United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters

other names/site number Pipe Creek Wild Animal Farm and Circus Winter Quarters

2. Location

street & number 6125 U.S. 31 South [N/A] not for publication

city or town Peru [X] vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Miami code 103 zip code 46970

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_X_ national **___ statewide** **__local**

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	3	buildings
0	0	district
3	0	site
3	0	structure
7	0	object
18	3	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
CONCRETE
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE: Granite
METAL: Steel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters is a district comprising about 12 acres on the east side of U.S. Highway 31, just north of Grissom Air Force Base in Miami County, Indiana. The land is bordered by Pipe Creek on its eastern boundary and a smaller creek that flows through the property, separating the area used for animal storage and circus equipment south of the creek from the residences on the north side. There are several resources on the site, the most notable are the two large circus animal barns located on the property. Many site improvements also date to the period the land was used as a circus winter quarters and circus-related public entertainment venue.

Narrative Description

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters Site, Contributing 1939-1967
The site chosen by Jacobs to develop a winter quarters for his circus was originally part of the Chief Squirrel Miami Indian Reservation established by the Federal Government in 1838. The reservation encompassed several hundred acres that stretched to the present community of Bunker Hill southeast of the site. “Pwah Kah-Nad”, American Indian for Pipe Creek, flows southeasterly along the east border of the site. A smaller creek divides the site into a north and south section; the creek flows into Pipe Creek at its east end and has natural rock formations at its confluence. The land gradually rises from its northern point to a large hill at its southern boundary. Sources place Chief Squirrel’s Village on the north side of Pipe Creek where a mill was located; however oral accounts of American Indian burial sites and settlements lining Pipe Creek are also recorded.[1]

At one time Terrell Jacobs had placed large cement lions and elephants at the main gate of the property; these were once located at the Wallace winter quarters near Peru.[2] Because of the picturesque nature of the site and the many resources related to the winter quarters found on the site, the site itself is considering a contributing resource to the district.

Mills-Jacobs House, Contributing (Structure) 1868/1939. Photo 0003
A house, mostly in ruins, is located near the front of the property on the north side of the small creek. The building is no longer habitable; its front portion has collapsed and the rear portion is mostly open to the elements. The building has a stone foundation and Dutch-lap clapboards on its walls. The interior has evidence of plaster walls, wood floors, and two and four panel wood doors. The house appears to have been a small gabled building that had a front porch added in the 1900s.

The original house appears to date to the early exploration and settlement period. Joseph S. Mills owned the property in 1877, and settled on the land in 1868.[3] Alterations to the home appear to date to c. 1940 and were likely done by Jacobs; the Dutch-lap siding was also used for the Cat Barn by Jacobs. Terrell and Dolly Jacobs purchased the property in 1939 and lived in the house with their twins. In one account the couple is said to be living in the “comfortable white cottage” on the property. Because of the building’s association with Terrell Jacobs, it is considered contributing to the district; however, due to its condition it is classified as a “ruin” or structure.

Elephant Rock, Contributing (Object) 1901/1940. Photo 0004
On April 5, 1940 Terrell Jacobs removed the “Elephant Rock” from the Mississinewa River and relocated the 16 ton (other sources say a couple of tons) boulder 15 miles to his winter quarters and placed it near the south side of his residence. The legendary rock was located along the bank of the Mississinewa River at the spot where Henry Hoffman was killed by Charlie, an elephant with the Wallace Circus, on April 25, 1901. Hoffman was employed as an elephant trainer and had led the elephants to the river to drink; Charlie knocked the trainer down and held him under the water with his foot until he drowned. Charlie escaped but was hunted down and destroyed.[4] A plaque was once located on the rock, but it has since

[1] Phelps stories
[2] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949
[3] 1877 Miami County Atlas, pg. 54
[4] Peru Republican, Jan. 31, 1947

been removed and is kept by the current owners. Due to the rock's importance to the circus history of Peru, and because Jacobs relocated it as a monument on his quarters, it is considered a contributing object to the district.

Grove of State Trees, Contributing (Site) c. 1940
The Jacobs planted trees from the 48 states in the United States at the time they owned the property, and some from provinces in Canada, in the front yard of their home on the property. These were said to "beautify this spot and honor places where the circus has won public esteem."[5] It is inconclusive how many of these trees exist at the site today, but the area in which they were planted has several mature trees with significant undergrowth. An agreement to save the "historic grove of trees" was made between Paul Kelly, the Grissom Community Council, and the Indiana Department of Transportation when U.S. 31 was widened in 1968. Due to the nature of the trees being an important landscape feature related to Jacobs and his life with the circus, the grove is considered a contributing site in the district.

Jacobs Bridge, Contributing (Structure) c. 1940. Photo 0005
Terrell Jacobs constructed a decorative steel pedestrian bridge over the small creek on the property to connect his residence with the animal barn south of the creek. A concrete sidewalk connects his former house to the bridge. The bridge is fairly simple; it has two narrow girders that support a wood plank deck. The girders are supported by stone abutments that are part of stone retaining walls along the creek. The girders have an open-web lattice of thin steel bars bolted together. A steel pipe handrail is supported by five equally spaced arches across the bridge. The arches are composed of steel pipes formed into three pieces at the top to give the arch a flat top. On top of each arch is a diamond shaped finial with a metal scroll on each side of the finial. A decorative gate is located in the arches located on each end of the bridge. Lateral steel pipes connect the tops of the arches across the bridge. The steel structure of the bridge is intact, however many of the wood planks composing the bridge deck are missing or broken.

Due to the bridge's function on the site to connect the property, and for its stylized features, it is considered a contributing structure in the district.

Creek Landscape & Wallace Grotto, Contributing (Structure) 1944-49. Partially seen in photo 0005 & 0006
Terrell Jacobs created an extensive amount of stone retaining walls along the small creek that flows into Pipe Creek at the east side of the site. The walls are constructed with massive granite boulders that likely were put into place by teams of elephants. Jacobs describes this landscape feature along the creek in a letter in 1949: "doing a lot of work on farm, building more stone wall. With weather the way it is, helps a lot next spring." At the end of it, he planned to put in a dam to "have a nice pool" between his home and the animal barns. He indicates in his letter that he had been working on the stone walls for five years.[6] There is no evidence that a dam was ever constructed to create a pool of water. A portion of the retaining wall was described as a "grotto" for the memory of Benjamin Wallace, the first to introduce the circus business to Peru in 1883.[7] This is likely the section on the south side of the creek just north of the Cat Barn which has a half-circle wall cut into the creek bank.

An article states that "Striving for beauty is evident everywhere. The creek has been cleaned and widened. The sides have been walled with rocks that have been laid with artistry and skill. By next winter a dam will have been built so children can come here to sled and skate."[8] As stated before, there is no evidence the dam was constructed. The stone walls are located on both sides of the creek. The stone wall on the north side of the creek extends both east and west of the bridge and is approximately 60 feet long. The wall on the south side of the creek is more extensive and continues eastward from the bridge in some form almost to the creek's confluence with Pipe Creek. This side has more features including steps and a half-circle section north of the Cat Barn. The creek was also utilized as a source of water for fire suppression in the buildings.

Due to the rock walls' construction being directed by Jacobs for both function and aesthetics for his winter quarters, and because of the grotto dedicated to Benjamin Wallace, the walls are considered a contributing structure in the district.

Kelly House, Non-Contributing (Building) c. 1978. Right side in photo 0002
A side gable modular home is located north of the creek near the east side of the property. It has metal siding on its walls and fiberglass shingles covering its roof. The house has an enclosed front porch on its west side. The modular home

[5] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949
[6] Jacobs letter, Oct. 24, 1949
[7] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949
[8] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949

was placed on the property for the Kellys' private use; it has no connection to the use of the land for a theme park or any association with the circus. It is considered non-contributing.

Kelly Garage, Non-Contributing (Building) c. 1988. Left side in photo 0002
A large gable-front garage is located immediately north of the modular home. It has metal covering its walls and roof. A large metal garage door is centered in its front (west) wall. The garage also was placed on the property after the use of the land for a theme park and has no association with the circus. It is considered non-contributing.

