

## The Andersons, with heroic ancestors

**Captain Richard Anderson**, a farmer's son, and his wife **Mary Eggleston** lived in Kilham, north east of Driffield in East Yorkshire. Richard's brothers were ship owners in Hull, so a military career was not unexpected. What was unexpected was that he would become a hero of the Battle of Trafalgar. After serving for just two years on 'La Nymph', in 1795, 21 year old Richard Anderson was made a Ship's Master. In 1805 he was appointed Master of *HMS Prince*, a 98 gun ship, which served at the Battle of Trafalgar under **Captain Richard Grindell**. *HMS Prince* had a poor reputation, 'sailing like a haystack' [ph1]. Desperately slow, the *HMS Prince* was one of the last to join the battle. Richard wrote a graphic account of the battle, now held in a museum in Birmingham.



*29th October 1805, Gibraltar*

*Dear Sir, I have just time to write a few lines so shall begin immediately with the morning of the 21st October. At daylight we saw the enemy to leeward 10 miles and about 10 miles from the shore between Cape Trafalgar and Cadiz: we have 26 sail of the line and 2 frigates, the enemy 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates. They immediately formed a close line of battle and waited for us; our Fleet was sailing in two lines, Nelson leading one; Collingwood, in 'The Royal Sovereign', leading the lee line.*

*. . . We did not get into action until the latter part so had a complete view of the attack, however, when we did go down we totally dismasted our opponent with two broadsides and set him on fire, which prevented him doing any more and saves us of course. She was called 'La Achille' of 80 guns and 800 men, had 42 pounders on her lower deck. We have our masts and bowsprit wounded, sails and rigging also; we saved 145 poor seaman and soldiers with our boats after she blew up and a cutter saved 150 more out of the 800. It was a most horrid sight to see the poor fellows flying in the elements. Captain Grindell has publicly thanked me in the presence of the officers on the quarterdeck for my conduct in getting clear of the ship on fire.*

*. . . At night it came on a most tremendous gale of wind which broke all our ropes and drove us near Cadiz, the most dreadful gale I have ever experienced. I never was so anxious in my life to save this great ship to England. I had everything I wished from my Captain. At last I went on board her again and found she would founder so took all the poor prisoners out of her except 23 which to remove would have died, and the gale of wind coming on I kept her up 48 hours, and the leak increasing was obliged to sink her, with the 23 poor fellows in her. It was a hard case to see them go down and what was to be done.*

*. . . We have more prisoners on board than English and only 40 tons of water, have just heard that after the gale, that Admiral Collingwood has ordered all prizes to be burnt or sunk; thank God I am well, excuse haste a frigate going to England. Signed Richard Anderson.*

Richard was later promoted to Captain and commanded a store ship. He retired back to Kilham to help raise his family of three sons and a daughter. He died in 1835, aged 61. His obituaries said,

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*'He was cut out for the eventful times he lived in, and was a noble specimen of a British man of war.'*<sup>[1]</sup>

Two of Richard's sons followed their father into a military career but his second son, **Edward Anderson**, remained in Kilham as a gentleman farmer. That sounds like a much safer choice! By the time census records began Edward described his occupation as *'living on independent means'* and *'bank shareholder'* and was worth millions. Edward had 12 children with his two wives. Edward's first wife, **Jane Milburn**, died of a uterine haemorrhage, aged 30, after the birth of their third child, **David William Anderson**, who also died. His second wife was **Jane Beilby** who died, aged 38, when their youngest child, **Ellice Anderson** was born in 1860. Edward died of tuberculosis ten years later, aged 52. The family tomb is a reflection of his wealth. The tomb commemorates the lives of Edward, both wives and several children including eldest son, Richard Anderson, who had emigrated to Australia.

