

**Baron Charles Philip Hippolytus DE THIERRY  
and Emilie/Emily Mary RUDGE**  
(Weblink DT1 Baron De Thierry)

**Charles Philip Hippolytus DE THIERRY**

B about April 1793 Grave Holland

D 08 July 1864 Auckland buried Symonds cemetery Auckland NZ

M about 08 May 1819 England

**Emilie/Emily Mary RUDGE**

B about 1791 England

D 19 March 1856 Auckland buried Symonds cemetery Auckland NZ

Children:

1. Charles Thomas Frederick DE THIERRY born about 1820 Cambridge England
2. Richard Louis Francis James DE THIERRY born about 1821 Cambridge England
3. George DE THIERRY born about 1825 Paris France
4. Isabella Margaret DE THIERRY born 03 January 1828 New York America
5. William John DE THIERRY born 10 September 1830 Grundy Row Baltimore America

The family history of Baron  
Charles Philip Hippolytus DE THIERRY and Emilie Mary RUDGE

The foundation for the information in this document came from the publication "*Sovereign Chief, A biography of BARON DE THIERRY*" by J D Raeside. This is the starting point of any research into the life of Baron Charles Hippolytus DE THIERRY including his ancestor and descendants. There is also another publication "*Check to your King*" by Robin Hyde which portrays a different perspective into the life of the Baron.

(*"Sovereign Chief, A biography of Baron De Thierry"* by J D Raeside, published by The Caxton Press Christchurch 1977 and "*Check to your King*" by Robin Hyde 1<sup>st</sup> published 1936 and published again in 1975 by Golden Press Pty Ltd Auckland)

Charles Philip Hippolytus DE THIERRY was born about April 1793 in Grave Holland. He was the oldest son of Charles Antoine DE THIERRY and Marie Louise Pierrette DE LAVILLE.

Charles and his parents fled the French Revolution and arrived in England about 14 November 1794 where the family settled in Woodford Bridge England

In 1796 Charles was 3 years old when he travelled to Scotland with his father to visit Comte d'Artois the younger brother of King Louis XVI of France who was staying at Holyrod House. It was here that Charles became the godson of Comte d'Artois.

Between 1796 and 1802 the De Thierry family lived in various areas of Southern England. Some homes included 1796 Marylebone Park, No 1 & 4 New Road London 1798 an apartment in Northern Street near Great Portland Road London, later Weymouth, Bath and Blanford and later returning to London around 1801.

By 1807 Charles now had 5 sibling consisting of his older sister Caroline born 1791 and younger brothers Louis born 1795, Francis born 1797, James born 1804 and Frederick born 1807.

In 1808 Charles age 15 is believed to have been in the household or in the protection of the Marquis of Marialua. Charles may have travelled with the Marquis from Portugal to Paris.

Charles mother was living in Paris at this time but his father is said to have been still doing business in England.

Charles was received in Court of King Louis XVIII in 1814. Later he was in Vienna and played a harp solo at the Imperial Palace. Charles is said to be part of the Portugal Legation. In March 1815 the festivities stopped as Napoleon landed in the Gulf of Juan.

On 10 July 1815 at Manchester Charles joined the 23<sup>rd</sup> Light Dragoons (lower rank) and embarked in the Netherlands for the Waterloo campaign. Just over 4 months later on 24 November Charles was granted leave for private business in Paris. This was when he applied for employment with the French Foreign Office. He was discharged from the Army on 10 January 1816

On 16 September 1816 (passport stamped 20 October 1816) aged 23 years Charles was appointed as attaché to the French Embassy in London. His career as a diplomatic lasted four months and on 20 January 1817 he was packed off to Brussels, Belgium and dismissed on 17 February due to growing personal debts something that would plague Charles for many years to follow.

In 1819 Charles was living in the household of Thomas RUDGE.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** I do not know when Charles started using the title of Baron. Perhaps it was after the death of his father but I have been unable to locate the year of his father's death.

Charles Phillip Hippolytus DE THIERRY married Emilie/Emily Mary RUDGE about 08 May 1819 in England. Emily was the eldest daughter of the Archdeacon of Gloucester and Chancellor of Hereford.

On 26 May 1819 while living at St Marylebone Charles attended Magdalen College Oxford to study theology he later transferred to Queen's College Cambridge to study law.

On 20 September 1819 Charles became a possessor of a patent for a hackney and bridle horse.

In 1820 while at Cambridge Charles met Rev Kendall and 2 Maori chiefs Hongi and Waikato. With the assistance of Rev Kendall, Charles arranged to purchase land in New Zealand from the Maori chiefs and the deed was written and signed in 1822. Charles spent many years writing to different governments setting out his plans to colonize New Zealand. Some of the governments were France, Netherlands, Holland and England.

Charles claimed to have purchased 40,000 acres in New Zealand but the claim was never proven. Later while in New Zealand the baron received 3 allotments totalling approx. 4540 acres these he exchanged for \$1610 script & a grant of 109 acres.

Charles and Emilie had a son Charles Thomas Frederick DE THIERRY who was born about 1820 in Cambridge. He may have been baptised in the Parish of St Bennick Cambridge on 17 November 1821.

Charles and Emilie had a son Richard Louis Francis James DE THIERRY who was born about 1821 Cambridge England. He may have been baptised in the Parish of St Bennick Cambridge on 17 November 1821.

Around April 1824 Charles's debts caught up with him and he spent some time in Debtors Prison Marshalsea then King Bench prison and 3½ months in Fleet prison from July to around 13 October 1824. Another record stated that Charles was discharged in September 1824. It is interesting to note that part of his debt was to a gunsmith. So perhaps he provided guns to the Maori chiefs Hongi and Waikato as a payment for the land in New Zealand.

Some time after his release from debtors prison in October 1824 Charles, his family, plus their servant all moved to France.

Charles and Emilie had a son George DE THIERRY who was born about 1825 in Paris

While in France between 1824 and 1826 Charles operated a Bazaar along with another gentleman but the bazaar went bankrupt in July 1826. Charles and family left France on 12 May and arrived in England on 14 May 1826.

Early in 1827 Charles and his family left England and travelled to America. The family now consisted of 3 children Frederick age 7 years, Richard age 6 years and George age 2 years. The family remained in America until about 1832.

Charles and Emilie had a daughter Isabella Margaret DE THIERRY who was born about 1828 in New York America.

