

*May 10-23, 1853--Mineral Point, Wis.

@May 25, 1853--Shullsburgh, Wis.

*June 6, 1853--Returned from "country air and Eastern stage." to Madison.

*June 6-30, 1853--Madison, Wis.

Prob. postage advertised for them in Postage City Republic & earlier

July 20, 1853--Oshkosh, Wis.

July 25 - 1853 - Fond du Lac

*@July 2nd Aug. 6, 1853--Fond du Lac, Wis. (reported, allow for lag time.)

*Aug. 8-15, 1853--Greenbay, Wis.

Subst Aug 27 -
* ~~Aug 31~~ Sept. 3, 1853--Waukegan, Ill.

*@Sept. 5th-10, 1853--Kenosha, Wis. *Madison*

*Sept. 19-@29, 1853--Racine, Wis.

*Oct. 1-6, 1853--Watertown, Wis.

* *Ca Before Oct 10 - 15, 1853 - Waukesha, Wis.*

*Oct. 20, 1853--Jan. 3, 1854--Janesville, Wis. Note: *Nov. 21, 1853, Isabella Folds married to Wm. A. Law by Rev. Chas. Lord. in Madison

*Jan 9, March 31, 1854--Madison, Wis.

*April 3-15, 1854--Janesville, Wis. (perhaps earlier and later) (in Chicago, getting more people)

*April 24-May 13, 1854--Milwaukee, Wis. (from Janesville)

Sub *May 15-27, 1854--Racine, Wis. (have only from May 29 '54 (W) Advocate

*May 29th June 10, 1854--Kenosha, Wis.

* June 12-as least 17, 1854--Waukegan, Ill.

*@July 3-22, 1854--Fond du Lac. Wis.

*July 22 (?) - Aug. 4, 1854--Oshkosh, Wis. then to Green Bay.

*Aug. 7-19, 1854--Green Bay, Wis.

⊖ Aug. 20, 1854--Neenah, Wis.

* Aug 21st to 26, 1854 - Menasha, Wis. (W Adams Hall - Neenah?)
Aug. _____, 1854--Berlin, Wis. (after dinner 1855)

*Sept. 4-9, 1854--Oshkosh, Wis.

*Sept. 10-16, 1854--Ripon, Wis.

*Sept. 30, 1854--Madison, Wis., Langrishe passing through, "been for the last three weeks in the Eastern Cities."

*Oct. 21-Dec. 16, 1854--Janesville, Wis., (perhaps earlier and later)

*Jan 9-April 2, 1855--Madison, Wis.

*@April 18-@April 28, 1855--Mineral Point, Wis.

April, 1855--Dubuque, Iowa (doubtful, no evidence to date.) left Madison for this

< *@May 2-19, 1855--Portage City, Wis. to towns on the "Lake shore"

at least May 29
*May 22, 1855--Oshkosh, Wis. (papers not missing but no further mention in W Series)

Green Bay, Wis

*Late June (June 18)-July 4 (?), 1855--Fond du Lac, Wis.

to Freeport, Ill,
no mention in Freeport (w) Journal but []
vacation?

~~Sept 6~~
*Sept. 8-25, 1855 (at least)--Green Bay, Wis.
-27 at least

*Late Sept., 1855--Neenah, Wis.
(from Menasha)

Oct. 3, 1855--Oshkosh, Wis., this week.

See
no note.

*Oct. 15-21?, 1855--Fond du Lac, Wis., left for Waupun.
-Waupun

*Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1855--Ripon, Wis.

*Nov. 5-24, 1855--Watertown, Wis.

*Nov. 28-Dec. 22, 1855--Janesville, Wis. (perhaps even later.)

*Jan. 9-April 20, 1856--Madison, Wis. *Saw to fall Apr. 19, 1856 in Madison*

*March, 1856--Name change recorded in Madison, Wis.
(not in card file)

*April 20, 1856--left Madison with tent amphitheatre.

*April 24, 1856 - Monroe, Wis. - *Apr. 29, 1856 - Beloit, Wis.*
*May 8, 1856 - Waukegan, Ill. **May 9, 1856 - Kenosha*

*May 14, 1856--Lake Geneva, Wis. (quotes Waukegan paper)

*May 17, 1856--Janesville, Wis.

Rockford - Ill. see Hoyt v. Fongus

*May 19, 1856--Whitewater, Wis.

*May 21, 1856 - Jefferson, Wis

*May 29, 1856--Beaver Dam, Wis.

June 2, 1856--Portage, Wis.

*June 11, 1856--Oshkosh, Wis.
in Bay?

*June 17-18, 1856--Fond du Lac, Wis.

*June 20, 1856--Beaver Dam, Wis.

*July 3-4, 1856--Galena, Ill.

*July 10-17?, 1856--Prairie Du Chien.

Summer, 1856 - McGregor, Iowa

- *Sept. 29, 1856--Mineral Point, Wis.
- Oct. 3, 1856--Sauk City, Wis.
- *Oct. 4, 1856--Baraboo, Wis.
- Oct. 7-25, 1856--Portage, Wis.
- *Oct. 20, 1856--Jack in Madison on a visit.
- Oct. 26, 1856--Atwater child died in Portage.

- *Nov. 15--to at least Dec. 20, 1856-- Janesville, Wis.
(may have played as late as Jan. 5, 1857.)
- *Jan. 6-April 4, 1857--Madison, Wis.
- *Between Feb. 24 and March 16, 1857--Jack went "east" and returned. (Atwater arrested in Mar. 5, 1857 - Hoyt v. Atwater - Dal)
- *April 6, 1857--left for Watertown, Wis.
- * April 7-~~May 2~~ May 4, 1857--Watertown, Wis. Possibly played Beaver Dam after May 2?
- ?May 2-9, 1857--Madison, Wis., very doubtful but re-check, could be getting amphitheatre ready for tour.
- * May 6-12, 1857- Beaver Dam, Wis
- * May 22, 1857--Watertown, Wis., Great Western Amphitheatre.
- * May 29, 1857 - Kenosha, Wis.
- * June 8, 1857 - Albany, Wis.
- * June 9, 1857--Monroe, Wis.
- * ~~June 11, 1857 - Shullsburg, Wis~~ June 11, 1857 Shullsburg, Wis (from La Crosse ad.)
- * July 1, 1857 - Hokah, Minn.
- * July 3, 1857 - La Crosse, Minn.
- * July 4, 1857 - La Crosse, Wis.
- * ~~July 7, 1857 - Hokah, Minn.~~
- *?@ July 15, 1857--St. Paul, Minn.
- * July 29, 1857 - Mantorville, Minn.

* Sept 16, 1857 - McGregor, Iowa

*Sept. 17, 1857--Prairie Du Chien, Great Western Amphitheatre.

*Sept. 25, 1857--Madison (one night only then to Janesville.

Sept. ___ to perhaps early Oct., 1857--Janesville, Wis. - but no mention
— State Fair in Janesville in Daily Gazette

*Oct. 5, 1857-May 6, 1858--Madison, Wis.

C^a May 8-15, 1858 - Portage, Wis.

-6-

* May 31, 1858 - ^{at June 5,} La Crosse, Wis.
June 8, 1858--"Bought the barge "Floating Palace."

* June 15, 1858--LaCrosse, Wis., closed a 5-day season on this date.

* June 19, 1858 - Papin, Wis. Floating Palace

* July 7 + (?) 10, 1858 - ^(at least) Prairie du Chien, Wis. Floating Dramatic Temple

Summer, 1858--Playing on barge on Mississippi River,
abandoned barge at Prairie Du Chien.

* @ July 14, 1858 - McGregor, Iowa

* July 17, 1858--Madison, Wis. (no mention of playing on this
date, only a mention of a new theatre Longrichs might use.)

Ca. July 17, 1858 - Floating Dramatic Temple gobbled - Longrichs
return to Madison

* @ Sept. 25, 1858--Jack supervising the remodeling of a hall
into the Lyceum Theatre, at the State Fair, Madison.

* Oct. 4, 1858--Madison, opened theatre season which ran
almost continuously to Dec. 13, 1858.

* Nov. 26 to @ Dec. 9, 1858--Jack took the Hutchinson Brothers
and part of his troupe on a tour of Beaver Dam, Oshkosh, ^{and 3 Green}
Fond du Lac (Dec. 6), Berlin, Ripon, and other northern ^(not pay)
cities.

* Dec. 10-14, 1858--Madison, Wis.

* Dec. 15, 1858--Jan. 7, 1859--Janesville, Wis.

* Jan. 9-~~14~~ ^{March 14,} (at least), 1859--Madison, Wis. ~~from Jan. 9~~

~~lists playing dates to March 13, 1859.~~

* April 15, 1859 - letter waiting at post office at St Paul, Minn
for Mrs. J.S. Langrich - La Crosse?

May, 1859--St. Joseph, Mo., Joined Allen Co. (at least by May 19)

*July 2-16, 1859--Kansas City, Mo.

@July 10 in St. Joseph, Mo., the Allen Co. closed and then reopened in Sept.

*July 30-Aug. 12, 1859--Kansas City, MO.

* @ Sept 15 - , 1859 - Leecompton, Kans.

*Sept. 20-@25, 1859--St. Joseph, Mo.

*Oct. 10-31, 1859--Leavenworth, Kansas

* ca Nov 18 - 20, 1859 - Leecompton, Kans. To Topeka (3 days last week)
retro.

Dec., 1859--Topeka, Kansas ~~announced~~ (but no review)

*Dec. 12-20, 1859--Atchison, Kansas.

Late Dec., 1859--Weston, Mo. (no papers available)

(out of sequence--Nov., 1859, perhaps Ft. Riley and Junction City, Kansas, even Topeka. The legislature was in session at Lawrence about this time. One newspaper reported the Langrishe troupe intended to play principal cities of the interior of Kansas. Langrishe later recalled that he spent "over seven months at Ft. Riley." (?)

