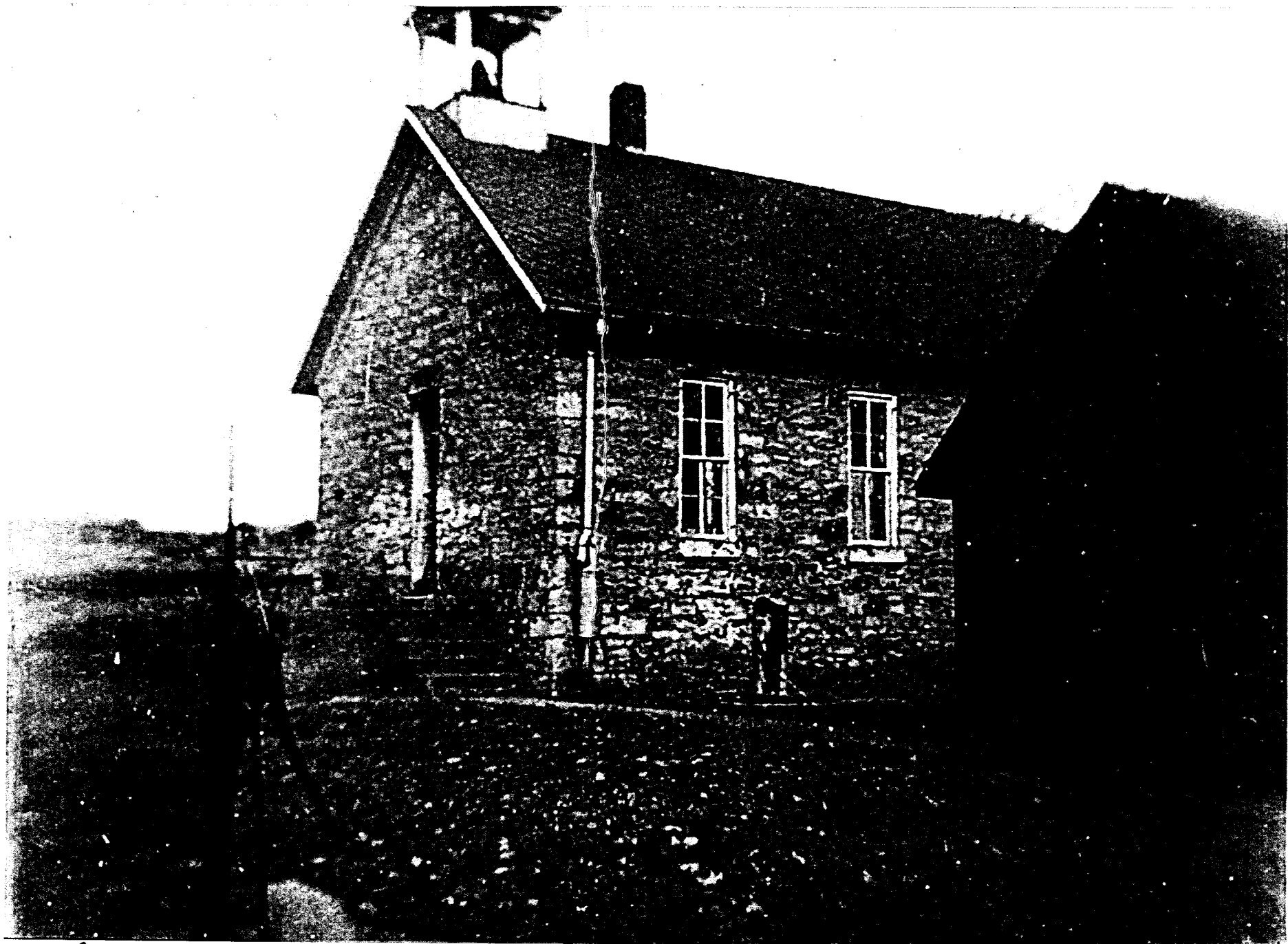




Rock House Near Doniphan



Rock School By Doniphan



Rock School! By Doniphan





DONIPHAN VINEYARDS WAREHOUSE - DONIPHAN, KANSAS

1867 - 1889

Brenner



Brenner



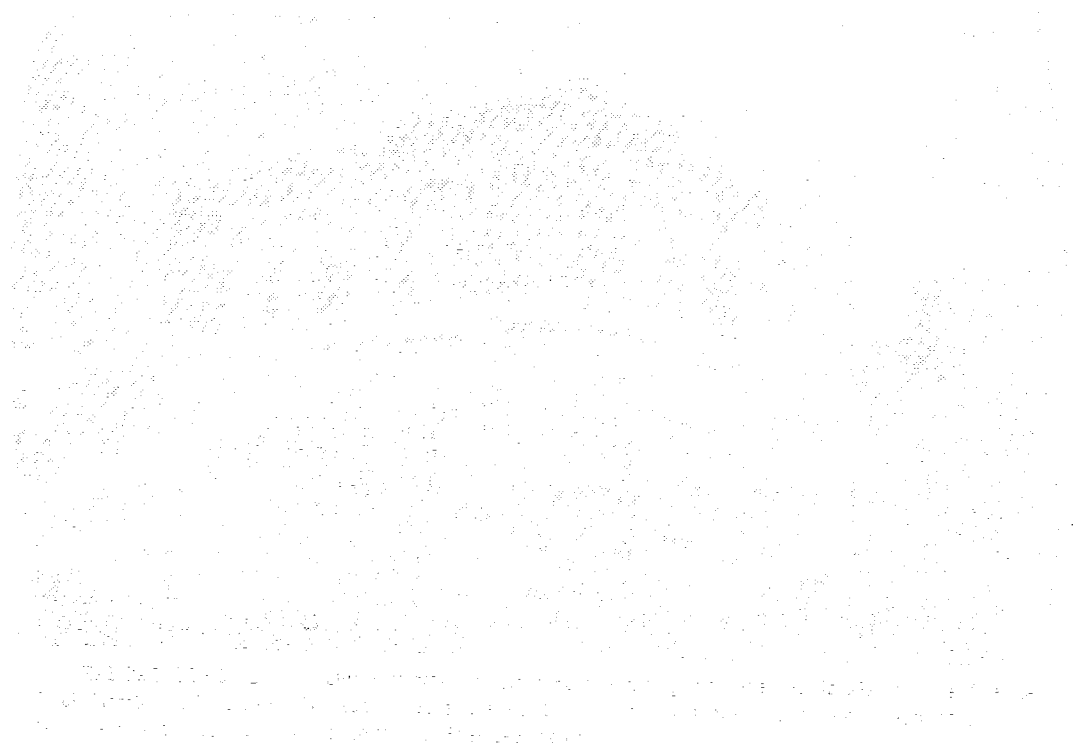
Brenner



Brenner



Brenner



#1-Warren Lee Ruhnke	Dec-26-1930-
* #2-Marilyn Lois Osborn Davis	Oct-23-1932-
#3-Daniel Roger Mullins	Sept-12-1937-
#4-Marie Ellen (Tootsy) Ruhnke	Dec-12-1938-
#5-Mary Lou Ruhnke	Nov-27-1939-
#6-Donald Thomas Mullins	Oct-11-1940-
#7-Nancy Lee Ruhnke	Mar-9-1941-
#8-Norma Del Ruhnke	Nov-22-1941-
#9-Lloyd Roger Ruhnke	Mar-14-1942-
#10-Roy Ronald (Ronnie) Ruhnke	July-26-1942-
* #11-Samuel Clayton McBride Jr. (Bo)	Sept-14-1942-
#12-Connie Rae Ruhnke	July-13-1943-
#13-Linda Lou Ruhnke	Dec-27-1943-
#14-Bonnie Ruth Ruhnke	July-31-1944-
#15-Larry Rowland	Mar-2-1945-
#16-William Stanley (Stan) Ruhnke	Mar-2-1945-
#17-Dennis Neil Ruhnke	May-5-1948-
#18-Dale Eugene Ruhnke	Sept-6-1954-
#19-Ina Lou Ruhnke	Nov-26-1954-
#20-Eldon Wayne Ruhnke	Sept-8-1956-
#21-Rita Jo Ruhnke	Aug-27-1962-

* Deceased

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Brenner abt. 1914 - Names on back



Geo. Kibler
Troy, Kans.

