The fertile soils of the river flats and some almost frost-free ridges and hilltops enabled them to cultivate a variety of crops such as taro, sweet potatoes, and gourds. The coastal areas provided rich fishing grounds, while inland forests were filled with game and birds such as takahe, pukeko, and kaka.

Over the centuries, Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti developed a complex social structure, with chiefs and their warriors playing a central role in their society. The chief Hauiti was the lineal descendant of the leader of the tribe, and his authority was based on hereditary rights and the support of the warrior class. Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti also maintained relationships with other tribes through marriage alliances, which were important for consolidating power and controlling resources.

In the early 18th century, Captain James Cook's arrival in New Zealand marked a significant turning point in the history of Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti. Cook's visit to Tolaga Bay in 1769 provided the tribe with the first contact with Europeans, who brought new technologies and ideas that would profoundly impact their way of life. Cook's arrival also marked the beginning of a series of interactions with the wider world, which would shape the future of the tribe and their people.

In conclusion, the story of Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti is one of resilience and adaptation, as the tribe navigated the challenges of introducing new technologies and ideas while maintaining their cultural identity. The tribe's history serves as a testament to the power of community and tradition in the face of change.
Australia. Ropihana

Many Roads from Hauiti by Sam

tempts at separation from Cook County. Tolaga Bay Harbour

Andrew's Anglican Church, built in 1913, in the background.

Books Tolaga Bay - a history of the Uawa district (ed. John

holds artifacts, photos and documents

along with other resources;

two generations.

balance of land ownership and control of resources within

soldier's settlements after World War I. All of these initia-
schemes followed, including some smaller subdivisions

2D Incorporations.

which included Titirangi, the sacred mountain of Te Aitanga-
of Mangaheia No.1, and it appeared likely by the early

ing and settlement. But poor economic conditions and

Wool was shipped from coastal beaches and later through the Uawa river port, with a dumping shed and jetty at Hauiti. The

opening of the Tolaga Bay wharf in 1929 enabled the direct shipment of Tolaga Bay produce to overseas markets. By 1877 the principal flock owners were: Edward Murphy, Paremata & Mangaheia No.1 (9045); Andrew Reeves, Uawa

Glover sold the lease to Andrew Reeves in 1866. In the scramble by Hawke's Bay capitalists to position themselves on East

trader Captain Glover, who leased 500 acres of Uawa river flats in 1856 from his wife's hapu. He had 400 sheep in 1863.

Horse races were held in Tolaga Bay township in 1876. A new track was laid out on Andrew Reeves' station at Mangaopeka in the

Hautapu and Joe James were also drowned. Rawiri Tautau, Samuel Gilman and Harry Glover were lucky to escape drowning in the heavy sea. Contamible Martin Stagpoole was promoted for his part in the rescue attempt.

Photo in Auckland Weekly News shows the Tolaga Bay Ewe Fair 1917, Rangiuia Road saleyards, Hauiti

1860-1920 A SHIFTING BALANCE

ARMED CONFLICT, LAND, SETTLERS

The East Coast tribes had little direct involvement in the Taputapuatea and Waikato wars of 1860-64, but there was some sympathy for the Government forces. When emigrants of the Pai Marire faith arrived in early 1865, iwi and hapu were divided as to whether they should}"njoy the political guarantees of the Treaty of Waitangi when asked to do so by Williams in May 1840. When the Bakers left in 1851, Te Kani moved into their house. The Track was opened in 1865, enabling him to sell his land to the owners of Kohaihai.

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