Rock School! By Doniphan
DONIPHAN VINEYARDS WAREHOUSE - DONIPHAN, KANSAS

1867 - 1889
#1-Warren Lee Ruhnke  
#2-Marilyn Lois Osborn Davis  
#3-Daniel Roger Mullins  
#4-Marie Ellen (Tootsy) Ruhnke  
#5-Mary Lou Ruhnke  
#6-Donald Thomas Mullins  
#7-Nancy Lee Ruhnke  
#8-Norma Del Ruhnke  
#9-Lloyd Roger Ruhnke  
#10-Roy Ronald (Ronnie) Ruhnke  
* #11-Samuel Clayton McBride Jr. (Bo)  
#12-Connie Rae Ruhnke  
#13-Linda Lou Ruhnke  
#14-Bonnie Ruth Ruhnke  
#15-Larry Rowland  
#16-William Stanley (Stan) Ruhnke  
#17-Dennis Neil Ruhnke  
#18-Dale Eugene Ruhnke  
#19-Ina Lou Ruhnke  
#20-Eldon Wayne Ruhnke  
#21-Rita Jo Ruhnke  

* Deceased  

Dec-26-1930-  
Oct-23-1932-  
Sept-12-1937-  
Dec-12-1938-  
Nov-27-1939-  
Oct-11-1940-  
Mar-9-1941-  
Nov-22-1941-  
Mar-14-1942-  
July-26-1942-  
Sept-14-1942-  
July-13-1943-  
Dec-27-1943-  
July-31-1944-  
Mar-2-1945-  
Mar-2-1945-  
May-5-1948-  
Sept-6-1954-  
Nov-26-1954-  
Sept-8-1956-  
Aug-27-1962-
1-Warren Lee Ruhnke
2-Marilyn Lois Osborn Davis
3-Daniel Roger Mullins
4-Marie Ellen (Tootsy) Ruhnke
5-Mary Lou Ruhnke
6-Donald Thomas Mullins
7-Nancy Lee Ruhnke
8-Norma Del Ruhnke
9-Lloyd Roger Ruhnke
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* Deceased

Dec-26-1930-
Oct-23-1932-
Sept-12-1937-
Dec-12-1938-
Nov-27-1939-
Oct-11-1940-
Mar-9-1941-
Nov-22-1941-
Mar-14-1942-
July-26-1942-
Sept-14-1942-
July-13-1943-
Dec-27-1943-
July-31-1944-
Mar-2-1945-
Mar-2-1945-
May-5-1948-
Sept-6-1954-
Nov-26-1954-
Sept-8-1956-
Aug-27-1962-
Brenner abt. 1914 - Names on back
Front Row (L to R): (1) Carl Walling, (2) George Kibler, (3) Helen McKestran, (4) Virginia Sinclair Barman, (5) 10th George Kibler

Last one
Brenner was named after a prominent family in Doniphan County. It was a station on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. It was located in 1872 with the depot being its first building. Harry Nesbit was the first station agent and James McDaniel, the first Postmaster.
Central Vineyards, Doniphan, Kans.
Strictly Pure Wines for Sacramental Purposes a Specialty.

**PRICE LIST.**

### RED WINES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Per Gallon</th>
<th>Per Case 1 Doz. Wts.</th>
<th>Per Case 2 Doz. Wts.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claret</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claret, Extra</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Seedling</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WHITE WINES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Per Case 1 Doz. Wts.</th>
<th>Per Case 2 Doz. Wts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catawba</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Concord</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvira</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Bullitt</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SWEET WINES.

<table>
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<th>Price</th>
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<th>Per Case 2 Doz. Wts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Catawba</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherry, Domestic</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherry, Imported</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port, XX</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port, XXX</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port, Imported</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Prices on Large Quantities.

THE JACOB BRENNER WINE CO.,
DONIPHAN, KANSAS.
Jacob Brenner was born at Dikesheim, Bavaria, Germany on January 12, 1816 and came to Doniphan on June 7, 1860.

He started the Central Vineyard (named as such because his vineyard was between his brother Adam on the north and his son George on the south)

Adam's vineyard was called The Doniphan Vineyard and George's was known as the Bellevue Vineyard.

Jacob Brenner's vineyard consisted of 15 acres in 1882, with an annual production of 7,000 gallons of wine. His wine cellar was 22' X 25' X 16' high and had a capacity for 10,000 gallons of wine.

Wines produced at the Jacob Brenner Central Vineyard were: Virginia Seedling, Dry Catawba, White & Red Concord, Taylor Bullitt.

The Taylor Bullitt was not produced at the other two vineyards and was considered by the wine experts to be a much superior to other wines produced.

