

The Pattison House, or Rose Hill 96 Rose Street, Metuchen, New Jersey

The beautiful historic home at 96 Rose Street in Metuchen, sometimes referred to as the Pattison House or Rose Hill, has been an important part of Metuchen's history for approximately two centuries, and having been so wonderfully maintained by its devoted owners, will continue to be so for future generations. Its significance has been



noted for many years; in 1976 it was included in the Borough of Metuchen's Environmental Resources Inventory as a historic site and in 1990 it was also included in a Borough-funded survey of significant historic sites.

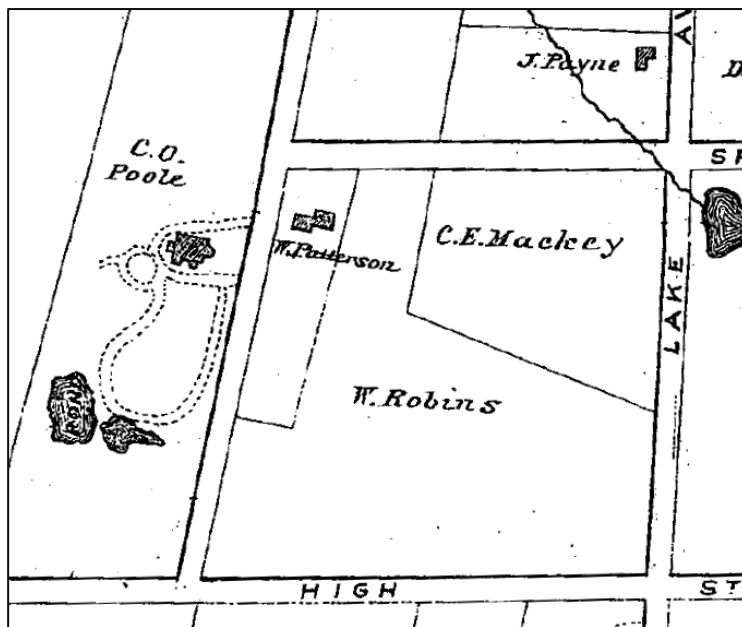
Historic research conducted by noted area historian Marion Stone (1922-2005) indicates that that the property was purchased by Moses Bloodgood Martin in 1821, and it was likely at that time that a residence consisting of the original portions of this home was built on the property. Moses was the son of Gershom Martin (1762-1839) and Elizabeth Bloodgood Martin (1774-1848). In 1824, Moses married Maria Force and soon after moved to the Newark area. Likely due to his removal from Metuchen, he sold this property to his brother, Gershom Martin, Jr. in 1831. A history of the area, written in 1870 by Dr. Ezra Mundy Hunt, recalled Gershom living at this location and his being the grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Martin (1736-1804). There are several doctors found in that branch of the Martin family tree, and many Revolutionary and Civil War veterans as well. Like several others known to have settled here, the Martin family was one of the area's earliest European settlers, arriving in the late 1600s from England by way of Massachusetts. Many of these colonists moved westward looking for available land and freedom from Puritan controls (there is some indication that Susannah North Martin, who was hanged for Witchcraft at Salem in 1692, was their ancestor).

In 1839, Gershom Martin, Jr. died and his widow sold the property two years later to Peter and Mary Manning Sours. The deed at the time stated the

property was “late the residence of Gershom Martin.” Although they sold the property a few years later, it seems to have stayed within the Manning and Mundy families, to whom they were related, until around the middle of the 19th century.

In the 1860s the house and its extensive property became home to the Thomas and Mary Pattison family (sometimes spelled Patterson, as shown on the 1868 and 1876 maps of Metuchen shown here, above and below, respectively).

Thomas Paine Walworth Pattison (1834-1892) was a Civil War Veteran from New York and after the war was a stockbroker in the Produce Exchange. Walworth, as he was commonly known, married Mary Ames Hitchcock (1839-1919) in Brooklyn in March of 1863, and they had at least two children, Charles Edward (1864-1928) and Frank Ambler (1867-1946). The Pattisons likely maintained a residence in Manhattan as well, but it appears that Mary began living in the house full-time after she became a widow in 1892.



Charles and Frank both studied Engineering at Rutgers and became employed with the Edison Electric Luminating Company, then the brothers formed the Pattison Brothers Company in 1891, a successful and prolific engineering firm responsible for electrical and heating systems in many notable buildings throughout New York City, including the New York Public Library. Charles married Grace Paddock in 1892 and made his home in Montclair with their three children. Frank, prior to entering Rutgers, had also worked at Menlo

Park in Thomas Edison's laboratory and after his father's death remained in Metuchen near his mother.

