

of Private Civil Law." He has also delivered a course of lectures to the professors and students of the Union theological seminary of New York, and for several years lectures to the law department of Columbian university, Washington. Lafayette gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1867, and Yale and Princeton in 1870. The portrait of Justice Strong is copied from an engraving that appeared in the "Democratic Review" in 1850.

STRONG, Josiah, clergyman, b. in Naperville, Du Page co., Ill., 19 Jan., 1847. His father, of the same name, removed in 1852 to Hudson, Ohio, where the son was graduated at Western Reserve college in 1869. He studied at Lane theological seminary in 1869-'71, and after holding Congregational pastorates in Hudson, Sandusky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, became in 1886 general agent of the Evangelical alliance in the United States. He has published "Our Country," of which 26,000 copies have been sold (New York, 1886).

STRONG, Nathan, clergyman, b. in Coventry, Conn., 16 Oct., 1748; d. in Hartford, Conn., 25 Dec., 1816. His father, of the same name, was pastor at Coventry, Conn. The son was graduated at Yale in 1769, and was tutor there in 1772-'3. He had begun to study law, but abandoned it for divinity, and on 5 Jan., 1774, was ordained pastor of the 1st church in Hartford. He acted as a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and served the patriot cause ably with tongue and pen. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1801. Dr. Strong was a man of wide erudition, and great natural powers. His sermons were clear and pithy, and he had great facility in extemporizing. In 1795 he invested part of the estate that his father had left in a mercantile establishment, where failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties. He projected and sustained the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine," which was continued from 1800 till 1815; and he also was the chief founder of the Connecticut missionary society in 1798, and its principal manager till 1806. Besides separate discourses, he published "The Doctrine of Eternal Misery consistent with the Infinite Benevolence of God," in reply to a work by Rev. Dr. Joseph Huntington (Hartford, 1796), and two volumes of "Sermons" designed to give aid and direction to revivals (1798 and 1800). He also projected and was the principal compiler of the "Hartford Collection of Hymns," several of which he wrote (1799).—His brother, **Joseph**, clergyman, b. in Coventry, Conn., 21 Sept., 1753; d. in Norwich, Conn., 18 Dec., 1834, was graduated at Yale in 1772, and was for fifty-six years pastor of the 1st church in Norwich. He was known for his wide information, winning manners, and the fervency and solemnity of his prayers. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1807. He published several single discourses.

STRONG, Nehemiah, educator, b. in Northampton, Mass., 24 Feb., 1730; d. in Bridgeport, Conn., 12 Aug., 1807. He was graduated at Yale in 1755, was tutor there in 1757-'60, and served as pastor of a church at Granby, Conn., in 1761-'8. In December, 1770, he became the first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale, which chair he held till 1781. He then resigned and studied law, but practised little, and after residing in New Milford, Conn., removed to Bridgeport. Prof. Strong married a woman whose first husband, as was universally believed, had perished at sea, but he returned unexpectedly, and claimed his wife, who left her second husband for her first. President Timothy Dwight spoke of him as "a man of vigorous understanding." He published "Astronomy Improved" (New Haven, 1784).—His

brother, **Simeon**, jurist, b. in Northampton, Mass., 6 March, 1736; d. in Amherst, Mass., 14 Dec., 1805, was graduated at Yale in 1756, and studied theology, but after preaching several years, and declining offers of parishes on account of his health, left the ministry and studied law in Springfield, Mass. He was admitted as an attorney in 1761, and attained reputation at the bar. He was a representative in the general court in 1767-'9, a state senator in 1793, and a judge of the state supreme court in 1800-'5. Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1805.—Simeon's grandson, **Marshall Mason**, lawyer, b. in Amherst, Mass., 3 Sept., 1813; d. in Racine, Wis., 9 March, 1864, was the son of Hezekiah W. Strong, who attained reputation as a lawyer in Troy, N. Y. The son studied two years at Amherst and one at Union college, read law and was admitted to the bar at Troy, and in June, 1836, removed to Racine, Wis. In 1839 he was elected to the territorial council, where he was one of a committee to revise the laws of the territory, and he served again in 1844-'7. In 1846 he was in the convention that framed a state constitution, where he took an active part, but resigned before the close of the session, and labored successfully for its defeat at the polls. In 1849 he was elected again to the legislature, and took an important part in the revision of the state statutes. Mr. Strong was an active supporter of the National government during the civil war. He was a large contributor toward the establishment of Racine college.—Marshall Mason's nephew, **Latham Cornell**, poet, b. in Troy, N. Y., 12 June, 1845; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1879, was the son of Henry Wright Strong, a lawyer of Troy, who was six years recorder of the city, and five years in the state senate. The son was graduated in 1868 at Union college, where he was class poet, and, after studying at Heidelberg, was for three years associate editor of the Troy "Daily Whig," subsequently devoting himself to literature. His first verses were written when he was fifteen years old, and he continued to contribute poetry to periodicals till his death. He was also the author of letters from Europe, and "Sleepy Hollow Sketches" in Troy newspapers. His published volumes include "Castle Windows" (Troy, 1876); "Poke O'Moonshine" (New York, 1878); and "Midsummer Dreams" (1879).—Simeon's great-grandson, **William Emerson**, soldier, b. in Granville, Washington co., N. Y., 10 Aug., 1840, is the son of John E. Strong, a merchant and manufacturer, who in 1853 removed to Wisconsin and became a farmer. The son studied law in Racine, Wis., in 1857-'61, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. He then raised a company, which was assigned to the 2d Wisconsin regiment, and as its captain served at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. He was promoted major of the 12th Wisconsin on 12 Sept., and saw service in Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico. He was then on staff duty with the Army of the Tennessee, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, served in the Vicksburg campaign, and in 1864 became inspector-general of the Department and Army of the Tennessee. He was chief of staff to Gen. Oliver O. Howard in the march through the Carolinas, was promoted colonel, to rank from 22 July, 1864, for "gallantry on the field of battle" at Atlanta, and on 21 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He was inspector-general of the Freedmen's bureau from May, 1865, till September, 1866, and from 1867 till 1873 was secretary of the Peshigo lumber company in Chicago, Ill., of which he has been president since the latter year.—**William Kerley**, soldier, grandson of Simeon's first cousin,

Josiah, b. in Duanesburg, N. Y., 30 April, 1805; d. in New York city, 15 March, 1868, became an extensive wool merchant in New York city, but early retired from business to his estate in Geneva, N. Y. He returned to his former occupation for a time in 1843, but at the opening of the civil war was in Egypt. He had been active in politics as a Democrat, but at once set out for France, where he met Gen. John C. Frémont and others, and was instrumental in the purchase of arms for the National government. On his return he made patriotic addresses, and on 28 Sept., 1861, on the solicitation of merchants in New York, was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He served for some time under Frémont, and was in command at Cairo, Ill., but on 20 Oct., 1863, resigned his commission. On his return to New York, while riding in Central park, he was thrown from his carriage, receiving injuries that paralyzed him for life, and finally caused his death.