Above information from 1882 Kansas History

Prepared By:
Jim Huss
St. John the Baptist Catholic Church
Doniphan, Kansas

When Bishop Miege visited Doniphan in the summer of 1855, a group of Catholics approached him to send a priest and they promised to donate property for a church. But the Bishop had no priest to send to Doniphan until Father Henry Lemke happened to come to Leavenworth early in 1856. The Bishop appointed Father Lemke to Doniphan. He furnished a chalice, vestments and a Jesuit Breviary, and promised to give $500 to help build a church. On July 4, 1856, Father Henry made preparations to take his mission.

Shortly after his arrival in Doniphan Father Lemke wrote to Abbot Wimmer: "I arrived here in the beginning of July. They have started a town which must develop into an important place if the progress made to date continues, perhaps another Cincinnati or St. Louis .... Our dear Bishop strives with praise-worthy foresight to get a firm foothold wherever settlements are made. He had bought three lots here. When I came here, he gave me a recommendation to one of the members of the town company, in which he praised me as a man who could draw many new settlers and contribute much to the growth of the city. Thereupon he donated three additional lots to me. I purchased six more lots at the original price of $50 as a special favor. I own therefore, a full block of twelve lots with a frontage of 308 X 264 feet, in the most beautiful part of the town, at an elevation of a hundred feet above the river. I immediately started building on this ground so that I might have a roof over my head before winter sets in."

Father Lemke celebrated Mass at the Doniphan House and later in a wooden hut originally intended for a carpenter shop. The Doniphan parish extended north to the Nebraska line, west to the Rocky Mountains and south, part way to Leavenworth. His parishioners were in many settlements throughout the area. The distances were great, roads were bad and many times he walked miles to care for the people. A man, at the age of sixty, could easily become despondent with all the hardships and work in pioneer surroundings. But Father Lemke had dreams that more confreres would join him and eventually found a monastery. He wrote his Abbot that it would be a shame to give up the place since the community had many Catholics. He asked for more priests to come and help with the mission. The Abbot sent Father Augustine Wirth and Frater Casimir Seitz to Kansas. On Easter
Sunday, April 12, 1857, Father Lemke went to Leavenworth to meet the two confreres. The Bishop appointed Father Augustine in charge of the Doniphan Church. Frater Casimir remained at Leavenworth until his ordination on April 26, 1857. Father Casimir Seitz was the first priest ordained in Kansas. He said his first Mass at Doniphan on the following Sunday.

By June the attendance at Doniphan had grown so that the little chapel was already too small. The fathers had located other mission stations at Bendaña, Atchison and St. Patrick's and Father Augustine made a circuit of the river towns as far north as Omaha. The staff was so small that the people only received occasional visits from the missionaries. When the missionaries were at home in their little priory they lived a simple life with frugal furnishings. The combination chapel and residence was 72 feet long and 16 feet wide with a porch running its full length. Half of this was used for a church and the remainder was divided into rooms. "We have the nicest view from the hill .... We can look down the Missouri River and see steamboats coming at a distance of eight miles," wrote Father Augustine.

Abbot Wimmer visited the priory November 4, 1857. He visited the missions and stayed with the fathers four days. Father Lemke left Doniphan on November 24, 1857.

Exploring the missionary field to the north and south of Doniphan, Fathers Augustine and Casimir, on every occasion were blessed with favorable results. There were about 150 Catholic families in Doniphan County and about sixty families in Atchison County. Father Edmund Langenfelder came in 1858 and gradually more help came for care of the missions which numbered twenty-three stations by 1860.

By the end of 1858 Prior Augustine decided to move the priory to Atchison. The cornerstone of the Atchison building was laid on May 29, 1859. Brother Francis wrote: "Three of us walked down from Doniphan that morning. There was a terrible rain the night before, but the morning was beautiful and we picked an armful of wild flowers on the road, which to deck the altar." On September 1, 1859, the little community abandoned Doniphan.
The little chapel and house at Doniphan burned on the night of October 28, 1863. A handsome brick church 26 X 50 feet was constructed on a new site in the west part of the town by Father Timothy Luber in the year 1867. The whole block on which the church stands, comprising about two acres, and one of the finest sites in the city, was donated to St. John's by the Mayor, Honorable Adam Brenner of the city of Doniphan. Adam Brenner built the first grain elevator in Kansas and also started the Doniphan vineyards. His brother, Jacob Brenner, started the central vineyards and Jacob's son, George, had the Bellevue vineyards. The Brenners had over 100 acres in grapes. This family was the leading support and mainstay of Doniphan and St. John's Church.

