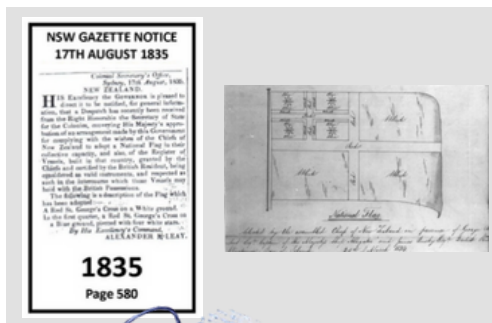




FLAG CHARTER

The Flag of the Sovereign Crown of the Māori Nation
Revised to date 2024

1. 1834 United Tribes of New Zealand Flag
2. 1835 Gazette
3. UPU Copy Right Claim, Brought forth and secured Now Space Postal Claim
RPP44638000094001989677609



Albion John: House of Wait

Andrew: Divine

Mauri-Crown

Verified
Lady-Crown: Turikatuku III

Date: 9th August 2024
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The United Tribes of New Zealand Trade Flag **1834** (1835) is an International Protectorate.

It's the first official flag of the country and the Mauri chiefs of the northern tribes. It was adopted on March 20, 1834, during a historic gathering of northern native chiefs at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands. It was connected to Global Postal Treaties and maritime trade, symbolizing safe passage and harbour, land and sea flag, particularly throughout the 56 commonwealth member countries. The flag plays a significant role in treaties related to market trade ports and provides a secure framework for vessels under these treaties.

Historical Background:

- 1834 The flag was gifted by King William IV of England, giving it official status and protection under English law. In 1837, Ernest Augustus I ascended the throne of Hanover, thereafter Queen Victoria. The United Tribes Flag continued to symbolize Mauri sovereignty during this period, and its recognition by William IV ensured that the relationship · Natives (Mauri) and the Crown of England would persist, in perpetuity, throughout the transitions within the monarchy of England, Great Britain.
- The United Tribes of New Zealand adopted this flag as an international protectorate for trade and commerce. Ariki Hongi Hika initiated the formation of He Whakamīnenga o Ngā Rangatiranga o Ngā Hapū o Nu Tirenī in 1835, solidifying the flag's importance for the United Tribes.
- The flag served as a protectorate for all Pacific Ocean tribes.

Adoption of the Flag:

- On March 20, 1834, a gathering of 25 northern Mauri chiefs, missionaries, settlers, and British officials took place at Waitangi to select a flag. The gathering included the chiefs of the United Tribes of New Zealand, a coalition of northern iwi (tribes).
- Eight-Pointed Star (1834): The original United Tribes flag had a black fimbriation around the smaller St. George's Cross and featured an eight-pointed white star in each quarter of the canton. This flag was selected on 20 March 1834, when 25 northern Native chiefs gathered at Waitangi. British representatives, including James Busby and Captain Lambert of HMS Alligator, witnessed the ceremony.
- It was hoisted on a flagpole and saluted with a 21-gun salute by HMS Alligator, a British warship present at the ceremony.

Design of the Flag:

- Jurisdiction with the eight-point star is the 4 corners of the Earth, Sea and land Flag, Creditor Flag.
- The big red cross represents King George I, II, III, IV, V. The small red cross represents the 7 Kings bloodlines, maintaining the Mauri Crown status.
- In the first quarter (upper left corner), there is a smaller St. George's Cross on a blue background, pierced with four white stars, representing the Southern Cross constellation.
- It has a black fimbriation around the smaller St. George's Cross and features four white eight-point stars, one in each quarter of the canton.
- This design incorporated both Great Britain's maritime symbols and elements to distinguish New Zealand's identity.
- The background colour of the flag was white.
- The hoist (the left side where the flag is attached) was aligned with the flagpole's vertical centre line.
- The flag's proportions, dimensions, and design elements—such as the St. George's Cross and the stars—were carefully measured and balanced, symbolizing equal representation.
- This flag plays a crucial role in international trade, postal services, and diplomacy.
- The flag dimensions are 10 feet by 16 foot.

Gazette

- The flag was gazetted in New South Wales on 17 August 1835. It was used by the Shaw, Savill, Gothic, PO & Albion Line as their company flag and international protectorate between 1882 and 1974. The flag was also displayed on medals presented to soldiers who served in the South African War (1899–1902). It is also carved in stone in the St Johns Church in Parramatta, New South Wales.
- The Crown of the Mauri Nation rebut the description in the Gazette 1835 and bring forth the design of the flag herein with the UPU copy claim.

Importance and Symbolism:

- The flag was gifted by King William IV of England, giving it official status and protection under British law.
- It symbolized unity, sovereignty and desire to engage in international trade.

Link to the Declaration of Independence (He Whakaputanga):

- The flag's adoption laid the groundwork for He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiranga o Nu Tirenī (The Declaration of Independence), signed in 1835 by 34 Native (Māori) chiefs.
- The flag was recognized internationally as representing the independent Mauri Nation which supported the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in 1840.

Legacy of the Flag:

- The Flag represents the first official acknowledgment of Mauri sovereignty and unity throughout the Commonwealth Nations.
- The flag is flown by Mauri for mana motuhake (independence and self-determination).
- The flag was used by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth 1953 on the Gothic Ship for safe passage in the commonwealth, validating its authority and protection.

2020 - UPU Registered Post Copy Right Claim

- Brought forth and secured Now Space Postal Claim RPP44638000094001989677609