Charles and Emilie had a son William John DE THIERRY who was born about 1830 in Ballimore, America.

In June 1835 Baron Charles DE THIERRY sailed from Panama going to Marques Islands and later Tahiti around October 1835.

In July 1837 Baron Charles DE THIERRY landed in Sydney Australia on the ship Nimrod or perhaps it was the 04 November 1837. The news of the Baron's claim to having purchased 40,000 acres in England preceded his arrival.

Baron Charles DE THIERRY left Australia on the "Draco" and landed in Hokianga New Zealand on 4<sup>th</sup> November 1837.

DE THIERRY Baron Charles 1793 - 1864 arrived on the ship "Draco" Hokianga arrived 04<sup>th</sup> November 1837. Auckland Provincial Centennial Council Early Auckland Pioneer Register (*Reference Members of Early Settler and descendants Sub-Committee compiled by Forbes Eadie*)

Charles claimed to have purchased 40,000 acres in New Zealand but the claim was never proven. Later the Baron received 3 allotments totalling approx. 4540 acres these he exchanged for \$1610 script & a grant of 109 acres. In 1850 the Baron paid off his 20-year outstanding note of £1,200 to Tau Nui.

The Baron and his family lived in Hokianga from 1837 to 1845

DE THIERRY Baron & wife Emily & parents Charles Antoine De & Marie Louse Pierrette. Additional references to Baron de Thierry in Vol. 1 regarding the October 1835 signed Declaration of Independence of NZ drawn up by Busby in response to the perceived threat of Baron de Thierry etc. Details land purchased by the Baron in 1822 for 36 axes. Nene and Te Taonui let Thierry have 800 acres in Hokianga.

page 84	C19	CLENDON James Reddy
page 87	C23	COLENZO William
page 289	M45	MOETARA Motu Tongaporutu
page 306	N2	NENE Tamati Waka
page 338	P12	PATUONE Eruera Maihi

Neither the Barons presence nor activities in the Hokianga had any connection with the establishment or signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, which took place in 1840.

Respect for Maori customs and respect for the Barons person insured the family a reasonable degree of immunity against Maori intolerance or aggression (explanation The Baron resided on land presented by None & Patuone) The relationship between Governor Grey & the Baron is on record as being amicable. The Baron & his family had only exchanged their property for script & a 109 acres allotment but had also vacated their residence prior to the outbreak of the Maori War in the North. The Baron & family watched the sacking of Koroareka from the deck of the Sir John Franklin prior to her departure to Auckland.

When the Baron left Hokianga and settled in Auckland he engaged in a number of minor activities for survival one being a piano tutor.

Jury list New Zealand Gazette 07 December 1844 Auckland

DE THIERRY Charles Eden Crescent Baron

DE THIERRY Charles Eden Crescent Settler (son)

*(Reference Archives of NZ Wellington registrar Room The Government Gazette 7 December 1844 page 17)*

Internal Affairs correspondence register

1844/788 C Baron De THIERRY writing from Hokianga date of letter 23 March 1844 subject respecting his claim to land previous reference 1841/544 & 1843/1294 forward reference to 1844/1007 & 1844/1007 written 30 April 1844 by Commissioner GODLEY Auckland Subject reporting Baron De Thierry's claim number 455 previous reference 1844/788 forwarding to 1844/1529 & 1844/2594

1844/1008 April 30 Reporting Baron de Thierry's claim 455a previous reference 1845/121

1844/1009 April 30 Reporting Baron de Thierry's claim 455b forward reference 1844/1450 & 1845/521 & 1845/599 & 1845/1497

1844/1450 12 June written Baron De Thierry Hokianga respecting decision of claim 155b to exchange his claims – JS Montefiore agent with reference 1844/1009

1844/1529 July 04 written by JS Montefiore Auckland subject requesting to exchange Baron de Thierry claim to 455 & 455a with 1844/1007

1844/2265 October 22 written Baron Charles De Thierry GF Russell & others Hokianga subject petition regarding paying property tax

1844/2594 December 09 written Baron De Thierry Hokianga subject soliciting grant of land near Auckland with 1844/1007

#### New Zealand Gazette

Baron DE THIERRY place Hokianga land claimant NZ Gazette 1844 page 18

Baron DE THIERRY Papakura land owner NZ Gazette 1844 page 156 land sales

Baron DE THIERRY Auckland and Waitemata landowner NZ Gazette 1844 page 152-153 land sales

Baron Charles DE THIERRY NZ Gazette 1845 page 50 Crown Grant

Baron Charles DE THIERRY Land Owner NZ Gazette 1845 page 40-41 Crown Grants

Baron Charles DE THIERRY Jury list 1847 Eden Crescent

Baron Charles DE THIERRY Jury list 1848 Eden Crescent  
Baron Charles DE THIERRY Jury list 1848 Eden Crescent Settler  
Baron Charles DE THIERRY Jury list 1849 Auckland

Persons liable to serve as Militiamen for the Town and District of Auckland for the year. Next ensuring commencing from the 14<sup>th</sup> March 1848

Charles DE THIERRY of Eden Crescent

*(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Auckland Militia 1848 Colonial Defence Force 1845-48 Index agency IA Internal Affairs series 1 1848/758 page 6)*

Internal Affairs inwards correspondence

1848/188 written January 28 by Officer Commanding Royal Engineers Auckland subject letter from Mr De Thierry reporting misconduct of Native Police man

1848/370 written January 21 by Charles De Thierry Auckland subject requesting payment of wages due as Constable at Hokianga in 1842 forward to 1848/1330

1848/615 March 21 by Commissioner MATSON Auckland reporting on 12 pre-emptive claims where the claimants have failed to take up certificates or to forward deeds and surveys Baron De Thierry plus 11 others.