STRONG, Paschal Neilson, clergyman, b. in Setauket, Suffolk co., N. Y., 16 Feb., 1793; d. in St. Croix, W. I., 7 April, 1825. He was graduated at Columbia in 1810, at the head of his class, studied theology under Dr. John M. Mason, and was ordained as one of the pastors of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church, New York, 14 July, 1816. In 1824 he was seized with a pulmonary affection, which was the cause of his early death. He had received the degree of D. D., and served as a trustee of Columbia in 1822-'25. During his short pastorate he obtained a reputation as a pulpit orator. Dr. Strong published "The Pestilence a Punishment for Public Sins: a Sermon preached after the Cessation of the Yellow Fever" (New York, 1822), which attracted much attention.—His brother, **Thomas Morris**, clergyman, b. in Cooperstown, N. Y., 20 April, 1797; d. in Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y., 14 June, 1861, was graduated at Columbia in 1816, studied at Princeton theological seminary, and was pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Flatbush from 1822 till his death. He published a "History of the Town of Flatbush" (New York, 1842).

STRONG, Samuel Henry, Canadian jurist, b. in Dorsetshire, England, in 1825. He accompanied his father, the Rev. Samuel T. Strong, to Canada when a boy, and was educated at Kingston and Ottawa. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and began practice in Toronto. In 1856 he was appointed a member of the commission for consolidating the public general statutes of Upper Canada, and Canada, and labored at this work till its completion in 1859. He was elected a teacher of the Law society of Upper Canada in 1860, appointed queen's counsel in 1863, and made vice-chancellor for Ontario, 27 Dec., 1869. He was transferred to the court of error and appeal, 27 May, 1874, and on 8 Oct., 1875, was appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of Canada.

STRONG, Selah, jurist, b. in Setauket, Suffolk co., N. Y., 25 Dec., 1737; d. there, 4 July, 1815. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress in 1775, served as a captain in the Revolution, was a state senator in 1792-'6, and first judge of the county court of common pleas from 1783 till 1793.—His grandson, **Selah Brewster**, jurist, b. in Setauket, 1 May, 1792; d. there, 29 Nov., 1872, was the son of Thomas S. Strong, who was first judge of the common pleas for his county in 1810-'23. He was graduated at Yale in 1811, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1814, and was district attorney of Suffolk county from 1821 till 1841. He was a member of congress in 1843-'5, having been chosen as a Democrat, and in 1847-'60 was a judge

of the state supreme court. In 1867 he was a member of the State constitutional convention. Judge Strong gained a high reputation by his opinions on the bench.—Another grandson, **Oliver Smith**, philanthropist, b. in New York city, 11 Dec., 1806; d. in Mount Vernon, N. Y., 30 April, 1874, was the son of Benjamin Strong (1770-1851), a merchant of New York, who was president of the Dry Dock company in 1833-'7, and of the Seaman's savings bank in 1834-'51, and for 31 years engineer of the fire department. Oliver was graduated at Columbia in 1825, became a merchant in New York, and from early youth was active in philanthropic measures. From 1856 till his death he was president of the Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, of which he had long been a director, and the prosperity of the House of refuge is largely due to his efforts. He was also a director of the New York institution for the deaf and dumb, made himself familiar with methods of deaf-mute instruction, and by his earnest efforts before the legislature secured many measures for their moral and mental improvement. He resided for many years in Jersey City, and in 1848 was chosen to the New Jersey legislature.—Another grandson, **George Templeton**, lawyer, b. in New York city, 26 Feb., 1820; d. there, 21 July, 1875, was the son of George Washington Strong (1783-1855), a lawyer of much repute in his day, who was successively the partner of John Wells, George Griffin, and Marshall S. Bidwell. The son was graduated at Columbia in 1838, became a lawyer, and married a daughter of Samuel B. Ruggles. During the civil war he was treasurer and one of the executive committee, of the U. S. sanitary commission, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. Mr. Strong was an accomplished scholar, and his library was among the finest in the city. It was sold in New York city in November, 1878.

STRONG, Theodore, mathematician, b. in South Hadley, Mass., 26 July, 1790; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 1 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, and became a tutor in mathematics at Hamilton. He held the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1816 until 1827, and then accepted a call to Queen's college (now Rutgers), where he filled a similar chair. He continued an active member of the faculty until 1861, when he was made professor emeritus, but in 1863 he severed his connection with the college, of which he had served also as vice-president from 1839. His original work was entirely in the line of pure mathematics, and in his knowledge of this subject it may be doubted whether he had a superior. He succeeded in solving by a direct method the irreducible case of cubic equations left by Cardan, which had baffled the best mathematicians of Europe, and he also discovered a method of extracting by a direct process, for the first time, any root of any integral number. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Hamilton in 1815, and that of LL. D. by Rutgers in 1835. He was a member of the chief scientific societies of the United States, and was named by congress in 1863 as one of the corporate members of the National academy of sciences. His papers, about 60 in number, are devoted almost exclusively to mathematics, and appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science," and in the "Mathematical Miscellany." Among the memoirs that he read before the National academy of sciences are "Notes on the Parallelogram of Forces and on Virtual Velocities" (1864); "On the Integration of Differential Equations of the First Order and Higher Degrees" (1864); "A New

Marshall M.
Strong

A SHORT HISTORY OF
Wisconsin

LARRY GARA

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON

use state money for internal improvements. The state debt was not to exceed \$100,000. In general, the constitution of 1846 appealed to the younger and more ambitious faction of the Democratic Party.

