## **Today in Columbus History:**

On Wednesday, November 8, 1882, an article appeared in the *Columbus Daily Enquirer-Sun* about the "Largest Known Circus." It was no coincidence that it appeared along with a large ad for Adam Forepaugh's spectacular circus coming to Columbus the next day. Forepaugh's name may not be familiar today, but he was a fierce competitor in the circus business. One of P. T. Barnum's best-known quotes originated with Forepaugh. He attributed the saying "There's a sucker born every minute" to Barnum, though Barnum never said it. As the faleshood spread, Barnum thanked Forepaugh for the free publicity.

Forepaugh's wasn't the only circus in Columbus that Autumn. The competing Sells Brothers Circus came to Columbus just two weeks earlier on October 23. Forepaugh penned an open letter to the citizens of Columbus and had it printed in both the *Daily Enquirer-Sun* and *Daily Times* imploring the people to wait for his show on Nov. 9 to avoid being humbugged. He also placed a large ad in the October 20, 1882, *Columbus Daly Times* warning that the Sells Brothers did not exhibit attractions as advertised. "Look out for lying show bills," and "To be forewarned is to be forearmed," said Forepaugh.

Reviews of the earlier Sells Brothers Circus were generally positive, but one writer complained that the hairy elephants didn't live up to the billboard advertising. We don't know the extent of Forepaugh's own billboards, however, he certainly did more print advertising in the days before his circus arrived.

Also prior to both circuses, Professor Erasme Abt, a stereopticon operator did a free show to advertise Forepaugh's circus. He arrived on October 18, before the Sells Brothers and then returned on November 4, for an encore performance. Stereopticons were a popular form of entertainment before the introduction of motion pictures. They consisted of a set of two magic lanterns that projected different images of the same subject in the same spot. By faded out one image and revealing the other, the image would appear to move. They attached a canvas to G. J. Peacock's Clothing store on Broad and Randolph (12<sup>th</sup> Street) while the stereopticon was set up at Crane's corner across the street. One reviewer commented that "the stag drinking at the brook is worthy of special mention, "and "the skeleton dance took the cake for a comic performance." Included in the slide show were also pictures of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and James A. Garfield and his wife.

Forepaugh advertised Bolivar, the largest and heaviest elephant in the world along with twelve hundred men and horses, and a thousand wild beasts and rare birds. He also had "Four Menageries Combined, Three Great Circus Troupes, Mammoth Museum, Oceanic Aquarium, Adam Forepaugh, Jr.'s Great Congress of 22 Trained Elephants, Renx's Berlin Circus, Hippodramatic Sports and Gorgeous Oriental Displays. More than equaling in magnitude and cost nearly All the Shows on Earth Combined!"

In addition, Forepaugh promised "Four Great Circus Rings, Seats for 20,000 in the Cloud-Towering Pavilions! Between 9:30 and 10:30 there would be a Carnival Street Parade with the handsomest woman in America and Living Wild Beasts Loose in the Street, two great bands of music and "a real simon pure Troupe of Southern Camp-Meeting Melodists, singing as the procession moves."

At the time, Forepaugh's previous "Handsomest Woman in America" was in the process of suing him for \$10,000 in a Philadelphia court. Columbus clothier, H.J. Thornton, used this controversy and Forepaugh's name recognition in his ads running at that time. Thornton told his customers that if you shopped in his store, you could look good without paying as much as Forepaugh.

Starting on the evening of November 8, a crowd estimated at ten thousand began converging on downtown to see the parade of Forepaugh's performers and animals. Described as "an uneasy mass of humanity" they had to wait as the circus train was delayed until about eleven o'clock that morning. The *Columbus Daily Times* described the parade was "dazzling and beautiful, but as it was witnessed by nearly everybody in this section, we forbear giving a detailed description." On the circus itself, they did say that "On the whole, we have never seen the performance equaled, and it is the first circus we ever saw that exhibited all it advertised."

Forepaugh died in 1890 and his show was eventually merged with the Sells Brothers to become the Forepaugh-Sells Brothers Circus.