In 1893, Frank married Mary Stranahan Hart (1869-1951) in St. Ignatius Church in New York City. Although born in Brooklyn, her family had moved to Metuchen when she was still young, living along Middlesex Avenue near or in what is now The Metuchen Inn. It was in Metuchen where the two met, and although after marriage kept a home in New York City, they "summered" and spent a great deal of time in the "Pattison Homestead atop Rose Hill."

They had two children, Diantha in 1894 and Maynicke in 1904, and began spending nearly all their time in Metuchen. Census records show them living in the house on Rose Street along with three domestic servants. Mary, also known sometimes as Molly, recounts in one her later books the sheer volume of domestic work required to operate a family household, and how it prevented her and other women from being more productive in more important pursuits. This was perhaps her inspiration for what led to one of the most notable aspects of her public life.

While Frank was regarded as an extremely accomplished Electrical Engineer, Mary – a *Domestic Engineer* – has been described in *Nelson's Biographical Cyclopedia of New Jersey* as "one of the most remarkable women of the twentieth century" (see inset and attachments).

In 1908, Frank and Mary moved to Colonia, where they built a new home and her experimental housekeeping station. Frank's mother appears to have stayed in Metuchen for a bit longer, but sold the house in 1916 to Frank and Florence Gallagher. Note that

Mary Pattison (1869-1951)

Mary Stranahan Hart Pattison was a "Domestic Engineer," singer, author, noted leader of the Progressive Party, and agitator for social justice. She served as President of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, working to address Progressive Party issues such as poverty, working conditions, prison reform, abolition of child labor, and woman suffrage. She also served as district chairwoman of the Women's Peace Party, Secretary of the New Jersey Branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage (a radical wing of the national suffrage movement), and as Vice-chair of the New Jersey Woman's Party (NJWP).

On the eve of President Wilson's second inauguration, Pattison was among a dozen other NJWP members who picketed the White House, later to be joined by nearly one thousand women from around the country.

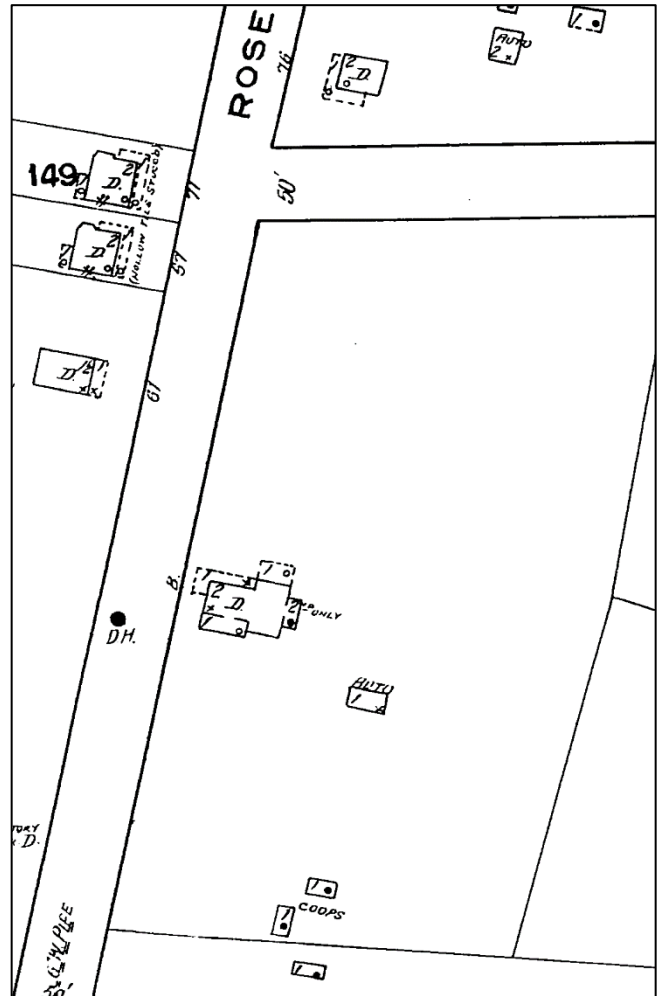
Pattison's work as a Domestic Engineer arose from a desire to make housekeeping more efficient so as to allow time for women to pursue careers and support social causes. She moved to Colonia in 1908 and used her new home as a "Housekeeping Experiment Station" where she tested concepts of scientific housekeeping with modern machinery. In 1914, she authored *The Principles of Domestic Engineering* outlining many of these techniques.