Few were satisfied with the entire constitution. The extreme anti-banking clause antagonized many Democrats, and conservative businessmen of both parties were shocked at measures that might impede the collection of debts. Some favored acceptance of the constitution in the hope that the obnoxious features would soon be dropped. But the movement for a second convention gained momentum before the voters had decided to reject or accept the first one. Marshall M. Strong of Racine left the convention in a huff to help defeat the constitution and prepare the way for another one. A correspondent for the *Madison Argus* applauded Strong's act, commenting, "To him chiefly will belong the honor of saving 'our beloved Wisconsin' from being converted into a Fourier phalanx playground for lunatics and idiots." Basically, the constitution seemed too unlike those of other states to win popular approval. The voting on the document was light, but in April of 1847 about six thousand more electors voted against it than for it.

A new convention met in December, 1847, and within seven weeks had prepared a new constitution. This group of sixty-nine delegates was but half the size of the first one. Two-thirds were Democrats but very few had sat in the previous gathering. The delegates were determined to produce a document acceptable to the electorate before the presidential election of 1848. The constitution was a more moderate one and the outstanding controversial questions were settled by compromise. Supporters of homestead exemption reworded the earlier article and transferred it to the bill of rights. The constitution made no mention of property rights for women. Later legislation

2 ARDEN Place
Tarrytown. N.Y.
Mar. 2. 1968

To Whom It May Concern-
After a great thought
and consideration I am
taking the liberty in
writing regarding
some very old papers
and letters I have dating
back to 1828. Also the
book of the Graduated

2

Classes of 1867-1868-
plus list of songs
from the Delta Kappa
Epsilon Fraternity-
1863-

My Grandfather Col.
Hiram Powell Strong
graduated from there
I have found other papers
of his father + Grand
father Marshall Strong
1846 - (I think this is correct)

Would you be interested
in any of these - and
perhaps you can give
us more data on this
matter.

Thanking you very
much and trusting I
may hear from you -
Very sincerely.

(MRS. G) Mary Strong Lyons

To



Union College -
Art. Deans Office
Schenectady -
New York.

Mrs. Van Loan
Lament House

UCSLaf1833strong-m-0007

from Mrs P. G. Lyons

2 ABETTER Place

Farway-over-a-hudson.

N.Y. 10591

Tell her we would
be happy to look at
the material if she
wishes to send it to
us. We do have
college archives &
memorabilia to which
it might be added. Try
to give her some advice
about Marshall Strong
Lathrop Homers family?

ARGUS-GREENWOOD, INC. PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS
SINCE 1913

1031 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y. 12201 • AREA CODE 518—465-5211

March 22, 1968

Mrs. P. J. Lyons
2 Archer Place
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10591

My dear Mrs. Lyons:

Your note of March 2 has been referred to the Alumni Office for acknowledgement. We would be happy to look at the material that you have if you wish to send it to us. Our address is Lamont House and I would suggest that you send it to my attention. We do have college archives and memorabilia to which it might be added.

A check in these records in the 1800's reveals a Marshall Mason Strong who entered Union in September 1832 and attended only one year. We find no record of a Nathan Powell Strong ever having attended Union.

It is a great thrill to hear from the descendants of our alumni and to know that the interest in Union continues in a member of the Strong family.

Sincerely,

Henry J. Swanker
Director of Alumni Relations

HJS/cab

His father Hezekiah Wright Strong moved to Troy, New York, in 1832 and died there October 7, 1848.

Marshall Mason Strong was born at Amherst, Mass., Sept. 3, 1813.

At Amherst College, 1830-32; entered Union September, 1832, but did not graduate.

Studied law in Troy and admitted to the bar there.

Arrived at Racine June 2, 1836.

First lawyer in Racine County. Soon after arrival formed partnership with Stephen N. Ives, and a general store under name of Strong & Ives was opened.

He drafted the constitution of an organization formed in June, 1837, for the mutual protection of the settlers in their claims and in fixing the boundary lines between them. M

Married Amanda Hawks, Troy, N.Y. May 27, 1840.

They had three children. Robert died in infancy.

His wife and two children were destroyed in the fire which consumed his house. The other children were Henry, aged 4 years and 10 months and Juliet, 8 months.

Married Emilie M. Ullman, Racine, daughter of Isaac J. Ullman, a banker.

Their children were: (1) Ullman, b. June 30, 1851, Yale 1879. Lawyer. (2) Henry, b. Sept. 22, 1853; died Oct. 23, 1912. Lumber business. (3) Fannie, b. April 17, 1860; d. Feb. 24, 1911.

His wife died April 19, 1911.

He was one of the incorporators of Racine Seminary.

A member of the 1st Board of Education of the town of Racine.

One of the incorporators and member of the 1st Board of Trustees of Racine College in 1852. In 1853 a member of the faculty as a lecturer on political science.

He "was not only a large contributor but whose counsel and personal efforts down to the day of his death were of inestimable value" said Horace Wheeler in an historical sketch of Racine College.

He was first City Attorney of Racine, having been elected for the first city council in 1848.

In 1856-57 he was city railroad commissioner.

Political career limited to about 1841 and 1851.

Member of the first Board of Trustees on organization of the village of Racine in spring of 1841.

Chosen a member of the upper house of the legislative assemblies of 1838-39 and 1843-47 and as a member of the lower house in 1849. Resigned the 1838-39 session.

Friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson. At the dedication of a memorial tablet erected in the High School for its alumni who, lost their lives in the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Emerson made the address.

One of the proprietors of the Argus, a weekly and the best paper in Racine County, 1838. Lasted 8 months. Became editor of the second newspaper-the Racine Advocate, from 1843 to Dec. 1843 Excluded patent medicine advertisements.

An article by "Atticus" (who has been identified as Marshall M. Strong) published in the Racine Advocate, December 3, 1843, is conclusive both as to the existence of a proper interest in common schools and as to the funds to enable the village to maintain schools that might be wholly free. From 1842 schools had been maintained on the district plan. The income from the rental of lots in the school section, which by rare good fortune lay within the village boundaries, had reached the neat sum of \$1,000 by December, 1843; and that sum was all disposable by the school commissioner, of which body Mr. String was one member

p. 206

In the article referred to above, Mr. Strong said: "The advantages of such a fund thus applied are far beyond all human calculation. Its influence will not be confined to the youths alone, but it will affect the minds and character of all ages and classes. Other (things) being equal, it will make Racine the most literary, scientific, and moral place in the whole west. Indeed, aside from this fund, I believe Racine will raise more money in proportion to its size for the purposes of education than any other place because this fund will create a taste for education which, when once in existence, will provide for itself. This statement proved prophetic. Racine led the State for a good many years after 1853.