Circus Drive-In, Contributing (Building) 1967. Photo 0001
As part of the Kellys' development of the property into an amusement and wild animal theme park they constructed a small drive-in restaurant in the north corner of the property immediately off of the east side of U.S. 31. The drive-in was modeled after the Chicago Park District's concession stands, which the Kellys were familiar with during the time they lived in Chicago. The building was constructed sometime between about 1966 and 1967; it was mentioned in articles describing property that may be acquired by the state to create a four-lane U.S. 31 in 1967. At the time of the article the drive-in had not yet opened.

The building is hexagonal with concrete block walls and a low-sloped segmented roof covered with asphalt shingles. In each of the four front walls is a large wood-framed picture window with a 1/1 wood window on each side of the picture window. Above the picture window and 1/1 windows is a small wood panel in what would be a transom location. The wood panel above the picture window has three diamond-shaped art glass insets in red and yellow colored glass. Off the rear and north side of the hexagon plan is a rectangular portion of the building that functioned as the kitchen. This portion also has walls composed of concrete blocks but with brick quoins at the corners. The intent of the building design was to appear like a circus tent and it included a vaulted ceiling in the main dining area/hexagonal portion of the building.

The building was constructed at the end of the period of significance; it is the most recent contributing building. There are three non-contributing resources that must be re-evaluated for their future contributing status. The building was constructed in a style to reflect the circus theme to be used as a part of the entertainment and recreational development by the Kellys and was the last important effort to market the site in this tradition. The building is considered a modern landmark on U.S. 31 and also marks the end of the development of the Kelly property as a theme park.

Kelly Shed, Non-Contributing (Building) c. 1985. Background, right side of photo 0003
A small prefabricated utility shed was constructed by the Kellys on the north side of the Mills-Jacobs House in about 1985. The shed has a concrete foundation and floor, plywood on its walls, and asphalt shingles on its roof. The building is approximately 8' x 6' and has a gambrel roof.

Terrell Jacobs Cat Barn, Contributing (Building) 1939/1951. Photos 0010-0015
The first building constructed as part of the winter quarters was the Cat Barn. Jacobs refers to constructing the building in a letter in 1940: "I am living at my farm now….I am building my new animal barn just as fast as weather will let me". Jacobs planned to have it finished in the spring.[9] The building was in its final stages of completion near the end of 1941. A newspaper article states that cages were being constructed at the north end of the building and will house a number of "strange beasts that Jacobs has been collecting". It further describes cages to house lions and tigers arranged around a large training area. The second floor had an office and wardrobe room. A blacksmith shop and feed storage additions to the building were being contemplated.[10] Another article in 1949 states "The love of animals is evident in the construction of building that houses them. Lions and tigers, monkeys and birds have windows to bring daylight to every cage and electric lights."[11] An addition to the barn in 1951 (photo 0012) provided a cage for "War Baby" a hippo born during World War II; it included a private bath for the animal.[12]

The barn has a concrete foundation and floor and its walls are covered with Dutch-lap clapboards. The windows in the barn are wood and have a single sash divided into four panes of glass by mullions. The windows have wood sills and simple wood casings. The roof is a wide gambrel roof; the gables face north and south. Exposed rafter tails are visible under the east and west eaves. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. There are four large metal cupola vents on the ridge of the roof. A single story area with a shed roof is located along the east wall of the barn.

[9] Jacobs letter, Jan. 24, 1940
[10] Peru Republican, Dec. 19, 1941
[11] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949
[12] Peru Daily Tribune, Nov. 30, 1951

The west façade has eight windows equally spaced in the southern two-thirds of the wall. A large door composed of wood planks on a track is located north of the eight windows. A smaller door is cut into the large door; it is covered with metal. Two more windows are located north of the door. The south façade of the building has a door on its east and west ends. The door on the west end is covered with plywood and the door on the east end is a four panel wood door that enters the single story section of the barn. Ten windows are equally spaced between the two doors. Four windows are centered high in the gable wall. The east wall has twelve windows equally spaced across the wall. The north end of the east wall has a raised cage with a concrete floor and metal bars. This was the hippo cage and was also used by the Kellys for their trained seals. The north wall has twelve windows equally spaced on the first floor and six windows centered high in the gable wall.

The interior of the barn is arranged with cages for animals around the perimeter of the building, except for a small office in the northwest corner of the building. The center of the barn is one large open space used for training animals (photo 0013). The center has a large circular depression in the floor in which large cats were trained on stools and in running circles around the ring (seen in photo 0013). Evidence of bars surrounding the ring is present in depressions on the floor. The cages are mostly identical in size. They are raised about 30" off of the floor and have bars on their front walls and wood planks on their side walls. Above the bars on the front wall of the cages, around the west, south and east walls, is a band of wood that is about 24" tall and is decoratively painted with circus motifs. In several locations "TJ" and "BBC" are painted for Terrell Jacobs and Barnes Brothers Circus, in other locations the names are painted (photo 0015). The painting is done in colors of red, yellow, greens, orange, and gold. The cages along the north wall are slightly smaller and do not have decorative painting above them. A small monkey cage is in the northwest corner of the barn, south of the large door (photo 0014). It has angled front walls that create a three sided bay; it also is elaborately painted. A cage with a small pool in its floor is in the northeast corner of the building; this was the hippo and seal cage. A small office is located south of this cage. The loft of the barn is a wide, open space that was used for storage. Several circus props, banners, and posters are located in the barn.

Terrell Jacobs Elephant Barn, Contributing (Building) 1945/1950. Photos 0016-0022
The second significant building to be constructed at the winter quarters was built under the Barnes Circus with which Jacobs was touring and essentially managing. A newspaper article stated that the Barnes Circus had a new big barn and that the owner had graded around the two big barns on the property.[13] The elephant barn was described as "sanitary and secure", in an attempt, no doubt, to assure the citizenry.[14]

The barn was greatly expanded in 1950 under the Cole Brothers Circus; Jacobs described the additions in a letter: "putting wings on both sides of my elephant barn and across the back end which will give the Cole Show a place for the horses, an office, and shop also."[15] The *Peru Republican* gave a more detailed description of the addition: the west side was to be 150' long and south side 108' wide. The northwest corner was to contain an office for the circus and the remainder was to be used for horses. A ring barn measuring 50' x 51' was planned to the northeast of the elephant barn, but was ultimately connected to the southeast corner of the barn.[16] The expansion and improvements to the winter quarters were featured in a newspaper article in November of 1951 with photographs of the head cook in the kitchen and dining area, and the expanded elephant barn. The article states that painting of the exterior of the buildings at the Cole Brothers Circus is nearing completion. "All buildings have been painted white." George Davis was the chief cook and was described as an old-time circus man who had worked with most of the big shows including Hagenbeck-Wallace and the Clyde Beatty show. The east wing contained apartments and a dormitory for the circus personnel, a storage room for wardrobe equipment, dining room and kitchen to feed 30 people daily, and an indoor practice ring for the elephants and horses. The winter quarters office and stalls for the horse were located in the west wing. The thirteen elephants of the Cole Circus were housed in the center, older part of the building. Smaller animals that included bison, zebras, llamas, and camels were housed in the lean-to addition on the west and south sides of the building.[17]

The building is constructed in the shape of a U. The original portion of the building is the bottom part of the U; it is similar in scale to the cat barn, but slightly narrower and longer. It also has a gambrel roof with gables that face north and south. The original portion has a concrete foundation and floor, and Dutch-lap clapboards on its walls. Vinyl siding covers the

[13] Peru Republican, Jan. 11, 1946
[14] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949
[15] Jacobs letter, Nov. 14, 1950
[16] Peru Republican, Nov. 10, 1950
[17] Peru Tribune, Nov. 30, 1951

clapboards on the north gable wall. A small addition on the north end of the west wall of the original barn has concrete block walls and a flat roof with tile coping on its parapet walls; this area has restrooms and a small office. A lean-to addition was created along the west wall of the original barn; it has stalls for animals. Its west wall is open with animal fencing enclosing the stalls. A lean-to addition was also created along the south wall of the original barn and had animal stalls. Its south wall was constructed out of concrete blocks. Both lean-tos have metal on their roofs.