1848/853 April 22 Baron De Thierry Auckland subject respecting dismissal of his son by Superintendent of Roads forward to 1848/866

1848/854 April 22 Superintendent of Roads Auckland subject circumstances attending resignation of R De Thierry previous 1848/853 forward to 1848/866

1848/866 April 24 Baron De Thierry Auckland subject respecting dismissal of his son by Superintendent of Roads previous 1848/854

1848/1330 09 May Colonial Secretary Wellington subject Letter from Mr McDonogh respecting claim of Charles De Thierry as Constable at Hokianga previous 1848/370

1848/1834 19 July Commissioner MATSON Auckland subject reporting on pre-emption claims Baron de Thierry 166, WT Fairburn 240 no previous or forward

New Munster

1848/479 02 May by Excellency Lieutenant Governor subject papers relative to Mr De Thierry claim against Mr McDonogh to be returned to Auckland no forward or backwards

The Government Gazette of the Province of New Ulster New Zealand

Volume 1 AD 1848 Auckland page 106

Printed by Williamson and Wilson, for the New Zealand Government 1848

De THIERRY Baron, pre-emption claim disallowed page 106 Certificate 166

Charles Baron DE THIERRY 3,000 acres disallowed Auckland 6<sup>th</sup> October 1848.

*(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Registrar room The Government Gazette of the Province of New Ulster New Zealand Volume 1 agency AD Army department 1848 Auckland page 106)*

The Baron left New Zealand and travelled to the California goldfields to try his luck. It was while on the ship that his daughter Isabella died.

The Baron left America and returned to Auckland New Zealand around 1853

In May 1854 the Baron took out a miners right in the Victoria gold fields of Australia. He would have been about 61 years old at this time.

Governor GREY paid Baron DE THIERRY to write his memoirs from 1854 to 1857.

1855 New Zealand Electoral Roll Suburbs of Auckland

DE THIERRY Charles Baron Epsom Road Settler Householder

DE THIERRY Charles Parnell Settler Householder (son)

DE THIERRY Richard Remuera Gentleman Householder (son)

1855 New Zealand Electoral Roll City of Auckland

DE THIERRY George Wyndham Street Tidewater Householder (son)

Baroness Emilie/Emily Mary DE THIERRY died in 1856 and was buried in Symonds cemetery Auckland. I have been unable to locate a death registration.

Daily Southern Cross 25 March 1856

DIED

At Ivy Cottage, near Auckland, on Wednesday, the 19<sup>th</sup> inst. After a long and lingering illness, EMILY wife of Baron De Thierry aged 65 years.

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library Paper past Daily Southern Cross 25 March 1856 page 2)

Margaret NIELSON was the Baron and Baroness's most loyal and faithful housekeeper. Some records have recorded her as the daughter of the Baron, which she was not. Margaret had been employed by the DE THIERRY family, prior to their arrival in New Zealand. Additional Information about her is located after details on the Baron's youngest son John William DE THIERRY.

In 1850 the Baron paid off a 20-year outstanding note (debt) of £1,200 to Tau Nui.

In October 1858 the Baron thought of a way of processing flax and began to organized shares for a company but like most of his ideas it did not succeed.

Taranaki Herald 04 December 1858 page 1

PHORMIUM TENAX

From the Southern Cross of 23<sup>rd</sup> ult. We copy the following correspondence relating to samples of Flax and Gum prepared by the Baron de Thierry of Auckland and forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to the Lords of the Committee of Privacy Council for Trade

NOTE: There are various copies of correspondence of Officials and the Baron

**TRANSCRIBE** – details when I have more time ALSO transcribe Daily Southern Times 23 November 1858 page 3

Baron DE THIERRY Report of the Land Commission AJHR 1863 Section D14 page 77 & 90

Written by someone but source not recorded

The Baron travelled to New Zealand as the famous Baron DE THIERRY, King of Nikahiva commonly known as Hokianga. Ridiculed by the English in the North but highly respected by the Maori chiefs such as Tamati Waakanene, Hone Heke and many others. He was approached by these famous war chiefs to lead them into battle against the English, but being a man of peace, politely refused. Distrusted by the English, his small Kingdom of Nikuhiva comprising of 400,000 acres was confiscated. After learning that he was not leading an attack against them the English granted him back 116 acres. He became resident magistrate in Auckland. He was an accomplished musician and an expert fiddle player. His favourite tune was "Over the Hills and far away" written by his beloved daughter Isabella. He had one sister Caroline and four brothers

Note that mention of "King of Nukuhivo" is not a description of Hokianga in New Zealand but an Island located in the Marquesas group of Islands situated north east of Tahiti.

DE THIERRY Baron = Letters in Hawaii Archives see Reference TL 1/18/5 15 May 1870 Ref:  
NZ Biographies 1965 Vol. 2 page 10-11

**ORDER** (Reference Alexander Turnbull Library NZ Biographies microfiche number 392)

Baron De THIERRY Colonial Secretary Office Inwards Correspondence 1861 Letter 2420  
Written on 25 November at Auckland: Tendering land for Sale to Government

Charles De THIERRY Colonial Secretary Office Inwards Correspondence 1861 Letter 2608  
Written on 17 December at Auckland: Requesting employment

Baron De THIERRY Colonial Secretary Office Inwards Correspondence 1862 Letter 49  
Written on 14 January at Auckland: Requesting employment

Baron De THIERRY Colonial Secretary Office Inwards Correspondence 1862 Letter 2236  
Written on 27 October at Auckland: Is going to Hokianga, wishes the Government to know  
so, applying for employment

DE THIERRY Baron = ATL Index cards reference to be ordered and transcribed

- Auckland Provincial Highway Rolls 1863-1870 Index Rolls
- Report of the land Commissioner 1863 Page 90
- Report of the land Commissioner 1863 Page 77
- National Register of Archives & Manuscripts Index THIERRY Charles Philip Hippolutus

Charles DE THIERRY passed away on 08 July 1864 in Auckland aged 71 years occupation  
Gentleman. Cause of death was Paralysis. The death was registered on 11 July 1864 by  
undertaker James Helyday from Auckland. The registrar was John M Wayland.

