



EDUCATION PACK

SECTION 1. Smuggling and the Curriculum

This section is intended to show how your visit and the work that goes with it can be set within the curriculum, and can therefore be a worthwhile, educational, and of course, fun visit.

SECTION 2. Fact Sheets

Consists of basic fact sheets, addressed to the teacher, in order to give quick and easily accessible information about the main aspects of Smuggling that need to be covered. In order to make your visit to the Smugglers Adventure as meaningful as possible it is important that you prepare the children and have covered the background information, to enable your children to bring knowledge of Smuggling with them on their visit.

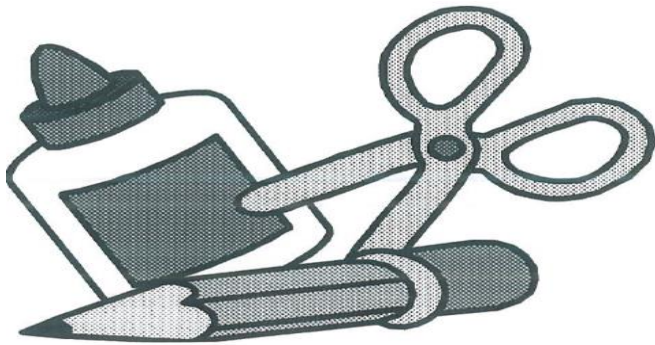
SECTION 3. Activity Pack

Consists of photocopiable worksheets, which are intended to help with the work covered in section 2. The visit to the Smugglers is a hands-on multi-sensory experience. We suggest that in order for the children to get the most from their visit that you do not bring the worksheets to complete in the attraction. There will be more value in looking, touching, listening and discussing.

Section 1: Smuggling and the Curriculum

This pack has been designed to consolidate your visit to the Smugglers Adventure and to help develop children's Knowledge and understanding of the historical period when smuggling was in its heyday.

A project on smuggling will allow for many cross-curricular links. The curriculum in schools is constantly changing and being adapted; however this topic will fit many programs of study. The most obvious curriculum links are History and Geography. There is also an enormous amount of work that can be done in Math's and English.



GEOGRAPHY

Explore Hastings either as your local area or as a locality in contrast to your own. What features reveal its origins? Name characteristics which are distinctive to Hastings. How do these characteristics affect the jobs people do.

LITERACY

The exhibition itself develops listening skills. There is a rich theme for role playing and mime. Hold a debate – should smuggling be legalised? Use referencing books to carry out your own research.

NUMERACY

Possible topics are money and capacity. How much brandy was needed to fill a tub?

SUBJECTS AND IDEAS

HISTORY

History can be covered in many ways. Eg comparing smuggling, then and now. Consider the causes and consequences of smuggling. Suggest reasons why people needed to smuggle.

MUSIC

Children can perform and compose their own sea music, creating a contrast between a storm sea and a calm sea. What sounds are used to describe the sea? How does it create the mood? Similarly explore the movement of the sea in dance.

ART

As a class activity, the children can make a frieze of smugglers landing on the beach, using what they have seen on their visit. Various techniques and materials can achieve this. Make a 3D model of the caves.

THE HISTORY OF ST CLEMENTS CAVES

The caves extend to over more than 5,000 square metres and are on two levels, a smaller upper cavern and an extensive areas of over locking caverns, originally created from natural fissures in the sandstone with evidence of later man made excavations. There is no documentation of the name 'St Clements Caves' until the nineteenth century, when they probably acquired there name due to the proximity to St Clements Church.

ST. CLEMENTS CAVES – A TIMELINE

-1700 – 1830	Hastings was a major centre for smuggling and there is a tradition that the Caves were used for this purpose
-1700	A couple lived in a cavern in the entrance to the Caves
-1797	Caves were enlarged to form a military hospital for Wellington's Troops (Napoleonic Wars)
-1811	Original entrance walled up
-1825	Joseph Golding rediscovers Caves and opens up a new entrance
-1827	Opened to the public – 'A candle-lit exhibition' with 'guided tours'
-1833 – 1844	Joseph Golding carved the 44m long Monks Walk
-1864	Royal visit by Prince and Princess of Wales
-1873	Royal visit by Prince of Wales and two sons
-1940	Caves converted into an air raid shelter during World War II to accommodate up to 600 people with toilets, school and medical facilities
-1950's – 1960's	Dances and waxwork exhibition held in Caves
-1966	Jazz concerts in Caves
-1966	Time capsule buried in walls of Caves to commemorate the nine hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Hastings
- 1989	Re-opening of the Caves as a Smugglers Adventure