The two legs of the U that face east from the original building, or bottom leg of the U, were additions created in 1950. The south leg was constructed as a riding arena and training area for horses. The north leg was constructed as a dining area, restrooms, and kitchen for the circus staff. A lean-to addition was created between the two legs on the east side of the original barn; this housed the bunkrooms for the staff. The walls of the two legs and the lean-to are composed of concrete block. The two legs have gambrel roofs; the south leg's gambrel is considerably wider than the gambrel of the north leg. The gable walls of the legs have vinyl siding that cover clapboards. The north leg has three gabled dormers on the north and south sides of the gambrel roof. The dormers have clapboards on their walls and steel casement windows with each sash divided into four panes of glass. The original barn and the north leg have interlocking asphalt shingles on their roofs. The south leg has corrugated metal on its roof. The gambrel roofs have wood fascia and exposed rafter tails. There are six large metal cupola vents on the ridge of the original barn; they have finials in the shape of elephants.

The north façade of the elephant barn (photos 0016 & 0017) has a pair of tall doors composed of wood planks on a track centered in the original barn wall. A window divided into four panes of glass is located to each side of the tall doors. Three windows are located in the original barn's north gable wall; the center window is located near the peak of the roof. The north wall of the flat-roofed addition on the original barn's west side has a six panel wood door in its east side. Its west side has a steel casement window with each sash divided into four panes of glass. The north wall of the north leg of the building has a steel door near its east end. Two steel casement windows with each sash divided into four panes of glass are west of the door. Another steel door is west of the windows. A tall and large square red brick chimney with raised bands at the top extends through the roof just east of the westernmost dormer in the north side of the north leg's roof.

The west façade of the elephant barn is dominated by the west lean-to's west wall that is open to the outside. The roof is supported by wood posts and animal fencing is placed between the posts. The south wall of the elephant barn is dominated by the south lean-to's south wall. The wall is composed of concrete block. There are eight openings with eight glass blocks in each opening to provide for natural light.

The east façade of the elephant barn (left side of photo 0017 and photo 0018) has the inside portion of the U framed by the north and south legs of the building. The east wall of the north leg has two steel casement windows on the first floor and two steel casement windows in its gable wall. The south wall of the north leg has a steel casement window near its east end. A four panel wood door with a window divided into six panes of glass in the top of the door is located west of the window. The first floor of the south leg's east wall has four openings with thirty-six glass blocks in each opening to provide natural light into the arena (seen in photo 0018). The south leg's gable wall has six steel windows, each divided into four panes of glass. The north wall of the south leg has a large door composed of wood planks on a track near its east end. The east wall of the lean-to addition on the east side of the original barn has a wall composed of concrete block. There are eight steel casement windows in the wall. A steel door is located near the middle of the wall.

The interior of the elephant barn is divided into five primary areas. Horse and smaller animal stalls are located in the south and west lean-tos off the original barn (photo 0021). Larger animal stalls for camels and elephants are located in the original building (photo 0019). The riding arena (photo 0020) is located in the south leg addition to the original building. Bunk rooms are located in the lean-to addition on the east side of the original building, and circus staff quarters including the kitchen (photo 0022), dining and lounge areas are located in the north leg addition to the original building. Wood mangers and the names of the trained horses and elephants are located on the walls of the animal stalls (right side of photo 0021). Massive steel rings are embedded into the concrete floors of the original barn; these were used to secure the elephants. The interior of the riding area is a tall space with a single free-span open to the rafters with exposed trusses and rigging for harnessing acrobatic riders during training with their horses (photo 0020). The interior walls of the bunk area and circus staff quarters are composed mostly of concrete block with four panel wood doors in most doorway locations. Shower and toilet rooms are located in the southwest corner of the north leg of the building. A lounge is located near the center of the leg, and an office is located at the east end. A dining room and kitchen (photo 0022) are located in the south side of the north leg. A long hallway running north/south connects the bunkrooms to the arena, original barn, and the toilet rooms. The loft of the original barn was used for storage. The second floor over the kitchen

and lounge areas was used for wardrobe storage and fabrication. Props from the time the circus wintered here are scattered throughout the building.

Cole Brothers Circus Wagons, Contributing (Objects) c. 1950. Photo 0009
Six circus wagons referred to as part of the Cole Brothers Circus are located on the site, west of the Elephant Barn.[18] The wagons are in various levels of deterioration, however, most are constructed with steel walls, floors, and roofs and have withstood significant deterioration. One wagon retains tires with wood spokes that have evidence of red paint on them. This same wagon has evidence of wood slatted walls. According to the Kellys the circus wagons used undercarriages from wagons used during WW I.

Jacobs Bunkhouse & Kitchen, Contributing (Building) c.1941. Photo 0008
A small one story building is located east of the Cat Barn. It has a concrete foundation and floor and vertical wood planks on its walls. The roof is a low-sloped gambrel roof with side gables (facing north and south). The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The north and south walls have two rectangular window openings. The east wall has three rectangular window openings; the northernmost window has a sash divided into four panes of glass. The west (front) wall has a three panel wood door with a window in its upper half at the wall's north end. A rectangular window with a sash divided into four panes of glass is south of the door. It is likely the other windows had this sash configuration originally. South of this window is another three panel wood door with a window in its upper half. South of this door is another rectangular window opening. The glass is missing from the doors and windows. A small room composed of concrete block walls and a small gabled roof is located over the east side of the south wall. This was the pump house for water pumped from Pipe Creek to the buildings for watering the animals and for fire suppression. The room has a door opening in its west wall. It was constructed c. 1950.

Inside the bunkhouse building the space is undivided by walls. The interior walls are covered with a stiff fiberboard material; most is extant. No materials remain on the ceiling. Simple wood casings are extant around the doors and windows. The building was constructed for use as the first bunkhouse and kitchen for circus workers staying at the winter quarters. Although it is in poor condition, it is salvageable and is considered a contributing building in the district.

Jacobs Slaughterhouse, Contributing (Building) c.1945. Photo 0007
A small building was constructed in the southeast corner of the property near the west bank of Pipe Creek. The building was a slaughterhouse constructed to provide a place to butcher meat for the large cats. It was called "modern and clean" in a newspaper article.[19] The building has a concrete floor and reinforced, poured concrete walls. Graining from the wood planks that created the formwork for pouring concrete is evident on the surface of the walls. The building has front and back gables; the gable walls are covered with a pressed cement board. The building's roof has wood fascia on its eaves and rakes; the roof is covered with rolled asphalt roofing.

The front (west) façade has a pair of tall doors that roll open on a track. The doors are composed of wood planks; the north door has a smaller door cut into it. Two wood windows are in the front façade; one to each side of the pair of doors. The north and south facades have two wood windows. The back (east) façade has a two panel wood door centered in the wall and two wood windows; one to each side of the door. The windows in the building are a single wood sash in a hopper-style frame. One sash has wood mullions that create three small rectangles in the top of the sash; evidence suggests that all of the windows once had this configuration but the mullions are no longer extant. The interior of the building is one large room. There is a depression in the concrete floor that connects to a floor trench that exits the building and empties into Pipe Creek.

Wild Animal Graveyard, Contributing (Site) c. 1945-1970
South of the Elephant Barn, toward the south area of the property is a graveyard for the circus animals. Several elephants, lions, and tigers are buried in the hill south of the barn. This is an unusual feature of the site, though unmarked, and is considered a contributing site in the district due to its direct relationship with the property's history as a winter quarters. Several large depressions in the ground are evident and are assumed to be locations of large animal burials.

[18] Peru Republican Centennial Edition, 1956
[19] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [x] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1939-1951

1939-1967

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Jacobs, Terrell

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stuber, Jack

Burke, C. J.