*(Reference RGO NZ death registration 1864 folio 4160 Auckland district)*

#### Symonds Street Grafton cemetery Auckland NZ

Baron Charles Philip Hippolytus DE THIERRY 1864

Baroness Emilie Mary DE THIERRY 1856

Baron Charles Thomas Frederick DE THIERRY 1897

Baroness Mary Nye DE THIERRY 1869

Charles Richard DE THIERRY 1913

Emilie Mary BURGESS 1882

Isabella Margaret BROADFOOT 14 January 1912

Baron Frederick James DE THIERRY 21 May 1931 Grandson

*(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library microfiche cemetery transcripts Auckland district)*

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### Charles & Emilie DE THIERRY their children and descendants

#### 1- Charles Thomas Frederick DE THIERRY

<b>Charles Thomas Frederick DE THIERRY</b>
B about 1820 Cambridge England
D 04 August 1897 Shelly Beach Road Auckland NZ
M 1 <sup>st</sup> NZ (issue)
M 2 <sup>nd</sup> NZ (issue)
M 3 <sup>rd</sup> NZ (no issue)
Mary NYE
B 1835 Auckland NZ

D about 06 May 1869 Auckland NZ  
Nga Pire Marata MOANANUI aka Marata (Martha) TE MOANANUI

B about 1835 NZ

D 23 October 1889 Tauranga NZ

Mary Jane ex BROWN formerly

B October 1833 in County Armagh Ireland

D 29 November 1933 Auckland NZ

Children:

1. Charles Richard DE THIERRY born 04 February 1856 Pikau Bay Waiheke Island
2. George Hammond DE THIERRY born about 1857 Auckland
3. Emily Mary DE THIERRY born 11 February 1858 Grey Street Auckland
4. William George DE THIERRY born 29 August 1859 Parnell Auckland
5. Thomas Henry DE THIERRY born 1859 Auckland
6. Frederick James DE THIERRY born 25 August 1861 Parnell Auckland NZ
7. Isobella Margaret DE THIERRY born 23 June 1863 Hobson Park Parnell Auckland
8. William DE THIERRY born about 1864 New Zealand
9. Caroline Mary DE THIERRY born about 1866 New Zealand

**NOTE:** I do not know if all of the children above are linked to Charles' genealogy but I do understand Charles had more children

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## 2- Richard Louis Francis James DE THIERRY

### **Richard Louis Francis James DE THIERRY**

B about 1821 Cambridge England or 26 January 1825 France

D 31 January 1890 Auckland buried Symonds Street Auckland NZ

M 1890 Auckland NZ

### **Herana Te WHAKAURIKA aka Sarah Ann WAITAI**

B about 1827 Bay of Plenty New Zealand

D 1897 New Zealand

M 1<sup>st</sup> (5 issue)

M 2<sup>nd</sup> 1890 Auckland NZ (no Issue)

Thomas HILLMAN

B unknown

D before 1890 Auckland NZ

M 1<sup>st</sup> (5 issue)

Children:

1. HILLMAN aka as DE THIERRY born NZ
2. HILLMAN aka as DE THIERRY born NZ
3. HILLMAN aka DE THIERRY born NZ
4. Richard Hillman aka DE THIERRY born NZ
5. Mary HILLMAN aka DE THIERRY born about 1885 NZ

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## 3- George DE THIERRY

**George DE THIERRY**

B about 1825 Paris France or 20 July 1823 Somerset Street Vonan Square  
Marylebone England  
D 18 August 1878 Thames buried Shortland cemetery Thames NZ  
Never married

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#### 4- Isabel Caroline Louisa Emily DE THIERRY

##### **Isabel Caroline Louisa Emily DE THIERRY**

B 03 January 1828 New York America  
D 17 March 1850 Brookside Auckland NZ buried Symonds cemetery Auckland NZ  
M 04 May 1848 St Paul's Church Auckland New Zealand

##### **Henry MATSON**

B about 1788  
D 01 October 1867 Auckland NZ

Children:

1. Isabel MATSON born 10 July 1849 Brookside Auckland New Zealand

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#### 5- John William DE THIERRY

##### **John William DE THIERRY**

B about 10 September 1830 Grundy Row Baltimore America  
D perhaps 17 February 1863 NZ buried Symonds cemetery Auckland NZ  
M 1<sup>st</sup> Europe (large issue)  
M 2<sup>nd</sup> New Zealand (large issue)

##### **Bonyhady Lucas AMA**

B Europe  
D Europe

##### **Maori women**

B New Zealand  
D New Zealand

Children:

- Large family DE THIERRY born in Europe
- Large family DE THIERRY born in New Zealand

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#### 0- Margaret Isabella NIELSON born Ireland or Scotland died about 12 October 1888 Auckland NZ

Margaret NIELSON was the Baron and Baroness's most loyal and faithful housekeeper. Some records have recorded her as the daughter of the Baron, which she was not. Margaret had been employed by the DE THIERRY family, prior to their arrival in New Zealand.

Margaret Isabella NEILSON / Isabella Margaret NELSON died October 1888.

**SEARCH** (Reference RGO NZ death registration 188 folio and web BDM reg. 1888/)

Inangahua Times 12 October 1888 page 2

**MISCELLANEOUS**

A Person connected with the early history of New Zealand recently passed away – Isabella Margaret Nelson – who had been for fifty-eight years in the service of the De Thierry family. The Baron De Thierry and his retainers landed at Hokianga in 1837 and the deceased has followed the varying fortunes of the family since then with perfect constancy and devotion. Of the De Thierry family there are now only remains Charles the present Baron and Mr Richard De Thierry his brother at whose house deceased passed the latter years of her life. -

New Zealand Herald

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library Papers Past Inangahua Times 12 October 1888 page 2)

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### Miscellaneous Information regarding Baron De Thierry

The order of Baronage stated is only partly correct

- 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Charles Antoine DE THIERRY
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Charles Philippe DE THIERRY
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Charles Thomas DE THIERRY
- 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Charles Richard DE THIERRY (declined)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Frederick James DE THIERRY
- 5<sup>th</sup> Baron Lionel Nye DE THIERRY (on the death of Lionel Nye the senior male line was extinct so the Baronage passed to the eldest male descent of the Baron Charles Philippe's second son George Hammond I line)
- 6<sup>th</sup> Baron George Hammond II DE THIERRY
- 7<sup>th</sup> Baron Charles Harvey DE THIERRY
- 8<sup>th</sup> Baron Reynolds Harvey DE THIERRY alias Boy of Pirongia

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### Government repositories and references to the Baron

Archive of New Zealand Wellington

- DE THIERRY Baron Charles T F = MW 4314
- DE THIERRY George = MW 2640
- DE THIERRY Richard = MW 2641
- DE THIERRY Baron IA 3/3/2 1841 –41, 127, 304
- DE THIERRY IA 3/3/3/ 1<sup>st</sup> May 1841 –31 July 1844
- DE THIERRY Baron 1843 358, 359, 773, 1294, 18. 1844 788, 1007a, 1009, 1450, 1529
- DE THIERRY IA 3/3/4 1<sup>st</sup> August 1844 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 1846
- DE THIERRY Baron 1844 2265, 2594. 1844 120, 121, 521, 511, 599, 1394, 1497. 1846 395, 466, 1949.
- DE THIERRY IA 3/3/5 1<sup>st</sup> January 1847 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 1848
- DE THIERRY Baron 612,
- DE THIERRY Charles 986, 1275, 1356.
- DE THIERRY IA 3/3/6 1849
- DE THIERRY Baron 544, 665, 1050, 1088, 1175, 1941
- DE THIERRY George 665, 1088
- DE THIERRY Charles 720, 1030, 1088, 1133

- Search Auckland Provincial registers up to 1864 for 1<sup>st</sup> Baron C.P.H. De Thierry.

Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington Manuscript & Archives Section

- Roll of Early settlers and descendants in the Auckland Province Prior to the end of 1852. Call number 993.11Rol 1940 & Call Number Reference P.ATL 929.AUC 1940
- Thierry, Charles Philippe Hippolyte de, 1793-1864
- McNab, Robert, 1864-1917 Extracts from French archives relating to Charles Francois Lavaud [ca1904-1909] MS-1139
- Marsden family Papers 1802-1897, 1934 MS-Papers-0453
- (Group of Issuable Items within this reference)
- Wilkinson, Iris Guiver 1906-1939 Correspondence Mar 1936-Mar 1938 MS-Papers-0853
- Thierry, Charles Philippe Hyppolite de, 1793-1864 Letters to the French ambassador in London 19 Mar 1838 MS-Papers-0954
- Thierry, Baron de Charles Philip Hippolytus Letter to John Hobbs 5 Dec 1838 MS-Papers-3382
- Buick, Thomas Lindsay 1865-1938 First chapters of a work on Baron de Thierry with other de thierry material nd qMS-0297
- Thierry, Charles Philip Hippolytus Baron de 1793-1864 Historical narrative of an attempt to form a settlement in New Zealand 1864 qMS-2013
- Thierry, Charles Philip Hippolytus, Baron de 1793-1864 Historical narrative of an attempt to form a settlement in New Zealand/ edited by T Lindsay Buick nd qMS-2014
- Marsden family Papers (Microfilm of MS-Papers-0453) 1802-1897, 1934 MS-Copy-Micro\_0206
- Thierry Charles Philip Hippolytus, Baron de 1793?-1864 Letter from Panama to Captain Aulick requesting a passage on the Vincennes to the Bay of Islands 1835 Micro-MS-0317
- Whaling, sealing and early settlement - Part 6 1944-1945 MS-Papers-0230-011
- Thierry, Charles Philip Hippolytus, Baron de Documents se rapportant au Baron Charles de Thierry ca1793-1864 Micro-MS-0411
- (Group of Issuable Items within this reference)
- Stewart, William 1776-1851
- Thierry, Charles Philip Hippolytus de, Baron 1793-1864 Records concerning Baron de Thierry 1851-1853 Micro-MS-0759
- Records 1838-1873 Micro-MS-0669-12
- Matson, Henry, 1788-1867
- Papers 1835-1873 MS-Papers-0780-3
- Letters and biographical data for Who's who in New Zealand and the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography 1890-1954 MS-Papers-0121-C/03B
- Thierry, Mary Jane de (Baroness) b 1834
- Records Micro-MS-Coll-20-2677
- Correspondence - Baron de Thierry 1935, 1937 MS-Papers\_0058-002
- Letters 1835-1838 MS-Papers-2624-05
- Piece records 568-601 1838-1840 Micro-MS-Coll-07-3589
- Nene at Hokianga [nd] MS-Papers-0058-011
- Extracts from the de Thierry material MS-Papers-0058-027
- Extract from the de Thierry material MS-Papers-0058-028
- Extract from the de Thierry material MS-Papers 0058-029
- Baron de Thierry - Author's typescript MS-Papers-0058-030
- Baron de Thierry - Author's typescript MS-Papers-0058-031
- Baron de Thierry - Author's typescript MS -Papers-0058-032
- Thierry, Francois de fl 1839

- 4 Historical records 1838-1909 McNab, Robert, 1864-1917: Papers (MS-Papers-0047)
- Further papers [1926-1935] MS-Papers-5702-2
- Jose, Arthur Wilberforce, b1863
- Tapu, Teiua Thierry fl1990
- Project reports and Master of Theology theses 1990-1991 Micro-MS-Coll-08-1084-27
- de Thierry, Charles Philippe Hippolyte, 1793-1864 Use: Thierry, Charles Philippe Hippolyte de, 1793-1864
- de Thierry, Mary Jane de (Baroness), b1834
- Enrolment forms - Dahya to De Thierry 1963-1991 99-103-02/01
- Enrolment forms - De Thierry to Donaldson 1963-1991-103-02/02
- Papers re Baron de Thierry n d MS-Papers-0047-12
- Busby, James, 1802-1871 The British Resident at New Zealand 10 Oct 1835 MS-Papers-6763-1
- Busby, James, 1802-1871 The British Resident at New Zealand 10 Oct 1835 MS-Papers-6763-3
- Thierry, Charles Philippe Hippolyte de, 1793-1864 Address to the resident of New Zealand 20 Sep1837 fMS-Papers-6763-2
- Composed music of colonial period [1840-1900]; [1970-1999] fMS-Papers-6681-3
- Correspondence with Auckland City Library regarding letter from Bushby to Thierry with text of Declaration of Independence of New Zealand 2003 2003-105-161
- Baron de Thierry - Newspaper cuttings [ca1927] MS-Papers-7888-201

THIERRY Charles Philip Hippolytus de 1793 - 1864

Some letters of Baron de THIERRY prepared for Publication by L.R.M. Gilmore B.A. and reprinted from the Northern Advocate for May 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> 1949 for the Wesley Historical Society Whangarei Advocate 1949.