Back Row: (4) Carl Walters (5) ? (6) Ralph Winger (7) Harold Karr (8) Clifford Clark
7 Troy Trade School - 8th Grade - about 1926

Front Row (L) (1) ? Earhart (2) Ruth Earhart (3) Agnese Dye
(4) Teacher 8th (?) (5) Gabbert (6)

(7) Cummings (8) ? girl, (9) Cy Leland, III.

2nd Row (L) George Kibler, (2) ? (3) Gertrude Eisenberg
Bottom
(4) Helen Kinkaid, (5) Ruth McComber Karr, (6) Loree Schaweffe
(7) ? (8) Adel Swigget, (9) Thebna Collins, (10) Lois Louchard
(11) Robert Castle.

Back Row: Roy Hayes (Eckard) (2) Eugene Gibson (3) Gilbert Nitzgs

Brenner School - about 1914

Teacher ? Lakin

Front Row: (L to R) - 4th over Helen McKeeran,
9th - Virginia Sinclair Barmann 10th
George Kibler

- end of 2nd row (right) - Allen Kibler
last one - deceased

BRENNER

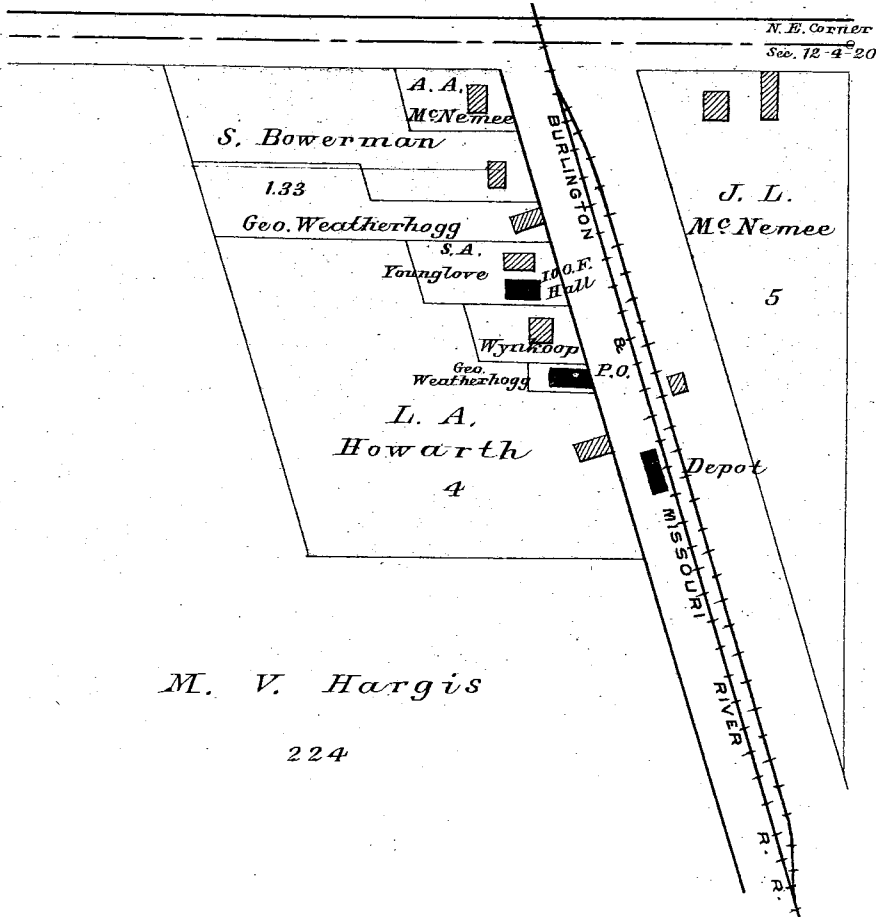
Brenner was named after a prominent family in Doniphan County. It was a station on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. It was located in 1872 with the depot being its first building. Harry Nesbit was the first station agent and James McDaniel, the first Postmaster.

BRENNER

POST OFFICE & STATION

LOCATED IN WAYNE TWP.

Scale 300 ft. to one Inch.



Central Vineyards, Doniphan, Kans.

Strictly Pure Wines for Sacra-
mental Purposes a Specialty.

PRICE LIST.

RED WINES.



	PER GALLON.	PER CASE, 1 DOZ. QTS.	PER CASE, 2 DOZ. PTS.
Concord.....	\$.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Claret.....	.50	3.00	4.00
Claret, Extra.....	.75	3.50	4.50
Virginia Seedling.....	1.50	5.00	6.00

WHITE WINES.