In 1891 the Reverend Herman Mengwasser, O.S.B., undertook to build a new addition, 24 X 36 feet, to the church which was to serve as sanctuary and sacristy. In 1892 Father John Stader, O.S.B., had stained glass windows installed. In 1909, under the pastorate of Father Alphonse Filian, the church was frescoed and adorned with large paintings. In 1962 Father Placidus Kiefer redecorated the church interior. In 1965 new pews, altar and lecturn were added and an electric heating system was installed by the present pastor.

In 1912, with the aid of Thomas Flannigan who attended the first church, the original site of the priory was located by a group of St. Benedict's College students under the supervision of Father Lambert Burton. Only a hedge of osage orange marked the location where the early fathers started their missionary work. In 1952 Father William Maat and a group of Brothers from St. Benedict's Abbey erected a nice marker on the site of the excavated foundation.

After the Benedictines moved from Doniphan to Atchison in 1859 almost every priest in the monastery had an opportunity to supply at Doniphan. Fathers Henry Lemke, Augustine Wirth, Edmund Langenfelder, Casimir Seitz, Philip Vogg, Emmanuel Hartig and Thomas Bartel served at the original church building. Fathers Timothy Luber, Placidus McKeever, Pirmire Koumlly, Theodore Majerus, Peter Kasseus, Boniface Verheyen, William Rettele, Herman Mengwasser, Colman Zwinger, Edwin Kasseus, John Stader, Luke Blahnek, Benno Feser, Anthony Barr, George Kern, James Petz, Martin Veth, Gregory Neumayer and Stephen Wise served until 1907 when Father Alphonse Filian was appointed pastor. Father Alphonse served from 1907 - 1932. He was succeeded by Father Cyprian Nordhus 1932 - 1937. Father Angelus Lingenfelser had charge 1937 - 1938. Father Cyprian returned 1938 - 1946, Father Colman Farrell served 1946 - 1948. Father Oto Sullivan 1948 - 50 and Father Colman returned 1951 - 1952. Father Placidus Kieffer was serving 1953 - 1963. Father Angelus Lingenfelser was appointed in 1963 and has the pastorate at the present time.
Fr. Henry Lemke
Request of Filled

8-7-2013
A leading St. Joseph paper has this to say of the proprietor of Bellevue Vineyards: "Kansas and her products are known throughout the length and breadth of this great domain, and while this is so, there is one gentleman in particular who personally enjoys a great share of this favorable notoriety—his name is George Brenner. Since 1869, when the fact became known that the locality in which he resided, Doniphan, Kan., possessed a soil peculiarly adapted to the propagation of grapes, Mr. Brenner has put in about fifty acres of this delicious fruit, including forty kinds, making a specialty of such leading varieties as the Concord, Catawba, Elvira, Virginia Scolling, and Goethe. He is engaged extensively in the manufacture of wine, which has gained such a reputation for its excellent flavor and body that it has become the favorite with lovers of this beverage wherever it has been introduced. Mr. Brenner sells his wines to retail dealers in every section of the United States, save California, and also makes large shipments to Canada. In St. Joseph, his wines are the most popular of all native wines, and connoisseurs prefer it to the best of foreign productions. It is the pure juice of the grape."

Parties Desiring to Secure the Purest and Best of Native Wines, Should Address

GEO. BRENNER,
Bellevue Vineyards,
DONIPHAN, KANSAS.
GEORGE BRENNER.

George Brenner, a son of Jacob Brenner, was born in Dissenheim, Rhineland, Bavaria, Germany, September 3, 1842, and came to Kansas with his father, in June, 1869. He clerked for his uncle, A. Brenner, two and one-half years, and was employed as book-keeper in Atchison two years, when he returned to Doniphan, and went into the Grain and Agricultural Implement business with A. Brenner, the firm being known as A. & G. Brenner. In 1867 he moved to Iowa Point, and took charge of a branch house of the firm above named. He returned to Doniphan in the fall of 1869, and in 1889, he planted the first five acres of his vineyard, which he named the "Bellevue Vineyards," which he has added to until he has about fifty acres in vines, and his wines are celebrated throughout an extensive scope of country, his vineyard being one of three located side by side, all owned by Brenners. He was married in 1866, to Miss Eugenia Frank. His advertisement speaks for itself.

GEORGE BRENNER,

WINE GROWER

PROPRIETOR OF

BELLEVUE VINEYARDS

DONIPHAN, KANSAS.
George Brenner, a son of Jacob Brenner, was born in Dierbach, Hessephalia, Germany, February 8, 1866, and came to Kansas with his father, in June, 1868. He started for the trade, a. Brenner, two and one-half years, and was employed as bookkeeper in Atchison two years, and after entering the business, he went into the Grain and Agricultural Implements business with A. Brenner, the firm being known as A. & G. Bren- ners. In 1887 he moved to Iowa, Iowa, and took charge of a branch house of the firm above named. He returned to Atchison in the fall of 1888, and in 1889, he planted the first few acres of his vineyard, which he named the "Bellevue Vineyards," when he had reached to one of his sons fifty acres in vines, and his wines are celebrated throughout an extensive grape-growing country. His reputation extends into three states: by his side, all persons who have visited his vineyard know of his grapes, and in 1884, to Mrs. Fugate's Fruit. His advertisement speaks for itself.