*(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library National Bibliography Vol. 4 P-Z book 1890-1960 = Title some letters of Baron de Thierry, author De Thierry, call number P 920 THI 1949)*

Note the 4 page booklet is fragile so it can not be photocopied only transcribed

Baron de THIERRY music teacher Auckland (1964 clipping) NZ Biographies Ref: 1969 Vol. 4 page 43 **ORDER** (Alexander Turnbull Library NZ Biographies microfiche number 518)

Baron Charles DE THIERRY Letter to Editor of the Colonist Ref: 24 August 1837 275c - 276a **ORDER** ATL Colonist Newspaper

**ORDER** Dictionary of NZ Biography by Scholfield GH Volume One A-L DE THIERRY page 202 located on self 919-920

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Newspapers scanned on Alexander Turnbull library website "Papers Past"

TRANSCRIBE when I have more time –A large article about Baron DE Thierry, his arrival in New Zealand and life. = North Otago Times 30 June 1871 page 3 & 04 July 1871 page 4

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## PUBLICATIONS ABOUT THE BARON

### Publications

- Sovereign Chief, A biography of BARON DE THIERRY by J D Raeside

- Check to your King by Robin Hyde Publisher Wgtn. NZ Reed 1960 call number 823.2.HYD 1960
- New Zealand Heritage publication (transcription below)
- A Little History of New Zealand - Progressive from discovery to 1880 for children by E M Bourke Fifth Edition Upton and Co Auckland NZ.
- History of NZ and It's Inhabitants by Dom Felice Vaggidi Translated by John Crocket University of Otago Press = Information on page 300-301 Chapter 9, Picture on page 296 Chapter 6 page 295-296
- I take up my pen an early colonial scrap-book by Cecil & Celia Manson
- Curtain-raise to a Colony by Cecil & Celia Manson page 22-27
- Historical Narrative of an Attempt to form a Settlement in New Zealand = Auckland Public Library
- The Voyage of the Astrolabe - Accounts of Baron de Thierry by D'VRULLE Dumont Publisher Wgtn. Reed 1955 call number NZC 919.31 OUR 1955 (Y/9050)
- Waimamaku. - The story of a Hokianga settlement by WHITE George Publisher Auck. Press 1941 call number NZC 993.112. WHI 1941 (1704569)
- Marsden and the Missions by RAMSDEN Eric Publisher Sydney Angus & Robertson 1936 Call number NZC 993.11 RAM 1936 (1705292)
- The Present state resources and prospects of NZ CAMPBELL Edward Publisher London Smith & Elder & Co 1840 Call number 1840 CAM 74
- The Past and Present of NZ by TAYLOR R

New Zealand Heritage publication transcription

***The Bankrupt Sovereign***

*Charles de Thierry wanted to found his own state in New Zealand but his dreams ended in penniless old age*

*Of all the odd characters who flocked to New Zealand in the early days of her history, Charles Philip Hippolytus Baron de Thierry, was undeniable one of the oddest.*

*Even the place of his birth remains a mystery. Most people believed him to have been born in London in 1794, but he claimed a birthplace in Somerset. Recent evidence, however tends to show that he was born on the Continent probably in Brussels, and brought to England by his parents.*

*The Thierry's were by no means members of the upper nobility, but royalist noblemen they were and as such they fled France to escape from the excesses of the French Revolution and the Terror.*

*It suited Charles de Thierry to claim a dual nationality - British by birth, French by decent- and having claimed it, however hazy his evidence; he did not fail to take advantage of it when the opportunity arose.*

*He served for a short time in a British cavalry regiment - a normal thing to do for a young émigré. Then at the age of 22, in the aftermath of Waterloo and the restoration of the Bourbons to the French throne, he was appointed to the French Embassy in London. It is known that he went on a mission to Brussels in 1817 and it is also possible that he travelled to Spain, probable as a courier, but nobody knows what made him give up a fairly promising diplomatic career. However, one firm fact that in May 1819 he enrolled at Magdalen Collage, Oxford. To study theology. Following his marriage to the daughter of an archdeacon, he transferred to Queen's College, Cambridge, and started to study law, And it was in Cambridge that he met the Rev Thomas Kendall and the Maori chiefs, Hongi Hika and Waikato. This meeting transformed his life and opened up for him a prospect that rapidly turned into an obsession and led him in time to New Zealand, disappointment and poverty.*

Thierry presented a musket to each of the chiefs and, so he claimed, gave Kendall a considerable sum of money, stated to be in the region of £800. In exchange, Kendall undertook to buy on his behalf "all that part of New Zealand from the narrow neck upon which Auckland now stands, to the North Cape" - in other words the whole of Northland.

Two years later, Charles de Thierry received a message from Kendall to the effect that the latter had bought some land for him in exchange for 36 axes. The precise boundaries of the land were not stated, although the area was given as 40,000 acres.

Thierry suspected at first that the payment was not adequate, or else that the land was of poor quality. Assured, however that the price was not unreasonable under the circumstances prevailing in New Zealand; he began to press for the colonisation of the country by Britain, under himself as viceroy. When the Colonial Office rejected his plans, he turned to the Dutch. Holland he pointed out to the Dutch Ambassador in London, Baron Falk, could lay claim to New Zealand as a result of Tasman's discovery of it in 1642. No European power has yet put forward any claim, and Thierry suggested that Holland should formally do so and then sell her rights back to Thierry himself for the sum of £50,000.

#### *New Proposal*

When this did not succeed, Thierry wrote to the King of Holland with a new proposal. Claiming now that his birthplace was Brussels and that he was descendant from the Counts of Flanders, he suggested that the Dutch claim New Zealand, colonise it and appoint him viceroy. The annual income from such an undertaking, he hinted (in order to appeal to the business sense of the stolid burghers), would be in the vicinity of five million pounds.

What Thierry now wanted to do was to set himself up as the ruler of New Zealand; to have him claim recognised by at least one European power. He hesitated over the title, rejecting that of king and opting for "Sovereign Chief". The idea was not totally absurd - it had succeeded in other places. But it could not be achieved without finance, and Thierry had no money and was indeed briefly imprisoned for bankruptcy.

When Holland rejected his overtures. Thierry moved to France. In April 1825, signing himself "Sovereign Chief of New Zealand" he wrote to the Minister of Marine and Colonies, offering to found a French colony in New Zealand. All he asked for in return was a frigate, a few transport vessels for the would-be colonists, and the title of viceroy for himself.

The French believed that an agriculture settlement could not succeed unless the safety of the colonists was guaranteed by a naval station. They have doubts about Thierry's land claims and the suitability of the land for any kind of settlement, for even if it did belong to him he had certainly never seen it. Moreover, added the departmental head in his report to the Minister, the fact that the British has already rejected a similar proposal - he did not know about the Dutch scheme - suggested that there was a need for caution.

