
INTRODUCTION

It has been considered that it is necessary to write this history in two parts. The first part will consist of the background to Thomas Twisden Hodges and his place in English society, in historical and social terms – together with some references to his departure for Australia and some of the events in Australia while he was a resident here. The second part will relate to John D’Ewes; his book on his time in Australia; and to D’Ewes’ place in Australian history. Not that we are particularly proud of his performance of his duties as a Police Magistrate at Ballarat – but there is nothing that we (as Australians) can do about all of that. Maybe we may gain satisfaction from the fact that D’Ewes performed as badly in Canada as he did in Australia. On the other hand it should be made clear that he was never an Australian in any way whatsoever.

The preparation of this article has been far too long in its production. Alan Taylor (Chairman of the Folkestone & District Local History Society) has been very patient as this project was first got off the ground in 2003. Back then Alan Taylor had agreed to put the article on the Society’s website. Much research was done in the succeeding 5 years, but family matters distracted me sufficiently for my purpose to lose incentive – and my age does play a factor here! It is necessary, at this point, to express my appreciation – in addition to acknowledging Alan Taylor’s patience - for a number of other people who have assisted in the production of this article. The first of these is Librarian, Pat Walters – in former years the Community Librarian in the Peter Davies Heritage Room of Folkestone Library. Another Librarian, who played a very active role in the research for this history was Karen Pender, Librarian - Discovery and Research - HSC, Sutherland Library, N.S.W. A very important participant in this research was Peter Gill, a researcher in Melbourne, who turned up lots of fantastic items many of which will appear in Part 2 of the article.

As stated in the above opening paragraph, this history of Thomas Twisden Hodges will be presented in two distinct parts. The first of which will be written primarily for English readers, whereas the second part will have most interest for Australian readers. So some information on Sandgate will be given here - in Part 1 - as background for Australian readers, whereas the emphasis on the Australian Gold Rush, on the role in which John D’Ewes participated in 1854 at Ballarat, and on the Eureka Stockade will be intended for English readers and will be in Part 2, although there are some references to the latter subject in this Part, Part 1. At the end of Part 2 there will be the final stages of Hodges’ history – both in Australia and back in England.

SANDGATE, KENT – CURRENTLY AND HISTORICALLY

Sandgate village, at the beginning of the 21st century, could be considered as a dormitory suburb for both Folkestone and Hythe, and possibly for other nearby centres such as Dover, Ashford, Maidstone, Canterbury, etc. The nearest supermarkets are in the closest towns, and there is a regional shopping centre at Folkestone and there may be others further afield. There may be some residents of Sandgate, who are London-based with week-end homes in the village. In common with Folkestone’s population-mix a portion of Sandgate residents may well be retirees.
Sandgate is situated below the cliff range on which much of Folkestone stands and it is also below Shorncliffe Camp and Cheriton. The village lies to the west of Folkestone on the main road to Hythe, which is again further west of Folkestone and Sandgate. This road is designated as the A259. The Folkestone to Hythe Road (A259) begins in Sandgate Road, one of the main streets in Folkestone, and descends to Sandgate village via Sandgate Hill; it (the road) then passes through Sandgate High Street; after which - by then named Esplanade – the road progresses towards Hythe, with the Channel waters and part of Sandgate Beach on the left, with houses facing the sea on the right until the road leaves Sandgate. Here the road enters Seabrook at the beginning of the Royal Military Canal, and then it proceeds on to Hythe. The Channel waters and part of the Beach also lie off to the left of Sandgate High Street and to points to the East, below part of the Folkestone Leas.

Until the latter part of the 18th century there was little habitation in Sandgate. Up to that time the main feature was Sandgate Castle, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII in the year of 1539 from a mediaeval structure. In approximately 1773 a local ship-building industry was commenced at Sandgate with cottages being built for the workers. Some of those cottages are still to be seen at the foot of Sandgate Hill. In 1794, after the beginning of the French Revolution and the resultant wars, a military camp was established at Shorncliffe, directly above Sandgate - on the cliff above the village. During the Napoleonic Wars Shorncliffe Camp was extended under the command of Sir John Moore; Sandgate Castle was refurbished as a Martello Tower and other Martello Towers were built in the area, all part of the string of such towers that were erected on the South Coast of England as invasion defences; and the Royal Military Canal was built from Seabrook to Rye, via Hythe, to create a barrier to inhibit anticipated French forces from utilizing the Romney Marsh and the Welland Marsh to gain a foothold in an anticipated invasion.