Early Jan, 1860 - Leecompton (several days)

Feb. 13, 1860--Topeka, Kansas (?) ~~announced~~ but no review

@May 26, 1860--Marysville, Kansas

@May-June, 1860--Ft. Kearney, for about eight weeks.

Late June, 1860--Left Ft. Kearney for Ft. Laramie.

* ~~July~~ July, 1860--Arrived at Ft. Laramie, Wyo.

*@July 25-1860--Left (with McArthur) for Denver.

*August 10, 1860--Arrived in Denver after two week's journey.
Returned to Laramie for his troupe then back to Denver.

*Sept. 25, 1860--Opened in Denver.

Jan. 21, 1861--Langrishe took troupe to Golden City for two nights.

*Jan. 23-March 13, 1861--Denver

*March 16-April 13, 1861--Central City, Colo.

be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

CHAS. GEO. MAYERS, Sec'y.

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY.—Prof. De Bennie requests us to say, that his second, or spring term, for young ladies, masters and misses, will commence on to-morrow, Tuesday, March 1st, and Saturday, March 5th.

All desirous to excel in the polite art of dancing, and acquiring grace, ease and elegance of carriage and deportment, should avail themselves of the Professor's chaste and accomplished style of teaching. *

BENEFIT.—Our citizens will doubtless be pleased to learn that JAMES O'NEIL, the talented and good looking actor and scenic artist of the New Theatre, takes a benefit this evening, at which time two new pieces will be presented, viz: *Madison One Hundred Years Hence*, and the new farce of the *Lover's Stratagem*. HERR HEHL, the talented Pianist will perform a solo upon the violin and O'NEIL will execute one of his inimitable fancy dances. "Jim" is one of the best hearted fellows in Madison and deserves a full house, which we feel confident he will have, for he is a favorite with every one.

MR. BAKER'S ADDRESS!—The educational rally of last Saturday was closed by some remarks by Mr. Baker, under whose auspices it was originated. It was intended that this should come off in the City Hall, but owing to their not being able to light the gas, it was adjourned to the High School House. After the meeting had been called to order by Mr. Treadway, the President of the Public Teacher's Association, Mr. Kilgore read the recommendation of Mr. Baker from Henry Barnard the Chancellor elect of the University, and then proceeded with some very practical remarks on the necessities of school education in this State. Mr. Baker having arrived, he was introduced by the President to the audience. Mr. B. began by stating that it was with great reluc-

Capital & Surplus: \$1,867,9

E. G. RIPLEY, Pres't.
T. A. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres't.
THOS. K. BRACE, Tr. Secrs

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent, Cincinnati, O
W. H. WYMAN, State Agent, Madison.

Abstract of Statement of Condition
As required by the Laws of the State of Wisconsin
the 1st. January, 1849, on file with the Governor

ASSETS.	
Cash in hand and in bank.....	\$209,
Cash in hand of agents and in transit.....	121,
Cash in United States Treasury notes.....	57,
Real estate unencumbered.....	65,
Mortgage and other Bonds.....	167,
United States and State Stocks.....	219,
Mortgages amply secured.....	4,
Miscellaneous, Railroad and Bank Stock.....	142,
Bills Receivable.....	48,
Hartford Bank Stock.....	235,
New York City Bank Stock.....	597,

\$1,867,9

LIABILITIES.
Losses unadjusted and not due..... \$110,97

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid

\$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the **FETNA Insurance**
in the past **FORTY YEARS**.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 5 years, or

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by the duly authorized agents of the Company.

W. H. WYMAN, Agent.
feb28d2dptf Placknoy street, Madison, W

Removal.

THE

Boston Boot and Shoe Store

Is REMOVED to

NO. 3 FAIRCHILD'S BLOCK,

NEXT door to Klauber's, on Main street, where may be found the

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

Ever offered in Madison. Old customers and new are earnestly requested to call on me at my new store, and see if I cannot do them good.

Further particulars in a few days.
Madison, Feb. 25, 1859. D. M. BURWEL

Hotel, Tavern Stand and Dw

2/28/59
Take
Journal

FRANK A. HASKELL,
ED. GIESSELMANN,
WM. P. TOWERS,
Committee of 3d ward.

February 25th, 1859.

First Ward Republican Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican voters of the 1st Ward of the City of Madison, will be holden at Nolden's Hall on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating two Aldermen, to be supported by the Republican voters of said Ward at the coming city election and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By Order of the Committee.

Dated Madison 26th, 1859.

J. W. Strong, of this city, has been invited to deliver his lecture upon Musical Culture before the Musical Association.


Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, the talented Scenic Artist, takes a benefit at the Lyceum on next Monday evening. The "attractions" will be announced in the bills of the day.

IN POLICE COURT.—State vs. Isabella Howard and John Nichols, on complaint of Julius T. Chark for stealing clothing, arrested by Conley & Reese. Defendants brought up this morning for trial who plead guilty to the offence charged in the complaint, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for the term of ninety days.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. & Mrs. Locke appear this evening for the last time in Madison, in three new pieces. To-morrow they leave for Milwaukee where they will go with the regrets of our Theatre goers, that they can stay no longer. The pieces for this evening are *The Advocate*, *The Yankee Pedlar*, and *Both Sides of the Picture*. O'Neil has a benefit on Monday.

Public School Convention.

The exhibition of the Public Schools in this city has been very well attended to-day. So many scholars of different ages coming together presented a decidedly lively and interesting appearance. The morning was a

 **HUNDREDS** of our citizens plain of debility and languor of derangement of the liver or stomach, want of a etc. They are frequently the result of too close oation, and a thousand ether causes that we can name, but we would say to all afflicted, do as we use **DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STC BITTERS**, and our word for it you will be cured recommend the medicine, knowing by experien It is much superior to the generality of patent me

Sold by druggists and dealers generally:
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
567 Penn st., Pittsburg
A. P. DOERSCHLAG, Agt

WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!

BACHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surp They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no ing off the head; indeed, this is the only Establ where these things are properly understood and apldwly 288 Broadway, New

New Advertisements

Removal.

THE
Boston Boot and Shoe S
Is REMOVED to

NO. 3 FAIRCHILD'S BLOCK

NEXT door to Klauber's, on Main street may be found the

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELEC

Assortment of

ROOTS & SHOE

Ever offered in Madison. Old customers and ne are earnestly requested to call on me at my now ters, and see if I cannot do them good.

Further particulars in a few days.
Madison, Feb. 25, 1859. D. M. BURW

**Hotel, Tavern Stand and Da
ling House to Rent.**

THE WISCONSIN HOUSE

That well known Hotel, containing 14 apart situated on Gillman st, ten minutes walk from the tol Park. The fitting and furniture may be ha valuation. There is an excellent Barn and Stabl 20 horses on a street opposite.

Rent moderate. Entry immediately.

Hotel and Tavern.

GREENBUSH ADDITIO

That Large Frame Dwelling House, ten minutes the Depot of the M. & M. R. R., used for seven ye a Tavern. Four Bed Rooms, Parlor and Dining l and Ball Room 86 feet square. Wall and Closets

Hand
Journal
2/26/59

We see that the City Fathers have passed an ordinance to prevent swine from perambulating the streets of our city. This is a good move, and should have been done long ago.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Although not completed, the painting in the Presbyterian Church is so far advanced as to allow its use; and services will be resumed there next Sabbath.

FESTNER, of the firm of Bliss, Eberhard & Festner, is probably the best book-binder this side of Lak Michigan. We judge so from some specimens of his work we have recently seen.

There is to be a meeting of the Fire Department at the City Hall to-morrow evening, to adopt a programme for the State Fair. It is hoped that there will be a full representation from each company in the city.

The new Theatre is progressing finely. The fourth story of Van Bergen's Block is nearly completed, and before our citizens are aware of the fact, we shall have one of the finest Theatres in the Western country. Mr. James O'Neil is now engaged in painting the scenery at the City Hall, and is getting up some very fine scenes.

WHERE TO GET SUPERB PICTURES.—It is pretty generally conceded that FULLER takes better Daguerreotypes than any one else can, while his Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c., are equal to the best. Go and get your "ugly mugs" taken before it is everlastingly too late. FULLER can make very respectable looking pictures of them, notwithstanding the inherent difficulties of the subjects.

The ball of the Madison Guard appears to be the chief topic of conversation at present. Their splendid cards of invitation etc., have created quite an excitement. We anticipate a large crowd, and a big time. Jake Van Ette, of the St. Julien, is to furnish the supper for the occasion, which is included in the ticket. Grease your pumps, and go in!

SAD ACCIDENT.—WM. A. ADAMS, a former resident of this city, and a son of Dea. John

steak # lb	60	7	10	12
MUTTON—whole # lb	80	10	10	12
" choice	80	10	12	15
HAMS—# lb	11	12	12	15
SHOULDERS—# lb	80	10	10	10
CHICKENS—# lb	10	10	12	12
TURKEY—# lb	10	10	12	12
HAY—# ton	5,00	7,00	14	15
BUTTER—# lb	12	18	12	15
LARD—# lb	10	10	10	12
CHEESE—# lb	80	10	10	12
EGGS—# doz	80	10	10	11
SUGAR—brown # lb	80	10	11	12
" coffee	14	14	14	14
" crushed powd. & gran.	60	75	60	75
MOLASSES—sug. h. # gal	8,00	8,50	75	1,00
" syrup	8,00	8,50	75	1,00
WOOD—# cord	7	7	7	7
RICE—# lb	20	25	25	30
SMOKED SALMON—# lb	20	25	25	30
DAIRY SALT—# sack	12,00	20,00	10	15
TABLE SALT—# sack	12,00	20,00	10	15
MACKEREL—# bbl	8,75	8,75	5	15
" # bbl	7,00	7,00	5	15
" # bbl	7,00	7,00	5	15
WHITEFISH—# hf bbl	8,75	8,75	5	15
" # bbl	7,00	7,00	5	15
" # bbl	7,00	7,00	5	15
STONE COAL—Lehigh	16,00	16,00	10	10
" Blossburgh	15,00	15,00	10	10
" Kennel	13,00	13,00	10	10
" Pittsburgh	12,00	12,00	10	10
" New Castle	11,00	11,00	10	10
" Cumberland	10,00	10,00	10	10
DRIED APPLES—# lb	5	5	28	28
DRIED PEACHES—# lb	2,00	2,00	8,00	8,00
ORANBERRIES	2,00	2,00	8,00	8,00
CODFISH—# quintal	6,00	6,00	7	7
" # lb	10	12	12	15
DRIED BEEF—# lb	87	87	50	50
BEETS—# bu	5	5	2,00	2,00
CABBAGE—# hd	1,50	1,50	2,00	2,00
GREEN APPLES—# bu	10	12	10	12
DRY HIDES—# lb	4	5	4	5
GREEN "	4	5	4	5

CRAWFORD, WAKELEY & TENNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
 OFFICES—McKAY'S BLOCK, UP STAIRS,
 MADISON, WISCONSIN.
Special Attention given to Collecting.
 SAM. CRAWFORD. CHAS. T. WAKELEY. D. K. TENNEY.

