 m: 25 Aug 1945 in Edmonton, Alberta. Died 4 Sept 2010 in Edmonton.
- 3) **Robert George McCrea** b: 24 Feb 1867 in Strada Verdala, Malta d: 12 Dec 1944 in Vancouver, British Columbia  
+**Kathleen Mary Price** b: 29 Mar 1876 in England d: 26 Jul 1975 in Vancouver, British Columbia m: 07 Mar 1907 in Brandon, Manitoba
- 4) **Robert Francis McCrea** b: 05 Apr 1908 in Moosomin, Saskatchewan d: 12 Mar 1986 in Vancouver, B.C.  
+**Blanche Blur** b: 12 Jan 1907 in North Dakota, USA d: 20 Jul 1992 in Vancouver, British Columbia m: Mar 1942 in Alert Bay, B.C.
- 4) **Margaret (Peggy) Mary McCrea** b: 11 Oct 1913 in Moosomin, Saskatchewan  
+**George Lydall McIntosh** b: 1913 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan m: 14 Mar 1942 in Moosomin, Saskatchewan

- 4) **Elsie Kathleen McCrea** b: 09 Feb 1915 in Moosomin, Saskatchewan d: 16 Feb 2001 in Oliver, British Columbia  
 .+**Borden Macdonald Jones** b: 1915 in Griswold, Manitoba d: 1994  
 m: 05 Nov 1941 in Moosomin, Saskatchewan
- 3) **Francis Bramston McCrea** b: 03 Nov 1868 in South Camp, Aldershot, Hants, England d: 24 Oct 1931 in Plymouth, Devon, England
- +**Edith Emily Sophia Patten** b: 18 Aug 1872 in Ealing, Middx., England  
 d: 16 Mar 1957 in Exmouth, England m: 02 Oct 1897 in Ealing, Middlesex, England.
- 4) **Francis Wylam Wetherall McCrea** b: 14 Sep 1898 in 23 Gilbert Street, Grosvenor Square, London, England d: 04 May 1983 in St. Martins, Guernsey, Channel Islands  
 +**Marjorie Honor Bindloss** d: 1997 in Guernsey, Channel Island  
 m: 26 Apr 1934 in Kensington, London. Died in 1997.
- 4) **Kenneth Grant McCrea** b: 25 Jan 1913 in Plymouth, Devon, England d: 26 Jul 1987 in Exmouth, Devon, England  
 +**Dorothy Joan Stockbridge** b: 08 Dec 1922 in Cambridge, England d: 17 Sep 2009 in Exmouth, Devon, England m: 28 Sep 1946. Died 17 Sept 2009.
- 3) **Henrietta Mary (Mynn) McCrea** b: 03 Jun 1872 in Christ Church, Ealing, Middlesex, England d: 13 Jan 1939
- 2) **Osborn Leith McCrea** b: 11 Jan 1836 in Fort William, Calcutta, India d: 12 Jun 1914 in Romford Infirmary, Essex, England  
 .+**Elizabeth Unknown** b: 1837 in Spalding, Lincs d: 07 Dec 1907 in Barking, Essex, England
- 2) **Henry Nepean McCrea** b: 12 Dec 1839 in Kussowlie, Kurnaul, India d: 1841

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