GEORGE BRENNER.

WINE GROWER.

PROPRIETOR OF

BELLEVUE VINEYARDS

DONIPHAN, KANSAS.

PURE

NATIVE WINES.

A leading St. Joseph paper has this to say of the proprietor of Bellevue Vineyards: "Kansas and her products are known throughout the length and breadth of this great domain, and while this is so, there is one gentleman in particular who personally enjoys a great share of this favorable notoriety—his name is George Brenner. Since 1893, when the fact became known..."
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Parties Desiring to Secure the Purest and Best of Native Wines, Should Address

GEO. BRENNER,
Bellevue Vineyards,
DONIPHAN, KANSAS.
From Germany to Doniphan, KS:
A Brenner Story

June 30, 2012
Minutia

The Northwest Missouri Genealogical Society (NWMGS) was formed in 1979 as a non-profit educational organization. Public quarterly meetings are held on a variety of genealogical/historical topics at no charge.

Membership to the NWMGS is $15 per year, which includes four newsletters, two Journals and unlimited research privileges at the library. Phone: 816-233-0524  Website: www.nwmisgenealogy.com  Facebook: www.facebook.com/NWMGS

The Doniphan County Historical Society meets monthly on the fourth or last Thursday of the month at various locations throughout the county. Membership dues are $10 per year. Pete Duncan is president and can be reached at 785-985-2544. Please call for their schedule.

My thanks and appreciation to members of the genealogy society and those who assisted with this program. Every effort was made for accuracy of information. I have enjoyed meeting many people I did not know previously. I hope that this can create an interest in preserving your family history.

Betty Williams Anslinger
Vice-President/Program Chair, NWMGS
816-324-3712
sarahbelle@centurytel.net

Schedule of Events

Welcome — Betty Anslinger
Alphorns — John and Sam Knechtenhofer
Ancestor Stories — Jacob, Adam and Maria Eva Brenner
- portrayed by Glendon Hartman, Jeff Anslinger, Barbara Libel Young
Doniphan Brenner presentation — courtesy of Cheryl Herrmann
Doniphan Community History — Betty Anslinger
Brenner Community History — Betty Anslinger
Open mic — feel free to share your memories of Doniphan/Brenner
An Invitation to Deidesheim — courtesy of Cheryl Herrmann

The NWMGS would like to thank the following people for making this program possible:
Doniphan County Historical Society
Staff at Library District #1, Troy, KS
Larry Barnthouse, Trojan Graphics
Pat Theis Brox
Wilma Judd Williams
Ron Ruhnke
Maria Huber Windisch
Brodi Becerra
Bob and Kittie Nourie
DONIPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS
HISTORY BOOK REPRINTS
All different and informative in their own way. Order all four!

Montgomery's Illustrated Doniphan County, 1916
3rd Printing with New Index of over 10,000 names - 1837 to 1916
Softbound Only, No. 101.........................................................$64.95
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Gray's Doniphan County History, 1905
Published by P. L. Gray who ran the Severance News
Softbound Only, No. 103.........................................................$26.95
(Plus $7.00 per book shipping & handling)

Bird's Plat Book of Doniphan County, 1882
Contains complete index of all landowners in 1882
Hardbound Only, No. 105.........................................................$39.95
(Plus $8.50 per book shipping & handling)

Smith & Vaughn History & Directory for 1868-9
Hardbound Only, No. 106.........................................................$39.95
All residents, business & Civil War Vets - Ads are worth the price!
(Plus $7.00 per book shipping & handling)
Kansas residents please add 8.3% sales tax to total.

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</tbody>
</table>

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City State Zip
Doniphan
man guarded
Lincoln body

By EVAN WRIGHT

In 1859 Abraham Lincoln visited Kansas Territory. He spoke
to farmers, tradesmen and others in Troy, Doniphan, Atchison and
Leavenworth.

At that time Doniphan was a
 burgeoning little river port. Today
Doniphan is a ghost town. Except
for those who know the back roads
between Troy and Atchison, it is
hard to find.

Along with Doniphan's population
moving away, the Missouri River also deserted the little town.
There remain the skeletons of
buildings which once bustled with
the traffic of settlers and those
headed west on the Oregon Trail.

