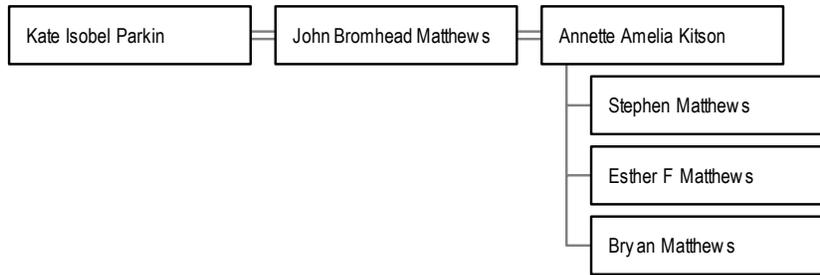


Annette Amelia Kitson



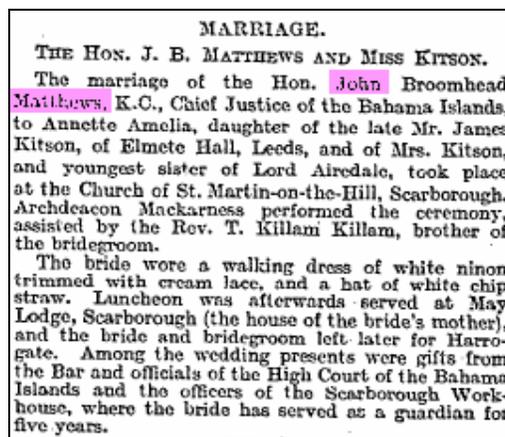
Annette Amelia Kitson was the last of four children and the second daughter of James and Elizabeth Kitson. Her birth was registered in the Apr-May quarter of 1873 at Leeds and she was baptised at St John's Church, Roundhay, on 14th May 1873. Annette (mistranscribed as Amite) is found 'home alone' for the 1881 census at Elmete Hall, Roundhay, with her brothers Francis and Sydney away at boarding school and her sister Eva staying with their half- brother James Kitson.#

Annette Kitson	7	Scholar	Roundhay
Ida Maria Muhlenbruck	26	Governess (School)	Woltingerode, Germany
Amelia Pilkington	25	Serving Maid	Leeds
Josephine Welsh	37	Laundress	Boulogne, France
Emma Harris	20	Housemaid	Stainton Harrold, Yorkshire
Mary Taylor	23	Housemaid	Longford, Ireland
Elizabeth Laughlon	18	Kitchenmaid	Kellington, Yorkshire
Elizabeth Viner	47	Schoolmaid	Roundhay
Bartholomew Gorman	23	Under Butler	Sligo, Ireland

Ten years later she is with her mother, brother Sydney and sister Eva at Trumpington, Cambridge and for the 1901 census Annette is found with her mother and brother at May Lodge, Filey Road, Scarborough.#

Elizabeth Kitson	67	Living on own means	East Stoke, Nottinghamshire
Sydney D Kitson	29	Architect (Employer)	Roundhay, Yorks
Annette A Kitson	27	Living on own means	Roundhay, Yorks
Thomas W Atherton	35	Butler	Durham
Marie A Graves	34	Cook	Bedale, Yorks
Alice Nelsey	22	Housemaid	Newton, Leeds
Mabel Cornforth	16	Under Housemaid	Silton, Thirsk

It was at Scarborough, according to the marriage certificate, that Annette and John Bromhead Matthews were married at St. Martin on the Hill Church on 10th September 1910.



At the time of the marriage Annette was a 37 year old spinster. John Matthews was twelve years her senior, and a widower. He gave his pre-marriage address as 3 Dybdale Terrace (which is more likely the place he was temporarily living at rather than a permanent residence), and Annette's address was still May Lodge. Both fathers had died, but we learn that John's father was Thomas Colton Matthews. The groom's profession was (as it turns out somewhat modestly) given as Barrister at Law. This ceremony would have been one of the last family affairs attended by James Kitson, Annette's half-brother, who simply registered his role as witness as 'Airedale'. The other witnesses were her mother Elizabeth Kitson and one of John's brothers, James N.

Matthews.^v The Times of the 13th September carried the above short item.

