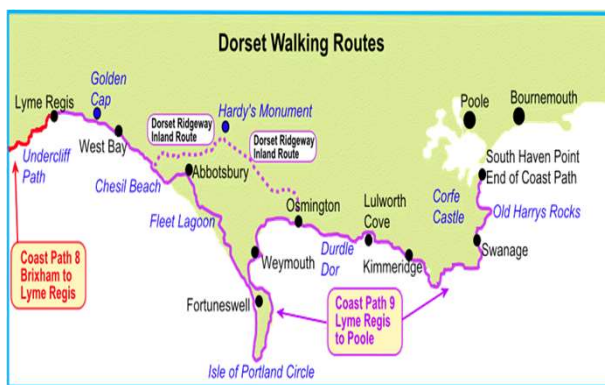


HISTORY: Bournemouth and Smugglers

1810	1855	1864	1870	1899	1904	1989	2000	2003
A man named Tregonwell buys land and builds the first house at Bournemouth.	A little wooden jetty was built, Bournemouth's first pier. This was replaced by a proper wooden pier, which opened on September 17th 1861. This was then replaced by an iron pier in 1880.	The town gained gas street lighting.	The railway came to Bournemouth and a volunteer fire brigade was formed .	AFC Bournemouth was founded.	The first electric tram began running.	Royal Bournemouth Hospital opened.	The Square, in the centre of Bournemouth, was pedestrianised.	Castlepoint Shopping Centre opens and so does a new library.



Key facts
- In 1810, what is now central Bournemouth was little more than desolate heath land leading down to a wide bay and rugged shoreline. - Dorset is a county in southwest England. It is known for the Jurassic Coast, a long stretch on the English Channel where the cliffs contain many fossils, and rock formations show millions of years of geological history. - Two prominent natural landmarks are Durdle Door, an ancient stone arch, and the layered cliffs at nearby Lulworth Cove. - Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonwell was a captain in the Dorset Yeomanry and a historic figure in the early development of what is now Bournemouth. - He was born in 1758 in Anderson, Dorset, Tregonwell lived at Cranborne Lodge as the squire. - Gulliver and his gang ran fifteen luggers to transport gin, silk, lace and tea from the Continent to Poole Bay and came to control the coast from Lymington on The Solent in Hampshire, through Dorset to Torbay in Devon.

Key Figures	
Lewis Tregonwell	This man, Lewis Tregonwell, is responsible for building Bournemouth into the place we live today.
	
Isaac Gulliver	Along the coast Smuggling was particularly rife. One of the most famous was Isaac Gulliver. He ran operations from Poole to Lyme Regis.
	

Key Vocabulary	
desolate (adjective)	A place which is uninhabited and giving an impression of bleak emptiness.
heath (noun)	An area of open uncultivated land, typically on acid sandy soil.
smuggling (noun)	The illegal movement of goods into or out of a country.
Renaissance (noun)	A revival of or renewed interest in something.
seize (verb)	Take hold of suddenly and forcibly.
vessel (noun)	A ship or large boat.
maroon (verb)	Leave someone trapped and alone in an inaccessible place, especially an island.

“History is a version of past events that people have decided to agree upon.” – Napoleon Bonaparte