Catawba.....	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
White Concord.....	1.00	4.00	5.00
Elvira.....	1.00	4.00	5.00
Martha.....	1.25	4.50	5.50
Taylor Bullitt.....	1.25	4.50	5.50

SWEET WINES.

Sweet Catawba.....	\$1.25	\$4.50	\$5.50
Angelica.....	1.25	4.50	5.50
Sherry, Domestic.....	1.50	5.00	6.00
Sherry, Imported.....	2.00	7.00	8.00
Port, X X.....	1.25	4.50	5.50
Port, X X X.....	1.50	5.00	6.00
Port, Imported.....	2.00	7.00	8.00

 Special Prices on Large Quantities. 

THE JACOB BRENNER WINE CO.,

DONIPHAN, KANSAS.

JACOB BRENNER

Jacob Brenner was born at Didesheim, Esvaria 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 28' 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 Miede 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 Bendena, Atchison and St. Parick'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.

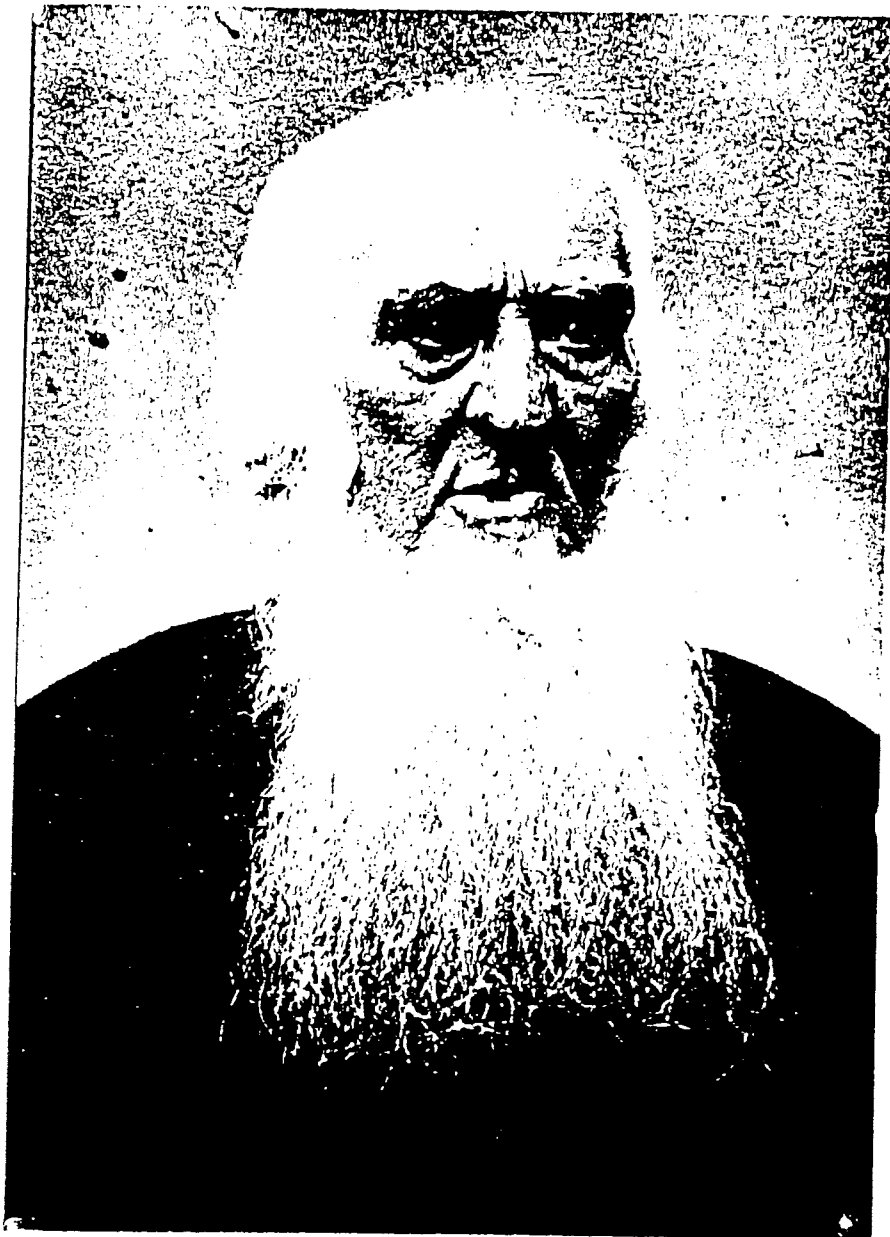
By the end of 1858 Prior Augustine decided to move the priory to Atchison. The cornerstone of the Atchison building was laid on May 29, 1859. Brother Francis wrote: "Three of us walked down from Doniphan that morning. There was a terrible rain the night before, but the morning was beautiful and we picked 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 Brennens 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 Koumly, 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 Lingenfelter had charge 1937 - 1938. Father Cyprian returned 1938 - 1946, Father Colman Farrell served 1946 - 1948. Father Otho Sullivan 1948 - 50 and Father Colman returned 1951 - 1952. Father Placidus Kieffer was serving 1953 - 1963. Father Angelus Lingenfelter was appointed in 1963 and has the pastorate at the present time.