Period of Significance (justification)

The property has two periods of significance. The first period of significance begins in 1939 when nationally famous wild animal trainer Terrell Jacobs purchased the land and began to develop his circus winter quarters on the property. Jacobs' association with the site informally ended in about 1951, though he lived nearby from 1953-1957 and had association with circuses that boarded there. Jacobs died in 1957. A second period of significance revolves around the general circus use of the property. This second period begins in 1939 and continues to 1967, just beyond the mandatory fifty year cut-off date. The property continued to be associated with circuses that wintered at the site beyond 1962. While Jacobs was no

longer associated with the property after about 1951, the property continued in the capacity for which it was created by Jacobs. The Kelly family continued the circus tradition on the site from 1954 through the 1960s. The second period of significance extends to 1967 to include the Circus Drive-In. This building was the last important physical improvement related to the marketing of the site as a circus-themed entertainment venue.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Peru, Indiana's historical connection to circus venues is well understood and documented. Seven of the largest circuses touring North America made Peru their winter quarters during the off-season. Terrell Jacobs (1903-1957) was called by circus historians of his era the greatest animal trainer of all-time. He established his winter quarters south of Peru in 1939. He lived here and personally helped build the barns. The property's close association with Jacobs, and its use by some of the greatest names in the circus business, makes the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B, and Entertainment/Recreation as the area of significance it represents. The property is nationally significant primarily due to its close association with Jacobs. He performed with fifteen different major national circuses during his career. Jacobs was revered within the circus community. A further, if anecdotal, measure of Jacobs national stature includes his placement in national product ads, performances at a world's fair, and acts that included national leaders.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Origins of the American circus are traced to ancient Rome. "Circus" is Latin for circle or ring; Romans created exhibitions of skill and showmanship within rings for public viewing. The modern circus can be traced to a British sergeant major named Phillip Astley who, in 1768, established a riding school in London and gave performances highlighting his riding skills. The act was expanded to include a clown, musicians, and other acts in a circular amphitheater. Others imitated Astley's program as its popularity grew in England, France, and Russia. John Ricketts, a student of an associate of Astley's, arrived in Philadelphia in 1792 and opened a riding school. The following year he posted in a Philadelphia newspaper that he had constructed a circus and tickets for performances could be purchased at the box office. This was the formal introduction of the circus to America.

Through the 1800s small circus acts, sometimes referred to as "menageries" developed across the country. Often these were the first introductions of the public to exotic animals or performances with trained animals. Circuses continued to operate shows within rings; larger numbers of acts could be marketed as two or three ring circuses. Large canvas tents were developed to shelter the audience and performers and with the introduction of the railroad, circuses could travel with ease between communities. In most rural towns the circus was the only outside form of entertainment available to their general population. It was during the late 1800s, a period known as the golden age of the circus, that names synonymous with the circus developed their traveling shows: Barnum & Bailey, Wallace, Ringling Brothers, Cole, and even the Buffalo Bill Cody Wild West Show.

Peru's first association with the world of circus entertainment came in 1883 when Benjamin Wallace and a partner, James Anderson, established a winter quarters for two small circuses they purchased. The show was called Wallace and Company's Great Menagerie. By 1893 the show included 30 cars (circuses were often measured by the number of railroad cars or wagons needed to haul all of the performers, animals, and equipment needed). Through the early 1900s Wallace acquired property near Peru for additional space his growing circus required for winter quarters. In 1907, Wallace acquired the Hagenbeck Circus. Wallace sold his circus in 1913; however he continued to rent his quarters to other national circuses. The early 1900s was considered the height of the circus in America. Smaller circuses were being purchased and consolidated into larger shows. The American Circus Corporation purchased the Wallace quarters in 1921. In 1929, Ringling Brothers purchased the American Circus Corporation and the Wallace quarters. The Great Depression created a downturn for the circus business. Ringling Brothers Circus sold the Wallace winter quarters in 1936 and either sent its equipment to Florida, or ordered it destroyed. Ringling Brothers burned 126 large circus wagons from

the "good old days". The action seemed to take the community by surprise when reported in the newspaper. Few people in Peru believed that Ringling Brothers would convert their winter quarters to farming and "nobody could imagine Peru without a circus".[20]

While some regarded this as the end of the circus-era in Peru, which had become known as the Circus City, one nationally known performer and Miami County native, reestablished the circus winter quarters tradition near Peru and began to make a local impact on the community unlike previous circuses.

TERRELL JACOBS: "The Lion King"

Terrell Jacobs was one of the preeminent circus performers of his time. Nationally known as "The Lion King", Jacobs has been called by some in the circus community the greatest wild animal trainer of all time. The Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus used Jacobs as their headline act and called him "earth's foremost trainer of savage and wild beasts" when they combined their shows in 1938.[21] Jacobs was the headline act for the Grotto-Shrine Circus when it opened in Columbus, Ohio in 1947 and for the Barnes Brothers Circus when it opened at the Chicago Stadium in 1948.[22] Terrell Jacobs' Wild Animal Act and Menagerie and a similar show by Clyde Beatty were ranked as the most notable of their kind in the United States.[23] Ray Moreau, an early and prominent member of the Circus Model Builders and Owners Association, ranked the top circus animal trainers of all-time as Terrell Jacobs, followed by Clyde Beatty, Mabel Stark and Dick Clemens.[24] Jacobs enjoyed numerous references in the circus' premiere newsletter *Bandwagon* during the 1940s-1950s. He was a founding member of the Circus Historical Society and hosted their first national convention at his farm in 1946. He indicated at that time with the new wagons he had ordered his cages would be "the most attractive of any show this season."[25] In his obituary printed in *Bandwagon*, the author stated that Jacobs was acknowledged as one of the world's greatest wild animal trainers of all time, and an early member of the Circus Historical Society. From the obituary:

> Terrell probably reached the peak of his Circus career during the season of 1938 and 1939 when he appeared with Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, presenting the largest group of lions, tigers, and leopards ever shown in the arena at one time (*see images from circus posters attached to the end of this nomination*). 52 of these mixed cats were in the cage with Terrell during the above season, and numbered more than four times as many as the largest cat act before the public today. In addition, Jacobs had broken several performing bear acts, and toured the country with the only act of its kind, performing rare black leopards. In 1940 his act was featured at the San Francisco World's Fair.[26]

In George Chindahl's authoritative work on the history of the circus in America, he confirmed Terrell Jacobs' high status with the Ringling and Barnum and Bailey combined circuses during the late 1930s. He referred to Jacobs' wild animal act as a one of the "star features of the program".[27] Chindahl listed Jacobs as one of the leading animal trainers of the circus era who "demonstrated remarkable skill and courage in the training and presentation of wild animals", with other well-known trainers Clyde Beatty and Mabel Stark.[28] Terrell Jacobs Wild Animal Circus was listed in Chindahl's index of American circuses as an independent show during the 1944 season.

Terrell Jacobs was born on September 16, 1903 in Marion, Indiana to Charles and Elmina (Dawes) Jacobs. They moved to a farm near the Wallace Winter Quarters when Terrell was a boy; he became instantly infatuated with the circus. Terrell ran away from home at the age of 13 after being turned down for employment due to his youth by circuses wintering in Peru. Terrell made his way to the West Coast where he was first hired to clean the monkey cages of a small circus. At the age of 15 he received his first exposure to animal training in front of an audience when the scheduled trainer was injured and the circus offered anyone $10 to step in to take his place. He soon became a noted animal trainer for small

[20] Peru Republican, November 28, 1941
[21] Taken from a circus poster featuring Jacobs surrounded by big cats
[22] Backyard, Vol. V, Issue 83, January 15, 2000
[23] Backyard, Vol. III, Issue 45, Pg. 12. June 15, 1998 & Vol. IV, Issue 65, Pg. 10. April 15, 1999
[24] Bandwagon, Vol. 6, No. 6, Pg. 8. July, 1951
[25] Bandwagon, Pg. 3, March, 1946
[26] Bandwagon, Vol. 2, No. 1 (January-February), 1958. Pg. 10
[27] Chindahl, pg. 171
[28] Chindahl, pg. 208

circuses with acts that included lions that "flew", walked wires, skied, and rode a tricycle. His most beloved lion named Sheba starred in 77 motion picture films. One time Jacobs took Sheba into the Theater Tavern in Logansport and scared everyone out of the bar.