Apart from giving a more interesting account than the marriage certificate, the item provides some useful biographical data on the Hon. John Bromhead Matthews, KC.

John's first official record was the registration of his birth in the Jan-Mar quarter of 1865 in the district of Hull. His name was recorded as John Brumhead Matthews and we will come across the name Brumhead again shortly. It seems likely that, unless the various transcribers made the same mistake, at some time later John changed his middle name to Bromhead.^v

His first census was that taken on 2nd April 1871. He and his family were living at 65 Parks Street, Kingston upon Hull.^v

Fanny Matthews (Wid)	39	Income from Property	Hull, Yorkshire
Thomas H Matthews	12	Scholar	Hull, Yorkshire
Frances E Matthews	7	Scholar	Hull, Yorkshire
John B Matthews	6		Hull, Yorkshire
James N Matthews	3		Hull, Yorkshire
Alice M Matthews	2		Hull, Yorkshire
Sarah A Cheeseman	23	General Servant	Dunnington
Elenor Ramsey	18	Nurse	Hull, Yorkshire

We know from the marriage certificate that John's father was Thomas Colton Matthews, and that by the time of John's marriage to Annette his father had died. Now we see that this must have occurred sometime after the birth of Alice Matthews in 1869 and April of 1871. A search on FreeBMD found the registration in the district of Hull of the death of Thomas Colton Matthews for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1870, at the age of 41.^{vi}

Although we now know that John's mother was Fanny Matthews, I checked the 1861 census for Thomas and Frances to see if any further information on the couple could be found. In fact, for this census they were not in the same house. Thomas (with his middle name transcribed as Collis) was staying with his father John Matthews and John's wife Elizabeth at Drypool. Elizabeth must have been John's step mother as there was only two years between them in age. Fanny was at home in Kingston upon Hull with young son Thomas aged 2.^{vi}

To try and establish Fanny's maiden name I searched on the BMD Marriage index and found a marriage registration for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1853 in the Beverley District, Yorkshire – East Riding between Thomas Colton Matthews and Fanny Brumhead. So here we have the source of John's middle name.^{ix}

By 1881 Fanny and her children had moved to Doncaster and were residing at 9 St Georges Villas, Thorne Road. Frances Elizabeth Matthews was not with the family as she had died aged 12 in 1875. The age given for Fanny over the census returns is somewhat idiosyncratic.^x

Fanny Matthews (Wid)	45	Annuitant	Hull, Yorkshire
Thomas H Matthews	22	Undergraduate, Pem College Ox	Hull, Yorkshire
John B Matthews	16	Scholar	Hull, Yorkshire
James N Matthews	13	Scholar	Hull, Yorkshire
Alice M Matthews	12	Scholar	Hull, Yorkshire
Prudence M Craig	25	Governess	Newcastle on Tyne
Lucy A Basford	29	Cook Domestic	Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire
Mary A Buckley	20	Housemaid Domestic	Doncaster, Yorkshire

The above return shows that the eldest boy, Thomas, was at Oxford and this is confirmed by the records of the Alumni which lists him as follows :

Killam, Rev. Thomas Killam, 1s Thomas Colton Matthews, of Hull, gent. PEMBROKE COLL..., matric. 6 Feb., 1878, aged 17; B.A. 1881, M.A. 1884, assumed the name of KILLAM in lieu of MATTHEWS.^{xi}

So this solves the problem of who was the brother T. Killam Killam who conducted the marriage ceremony of John and Annette. The reason for the name change has not been established.

By 1891 John and his brother James were the only two children still at home. They were still living at 9 St Georges Villas, Doncaster.^{xii}

Fanny Matthews (Wid)	55	Living on Own Means	Kingston on Hull, Yorkshire
John B Matthews	26	Barrister at Law Solicitor	Kingston on Hull, Yorkshire
James N Matthews	23	Civil Engineer	Kingston on Hull, Yorkshire
Emily Parkinson	24	Cook Domestic	[not given]

In the same year John left home and England as he had been admitted to the Bar of the Straits Settlements and was acting Solicitor-General and a member of the Legislative Council. During his time in Singapore he joined the Straits Philosophical Society, which had been founded on 5th March 1893 :

...to engage in critical discussions on philosophy, theology, history, literature, science, and art. The society played a developmental role in the intellectual and cultural life of colonial Singapore. Its founding members were Major-General Sir Charles Warren (president), the Rev. G. M. Reith (secretary and treasurer), John Winfield Bonser, Walter Napier, H. N. Ridley, R. W. Hullett, J. Bromhead Matthews, J. McKillop, D. J. Galloway (Dr), A. Knight, Tan Teck Soon, T. Shelford, G. D. Haviland (Dr), R. N. Bland, and C. W. Kynnersley.