In 1859 when Lincoln visited
Kansas, the Hannibal and St.
Joseph Railroad had just been
completed. On Dec. 1, Dan Wilder
-- later to be publisher and editor of
the Hiawatha Dispatch that became
the Hiawatha World -- met Lincoln
at the railroad station, and after a
short visit in St. Joseph took him
by ferry across the river to Elwood.
That night he spoke in the dining
room of the hotel at Elwood.

Lincoln went by buggy to Troy
on a cold Dec. 2. After a speech at
the courthouse in Troy, accompa-
nied by several local residents, he
drove to Doniphan, then a thriving
river port -- another speech, and
then on to Atchison where he
spent the night, giving another
speech at the Methodist Church.
This was a great success.

At Leavenworth the following
day he made the major speech of
his trip. It was essentially the
speech he was to make later at the
Cooper Institute in New York a
short time later. This was what
became known as the "Cooper
Union Speech" which launched his
presidential campaign.

Apparently Lincoln returned to
St. Joseph by the same way he had
come, passing through Doniphan.

The little river town had seen
the great man, but even after his
assassination Doniphan had a
connection with Lincoln.

Samuel Carpenter of the Doni-
phan area was a young veteran of
the Civil War. He became a
volunteer in a veterans reserve unit
that served as the honor guard for
Lincoln's remains during the dark
days in which Lincoln's body took
12 days in going by slow train
through New York, Philadelphia
and other large cities to its final
resting place in Springfield, Ill.

Each place the train stopped, the
veterans reserve unit stood guard
with the body. Each time the casket
was taken from the train to lie in
state where tremendous crowds
could view the dead president, the
escort guard carried it and set a

When the funeral entourage
reached Springfield, members of
the escort carried the casket into
the tomb prepared for the bodies of
Lincoln and his son Tad whose
body was brought with that of his
father.

In the cemetery atop a hill high
above what is left of Doniphan, a
large granite stone marks the grave
of Samuel T. Carpenter. In large
letters is proudly displayed: "A
Member of Co. K. Reserve Corps
of Escort to Remains of Pres. A.
Lincoln, April 1865."
Doniphan City was the wildest, wickedest of all Doniphan County steamboat towns. (Dan Fitzgerald's "Ghost Towns"). The town and county of Doniphan were named after Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan. The town was established on top of an ancient Kansa Indian Village called the Village of 24 because it was located 24 leagues north of the mouth of the Kansas River which entered the Missouri River.

Joseph Utt, a famous trader, opened a trading post in 1852 on the site of Doniphan many years before the town was organized. He was an agent of the Kickapoo Indians.

In 1857 the United States Land Office was here and caused a major business boom. A financial panic of 1857 was the start of the decline of Doniphan along with the advent of railroads in 1859, the decline in the steamboat business and the emigrant trade was beginning to go to Atchison.

In 1854 the Doniphan Town Company was formed and the first sale of lots began April 1855 when $2,000.00 was paid for one lot. At that time it seemed that Doniphan would be the leading town on the Missouri River because of it's excellent steamboat landing. The first hotel, named the Doniphan House, was built in 1855. The St. Charles Hotel was erected in 1857 with forty rooms, a large lobby, a spacious dining room and an ample barroom. There was a lot of gambling carried out in those days and much of it was done here.

Doniphan was the best rockbound landing any where above St. Louis, MO. A ferry operated between Rushville, MO. and Doniphan. Two warehouses were erected which accomodated the cargo of fifteen steamboats a day. One of the warehouses was 200 feet long. There were as many as 20 steamboats a day coming to Doniphan. Many times three or four boats would be unloading at a time.

In 1858 the population was more than 2,000 people. There were seven newspapers from 1856-1881. In 1881 a big flood washed the Railroad away and the track was moved furthur west to a place called Doniphan Station. Seven newspapers were in existence in Doniphan between 1856-1881.

In 1870 Adam Brenner had 100 acres of vineyards and millions of gallons of wine were shipped from here. Prohibition ended the wineries. The vineyards were famous over the Midwest.
Doniphan regarded as ancient Indian city; and state's first capital

By Paul Stewart
Chief reporter

Was Doniphan the first capital of Kansas? This was the headline which appeared in the *Kansas Chief* weekly newspaper — on March 29, 1917. That article stated, "Many localities in this state will contend for the honor of being the first capital of Kansas. But all will have to yield to the claim of the ancient Indian city — and government center of the *Kansa Nation* — which occupied the present site of Doniphan." That was the statement made by Senator George P. Morehouse of Topeka.

And, the newspaper article continues, "George J. Remsburg, who made a life study of Northeast Kansas, corroborates [famed explorers] Lewis and Clark's statement that Doniphan is the site of the Grand Village of the Kansa. 