A Circus Hall-of-Famer recalled her impression of Jacobs when she first visited the circus in 1923. Marie Florida Gertrude "Mickey" King, called "the only little girl who ever ran away from home to join the circus and came back a big star" was just 17 years old when she and a friend were star-struck by Jacobs who encouraged Mickey to join the circus. Mickey recalled Jacobs, who was just 19 years old, was referred to by the circus speiler as the world's youngest and most fearless animal tamer. The speiler said "this daring young man is about to enter the den with Nero, that ferocious, untamed African lion direct from faraway jungles. He will fight his way in; he will fight his way out."[29] Jacobs was wearing a red outfit with gold buttons as he entered the lions' cage. Mickey became noted for her aerial acts that included her famous one arm swing. She was inducted into the Circus Hall of Fame in 1987.[30]

As Terrell Jacobs' fame spread the number of circuses that contracted with him to be part of their show grew. These included the Sells-Floto, Lee Brothers, Christy Brothers, John Robinson, Robbins Brothers, Hagenbeck-Wallace, Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey, Cole Brothers, James Strates, Conkin Shows in Canada, World of Mirth, Austin Brothers, Tom Packs, and Charles Wertz Enterprises/Shrine Circuses. He also performed at the San Francisco World's Fair, the Chicago Indoor Stadium, and Hamid's Million Dollar Pier at Atlantic City. Jacobs' prestige earned him top billing on circus posters, a comic strip for Camel cigarettes, as well as at least two advertisements using his name and image. In 1935 Camel cigarettes released a marketing poster that had Jacobs' picture and an image of him cracking a whip. It identified him as Captain Terrell Jacobs, Famous Lion Tamer with this caption: "Camels don't upset my nerves or get my wind". Jacobs' image was also used for Wheaties cereal in 1936 with this caption: "The daring Lion King with the Al G. Barnes Wild Animal Circus says 'There's a Man's breakfast food-Wheaties'."

Jacobs found his way back to the Peru area often traveling with the circuses that wintered in the area. Prior to the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus departure for the spring season of 1937, the circus held a rodeo on April 4th at their winter quarters expecting to draw thousands to the show. Jacobs was the headline act. The circus was scheduled to perform at the Chicago Coliseum on April 7 and then in Kokomo on April 26.[31] Jacobs held the world record for holding the most cats in a cage at one time. A total of 52 lions and tigers were held by Jacobs in an act in 1938 while he toured with Ringling Brothers.

Jacobs was married three times. His second wife, Dolly Fuller of Minnesota, was also a circus performer. They had twins named Terrell Monroe II and Carroll Julian Ann born to them on February 23, 1939 in Sarasota, Florida. Terrell Jacobs Jr. went on to become an important figure in the circus scene in his own right. He created the annual Christmas Three-Ring Circus with other showmen through the latter part of the 20th century.

In 1939 Jacobs purchased land south of Peru near Bunker Hill on the east side of U.S. 31 to create a winter quarters for his own wild animal act. Within several years, the Jacobs had unlikely neighbors. The U.S. Navy established Bunker Hill Naval Air Station (today, known as Grissom Air Reserve Base) just across U.S. 31 from them in 1942. Jacobs planned to train circus animals for lease or sale to other touring circuses. The development was originally called "Jungleland" and it was hoped by Jacobs and the public that the circus tradition in Peru would carry on. Due to the itinerate lifestyle of the circus, few performers put down roots. The Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters has the unique distinction of being the only place so closely associated with Jacobs. He lived here and helped build many of the buildings. While establishing his winter quarters, Jacobs was also planning a tour of the nation's largest cities in 1941 with a featured act comprising 27 mixed lions and tigers, mostly under the Shrine Circus. At the time he was constructing his winter quarters Jacobs had the largest wild animal act in the world; Clyde Beatty, a friend and competitor of Jacobs had three fewer animals in his act.[32]

The Miami County Historical Society has several dozen letters written by Terrell Jacobs mostly to a circus friend and wagon builder/model circus builder named Harold Moore from Reading, PA. The letters span the years from 1939 to

[29] Backyard, Vol. IV, Issue 78. Pgs. 1,6. October 31, 1999
[30] Backyard, Vol. III, Issue 42. Pgs. 1,4. April 30, 1998
[31] Peru Republican, March 27, 1937
[32] Peru Republican, December,19 1941

1957 and provide a wonderful account of Jacobs' circus life. The letters were often written from locations around the country while Jacobs was on tour. In a 1939 letter written from El Central, CA to Moore, Jacobs described life on tour by stating that it was extremely hot during the season and that the train cars were so hot at night they could not sleep. He mentioned in the letter that he visited the Baldwin Park Winter Quarters where the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus was quartered. He described his experience: "it sure did make me feel sort of funny inside to see this one time wonderful show in this shape". He recalled that this was the first circus he had been with and spent six years of his life with it.[33]

Jacobs first mentions his winter quarters farm and going into business for himself in a letter to Moore in 1940. He states that he would not be back with "the big show" that year but would be working for himself. His first opening date was scheduled for March 4 in Minneapolis.[34] Terrell Jacobs provided Moore a list of the animals in his act his debut year; they included 25 lions and tigers, three leopards, five baby tigers, and three baby elephants. He was hopeful that all of the circuses would have a good season and that the nation would stay out of the impending war and "keep show business the way it is".[35]

A Peru newspaper article noted Jacobs had gained a wide reputation in the wild animal training business and that he was noted for his daring, working closer to the animals than any other man in the profession. Jacobs recalled as a boy working on the wagons that were destroyed by fire on the Wallace farm and called them "old friends"; Jacobs noted that he did not want to see the title of "Circus City" pass from Peru and determined to do as much as possible to keep that tradition alive. In the same article Jacobs mentioned that the outlook for the circus industry was fading.[36] Another article noted that Terrell Jacobs "famous wild animal trainer" would be the only person left to carry on the circus tradition in Peru after the dismantling of the Wallace farm.[37]

In 1942 the Jacobs Circus had taken its show to nearby Wabash. Modoc, one of the Jacobs' leading trained elephants was startled by a barking dog; it thundered through the streets of Wabash and was missing for several days before it was captured. Grace Kessler of Plymouth had been in Wabash during the rampage and was "chased down" by the elephant. Kessler ran into a drugstore and the elephant crashed through the storefront door after her. Modoc knocked her to the floor and stood over her at which point Kessler fainted. She filed a lawsuit against the Jacobs claiming she received bruises and suffered terrible "elephant shock". She asked for $5,000 and received $1,000 in 1945.[38] Modoc was used during a filming of Tarzan in 1966 on site in Mexico. The animal became uncontrollable and had to be destroyed; it had been part of circus acts since it began with the Cole Brothers Circus in 1937.

In 1944 the *Peru Republican* proclaimed that "The Circus City" is back at Peru, thanks to Terrell Jacobs, famed wild animal trainer, who brought Peru back into its own as the first circus that has traveled out of Peru in six years left the community. Embracing his hometown, Jacobs opened his circus in Peru for two days to packed tents. The circus featured three big acts including Jacobs and his trained lions, Dolly Jacobs and her heard of elephants, and the cowboy screen actor, Art Mix, a brother to another noted cowboy screen actor, Tom Mix. The Jacobs Circus caravan ascended Santa Fe Hill south of Peru in what the newspaper called a scene reminiscent of the first circus to leave Peru sixty years prior (Wallace & Anderson). The only other circus of any consequence during this time was the Cole Brothers Circus out of Louisville, Kentucky. The article went on to state that if Peru was to maintain its sixty year old reputation of being the circus city that it is up to Terrell Jacobs and his wife Dolly to make good with their new enterprise just now started (the new winter quarters).[39]

In 1945 Terrell and Dolly Jacobs filed for divorce; speculation of jealousy over who would receive top billing on circus promotional material existed. Unfortunately the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters and all of its equipment and animals were either sold or split between the Jacobs. Dolly received custody of their twins and two elephants, a lion, two horses, a Great Dane, and a steel arena for a lion act. Terrell retained sixteen lions, several camels and elephants.[40]

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[33] Jacobs letter, Sept. 20, 1939
[34] Jacobs letter, Jan. 24, 1940
[35] Jacobs letter, July 15, 1940
[36] Peru Republican, December 19, 1941
[37] Peru Republican, November 28, 1941
[38] Peru Republican, Dec. 1, 1945
[39] Peru Republican, June 16, 1944
[40] Peru Republican, March 2, 1945

The winter quarters was purchased by Arthur Wirtz of Chicago, a man familiar with the promotion of circus acts and other entertainment venues. Wirtz, the President of the Barnes Brothers Amusement Company, planned to do all of Jacobs's bookings.[41] Terrell Jacobs continued to live at the quarters for a few years after his divorce and traveled with the Barnes Circus. Their plan was to establish a zoological garden at the Jacobs winter quarters and expand the buildings on the site.