The society largely comprised the intellectual elite of the colonial administration. Active membership, which was capped at 15, was opened to Singapore residents only. Priority for admission was given to university graduates, fellows of European learned societies, and people with distinguished merit. Active members paid an annual subscription of \$25, and an additional entrance fee of \$5 for each meeting. Corresponding membership for non-Singapore residents within the Straits Settlements was available at a reduced fee. The society held regular meetings on the second Friday or Saturday of each month. Fines were imposed on members who were absent without good reasons. The society would meet for dinner before the commencement of the evening's presentations. The meeting proceedings were conducted in a structured and orderly manner. Members took turns to present their essays. Each presentation was followed by a critique by another member, and a discussion on the essay and criticism. The discussion would conclude with a summary from the president, and the presenter would reply to questions raised from the discussions.^{xii}

John's first wife was Kate Isobel Parkin, and their marriage was registered in the last quarter of 1893 in the Doncaster district. Incidentally, for this registration has John's middle name still as Brumhead. It is highly probable that John and Isobel had known each other for some time. Kate, who had been born about 1870 in Epworth, Lincolnshire, was a daughter of Alfred and Hannah Maria Parkin. For the 1881 and the 1891 census the Parkin family was living at Axholme House, Thorn Road, Doncaster – in the same street as the Matthews family. Further, Alfred Parkin was a Solicitor and Notary, and would no doubt have had some professional connection with his future son-in-law.^{xiii}

I am not sure if John returned to Singapore, and took Kate with him after they were married. However, we do know that from 1907 the couple was living in the Bahamas as John was appointed Attorney-General in that year. And further, we know that it was there that Kate died, as reported in the Times of 8th September 1909.

BROMHEAD MATTHEWS.—On the 4th inst., at Nassau, The Bahamas, KATE ISOBEL BROMHEAD MATTHEWS, wife of John Bromhead Matthews, K.C., Attorney-General.

There is no reference to any children from this marriage. Whether the death of his wife was the reason, or whether the opportunity arose, in 1909 John left the Bahamas and returned to the Straits Settlements as Attorney General.

As we know, he was back in England by September 1910 for his wedding to Annette. In that same year he had been appointed Chief Justice of the Bahamas but resigned a year later. It is likely that Annette did not accompany him to the West Indies or, if she did, she did not stay long as the birth of their first child, Stephen Matthews, was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1911 at Scarborough where Annette's mother was living. In fact Annette and John had two other children after Stephen – Esther Frances, born in 1912, and Bryan born in 1917. At the time of the birth of the last child Annette and John were aged 44 and 52 respectively – quite 'elderly' parents - but at least they had assistance with the children's upbringing. But whether John, and perhaps more pertinently Annette, thought that this assistance was adequate was bought into question as we will see.

The births of the two younger children were registered at Tonbridge, Kent, and it was in Kent that John and Annette spent the rest of their busy lives.^{xiv} While John was occupied with various posts during and after WW1 (refer to obituary below), Annette seems to have taken on the cause the employment of girls and in particular their employment as domestic servants. There had been some coverage of this topic in the Times as indicated by the following two articles of 13th and 16th December 1922 respectively.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN.

PLEA FOR BIGGER GRANTS TO TRAINING CENTRES.

A letter on the subject of provision for unemployed women has been issued over the signatures of:—

Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., Lady Astor, M.P., Major J. D. Birchall, M.P., Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., the Bishop of Chelmsford, Mr. J. E. Clynes, M.P., Bishop Gore, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., Mr. A. Hayday, M.P., the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Lichfield, Lady Middleton, Lady Portsmouth, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, and Mrs. Wintringham, M.P.