In the 19th century the military presence at Shorncliffe Camp was one factor that led to the development of Sandgate. This factor was by the provision of residences for officers and their families, and by the provision of recreational facilities for all ranks. At the same time Sandgate developed a reputation as a fair-weather “watering place” or “3 - a resort of fashionable or holiday visitants, either for drinking and bathing in the waters of a mineral spring, or for sea-bathing 1757”. Thus – in addition to accommodation for the military families - permanent houses were erected for wealthy families, as was short-term board residential accommodation. These latter features, together with necessary services facilities, such as shops, ancillary services, etc. predominated throughout the 19th century and the first half of the last century.

Most of Sandgate lies in the Parish of Cheriton, although a small eastern portion lies in Folkestone Parish. In 1850, following on from community pressure, the Sandgate Board of Health was created. This Board became, under national [English] legislation, the Sandgate Urban District Council on 31 December 1894. In 1934 the Sandgate Urban District Council was amalgamated into the Folkestone Borough.

**COLONEL FYNMORE**

In the years before and after 1900 Richard John Fynmore, a Sandgate resident, played a leading role in the affairs of the village. In 1891 he gave his occupation in the local directory as “banker, Major Kent Artillery Vol.”, both of which are confirmed in a range of local directory listings. In the “Volunteer” case the progression of his rank can be followed in the 1892 Directory where he was listed as “Lieut. Col. (ret.)”. Fynmore was an elected representative on the Sandgate Board of Health/Urban District Council for many years, and he was Chairman of the Board/Council on a number of occasions. For example at the time of the 1893 Sandgate Landslip he was a member of the Sandgate Board of Health, and he was Chairman of the Sandgate U.D.C. when the Sandgate Sanitary Power Act was passed in 1905 by the Houses of Parliament. However he resigned from the Chairmanship on 11 or 12 October 1905 – this action may have been linked with the resignation of the Council Clerk (Mr L.J. Drake-Brockman, a solicitor - as was required in those days) on 31 October 1905.\(^2\)

Today one of Fynmore’s lasting contributions to the Folkestone and Sandgate communities continues to provide information of a social and historical nature. One of the many treasures of the Heritage Room of Folkestone Library is the large collection of “Scrapbooks” compiled by R.J. Fynmore and donated to the Library many years ago. The Fynmore Scrapbooks are arranged by locality and two are devoted to Sandgate and Shorncliffe. While

---


in cataloguing terms one refers to the compiler as Richard John Fynmore - however the Heritage Room staff, and by association, frequent users of the Fynmore Scrapbooks call him “Col. Fynmore” with respectful affection.

Thus it was “Colonel Fynmore” who first “introduced” me to Thomas Twisden Hodges in 2003 when on a research visit to England, to Folkestone, including the Heritage Room of the Folkestone Library in Grace Hill. In one of the Fynmore Sandgate Scrapbooks, there is a long printed article by R.J. Fynmore on Barn House, or Beach Rocks as it was later named.3 Alan Taylor has advised me that Homevale House, an apartment building, now stands on the site of Barn House/Beach Rocks facing onto the Sandgate High Street.

The good colonel gave in his article an outline history of the house Barn House/Beach Rocks from 1789, in which he listed the various owners and tenants, one of which was Thomas Twisden Hodges, and detailed their periods of residence. Col. Fynmore recorded the name change from Barn House to Beach Rocks; its purchase by the Homerton Mission in Hackney for use by the London Samaritan Society in 1883. (It should be noted that on the Internet there used to be some confusing and misleading information over the distinction between the London Samaritan Society and The Marie Celeste Samaritan Society of the Royal London Hospital or the Samaritan Society.)

This Fynmore entry on Hodges’ residency at Barn House and other residents is followed by information on the demolition of the premises with their replacement by the purpose-built Beach Rocks Convalescent Home in 1891/92; the subsequent sale of Beach Rocks to the Morley House Convalescent Home in 1900, and other changes to 1914. Finally, in handwritten notes at the end of the text the later changes of name, of ownership and of use to 1939 are itemised.