Locally, Pattison was instrumental in the founding of the Borough Improvement League and the "rescue" of the Old Franklin Schoolhouse, as well as the establishment of the Metuchen Public Library and High School. The house where she lived while in Metuchen still stands at 96 Rose Street. Her home in Colonia, "The Four Winds" at 1 Devon Road, is also still extant.

when the homes on Rose Street were first given street numbers, this house was numbered as 48.

A Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1920 (at right) shows the configuration of the home and property during the Gallagher's time there. The lot extended all the way to Spring Street and included chicken coops at the south end. Keeping chickens was extremely common in Metuchen at the time.

Frank Gallagher (1870-1932) was a lawyer and served several terms as a New York State Senator. He also worked as a journalist and had been involved in developing the Brooklyn waterfront as part of the Bush Terminal Company. He died unexpectedly at 62 on June 10, 1932, only five days before the photograph of the home shown below was taken by local historian and photographer J. Lloyd Grimstead.



Florence Gallagher and their children remained in the home until selling it to Marsh B. (1909- 1970) and Murlene Tipton (1907-2000) in 1945.

Marsh, pictured here in a Metuchen High School yearbook, worked as an executive with National Lead, was known to call Square Dances, and served on the Metuchen Board of Education.

The Tiptons only lived in the home for five years before it was purchased by Karl and Eleanor Metzger in 1950. While living in the home, Karl (1912-1993) served as the Mayor of Metuchen from 1953 to 1958 and was also a Middlesex County Freeholder (now called Commissioner) from 1953 to 1963. He had served as a Major in the Army Air Corp during World War II, and had attended and later worked for Rutgers University.

In 1959, Keith and Joan Kinyon purchased the property from the Metzgers, who had moved to Home Street. The Kinyons were also very involved in local affairs, and Keith had also served with the Army during World War II. After the war, he worked as the Administrator of Radio Free Europe. In Metuchen he served on the Zoning Board and Metuchen Municipal Pool Commission.

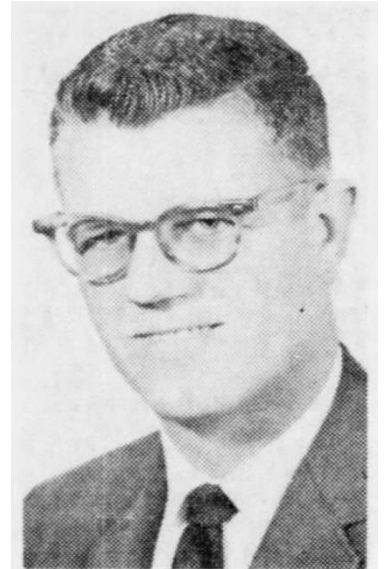
In 1970, following a subdivision of the property, the Kinyons moved to Hillside Avenue and sold the Rose Street house to David and Carolyn Moore, who then conveyed the house to J. Darrell and Jane Ison in June of 1973. That same year, in November 1973, the Isons sold the house to Terence and Ann Watts, and it has remained in the Watts family for the last fifty years.



Mr. Marsh B. Tipton



KARL E. METZGER



Keith E. Kinyon

ATTACHMENTS

Frank Ambler Pattison

Frank Ambler Pattison consulting engineer and retired member of the firm, Pattison Brothers, New York, N. Y., died September 18, 1946. Mr. Pattison, who was born in New York, December 10, 1867, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1890. Before entering college, he spent some time experimenting at the Edison works in Menlo Park, N. J. After brief employment with the Edison Electric Company of New York and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New Orleans, La., he opened his own consulting office in New York. In 1891 he and his brother founded the firm of Pattison Brothers which was continued until Mr. Pattison retired in 1937. The firm planned the electrical, mechanical, heating, and ventilating systems for many well-known buildings in New York, among them museums, hotels, the stock exchange, banks, insurance companies, newspapers, and private residences. The firm also worked on the stock exchange in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and insurance company buildings in Boston, Cleveland, Newark, Providence, and Springfield, Mass. Mr. Pattison had served on the AIEE committee on safety codes. In 1916 he was a delegate to the Progressive National Convention and in 1924 was a member of the committee which supported Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., for President. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Engineers Club of New York.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, NOVEMBER 1946, p. 538

Library Contracts Authorized.

The Trustees of the New York Library, the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations met at the Astor Library, in Lafayette Place, yesterday afternoon, and approved and authorized the execution of the various contracts made by the city for the new library building in Bryant Park.

It was agreed to recommend as consulting engineers of the new structure the following: Theodore Cooper, structural work and foundations; Alfred R. Wolff, heating apparatus and ventilating machinery; Pattison Brothers, electrical installation.