It is stated:—"There are on the live register (November 20) 176,000 women seeking employment (this, of course, does not include the many thousands not so registered). A careful examination of the *Labour Gazette* shows that, taken over a period of five weeks, the Labour Exchanges are able to absorb 3,500 women a week. What provisions are made for the remainder? There is the dole and its attendant loss of skill and efficiency in the worker concerned, and there is the training scheme in homecraft and home-making which the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment is carrying out in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour. For this latter purpose the Government have guaranteed a maximum sum of £50,000 contingent on the Central Committee's finding an equivalent sum, the total amount being sufficient to train 5,000 women for three months. What of the remaining 167,000 women—what are the Government proposals?

"The funds of the Central Committee and the grant of £50,000 are totally inadequate and enable only the small number mentioned to take advantage of the scheme, but the training centres, the teachers, and the equipment exist, and could cope with far larger numbers if further grants were available. It should be pointed out that women receiving this training and maintenance do not receive the dole, which is a saving on the Unemployment Insurance Fund; 66 per cent. of the trainees entered and remained in domestic service on the completion of their training and are no longer recipients of unemployment insurance."

EMPLOYMENT FOR GIRLS.

I spent a whole morning telephoning to registry offices with a view to engaging at once a kitchenmaid or, failing this, an untrained girl, provided she be intelligent. In each case the answer came, "Sorry, Madam, we have none on our books." Then I took up *The Times* and read your article describing the unemployment of about a quarter of a million young people. There must be something wrong with our powers of organization, and, also, there must be a total lack of effort on the part of the responsible authorities to enlist the help of existing centres of employment. There must be a million households suffering a shortage of at least one servant, judging by my own case. Every mistress of a house could do with one additional maid, be she experienced or not. Then why are all these girls unemployed?—Mrs. TATE, 76, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Annette's concerns were raised in a letter to the *Times* of 20th December 1922.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your correspondent writing in *The Times* of Dec. 16 under the above heading has asked a question which is burning in the minds of thousands of householders in England to-day.

In spite of abnormally high wages, in spite of improved conditions of service and accommodation, the domestic worker is so scarce that innumerable homes are going without or working with a diminished staff. Genuine suffering is caused in many cases where delicate women or mothers with young children are obliged to carry on with no help at all, however willing to pay good wages for it.

The country is burdened with heavy sums paid out weekly at the Labour Exchanges to "unemployed" young women who need not be unemployed another hour if they would accept the work at hand. And now the country is to be asked to provide £50,000 for the occupation and recreation of young persons from 14 upwards! There is room for all the girls among them in households, where they are needed for home service. If the Ministry of Labour and the education authorities would work together to encourage young girls to enter the service of the home—surely their most natural sphere of work—much saving of national expenditure would be achieved.

Yours faithfully,

ANNETTE A. MATTHEWS.

20a, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Again we hear the voice of the privileged classes bemoaning the fact that they were unable to get suitable or adequate home help, and the resultant suffering this caused, particularly to the more delicate women and mothers. And the items also reflect the countervailing view of the young women of the day that work as a domestic was not necessarily "their most natural sphere of work".

Six months later Lady Annette Matthews, as the chairman of the Women's Sub-Committee of the Tunbridge Wells Local Employment Committee, came before the Domestic Service Inquiry being conducted by the Ministry of Labour. Now her tack was to raise the profile of domestic service, claiming that it should be not be regarded as demeaning or of the lowest status, but rather that domestic service should be seen as the ultimate profession open to women and the ideal training for married life! In her evidence she still makes reference to the dire straits in which not just privileged families but also those of the middle-class found themselves. Under the heading "Women's Highest Profession" the *Times* of 16th June 1923 carried the following report of the proceedings of the Inquiry.

"WOMEN'S HIGHEST PROFESSION."

DOMESTIC SERVICE IDEAL.