"In 1904, Remsburg identified the site of the famous and old town as Doniphan. He also studied all available records that alluded to the Kansa Indians. He concluded that Doniphan was the site of the once-great town and seat of government for the tribe, in 1724."

The article adds, "Ethan Allen Hurst of Kansas City, a student of the Indians, wrote that he was fully satisfied that the main village of the Quans was located in and around the spot now occupied by the old town of Doniphan.

"Many explorers visited the site, and noted the ruins of the old Indian town. Among them, Lewis and Clark, who, in 1804, spoke of it as being a mile above Independence Creek, which would place it about where Doniphan now stands."

"It, therefore, is one of the most important of all spots in the state of Kansas."

Independence Creek reportedly was near the site of the expeditions campsite on July 4, 1804. It also is believed that the explorers made camp across the river from what is now White Cloud, which was their final stop in Kansas, until they returned in September of 1806. Information provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers states that Lewis and Clark were commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the newly-acquired land known as the Louisiana Territory. They entered the Missouri River on May 14, 1804, for their 1,600-mile journey to the Mandan/Hidatsa Indian villages in what now is North Dakota.

Independence Creek reportedly was near the site of the expeditions campsite on July 4, 1804. It also is believed that the explorers made camp across the river from what is now White Cloud, which was their final stop in Kansas, until they returned in September of 1806.

The expedition traveled the length of the Missouri, crossed the Rocky and Bitterroot mountains, and followed the Clearwater, Snake and Columbia rivers to the Pacific Ocean. Then, they retraced their path, back to St. Louis, the Corps advised.
Museum boss looks for a sunken steamboat

Salley sank on way to Doniphan in 1869

by CHRIS TAYLOR
Staff Writer

Below what is now a farmers field along the muddy River Road on the way to Doniphan lies the Steamboat Salley.

If Dan Fitzgerald, Atchison's museums director, can find her and raise the money to bring her out of the ground, Salley may one day find a new home along the riverfront in Atchison.

Salley was a sternwheeler, three stories high, her dual stacks towering above the about 200 foot long body.

If Salley is intact like Fitzgerald thinks she may be, when excavated, she could make an awesome sight.

Salley sank slowly. It took about two hours for the boat to go down.

"Salley sank on Oct. 22, 1869 and, from the rough listing of cargo, I've an idea what was on board. There were wagens, personal belongings, trunks and, it was mentioned on three different occasions, $90,000 in gold.

"I don't expect the gold to be on the ship," Fitzgerald continued. "They had diving bells to extract valuable cargo and they were pretty persistent about things like that. But the other stuff is intriguing enough, the wagens alone and a chance to find a wide variety of cargo and if the gold happens to be on there..."

Fitzgerald said he had explored several sunken steamboats looking for one prime for excavation and the Salley certainly fit the bill.

Dan Fitzgerald, Atchison museums director, points out the general area where he believes the Steamboat Salley went down. The area that was once a bend in the Missouri River heading into Doniphan is now a farmers field.

Fitzgerald has been told that using the special "metal detector" that will be used to find the exact spot the Salley went down will likely take only four or five days to cover the area described in accounts of the 1869 wreck.

The Salley went down in the advantage of modern technology and excavation in half.
Dan Fitzgerald, Atchison museums director, points out the general area where he believes the Steamboat Salley Fitzgerald has been told that using the special "metal detector" that will be used to find the exact spot the Salley went down. The area that was once a bend in the Missouri River heading into Doniphan is now a farmers field. Went down will likely take only four or five days to cover the area described in accounts of the 1869 wreck.

The Salley went down in the midst of what was then a fairly deep channel. Fitzgerald estimates it to be from 40 to 50 feet below the ground to the bow of the ship. Since the sinking of the Salley, the Missouri River has switched course, leaving the ship and Salley's destination, the town of Doniphan, about a mile from the river today.

"I'm going to work closely with the Hawley family and rely on the expertise they learned in their excavation," said Fitzgerald.

He said members of the Hawley family have told him that if they knew what they know now, they could have cut their costs of excavation in half.

Fitzgerald hopes to locate the exact location of the steamboat this year most likely in August or September if the boat lies in an area that is actually being farmed.

"After that, he said it will be a lot of organizing before any steps to bring the ship to the surface can begin." I'll need to get organized, find funding and get people interested and, until that, it has to be on hold," said Fitzgerald.

He hopes the boat can be brought out of its burial spot intact so it can be displayed as a complete unit. He is already thinking of the artifact involved and dreaming of what this could become.

"The whole goal is to start a museum down by the waterfront in Atchison and have the ship and cargo displayed. But that is a long way off," he said.