Colonel Fynmore described the original building of Barn House “as a valuable commodious, family marine residence […] with four [reception] rooms, including a library, facing the sea, with fourteen bedrooms … a good sized dining room […] and a ball-room.” From Fynmore’s detailed description it would seem that in the first years of the 19th century to 1883 Barn House was comparable with other Sandgate marine residence such as West Lawn, Castle House, Farleigh House, etc. with the added advantage of opening out onto the Beach, it being on the Channel side (or left-hand side) of Sandgate High Street. There are at least two early maps of Sandgate in the Library’s Heritage Room collections that show Barn House in the pre-1855 urban environment with an open uncluttered streetscape.4 Another good source of map information on the village in the late 1830’s is the Cheriton Parish CD in the Kent Tithe Map Project.5 For an illustration of the pre-1891 building from the beach, see also Alan Taylor’s second volume of Sandgate photographs.6 This is the illustration that is printed at the end of the Part 1 of this article on page 7.

**FYNMORE’S TEXT ON HODGES**

But we must go back to what Colonel Fynmore had to tell us about Thomas Twisden Hodges in his reference to Hodges’ tenancy of Barn House. Fynmore wrote as follows: - “I imagine that about this time, 1837-8, the property [Barn House] was acquired by Mr. John Quested, of Sandgate, who let it to [Thomas] Twisden Hodges, M.P., only son of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., M.P. for West Kent, by [his wife, Rebecca] the only daughter [and only child] of Sir Roger Twisden, Bart. Thomas [Twi]sden Hodges was elected [as the M.P.] for Rochester in 1835 … He sat till 1837, was re-elected in 1847 … He [Thomas Twisden Hodges] finally lost his seat in 1852.” [Colonel Fynmore then detailed Hodges’ sporting and gambling exploits that led to debts].

Col. Fynmore also related an incident off shore at Sandgate, whereby Hodges managed to escape from the bailiff via his [Hodges] yacht that was moored in the Channel Waters outside Barn House. Another such incident narrated by Col. Fynmore was an evasion by Thomas Twisden Hodges from the Sheriff’s officers at Vauxhall Gardens by a balloon, thus with these two examples it would appear that Hodges was a happy-go-lucky person. The writer continued “The death of his [Hodges’ first] wife at Sandgate on 18th April, 1849 and the state of his funds caused

3Fynmore, Richard John – Sandgate and Shorncliffe, V.1, p.6.
4Todd Collection, 1798 map, and “Sandgate Inquiry ... cholera, August & September 1854 …”
5Kent County Archives Service – Cheriton Tithe map on CD (Deb/To.C10b).
him to emigrate [to Australia in 1853], and the next we hear of him is at Ballarat driving a stage coach and four, and running a hotel.”

The certainty of Hodges having a yacht to moor at Sandgate in the 1840’s is confirmed by the London Times. There is – in June 1846 – a report under the heading “Royal Thames Yacht Club”, which is an account of a yacht race and among the yachts competing was “the Fleur-de-Marie of Folkestone, Mr. T. Hodges, owner”. It has been established that later, at least by 1850, T.T. Hodges owned another yacht with another name.

Additional documentation about Thomas Twisden Hodges’ residence at Sandgate is listed in a number of directories, e.g., in Pigot’s Directory for Kent 1838. Even more relevant to the history of Sandgate is the 1896 reprint of the petition dated 6th December 1848 in which the Commissioners of the General Board of Health were asked to establish a Sandgate Board of Health. Among the signatories to that original document were many familiar names (in Sandgate historical terms) including those of Thomas Du Boulay, F.S. Daniel-Tyssen, Henry Dawkins, and T. Twisden Hodges.

Once I arrived back home in Sydney in 2003 I decided to research further as best I could on Thomas Twisden Hodges’ life in Australia.

It is now necessary to evaluate that which Col. Fynmore had written on Thomas Twisden Hodges. The family background of Thomas Twisden Hodges, as given by Fynmore was correct, if somewhat unclear in details, particularly with regard to the birth of his mother. Hodges was certainly elected to the House of Commons on two occasions. The episodes in regard to the escapes from the bailiff and from the Sheriff’s officers indicate a carefree attitude. The Australian facts in relation to Hodges – “driving a stage coach and four, and running an hotel” – will be confirmed - subject to interpretation – later in Part 1 and in Part 2 of this history.