A vote of thanks was passed to John L. Cadwalader for his gift of 713 volumes on shooting, fishing, and kindred subjects.

The New York Times, December 9, 1897.



FRANK AMBLER PATTISON,
An Authority on Electric Railways, Building Improvements and
Long Distance Power Transmission Plants.

FRANK AMBLER PATTISON,

One of the Most Successful Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

FRANK AMBLER PATTISON, son of Walworth Pattison, and brother of Charles Edward Pattison, was born in New York City, December 10, 1866. He was educated at private schools, and his interest in electricity was first aroused in the laboratory and works of Thomas A. Edison, at Menlo Park. He attended the Rutgers Preparatory School for two years, and then entered college. He completed the regular four years' classical course and a three-years' course in Electrical Engineering, and graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, with the degree of A.B. in 1887, and received a membership in P. B. K., and three years later received the degree of A.M. Ever since graduation his spare time has been devoted to study and research of electrical and mechanical problems, and many of the devices now in everyday use are the result of his efforts.

After properly equipping himself as an Engineer, Mr. Pattison began the career in which he has made so great a success, with the old Edison Electric Light Company, as a Tester and Inspector and afterwards as Engineer in charge of underground construction and central-station work.

In 1889 he was retained as Engineer to take charge of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New Orleans, and remained in that city for two years, during which time he was retained for several important commissions. After this he was retained as Engineer to build new plants and reconstruct old ones for several cities in Pennsylvania, viz.: Lancaster, Williamsport, and Sunbury.

Since that period Mr. Pattison has been practicing in New York City as a Consulting Engineer, and as such has been retained on most important work throughout the country in connection with electric railways, central lighting and power plants, long-distance transmission of power and factory and building equipments. He has in the course of his practice been Consulting Engineer for many of the buildings in the metropolis—Havemeyer Building, Empire Building, St. Paul Building, New York Clearing-house, New York *Herald* Building, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Criminal Court Building, Butterick Building, Vanderbilt residence, Huntington House, New York Athletic Club, Gilsey House, Buckingham Hotel.

Mr. Pattison is now, and has been for a num-

ber of years, associated with his brother, Charles Edward Pattison, as Consulting Engineers at No. 141 Broadway, New York City, under the name of Pattison Brothers, and they are at present engaged in many works of interest, such as the New York Public Library, St. Regis Hotel, Knickerbocker Hotel, New York Stock Exchange, Union Club, Barclay Building, Blair Building, Brooklyn *Eagle* Building, De La Mar residence, Weston Electrical Instrument Factory, Sullivan County Electric Railway, Long-Distance Power Transmission Plant in South America, Prudential Building, Newark, New Jersey, Soldiers' Home, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Mr. Pattison is admirably fitted for his duties as Consulting Engineer, having had a thorough theoretical and decidedly practical preparation.

He is of a decidedly practical turn, and of rather retiring habits, preferring the quiet enjoyment of study and research and his pleasant home and family to the general attractions of club life. His family consists of a talented and attractive wife, née Miss Mary Hart, and an 8-year-old daughter.

Mr. Pattison is always interested in anything connected with his profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers,

the American Association for the Advance of Science, the American Electro-Chemical Society and the New York Electrical Society. He served six years in the Seventh Regiment of New York, is interested in University Settlement work, and is a member of a number of clubs and societies for social improvement, political progress and the helping "the other half."

The Successful American, 1903.

Mary Stranahan Hart Pattison

MARY STRANAHAN HART PATTISON

ONE of the most remarkable women of the twentieth century is to be found in the person of Mary Stranahan Hart Pattison, of Colonia, New Jersey, daughter of George William and Diantha Fitch (Bunnell) Hart. She is a direct descendant of Major John Mason; Rev. James Fitch, of Connecticut; John Hart, of Hopewell, New Jersey, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; Captain Thomas Hart, Lieutenant Hawkins Hart, Captain John Gallup, Anthony Hawkins, Governor Thomas Welles, Captain Jeremiah Fitch, Captain Abner Fitch, Captain Israel Bunnell, Ebenezer Root, Ensign Nathaniel Root; and many of the Hights and Mathews are also related to her.

Mrs. Pattison was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 7, 1869, and shortly afterward her parents removed to a farm not far from New Brunswick, New Jersey. When Mrs. Pattison was nine years of age, her parents again changed their place of residence, this time selecting the village of Metuchen, New Jersey, where for a short time she attended the public school, and later a young ladies' seminary from which she was graduated in 1887. She also studied for a time at Clark University and under private tuition. She succeeded best in the studies of mental and moral philosophy, logic, political economy, natural science, and art.