Fr. Henry Lemke

Request 8-7-2013
filled

Count down to 1000
1000

1000
1000

0

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 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 Seedling, and Gœthe. 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.

BELLEVUE VINEYARDS

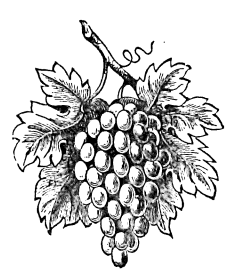
DONIPHAN, KANSAS.



GEORGE BRENNER.

George Brenner, a son of Jacob Brenner, was born in Deidesheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, September 5, 1842, and came to Kansas with his father, in June, 1860. 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 1868, and in 1869, 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.

Ks. Chief 1893
 Doniphan Co.
 Troy, Kansas



John P. Johnson.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were North Carolinians, who, in 1799, moved to Tennessee, and from there to Illinois, in her Territorial days. John P. Johnson was born at Pocahtontas, Bond County, Illinois, December 6, 1817. He remained at home until he was 17 years of age, when he attended McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois; and after taking a course there, he attended Harvard University, where he graduated August 26, 1846. From 1858 to 1853, he was principal of the Seminary at Danville, Illinois, which, under his management, became very successful and profitable. He had made a thorough study of surveying, and in 1854 was employed to establish the boundary line between the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, on the 40th parallel of north latitude, as far west as the Sixth Principal Meridian, which line formed the base line of the surveys for both states. Major Thomas J. Lee was the officer having the work in charge; but after visiting Mr. Johnson's camp, and inspecting his starting point on the sandbar on the east side of the river, he pronounced it all right, and departed, participating no farther in the survey. From that time Mr. Johnson became a citizen of Kansas, being one of the very earliest in this County after the organization of the Territory. He located at Highland. In the summer of 1855 he made a horseback trip through a large portion of Kansas, to see the country. Crossing the river at Junction City, he proceeded east on the south side of the Kansas River. When near Shawnee Mission, in July, he was halted and apprehended by a squad of men, who said they believed he was an Abolitionist, and who took him to Shawnee Mission. The Territorial Legislature, which had been removed to that place, was then in session, and there was much bad feeling against Governor Reeder in particular, and all Northern people in general. Col. Thomas Johnson, the Indian Agent, who was also a member of the Territorial Council, knew Mr. Johnson, gave him protection, and secured his safe departure. Mr. Johnson selected the town site of Highland, and was one of the founders of the town, where he established a bank, which he still conducts, perhaps the best in the State. He is undoubtedly also, the largest land-owner in the State. Besides thousands of acres in Kansas and Nebraska, he owns extensive tracts in Missouri and in Florida, the latter being orange and phosphate lands. He also has large interests in Arizona and other sections. A great deal of his land is under cultivation, and besides he has large cattle, mule and horse ranches. He is among the ablest men in the State. He has held the offices of County Commissioner and Railroad Assessor, and represented his District in the Legislature, 1863 and 1864. Mr. Johnson has been married three times: in 1847, to Sarah A. Norton, of London, Ohio, who died in 1854; in 1856, to Sarah C. Canaday, of Georgetown, Illinois, who died a few years ago, at Highland; and several years ago, to Mrs. Virginia M. Hutt, of Missouri. Mr. Johnson now spends most of his time travelling from section to section, looking after his varied and extensive interests, and appears to be as hale and hearty as a man of 55 years, instead of 76.