p. 207

Four Wisconsin Counties
Joseph Schafer
Madison, 1927

More districts were created, the funds from the school section rentals serving for their maintenance until after Wisconsin became a State, when the Racine school section was sold for the benefit of the state school fund. The lots were sold at a shamefully low price, but still yielded about \$10,000.

p. 206

Four Wisconsin Counties
Joseph Schafer
Madison 1927

Marshall M. Strong's views carried great weight and were extensively quoted by the press. He held that it would make a wife a separate individual before the law, who could sue and be sued and who could engage in business apart from her husband and even in partnership with another man. That in time would lead to the breaking up of the home.

v.16 p.394

Marshall M. Strong's views on banks were generally known. He did not believe in national or incorporated banks, but in the State he thought "banking business like all other business should be left free (untrammelled and unprivileged) to private enterprise and public sagacity." However, in his speech before the Legislature he objected only to the married women's rights and exemption articles, the latter on account of its vague and indefinite provisions. These two were sufficient reasons in his opinion for rejecting the constitution. The Grant County Herald attributed the "overthrow of the Constitution to Marshall M. Strong."

V. 16 p. 398

The Press & Constitution
Kate Everest Levi
Wisconsin Magazine of History
1932-33.

But despite their predominant numbers, representatives of the democracy, soon exhibited divergent views, and before long Marshall M. Strong had withdrawn from the Convention repudiating its ultra-progressive of property from debt collection and its guarantees of women's rights.

Mr. Strong based his opposition to exemption in part on the claim that it would destroy the credit system. "The second section," he said, "amounts to an abolition of all laws for the collection of debts, and thereby will essentially injure the poor man by preventing them from obtaining any credit." His opposition to the radical provisions of the Constitution led him to declare that if it were adopted, "credit, enterprise, and business (would be) most injuriously affected." All men would bear the burden, he said, for "almost every man in this country is both debtor and creditor."

Wisconsin Magazine of History
vol. 20 pp. 46,48,52
1936-37.

The career of Mr. Strong in Wisconsin is so inseparably interwoven with the history, rise and progress of both territory and state that, it is not possible to separate them in a biographical sketch designed to record the public services of distinguished citizens in pioneer times. He descended from an ancestry conspicuous for ability and prominence from near the beginning of the annals of American colonization,--a grand race that has written its record on public affairs for a period of about two and a half centuries. The genealogy of the family furnished the committee is as follows:

Elder John Strong was born and lived in Taunton, Somersetshire county, England. He was a son of RICHARD STRONG. He emigrated to America in 1630, settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He married his second wife, ABIGAIL FORD, at this place in 1635. Soon after, he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and assisted actively in colonizing the new town with new arrivals from the old country. In 1660, he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, and died there in 1669, at the age of ninety-four years. He was the father and founder of the STRONG family in this country, and the first ruling elder of the church in Northampton.

SAMUEL STRONG, a son of Elder JOHN STRONG, was born August 5, 1652; settled as a farmer in Northampton, and died there October 29, 1732, at the age of eighty.

NEHEMIAH STRONG, a son of SAMUEL, above named, was born in 1694; removed to Amherst, Massachusetts, about 1741, and died there February 28, 1772, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of Professor Nehemiah Strong, of Yale College.

Judge SIMEON STRONG, son of Nehemiah, was born March 6, 1735; graduated at Yale in 1756, and soon attained great eminence both as a preacher and lawyer. He was chosen a representative in the general court in 1767, state senator in 1793, and a justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1800, in which position he served until his death, December 14, 1805, at the age of sixty-nine years.

HEZEKIAH WRIGHT STRONG, son of Judge STRONG, above named, was born December 24, 1768; graduated at Yale in 1800; a lawyer by profession, in which he achieved marked distinction. He died at Troy, New York, October 7, 1848, at the age of seventy-nine years.

MARSHALL MASON STRONG, the subject of this sketch, son of Hezekiah W. Strong, was born September 3, 1813. He received a thorough collegiate and legal education, and was by profession a lawyer. May 27, 1840, he married AMANDA HAWKINS, of Troy, New York. January 27, 1846, during the absence of her husband at Madison, as a member of the territorial council, she, with her two children, were burned to death in a fire that, breaking out in the

night time, destroyed both family and home. September 19, 1850, he married for a second wife EMELIE M. ULLMAN, of Racine. He died March 9, 1864, at the age of fifty years.

MR. STRONG was a native of Amherst, Massachusetts, where he spent his early years at the academy and college of that place, but finished his collegiate course, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He then engaged in the study of law, at the city of Troy, in that state, and was there admitted to the bar.

In June, 1836, he came to Wisconsin, then almost an unsettled country. In 1839, he was elected a member of the territorial council, and was one of a committee of three from that body to revise the laws of the territory, in which capacity he faithfully performed his duties. From that time forward his reputation was established in the front rank of his profession throughout the territory. In 1844, he was again elected to the territorial council, for the years 1844-45, and again re-elected for the years 1846-7, where he continued to perform his duties with untiring ~~energy~~ industry until an appalling calamity, in 1846, called him for a season from his labors to mourn in silence and solitude the entire loss by fire of a much loved and interesting family. As time restores the deeply afflicted to themselves, to society, and to the business of the world, his usual cheerfulness returned to him, and he to his professional labors.

He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846, serving in that body as chairman of the committee on constitution and organization of the legislature; and also as a member of the committee on the organization and officers of counties and towns, and their powers and duties. He took a very prominent part in all the labors and debates of the convention; but, in the end, so widely differed from the majority that he resigned before the close of the session, and was very active in his efforts to defeat the constitution when submitted to popular vote,--indeed, may be said to have been the chief cause of its final rejection at the polls.

In 1849, he was again elected to the state legislature, took an important part in the revision of the statutes of the state, and then permanently retired from the political strife so necessarily connected with public life, and which was uncongenial to his thoughtful, quiet and domestic nature. In 1850, he again married, and the domestic happiness enjoyed by him and his interesting family was rarely equalled. He left a wife and three children to mourn, in common with the whole community, their and the public's irreparable loss.

While his strict sense of justice prompted him on all occasions to be exact in the financial affairs of his clients, and in no way reckless or extravagant in his own, yet he had less love of money for its own sake than most men of the present day, as his liberal use of it for the good of others will bear witness. His general reading, aside from his profession, was extensive and varied. His love of literature and science prompted him to spend time and money for the establishment of Racine College, and the erection of the college buildings, being always forward in such public and private enterprises as the public good seemed to require. He was a man of strong will and great firmness of purpose, yet seeking less his own advantage than what he conceived to be for the public good.

