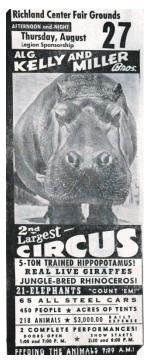


The Ringling Bros. Circus parade on July 14, 1900, at the intersection of Main and Court Streets. The height of popularity of the big circus during the latter part of the nineteenth century coincided with the transformation of Richland Center from a small village on the western edge of the wilderness to a thriving center of commerce. This photo shows the juxtaposition of the smaller frame buildings being replaced by much larger brick buildings in Richland Center's downtown. Richland County History Room photos. Advertisements from *The Richland Observer* archive.

## The Circus in Richland Center - 1866 - 1959.

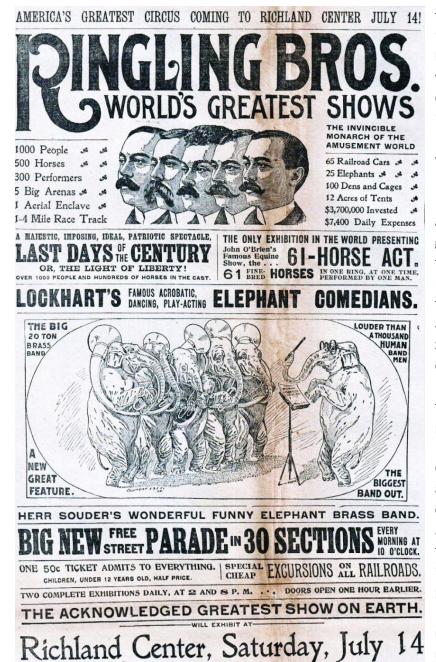


The earliest known circus to visit Richland Center was the Brooks & Brooks show in 1866 which consisted of nine wagons. Other early shows included the ill-fated Williams & Scarback circus in 1889 that became stranded in Richland Center for lack of funds to leave. They kept on performing and were able to depart after two weeks.

The Williams & Scarback Circus in 1889 came to town with a specialty built railroad car alleged to be carrying a huge whale that would be absolutely astounding to all who saw it. This leviathan turned out to be only fifteen feet long and quite dead.

Another aggregation that ran into trouble was the Cook & Whitby circus. They touted a hot air balloon that carried a horse, but it ended up to be only a dog which was injured when the balloon crashed. This group became infamous in Richland Center because of a large melee' that erupted between the circus people and the locals over perceived crooked shell-games. For the seasons of 1892-1894 the circus operated under the name of "Cook and Whitby's European Circus, Museum and Menagerie." In 1885 it became the "B. E. Wallace Circus" and was loaded aboard a riverboat and barges and showed along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

It was in 1882 that the Ringling Bros. made its first appearance in Richland Center. They came not as a circus but as "Ringling Bros. Moral Classic & Concert Co." Evidently they failed to please



the populace as the Republican Observer wrote, "Ringling's concert group gave an entertainment here last Monday evening; while some numbers were fair the audience failed to approve of the concert." Then in 1884, under the name of "Yankee Robinson & Ringling Bros. Museum and Fair," it came to Richland County with rented wagons and horses and showed at Viola and West Lima. It was not until 1885 that the "Ringling Bros. Museum & Menagerie" came to Richland Center. Although not yet billed at that time as "the greatest show on earth," the local paper noted the two performances drew large crowds. During these early days, these shows were transported by wagon. In 1890 it became known as "Ringling Bros. World's Greatest Railroad Show." That year it became a railroad show of 16 cars and played in Richland Center on July 25. By 1894, it had grown to a 38-car show of two trains and Richland Center was one of its stops, performing here on June 30 and again on July 11, 1896. The Ringling big show came to Richland Center for the last time in 1900. Their appearances up to that time always were the city's biggest, busiest days. The Richland Democrat in its July 18, 1900, issue reported on the Ringling's July 14 visit to Richland Center, "Last Saturday was a gala day for the performances given by the world renowned Ringling Bros. circus. As early as five o'clock in the morning people began to arrive in the city and by noon there were as many as fifteen thousand

people from abroad the city, all in holiday attire. At 10 a.m. they gave their street parade, and it was a grand sight and one worth going many miles to see. In the afternoon the performance was attended by about 14,000 people, and in the evening, despite the inclemency of the weather, at least three thousand people were present. The Ringling Brothers now have the greatest show on earth. Every act was a leading feature and every performer a star. They are to be highly commended on their ability as managers and their good judgement in selecting everything they have in connection with the business. The menagerie in itself was well worth the price of admission, as was any feature of the whole show. The people in this part of the country have a warm place in their hearts for the Ringling boys and they always have the assurance of an immense crowd whenever they come to this city."

After July 14, 1900, the Ringling show failed to include Richland Center in its itinerary. It was rumored that the Ringlings became so angry because of difficulties with A.H. Krouskop over the circus grounds they vowed to never to return to Richland Center. Ringlings Bros. declared publicly that Richland Center was not included after that date because the city was on a branch line railroad and that there was too much risk in showing here where there was only one way to make an exit. A wash-out on the line could put the big show out of business for several days and that was too big of a risk for a 60-car circus to take. However, the dispute led to a lawsuit and Krouskop did win the verdict. Also, there were a number

of robberies committed during the parade that year. Sums of money and valuables were taken from the homes of O.J. Burnham, Rev. Martin and Mayor DeLap. It was only too easy to blame the circus community although disreputable locals may well have been the culprits.