After a fruitless year in Paris Charles de Thierry returned to London where he issued An Appeal to the People of England on the Colonisation of New Zealand. He attempted in fact what Wakefield was to succeed in doing in the next decade. An office was rented in the City, posters were printed influential people were canvassed for their support. But once again he met with failure.

#### *Sails for New Zealand*

At this point he decided to sail for New Zealand and set up his own rule in the distant country he had never seen except in his obsessive dreams. He got as far as America, where he spent (1827-1835) eight years, gathering a small band of supporters to whom he distributed titles and cabinet posts in his future government.

Giving up another scheme of his - the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, he sailed from Panama in June 1835. His first call was at the Marquesas Islands where he found carefree people who had no objection to his title of "King of Nukuhiva". He then went to Tahiti where he remained, awaiting funds and reinforcements.

But unwisely, Thierry sent a letter to Busby from Tahiti, announcing his impending arrival and his intention to take possession of his lands. The letter, signed by Thierry "Sovereign Chief of New Zealand", helped Busby to strengthen his own tenuous influence over the Maori's of the North Island, for it enabled him to point to the danger which Thierry's claims represented and to act as a focal point for residing them.

In a proclamation dated October 1835, Busby warned his compatriots of Thierry's impending arrival and of his plan to set up an independent state, which he claimed was to be recognised by Great Britain, France and United States. And in a letter to Thierry he stated that the "United Tribes of New Zealand" has reaffirmed their independence and that if Thierry attempted to assert his claims within New Zealand he would meet "the most spirited resistance from a population well supplied with arms and ammunition.

This letter had been a mistake, which a less impractical and less visionary, man would never have made. And his tendency to inflate his claims and his self-importance made the danger he represented seem all the greater - but only from a distance, for when the Baron and his retinue landed in Sydney in July 1837, neither Samuel Marsden nor Sir Richard Bourke, then Governor of New South Wales, took him seriously. Marsden did write to his missionaries in New Zealand to put them on their guard against the "Frenchman", but to others Thierry was a British citizen - an odd one, to be sure, but then Britain had never found it difficult to take eccentrics in her stride.

Before he left for New Zealand, Thierry drew an Address to White Residence of New Zealand in which he set forth his claims and ideas but reassured those already holding land in the country that they would be secure and prosperous under his guidance. The first article of his declaration stated, "Charles Baron de Thierry, is Sovereign Chief of his own territories and shall exercise the Rights and Prerogatives of an independent chief within their limits". In spite of some ambiguity in this statement, it suggested that by now Thierry had whited his claims down to the land that had been bought on his behalf, and that he was prepared to soft-pedal or at least keep in the background his earlier, more sweeping plans.

*An Impressive Reception*

And attempting to assert his claim to his own land was to take up all his time from the moment he landed at **Hokianga ("Draco") on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1837**. At first he seems to have been received with some kind of royal salute, which may have been given in derision, if indeed it occurred at all, but he reported the event to the editor of "Sydney Gazette". "T arrived here on the 4<sup>th</sup> . . . and received the compliment of a salute of 21 guns from ships in the river, which were dressed out in their colours, a compliment quite unexpected and which augured good feeling.

Of the three main signatures to the 1822 deed of sale, one was away, another, Muriwai, had died, and the third, Tamati Waka Nene, replied that Kendall had purchased only 200 acres. Thierry, with inadequate supplies and, as usual, no money, was rapidly deserted by the small number of adventurers who had accompanied him thus far. In this they were encouraged by the trader Thomas McDonnell, who had no wish to see his very considerable influence in the Hokianga district weakened by the coming of a rival, especially not one who claimed sovereign rights over 40,000 acres.

Thierry, now revealed as a man of no resources and consequently of negligible mana, ran some risk of being attacked and driven off by the Maoris. The feeling that there was possibly some truth in his claim that further ships were on their way with reinforcements caused them to hold their hand, and anyhow they did recognise Thierry's claims to some of the land. After lengthy discussion Tamait Waka Nene and Pataoni granted him just under 1,000 acres and Thierry, naming his estate Mount Isabel after his daughter, was finally able to raise his personal flag in the country that had been in his thoughts for so long.

But he was not left to enjoy even this minor achievement in peace. His almost total ignorance of Maori customs, his avowed intention to rule as "an independent chief" over his land, claims to the land itself by other speculators and his talk of "the arrival of a French man-o-war to eject the trespassers" created a situation fraught with danger.

Further complications arose at the beginning of 1838 with the arrival of Bishop Pompallier, for Pompallier bore a letter of introduction from the head of the colonial section of the French Ministry of Marine, addressed to the Baron de Thierry. Although Thierry was a Protestant - and married to an Anglican archdeacon's daughter - he became a devoted champion of the bishop. Rumours spread that he was to be appointed French Consul in New Zealand, a post which Thierry would have been delighted to accept. Once again making use of his dual nationality, he continued to declare to all and sundry that France was sending out a number of ships to assist him in establishing a colony. In a letter dated July 1839, the early colonist Samuel Martin wrote: "We had hardly been seated in his house before he asked as whether we had seen any French ships outside, and informed us with all the sincerity and gravity imaginable that he expected two or three ships with troops and emigrants every day, and that he was just about laying out a township near the harbour for the purpose of locating them."

#### *French Claims Rumoured*

Absurd though these claims were, they do not necessarily suggest that Thierry was a visionary who had lost all contact with reality. They were about the only weapon he could use to hold enemies at bay, for in the months that preceded the Treaty of Waitangi there was considerable speculation in New Zealand and New South Wales about a possible annexation by France. Few could doubt that, if this came about, French officials would side with Thierry and drive such men as McDonnell out of the country. These fears might have been even greater had it been known that Baron's brother, Francois de Thierry, was urging the French Government to take advantage of Charles's presence in New Zealand to forestall the annexation of the country by Britain. The French Minister of Marine had expressed his support for a scheme that would lead to the creation of a French-controlled naval station in the district where Charles de Thierry had settled. The subsequent fall of the French Government, however, led to a change of policy.

Meanwhile, French ships were appearing in increasing numbers in New Zealand waters. Upwards of 20 French vessels, mostly whalers put in at the Bay of Islands in 1838 and in addition a number of men-of-war made their appearance. The corvette *Heroline*, reached the Bay of Islands in May. THIERRY sent him a request for assistance and official recognition, which Cecille did no more than acknowledge politely but cautiously. A few months later the frigate *Venus*, captained by Abel Du Petitthouars, arrived for a stay of four weeks, and in 1840 the *Astrolabe* and the *Zelee* under Dumont d'Urville.