ONLY SAFE PREPATION
 That does not Dye, but will restore
GRAY HAIR

To its original color, by Nature's own process is
Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative.

IN proof of the above assertion, read the following testimony from distinguished persons from all parts of the country.

HON. SOLOMON MANN, Ann Arbor, Mich., says his wife whose hair had become very thin, and entirely white, was restored to its original brown color, and had become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects.

HON. JUDGE BREESE, Ex-Senator of Illinois says my hair was prematurely gray, but by the use of Wood's Restorative, it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

HON. H. L. STEWART, says my hair was very gray, but after using two bottles, it restored it to its original color.

REV. J. K. BRAGG, Brookfield, Mass., says it has removed from my head inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching, and restored my hair which was gray, to its original color.

J. W. DAVIDSON, Monmouth, Ills., says that my hair

9/16/58
 Madison
 Daily
 State
 Journal

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liberally. Subscription papers may be found at the Dane County Bank, and at the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Cook & Belden, where we trust the benevolent will feel it a privilege to call and add their mites.

A FIRE ALARM.—About three o'clock this morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a cry of fire. On starting out, we found Fairchild's Block to be the object of attraction; and on reaching that point, it appeared that a fire had kindled about the cook-stove in the kitchen connected with the Saloon in the basement of that block. It had made so little progress that a bucket of water, properly administered, dampened its ardor, and caused an entire cessation of its ravages. But little damage was done, other than a large scare, and the disagreeable duty of dressing and turning out of a large number of citizens, in an extremely cold night. We were glad to see so goodly a number ready to do noble service in case of necessity, but were the more rejoiced that there was no necessity on this occasion.

THE THEATRE. The Theatrical Company, under the direction of Mrs. Langrishe, will again open in this city, to-night, at which time the excellent play of "The Willows Copse," and the new farce of the "Buzzards," will be presented. All the old favorites return, as Messrs. Langrishe, Gossin, Miles, O'Neil, and Mrs. Langrishe, with the other members of the company. Mr. FORKST, an actor of merit will make his first appearance this evening. This company deserves, and will no doubt, receive a liberal patronage during the winter,

Madison
Daily
State
Journal
1/8/59

Sold at 50 cts per bottle, \$5 per dozen, \$ extra BUTTER for Bar-rooms, by the gallon the low price of \$1.25 per gallon; fine tins, \$1.25 per gallon.

For Sale by all Druggists at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Jan 7 1859 742 B

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP
Existing between the undersigned, and JAMES RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved. JAMES RICHARDSON BROWN will continue business in the R. & Co., and assume all the liabilities and are also authorized to collect all d
JAS. B.
N. B.
Madison, January 1, 1859. TIMO
Jan 3 12w



DR. C. W. COOL
Operative and Mechanical
Office opposite the res
Duan, on Main st.

ICELAND MOSS PASTE.
Isle and highly recommended for
by the most distinguished French and
cists. Sold by [nov26] CO

HURRAH FOR THE HO
Anticipation of which we have re
assortment of French Confectionery
good things. [nov24] CO

ANNALS of the American Ep
commemorative notices of disting
of the Episcopal Church. Just receiv
decide MOSELEY

OYSTERS

THE subscriber is now receiving
FRESH OYSTERS from the Ambro
Baltimore beds, in the shell, can, and
J. T. Marston's store, University Ave
sep27 WM. H. PL

KEYSTONE STATE SA
or Concentrated Lye, one pou
make 25 gallons of good Soft Soap.
nov26 COLWELL

A GENTLEMAN of Exp
Management of High Schools, at
New England College, wishes to obt
Teacher. Satisfactory testimonials w
Address for a few days,
aug10tf Malta, DeKa

Select Scho

THE next Term of Mrs. Wilcox's
men o Nov 29th and continue to
TUITION, \$3.0
nov10d2w

man be requested to supply a copy of Mr. Matt's resolution to the weekly papers, in this city, for publication, and also a copy to the Members of the Legislature of Dane county, which was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Graves, relating to the County Treasurer receiving orders, was rejected, and the following substitute, presented by Mr. Haney, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of Dane County be, and is hereby instructed not to receive in payment of delinquent taxes, or tax certificates, any county order, unless the same are entitled to preference of payment according to law.

The report of Committee on Roads and Bridges was read, accepted and placed on file. The report of Committee on settlement with Clerk of Court and Clerk of Board, was similarly dealt with. Mr. Steele got leave to withdraw bill No. 16 from the file.

Board then adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

Evening Session, Jan. 13.

Jno. Beuth in the chair. A quorum being present, the Board proceeded to business.

The election of a commissioner of swamp and overflowed lands was postponed until the next meeting.

The number of the committee who were appointed to settle with the County Treasury, was, on motion of Mr. Lewis, allowed by the issuing of orders to that amount.

Mr. Harvey introduced a resolution which was adopted, allowing the sum of \$64 to J. H. McAvoy, for services rendered in carrying out the report of the County Board of Equalization, at their session in Nov. 1858.

A committee of three was then appointed to procure and destroy in the presence of the Board, all cancelled county orders and court certificates.

The report of the committee on roads and bridges was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Dale moved that the amount of money now in the hands of the clerk of the Circuit

S. H. Carpenter vs. R. A. Law. Judgment in favor of plff. for the amount claimed.

L. B. Vilas vs. Thomas Reynolds. Case postponed until to-morrow. The court adjourned until 9 o'clock, A. M.

Saturday, Jan. 15th.—The case of L. B. Vilas vs. Thomas Reynolds was on trial.

WISCONSIN BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.—The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin has given notice that the State Security Bank at Geneseo, and the Merchant's Bank, Madison, have relinquished business and deposited a sufficient sum of money to redeem their outstanding circulation. Bills of the former will be redeemed at the State Bank of Madison; bills of the latter, at the Bank of the Capitol, Madison.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY HALL. Charley Holt of the *Janeville Gazette*, writing from this city, says:

The new Assembly Hall is a real beauty—large, commodious and elaborately finished. The executive chamber has been removed to the new portion of the building, and will be an ornament to the new capitol, even when finished on the plan now designed.

THEATRICAL.—This evening at the Lyceum will be presented for the first time in Madison the new drama of *Schinderhannes* or the *Black Brotherhood*, to conclude with the three of *Naval Engagements*. Mr. "Oh Kneel" dances.

MARRIED.

CADWELL GILLOTTON. Dec 21, to Mr. Pleasant, by Rev. J. M. Woodman, Henry Cadwell to Sarah E. Gilotton, both of Union Grove.

CADWELL HALL. By Jno Perry, Esq. Jan 9, Francis A. Cadwell, Beaver Dam, to Mary M. Hall, Col. Co.

BLAKE PHILLIPS. Jan 9, by Rev. E. M. Phillips, at his residence, Sanford Blake, Sparta, and E. Anne Phillips, daughter of Rev. E. M. Phillips, of Burns.

RYDER WILDER.—In Kenosha, Jan 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. Thompson, Benj. Ryder, Aurora, Ill., and Ellen Wilder, Kenosha.

MURGATROYD HERD. In Brighton, Jan 4, by Thos. South, Esq. at his office, Wm Murgatroyd of Paris, and Nancy Herd, of Brighton.

DIED:

ANDRUS. In South Bristol, Dec 28, 1858, of Consumption. He was 70 years and 6 months

Evening, the Madison Guards give their annual ball, in the City Hall.

A New Temperance Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Temperance Society of this city was held at the Baptist Church last evening. M. D. MILLER in the chair—W. SKINNER Sec'y, A constitution was adopted, and the following list of officers elected:

- President, J. G. KNAPP, Jr.
- Vice " Wm. HAWLEY, Esq.
- " " Wm. RIPLEY, Esq.
- Secretary, Ald. E. S. OAKLEY.
- Treasurer, W. SKINNER, Esq.

THE BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.—Remember Riley's benefit to-night. Great preparations have been made for the representation of the dramatized production of Cobb's great novelty, the *Gun Maker of Moscow*, which is now being republished in the *New York Ledger*. O'NIEL will deliver himself of one of his inimitable comic dances. Here we would remind our citizens that this is the time that this good-looking actor will appear during the present season. The *Irish Emmeriser*, a new farce, concludes the bill. With such a novel and attractive bill, and with the assurance that Riley, who, by the way, is well known as one of the "b'hoys," will receive the proceeds, we feel confident that our citizens and theatre-goers, including members, "Sons of Malt-a," and every one, will fill the house to overflowing.