Fitzgerald asks that anyone with information on the Salley or anyone who would like to be part of a recovery team next year contact him at 367-4878.
Man looking for steamboat in Doniphan

BY MARY WINDSOR

An Atchison man is eager to begin a unique search this summer in a farm field near Doniphan. In late August or September of this year, Atchison Museums Administrator Dan Fitzgerald intends to start looking for the remains of the steamboat Salley, a three-story-high sternwheeler that sank on Oct. 22, 1869 when it hit a snag on the Missouri River.

The river has changed course since the 200-foot-long boat went down, leaving the Salley apparently buried about 40 to 60 feet below the surface of the ground, approximately eight miles north of Atchison.

According to Fitzgerald, the Salley was one of a series of boats traveling from St. Louis to Sioux City, Iowa at that time. From his research, Fitzgerald learned that the steamship was carrying passengers and was loaded with cargo; reportedly including wagons, personal belongings, trunks, and $90,000 in gold coins. The Salley had three decks, two boilers, and a rear paddle wheel. The boat had just made a stop in Atchison and was headed toward the next landing in Doniphan, when it hit the snag.

"It hit something as it rounded the bend going to Doniphan," said Fitzgerald, age 36. "There was no loss of life because the boat sank slowly. It took about two hours for the boat to do down."

It is possible that the gold has been previously found and removed. But Fitzgerald believes that the other cargo is still on board, and he has high hopes that the ship will be found intact.

"There were about five or six sunken boats on the stretch between Doniphan and Atchison," said Fitzgerald. "The Salley has the greatest potential to be intact. One of the others had a boiler explode, breaking it apart. Another burned to the water line, and the others were very vague about where they sank."

The Salley’s exact location is not known. However, Fitzgerald has been studying old newspaper clippings and river maps, and he believes he has narrowed down the location where the boat sank to an area about one-half mile by one-half mile in size. This area is located about three-fourths mile away from where the Missouri River now flows, probably just inside the Doniphan County line or perhaps just over into Atchison County.

According to Fitzgerald, the area in our county where the boat would most likely be found is owned by a farmer, while the Atchison County land where the boat may be located is owned by Benedictine College.

"I’m hopeful that when the boat is found, we can come to agreeable terms with the landowner about its ownership," Fitzgerald said.

Fitzgerald has found information about the boat from several sources. "Newspaper accounts are plentiful for that time period," he said. "I’ve found articles about the Salley sinking in the Atchison, St. Joseph, and even Kansas City newspapers. Also, there have been studies done on shipwrecks by the Corps of Engineers. There’s just a lot of good material out there I can use."

It is also possible, however, that the boat has drifted under the ground through the years, which would cause difficulties for anyone hoping to locate it. Fitzgerald will use special equipment in his attempt to find the boat this summer.

"I’ll be using a magnetometer, an instrument that measures the magnetic percentages in the ground," he explained. "The boat was put together with square nails, and the magnetometer should be able to pick it up from as far as 100 yards away."

Fitzgerald added that he may also use satellite infrared photography; and survey photographs from the 1930’s and 1940’s, which may show a depression at the spot where the boat is located. Sonar may prove helpful, as well.

Members of the Hawley family will also share their knowledge with Fitzgerald, and lend him their magnetometer, as he works on this project. The Hawleys brought up the Arabia, another steamship that sank and was left buried under a farm field. Artifacts from the Arabia are now on display at a museum in Kansas City.

After the Salley is located, Fitzgerald will work to raise the necessary funds to bring the boat out of the ground, hopefully intact. This project could cost more than $100,000, according to a recent AP article in The St. Joseph News-Press.

"I don’t think finding the boat will be all that difficult. That part will be exciting," said Fitzgerald. "But coming up with the funds to bring her up out of the ground will pose a bigger problem. I’m going under the assumption that if I find the Salley, the money will come."

The prospect of searching for the steamboat has generated a lot of interest. Fitzgerald said he has already had calls from 18 people volunteering to be on the salvage team.

One of the difficulties Fitzgerald will undoubtedly encounter as he works to bring the boat to the surface is running into underground water. But, he believes that this problem may not be as severe as it was for the Hawleys during the excavation of the Arabia, due to a difference in the depth of the water table at the two sites.

"I’m prepared to use 20 to 25 pumps, but I may be able to get by with 12 to 15," Fitzgerald said.

After the boat is unearthed, Fitzgerald would like to display it as a complete unit.
INDIAN GHOST TOWN and DONIPHAN CITY GHOST TOWN
compiled by Grace Fitzgerald from various newspapers and histories

Doniphan City was the wildest, wickedest of all Doniphan County
steamboat towns. (Dan Fitzgerald's "Ghost Towns"). The town and
county of Doniphan were named after Colonel Alexander W.
Doniphan. The town was established on top of an ancient Kansas
Indian Village called the Village of 24 because it was located 24
leagues north of the mouth of the Kansas River which entered the
Missouri River.