*In memory of Edward Anderson who died the 12th April 1870 aged 52 years. Also Jane second wife of the above who died the 18th June 1860 aged 38 years. In memory of Jane Anderson who died 2nd August 1863, aged 14 years. Also Robert Anderson who died 1st February 1867 aged 19 years. Also Sarah Anderson who died at Doncaster the 8th January 1871 aged 15 years, children of Edward and Jane Anderson. In memory of Jane the beloved wife of Edward Anderson who departed this life the 29th of August 1842 aged 30 years. In memory of Richard eldest son of the said Edward and Jane Anderson who died at St Kilda, Australia September 21st 1886 aged 47 years.*



For local interest we follow youngest daughter **Ellice (Nellie, Effie) Anderson**, who spent her teenage years with her elder siblings who had moved to Balby, Doncaster. Being from a respectable family and in the absence of a husband, Ellice became a nurse. At the time of the 1891 census, she was one of 13 assistant nurses working in Mytton Hospital in Hull, caring for 150 patients.

In the 19th century medical care had to be paid for, unless you were in the workhouse of course. Over time, the community realised the need to do more and raised funds to help look after the poor who were sick. In 1890 the *'Giggleswick, Settle and Langcliffe District Nursing Association'* was founded by subscriptions to provide *'intelligent nursing for the poor'*. The committee included several well-to-do ladies of Settle and Giggleswick. The subscriptions were sufficient to appoint a nurse, initially **Ann Newbiggin Ferguson** from Scotland who attended above 100 cases in her first year and boarded with chemist **John William Shepherd**. The

### SETTLE, GIGGLESWICK, AND LANGCLIFFE DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Secretary—Miss Perfect. Treasurer—Mrs. Atkinson.

Committee—Miss Brewin, Mrs. Crofton, Miss M. Clayton, Miss Fell, Miss Garnett, Mrs. T. Harger, Miss K. Perfect, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Waugh.

This Association was founded in 1890, to meet a want that was felt of intelligent nursing for the sick poor. A Committee was therefore formed, subscriptions were asked for, and a Nurse was appointed. The result was most satisfactory, for Nurse Ferguson attended above 100 cases during the first year.

In the second year the number of cases was largely increased, the visits numbering 1,647, and the subscribers 265, as against 149 in 1890. This increase was steadily maintained, for in 1892, 2,001 visits were paid, in 1893, 2,901; and in 1894, 2,803.

The present nurse, Nurse Effie, has been at work since August, 1892, and there is every reason to believe that her services are much appreciated. Nurse Effie lives in Church Street, and would be glad if those who require her services would give notice as early as possible in the morning.

A Bath-chair, for the benefit of invalids, is kept at Whitefriars, and can be had on application to Mrs. Atkinson.

A Water-bed and various other nursing requisites are also in the hands of the Committee, and there was a small fund for providing nourishment, &c., for the sick and weakly, but this being now exhausted, donations are earnestly solicited.

Nursing Association also provided a *'bath-chair, for the benefit of invalids'* and a *'water-bed'*. They would provide care and nourishment for the sick and weakly for a small fee [LSA]. In 1892 Nurse

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Ann moved away and, in August 1892, Ellice Anderson became the new nurse and by 1894 had attended some 2803 cases. She lived in Church Street but then moved in with **Mrs Crone** at what is now the bike shop, next to the bank buildings in the Market Place.

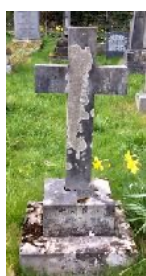


Alongside this service, the local branch of St John's Ambulance was formed in 1877 to provide First Aid classes and attend local events. In 1898 medical services were further enhanced with a new Ambulance Service, albeit rather primitive [LSA] and a whole Nursing Division, ably led by **Mary Ann (Close) Procter**.