She was engaged to be married at a very early age, but continued her studies. In 1887 she removed to New York, there to advance in the study of music. She became a professional singer in church and concert, and earned much well-merited praise for her masterly rendition of difficult musical numbers. She sang as soprano in the Universalist church on Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, in the Church of the Ascension, and in a Roman Catholic church in Harlem, New York.

After her marriage to Frank Ambler Pattison, in 1893, she continued her study of music, but was not active professionally. She was graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York, in 1902, receiving the highest honors the institution had in its gift. Mrs. Pattison then returned to Metuchen, to the Pattison homestead, and commenced to take that active interest in home-

making in the larger civic sense, for which she has since become so noted. She established a civic club called the Borough Improvement League, with its own home, a civic club house of historic origin; was instrumental in founding the Public Library, and was the leading spirit in the building of the splendid modern High School, achieved after a long political fight.

She left Metuchen in 1907 to reside in Colonia, New Jersey, where a new home had been built, carrying out her architectural ideas in detail, including the working portion of the house—kitchen, laundry, etc.—in a separate building. The following year she was elected president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and took up the work of organizing and interesting the women of the State in civic and home subjects, planning the program for the four public meetings at the beginning of the two-year term of office. These were: The Home and Its Development, The Club and Its Best Use, Conservation as the Basis of Thought and Action, The State and Woman's Relation Thereto.

The subject to which she devoted herself with special interest was Home Economics, from which was developed an institution which has acquired international interest—the New Jersey Housekeeping Experiment Station in Colonia. The main object in view was the solution of the "servant problem" from its social aspect, and the present "high cost of living." This to be attained by standardizing housework as a profession requiring the services of a professional or domestic engineer and professional workers—by the introduction of scientific management in relation to equipment, operation and material; by demonstrating the cultural value of housework, and establishing a home economic course at the New Jersey Agricultural College.

The extermination of the mosquito, the pest of New Jersey, is another one of the good works set in motion by the energy of Mrs. Pattison and her co-workers. Among others are a uniform pure food law, tending toward a better health standard, the curfew bell, sex-hygiene, the abolition of child-labor, shorter hours of work for women, the extension of the meaning of civil service, the opening of the school houses for public educational use on all civic subjects, the conservation of our State waterways, and the use of our canals; art in the home, and the development of a State Musical Festival, with the idea of encouraging original composition, bringing out latent

talent and giving intelligent audience to good music. All these branches have been merely different forms of the same subject—the home and its environment.

The adoption of a national emblem of beauty, as suggested and embodied in the American mountain laurel, is also a subject of absorbing interest to Mrs. Pattison, because of the need in our country of creating an original art standard for architectural and ornamental design. She was chairman of the original committee to authorize the formation of the Mountain Laurel League of America, whose object is to arouse such a sentiment as would lead to the selection of a proper motive as a concrete basis for developing a distinctive quality in our national arts.

With no direct contact with public government, all this civic work among women had to be accomplished by "indirect" means, using such influence as could be brought to bear, but lacking that larger domestic and personal interest and responsibility which recognizes the home as the result of government, and the right kind of government directly dependent upon the wider conception of home, so that when the Progressive political party opened its doors to women on the same basis as men, excepting the ballot, and pledged itself to work for woman suffrage, a new hope and a new method of accomplishment were at once opened up to her, a non-partisan attitude was encouraged by the development of the National Progressive Service, a part of the political party devoting itself to political education, proper legislation, the formation of public sentiment, and the carrying out of campaign pledges. This magnificent movement in which men and women are enlisted for active service, bids fair in time to regenerate political methods and open the gateway to a realization of what is truly meant by the New Democracy in the rule "Of the people, for the people, by the people."

Mrs. Pattison has no church affiliation, although she was baptized, confirmed and married in the Episcopal church. Her two children are Diantha Hart and Maynicke Munn. She is connected with many organizations of varied nature, the record being as follows: Alumni of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, Borough Improvement League of Metuchen, the Quiet Hour of Metuchen, Perth Amboy Woman's Club, Colonia Civic Circle, the Colonial Dames of America, and ex-president of the New Jersey State Federation of

Women's Clubs. She was made a member of the State committee of the Progressive party in 1912, and of the Middlesex county committee, and elected chief of service of the New Jersey Progressive Service, and chairman of the Women's Campaign Committee of the State in the Colby campaign of 1913.