Section 2:

Fact Sheets

Smuggling was against the law. It was the job of the Riding Officers, Coastguards, Blockade Men and Dragoons to catch the smugglers



BLOCKADE MAN

He was a sailor who fought in the Navy. When the war finished he helped fight the smugglers



DRAGOON

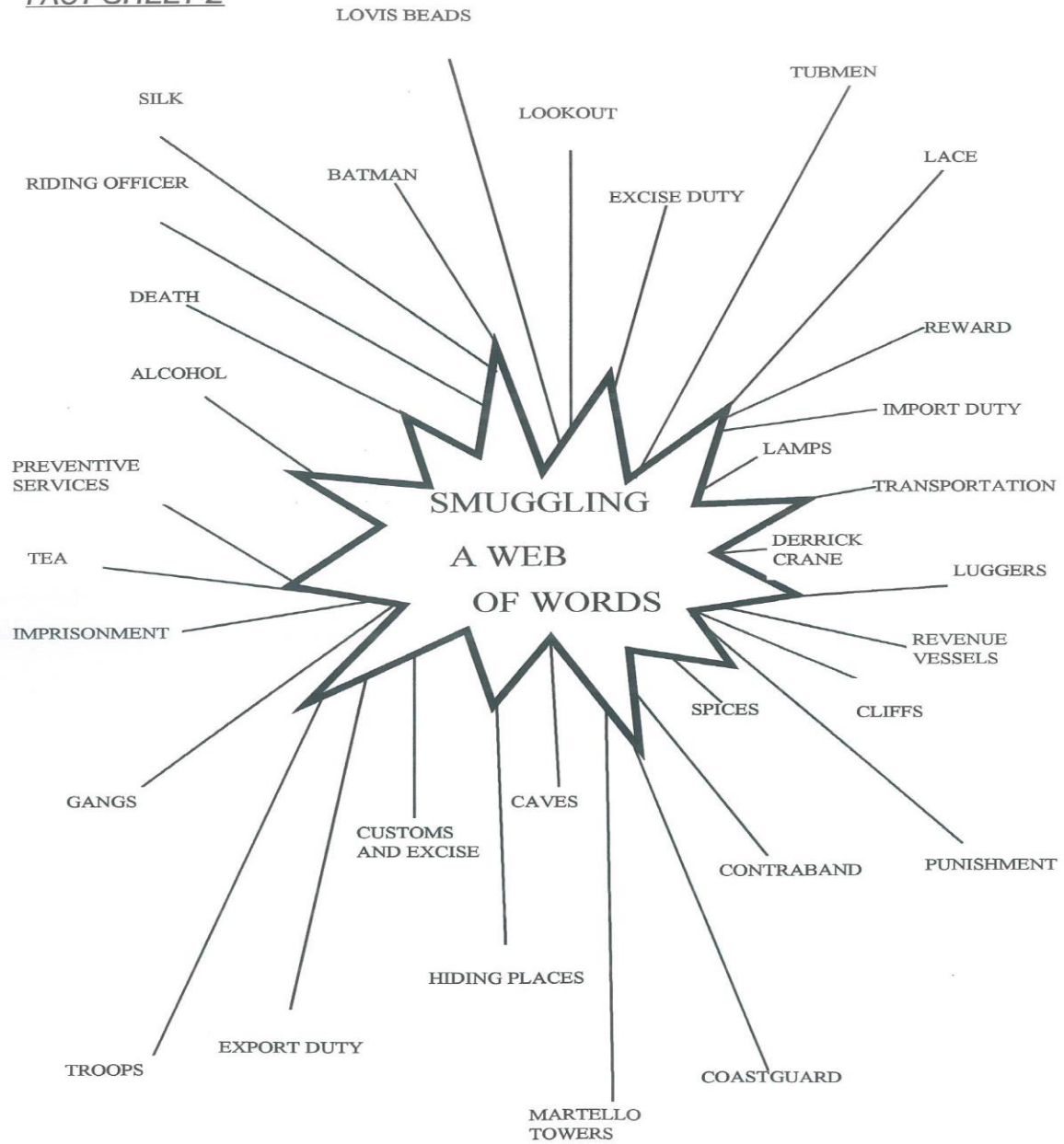
He was a soldier. He was needed when there were lots of smugglers to catch. He also helped if there was any fighting



RIDING OFFICER

He rode along the coast on his horse. He listened for stories and news of smugglers which he wrote each day in a notebook.