**SOME FACTS ABOUT HODGES IN AUSTRALIA**

Thomas Twisden Hodges appears to have arrived in Melbourne in 1853 at the time when the Victorian Gold Rush had reached its peak. During 1854 he was the licensee of the Union Hotel, Bourke Street, Melbourne. His name first appeared for that hotel under the date of 8 March 1854 and continued through to 20 December 1854, when his name as licensee was coupled with that of F. Louis, although his term may have continued beyond that date but it certainly ceased by 1856.

There is also a book – published in Australia - in which Hodges involvement with the Union Hotel is fully covered. In fact Peter Gill turned up this additional information on the Hodges’ hotel in Melbourne as follows: - “Between the Cornwall and the Bull, another famous tavern, the Union on the site of The Causeway near the Royal Arcade, is commemorated by a nearby lane. The Union was owned by a member of the British House of Commons who insisted that his patrons be served with the best wines in the most comfortable surroundings. He paid his servants well; his chef received three quineas a day; but he was persuaded by his bankers to leave the colony in secrecy. Writers refer to him simply by the initials T.H. – or what is more interesting T-d-n H-d-s.”

Evaluations on Hodges stagecoach experiences are best left to Part 2 of this article.

The only references in Australian information resources that link Hodges into the political field, which could have been expected due to his service at Westminster as an MP, were two Melbourne-based newspaper reports. In both of those reports it was stated that it had been proposed that Hodges would stand for election to the Colonial (Victorian) Parliament as the member for Ballarat. However it appears that his name was not submitted as that

---

8 *Pigot and Co.’s ... directory of the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex ... 1838*. Facsimile ed., p. 117.
10 *Pubs and publicans index [for Victoria] from the Port Phillip Herald and the Argus [newspapers], 1840-1854*. [Microfiche.]
12 *Argus* [newspaper], Melbourne, 01/08/1855 p. 5, & 13/08/1855, p. 6.
of a candidate at the subsequent Parliamentary Elections that followed constitutional changes in the Colony of Victoria.

The most personal piece of information on Thomas Twisden Hodges was located early in the search for information on Hodges was the fact that in 1854 he was married in Melbourne – the name of his new partner being Rosa Nott. Many sources reveal that Rosa Nott was Lady Nott, the widow of an outstanding English general, Sir William Nott. Rosa Nott had been the second wife of Sir William Nott – possibly the only English military leader who defeated the Afghans in those turbulent times. He died at Carmarthen on 1 January 1845 aged 61 years. It would appear that he was a man of the people – an innkeeper’s son, who became a famous and successful soldier.

Rosa Wilson Nott (née Dore) was the daughter of an English Army officer, a captain in the 3rd (East Kent) regiment of Foot (The Buffs). She was born in Calcutta c.1823 and married Sir William in India on 26 June 1843. Under the terms of Sir William Nott’s will, made in India on 9 September 1843, his widow was “the residuary legatee in addition to her property under the marriage settlement.” She arrived in Melbourne with a female servant on 11 September 1854 in the ship “Black Warrior”, which sailed from Liverpool on 16 June 1854. Rosa Nott and Thomas Twisden Hodges were married at St. James Cathedral Church, Melbourne on 16 September 1854, only 5 days after the ship had reached port. In the civil marriage register her “present address” was given as Hobson’s Bay where the ship had docked and was still docked, while in the same register her usual residence/status was described as “newly arrived”. In the case of Thomas Twisden Hodges the suburb “St. Kilda” was given in both instances.

BALLARAT AND THE EUREKA STOCKADE

At this point for English, Folkestone and Sandgate readers, who could probably be unfamiliar with Australian history, is it necessary to outline some information on Ballarat in the early 1850’s. Ballarat is a town some 110 kilometres north west of Melbourne. In the early 1850’s it was in the throes of the alluvial gold rush with all the activities (both working and recreational) that the phrase “Gold Rush” implies. For example Ballarat was the location of the “Eureka Rebellion” or the “Eureka Stockade”.

The following is from the “Australia Government” website [www.australia.gov.au] and it is only part of the entry on the “Eureka Stockade”. “The Eureka rebellion, which is often referred to as the “Eureka Stockade” is a key event in the development of Australian democracy and Australian identity, with some people arguing that Australian democracy was born at Eureka (Clive Evatt). In addition, the principles of mateship, seen to be adopted by the gold diggers, and the term “digger” were later adopted by the ANZAC soldiers in World War I. The rebellion came about because the goldfield workers (known at ‘diggers’) opposed the government miners’ licences.”