Joseph Utt, a famous trader, opened a trading post in 1852 on
the site of Doniphan many years before the town was organized.
He was an agent of the Kickapoo Indians.

In 1857 the United States Land Office was here and caused a
major business boom. A financial panic of 1857 was the start of
the decline of Doniphan along with the advent of railroads in
1859, the decline in the steamboat business and the emigrant
trade was beginning to go to Atchison.

In 1854 the Doniphan Town Company was formed and the first sale
of lots began April 1855 when $2,000.00 was paid for one lot. At
that time it seemed that Doniphan would be the leading town on
the Missouri River because of its excellent steamboat landing.
The first hotel, named the Doniphan House, was built in 1855.
The St. Charles Hotel was erected in 1857 with forty rooms, a
large lobby, a spacious dining room and an ample barroom. There
was a lot of gambling carried out in those days and much of it
was done here.

Doniphan was the best rockbound landing anywhere above St.
Louis, MO. A ferry operated between Rushville, MO., and
Doniphan. Two warehouses were erected which accommodated the
cargo of fifteen steamboats a day. One of the warehouses was 200
feet long. There were as many as 20 steamboats a day coming to
Doniphan. Many times three or four boats would be unloading at a
time.

In 1858 the population was more than 2,000 people. There were
seven newspapers from 1856-1881. In 1881 a big flood washed the
Railroad away and the track was moved further west to a place
called Doniphan Station. Seven newspapers were in existence in
Doniphan between 1856-1881.

In 1870 Adam Brenner had 100 acres of vineyards and millions of
gallons of wine were shipped from here. Prohibition ended the
wineries. The vineyards were famous over the Midwest.
Central Vineyards, Doniphan, Kans.

Strictly Pure Wines for Sacramental Purposes a Specialty.

PRICE LIST.

RED WINES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Per Gallon</th>
<th>Per Case 1 Doz. Qts.</th>
<th>Per Case 2 Doz. Pts.</th>
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WHITE WINES.

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SWEET WINES.

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<td>Port, Imported</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Prices on Large Quantities.

THE JACOB BRENNER WINE CO.,
DONIPHAN, KANSAS.
Doniphan was once the major wine manufacturing centers in the midwest during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There were approximately 200 persons employed there by three companies. All three were owned by the Brenner families, pioneer settlers and large landowners in the Doniphan area, who brought to this country their knowledge of making fine wines from their native Deidisheim, Germany.

The largest of the three enterprises was the Doniphan Vineyards founded by the late Adam Brenner and later operated by his sons, the late Charlie, Frank and Keifer Brenner. The had 175 acres of grapes and made 65,000 gallons of wine every fall. Their wine presses were located near the Brenner home and they had a large brick warehouse on the south end of Doniphan's Main Street.

The Doniphan Vineyards also operated a distillery and made fine brandies and whiskies. This was located near the creek east of the Brenner home and was operated day and night during the busy season.

South of the Brenner home and just west of St. John's Catholic church was the Jacob Brenner Wine Company, brother of Adam Brenner. The Jacob Brenner Wine Co. had between 40 and 50 acres of grapes, and after the retirement of Jacob Brenner, the business was operated by his son, the late Nick Brenner, who headed a thriving business many years. Jacob Brenner was born at Deidisheim, Bavaria Germany on January 12, 1816 and came to Doniphan on June 7, 1860. Jacob Brenner named his vineyard the Central Vineyard because of his vineyard being between his brother Adam on the north and his son George on the south. George's was known at the Bellevue Vineyard. The Bellevue Vineyard had about 40 acres of grapes which were made into wine each fall.

Records indicated that about 150,000 gallons of wine were made in Doniphan each year when the businesses were going full blast. This was shipped to all parts of the midwest.

The Doniphan Vineyards and the Central Vineyards had traveling salesmen who covered the midwest and south, but the Bellevue Vineyard manufactured largely for local consumption and special customers.

The Doniphan Vineyards had a transfer wagon which made one to two trips a day to Atchison hauling products to be shipped by railroad, and the products of all three businesses were in large demand.

In the spring all three firms employed many boys and men to prune and tie up the vines, and in the fall school never opened until late in order that the children might help pick grapes.

The three vineyards had around 250 to 260 acres of grapes at the peak of their operation. The wine was aged about 2-years. About four times a year they would pump the wine from one barrel to another to free it from settlings and then would run it through a filter. Kansas prohibition forced them to close. All three firms went out of existence around 1905.