FACT SHEET 2



FACT SHEET 3

A definition

The trade of goods without paying the statutory taxes or duties to the authorities

Why did smuggling prosper?

Taxes were high, so that many saw smuggling as the only answer.

France was close to the Kent & Sussex coast.
Sussex ports had diminished, so there were many trained seamen without employment

The economy was in decline.
What better way to supplement one's income than smuggling?

SMUGGLING

The Reasons

Import Duty – A tax put on goods brought in from abroad.

Export Duty – A tax put on goods sent out of the country. The taxes on many important commodities were so high that the temptation to evade them was great. The goods were cheaper in other countries and therefore the trade of smuggling grew.

Excise Duty – A tax was put on certain items. These taxes were introduced and continued in order to fund costly wars. Some items had all three taxes placed upon them, trebling their cost.

What was Smuggled?

Hair Wool Paper
Tea Tobacco Sugar
 Spices Jewellery
Alcohol Silk Leather

How Much?

In the peak years it is said that smuggling accounted for one quarter of all overseas trade. It is estimated that 40,000 were employed in smuggling

When?

1700 – ‘Owling’ the smuggling of wool due to export taxes on it.

1720 – Increased smuggling of tea, spirits and tobacco

1740's – A peak in smuggling due to increase in duties.

1780's – Another peak as English duties rose to fund the Seven Year War and American War of Independence.

1815 – Following the defeat of Napoleon, soldiers returned home. Jobs were scarce, so many men turned to smuggling.

1840's – Large scale smuggling died out, due to effective preventive services and lowering of taxes.

FACT SHEET 4

The Smugglers

The Smugglers

“A sort of lewd people....who make it their trade to steal and defraud His Majesty and his Customs”
Parliamentary Proclamation 1661

“Smuggler: A wretch who in defiance of justice and the laws, imports and exports goods either contraband, or without payment of the customs”
Dr. Johnson's Dictionary

“...nor must we forget that those rough rude men were some of the finest seamen in the world...”
G.K. Chesterton

The Gangs

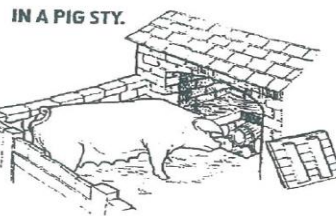
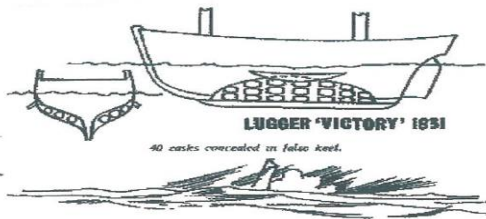
Large smuggling gangs operated in Kent and Sussex, the most famous being the Mayfield, Groombridge, Aldington and Hawkhurst Gangs.

Gangs could be as large as 100 or more men.

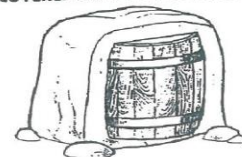
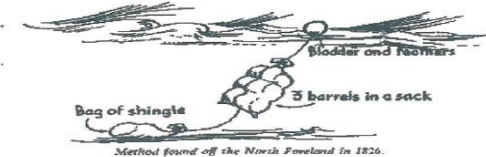
In 1740 the Hawkhurst Gang was involved in four major battles with the Preventive services.

Gangs would be reinforced by farm labourers to carry the tubs ashore and inland

Hiding Places for Smuggled Goods



A CARGO OF CHALK - A BRANDY TUB COVERED IN PLASTER OF PARIS.



FACT SHEET 5

Tubmen, Batmen and Look-out Men

TUBMEN



A farm labourer could expect to earn 7 or 8 shillings a week in the early 1700's and face possible unemployment in Winter months. The smugglers therefore had no problem recruiting these labourers as Tubmen for 10 shillings per night.