THE CONCERT LAST NIGHT.—Nearly three hundred persons were in attendance last evening at the City Hall, to witness the various performances by the classes under the instructions of the Misses LAWRENCE, and we express the opinion of all present when we say that nothing was overlooked and nothing left undone which could have added the least to the gratification of the audience. The class was composed of twenty young ladies, ranging respectively from ages of six to eighteen.

	Wholesale.	Family Retail.
SHORTS— $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.....	60@	75@
CORN MEAL $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.....	1,50@ 1,75	1,50@ 2,00
RYE— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.....	45@ 50	
BRAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.....	50@	
POTATOES— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.....	80@ 83	40@ 50
TURNIPS— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.....	25@	40@
PORK— $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.....	6,00@ 6,50	
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.....	14,00@ 16,00	
BEEF— $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.....	4,00@ 4,50	
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.....		8@ 10
" steak $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....		8@ 10
MUTTON—whole $\frac{1}{2}$ lb....	6@ 7	
" choice.....	8@ 10	10@ 12
HAMS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	10@	11@ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
SHOULDERS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	8@ 10	10@
CHICKENS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	6@ 7	8@ 9
TURKEY— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	10@	12@
HAY— $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.....	5,00@ 8,00	
LARD— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	10@ 12	12@
CHEESE— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14	14@
SUGAR—brown $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....		8@ 10
" coffee.....		11@ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" crushed pow'd & gran.....		14@
MOLASSES—sug. h. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal	@	50@ 60
" syrup.....	60@ 75	75@ 1,00
WOOD— $\frac{1}{2}$ cord.....	8,00@ 8,50	
RICE— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....		7@
SMOKED SALMON— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....		
DAIRY SALT— $\frac{1}{2}$ sack...	20@ 25	25@
TABLE SALT— $\frac{1}{2}$ sack...		80@
MACKEREL— $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.....	12,00@ 20,00	10@ 15
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....		5@
WHITEFISH— $\frac{1}{2}$ hf bbl..	4,00@	8@
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.....	8,00@	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
DRIED APPLES— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb...		25@
DRIED PEACHES— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	@	8,00@
CRANBERRIES.....	2,50@	

Gas Stock at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell at public auction, at the office of JAMES RICHARDSON & CO., in Madison, Certificate No. 268, for eighty shares (\$25 each) of the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company, being for \$2,000 stock in said company, the same having been hypothecated with me for collateral security and forfeited.

Madison, March 21, 1859
WM. A. MEARS. d10

First Arrival
OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
AT
S. KLAUBER CO.'S.

WE received by Express, this afternoon:
CHENE LAINES,
CHALLY DE LAINES,
BAYADERE STRIPES,
BARGE DELAINES,
MOUSELINE DE LAINES,
OPERA DE LAINES,
POIDE DE CHEVRES.
Also some of the most handsome styles of
French Calicoes
Ever offered in this city.
S. KLAUBER & CO.,
1 and 3 Fairchild's Block.

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 father—"behold the bright
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 and when bright joy and
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1860. L. B.

olly of Shopiere, had
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ES.—Take six eggs,
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 over plate to a snow;

Madison Accommodation	10.39 A. M.
Express Passenger	10.39 A. M.
<i>Going West.</i>	
Accommodation	8.30 A. M.
Express Passenger	1.03 P. M.
<i>Arrive from East.</i>	
Express Passenger	12.58 P. M.
Madison Accommodation	10.45 P. M.
<i>Arrive from West.</i>	
Express Passenger	10.34 A. M.
Accommodation	7.00 P. M.

Messrs. MOSELEY & BRO. advertise the "Tribune Almanac" in this issue besides other things. Look at the advertisement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. Rev. Mr. PECK will preach on Sunday, 22d inst., at Porter's Hall, at 10½ A. M., on "Prejudice and the Mission of Friendship," and at 2½ P. M., on "The pleasures of Sin."

THEATRICAL.—This evening "Woman's Trials and Woman's Perils," "My Country Cousin," and "State Secrets, or Old Clothes has Ritz," are on the bills, besides dancing by Miss Clara and Signor O'Neill.

HORACE GREELEY'S LECTURE. With that commendable punctuality in observing an engagement for which he is remarkable, Mr. GREELEY, notwithstanding the change in the time table upon the Mississippi road, succeeded in reaching here upon a freight train last evening just in time for his lecture.

The lecture was in the Baptist Church, which was densely crowded. It consisted of a series of pictures of the country through which Mr. G. passed in his overland trip last summer, and was very interesting as well as instructive. It was the most entertaining lecture we ever heard from Mr. Greeley, and was read in his usual slipshod and psalm-tune style of delivery. The audience soon get accustomed to this, or forget it in their interest in the subject matter. 1/21/60 Wis.

Home Lectures, *St. J.*

The Home Lecture Association, having perfected its arrangements for a course of "Home Lectures" for this winter, begs leave to announce to the public the following named gentlemen as members of the course:

- Hon. Harlow S. Orton, Prof. Ezra S. Carr, Horace Rublee, Esq., Hon. J. H. Howe, Hon. Abram D. Smith, Prof. James D. Butler, Hon. Chas. D. Robinson, Robert Menzies

Dorwin and Miss Mary A. Dudley.
 ROWE—SHOLES—In Delavan, 15th Inst., G. Rowe, to Mrs. Synthia Sholes.
 McFARLAND—RICKARD—In Springfield, Marquette Co., Thos. McFarland Jr., and Miss Heaster Pickard.
 HOUSER—WADDLE—In Richland, 5th Inst., Wm. Houser to Mrs Virginia Waddel.
 QUICK—SCOTT—In Henrietta, 29th ult., Hiram Mr. Quick to Hannah Scott.
 JONES—LARABEE—In Chicago, 18th Inst., Charles R. Jones of Milwaukee, to Miss Abbie F. Larrabee.
 PITKIN—PEABODY—In Waukesha, 12th Inst., N. S. Pitkin to Miss F. J. Peabody.
 WILBUR—MATHEWS—At Troy, Wis., Mr. Rector Wilbur and Miss Maria L. Mathews.

DIED:

SEARS—In Oaledonia, 7th Inst., Lewis Sears, aged 58 years.
 WRIGHT—In Portage City, 12th Inst., Mr. William Wright, aged 88 years.
 BARNET—In Ellenboro, 16th Inst., James R. Barnet aged 20 years.
 FARR—In Elk Grove, 12th Inst., Mrs. Sarah Farr, aged 53 years.

Commercial. 1/21/60

Madison Daily Market Review.

STATE JOURNAL OFFICE, }
 MADISON, Jan. 21, 1859. }

WHEAT—The receipts are very small to-day, and prices same as yesterday, 88 to 90 being the average, and 91 the highest paid.
 OATS—Little or no receipts. The average offered is from 26 to 29.
 CORN—Nominal at 85@40. Little or no demand.
 BARLEY—No receipts. The nominal value is 50 @58.
 RYE—Nominally worth 45@50.
 PORK—Receipts light, probably not more than half dozen loads. 5@5 25.
 WOOD—The market is glutted, and it is no unusual thing for farmers to take their wood home at evening. 2.50@3 00 per cord.
 HAY—But little in. 6@7 for wild, 7@9 for tame.
 HIDES—In good demand. 5½ for green, and 9@10 for dry.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Flour dull and 5c lower.—Receipts 1461. Wheat dull and declining. Receipts 14 Corn dull and unchanged. Receipts 87,671—Pork quiet and firm. Lard steady whisky dull, 25½

Tribune Almanac for 1860.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED
 Every man should have one. Price 18 cents.
 jan21d1w MOSELEY & BRO.

Oval Frames.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Oval Frames for Photographs and other pictures, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices. Call at d see them. MOSELEY & BRO.
 jan21d1w 8 doors from Post Office.

Taken Up.

ON THE 25th DECEMBER LAST, a brindie heifer, coming two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
 JAMES CAMPBELL.
 Verona, Dane Co., Jan. 19, 1860. 18:4t*

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New theater
in town in 1860

C.H. Wilson's
Van Bergen's Hall

Wills
starts
journal 2/27/60 - O'Neill sings a comic song
Miss Clara Dance

2/2 - O'Neill sing (Clara
Dance)

2/11 O'Neill appears as Kichaluna.

Richardson

WISCONSIN

MAGAZINE of HISTORY

Vol. 30, No 3
March 1947

City Hall
built - 1856-57
of Wisconsin +
Mifflin (2 W. Mifflin)

Albert Godell
- painter -

1856 - fine art gallery
Brown + Holt
(wm?)



Published Quarterly by the

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

September 1946

Theater Buildings in Madison Wisconsin, 1836-1900

By HENRY C. YOUNGERMAN

RARELY, since the appearance in 1838 of Madison's first newspaper, the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, has any Madison daily or weekly paper failed to carry an item of theatrical interest. The course of Madison's theatrical activities so closely parallels the growth of the city as to mark clearly its place in the city's culture. Gateway to much of the West, host to many who came to the frontier better to understand the making of the nation, Madison nourished and supported the theater for professional and amateur alike as an organic part of the culture brought by the American pioneer and the immigrant peoples. The story of Madison's theater buildings reflects this tradition and makes clear the community role therein.

A liberal license law in the first city charter,¹ and revised ordinances set "a sum not less than one nor more than twenty dollars for each exhibition of a show, public exhibition, or theatrical performance..."² A *History of Dane County* relates that the "old and first capitol was then in use and...served not only for legislation, but for courts, plays, shows, and for Divine Worship, there being no other place..."³ Early newspapers mention only several of the shows between 1836 and 1852. Recorded were a Temperance play by Cutter's "Green Mountain Boys," a troupe of five men, on October 31, 1844;⁴ "The Alleghanians" with Negro

HENRY C. YOUNGERMAN is a faculty member of the School of Speech and Drama, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. Here is some enlightening early Madison theater history, from the time entertainments were held on the second floor of the John Lewis frame building to the completion of the Fuller Opera House, now known as the Parkway Theater.