During the terrible struggle of the rebellion in which our country was involved, he was an unconditional supporter of the government, using his means, employing his pen, and lifting his voice, while strength lasted, to aid the cause which all true patriots are anxious to see triumphant. As a public speaker, he had a happy faculty of stating his views clearly, in pure and concise language; his reasoning, though not characterized by any labored attempts at ornament, was forcible and convincing, and never, even in the heat of debate, did he allow passion to influence or control him.

In his intercourse with his fellow men, he was courteous and gentlemanly. Toward his professional brethren he was unassuming, ever ready to advise and assist the younger portion, who placed unlimited confidence in his judgment and rectitude. Dignity characterized his bearing in court, as elsewhere, and his uprightness, fairness and candor, in trying cases, gave him as much influence with the court and jury as a man ought to have; but that influence was ever used to promote justice, and never abused. No person had just cause to complain that he ever endeavored to obtain an unfair advantage, and yet his sagacity and watchfulness were an effectual guard and protection to his clients' interests. His exalted views of the nature and duties of his profession were such that he despised the tricks and chicanery resorted to by many, and always used his influence to effect a settlement of difficulties between litigants, rather than add fuel to the flame. He had a quick apprehension, retentive memory, a discernment remarkably active, and reasoning faculties eminently vigorous. His philosophical mind, in originality and profundity of thought, was equalled by few. Had he occasion to investigate any subject, he was persevering in research, and thorough in study. In conversation, uncommonly instructive. In private life, a genial companion--always tender and compassionate to the poor--always ready to

relieve them--strictly temperate in his habits, and entirely free from the vices into which mortals but too often are led. In short, truth, justice and gentleness, than which nothing can be more sacred and pure, mingled in his every act, and characterized the man. He closed his labors and his life among us, retaining the love of his immediate friends, and the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Fathers of Wisconsin

pp. 165-169

H.A. Tenney & David Atwood

Madison, Wis.

1880

Marshall M. Strong, Racine, was a native of Amherst, Massachusetts, where he spent his early days at the academy and college of that place, but finished his collegiate course at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He then engaged in the study of law in the city of Troy, in that state, and was then admitted to the bar. In June, 1836, he came to Racine county, then almost an unsettled country. In 1838 he was elected a member of the territorial council, and was one of a committee of three from that body to revise the laws of the territory, in which capacity he faithfully performed his duties. From that time forward his reputation was established in the front rank of his profession throughout the territory. In 1846 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of this state, where he continued to perform his duties with untiring industry until an appalling calamity called him from his labors to mourn in silence and solitude the entire loss by fire of a much beloved and interesting family. As time restores the deeply afflicted to themselves, to society and to business of the world, his usual cheerfulness returned to him, and he to his professional labors. He was a member of the first constitutional convention for framing a state constitution, but so widely different from a majority of that body that he resigned before the close of the session, and the constitution offered to the people was by them rejected. In 1848 he was again chosen to the legislature, took an important part in the revising of the statutes of the state, and then permanently retired from the political strife so necessarily connected with public life, and which was uncongenial to his thoughtful, quiet and domestic nature. In 1850 he again married, and the domestic happiness enjoyed by him and his interesting family has rarely been equalled. He left a wife and three children, but his death, which occurred at Racine, March 9, 1864,--- their and the public's irreparable loss. While his strict sense of justice prompted him on all occasions to be exact in the financial affairs of his clients, and in no way reckless or extravagant in his own, yet he had less love for money for its own sake than most men of the present day, as his liberal use of it for others will bear witness. His extensive reading, aside from that of his profession, was extensive and varied. His love of literature and science prompted him to spend time and money for the establishment of Racine College, and the erection of the college building, being always forward in such public and private enterprises as the public good seemed to require. He was a man of strong will and great firmness of purpose, yet seeking less his own advantage than what he conceived to be for the public good.

During the terrible struggle in which our country had been involved during the three years preceding his death, he was an unconditional supporter of the government, using his means, employing his pen, and raising his voice while strength lasted, to aid the cause which all true patriots were anxious to see triumphant. As a public speaker he had a happy faculty of stating his views clearly, in pure and concise language; his reasoning, though not marked by any labored attempts at ornament, were forcible and convincing, and never, even in the heat of debate, did he allow passion to influence or control him. In his intercourse with his fellow-men he was courteous and gentlemanly. Toward his professional brethren he was unassuming, and ever ready to advise and assist the younger portion, who placed unlimited confidence in his judgment and rectitude. Dignity characterized his bearing in court, as elsewhere, and his uprightness, fairness and candor in trying cases gave him as much influence with the court and jury as a man ought to have, but that influence was never used to promote justice and was never abused. No person has just cause to complain that he ever endeavored to obtain an unfair advantage; and yet his care and watchfulness were an effectual safeguard for his clients' interests. His exalted views of the nature and duties of his profession were such that he despised the tricks and chicanery resorted to by many, and always used his influence to effect a settlement of difficulties between litigants, rather than to add fuel to the flame. He had a quick, apprehensive, retentive memory, a discernment remarkably active, and reasoning faculties eminently vigorous. His philosophical mind in originality and profundity of thought was equalled by few. Had he occasion to investigate any subject, he was persevering in research and thorough in study. In conversation uncommonly instructive, in private life a genial companion; he was always tender and compassionate to the poor, and always ready to relieve them; strictly temperate in his habits, and entirely free from the vices into which mortals are too often led. In short, justice and gentleness, than which nothing can be more sacred and pure, mingled in his every act, and characterized the man. He closed his life and his labors, retaining the love of his immediate friends, and the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Bench and Bar of Wisconsin
pp. 223-225
Parker McCobb Reed
Milwaukee 1882.

CLASS OF 1833

MARSHALL MASON STRONG

Son of W. Strong, Esq.,
Born Amherst, Sept. 3, 1813
Amherst College, 1830-32
Union College, one year
Lawyer, Racine, Wis.
Published pamphlet on Railroad matters.
Married (1) Amanda Hawks, May 27, 1840; (2) Emilie
Mack Ullmann, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19, 1856.
Five children
Died March 9, 1864.

Biog. Record Alumni non-grad. p. 32
Amherst College
1883.