Dolly Jacobs was an accomplished animal trainer in her own right. She handled four large elephants named Empress, Modoc, Punch and Judy (the last two were twins). Dolly Jacobs received special recognition on the *Bandwagon's* Circus Historical Society convention's special publication. A large picture of her in the ring with three elephants was on the back cover of the publication.[42] Dolly formed her own circus corporation and traveled with the Bailey Circus.[43]

In letters written to Harold Moore in 1945 Jacobs mentions "working night and day" at the farm; this included building cages, painting wagons, and breaking new stocks and tricks. He requested that Moore build a ticket wagon for his use on the road. He also mentions a mutual friend named George Graf who lived at the winter quarters and also built wagons and cages for the circus; Jacobs called Graf his personal manager.

Terrell Jacobs continued his embrace of the community and often donated free acts in conjunction with other circus acts for public benefits. Jacobs provided a benefit act with elephants, a lioness, seal, aerialists, and clowns to raise funds for the Baptist Brotherhood's Athletic program in Bunker Hill in 1946.[44] He again gave a benefit show in Bunker Hill to raise funds for the Methodist church in 1949.[45] He performed with several acts from Rochester, Indiana in 1947 to benefit the March of Dimes.[46]

Jacobs also hosted the first national convention of circus fans and performers for the Circus Historical Society.[47] The four day event was held at his winter quarters in 1946. His farm was also the site of district meetings by the Circus Historical Society. They held a meeting in the fall of 1947 in Peru and concluded the weekend event with an act by Terrell Jacobs at the winter quarters that included Sheeba and a new lion cub "My Card". An article about the event that appeared in Bandwagon called Jacobs a "famed animal trainer" and said that the "weather was fine, Terrell Jacobs was better than the weather, and all had a wonderful time."[48] The National Circus Fans Association returned to Peru for their convention in October of 1948; again Jacobs played host at his winter quarters.

The residents of Peru promoted their Circus City image by joining together to host "Circus Day", a free event for all the children in Miami County. The Great Barnes Brothers Circus, led by Terrell Jacobs, helped re-establish the old time circus parade. The "famous Terrell Jacobs wild animal trainer" entertained the crowd with his big troupe of forty ferocious lions and tigers.[49] The article announcing the event noted that Peru was the only city or town in the State of Indiana that could have an old fashioned circus day with the circus of its own participating. "Peru which for more than a quarter of a century has been widely known as 'the Circus City' of America. It still has a great circus close by" referring to the Great Barnes Brothers Circus winter quarters at the Jacobs property.[50]

An editorial in the *Peru Daily Tribune* in 1949 still referred to the farm south of Peru as the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters. The editorial stated that the animals were preparing to go on tour, the circus wagons had a fresh coat of paint, and the steel arenas had been polished. Proclaiming that Terrell Jacobs was the king of circuses in "our Circus City", the editorial said that a new era had begun and a new dynasty was growing with Jacobs, a native son, as the founder of the Barnes Circus on the banks of Pipe Creek.[51] Jacobs was set to open the new circus season on February 27 in Shrine Circus. In the same year another newspaper called Jacobs a "fearless animal trainer who is known throughout the nation

[41] Peru Republican, August 24, 1945
[42] Bandwagon, Circus Historical Society Convention Special, June, 1948.
[43] Peru Republican, Dec. 1, 1945
[44] Peru Republican, April 12, 1946
[45] Bandwagon, Vol. 4, No. 2. March, 1949
[46] Peru Republican, Jan. 24, 1947
[47] The Circus Report, Pg. 5, September 8, 1975
[48] Bandwagon, Pg. 10, December, 1947
[49] Peru Republican, Sept. 19, 1947
[50] Peru Republican, Sept. 26, 1947
[51] Peru Daily Tribune, Feb. 22, 1949

as the cleverest and kindest trainer in the business".[52] A booklet with extensive information about training and raising animals was written in 1950 featuring Terrell Jacobs. It was entitled "Training and Handling Domesticated Pets and Wild Animals" and included a subtitle "with factual stories on the life of Terrell Jacobs: World's Greatest Subjugator of Savage Jungle Beasts".[53]

Jacobs lost his right eye in June of 1949; the crack of a whip during his act damaged the eye so badly that it had to be removed after the show. In a letter to Moore, Jacobs stated that he had the best show he ever had; it included Walter Jenneir (an aerialist), an act with a seal named Buddy, and Jacobs' own ponies. He predicted he would have a bigger show the following year and said he loved touring in Canada. In a letter later that year Jacobs mentioned that they were developing a parade show to open the circus season in Peru in the spring of 1950. The parade was something that he felt children had not seen since it was no longer traditionally done; the parade would be six blocks long and they could replicate it in every town that wanted it.[54]

The Cole Brothers Circus was stored at the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters in 1950. The buildings on the grounds housed most of the animals, equipment and menagerie of the Cole Circus; however other pieces of equipment were stored at the Bunker Hill Naval Air Station (Grissom Air Force Base) nearby. Plans for storing the circus at the Jacobs property included the construction of other buildings on the circus farm which Jacobs described in a letter to Moore in 1950. At this time the Cole Circus was the second largest show of its kind and was owned by Arthur Wirtz. The article reporting this stated that this "ended a brief period of time during which Peru had no circus".[55] It appears that for at least a brief time the Jacobs Circus animals were stored in St. Louis during the winter months.[56] Cole Brothers Circus continued to use the Jacobs property until it was sold.

Terrell Jacobs remarried in 1950 to Jean Zobrazek, a *Chicago Sun Times* newspaper photographer. They had two children named Derell and Dawes. In the early 1950s the circus industry was in decline. Jacobs lamented that predictions of the Cole Brothers Circus, which he had since become affiliated with, were bad early in 1951; he did not believe it would open in the spring and he knew he would not be with it if it did. He also stated that the circus business in general was not good, that "people didn't have money". In 1951 Jacobs was severely injured during a show in Schenectady, NY while working with his lions. His arm was put into a sling and he could only use his left hand, and his shoulder blade was broken in two places. He described it in a letter to Moore as "the worst chewing and mauling I have ever received in my life".[57] Sheba, the lioness who Jacobs raised from a cub, came to his defense by pouncing on the male lion that had attacked him. Jacobs described another incident to Moore while on tour in New Orleans in 1951: "yes it is true; I lost two of my good lions in New Orleans because Miss Truman, the FBI said, is allergic to animals. We cooperated with the FBI-had to, but it still doesn't replace the animals."[58] Then Vice-President Richard Nixon also appeared in a cage with Sheba and Jacobs in a Washington, D.C. Hotel in 1953.[59]

In 1953 a newspaper article stated that pony, horse, and elephant acts at Cole Brothers Circus quarters south of Peru were training for the opening of the summer season at the Chicago Stadium (owned by Wirtz) on April 18. However the article states that all other menagerie of the circus and most of the equipment, including railroad cars, had been sold.[60] By this time Jacobs was no longer staying at the quarters. The Jacobs family had moved onto a family friend's farm near Twelve Mile, Indiana. Jack Stuber, who was a good friend of Terrell and constructed the first buildings on his winter quarters, provided a home for Jacobs when he was faced with financial difficulties. Jacobs became associated with the Kelly-Miller Circus in 1953. He also lost his good friend, George Graf that same year. The following year Jacobs lost Sheba, who died in her sleep.[61] Despite the losses Jacobs continued to tour and by 1954 had described business as "good" while on tour in Kansas. Jacobs toured in Cuba in 1956 and in a letter to Moore that same year wrote about the

[52] Peru Republican, Feb. 18, 1949
[53] Sims, Emmett Walker; Billboard Magazine, March 11, 1950. Pg. 85
[54] Jacobs letters, August 7, Oct. 24, Nov. 11, Dec. 29, 1949
[55] Peru Republican, Oct. 20, 1950
[56] Peru Republican, Oct. 13, 1950
[57] Jacobs letter, June 21, 1951
[58] Jacobs letter, June 28, 1951
[59] Peru Republican, June 12, 1953
[60] Peru Republican, March 14, 1953
[61] Jacobs letter, Nov. 28, 1953 & April 11, 1954

effect union strikes were having on the circus industry, having closed the Beatty Circus and creating a "world of trouble" for Ringling Brothers.[62]

In a letter to Moore from Knoxville, TN in October of 1957 Jacobs stated that he was having the biggest season he had ever had in his life and that business was "still big". He lamented though that the only trouble with the circus business then was that "there were no good showmen left anymore and that it was not going to get any better".[63] Jacobs was home for the Christmas holiday in 1957; he pushed his automobile due to a dead battery that Christmas Eve morning, and returned to his home and died at 9:05 a.m. of a heart attack.[64] He was buried next to his father, Charles, at Falls Cemetery in Wabash, IN. On January 9, 1960 a plaque was placed in the Ringling Brother Circus museum in Sarasota, Florida in memory of Terrell Jacobs. In 1963 he was listed in the *Peru Republican* as one of the people who helped Peru gain its famous reputation as "Circus City".