To give an idea of what Mrs. Pattison has accomplished in the field of Home Economics, we can do no better than quote herself in a few instances. "We felt," said Mrs. Pattison, "that a crisis had come in the affairs of the Home. The burden of housekeeping under present conditions has come to be almost more than can be borne. There is the eternal 'servant problem' to begin with; then there is the increased cost of living. There is a good deal of scientific study of Household Economics, but most of it does not reach the average housekeeper. At the Housekeeping Experiment Station we have proved conclusively that machinery in the home is more generally satisfactory and economical than hand-labor; that the scientific study of management is the way to make machinery pay, and that a serious study of one's surroundings and the way to work, is the health and drudgery solution. We have installed the best known machinery, and through tests in efficiency have gained the saving of a high percentage in time, motion, and money. In this, as in every other question that confronts us, men and women must work together, for the properly managed home needs the man's point of view." The limits of this article will not permit a detailed explanation of all the beauties and utilities of this Experiment, but the Station has well repaid many a visitor.

Upon her retirement from the presidency of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Pattison said, in part:

As to public health, I firmly believe, with due honor to the finer forces of men, that if we could suddenly wipe out from our midst all stagnant water, decaying matter, and the insects attendant upon these, all unfit food and drink, and usher in fresh air, sunshine, pure clean food, and a desire to do good and beautiful work, we would reduce sickness at least seventy-five per cent.; be able to turn half our hospitals into trade schools, and with more fair methods of taxation, banish that curse of the Earth—poverty—by great leaps and bounds. If there were no poverty, greed would die for want of nourishment, and our industrial conditions everywhere would be helped. Men, women and children would not be worked like machines, worn out and thrown aside.

In an article written for *Public Libraries*, April, 1910, Mrs. Pattison says:

The community needs a guide in developing its intelligence. Why not appeal to the Librarian in this as we appeal to the Physician for the body, or the Priest for the Soul? He should know by the signs of the face, what the reader needs, as he should know by the signals of the City for what it is ready in each progressive stage. This lifts the Library from the realm of the intellect in which it lives in danger, to that of Life as a whole, and while its functions is to minister at a particular point, it should embrace the Universe. The profession of Librarian thus becomes magnificent in its possibilities, vitalizing in its interest and splendid in its daily routine, for unless every part is in touch with the whole, and the whole alive and constantly susceptible to a higher degree of expression, there is little satisfaction in existence. The Library, standing as it does for the education of the public, supplementing our great system of Public Schools, should in this superior place be a power supreme over press, commerce and government, although such power is ever dangerous in human hands unless guided by the wisest intelligence and directed as a result of the sentiment of the greatest educators. It, in this way, becomes both a radical and a conservative force; radical in its rapid and far-sighted growth; conservative in the filling in of all sides on each working-plane.

In the "*Scientific American*" of April, 1912, speaking of the *Economics of Machinery*, Mrs. Pattison says:

The labor to operate them may be more expensive per hour, but one needs less of it. A centralized corporation, or Bureau of Labor, should be able to supply the Home with all the expert workers needed by the hour, or day; contracts being made by the head and the employer, and not with each workman. This would eliminate not only the servant class, but the servant in the house and all the expenses attendant upon her, and there are many, and give us a class of self-respecting business people, both men and women, for housework purposes.

In the "*Journal of the Academy of Political and Social Science*" for July, 1913, we find an article from the ready pen of Mrs. Pattison on *Scientific Management in home-making*, in which, after applying the twelve principles of efficiency to practical housework purposes, she says:

There should be in every city an impartial testing-place for house equipment and food, where the housekeeper may be properly advised as to values. This has been one of the efforts at the Station, and it has been a

satisfaction to find that not only is the best machinery, when really needed, an economic investment, but in every case where conditions are right, it pays a big dividend, a higher rate of interest than would be considered legitimate in Stocks. * * * The essentials of the home are few, but they are exceeding fine. Housework should, and can, instead of being a drudgery that wears out the woman, be an occupation that demands her highest conception, thereby contributing to her highest powers of culture; a self-realization and a self-determined doing that will make for the development of her best personality. In the last analysis there are but two instincts that diverge from the great consciousness: the one, home-making; the other, world-conquering; and as the highest object of the second is but to deposit the results at the shrine of the first, what we call Home is supreme, and as such does it not demand conservation and is it not worthy our highest consideration?

Nelson's Biographical Cyclopedia of New Jersey. Volume 2, 1913.