The coming of the circus was a great event. People would gather at the local depot at an early hour to meet the circus train. From then on until late into the night there was great excitement in Richland Center. Although 1900 was the last time the Ringling Bros. circus performed in Richland Center, a multitude of other circuses did come here for many years. Much has been written about the "big show" and its visits to Richland Center, the street parades in which 16 horses pulled the big band wagon, the mile-long parade, the unloading and loading of the cars, the elephants being led to water and taking a bath in the Pine River below the dam. Then there was the side show which at one time featured two Richland County siblings, Joe Leffler and his sister Barbara from Hoosier Hollow, being a top attraction as albinos. Another Richland County resident, Dick Booth, was a member of the circus band for several years.



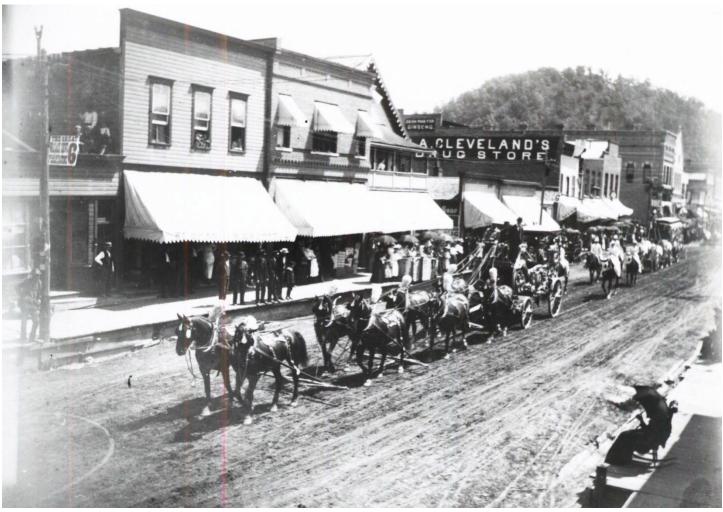
Joe and Barbara Leffler.

Barbara Ellen Leffler was born Nov. 14, 1877 and her brother, Joseph Malton Leffler was born Aug. 23, 1882, both in Indiana. They were albinos and grew up in the Hoosier Hollow area in Richland County. For many years Barbara and Joe were in the side show in the Ringling Bros. World's Greatest Shows of Baraboo. After they left the circus, Joe hauled milk with a team of mules in Richland County, farmed in Hoosier Hollow and married Wilma Sippy in 1940. Barbara married William Sharp and raised a large family. Barbara died Nov. 25, 1927 and Joe died June 8, 1951. While the most famous circus owners associated with Wisconsin may be the Ringling Bros., their cousins the Gollmar Bros. also originated in the state. The Gollmar Bros. started their own circus in 1891 and operated until 1916, spending the winters in Baraboo. After 1916 the Gollmar name was leased to other circuses, and last used in 1926.

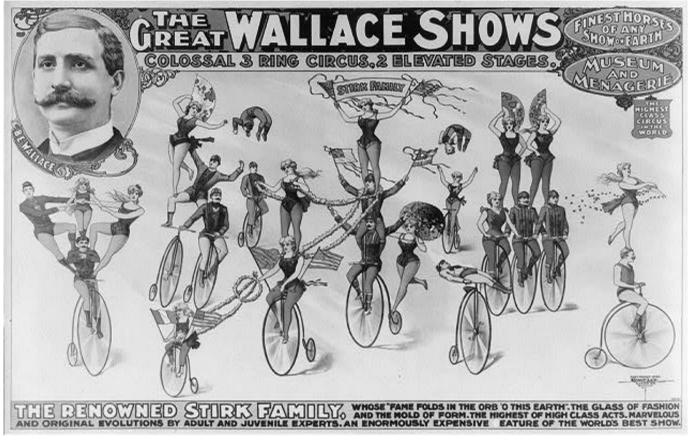
The Seils-Sterling circus was started in 1918 by the Lindemann brothers, Billy, Pete and Al in Sheboygan. Well established by 1925, the Lindemanns adopted the name Seils-Sterling and their circus became one of the country's greatest motorized shows. The Seils-Sterling circus was recognized as the largest motorized circus touring America in the mid-1930s. The show moved on 56 semi-trailer trucks, had a 36 cage menagerie,

including elephants. In 1937 its 29-week itinerary included stops in 10 states, but the depression of the 1930s led to the end of Seils-Sterling's travels. The final performance was in Iron Mountain, Michigan, July 4, 1938. The last big show in Richland Center took place on June 26, 1918, when the Hagen-Beck Wallace Circus came to town just after a tragic train wreck had decimated the circus train. The Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus was a circus that traveled across America in the early part of the 20th century. At its peak, it was the second-largest circus in America next to Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. It was based in Peru, Indiana. On June 22, 1918 near Hammond, Ind., the Hagenbeck -Wallace Circus suffered one of the worst tragedys in U. S. circus history. At 3:56 a.m. the Hagenbeck-Wallace train stopped to check an overheated wheel bearing on one of the flatcars of the 26 car circus train. A empty troop train with 20 Pullman cars was on the same track moving ahead at full throttle, with the engineer asleep in the cab. The train slammed into the circus train. Of the 400 circus personnel aboard the train 86 died and 127 were injured. A fire spread quickly through the train burning many of the bodies beyond recognition. The circus continued on and played their engagement in Richland Center on June 26, four days after the train wreck.





The Great Wallace Shows parade on Court Street - 1898.





Ringling Bros.' elephants on Seminary Street in Richland Center. Linda Thomas photo.



The last circus to play Richland Center was the Kelly-Miller show on August 27, 1959.



It took hundreds of horses to operate the big shows. Below: Richland Center railroad depot.