S. McConnell.

Seward McConnell was born in Henderson County, Illinois, in 1861. In 1870 he came with his family to Jefferson County, Kansas, and worked for his father on the farm until 1881, when

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DONIPHAN, KANSAS.



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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

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S. McConnell.

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O. C. Whitney

Was among the early citizen of White Cloud. He was born at Swanton Falls, Franklin County, Vermont, April 6, 1826. Was married there, and moved to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, in 1852; to Galena, Ills, in 1853, where his wife died. Was again married in 1855, and in the spring of 1858 he removed to White Cloud, and worked at his trade of stone mason. In November of that year, while assisting in raising Ozias Bailey's pork house, on the opposite side of the river, by the falling of one of the timbers, both of his legs were badly broken, disabling him for months. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, serving for three years. After the war, he returned to White Cloud, where he worked at his trade, and for many years held the office of Justice of the Peace, Mayor, and Police Judge. His second Wife died January 31, 1888. He moved his family to Troy, in September of the present year. Two of his daughters are among the leading teachers in the schools of the County.

NATIVE WINES.

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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.nwmogenealogy.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 Barnthson, Trojan Graphics

Pat Theis Brox

Wilma Judd Williams

Ron Ruhnke

Maria Huber Windisch

Brodi Becerra

Bob and Kittie Nourie



Jacob Brenner
1816 - 1891

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Street _____

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, accompanied by several local residents, he drove to Doniphan, then a thriving river port -- another speech, and then on to Atchison where he stayed 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 candidacy for the presidency.

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 Doniphan 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.

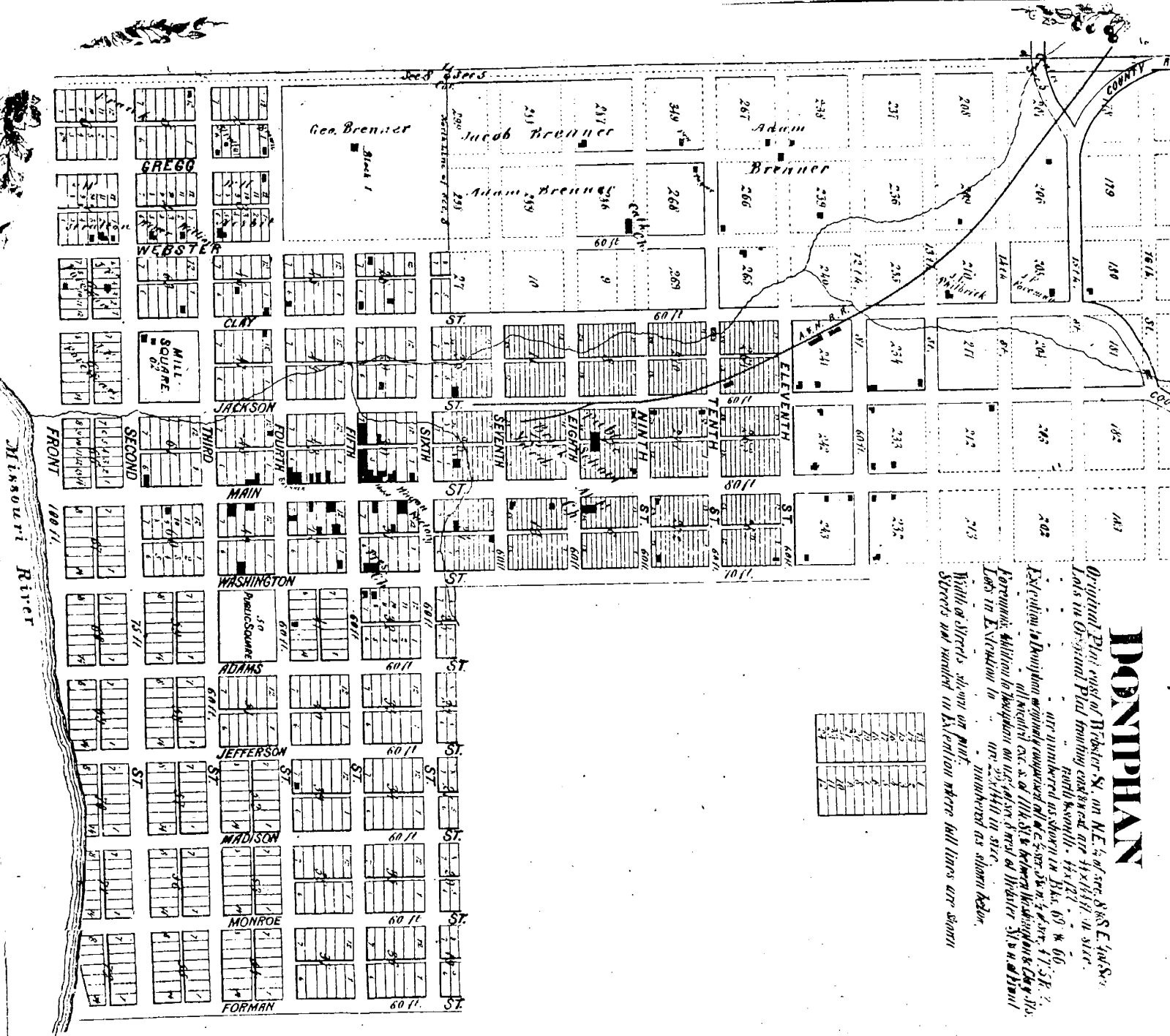
Each place the train stopped, the veterans reserve unit stood guard with the body. Each time the casket was taken from the train to lie in state where tremendous crowds