¹ *Charter and Ordinances of the City of Madison* (Madison, 1860), 14.

² *An Act to Consolidate and Amend... Act to Incorporate the City of Madison, Approved March 4th, 1856* (Madison, 1865), 6.

³ *History of Dane County, Wisconsin* (Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1880), 705.

⁴ *Wisconsin Argus*, Oct. 31, 1844.

minstrel music on May 8, 1849;⁵ and the Swiss Bell Ringers advertised on July 23, 1850.⁶ Lack of an adequate sawmill and brick works kept construction at a minimum until 1849 when fifty new buildings were erected.⁷ Public entertainments were held in the old county courthouse opened in 1851,⁸ and the museum as well.⁹ This period of makeshift theaters was followed by a period of forty years of remodeled meeting halls and combination theater and community halls. By 1860 Madison had experienced a succession of four commercial theater halls, the City Hall "Lecture Room," and the Turnverein Hall.

The first place used primarily for public meetings and entertainments was the second floor of John Lewis' frame building erected on the southwest corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Johnson Street.¹⁰ It was used by the First Baptist Church and the Presbyterian Church until 1852.¹¹ On January 8, 1852, it became Madison's first theater hall.¹² Patrons purchased tickets in the Lewis and Holden General Store below and then proceeded by way of an outside back stairway to the theater.¹³ "It stood there for a long time, solitary and alone," says Butterfield, and adds that it had "seats that would not do credit to a cattle show."¹⁴ Improved seating and additional scenery appeared late in February.¹⁵ Gas service had been introduced into the city in 1851¹⁶ and probably was used in Lewis' Hall, varied lighting effects being managed through controlled changes in the pressure from the mains. The theater managers, Langrishe and Atwater, for seven years Madison's leading producers, offered more than 100 plays and afterpieces during the first season of ten weeks at this hall.¹⁷

⁵ *Ibid.*, May 8, 1849.

⁶ *Ibid.*, July 23, 1850.

⁷ *Wisconsin Argus* (weekly), 1849.

⁸ G. B. Burrows, *Madison, Past and Present* (Madison, 1903), 57.

⁹ *Argus and Democrat*, Nov. 2, 1854.

¹⁰ Burrows, *Madison*, 57.

¹¹ *History of Dane County*, Western Historical Company, 787.

¹² *Argus and Democrat*, Jan. 8, 1852.

¹³ *History of Dane County*, Western Historical Company, 267.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 92.

¹⁵ *Daily Statesman*, Feb. 27, 1852.

¹⁶ *History of Dane County*, Western Historical Company, 727.

¹⁷ John S. (Folds) Langrishe and John B. Atwater, born in Ireland, were experienced in London, New York, and California camp theaters. Mrs. Langrishe, Mrs. Atwater, and

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Langrishe and Atwater opened their second season in a theater closer to the State Capitol on January 15, 1853.¹⁸ This was the second floor of the remodeled three-story stone building erected in 1852 on the north side of King Street by Simeon Mills and John Catlin, known as Badger Hall.¹⁹ Judging by the extensive repertoire, we may agree that it was "large and capacious" in comparison with Lewis' Hall.²⁰ "New scenery by the celebrated artist, R. H. Smith, attached to the Chicago Theater..."²¹ replaced the best originally from California. Langrishe and Atwater remained here for two years.

Other theatrical companies found Madison hospitable, and increased demands for larger seating capacity produced a third commercial theater by 1855. Fairchild's Hall was formally opened on December 25, 1854, when the Madison Musical Society, representing the city, gave an evening's concert.²² Langrishe and Atwater followed, beginning their fourth season on January 9, 1855, again coinciding with the legislative term.²³

Fairchild's Hall was the remodeled upper story of a stone block building erected by the father of General Fairchild on the corner of Pinckney and Main (Morris) streets.²⁴ The size of the earlier theaters may be better appreciated when one considers that here, despite "the smallness of the stage and the limited scenery, many noteworthy entertainments... including operas, Shakespeare's plays, and good old English comedies..." were performed.²⁵ When "Mazeppa" was the play for the evening, "a white horse had to be piloted up the narrow stairs leading from the street, which feat was always witnessed by great crowds of spectators."²⁶ One

Miss Helen Allen were sisters. Others in the original company were Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilks, T. W. Plato, J. McKibben, and D. T. Cooper. Langrishe was the son of John S. Folds, printer to the *Dublin Magazine* before coming to Madison with the *Wisconsin Argus*. Langrishe later was a pioneer producer in the theaters of Deadwood and Denver, and later became a newspaperman and legislator in Idaho. *Daily State Journal*, Dec. 12, 1895.

¹⁸ *Argus and Democrat*, Jan. 14, 1853.

¹⁹ Burrows, *Madison*, 57.

²⁰ See note 18.

²¹ *Argus and Democrat*, Jan. 11, 1854.

²² Burrows, *Madison*, 58.

²³ *Argus and Democrat*.

²⁴ Burrows, *Madison*, 58. Known as National Theater under the management of Langrishe and Charles G. Mayers in 1858. *Madison Directory*, 1858-59.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 57.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁹.
and Present (Madison, 1903), 57.
1854.

stern Historical Company, 787.

1852.

stern Historical Company, 267.

2.
stern Historical Company, 727.

and John B. Atwater, born in Ireland, were experienced
ornia camp theaters. Mrs. Langrishe, Mrs. Atwater, and

editor good naturedly complained of the stage drop curtain that "Columbus has been attempting to land so long that we have quite despaired of his success."²⁷ This brief clue indicates that it was the old Mills's Hall curtain and that therefore the proscenium of Fairchild's Hall was of similar size. Improvements in the new theater included an "arch under the skylight, made of thin lumber serving as a perfect sounding board," and an auditorium "thoroughly ventilated, cool and in fine order."²⁸

With Mills's Hall no longer feasible for use as a theater, Van Liew, manager of Van Liew's Varieties, combined repertory and Star system company, proposed in 1855 that a new theater building be financed by subscription. The superintendent of schools, Mr. Kilgore, vigorously protested the "large sums of money... subscribed to build a theater—an institution of at least questionable merit, while 600 school children are unprovided with even decent schoolhouses."²⁹ Whether such opposition was the cause or not, the project intended for location on Wisconsin Avenue "in the rear of the Capital House..." never proceeded beyond the planning stage.³⁰

These plans, however, do permit us to reconstruct to some extent the probable size of Madison's earlier theaters. The *Argus* described it as "100 feet deep, 50 feet front, 33 feet high in front and 30 in rear. It will contain a parquet, dress circle, and gallery. The stage will be 33 feet deep. The building will cost about \$7,000.00."³¹ A building only 30 feet high in rear could have permitted a stage loft perhaps 25 feet high, allowing for shifting of scenery up from the basement. Floor height from the ground level as well as necessary stage platform height would have accounted for 3 feet. A front width of 50 feet might permit a stage width of about 45 feet although dressing rooms and stair wells might decrease this area. The actual stage depth may have been less than 33 feet because of the deep stage aprons then in use.

²⁷ *Argus and Democrat*, Jan. 16, Feb. 9, 1855.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, May 2, 1855.

²⁹ R. C. Thwaites, *Story of Madison* (Madison, 1900), 21.

³⁰ *Argus and Democrat*, Dec. 31, 1855.

³¹ *Ibid.*

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, 1855.

(Madison, 1900), 21.

Therefore, both Badger and Fairchild halls may have been about 45 feet wide, 25 feet high, and possibly 33 feet deep. These were small in comparison with modern commercial houses but adequate no doubt in view of the wing and drop scenery then in use.

Langrishe and Atwater opened their third season at Fairchild's Hall on September 21, 1857, with the announcement that two "excellent scenic artists, Messers. O'Neil and Godell...,"³² the latter a New York designer, would serve as permanent members of the company. O'Neil remained on with the National Theater for Langrishe and Charles G. Mayers during the next season. His studio in a room at the City Hall attracted reporters, one of whom has left the following record of O'Neil's style in free hand per- spective:

He was painting a snug looking room scene...Two, or three motions of his skillful hand, formed a shelf, and one or two more placed upon it a candlestick, pitcher, and cup. We had hardly concluded wondering at this, before a picture frame was suspended upon the wall, and speedily filled up with a traveler passing over a rocky country... We envy O'Neil his power to make common canvas glow with the spirit of Nature or art, as seen in the varied landscape, the Ocean, the antiquated Chamber or modern Drawing room.³³

O'Neil remained in Madison through 1860.³⁴

It is impossible to determine the part Langrishe and Atwater had in the promotion of theater construction in Madison. It must be obvious that with every move to a newer and larger theater, accommodations were being planned for their efforts in produc- tion. Theirs was the favorite theater company, and their actors were always regarded as members of the community. Langrishe hoped for a theater building independent of other major sources of income and free from the defects attendant upon remodeled meeting halls. The *Daily Argus and Democrat* noted that

there is a prospect that Langrishe will receive sufficient encouragement to warrant his taking hold of his enterprise to build a theater. It is pro- posed to build up between Atwood's and Wells's Block, which can be done at slight expense, and a neat, convenient and elegant place can be got up. With a few hundred dollars more stock taken, the house will be built.³⁵

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Oct. 17, 1857.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Sept. 8, 1858.

³⁴ *Daily Patriot*, Oct. 1, 1860.

³⁵ July 17, 1858.

Albert
Godell

The plan met the fate of Van Liew's efforts in 1855. It seems probable that the remodeled Van Bergen's Hall opened in 1858 forestalled Langrishe's project.