A Tubman had to carry tubs from the beaches to the various hiding places at night. A tub was a small barrel holding 3 1/2 – 4 gallons. (16 – 18 litres)

Spirits were smuggled into the country in concentrated form and once they had reached the hiding place they were watered down using 'Lovis Beads' to attain the required proof. The bead would float to the top when the spirit was diluted to the correct strength.

BATMEN



Most smugglers were usually unarmed. The penalty for getting caught carrying a weapon was much higher than that for smuggling.

Bodyguards were employed who were armed with bats. The bats varied in length between something the size of a baseball bat to a six foot staff, often tipped with metal

LOOK-OUT MEN



Posted on top of the cliff, the Look-Out Men could exchange signals with the smuggling boats and watch for the Preventive Services. At night, some form of shielded light would be used. One flash for all clear, two flashes for danger – stay away. During the day, the sails of windmills were sometimes used for sending signals.

Long rope ladders were used to scale the cliffs and if large cargo was due, portable derrick cranes were erected to haul the tubs up the cliff.

FACT SHEET 6

The Preventative Services

RIDING OFFICERS

Formed in 1698, the Riding Officers were local residents paid around £25 per year, plus an allowance for a horse. They carried two pistols and a sword. They had no official uniform until the mid 1800's. Their job was to patrol at night, listen to rumours and write daily reports. They took part in the chasing and capture of smugglers. They were however easily bribed or intimidated

THE COASTGUARD

The blockade was disbanded in 1831 and the uninformed and disciplined coastguard was formed. The coastguard served in Revenue cutters at sea and patrolled the coastline. As smuggling died out, they became more involved with sea rescues and life saving

TROOPS

Soldiers were stationed in Hastings from 1734. They were often called upon if a large gang of smugglers was about to be apprehended or if violence was expected

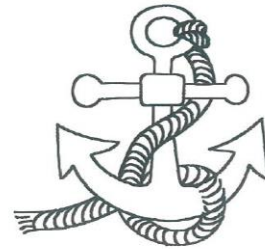
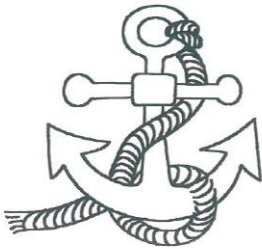


THE COASTAL BLOCKADE

During the Napoleonic wars, signal stations and Martello Towers were set up along the coast. With Napoleon defeated these defences were used in the fight against smugglers. In 1816 the coastal blockade made up of Naval seamen was set up in the towers. They were heavily armed and often violent. Many battles occurred between Blockade men and smugglers

SHIPS

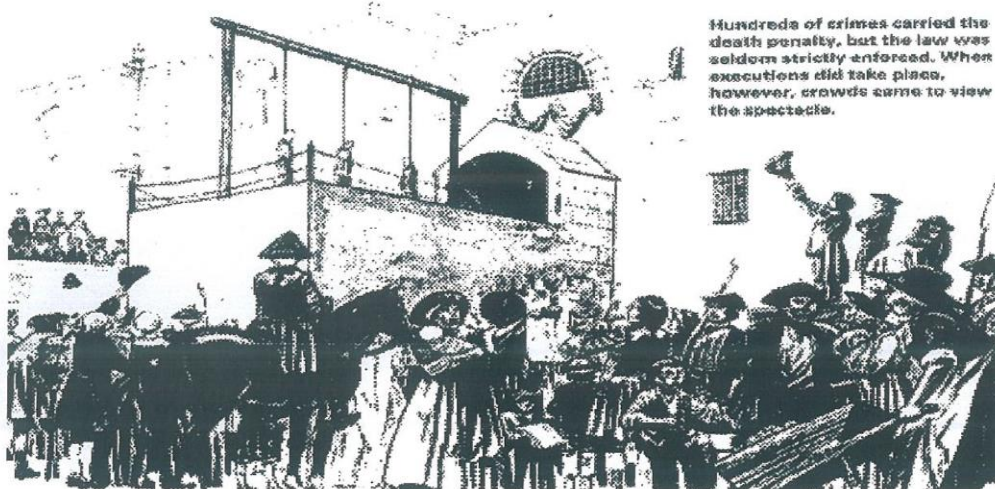
As well as officers on land, Customs and Revenue vessels patrolled the coast. By 1780 Revenue vessels played a major part in attempts to control smuggling. In 1784 Naval vessels were brought into the fight against smuggling