The Eureka Stockade took place on 3 December 1854 - it was a rebellion of gold miners of Ballarat, who revolted against the colonial authority of the United Kingdom. The rebellion lasted for less than half an hour and resulted in the deaths of at least 27 people, the majority of whom were rebels. The event was the culmination of a period of civil disobedience in the Ballarat region with miners objecting to the expense of a miner’s licence or taxation without representation, and the actions of the government, of the police and of the military. The Eureka Rebellion led to the erection by the rebels of a crude battlement and a swift and deadly siege by the colonial forces. There was massive public support for the captured rebels in Melbourne when they were placed on trial. This support resulted in the introduction of the Electoral Act 1856, which mandated full white male suffrage for elections to the lower house of the Victorian Parliament, the second instituted political democracy in Australia. This text is based upon the Wikipedia entry on the Eureka Rebellion.

As far as Ballarat was concerned by the 1860’s when the shallow alluvial deposits of gold had given out, which was already apparent in 1854, companies were formed to exploit the deep quartz lodes. Throughout this long period of economic activity and wealth Ballarat developed an important and impressive historical townscape, which is only surpassed in Australia by the State capital cities.

15Ibid. p. 665.
While the above-quoted Melbourne-based press reports on the possibility that Thomas Twisden Hodges would be a candidate for Ballarat in the forthcoming elections, these appear to count for little in respect of Ballarat resources. However in Part 2 there will be more about John D’Ewes and his role in the events that preceded the Eureka Stockade – and for which John D’Ewes holds a place in Australian history.

SIR JOHN TWISDEN’S BOOK

Some months after my research into the history of Thomas Twisden Hodges had begun - it (the research) was given a boost by recourse to the Internet. There, when searching Google, I was led to the Kent Archaeological Society’s Research website. One research entry was devoted to “Notes on the family of Twysden and Twisden”, the contents of which Notes in respect of members of both families were fascinating in themselves. But even more important were the details of a book on the two families, by Sir John Ramskill Twisden, 12th baronet of Bradbourne [and] C.H. Dudley Ward. A copy of the book was obtained for me on Interlibrary Loan by my local public library, Sutherland Library, from Adelaide University Library. Subsequently I bought my own copy of the book, once I realised how important it was to me for research purposes.

This book is as equally fascinating as is the Kent Archaeological Society’s website for anyone interested in Kent history, and English history, both social and political. Reviews of this book can be found in the Archaeologia Cantiana and in The English Historical Review.

Of importance in this current exercise is the additional information on Thomas Twisden Hodges given in the book. Sir John, when writing about the events in the history of the Twisden family in the first half of the 19th century, paid much attention to the roles of the parents of Thomas Twisden Hodges, Thomas Law Hodges and his wife, Rebecca, in the then (first half of the 19th century) affairs of the Twisden family. It is clear that Sir John did not admire this couple or approve of their actions, but while writing on this subject he gave much information about their only son, Thomas Twisden Hodges.

For example we are told that Twisden Hodges “treated life as a great practical joke, and enjoyed it [life] immensely. He married first Floretta Mary Ann, only daughter of Thomas Chandless of York Place, London, who was twelve years his senior. [She was born on 28 August 1797, and Thomas was born on 29 August 1809. So – once married – they celebrated their birthdays one day apart.] She [Hodges first wife] died childless on the 18th April 1849 [at Sandgate and was buried at Beneden] and left him without restraining responsibilities.”

Sir John continued writing on the subject of Hodges - Hodges’ Parliamentary career was detailed, as was a version of the balloon escape from Vauxhall Gardens. “He was attracted by tales of Australia and when he found himself defeated at the election of [July] 1852 he fled from the hustings to avoid arrest for debt and took boat at Rochester; he was pursued by the bailiffs but caught a ship bound for that colony [in actual fact, the colony of Victoria]. At Plymouth a party of his aristocratic friends were bidding farewell to him on the ship, when, the bailiffs endeavouring to get on board, Hodges and his friends threw them into the sea and left them to get out as best they could, regardless of possible consequences to themselves. Hodges got away to Australia, and left his friends to deal with the legal proceedings at Exeter Assizes which followed. He reached Australia about the beginning of the gold discovery and started to trade at Melbourne. Soon he [Hodges] became the landlord of the Melbourne Bull’s Head Hotel [sic]. For some time he made money, but neglecting his business, [he] was made bankrupt; though two of his successors acquired large fortunes in the same inn. In 1854 he married Rose [sic] Wilson [Nott], daughter of Major Dore of the 3rd Buffs and widow of Sir William Nott, G.C.B., celebrated for his successes in the expedition of 1842 to Afghanistan. She came out to Australia to marry him. After his bankruptcy he remained in Melbourne, making his living as best he could. At one time, it is said, he commanded an escort protecting a consignment of gold to port, not without suspicion of being in league with the robbers of it. …”

