

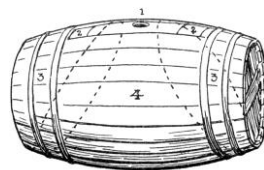
SMUGGLERS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

| TIMELINE | |
|----------|--|
| 1704 | Smugglers violently clashed with customs officers over the smuggling of salt in Wales. |
| 1718 | The Hovering Act made it illegal for boats to hover within 6 miles of the shore. |
| 1720 | Fishermen at Abbotsbury found 33 ankers of brandy and 2 barrels of wine weighted down under the water 1 mile offshore. |
| 1723 | Smuggling was made a capital crime and being caught could result in execution. |
| 1733 | Excise and Customs Bill introduced which restricted the import of goods such as brandy, wine, silk and lace. |
| 1736 | Smugglers Act was passed to give smugglers a pardon if they gave names of other smugglers. However, if smugglers attacked customs officers or resisted arrest then they would be liable for the death penalty. |
| 1744 | First 'criminal' sent to Mewstone Island in Devon. His daughter was known as 'Black Joan' the greatly feared smuggler. |
| 1745 | Tax on tea was greatly reduced to stop smugglers having this as contraband. |
| 1747 | William Owen was caught and executed for smuggling brandy and salt. |
| 1747 | Hawkhurst Gang attacked the Custom House at Poole to take back seized cargo of 3,360 lbs of tea, thirty-nine casks of brandy and rum. |
| 1747 | Battle of Goudhurst between the Hawkhurst Gang and militia. 3 of the gang were killed. |
| 1748 | London Gazette published a list of wanted men, which resulted in 75 of the Hawkhurst Gang being executed. Thomas Kingsmill, the leader was publicly hung up in chains. |
| 1764 | Customs records show that an East India Company were smuggling 7 millions pounds worth of tea into Britain each year. |
| 1782 | Isaac Gulliver was pardoned by King George III because he gave names of smugglers. |
| 1783 | Prime Minister William Pitt lowered the duties paid on goods in an attempt to stop smugglers. |
| 1784 | Battle of Mudeford between Royal Nave, Customs Officers and smugglers. |
| 1789 | Start of the French Revolution – French Brandy being smuggled regularly. |
| 1822 | Coastguard Service established. |
| 1882 | Last major smuggling haul in Dorset. It took 6 months to land the tubs of French Brandy. |

*“Five and twenty ponies, Trotting through the dark –
Brandy for the Parson, ‘Baccy for the Clerk.
Laces for a lady; letters for a spy,
Watch the wall my darling While the Gentlemen go by!”*

Rudyard Kipling.

| KEY VOCABULARY | |
|----------------|---|
| anker | cask holding about 8.5 gallons |
| brigantine | square-rigged vessel with 2 masts |
| carbine | a short firearm |
| cask | large wooden container like a barrel |
| coastguard | service introduced to stop smuggling |
| contraband | any item illegal to be owned / sold |
| creeping | dragging the sea bed to find goods |
| crown | 5 shillings (25p) |
| customs duty | tax on goods imported or exported |
| cutter | small single-mast broad vessel |
| darks | moonless nights ideal for smuggling |
| dragoon | mounted soldier with carbine/sword |
| excise duty | tax on goods being produced and sold within the country |
| export | send goods to other countries to sell |
| funt | smuggler's warning light |
| gobbler | smuggler's name for a revenue official |
| hide | place for concealing contraband |
| hogshead | cask holding about 54 gallons |
| import | bring goods into a country to sell |
| lugger | 2 or 3 masted vessel with four-cornered sails |
| mast | wooden pole in the centre of a boat |
| militia | non-professional military force |
| Rigging | System of ropes, cables and chains to support the mast |
| schooner | vessel with foremast shorter than main mast |
| yeomanry | volunteer soldiers on horseback |



1. BUNS.
2. OPENINGS.
3. TOBACCO.
4. CYDER.

| FAMOUS SMUGGLERS | |
|---|---|
| Isaac Gulliver (1745-1822) | Based in Dorset. Ran 15 shops to transport gin, silk, lace and tea to Poole Bay. Known as the "gentle smuggler who never killed a man". |
| Roger Ridout (1736-1811) | North Dorset smuggler who mostly smuggled brandy. Worked for Isaac Gulliver. |
| Tom Johnstone (1772 – 1839) | Charismatic and cunning smuggler from Lymington, who started smuggling aged 15. |
| Jack Rattenbury (1778-1844) | Born in Beer, Dorset. Started going to sea aged 9 and became a smuggler at 16. |
| William Owen (1717-1747) | Welsh smuggler most famous for the autobiography he wrote. |
| John Carter "The King of Prussia" (1738-1807) | Had a line of cannons protecting his base near Land's End in Cornwall. |

| SMUGGLING GANGS | |
|--|---|
| Members of a gang: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spotsman directed the ship to the shore. ▪ Lander arranged the unloading of the cargo. ▪ Tubsman carried the goods. ▪ Batsman protected the Tubsman. <p>The coastline was divided into 33 areas, each with teams of preventative officers there to catch smugglers.</p> | |
| The Hawkhurst Gang | Best-known of all southern smuggling gangs, the Hawkhurst gangs staged an armed raid on nearby Goudhurst in East Sussex when villagers there defied them. |
| The Hadleigh Gang | Named for the Suffolk town where they were based, the 100-strong Hadleigh gang fought a pitched battle with dragoons and customs men to recover a captured cargo in 1735. |
| The North Kent Gang | Murderous mob based on muddy Burntwick Island in the Medway in Kent |