Lady Matthews, chairman of the Women's Sub-Committee of the Tunbridge Wells Local Employment Committee, gave evidence yesterday at the Domestic Service Inquiry at the Ministry of Labour. She attributed the unpopularity of domestic service to the fact that it had never been recognized as a skilled profession. She regarded the questions of uniform, nomenclature, &c., as quite subsidiary. She greatly deprecated the association of the word "drudgery" with domestic service. Under proper conditions no occupation was healthier or more varied, while none bore any comparison to it as a preparation for married life. It should be the highest and not the lowest among professions open to women.

More time should be given in schools to domestic subjects, and girls should be taught the dignity and intellectual possibilities of home service. Every encouragement should be given by way of prizes and certificates, and every secondary school should have a domestic side equalling, if not superseding, the clerical side in importance. Girls who would be in the future employers of domestic workers should be as fully trained in home-keeping as the workers themselves.

"I do not regard the late dinner as a fetish; it is a necessity," she said. "In a locality like Tunbridge Wells most of the men leave before 8 o'clock in the morning for London, and the only digestible meal they have is in the evening. It is a necessity to have something when they come back jaded from the work of the metropolis. Late dinner would not prevent servants from having free afternoons. I know many cases of ladies who are really working towards a breakdown trying to keep up a fairly large house never meant for two pairs of hands because they cannot get help. We do not want to force girls into domestic service, but it should not be forgotten that the middle-class householder is going through a most trying time. Every single girl should learn to cook, or else cooks will become as extinct as the dodo.

"You cannot expect a girl to look forward to domestic service until she is sixty with any lightheartedness," said Miss Julia Varley, amid laughter, after putting some questions in regard to servants' pensions. She added that in her own trade union they had been unable to tempt the girls, even with a marriage dowry.

"I am far happier at my work than I am off duty," declared Miss Chesebrough. She said that when she entered domestic service thirty years ago servants were looked upon in a much higher light than they were to-day. She did not think girls minded the work, but they did mind being ridiculed. Servants complained of being known in the streets as "So-and-so's skivvy," and it might be helpful if they were called by their surnames.

The witness surprised the Committee when she said she knew a "general" who had to have a bath after her mistress in the same water. The same servant, she stated, never knew what it was to have a clean sheet on her bed. She agreed that such conditions were very unusual.

Miss M. Stuart Miller, organizer of juvenile employment, of Birmingham, said that among the many objections of girls to domestic service were the fear of too much work when they became efficient, the difficulty of returning to industrial life. She suggested that a single maid should have the use of a room where she could see her friends in her spare time.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby spoke of the injurious effects of undue strain on young servants in carrying coal and slops, and advocated the use of labour-saving methods. He claimed to have solved the servant problem in his own house at Hampstead, where he had installed a coke oven, which heated water for three baths as well as for other purposes, gas for heating, and electricity for light. This made the house smokeless, and he had never bought an ounce of coal for his own use.

The Committee adjourned until June 28.

Reading between the lines it seems that those who, although they may not recognise the fact, were being offered "dignity and intellectual possibilities", were questioning their conditions of service, and were baulking at the long hours – for example having to be on hand to cook, serve and wash up for late evening meals. Other issues that seem to have bubbled up were the job descriptors for domestic servants, the provision and wearing of uniforms, the rates of pay and pensions on retirement. And by now they had the backing of the trade union movement.

The findings of the Domestic Service Inquiry were on the agenda for the meeting of the National Council of Women's Conference held in Brighton in October 1924 and reported in the Times of the 10th October. The status of the domestic servant was discussed and Lady Matthews moved a motion endorsing the view of the Inquiry that domestic science be taught to every young girl. In my view ascribing the term Science was just a ploy to endow domestic training with a pseudo academic aura. And in recommending this science to every young girl, I doubt that the National Council had the daughters of their own social milieu in mind.^{xv}

TRAINING FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE.

APPEAL OF WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The National Council of Women's Conference at Brighton yesterday discussed the status of the domestic servant on a motion by Lady Matthews (Tunbridge Wells) endorsing the opinion of the Domestic Service Inquiry Committee that training in domestic science should form an integral part of the education of every young girl, and urging that there should be increased development of instruction in practical domestic science in elementary and secondary schools.