Despite Langrishe's failure that year, 1858 saw the opening of three theaters in the city. Van Bergen's theater, known as the Madison Lyceum, was a remodeled office building; the city opened its city hall third floor "Lecture Room"; the Turners began their long theater career with a temporary stage. The first three stories of Peter Van Bergen's brick building were erected in 1855 and 1856,³⁶ on the southeast corner of Pinckney and Doty (Clymer) streets in an area of 66 by 85 feet.³⁷ The lower floor was occupied by the post office until the summer of 1861, the upper stories by general offices.³⁸ The third floor was heightened by the addition of 10 feet and converted into a theater in 1858.³⁹ The stage was about 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep, with a proscenium opening about 28 feet wide. The auditorium, seating from 800 to 1,000, is described by a contemporary news account as "being far preferable to the old pen which they [the audience] formerly occupied."⁴⁰ Although better than a "pen," it had no cushioned seats and lacked sufficient stoves.⁴¹ But, one later "convenience" of this location did not go without due comment. For, there was now available a "Theater Saloon...over Whitney's store...quite convenient for the boys...Walk right in between the acts...The institution will be conducted on the regular 'cadaddle' order."⁴² Requested many times in later seasons, cushioned seats and stoves were not installed until late in 1862.⁴³ At the same time the larger audiences of Civil War days were accommodated by the addition of "elegant dress boxes."⁴⁴ Although in use for ten years, theater companies were refusing to play there as early as January, 1862,⁴⁵ and in 1868

³⁶ *History of Dane County*, Western Historical Company, 763.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Daily Patriot*, Sept. 3, 1858.

⁴⁰ *Argus and Democrat*, Sept. 30, 1858.

⁴¹ *Daily Patriot*, Nov. 27, 1861.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Jan. 24, Oct. 25, Dec. 27, 1862.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Jan. 10, 1863.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Jan. 24, 1862.

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a Chicago troupe "left because the building had been pronounced unsafe..." because of a weakened roof.⁴⁶ A subscription corporation was formed after Van Bergen's "Madison Lyceum" was permanently closed in 1868, but the "enterprise was more expensive than any man or company wanted to undertake."⁴⁷

Outside investment interests had acquired Van Bergen's Block⁴⁸ in 1861 through Mr. P. Dater, an Easterner, and were followed by a theater chain when L. B. Bryan, Washington, D.C., theater owner, bought it from the famous minstrel and theater owner, R. M. Hooley, of Chicago, in July, 1870. Madison had long since become an established point on the theater map of the country, and could not be ignored by the producers. Transfer of ownership to Hooley and Bryan was made through Senator George B. Burrows of Madison. Hooley contracted to rebuild the theater along modern lines and for this purpose gave contracts to John Hyland, Madison builder, who had had much experience in theater construction in England, and to Wallace Hume, theater architect.

Construction was begun in November, 1870, and on February 28, 1871, it was opened to the public.⁴⁹ The old theater had been cleared out down to the second floor, and a three-story showhouse constructed. The theater hall rested on a solid wood framework set inside brick walls, independent of the original structure. A grand entrance on Pinckney Street, 50 by 20 feet wide, heated by the cellar furnace and lighted by three gas chandeliers, opened into the main entrance hall 30 feet from the street. Stairways, 10 feet wide, led from separate entrances to the theater auditorium and the second floor. Oval in shape, with sloping floor, the 30-foot-high hall accommodated 175 in the dress circle, 326 in the parquet, and 264 in the circular balcony. Dress boxes had been removed to allow for more room in the dress circle and were replaced by niches, with gas chandeliers, holding statues of Flora, goddess of flowers, and Diana, goddess of the chase. The stage was approximately 60 feet wide, 35 feet deep, proscenium opening of

⁴⁰ *Wisconsin State Journal*, July 16, 1868.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Feb. 28, 1871.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

28 feet, and loft height of about 45 feet. Three dressing rooms on each side raised above the floor level were included for convenience of the actors. The act drop curtain was described as

having a softly tinted, and said to be, very perfect view of Heidelberg, Germany, with handsome curtains of crimson, green and gold, gracefully looped on either side. It was painted by the eminent artist, R. H. Hadley, Esq., late of the Drury Lane Theater, London.⁵⁰

The scenery was the work of George Heyman of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago. Hooley's Opera House was Madison's first almost completely self-contained theater building.

Once again, as in the case of Fairchild's Hall in 1854,⁵¹ local citizens took over on the opening to demonstrate civic pride in the new theater. Seven hundred patrons, paying a total of \$400, saw Madison's first little theater group, the Madison Dramatic Society, in Tennyson's pastoral drama, "Dora," with Mrs. A. R. Jones as Dora, and Major Charles G. Mayers as Farmer Allen.⁵² Hooley publicly acknowledged the generous support given, in a letter to the *Wisconsin State Journal*. He wrote:

in my behalf...express my gratitude...for the initial performance, a testimonial born entirely of that hospitality for which your citizens are renowned; to the Press of Madison, and to his Excellency, Gov. Fairchild, whose desire to contribute to the realization of your wishes is manifest in the inconvenience he has assumed by changing the date of his reception so as not to conflict with that designed for the opening of the Opera House.⁵³

Hooley Opera House was under the management of Burrows and later became his property. He devoted his life to giving Madison the best available in theater equipment and entertainment. His work was not without public support when called for, as was evidenced in 1887 when the *Madison Daily Democrat* urged that he be assisted in his efforts to keep the theater open despite mounting costs and repairs.

We cannot expect him to sink a fortune in the Opera House, for the express accommodation of the public...Let us have new seats in the dress circle. And let there be a benefit for this purpose. We have a first class minstrel company in our city...At any rate, we shall have an Opera House, if it takes all of Mr. Burrows' money to run, so we hear.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ Cf. note 22.

⁵² *Wisconsin State Journal*, Feb. 14, 27, 1871.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Feb. 28, 1871.

⁵⁴ *Madison Daily Democrat*, April 7, 1877.

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There was but one thing to be done, and the same paper an-
nounced later:

There is to be a new thing; and that is to be the raising of a fund to
"reorganize" the Opera House. It is proposed to have single chairs, with
turn-up seats and arms, similar to those in the assembly rooms of Science
Hall; they are very comfortable, and the most approved pattern of school
furniture. . . . This worthy enterprise should meet with a warm popular
support.⁵⁵

An amateur benefit performance of readings, a musical concert,
and a drama given on October 3, 1877, covered the cost of the
new seats.⁵⁶

A new arch reaching out over the sidewalk was added in 1880.⁵⁷
The interior was completely redecorated in 1882, and J. B. Stuart,
well-known local artist and portrait painter, was engaged to repaint
the drop curtain. The *Journal* contained the following information:

At the top is a representation of Ariel reclining gracefully in a ham-
mock of vines, at both ends of which are two figures lightly dancing.
The body of the curtain will have a landscape of the city as seen from
Lakeside, prominent in which can be seen the dome of the Capitol.⁵⁸

Burrows anticipated by two years the law of 1885 requiring safe
and adequate exits from public buildings by installing a broad
stairway connecting the parquet and the stage to Doty Street.⁵⁹
Further protection in case of fire was provided by installation of
a water-works hydrant directly behind the scenes, and addition of
Babcock extinguishers.⁶⁰ But, after thirteen years of its new owner-
ship, and an almost uninterrupted career of twenty-four years as a
theater building, it ended as had all the other remodeled buildings.
The rear wall had been weakened by water from a near-by Turkish
bath and a dye house, and although rebuilding was considered, it
was converted into a two-story apartment and store building in
1885.⁶¹

The second of the theaters opened in 1858, City Hall "Lecture
Room," served as a legitimate theater until about 1871, and long
after for amateur productions. The original temporary stage was

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Sept. 4, 1877.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Oct. 3, 1877.

⁵⁷ *Wisconsin State Journal*, Jan. 22, 1880.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Oct. 26, 1882.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Jan. 22, 1883.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, March 25, 1885.

"replaced... and considerably enlarged..." in 1866.⁶² A "new arched front was built in 1870 by Mr. Deards," a local carpenter.⁶³ Stage lighting was supplied by a two-inch gas main with short pieces of pipe every eighteen inches.⁶⁴ The gallery surrounding the auditorium was not removed until 1934.⁶⁵ Evidence concerning the stage and its equipment must be by inference alone from the varied and sometimes complicated productions staged there.

Patrons complained about climbing three flights of narrow stairs, and disturbances were caused by "boys clattering on the stairs during performances."⁶⁶ The city fire bell hanging in the city hall cupola often joined in dramatic effects for by some ironic coincidence fires seemed to break out in the city only when a play was in progress. Laura Keene, appearing in 1866 with Harry Hawks in "Our American Cousin," is credited with averting a serious panic when the audience rushed to the exit during an alarm.⁶⁷

The "Lecture Room" seemed to draw to itself all the complaints accumulating during the period of temporary and remodeled theaters. The Rev. Mr. Clark of the Baptist Church delivered a sermon in 1868 against the theater in general and

took the occasion to speak of the absurd daubs which were displayed in front of the stage at the City Hall, with a view to adapt it to theatrical uses, as an offense and an object of disgust to all persons who attended ... there.⁶⁸

Another broadside at the makeshift theater came in 1870 when the Rev. C. H. Richards, speaking before the Young Peoples Association on "The Ethics of Art," denounced

severely the City Hall abominations where the good taste of the public is outraged by the sight of those knock-kneed old hobgoblin men, and those tipsy flowers under the tawdry curtains, and considered them demoralizing. The city certainly owes to its own reputation to have at least a comely hall, that shall not look like a third-class minstrel hall.⁶⁹

These are not demonstrations of antagonism to the theater as an institution, for Madison seems to have manifested remarkably

⁶² *Daily Wisconsin Union*, June 29, 1866.

⁶³ *Capital Times*, Dec. 31, 1934.

⁶⁴ *Wisconsin State Journal*, Sept. 26, 1870

⁶⁵ Cf. note 63.

⁶⁶ Cf. note 64.

⁶⁷ Cf. note 63.

⁶⁸ *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 23, 1868.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, March 15, 1870.