By then the Treaty of Waitangi had been signed, and for THIERRY it marked the beginning of the end. Hobson wrote tersely to him that "the only Sovereign Chief who can be acknowledged as such from the date of the Treaty is Her Majesty Queen Victoria. To suppose such an anomaly as every man being the Sovereign of his acre

or ten thousand acres, is really so absurd that it admits of no argument between civilised and educated men”.

Gone was the viceroy ship, the consul ship, and even now the independence of his own estate on the banks of the Waihou River. Hobson underlined THIERRY's final defeat in his concluding paragraph: “When you do me the honour to address me, pray avoid the title you assume of Sovereign Chief.”

Yet with the title to his land likely to be recognised by land courts, and with some protection now available against the unruly natives who, as late as December 1839, had threatened his life, THIERRY could have slowly built up a modest fortune trading and farming in Mount Isabel; but he was ill-suited to farming, especially the pioneering kind which a man with no resources had a go in for. In 1845 he gave up - his hopes finally destroyed by Hone Heke's war - and moved to Auckland.

#### *Success Remains Elusive*

To earn a living he now gave music lessons, for he was an educated man and there was a demand for the finer accomplishments even in those early years. He toyed with various money-making ventures, but he was an impractical man and they led to nothing. From time to time he endeavoured to revive his claims to the 40,000 acres but with no greater success. At the beginning of 1850 he sailed for the goldfields of California where two of his sons had preceded him. He was marooned for a month on Pitcairn Island and when he finally reached California he was no more successful as a prospector than he had been as a sovereign chief. After six months he went to Honolulu when, at long last, he achieved some official recognition: he was appointed French Consul.

In 1953 he returned to Auckland concerning himself this time with the processing of flax and giving lessons all the while becoming more impoverished. As the years passed he merged into the colony's early history, a shadowy figure about whom many legends were told. Sir George Grey anxious to preserve his story for future generations, asked him to write his autobiography, which he did under the title of *Historical Narrative of an Attempt to form a Settlement in New Zealand*. As THIERRY was by then in very straitened circumstances, Grey paid him for the work, thus assisting him in a way that helped to preserve the old man's dignity.

Charles de THIERRY died in Auckland in July 1864 at the age of 71. The title passed to his eldest son Charles Thomas Frederick de THIERRY, who married Marata te MOANANUI. Thus in his descendants is mingled the blood of French noblemen and of the Maori people over whom he had once sought so desperately, so obsessively, to reign.

It was his misfortune, not merely that his schemes were hopelessly grandiose, but that he did not reach New Zealand until the late 1830s. He arrived at a time when colonisation by Britain was imminent and he could only be viewed by his contemporaries as the embodiment of some sinister, if ill-defined, French colonialist plot.

*(Reference New Zealand Heritage publication part unknown page 258-262)*

Baron de THIERRY announced that he was about to land in New Zealand with a considerable following and though he, like Busby, intended the welfare of the Maori, Busby suspected him of intending to pay off one tribe against another. Within 36 hours of de THIERRY's proclamation, Busby outlined his Declaration of Independence, which was signed by 35 northern chiefs.

*(Reference New Zealand Heritage publication part unknown page 287)*

It is worth remembering here that Baron de THIERRY arrived at Hokianga later with more than 50 colonists to settle the land he claimed to have bought from two Maories 17 years before. Among his papers is an account written in 1848 (1828?) describing his dealings with Hongi and Waikato: [For the purchase of land] I entrusted to the two

chiefs. . . about one thousand one hundred pounds. They left London and proceeded to their destination. In commencement of. I received a letter from Rev. Thomas Kendall, and a deed of grant for 40,000 acres on the Hokianga....”  
When de THIERRY reached Hokianga in 1837 he found that the property had shrunk to 5,000 acres for which Kendall had paid 24 axes. If true, this could be the source of Hongi’s muskets.

(Reference New Zealand Heritage publication part unknown page 341)

[D’Urville] The oddest caller of all was Baron de THIERRY, whose land purchases were now being threatened by the arrival of the British and the setting up of the land courts. THIERRY’s request for D’Urville’s support placed him in exactly the same position as Hobson’s offer of help had: he could do nothing without implying that he recognised British jurisdiction over the North Island. Yet he felt that the Baron’s claims were not unjustified.

Again he could only act as an individual, although one whose status, especially in New Zealand, could not be overlooked. He gave THIERRY a letter in which he expressed his personal view that his claim to the land he had purchased seemed unimpeachable and that if the claimant needed it he could invoke “the assistance and protection of the French government”.

(Reference New Zealand Heritage publication part unknown page unknown)

The Government, however, refused to intervene - it would have suited Langlois’s purpose if it had consented to establish a French colony in the South Island, just as it would have helped De THIERRY if official recognition had been given to his Hokianga claims, but the Minister of Marine turned down both proposals.

(Reference New Zealand Heritage publication part unknown page 348)

#### DE THIERRY, BARON CHARLES HIPPOLYTE

London born teacher of music. Son of a French émigré’ who had been at the Court of Louis XVI. After meeting the Maori chiefs Hongi and Waikato in England, and also Sir Joseph Banks, he developed the idea of making himself a “Sovereign Chief of New Zealand” - of establishing a kind of social Utopia with himself as a benevolent despot. He tried unsuccessfully to interest Governments, including that of France, and also unsuccessfully to organise the despatch of emigrants to be his first subjects. After 15 years he came proclaiming himself King of Nukuhiva and Sovereign Chief of New Zealand. His kingdom never existed except for 300 acres given him by the Maori chief, Waka Nene. He ended as he had began, as a music teacher - but in Auckland.

(Reference publication I take up my pen an early colonial scrap-book by Cecil & Celia Manson)

To be a sovereign chief

In the early 1820s, when \*\*\*\*\*

(Reference publication Curtain-raise to a Colony by Cecil & Celia Manson page 22-27)

Photograph of Baron

The Baron Charles Hippolyte de THIERRY, a would be king. In 1815 he charmed the Congress of Vienna with his playing; in 1864 he died in Auckland, a poor music teacher.

(Reference publication with page heading Caretaker Smith SEARCH details)

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