MARSHALL MASON STRONG 1833

The career of Mr. Strong in Wisconsin is so inseparably interwoven with the history, rise and progress of both territory and state that, it is not possible to separate them in a biographical sketch designed to record the public services of distinguished citizens in pioneer times. He descended from an ancestry conspicuous for ability and prominence from near the beginning of the annals of American colonization,--a grand race that has written its record on public affairs for a period of about two and a half centuries. The genealogy of the family furnished the committee is as follows:

Elder John Strong was born and lived in Taunton, Somersetshire county, England. He was a son of Richard Strong. He emigrated to America in 1630, settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He married his second wife, Abigail Ford, at this place in 1635. Soon after, he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and assisted actively in colonizing the new town with new arrivals from the old country. In 1660, he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, and died there in 1669, at the age of ninety-four years. He was the father and founder of the Strong family in this country, and the first ruling elder of the church in Northampton.

Samuel Strong, a son of Elder John Strong, was born August 5, 1652; settled as a farmer in Northampton, and died there October 29, 1732, at the age of eighty.

Nehemiah Strong, a son of Samuel, above named, was born in 1694; removed to Amherst, Massachusetts, about 1741, and died there February 28, 1772, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of Professor Nehemiah Strong, of Yale college.

Judge Simeon Strong, son of Nehemiah, was born March 6, 1735; graduated at Yale in 1756, and soon attained great eminence both as a preacher and lawyer. He was chosen a representative in the general court in 1767, state senator in 1793, and a justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1800, in which position he served until his death, December 14, 1805, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Hezekiah Wright Strong, son of Judge Strong, above named, was born December 24, 1768; graduated at Yale in 1800; a lawyer by profession, in which he achieved marked distinction. He died at Troy, New York, October 7, 1848, at the age of seventy-nine years.

MARSHALL MASON STRONG, the subject of this sketch, son of Hezekiah W. Strong, was born September 3, 1813. He received a thorough collegiate and legal education, and was by profession a lawyer. May 27, 1840, he married Amanda Hawks, of Troy, New York. January 27, 1846, during the absence of her husband at Madison, as a member of the territorial council, she, with her two children were burned to death in a fire that, breaking out in the night time, destroyed both family and home. September 19, 1850, he married for a second wife Emelie M. Ullmann, of Racine. He died March 9, 1864, at the age of fifty years.

Mr. Strong was a native of Amherst, Massachusetts, where he spent his early years at the academy and college of that place, but finished his collegiate course, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He then engaged in the study of law, at the city of Troy, in that state, and was there admitted to the bar.

In June, 1836, he came to Wisconsin, then almost an unsettled country. In 1839, he was elected a member of the territorial council, and was one of a committee of three from that body to revise the laws of the territory, in which capacity he faithfully performed his duties. From that time forward his reputation was established in the front rank of his profession throughout the territory. In 1844, he was again elected to the territorial council, for the years 1844-5, and again re-elected for the years 1846-7, where he continued to perform his duties with untiring industry until an appalling calamity, in 1846, called him for a season from his labors to mourn in silence and solitude the entire loss by fire of a much loved and interesting family. As time restores the deeply afflicted to themselves, to society, and to the business of the world, his usual cheerfulness returned to him, and he to his professional labors.

He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846, serving in that body as chairman of the committee on constitution and organization of the legislature; and also was a member of the committee on the organization and officers of counties and towns, and their powers and duties. He took a very prominent part in all the labors and debates of the convention; but, in the end, so widely differed from the majority that he resigned before the close of the session, and was very active in his efforts to defeat the constitution when submitted to popular vote,--indeed, may be said to have been the chief cause of its final rejection at the polls.

In 1849, he was again elected to the state legislature, took an important part in the revision of the statutes of the state, and then permanently retired from the political strife so necessarily connected with public life, and which was uncongenial to his thoughtful, quiet and domestic nature. In 1850, he again married, and the domestic happiness enjoyed by him and his interesting family was rarely equalled. He left a wife and three children to mourn, in common with the whole community, their and the public's irreparable loss.

While his strict sense of justice prompted him on all occasions to be exact in the financial affairs of his clients, and in no way reckless or extravagant in his own, yet he had less love of money for its own sake than most men of the present day, as his liberal use of it for the good of others will bear witness. His general reading, aside from his profession, was extensive and varied. His love of literature and science prompted him to spend time and money for the establishment of Racine College, and the erection of the

college buildings, being always forward in such public or private enterprises as the public good seemed to require. He was a man of strong will and great firmness of purpose, yet seeking less his own advantage than what he conceived to be for the public good.

During the terrible struggle of the rebellion in which our country was involved, he was an unconditional supporter of the government, using his means, employing his pen, and lifting his voice, while strength lasted, to aid the cause which all true patriots are anxious to see triumphant. As a public speaker, he had a happy faculty of stating his views clearly, in pure and concise language; his reasoning, though not characterized by any labored attempts at ornament, was forcible and convincing, and never, even in the heat of debate, did he allow passion to influence or control him.

In his intercourse with his fellow men, he was courteous and gentlemanly. Toward his professional brethren he was unassuming, and ever ready to advise and assist the younger portion, who placed unlimited confidence in his judgment and rectitude. Dignity characterized his bearing in court, as elsewhere, and his uprightness, fairness and candor in trying causes, gave him as much influence with the court and jury as a man ought to have; but that influence was ever used to promote justice, and never abused. No person had just cause to complain that he ever endeavored to obtain an unfair advantage, and yet his sagacity and watchfulness were an effectual guard and protection to his clients' interests. His exalted views of the nature and duties of his profession were such that he despised the tricks and chicanery resorted to by many, and always used his influence to effect a settlement of difficulties between litigants, rather than add fuel to the flame. He had a quick apprehension, retentive memory, a discernment remarkably active, and reasoning faculties eminently vigorous. His philosophical mind, in originality and profundity of thought, was equaled by few. Had he occasion to investigate any subject, he was persevering in research, and thorough in study. In conversation, uncommonly instructive. In private life, a genial companion--always tender and compassionate to the poor--always ready to relieve them--strictly temperate in his habits, and entirely free from the vices into which mortals but too often are led. In short, truth, justice and gentleness, than which nothing can be more sacred and pure, mingled in his every act, and characterized the man. He closed his labors and his life among us, retaining the love of his immediate friends, and the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Fathers of Wisconsin

H. A. Tenney David Atwood

p. 165-169

CLASS OF 1833

MARSHALL MASON STRONG.