FACT SHEET 7

Punishments

1700	1736	1746	1782
Any unarmed man carrying contraband was sentenced to <i>Imprisonment</i>	The sentence was <i>Transportation</i>	The sentence was <i>Death</i>	Any smuggling charge was dropped if you could find two landsmen to join the Army and fight Napoleon



In 1746, known smugglers had their names printed in the London Gazette.

Anyone turning in a smuggler was entitled to a reward of £500 – a fortune in those days, equivalent to £80,000 today.

The most feared punishment was to be hanged in chains and then have your body hung on a gibbet to rot.

This stringent legislation broke the major gangs (including the Hawkhurst Gang) and by 1782 the laws had been softened as smuggling was less of a threat

Section 3:
Activity Pack –
photocopiable
worksheets

A SMUGGLERS WORDSEARCH



HASTINGS	EXPORT	IMPORT	GIN
SMUGGLER	GENTLEMEN	COASTGUARD	TOBACCO
TAXES	CAVES	HAWKHURST	
CUSTOMS	TUBMAN	BRANDY	
BATMAN	REVENUE	RUM	

Smuggled Goods Wordsearch

Q	H	I	P	S	T	E	A	W
A	W	A	G	K	C	G	L	C
D	I	W	I	Y	O	E	E	F
Q	B	H	N	R	F	H	T	O
G	O	R	P	I	F	S	F	W
X	I	L	A	C	E	I	B	O
K	E	G	L	N	E	L	S	O
A	E	F	U	V	D	K	N	L
O	W	H	I	S	K	Y	T	A

WHISKY TEA WOOL
HAIR COFFEE SILK
GIN LACE BRANDY

WATERING DOWN THE BARRELS

Tubmen carried barrels of alcohol from the beaches to secret hiding places.
The barrels held concentrated alcohol which was watered down before being sold.
Each barrel contained 1600 ml (16 Litres).

Look at the barrels below and work out how much water you would need to add to the alcohol in order to fill it



500 litres gin

1: Add _____ ml
of water



1200 litres gin

5: Add _____ ml
of water



900 litres gin

2: Add _____ ml
of water



1000 litres gin

6: Add _____ ml
of water



3 litres gin

3: Add _____ l
of water



1 litre gin

7: Add _____ l
of water



8 litres gin

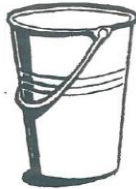
4: Add _____ l
of water



15 litres gin

8: Add _____ l
of water

PERCENTAGES



A tub was a barrel holding 16 litres. Spirits were smuggled into the country in concentrated form and once they had reached the hiding place, they were watered down.

Look at the barrels below and work out what percentage of alcohol and what percentage of water each barrel holds.