---

18 www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/research.htm
20 Archaeologia Cantiana … V. 14 for 1939, pp. 221-224.
21 The English Historical Review, V. 55, No. 217. January 1940, p. 161
Sir John then detailed Hodges return to England with his wife and subsequent events, which will be dealt with later in Part 2 of this article. Sir John – in this book – ended his text on Thomas Twisden Hodges by stating that “Both in England and in Australia his friends and neighbours liked him in spite of his escapades.”

An assessment of all that Sir John tells us about Thomas Twisden Hodges is now necessary. The information which is given on Hodges’ first wife and her death is relevant to Sandgate and to Thomas Twisden Hodges’ personal life. Details were given on Hodges’ Parliamentary career and there was another version of the balloon escape from Vauxhall, similar in fact to the account by Col. Fynmore. There may be some doubt about the ship on which Hodges sailed from England to Australia (see also in Part 2) and the fracas at Plymouth. It has not been possible to check with Devon resources to research the accuracy of the account of the latter incident. The name of the hotel of which Hodges was the licensee was incorrectly given in Sir John’s text. This is not surprising in view of the fact that this book was published some 80 years after the events detailed. We know from the index entry to the Victorian State records and from Newnham’s book that the hotel, of which Hodges was the proprietor, was The Union Hotel, in Bourke Street.

One has to wonder if Sir John – influenced by his attitude to Hodges parents – was incorrect as to the reason for Hodges’ bankruptcy in Melbourne, which will be covered in Part 2. The details of Hodges’ second marriage to Lady Nott are substantially the same as recorded in the text above, but Sir John states that “She came out to Australia to marry him.”, which was an obvious conclusion to make on the basis of the information.

There may be some doubts about the final statement of Hodges’ activities in relation to the gold consignment. But there appear to be no records of that set of circumstances in Australian printed resources to indicate the truth of the story about the gold escort. However, recourse has been made to the actual page 450 in that book on which that statement was made. It should be noted that on page 450 there is footnote 2 to the text above. This entry is in regard to Hodges’ bankruptcy and to the statement that “two of his successors acquired large fortunes in the same inn [in Melbourne].” The footnote reads “From an entry in one of T.E. Twisden’s note-books commenting on the obituary notice in The Illustrated London News of 25th March 1865. The stories of the balloon and the gold escort were told verbally by him to the writer.”

At first glance I thought that the last sentence implied that the statements “were told by him” were by Thomas Twisden Hodges to “the writer”, i.e., Sir John Ramskill Twisden. Upon analysis I realised that this could not make sense as T.T. Hodges died in 1865 when Sir John was only 9 years old - he was born on 23 November 1856. So further analysis led to the assumption that the fact that the “he” was T.E. Twisden or Thomas Edward Twisden (28 May 1818-18 May 1887) and “the writer” was indeed Sir John Ramskill Twisden.

As was said previously - at the end of Part 2 there will be the final stages of Hodges’ history – both in Australia and back in England. So, now, it is time to end Part 1 and to turn to Part 2.

____________________

This is an image of Beach Rocks, formerly Barn House, taken after 1883. It had been assumed that the building to the west of the older, original structure was part of Barn House, in line with Fynmore’s statement of “14 bedrooms”. Alan Taylor has advised that “it is possible that the tall house was part of Barn House because the 1893 Pike’s Folkestone, Hythe & Sandgate Blue Book lists Ninnes, B.F., watchmaker at 109 High Street, Sandgate, then comes Beach Rocks, which is not numbered; followed by 119 Stupple, Mrs. L.H., which means Beach Rocks covers the space of four street numbers [111 to 117, excluding even numbers on the other side of the High Street].”