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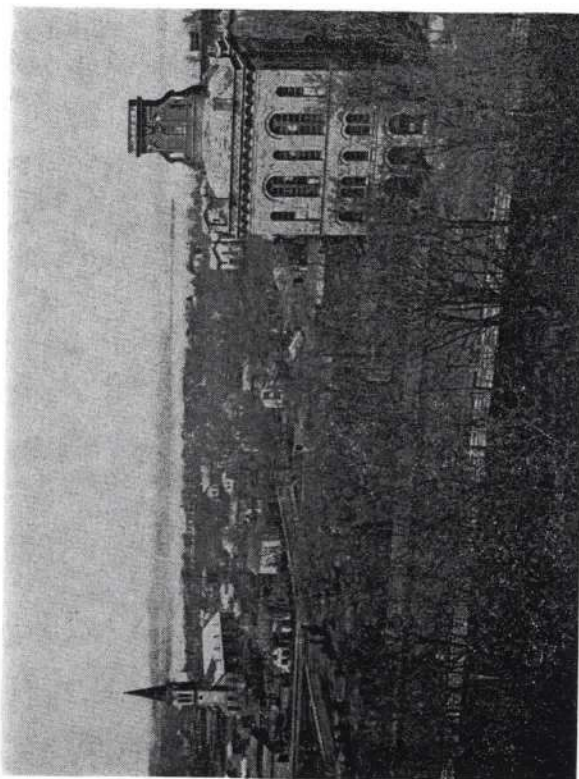
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MADISON CITY HALL

In 1858 the third-floor "Lecture Room" of the City Hall became a theater. Immediately to the left of it is the site of the Fuller Opera House. Note the board fence in the foreground which surrounds the early Capitol. The spire at the extreme left is that of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church.

little of this attitude, but rather as evidences of local pride. The same year, Laura Keene's production of Dion Boucicault's "Hunted Down" was described as a "living reality... despite the meagre and worn out scenery which is all that Madison possesses."⁷⁰

It was a period in which the average play required many sets and complicated production equipment. Major Charles G. Mayers, first president of the Madison Dramatic Society, was urged by George P. Delaplaine and fifty-eight other Madisonians to produce one of his original plays. Major Mayers replied that he would "labor to do so with a completeness of scenery, and care in representation, that I hope will leave nothing lacking, that accessories can supply."⁷¹ This play, "Blood Will Tell," produced on February 25, 1876, required five complete sets of scenery.⁷² It had been written earlier, probably with production at the city hall in mind, and the major was completely familiar with that theater's equipment.

The "Lecture Room" was in use as late as 1879 when the high school produced "Trial by Jury."⁷³ The complaints of 1870 were the inevitable results of genuine pride in progress. The "Lecture Room" had been opened in 1858 not only to maintain and insure at least one theater not subject to commercial vagaries, but to provide a source of income to the city. The Common Council *Proceedings* for 1858 declared that "if properly managed, (it) will pay the interest on the investment, and eventually liquidate the entire cost of construction..."⁷⁴ To this end it was well managed for in the 1880's after the closing of Hooley's Opera House, the "Lecture Room" and Turner Hall were the only theaters available until 1890.

The only theater venture of the trio begun in 1858 to last after 1885 was Turner Hall. The first Turner Hall was built on Main Street opposite Kron's Hotel.⁷⁵ Here in 1859, Henry Jungmann

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, June 13, 1870.

⁷¹ *Madison Daily Democrat*, Dec. 22, 1875. Major Mayers' part in the history of the theater in Madison begins with 1852 and is almost half a century long.

⁷² Unpublished manuscript in possession of Miss C. Corscot, Madison, Wisconsin.

⁷³ *Wisconsin State Journal*, Dec. 11, 1879.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, April 6, 1858.

⁷⁵ *Daily Argus and Democrat*, Sept. 28, 1858. The 1858-59 *Madison Directory* lists the Turnverein with offices in Nolden's Block on State Street; evidently temporary location

and Charles Gervecke, comprising the entire cast of an entertainment, used a stage which "rested on wooden blocks, and boards . . . for scenery."⁷⁶ By 1862, the *Daily Patriot* announced that the "acting effects and scenery are very creditable to the performers."⁷⁷ And, in 1863, the theater was described as "the neatest and best arranged little theater in the State."⁷⁸ The hall, destroyed by fire on March 30, 1863, was replaced the same year by the 56 to 122 foot stone structure on its present site on South Butler Street at a cost of \$20,000.⁷⁹ Improvements were many during the following decades. The auditorium could seat 600 persons, and was enlarged to accommodate 800 in 1902, by which time the society had spent an estimated \$30,000 for improvements.⁸⁰ The level floor was used for dances following the performances,⁸¹ and the basement as a saloon.⁸² The front gallery was removed in 1900 to make room for more clubrooms;⁸³ electric lighting was installed in 1902.⁸⁴ Here was provided an important link for the German theater, especially between Milwaukee and the West. For five years after Hooley's Opera House was closed, this was the only house available to trouping companies.

Schools, colleges, and the churches contributed amateur productions after 1857. Very little exact information is to be found concerning their stages. Plays were produced in R. S. Bacon's Hall in his Mercantile College on the corner of Pinckney and Mifflin, Sharp's Hall, and Columbian Hall on Washington Avenue between Webster and Pinckney streets.⁸⁵ Their stages were probably of the small demountable platform type. Entertainments were given by the Female Seminary and Musical Institute as early as February 26, 1857.⁸⁶ After 1870, performances were added by Pro-

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, Feb. 26, 1857.

⁷⁷ *Daily Patriot*, Oct. 28, 1862.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, March 23, 1863.

⁷⁹ *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 20, 1897.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, Oct. 7, 1902.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, April 14, 1865.

⁸² Cf. note 80.

⁸³ *Wisconsin State Journal*, Oct. 23, 1900.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, Oct. 7, 1902.

⁸⁵ *Daily Wisconsin Union*, Feb. 21, 1867; *Madison Daily Democrat*, Nov. 24, 1857; *Madison Directory*, 1858-59.

⁸⁶ *Daily Argus and Democrat*, Feb. 26, March 4, 1857.

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Madison *Daily Democrat*, Nov. 24, 1857;
4, 1857.

fessor T. H. Brand's Vocal Academy, the Wisconsin Academy, and
by students of St. Regina's Academy.⁸⁷ Professor Brand's Musical
Academy Hall was the scene of "Cinderella and the Glass Slippers,"
before an audience of 400 in 1872.⁸⁸ This was also the year of
the first play at Apollo Hall where the Apollo Society emulated
the Turners with elaborate productions.⁸⁹ Together with the
Scheutzen Club the Apollo Society erected an "extensive stage
... for dramatic entertainments, concerts, vocal and instrumental"
at Scheutzen (Lake) Park in 1876.⁹⁰

Typical of church stages was the small demountable platform
in the early Congregational Church Meeting Hall on Wisconsin
Avenue and Fairchild Street.⁹¹ Most of the church plays were re-
ported as being well staged and complete in detail. Two permanent
stages were added for use by church amateurs after 1890. Holy
Redeemer Church School Hall, erected in 1892, was equipped
with a stage where school, church organizations, and social clubs
have produced a long series of plays.⁹² Cornelia Vilas Guild Hall,
memorial gift to Grace Episcopal Church by Senator and Mrs.
William F. Vilas, became part of the community center of the
church in 1894.⁹³ The small but well-equipped stage is on the
second floor.

The story of Madison's theatrical activities would not be com-
plete without consideration of the University of Wisconsin's part.
Permanent facilities were long in coming to the aid of amateurs
at the University. Following the example of amateurs in the city,
a small demountable platform stage was erected in Ladies' Chapel.⁹⁴
Here, on April 14, 1877, Laurean Society presented the first Uni-
versity show, "*Ici On Parle Français*" with Robert M. La Follette,
Sr., in the cast.⁹⁵ Efforts of the faculty were rewarded two years

⁸⁷ *Wisconsin State Journal*, Dec. 1, 1870; March 17, 1873; April 9, 1874; June 27, 1883;
May 2, 1901; Feb. 14, 1903.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, May 22, 1872.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, Nov. 12, 1872.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, April 23, 1876.

⁹¹ Interview with Mrs. E. C. De Moe, Madison, Wisconsin, 1938.

⁹² *Wisconsin State Journal*, Oct. 17, 1892.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, Nov. 15, 1894.

⁹⁴ *Madison Daily Democrat*, April 12, 1877.

⁹⁵ *University Press*, April 24, 1877.

later with the erection of Assembly Hall (Music Hall).⁹⁶ The auditorium was 80 feet long, 71 feet wide, 30 feet high, and designed to seat 1,000 with standing room for 200. The auditorium, part of the old Library Hall, was constructed along lines "similar to, although far more elaborate than the Congregational Church."⁹⁷ A large platform, with inclined floor, 3 feet high extending across the west wall, served as the stage. A third-floor meeting room in Library Hall was also used for plays by the *Germanistische Gesellschaft*, German department student organization.⁹⁸

The period of makeshift and temporary commercial theaters was at an end in 1885. There had been some talk in 1884 that Burrows would remodel Hooley's Opera House while others discussed the possibility of erecting a new theater building on the lots below Grace Church on Carroll Street.⁹⁹ T. J. Owens suggested in a letter to the *State Journal* on October 26, 1885, that a stock company be formed with a capital of \$40,000 divided into twenty shares. He argued that it would be a successful business venture inasmuch as Hooley's Opera House often had earned as much as \$3,450 in a single season. On January 14, 1886, the Madison Opera House Company advertised its organization offer at a capital stock of \$50,000. But the company could not raise more than \$28,000 by May, and was replaced by the Syndicated Opera House Company which substituted the guarantee method for that of subscriptions.¹⁰⁰ After failing to attract outside construction investment interests, it offered instead to purchase and remodel the First Baptist Church on Capitol Park.¹⁰¹ Subscriptions proceeded so slowly that E. W. Keyes made public the offer of a Chicago investor.