Son of Hezekiah W. and Martha (Dwight) Strong.

Born September 3, 1813.

For three years a member of Amherst College and for one year of Union College, but not a graduate of a college.

A lawyer of prominence at Racine, Wisconsin.

He married May 27, 1840, Amanda Hawks of Troy, N. Y., who was born in 1815 (daughter of Julius Hawks). She was burned to death with her two children in her own house at Racine, Wis., January 27, 1846, during the absence of her husband as a member of the Council of the Territory of Wisconsin, of which he was President at the time. How the fire originated is not known. All in the house perished.

He married September 19, 1850, for a second wife, Emilie Mack Ullmann of Racine, born January 12, 1831, in Sturges, Michigan, (daughter of Isaac James Ullmann and Delia Maria Johnson).

He died March 9, 1864.

His widow still resides (1869) at Racine.

CHILDREN:- By first wife

1. Henry Born April, 1841; burned to death January 27, 1846; aged 4 yr., 19 mos.
2. Robert Born Dec. 18, 1842; died May 15, 1843 Aged 4 mos & 27 days.
3. Juliette Born April, 1844; died in conflagration 1846, aged one year and nine months

By second wife

4. Ullmann Born June 30, 1851. In Yale, Class of 1871.
5. Henry Strong Born Sept. 22, 1853.
6. Frances ("Fanny") Ogden Born April 17, 1860.

FROM History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong
Benjamin W. Dwight
Joel Munsell
Albany, 1871.

CLASS OF 1833

MARSHALL MASON STRONG

Son of Judge Hezekiah Strong, was born September 3, 1813 at Amherst, Mass. After an academic training he began his college course at Amherst, but his father having removed to Troy, N. Y., Marshall completed his course at Union College and entered upon the study of law. In 1836, determined to cast in his lot with the new Territory of Wisconsin, he removed to the village of Racine, where he became identified with the growth of both the town and the territory. His superior gifts were quickly recognized; in 1839 he was elected to the territorial council and there appointed one of three to revise the territorial laws. In 1844 he again entered the council, and while still a member received word in January, 1846, of the burning of his home at Racine and the loss of his wife and children in the fire. This catastrophe evoked the sympathy of the entire territory. In 1846 Mr. Strong consented to stand for delegate to the constitutional convention, to which he was triumphantly elected. He was one of the ablest members of that body, chairman of the committee on the legislative provisions, and one of that on counties and towns. Differing from the majority he resigned before the close of the session and used all his efforts to defeat the first constitution. Mr. Strong was a member of the State Assembly of 1849 where he was again concerned with the revision of laws. In 1850 Mr. Strong married the second time, and thereafter devoted himself to private practice. A strong anti-slavery man, Mr. Strong in early life voted with the Democrats; later he became a Free Soiler and vigorously upheld the government during the Civil war. He was a patron of education and interested in all that promoted the higher life of the community. From its inception in 1849 he was a member of the State Historical Society. He was likewise an incorporator of Racine College and one of its trustees until his death. He passed away March 9, 1864, at his home in Racine.

Manuscript Record

Pub. of the State Hist. Socy. of Wisconsin
Vol. 27 p. 793

Vol. on "The Convention of 1846"
Edited by Milo M. Quaife

Pub. at Madison by the Society
1919.

MARSHALL MASON STRONG.

FROM: THE STRUGGLE FOR RATIFICATION-1846-47

Milo M. Quaife

Wisconsin Historical Publications

Collections Vol. 28

Constitutional Series Vol. 3

Letter to the Platteville Independent American:
Madison, November 8, 1846.

Marshall M. Strong, who was a prominent man and regarded as certain of high preferment in the new order of things when we assume state sovereignty, by his vacillating course--sometimes acting as in the early part of the session with the Old Hunkers--then going with the Young Democracy--as of late, a strong abolitionist--last winter, the leader of the fanatical party--now, equally as strong in Anti-Abolitionism--is now considered by all as effectually laid out, and to be trusted by no one, and I apprehend both wings of his party will say, "So mote it be."

pp. 118-119

FROM: Address by Isaac P. Walker

March 31, 1847.

Milwaukee Courier.

Under the present laws if parties intending to become husband and wife think proper, they can provide by marriage settlements contract that the property of the wife shall remain in her separate estate, in nowise subject to the husband's control or his creditors. Instances of this kind are not infrequent. And as an instance take the case of Mr. Strong of Racine, the great champion of this objection. Before he married, he entered into a marriage settlement with his intended by which he secured to her, her property, and then went, himself, and took the benefit of the bankrupt law.

p. 603

The objectors contend, with Mr. Strong at their head, that it will dissolve the marriage tie, that it will destroy conjugal affection and fidelity, convert the wife into a termagant, with her separate business and her pampered "paramour." In other and plainer words, that a little separate property will convert her into a prostitute. We know full well that Mr. Strong's experience has not taught him this. We know that, though his late amiable and lamented wife possessed a separate property, she at the same time possessed a reputation as unsullied as the dew drop not only for virtue, but for

prudence and economy as well as maternal and conjugal tenderness---And Mr. Strong's aspersions are only the more slanderous and afflictive coming as they do from him, situated as he has been.

But when Mr. Strong uttered the above calumny he really seems to have been so afflicted by his own effiminancy as to have been driven into a fit of that truly feminine disease called hysterics. And during the paroxysm to have been haunted by the chimerical fear that the ladies of Wisconsin were about to snatch from him his only remaining vestige of manhood--his pants--and in their stead clap on him the apron, petticoat, bustle and all. And the roosters were going to proclaim this sad event to the hills around. Well, really, this would be bad. But I do not think the ladies will ever do so, until they find a woman among them who is less a man than he is, which is not likely to happen soon. I shall, therefore, dismiss Mr. Strong with this proposition: That, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of his speech, his slander and his roosters, we christen him Mr. Cock-a-doodle-doo.

pp. 603-604

But hear Mr. Strong: "When the husband returns at night, perplexed with care, dejected with anxiety, depressed in hope, will he, think you, find the same nice, and delicate appreciation of his feelings which he has heretofore? Will her welfare and feelings and interests be all wrapped up in his happiness as they are now?"

"Will the word 'home' sound as sweetly "when woman calls her property her own?"

p. 610.