LADY MATTHEWS insisted that the teaching now given was not sufficiently concentrated, and vocational domestic work had always been looked upon as unskilled, and until lately was ill-paid, and in the case of married women unpaid. They wanted it to be realized that cooking was nothing but applied chemistry, and that scrubbing and scouring were nothing less than the science of hygiene put into practice. They hoped the time would come when there would be established in our universities a domestic science tripos. They should clothe the domestic servant in a garment of honour, and show that she was not a drudge but a princess. (Cheers.)

Mrs. FOTHERGILL (Brighton), in seconding, said that with the cream of our domestics going to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the North Pole (laughter) they would soon have nobody for domestic work left in this country. If girls were trained in domestic science homes would be happier and the servants would be happier because skilled mistresses in their homes would be colleagues and discuss with them on terms of equality, respect, and sympathy.

A visitor from Australia stated that women who went from England to Australia were deplorably deficient in domestic knowledge.

The resolution was carried, with the addendum that additional training should be given to those who desired to take up a domestic career.

The conference demanded an equal Parliamentary franchise for both sexes, and urged by resolution that the point of view of the home-maker and mother should have its full weight in the councils of the nation.

The provision of pensions for widows with dependent children was debated. It was urged that such pensions should be given independent of the Poor Law and without any inquisitorial system. Some of the speakers attacked the Poor Law, but Lady Nott-Bower defended it in its present treatment of widows. A resolution was carried that pensions for widows must be part of a general scheme of national insurance.

Notwithstanding the noble intentions and aspirations of those attending the Conference, it would be some time before equal Parliamentary franchise for both sexes was achieved and the world still awaits the offering in universities of a Domestic Science Tripos. How many women, and with the evolution of the SNAG men, consider themselves as applied chemists and hygiene scientists when doing the daily cooking and household chores? How many servants regarded themselves as clothed in honour and as princesses? And how many employers really regarded their domestic servants as colleagues, with whom they could converse on terms of equality, respect and sympathy?

John Bromhead Matthews died aged 70 at home at Mayfield Road, Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells on 5th August 1934. His obituary and an item on his funeral were published in the Times of 6th and 9th August. Much of the information given for John has been covered in this account.

SIR J. B. MATTHEWS, K.C.

Sir John Bromhead Matthews, K.C., died suddenly yesterday at his home at Tunbridge Wells in his seventieth year.

Educated at Doncaster Grammar School, he obtained honours at the final examination of the Law Society and was admitted a solicitor in 1887, but in 1890 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and joined the North-Eastern Circuit. In 1891 he was admitted to the Bar of the Straits Settlements and was acting Solicitor-General and a member of the Legislative Council. In 1907 he was appointed Attorney-General of the Bahamas, and two years later returned to the Straits Settlements as Attorney-General. In 1910 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Bahamas, but resigned in the following year and was knighted. He had taken Silk in 1909. In the War Sir J. B. Matthews was an assistant Food Commissioner, a lecturer for the National Service Commission, and chairman of a Labour Advisory Committee. He was chairman of the East Surrey Court of referees, a magistrate for Kent, and chairman of the Tunbridge Wells Bench. He married first in 1893 Kate Isobel Parkin, who died in 1909; and secondly, in 1910, Annette Amelia, daughter of Mr. James Kitson and sister of the first Lord Airedale, and had two sons and one daughter.

SIR J. B. MATTHEWS

The funeral took place at St. Paul's, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, yesterday of Sir John Bromhead Matthews. Canon Gilling-Lax officiated, assisted by Canon Masters and the Rev. D. P. B. Budworth. The chief mourners included Lady Matthews, Mr. Stephen Matthews (son), Miss Esther Matthews (daughter), Mr. J. N. Matthews (brother), Miss Bromhead (aunt), Lord Airedale (brother-in-law), Mr. J. E. Huxtable, Mr. S. D. Kitson, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Phelps. Among others present were:—

Major-General and Mrs. A. A. Sutton, Colonel A. T. Simpson, Colonel John Eginton, Sir Frederic Gorell Barnes, Major-General Sir Frederic Manley Glubb, Mr. C. W. Emson, Mrs. Stather Hunt, and Mr. C. W. Powell. Mr. Bryan Matthews (son), who is ill, was unable to attend.