If you will organize a company, purchase and donate to us a lot in an acceptable location, if with an alley at the side and the rear, say 60x130 to 150 feet... your company to furnish said property free of encumbrance and a bankable subscription of... \$12,500.00 we will agree to build an opera house costing \$35,000.00.¹⁰²

⁹⁶ *Wisconsin State Journal*, Nov. 23, 1879.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

⁹⁸ Interview with Emeritus Professor A. R. Hohlfeld, University of Wisconsin, 1938.

⁹⁹ *Wisconsin State Journal*, Dec. 27, 1884.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, Oct. 31, 1887.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, May 21, 1888.

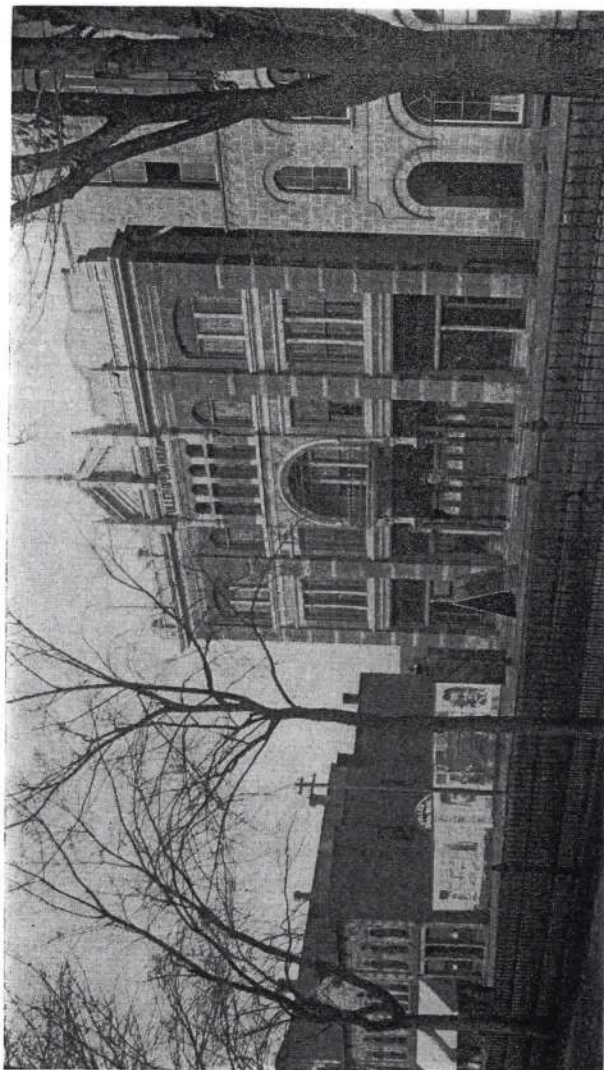
¹⁰² *Madison Daily Democrat*, Jan. 22, 1889.

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hlfeld, University of Wisconsin, 1938.



FULLER OPERA HOUSE, MADISON
 Opened in the spring of 1890, it is now known as the Parkway Theater

The Madison *Daily Democrat* urged acceptance because "if Madison had attractions, the Legislature would not adjourn every week to Milwaukee."¹⁰³ The common council then petitioned the Legislature to permit contribution of \$15,000 to an opera house fund.¹⁰⁴

Local citizens took the deciding steps. M. E. Fuller purchased property on West Mifflin Street next to the city hall and announced that he was ready to consider building an opera house.¹⁰⁵ With his brother, E. M. Fuller, he offered to build provided that a subscription amounting to \$12,500 was made available to him.¹⁰⁶ Announced on April 3, 1889, by May 18 the amount subscribed was only \$300 short of the required sum.¹⁰⁷ Fuller Opera House was opened on April 9, 1890, at which time 140 subscribers were listed as having made up the fund.¹⁰⁸

Madison's first complete theater building was constructed of grey pressed brick and Bedford stone trimmings. It is 60 feet wide and 50 feet high in front. Before being altered to become the Parkway Theater, its façade presented two store fronts, the entrance to the theater directly in the center, and a portico on the second story.¹⁰⁹ The seating arrangement for 1,200 included the inclined main floor with separated dress circle and parquet, and a balcony and gallery. Five boxes were at each side of the stage, with one a stage box directly above the other four. The stage, 60 feet wide, 40 feet deep, had a loft height of 63 feet. The proscenium opening was 35 feet wide by 35 feet high. The groove system of working scenery, then in use throughout the country, consisted of five sets of grooves accommodating scenery 20 feet wide by 24 feet high. A painted bridge at the rear wall completed the self-contained features of this theater. The main drop curtain, 36 feet 10 inches wide by 31 feet 4 inches high and the grand drapery border together with the proscenium border were of the completely painted type. The main drop represented a wedding scene from a picture in the Luxembourg Palace.¹¹⁰ Sixteen dressing rooms, a green room

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 2, 1889.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, March 14, 1889.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, April 3, 1889.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, May 18, 1889.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, April 7, 1890.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

for the actors, and storage space completed the wing opening on Wisconsin Avenue.

The stage lighting included electric wiring so that "all the gas jets could be lighted by electric sparks at the will of the stage manager."¹¹¹ The use of colored calcium lights was avoided by installation of three rows of footlights with gelatine colored globes. Four 30 foot border lights swung from pulleys and used thirty-two gas burners. Wall outlets were provided for gas-burning "bunch" lights behind the wings. All these were replaced in 1902 by a complete electric lighting system.¹¹²

Fuller Opera House was in the modern theater building era. The brief period of makeshift theaters and the subsequent remodeled meeting hall period marked the transition of the city from pioneer community to one of recognized standing. All that was to follow in theaters and construction appeared in Madison after 1890. But, the most significant aspect of this tradition does not rest with details of ornamentation nor construction, but rather with the unbroken theater seasons for more than five generations of both commercial and amateur productions. Through it all, the story of the theaters makes manifest the current of active community participation in support of the theater as an institution whether for culture or business' sake.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹² Burrows, *Madison*, 32.

Kenosha Telegraph Feb. 5, 1857, pg. 2 column 2

To turn a moment to lighter matters, Atwater's theater appears to be the main reliance for the relaxation from the ??? cares of State. It is thronged night after night with the dignitaries of the land, and it should be, as no doubt it is, a source of pride to Kenosha, that she has in her time harbored and given birth to a large amount of the talent which shines nightly on its boards and makes up its attractions. To say nothing of its "mighty chief" who rears its tragedy, who once pursued the more peaceful profession of merchandizing in our midst, our

?? fellow citizens Mr. and Mrs. D.L. Scott are nightly rapturously encored in their graceful dances, while to the magic brush of J. O'Neill of our city, is the world of Madison indebted for the varied scenery of mountain, lake, tree and river, with castles, dungeons, cities, etc. etc, nightly, unrolled and rolled up before their wondering eyes, to say nothing of the remarkable success he has had personating the character of the "fierce brigand" or the singularly lifelike manner in which, in the closing tableaux of the "Carpenter of Rouen," he expiates on the gallows his offenses toward the "Carpenter," aforesaid. Tis ?? let us bear our honors meekly. S (probably Christopher Latham Sholes)

without imitating it, as such imi-
most powerful in producing the
it seeks to prevent. Besides
necessity is there for a change
of the crime of murder, punish-
ment as it is now. When
was the penalty for murder
by murders were punished? not
a. Was there ever a more clear
and deliberate murder than
perpetrated by Ann Wheeler, or
ever one in which there could
doubt of the guilty person has
labeled. Yet neither received the
punishment, but both are now
in society. Hanging was done
that murder might be pun-
ished, and the effect has been
that it might be committed
guilty, and the effect has been
has been punished, and prompt
punishers, wherever detected
the State Prison, and I have
heard that one has ever yet
been hanged out. Is not this enough
to preach? The statistics show
crime has increased any faster
increase of our population
naturally warrant, nor is it great-
er than that of other states
magnitude, where hanging is
in full vigor. Those who
read the current news, will
admit this fact. Where then, I
ask, is the necessity of this change.
to this, I notice that the As-
sessor of the Milwaukee & W.
or zealously and almost de-
voted to this institution yet
is suggesting whether we
are hanging or a resort to
the. (Inasmuch as there has
indications of lynch law in the
more than a year past, and no
purchasing any for the future.

well discharge its duties and responsi-
bilities. His opinion has weight in the
body, and none will have more influence
in determining the character of this
winter's legislation.

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the moving tableaux of the "Carpenter of
Renewal," he expiates on the gallows his
offences toward the "Carpenter" afore-
said. **It is well let us bear our honors
meekly.**

S.

Good News from Dr. Kane.—By a
private letter received in Boston last
week, dated Havana, January 14th, in-
telligence has been received that Dr.
Kane's health had improved, much to
the gratification of his friends.

About the Fair.—Many of the Anti-

ing a new recent
his vote must
he is a bona-fide
of two legal vo-
more than one in-
tion an actual re-
and fifteen days
district. Fines
and imprisonment
month, to be im-
Disturbance o-
named or organ-
full reception of
appointed in rec-
Mr. C. J. Swan
on the table, but
so by a vote of 5-
Mr. Kunkle an-
to sweep away the
sas Laws, and ap-
will draw his de-
question for the
might offer a sub-
noxious laws.
Mr. Campbell, o-
an amendment, a-
ens of the U. S. U
Mr. Lecher
where it could be
Mr. Grow mov-
committed, pend-
took up the bill a-
parts of Oregon to
and State Govern-
admission into the
ions of the bill, v-
the boundaries of
the Minnesota bil-
tentative to Congr-
Mr. Grow said
50,000 square mil-
lition now was 9
wished to confine
of the United Stat-
he could to prevent
conventions for A-
Lane replied that
not allow aliens to
that privilege. M-
offered an amendm-
to by a vote of 71
the outrages at the
average a consi-
United States.

2/5/87 KT.