Mr. Strong was one of the prominent candidates for ~~the~~ president of the convention.

p. 67

On exemptions and married women being up on its final passage, Mr. Strong made a very able speech against it. The article was passed by a very large vote. I deeply regret to say that Mr. Strong thereupon resigned his seat in the convention and has since returned home. As he will doubtless explain the motives of his course to his constituents, I will not attempt here to forestall him; but I will only say that his resignation is deeply lamented by all with whom he has been in the habit of acting, and that his presence in the hall is greatly missed by all. His whole course in the convention was marked by great ability; he was ever ready, fluent and practical debater; very courteous in his bearing to all, and frequently, when assailed, giving proofs of his calmness and self-possession of eminent fitness as well in temper as in ability for his position. His circumstances would undoubtedly have rendered the presidency of the convention a more desirable position to him; his occasional presence in the chair fully warranted his claims upon it;

and neither I nor many others have now any doubt that had the usages of the party been observed and a caucus nomination made that nomination would have fallen upon him. The result was a far greater blow to the public than to him. Without any injustice to the present presiding officer, I feel well warranted in saying that, if Mr. Strong had been chosen president, the convention would have adjourned weeks ago, with a better constitution than they have now adopted.

From: Letter to the Racine Advocate
Dated Madison, Dec. 10, 1846.

pp. 59-63

FROM: Speech by Marshall M. Strong
February 5, 1847.

Having been a member of the convention, I may be excused for speaking briefly of my own course. During the progress of the convention several measures passed which I did not like. Still I hoped, as did every other member, that after we had once gone through with our work we should at the close make a thorough revision and strike out or greatly modify those parts which were most objectionable. But when I saw that this hope was vain, and other measures yet more obnoxious were adopted, I resigned and returned home.

If the wife is to hold a separate property in her own name she must have the means of protecting it. If it is trespassed upon, she must be able to bring suits in her own name. She will then be the sole plaintiff, if she can sue, she must also be liable to be sued. If she is to have the power of keeping her property separate from that of her husband and subject in no manner to his control, she must have the power of suing him as well as others. If he interferes with it she can sue him in trespass and confine him in jail on execution, for imprisonment is allowed in actions of tort. She will have the power of selling her property, exchanging it, buying other property, for it is an essential requisite of property that one can do what one pleases with it, and it is contrary to the policy of laws to tie it up and prevent its being disposed of. She can then contract and be contacted with, execute bonds, mortgages, deeds, notes, and all other instruments. She can form a partnership in business with her husband.....

p. 239

That she could form partnerships either with her husband or others.

Woman is to be transferred from her appropriate domestic sphere and cast into the strife and turmoil of the world.

He (her husband) will become a sort of man about the house, a convenience, degraded in his own and in the eyes of his partner and of the world. It is fabled that once upon a time a rooster crowed as follows: "Women rule here," and another one at an adjoining house replied "So they do here," ~~and~~ while still another one far off chimed in by saying, "So they do everywhere," and this interpretation will become literally true whenever women fall under the operation of this law.

p. 240.

STRONGS' ROOSTERS

Tune-Yankee Doodle

March 24, 1847.

FROM: Milwaukee Courier.

They say the roosters once did crow,
That women ruled the world, Sir;
That stars and stripes were all cut down,
And petticoats unfurled, Sir!
It must have been a sorry time,
The women were all Strong, Sir;
But such an awful time as this
Could not continue long, Sir!

A lot of Badgers went to work,
A lot of Yankee boys, Sir!
To catch those doleful crowing cocks,
And change their frightful noise, Sir!
They met at Madison in state,
And soon they passed this law, Sir!
"Crow, hence, that labor shall rule here,
Or else you hold your jaw, Sir!"

And now on every side we hear,
The roosters crowing hard, Sir!
That never in our future state,
Shall bank rags rule the crowd, Sir!
That woman shall be safe from fraud,
But not ~~from~~ the breeches wear, Sir!
And while her husband treats her well,
They twain shall be one pair, Sir!

They crow that labor and the man
Shall have all honor here, Sir!
That charters and monopolies
Shall never once appear, Sir!
And now through all the Badger State,
We think there are but few, Sir!
Whose hearts do not rejoice to hear
Their cock-a-doodle-doo, Sir!'

pp. 593-4.

In January, 1840, the territorial legislature passed an act providing for submission to the people of the Territory at a special election (1) the question of a change from a territorial to State government; (2) providing for a census of the inhabitants of the territory; (3) for electing delegates to a constitutional convention to be assembled at Madison in October, 1840.

In the debates in the upper house he favored the proposal that negroes be permitted to vote for convention delegates.

Convention ~~and~~ met and organized on October 5, 1846. He was one of the two delegates from Racine County. In the convention he voted against negro suffrage.

He was a conservative and found himself in opposition to the majority. The convention declared itself against (1) all banks of issue. (2) for an elective judiciary; (3) for full property rights for married women.

On adoption of these proposals he resigned and went home to organize a campaign to defeat the constitution and it was rejected. New constitution ratified in 1848.

He declined membership in the Second Constitution convention. Mr. Strong was elected to the first state legislature in 1849.

He died March 9, 1864 and is buried beside his first wife and four of his children in the family lot in Mound Cemetery, Racine.

pp. 329-247.

Roswell Park was first president of Racine College in 1852-59.

Roswell Park

~~Marshall M. Strong~~ headed the list of incorporators of Racine College and Park Hall was named after him.

1833 MARSHALL MASON STRONG

August 1, 1846:

A convention of Locofoco delegates met at Hall & Pratt's on Saturday last and put the following ticket in nomination for delegates to the convention to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin, viz., M.M.Strong...of Racine. Southport "American"

p. 507

Marshall M. Strong, of Racine, was a consistent opponent of the more progressive measures, and upon the last, the recognition of the right of married women to the independent control of their own property, his indignation became explosive that on Dec. 7 he resigned his seat in the convention, and went home to organize the defeat of the constitution. His secession marks the open split in his party in the territory, and so far as the constitution is concerned is the beginning of the end.

p. 45

The Movement for Statehood, 1845-46
Milo M. Quaife
Wisconsin Historical Publications
Collections Vol. XXVI
Constitutional Series Vol. 1
Madison, 1918.

"To him (Strong) chiefly," wrote the conservative Milwaukee correspondent, "will belong the honor of saving our beloved Wisconsin from being converted into a Fourier phalanx playground for lunatics and idiots.

From: Above

p. 65

Marshall Mason Strong 1833

1833
Marshall Mason Strong