Ellice actively supported female suffrage. In 1897 she read a paper on 'Woman's Suffrage' for the Settle Wesleyan Mutual Improvement Society [LSA]. It would be

28. A Paper on "Woman's Suffrage" was read before the Settle Wesleyan Mutual Improvement Society, Miss Anderson.

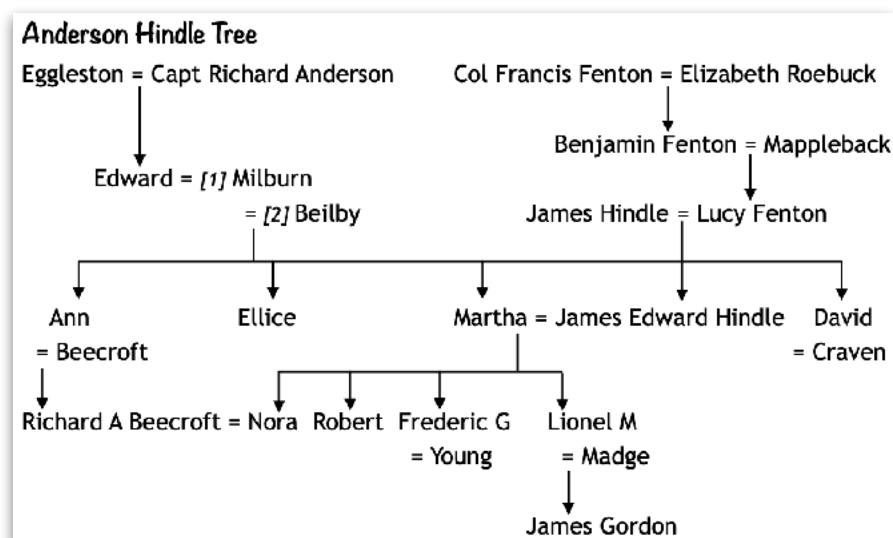
nearly 20 more years before some women were given the vote and a further ten years before women could vote on equal terms to men. Ellice died aged 38, just a year after this talk on 1 June 1898, suffering for two months from tuberculosis and was buried in Settle rather than back in the family tomb. She was replaced at the Nursing Association by **Nurse Rogers**.



***In Loving Memory of Ellice (Nellie) daughter of Edward Anderson of Kilham, Yorkshire born 15th June 1860 died 1st June 1898, Old D57***

Ellice's siblings remained in professional circles, many of the sons and sons-in-law working as banking cashiers or clerks and generally leading good, honest lives. Edward's eight child was **Martha Anderson**. In 1872, aged 22, she married a banker's clerk, **James Edward Hindle** who was from Norton, just north of Doncaster. This would have been regarded as a 'good marriage'.

James Edward Hindle was the son of **James Hindle**, a respected surgeon, and his wife **Lucy Fenton**. Lucy was the daughter of **Benjamin Fenton** and granddaughter of **Captain Francis Fenton** and **Elizabeth Roebuck**. Captain Fenton was the Chief of the Militia used to suppress the Broomfield riots in Sheffield which were protests about the enclosure of land resulting in loss of land, and therefore food, for the working classes. The French Revolution was fresh in people's minds. In addition, Captain Fenton and son Benjamin were partners in the Roebuck business of merchants and bankers in Sheffield. In the 1820s Roebuck's are known to have sent consignments of knives — folding, trade and scalping, to the Hudson's Bay Company. Lucy's father had become extremely



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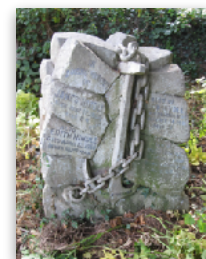
wealthy, owning one of the finest private collections of paintings in the neighbourhood, which included works by French, Dutch, and Italian masters. He also owned 2,000 books, 3,000 coins substantial amounts of the highest quality wine and brandy. His will was generous, leaving funds and possessions for numerous family members and the man who attended him for many years to shave him!