A memorial service was held at Terrell Jacobs' gravesite on July 12, 1976. A large red granite tombstone was unveiled at Falls Cemetery near Wabash. The gravestone bears the inscription "The Lion King" at the top and an illustration of a leaping lion in the center of the stone. The marker was paid for by friends of Jacobs, many of whom were circus performers, fans, circus model builders, and circus historians. The memorial service was attended by over 100 people from more than five different states. A calliope played tunes following the remarks by those dedicating the stone. A banquet held after the service included the introductions of several circus performers who had worked with Jacobs. They were Ray Harris, Don Kidder, Ollie Miller, Dorotha Carter, Polly and Jim McCleod, Oscar Decker, and Grace Johns, who was the widow of Art Johns. The master of ceremonies was Don Smith, a long-time friend of Jacobs. Smith spoke of Jacobs' early recognition that the history of the circus and particularly circus wagons had to be preserved. During the 1940s Jacobs began to collect and preserve wagons that were once used by early circuses. Many of the wagons Jacobs collected and used are now housed at the circus museum in Baraboo, WI.[65] Jacobs was inducted into the Circus Hall of Fame in 1978.[66]

Later Years of the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
In 1954, Arthur Wirtz, owner of the Cole Brothers Circus, sold the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters to Paul and Dorothy Kelly for $25,000.[67] The Kellys were not strangers to the circus industry. Paul Kelly and his two sisters were born into the circus. Paul was the son of Patrick and Agnes (La Tell) Kelly. Agnes was one of the La Tell sisters' trapeze acts who toured with the original Ringling Brothers Circus. Patrick and his brother Dan once performed from the Ed Shipp ring barn in Petersburg, IL from about 1910-1914. They were also the first to hold a Shrine Circus in 1898. During the 1920s they toured as the Singer Brothers Circus and wintered in Havana, IL. In 1948 the name was changed to the Kelly-Morris Circus and a few years later they began to winter in Oak Hill, FL. Though Paul Kelly left the circus business to raise his family, he and Dorothy rejoined his father's circus in 1952.[68] Their circus closed in 1957.

From the Jacobs winter quarters, the Kellys created touring shows and made the property available to various circuses and performers who were in the Midwest area. Paul Kelly opened a "kiddieland" that included rides in conjunction with the animals in the spring of 1955 and called it "Circus Museum and Wild Animal Farm". In the winter of 1955-1956, nine elephants of the Pollack Brothers Circus of Chicago were boarded at the farm. Kelly also boarded five elephants of his own; one had belonged to Terrell Jacobs. The farm later became known as the Pipe Creek Wild Animal Farm and Circus Winter Quarters and was regularly opened to the public with admission.[69] In 1957, there were 16 lions, two seals, 16 horses, 12 ponies, two elephants, bears, mountain rams, and a hippo kept at the farm.[70] The operation only lasted three years before the Kellys returned to touring with their animals. The Kellys continued to tour with their animals through the late 1970s. Paul and Dorothy Kelly were accomplished elephant trainers, often working with more than a single elephant

[62] Jacobs letter, May 24, 1956
[63] Jacobs letter, Oct. 21, 1957
[64] Peru Republican, Dec. 27, 1957
[65] The Circus Report, Pg. 6, No. 32, August 9, 1976
[66] The Circus Report, Pg. 9, February, 1978
[67] Peru Tribune, Nov. 12, 1954
[68] Interview with Dorothy and Edward Kelly, June, 2011
[69] Peru Republican Centennial Edition, 1956
[70] Peru Republican, Jan. 26, 1957

in the ring at one time. Dorothy also worked with the largest trained male elephant, named "Tommy" in circus performances.[71]

The winter quarters' existence was threatened during the expansion of U.S. 31 into a four lane highway in the late 1960s. The Kellys had developed the property to include the "Circus Drive-In" a small restaurant located on the north end of the property (photo 0001), and continued to hope for the establishment of a circus museum at the site. A flowing well on the west side of then two-lane highway 31 was considered an asset the Grissom community did not want to lose so a plan was devised by the state to reroute the well 800 feet to a rest park it would establish on Kellys' property. The plan would raze much of the winter quarters established by Jacobs and would end the tradition of winter quartering by circuses in Miami County. The fight to save the winter quarters became contentious in the community and ultimately the Grissom Community Council relented and told the state that "Mr. Kelly's animal farm is also of historical significance to our communities and the council never intended to save one noteworthy spot at the expense of another." Kelly agreed with the Grissom Council to preserve the historic grove of hardwood trees on his property and to make water available to the public on his property. One supporter questioned why the State of Indiana would seek to "ruin a valuable piece of property steeped in American heritage?"[72]

The state agreed with the Grissom Community Council and ultimately the highway was widened and took only a narrow strip of ground on the west side of the property. The well is piped under U.S. 31 and becomes a drainage ditch that flows along a portion of the west side of the property, and then empties into the creek dividing the animal barns from the residences. The Kellys continued to train and tour with their animals until 1980 when they sold most of the animals and left the circus circuit.[73] They had a new residence and garage constructed on their land southeast of the drive-in (photo 0002). Paul Kelly has since passed away, however Dorothy Kelly and her son Edward continue to live at the site. Dorothy Kelly turned 99 years old on October 13, 2011.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The existence of other circus-related structures in the United States is a rarity. Due in large part to the impermanent nature of the circus, the existence of buildings related to this entertainment and recreational venue in America is generally limited to wintering quarters, such as the Terrell Jacobs site. The Wallace Circus and American Circus Corporation Winter Quarters, also in Miami County, Indiana is a National Historic Landmark. The site has several resources including the Wallace house (predates the use of the property as a circus winter quarters) and several animal barns and other buildings that supported the circus through the 1920s. The Ringling Brothers Circus created their headquarters in Baraboo, Wisconsin in 1884. The property was used through 1915. Today it is the location of the Circus World Museum and also is a National Historic Landmark. The site has a ring barn, animal houses, and other buildings that supported the circus. Baraboo is also the location of the Charles Ringling House and the Albrecht Ringling House, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997 and 1976, respectively. The homes were the residences of two of the circus owner-brothers. One brother, Alfred Ringling, moved to New Jersey and established circus quarters in Morris County in 1913. His home, referred to as the Alfred Ringling Manor or the R. T. Richards Circus Winter Headquarters, also has several animal barns located on the grounds. It was listed on the National Register in 1976. Though it is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, an interesting property with a circus connection is the "Showmen's Rest" section of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Hugo, Oklahoma. Hugo, like Peru, Indiana, is also known as the "Circus City" due to the location of winter quarters for two national circuses in that city. The cemetery has a number of circus performers interred, mostly after 1960. Many of the gravestones have circus themed inscriptions and carvings.

The Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters dates to the later period of the popularity of the circus in America. The other sites listed previously date to the early period of the circus (1884 through about 1930). Jacobs attempted to revive the tradition of winter quartering in Peru by establishing his quarters in 1939. He succeeded and the tradition continued into the 1970s due to its continued use by the Kelly family. The Jacobs site has many of the same types of buildings found on other circus winter quarter sites currently listed on the National Register. These include elephant and large cat barns, dormitories for circus staff, and a slaughter house and animal graveyard. The Jacobs site also includes landscape features he created to develop the site into a public attraction. A summarized history of the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter

[71] Interview with Dorothy and Edward Kelly, June, 2011
[72] August 21, 1968
[73] Peru Daily Tribune, Dec. 5, 1988

Quarters was written in Volume 8, issue number 4 (July-August) of *Bandwagon* in 1964 (pages 28-30). Jacobs' obituary was printed in Volume 2, issue number 2 (January-February) of *Bandwagon* in 1958 (page 10).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Backyard, various issues

Bandwagon (first known as *Hobby-Bandwagon*), various issues

Chindahl, George L. A History of the Circus in America. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, 1959.