9 litres gin

7 litres water

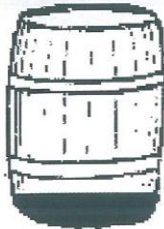
1: _____ % water
 _____ % alcohol



12 litres gin

4 litres water

4: _____ % water
 _____ % alcohol



2 litres gin

14 litres water

2: _____ % water
 _____ % alcohol



1 litre gin

15 litres water

5: _____ % water
 _____ % alcohol



4 litres gin

12 litres water

3: _____ % water
 _____ % alcohol



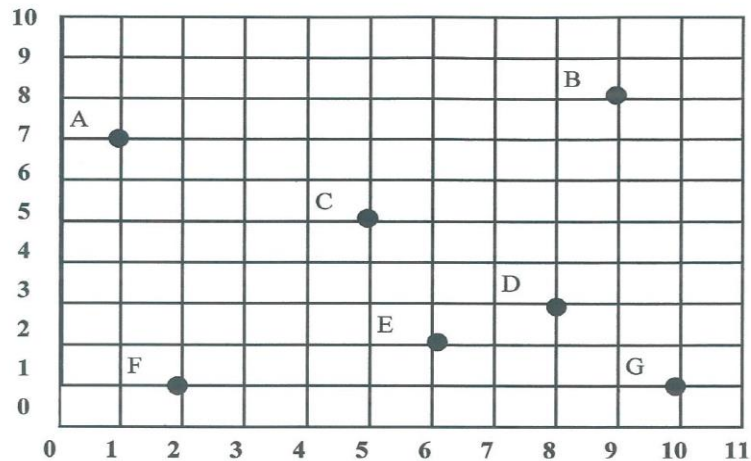
8 litre gin

8 litres water

6: _____ % water
 _____ % alcohol

SHIPS AT SEA

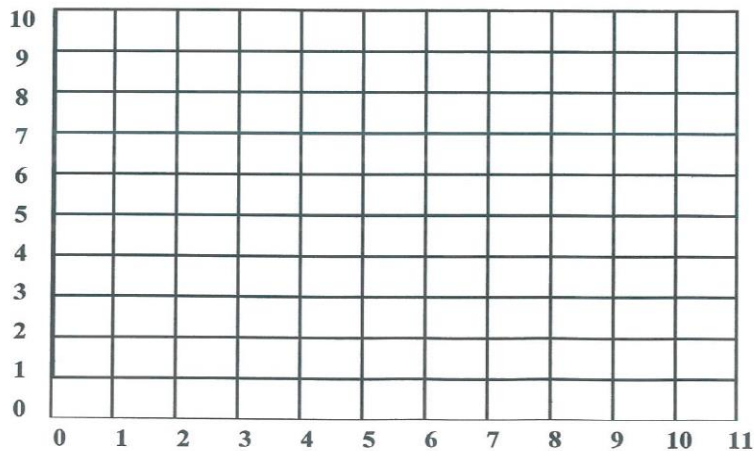
On the grid below, each dot represents the location of a smuggling ship out at sea.



Give the co-ordinate (number pair) for each ship

A = **B** = **C** = **D** =

E = **F** = **G** = **H** =



On this grid, plot the position of smuggling ships, using the given co-ordinates.

A = (2,3) B = (1,7)

C = (8,0) D = (4,6)

E = (5,1) F = (7,3)

DOES CRIME PAY?

Hairy Jack bought 10 tubs of gin in Belgium for £4.00 each.
How much did they cost altogether?

$$10 \times £4.00 =$$



Honest John brought 10 tubs of gin in Belgium at £4.00 each
and he had to pay £2.00 import duty (tax) on each tub.
How much did he spend altogether?

$$10 \times £4.00 =$$

$$10 \times £2.00 =$$



$$\text{Total} =$$

Jack sells his gin for £6.00 each tub. John sells his gin for £7.00 each tub. On Monday Jack sells 4 tubs and John sells none because Jack's are cheaper. On Tuesday, Chris the Coastguard is in town. Jack hides his gin. John sells 3 tubs. On Wednesday Jack sells 2 tubs and John sells 2.

How many tubs has Jack sold?

How many tubs has John sold?

How much money has Jack taken?

How much money has John taken?

On Thursday Jack sells 3 more tubs and John sells only 1. Now Jack has sold _____ tubs altogether and John has sold _____ tubs altogether. On Friday, Chris the Coastguard finds the rest of Jacks tubs hidden in St Clements Caves and takes them away. Jack cannot sell any more tubs but John sells all the rest of his gin.

Now we can find out how much money each one made.

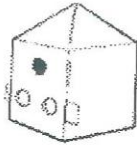
	Tubs bought	Cost per tub	Duty per tub	Total cost, inc duty	Number sold	Sale price	Total sales	Profit made
Jack	10					£6.00		
John		£4.00			10			

CODES

At night the smugglers used lamps to signal to boats.

One light means

ALL CLEAR



Two lights means

DANGER, STAY AWAY TONIGHT



**THEY ALSO USED TO WRITE MESSAGES IN CODE.
HERE IS A MESSAGE WRITTEN IN CODE.
CAN YOU WORK OUT WHAT IT SAYS?**

13,5,5,20

1,20

19,20,1,7

9,14,14

13,15,14,4,1,25

14,9,7,8,20

20,5,1

1,14,4

19,9,12,11

1,18,18,9,22,9,14,7

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Now write your own message in code.