Middlesex Women Who Were Active In the Campaign

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METUCHEN, Nov. 6.—One of the most active workers in the Progressive party in New Jersey was Mrs. Frank Ambler Pattison, of Metuchen. Always an admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Pattison, formerly president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, was quick to enlist her services for the Progressive cause after the formation of the new party. She was vice-chairman and presided at the first Middlesex County Progressive Convention; was later elected as vice-chairman of the Middlesex County Progressive Executive Committee, and shortly after was made a member of the State Progressive Committee.

Day and night she has toured the county and State, making speeches for human rights and woman's suffrage. Mrs. Pattison addressed men as well as women's meetings. Her campaign talks were brilliant, logical and convincing and her enthusiasm abundant.

In an interview, Mrs. Pattison said: "I am in politics to do something. That is the platform of the National Progressive Committee—to get the women to act."

Tells Why She Is in Politics.
"From the man's point of view,



MRS. WILLIAM DINWIDDIE.



MRS. FRANK A. PATTISON.

—Courtesy of Newark Star.



MRS. MARK O. PRENTISS.

The first thing to be considered is the fact that the crusade of the new party is a protest against invisible government, graft and special privilege; against the rule of the minority and the utter helplessness of the majority. Another reason is that the old parties have become too limited to meet present conditions and do not express government of, by and for the people.
"It is not a question of whether

you believe in women in politics. We are here and we can't go back. We have been put here and not by our will. Even the most ardent suffragists were not hopeful that they would so soon be able to take part in the big affairs of the government."

Other Metuchen women prominently identified with the Progressive movement in New Jersey are Mrs. William Dinwiddie and Mrs.

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Mark O. Prentiss.
Mrs. Dinwiddie is the wife of William Dinwiddie, chairman of the Middlesex County Progressive Executive Committee and candidate for Presidential elector. Mr. Dinwiddie, is a war correspondent, was intimate with Colonel Roosevelt in the Spanish-American war, and Mrs. Dinwiddie says that she knows from personal acquaintance of what high calibre Colonel Roosevelt is. She is an ardent advocate of "votes for women" and was of material assistance to her husband in the great work he has been doing in this part of New Jersey for the Progressive party.
Another enthusiastic Progressive worker is Mrs. Mark O. Prentiss. The husband of Mrs. Prentiss is also a newspaperman of wide experience.

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ATTRACTIONS

AT ST. PETER'S

PERSONAL

Social News of all kinds is welcomed by the Home News and related.

DAILY HOME NEWS

Saturd

MRS. PATTISON TELLS HOW SHE WOULD RELEASE WOMEN FROM THE SLAVERY OF THEIR HOMES

A Readjustment of the Home By Adoption of Scientific Methods—To Introduce the Specialized Servant — How Electricity Will Banish Dull Care—Equipping a "Perfect Home" Near Metuchen.

Here's some cheering news from Mrs. Frank Ambler Pattison, of Metuchen.

Regarding the progress being made in equipping a "perfect home" at Colonia, where experiments will be made with labor saving devices that promise to revolutionize housekeeping, save waste and reduce the high cost of living, a reporter learned yesterday that the place would be ready to begin operations in about a month.

Mrs. Pattison is firm in her belief that the vexatious servant girl problem can be solved. She would eliminate to a great extent the dreary drudgery of housework and hopes to see restored to robust health the daily increasing army of neurotics.

To prove that this proposition is not chimerical, or visionary, to prove to the world in general and to overburdened housewives in particular that the

(Continued on Page Six.)



MRS. FRANK A. PATTISON.

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MRS. FRANK A. PATTISON DIES



MRS. FRANK A. PATTISON

Mrs. Mary Stranahan Hart Pattison, who helped to found Me-tuchen High School, organizer of the Colonia's Borough Improvement League and author of several books, died yesterday in her home in Chain'o Hills road, Colonia. She would have been 82 on September 7.

Throughout her life, Mrs. Pattison campaigned for women's colleges, parks, prison reform, shorter working hours of women and women's suffrage. She was president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs in 1908 and in 1912 founded the New Jersey Housekeeping and Experimental Station in Colonia.

When she was 80 Mrs. Pattison wrote a book "Colonia Yesterday" which reviewed the last 50 years of the community. Profits from the sale of the book were to be used for a war memorial near the library. To publish the book Mrs. Pattison auctioned off many of her home furnishings. She also

wrote "Principles of Domestic Engineering" and "The Art of Beauty." She published "The Colonia Sun" for two years until its aim of providing a community center was achieved.

Born in Brooklyn, daughter of George William Hart and Diantha Fitch Bunnell Hart, Mrs. Pattison was a descendant of John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence. She was graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Art and was a church and concert singer. Her husband was the late Frank A. Pattison, a consulting engineer.