James [ph3], the Doncaster surgeon and Lucy remained in Askern, north of Doncaster. In 1863, their house went up for sale by auction. The advert gives us an indication of how they lived! The mansion had a barn, stabling, a yard and outbuildings and 'extensive pleasure grounds, Gardens and Terrace'. It 'is very healthily situated, commands extensive views of the surrounding country, and is admirably adapted for a large School or Establishment for Invalids' [2]. The Hindles were still in the property at the time of the next census return with some of their nine children, including a pair of twins. During the 1870s James and Lucy, in their seventies retired to Llandudno where they stayed until their deaths

IN ASKERN.  
LOT 1.  
ALL that Capital MANSION or DWEL-  
LING-HOUSE with the Barn, Stabling, Yard, and  
Outbuildings thereto, situate in the pleasant Watering  
Place of Askern, in the parish of Campsall, in the West  
Riding of Yorkshire, in the occupation of James Hindle  
Esq., Surgeon, together with the extensive Pleasure  
Grounds, Gardens, and Terrace, containing altogether  
1A. 3R. 3P.  
This Lot is very healthily situated, commands extensive  
views of the surrounding country, and is admirably  
adapted for a large School or Establishment for Invalids.

aged 84 and 91 respectively. They were buried with two spinster daughters, Inez aged 88 and Edith who was an incredible 103! They have a very unusual memorial stone, the chain and anchor symbolising their unbreakable faith [ph2].



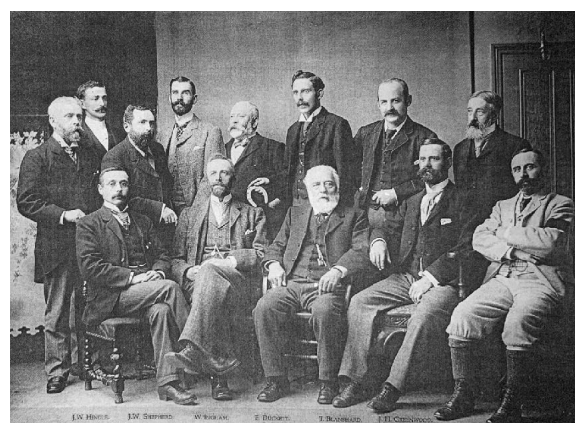
James and Lucy's children had respectable professional careers with some travelling to the States and Australia. Three daughters remained spinsters with the youngest, **Emily Dora Hindle**, becoming *Sister Theodora* at the Sisters of Charity convent in Bristol.

James and Lucy's son **James Edward Hindle** was educated in Epsom before working as a banker's clerk. He worked his way up to be a banker's cashier and then, after many years of service in Doncaster, in 1896, became the manager of the Yorkshire Bank [ph4] in the Market Place in Settle, replacing **John Bruce**. James' wife Martha would have lived next door to her sister, nurse Ellice until her premature death. Interestingly, Ellice's burial records tell us she was buried in a 'walled grave owned by J Hindle of Yorkshire Bank, Settle.'



57 Ellice. Anderson. 38.75. Jun. 4 1898. Walled. Grave.  
D Owned by  
J. Hindle of  
Yorkshire Bank.  
Settle.

A year after his arrival John Edward was invited to be in a photo marking **Edward Duckett's** return to England from Australia to sort out the English side of his business, 'The Golden Horseshoe' [ph3, back row, left]. Edward had left Settle in 1848 at the very start of the Gold Rush and made a fortune running his ironmongery business. In 1911 James and Martha left Settle and retired to Bridlington. **Alfred Stockill** became the new Bank Manager. In Bridlington James Edward occupied himself as a sidesman at Christ Church and as a



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member of the Unionist Club, regarded as the 'grand old man' of the club.