From the list of mourners we know that Annette outlived him and that their three children were still alive. I am not sure if Stephen Matthews married. John did not live to see the engagement and marriage of his two younger children. The engagement of Esther Frances Matthews to Francis Herbert Tate was announced in the Times of 27th July 1936 and their wedding, which was held on 4th September at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, was reported in the Times on 6th September 1937. It was almost twenty years before the engagement between Bryan Matthews and Irene Nesta was announced in the Times of 8 July 1955

<p style="text-align: center;">MR. F. H. TATE AND MISS MATTHEWS</p> <p>The engagement is announced between Francis Herbert (Tony), second son of the late Alfred Herbert Tate and of Mrs. Tate, of Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey, and Esther Frances, only daughter of the late Sir John Bromhead Matthews, K.C., and of Lady Matthews, of 8, Mayfield Road, Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MR. F. H. TATE AND MISS MATTHEWS</p> <p>The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, of Mr. Francis Herbert (Tony) Tate, second son of the late Mr. Alfred Herbert Tate and of Mrs. Tate, of Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey, and Miss Esther Frances Matthews, only daughter of the late Sir John Bromhead Matthews, K.C., and of Lady Matthews, of 8, Mayfield Road, Tunbridge Wells. The Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton officiated.</p> <p>The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Stephen Matthews, wore a high-necked, classical gown of silver-gold brocade with a train in one with the skirt. Her veil of Carrickmacross lace, lent by the Hon. Emily Kitson (cousin of the bride), was held in place by a circlet of gold leaves, and she carried a bouquet of gold roses and auratum lilies. The four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Barbara Kitson (cousin of the bride), Miss Leocadia Morison, Miss Irene Russell-Stoneham, and Miss Daphne Hunter—wore dresses of deep coral-pink moiré taffeta and carried sheaves of mixed gladioli. Their headdresses were sprays of flowers mounted on veils to match the dresses. Mr. John O. H. Greenly was best man. Lady Matthews afterwards received the guests at the reception held at 3, Cadogan Square by Lord and Lady Airedale (uncle and aunt of the bride). The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland, and the bride travelled in a two-piece suit of pine-blue tweed.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MR. B. MATTHEWS AND MISS I. N. GARDNER</p> <p>The engagement is announced between Bryan Matthews, of The Lodge, Uppingham, younger son of the late Sir John B. Matthews, K.C., J.P., and of Lady Matthews, J.P., 8, Mayfield Road, Tunbridge Wells, and Irene Nesta, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. B. Gardner, of Four Ways, Rustington, Sussex.</p>

The final record at this stage for the Matthews family is the Times announcement of 9th December 1957 of the passing of Annette Amelia Matthews. Apart from noting that she was the last surviving child of James and Elizabeth Kitson, son Stephen has now adopted the hyphenated surname Matthews-Killam.

<p>MATTHEWS.—On Sunday, December 8th, 1957, after a short illness, ANNETTE AMELIA, aged 84 years, widow of SIR JOHN BROMHEAD MATTHEWS, K.C., J.P., and last surviving child of the late James and Elizabeth Kitson, of Elmets Hall, Leeds; Mother of Stephen Matthews-Killam, Esther Tate, and Bryan Matthews. Cremation private.</p>
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¹ FreeBMD Birth Index; St. John's Baptism Register 1826-1890.
² RG11/4542/p30.

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- iii RG12/1282/p11; RG13/4532/p36.
- iv Certified copy of Marriage Certificate MXD339734.
- v FreeBMD Birth Index.
- vi RG10/4791/p1.
- vii FreeBMD Death Index.
- viii Rg9/3580/p28; RG9/3596/p13.
- ix FreeBMD Marriage Index.
- x FreeBMD Death Index; RG11/4690/p18.
- xi Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886.
- xii RG12/3863/p11.
- xiii http://infopedia.nlb.gov.sg/articles/SIP_1176_2006-08-31.html
- xiv FreeBMD Marriage Index; RG11/4695/p34; RG12/3867/p3.
- xv FreeBMD Birth Index.
- xvi At a later time, when academic merit determined whether a girl attended a Grammar or a Secondary Modern School, one of the benefits for many attending the former was that Domestic Science was not a compulsory subject, if indeed it was even offered.