Surviving are a son, M. Munn Pattison of Colonia; a daughter Diantha Pattison Wydenbrook of New York City and three grandchildren, Robert Pattison, M. Munn Pattison Jr. and Diantha Pattison Ain.

Private funeral services will be held with burial in the family plot in Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn.

(Please turn to Page 15)

Frank Gallagher, Metuchen, Dead; Ends Long Career

Metuchen—Death ended the interesting career of a prominent resident of Metuchen today when Frank Gallagher of 48 Rose Street, newspaperman, attorney and former New York legislator, died in French Hospital, New York City. Mr. Gallagher was 62. He succumbed to a heart attack following an abdominal operation.

Mr. Gallagher moved to Metuchen 15 years ago from Brooklyn where he had practiced law. While there Mr. Gallagher also was the Albany correspondent for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and was a political writer for the Brooklyn Times. He was president of the municipal Civil Service Commission under the late Mayor John Gaynor and served several terms in the New York Senate and Assembly.

It was while in the Legislature that Mr. Gallagher studied law, later becoming associated with Dyckman, Ohland and Kuhn of Brooklyn for many years. He was a former vicepresident of the Bush Terminal Company and was instrumental in developing much of Brooklyn's waterfront. Later Mr. Gallagher was advertising manager for the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

He attended St. Peter's High School, Brooklyn, and was graduated from St. John's College, also Brooklyn. While with the Civil Service Commission he was awarded an L.L.D. degree from St. John's.

Although he had been living retired for several years, Mr. Gallagher accepted an occasional law case.

He is survived by his widow, three daughters, Margaret, Ann and Elizabeth, at home; and two sons, Dr. Frank Gallagher Jr. and Basil Gallagher, a member of the editorial staff of the World-Telegram.

Funeral services, which have not been entirely arranged, will be held from St. Francis' Church, Metuchen, Monday morning.

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Keith E. Kinyon, 57, Metuchen resident

METUCHEN — Keith E. Kinyon, 57, of 145 Hillside Ave. died Saturday at home.

Born in Annapolis, Md., he had lived in Metuchen since 1949.

Mr. Kinyon was a former administrator for Radio Free Europe, retiring in 1975.

An Army veteran of World War II, he was a member of the Metuchen zoning board for 11 years. He was also a member of the Metuchen Republican Club and the Metuchen municipal pool committee.

Surviving are his wife, Sally; two sons, Keith Richard of Doylestown, Pa., and Gary of Wilmington, Del.; five daughters, Mrs. John Iazzetta of Holland, Mrs. Michael Schults of Waldwick, Wendy Magee of Metuchen, Mrs. John Jarema of Columbia, S.C., and Mrs. Steve Yuhase of Hillsborough, N.C.; his mother, Eleanor Kinyon of Spring Lake; a brother, John Kinyon of Palatine, Ill., and eight grandchildren.

Services will be at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the Runyon Mortuary, 568 Middlesex Ave., Route 27.

Burial will be in Hillside Cemetery.

Karl E. Metzger, former mayor and freeholder

NEW BRUNSWICK — Karl E. Metzger, former mayor of Metuchen, Middlesex County freeholder and secretary of Rutgers University, died Thursday at St. Peter's Medical Center. He was 81.

Born in Randolph, Vt., he had lived in the New Brunswick area since 1925.

He was a 1933 graduate of Rutgers, from which he also received a master of education degree in 1938.

He was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

He was a World War II Army Air Corps veteran, having served as a major.

He worked as secretary of Rutgers for 29 years before retiring in 1976.

He was the mayor of Metuchen from 1954 to 1958; a county freeholder from 1955 through 1963 and the freeholder director from 1956 to 1963.

He was chairman of the trustees of the M.C.E.O.C.; chairman of the trustees of Middlesex General Hospital (now Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital) during the 1960s, and a director of the National Bank of New Jersey during the 1960s and '70s.

He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Metuchen.



KARL E. METZGER

Surviving are his wife, Eleanor H. Smith; two sons, Dr. F. Kirk of Nevada, Missouri and Karl E. Jr. of Hays, Kan.; a brother, the Rev. Roscoe F. of Bloomfield, Conn., six grandchildren and a great-grandson.

A memorial service will be held at a date to be announced in September at Rutgers' Kirkpatrick Chapel.

Memorial contributions can be made to the Class of 1933 Scholarship Fund, c/o Rutgers University Foundation, Winants Hall, 7 College Ave., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

Arrangements are under the direction of the Quackenboss Funeral Home, 156 Livingston Ave.