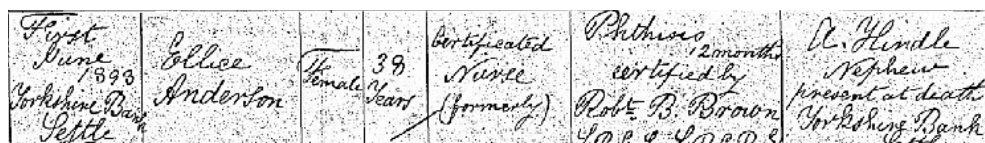
On 16 October 1932 James and Martha celebrated their diamond wedding, '60 years of happy married life' [3] and received congratulations from the King. The article also mentioned that they 'had a family of nine children, six of whom are living. Two sons were killed in the Great War. The family is now scattered about the world, one daughter living in Australia, a son in Vancouver and a daughter in Paris. There are five grandchildren, two in Australia and three in England.' James and Martha died in 1933, aged 87, and 1937, aged 87 respectively.

**DIAMOND WEDDING  
AT BRIDLINGTON  
Couple's Sixty Years of  
Happy Married Life**

Mr [Edward] [Anderson] Mr and Mrs Hindle have had a family of nine children, six of whom are living. Two sons were killed in the Great War.  
The family is now scattered about the world, one daughter living in Australia, a son in Vancouver, and a daughter in Paris. There are five grandchildren, two in Australia and three in England.

So, what did all the children do?

Two children, **James Reginald Hindle** and **Violet Rosalie Hindle** died as infants. James and Martha's daughter **Lucy Hindle** married **Rev Arthur Cross**, the Rector of Brisley, Norfolk and moved around the country with Arthur's work, having a son and a daughter on the way. James and Martha's son, **Alfred Hindle**, also became a Clerk in Holy Orders and he was with Aunt Ellice when she died.



James and Martha's son, **Edward Anderson Hindle**, worked as a clerk for a variety of employers, including a Malt Extract Company in Blackburn and then Bridlington. He married and had two daughters. James and Martha's daughters **Florence Hindle** and **Norah Hindle** worked as governesses before leaving the country. Florence spent the rest of her life in Paris, remaining single and Norah went to Australia where she married **Richard Anderson Becroft** who was her first cousin, the son of Martha's sister **Ann Anderson**. Nora and Richard had two children. James and Martha's son **Robert Hindle** remained a bachelor. Soon after his education at Giggleswick School Robert emigrated to Canada. During the war he served as a trooper in the 34th Port Garry Horse, a Canadian cavalry Contingent. He stayed in Canada where he worked in the timber trade. Unfortunately his death, aged 62, was due to alcoholism, shock and exposure to weather. Oh dear. However, Robert was the lucky one.

**CAUSE OF DEATH**  
**Alcoholism, shock and  
exposure to weather**

Brothers **Frederic Gordon Hindle** and **Lionel Montague Hindle** were also educated at Giggleswick School. At the time of the 1911 census the brothers were boarding together in Headingley, Leeds. Frederic was a banker's clerk and Lionel a surveyor. Lionel's work would have taken him all over the country. A fellow boarder and banker's clerk was **Victor Alan Young** from Sunderland. At the outbreak of war Frederic worked for the National Provincial Bank in Gateshead and married **Hilda May Young**, the sister of his housemate Victor Alan Young, in 1916. Frederic joined the Royal Fusiliers, the banker's battalion, and as a Corporal, was killed in action in Belgium on 1 January 1917, aged 31. Hilda remained a widow for the rest of her life, working as a schoolmistress and a nurse.

Meanwhile Lionel enlisted with the London Rifles but was lost on *HM Transport Aragon* when she was torpedoed on her way out to Egypt on 30 December 1917. He was 34. This was less than a year after Frederic's death. Lionel's paperwork says he had an 'unmarried wife', **Madge Hindle**,



*Settle Graveyard Project*

*Pioneer Hardware Firm, thanks to North Craven Heritage Trust with permissions from descendant John Maidment, ph4 – credited to the Back in Settle Facebook site*

*LSA - Lambert's Settle Almanac, with the kind permission of the Museum of North Craven Life*