

Phillipe Selous and Marie Le Cras

Phillipe had been born c 1635 possibly in Brittany, France.

He married Marie Le Cras.

They had Francois (-1670)

Phillipe (1655-)

Jacques (1662-)

Elizabeth (1664-1696)

He was buried 14th February 1684 in St.Brelade, Jersey. Age circa49.

The folowing tree is an extract (with additions) from

http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Earlier_Slous/Selous_tree

which states : This tree has been assembled from baptism, marriage and burial records from Jersey's parish churches - mainly St Brelade. It has yet to be proved from other sources, so some of the relationships cannot be guaranteed. Researchers are advised to treat the data with caution. The spelling Selous has been adopted throughout the tree, although Slous may have been used for some register entries. There are indications that the family arrived in Jersey from England and not from France, as has previously been supposed. Main line in Red.

1 **Philippe Selous (-1684) (probably not born in Jersey) m Marie Le Cras (-1699)**

2 Francois Selous (-1670)

2 **Philippe Selous (1655-)**

3 Marie Selous (1685-1704)

3 Catherine Selous (1686-1760) m Joseph Aldrinton (Eng)

3 **Philippe Selous (1688-) m (1720) Susanne Balleine (-1771)**

4 **George Selous (1729-) m (1757) Rachel Le Feuvre (Le Petevin?) Dit Le Roux**

5 George Selous (1758-)

5 Elizabeth Beatrix Slous (1761-1785)

5 Joseph Slous (1761-)

5 Lucrecia Rachel Slous (1764-)

5 James Thomas Slous (1767-)

5 Rachel Slous (1769-1770)

5 **Gideon Courtenay Selous (1771-1856) m Sophia Ann Lokes (1771-1847)**

6 Bryant Barratt Slous (1799 -1800)

6 Frederick Lokes Slous (1802-1892) married (1) (1835) Julia Mole (1810-1840)
married (2) (1844) Elizabeth Russell Clipperton (1822-1847)
married (3) (1848) Ann Holgate Sherborn (1827-1913)

6 Henry Courtney Slous (1803-1890)

6 **James Baumer Selous 1803-1836**

7 **William J Slous 1835-1877**

6 Emma Sophia Slous (1808-)

6 Matilda Bonelli Slous (1810-)

6 **Angiolo Robson Selous (1812-1883) m (1847) Emily Sherborn (1828-1911)**

3 Pierre Selous (1690-1762) m Catherine Valpy dit Janvrin (-1757)

3 Jean Selous (1693-1748) m (1721) Marguerite Le Bas (-1778)

4 **Philippe Selous (1732-) m (1755) Anne Balleine (1734-1819)**

4 Jean Selous (1733-)

4 Anne Selous (1737-) twin

4 Marie Selous (1737-) twin

4 Elie Selous (1741-)

3 Henry Selous (1695-1757) m (1721) Elizabeth Valpy dit Janvrin, d of Edouard

3 Jeanne Selous (1696-1699)

2 Jacques Selous (1662-)

2 Elizabeth Selous (1664-1696) m Jean Sauvage

The names in Green indicate possible connections to the Balleine family tree.

[http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Descendants_of_Collas_Balleine_\(1500\)](http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Descendants_of_Collas_Balleine_(1500))

There is much for the genealogist to pursue. Jacques Balleine himself was the son of a murderer; for, on 22 October 1722, Philippe Balleine, fils Jean, a substantial landowner at Les Nièmes, St Peter, was arrested for the murder of Umfrey(sic) Towing, an intruder into his home whom he shot and mortally wounded. The grim story

is recorded in the Rolls of the Court. Philippe's widow brought up the five children. The eldest son Philippe, who at 12 had witnessed the murder, settled in America and founded a vast family which is well documented there.

Jacques was the third son and was about 25 when he joined the *Tyger*. He was obviously well educated and strictly brought up in Calvinist ways. At intervals in his narrative he breaks off to reflect in religious terms on his plight. Just as Robinson Crusoe, weighing the good and the bad, concluded that there was 'scarce any condition in the world so miserable, but there was something negative or positive to be thankful for in it', so Balleine thought that, though the shipwrecked men were miserable sinners deserving of punishment, God would surely have compassion on them and send help in His good time. Who were they to suffer less than Christ had done for forty days in the wilderness?

One genealogical mystery remains to be solved. How did the book come into the hands of Philippe Le Roux and by whom was it actually written? There can be no doubt about the authenticity of Balleine's story. It is followed by other material of a later date, including the poem attributed to Josue Guille on the earthquake which occurred in Jersey in 1773. After the account of the court held by Vernon is a delightful and sensitive sketch in ink of three boats rowing away from the wreck of the *Tyger*, whose hull is fully submerged. Around the portrait of George II which adorns the Letter of Marque, is the inscription: *Philippe Le Raux, son livre lui a par tien le 16 septembre 1796. At the end of the book are exercises in hand-writing, signed: Philippe Le Raux, 1800, Ecole du Sauveur, and some cruder sketches of ships. The final page bears the words: Philippe Le Raux est man nom, angle terre est ma nation, Jersey est ma demeure, Jesus Christ est man Sauveur. This is dated 21ieme mars, 1802.*

Did Balleine write the story in old age? This would account for some inconsistencies in the narrative. If not Balleine, who transcribed it and where is the original? Jacques Balleine was the great-great-grandson of Jean Balleine and Genette Le Petivin dit Le Roux. At least one other Balleine at a later date married into the Le Roux family, and it is the descendants of Philippe Le Roux who have preserved the document we have to-day, but this is all we know.

The admirals who took part in the War of Jenkins' Ear are assured of a place in history books, but, apart from rare occasions when a manuscript emerges from an attic, the men who served under them remain unsung except in the dusty pages of a muster book preserved in the Public Record Office, where their life is summarized in the accounts of the paltry sums they owe for tobacco or 'dead men's clothes', or the stark letters R and DD which indicate that they 'ran' from the horrors of life at sea or were 'discharged dead'.

More at:

http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Jerseymen_and_the_War_of_Jenkins%27_Ear