Compiled by Daniel A. Bellware, Muscogee Genealogical Society

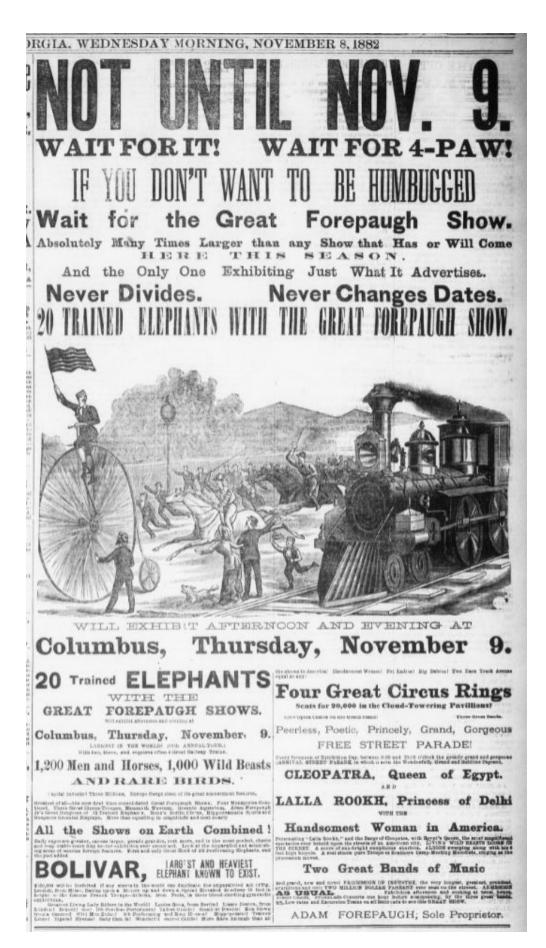
Clipping from Georgia Historic Newspapers (GALILEO).

Our weekly snippets of Columbus history are usually based on a few days-worth of searching through the most popular sources for Muscogee County history. Meant to inspire readers to explore more about Columbus history, they are not exhaustive dissertations on the topic and may contain mistakes. If you have corrections or additional information, feel free to share them with the group.

## The Largest Circus Known.

There are twenty-circuses traveling in America, fourteen in Europe, three in Australia, and several others in various parts of the world. Of these, the largest and best known is Adam Forepaugh's, which exhibits here November 9th. It was first started in 1854, and has constantly increased since that time, until now it represents more invested capital, employs more agents, artists and laborers, has more wild beasts, has larger tents, more seating capacity, and is sitogether and in every respect twice as large as any other exhibition. Its cash value is said to be \$2,500,000, though it is d ubtini whether Mr. Forepaugh would dispose of it for that sum.

Article on "Largest Known Circus" from the *Columbus Daily Times*, November 8, 1882, <a href="https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/">https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/</a>.



Ad for Forepaugh's show from the *Columbus Daily Times*, November 8, 1882, <a href="https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/">https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/</a>.





Ad for Forepaugh's show from the *Columbus Daily Times*, November 7, 1882, <a href="https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/">https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/</a>.

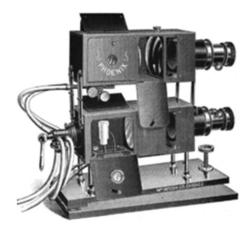


Ad for Forepaugh's show from the *Columbus Daily Times*, October 20, 1882, <a href="https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/">https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/</a>.

Is the fancy price paid by Forepaugh, but this does not show that clothing buyers must pay for good looks, on which some stores rely more than on selling goods cheap. You can save money by calling on H. J. Thornton, southern clothier, where goods will be cheerfully shown, whether you purchase or not.

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Is the J. Thornton, which some payers are paid to the payers and the payers are paid to the payers.

Ad for H. J. Thornton's from the Columbus Daily Enquirer October 11, 1882, <a href="https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/">https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/</a>.



A Stereopticon from Wikipedia.org, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stereopticon">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stereopticon</a>



Photo of Adam Forepaugh courtesy of Wikipedia.org, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam\_Forepaugh">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam\_Forepaugh</a>