The Circus Report, various issues

Circus World Museum archives, Baraboo, WI: George L. Chindahl Papers, 1794-1957 & archive photograph file.

Combination Atlas Map of Miami County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1877.

Indianapolis Star Magazine, March 2, 1947 "Teacher's Pet" Parker, Lowell

Jacobs, Terrell, letters archived with the Miami County Historical Society

Kelly, Dorothy & Edward, interview with Kurt Garner, June, 2011 & November, 2011

McConnell, John H., Shrine Circus. Detroit: Astley & Ricketts, publishers, 1998.

Peru Daily Tribune, various articles

Peru Republican, various articles

Pfeffer, Clarence E., Biography of the Life of Terrell M. Jacobs. Peru, IN, no publisher, 1960(?). In collection of Ringling Museum, Florida.

Phelps, Hal C., Collection of Miami Indian stories archived with the Miami County Historical Society

Sims, Emmett Walker, Training and Handling Domesticated Pets and Wild Animals. Rochester, IN: Barnhart-Van Trump Co., Printers, 1950.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 103-350-038

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 11.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters — Name of Property
Miami County, IN — County and State

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	573689	4503329	3	16	574127	4502936
2	16	573807	4503324	4	16	573682	4502964

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Beginning at a point approximately 360' south of the east side of the intersection of the centerline of Highway 218 and the east right-of-way of U.S. 31, at the southwest corner of the property, face north and continue in a line north approximately 680' with the west property line, which is the U.S. 31 east right-of-way line. Turn east and continue in a line east with the north property line approximately 125' to Pipe Creek. Turn southeast and continue in a line with the east property line (Pipe Creek) approximately 1,285'. Turn south and continue in a line south approximately 85' to the southeast corner of the property. Turn west and continue in a line west with the south property line approximately 750' to the U.S. 31 right of way, or the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
Within the boundaries described above are all of the resources used by the Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters; the boundaries described are the property boundaries from the time Jacobs used the land for his winter quarters.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date November 2, 2011
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Looking north toward Circus Drive-In
1 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Looking northeast toward Kelly house and garage
2 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Looking northwest toward Mills-Jacobs House
3 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Looking southwest toward Elephant Rock
4 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Looking north across Jacobs Bridge and creek
5 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Looking south toward barns from Jacobs Bridge
6 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Looking east toward front of slaughterhouse
7 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Looking southwest toward original bunkhouse
8 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Looking southwest toward circus wagons
9 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Looking northwest toward Cat Barn
10 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Looking northeast toward Cat Barn
11 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Looking west at hippo cage
12 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Interior of Cat Barn, looking south
13 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Interior of Cat Barn, looking west at monkey cage
14 of 22.

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 Interior of Cat Barn, looking southeast at cages
15 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 Looking southeast toward Elephant Barn
16 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 Looking southwest toward Elephant Barn
17 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018 Looking northwest toward Elephant Barn
18 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019 Interior of Elephant Barn, original section, looking north
19 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020 Interior of Elephant Barn, riding arena, looking east
20 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021 Interior of Elephant Barn, horse stalls, looking west
21 of 22

Name of Property: Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
City or Vicinity: Peru
County: Miami State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: November 1, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022 Interior of Elephant Barn, circus staff quarters, looking west
22 of 22

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters
Name of Property

Miami County, IN
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dorothy and Edward Kelly

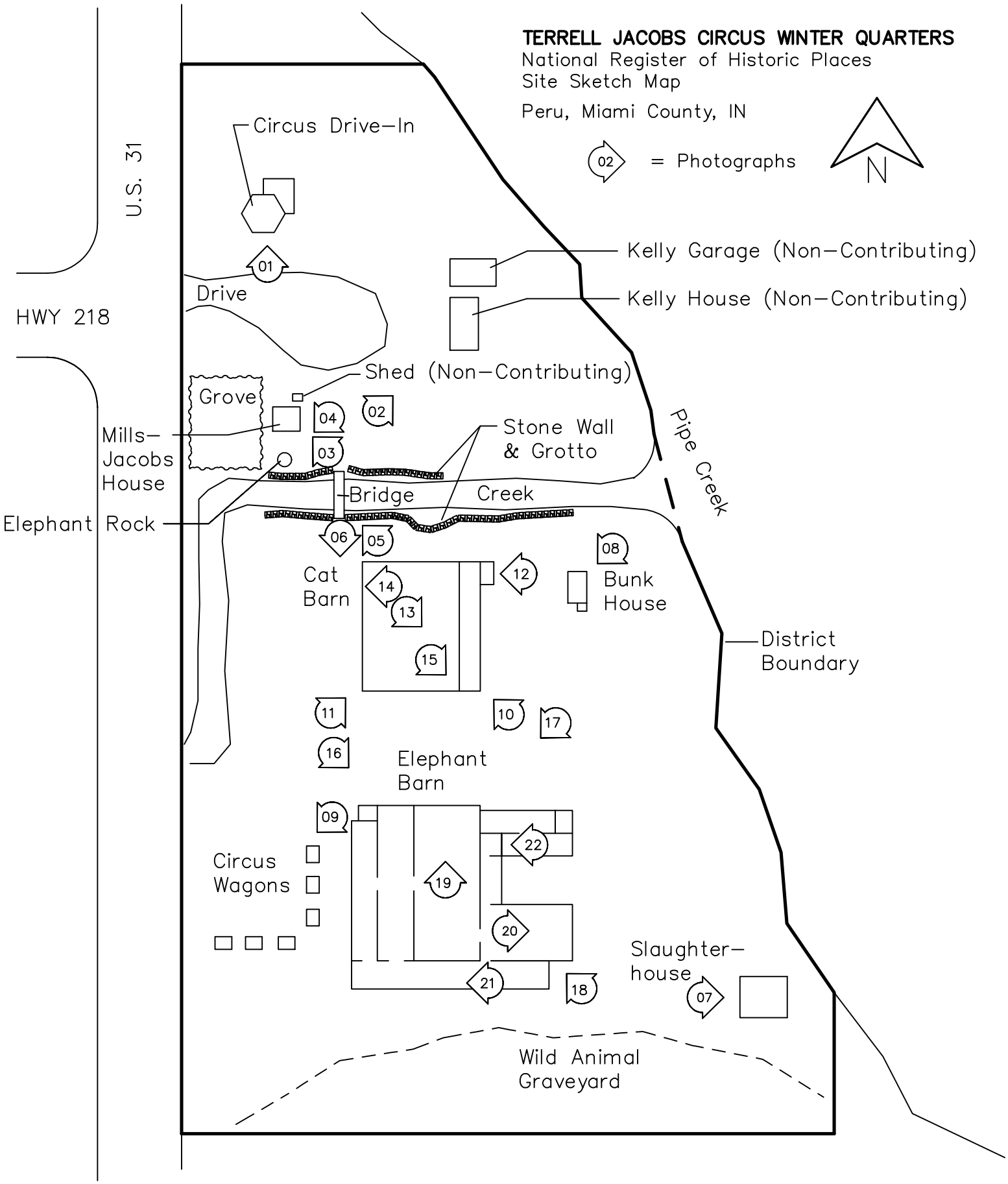
street & number 6125 U.S. 31 South telephone

city or town Peru state IN zip code 46970

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters Miami County, IN

Attached images of circus posters from the Terrell Jacobs wild animal act of the combined Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, c. 1938-1939


TERRELL JACOBS CIRCUS WINTER QUARTERS
National Register of Historic Places
Site Sketch Map
Peru, Miami County, IN
02 = Photographs
N
U.S. 31
HWY 218
Circus Drive-In
01
Drive
Kelly Garage (Non-Contributing)
Kelly House (Non-Contributing)
Shed (Non-Contributing)
Grove
04
02
03
Mills-Jacobs House
Stone Wall & Grotto
Pipe Creek
Bridge
Creek
Elephant Rock
06
05
08
Cat Barn
14
12
13
15
Bunk House
District Boundary
11
10
17
16
Elephant Barn
09
22
Circus Wagons
19
20
Slaughter-house
21
18
07
Wild Animal Graveyard

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0001

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0002

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0005

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0008

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0011

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0015

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0016

Terrell Jacobs Circus Winter Quarters, Miami County #0020