could view the dead president, the escort guard carried it and set a guard.

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

Original Plat east of Webster St. on N.E. 1/4 of sec. 8 & S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 10 in Original Plat showing contained are 14x110 ft. in size.

are numbered as shown in this plat 69' x 60' 1/2' north & south - 14x110 ft.

are numbered as shown in this plat 69' x 60' 1/2' all north & south - 14x110 ft. between Washington & Clay Sts.

are numbered as shown in this plat 69' x 60' 1/2' in size.

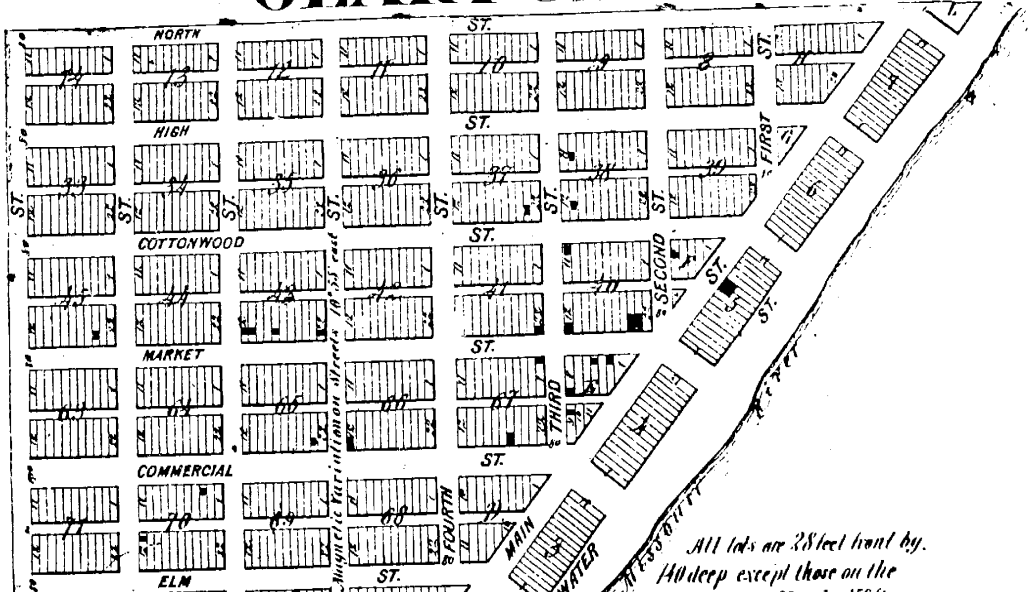
are numbered as shown in this plat 69' x 60' 1/2' in size.

Width of streets shown on plat.

Streets not marked in location where full lines are shown.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

GEARY CITY.



All lots are 28 feet front by 140 deep except those on the 22 & L. 150 ft.

N. G. Brenner

67

11.25

Mary E. Kibbee

80

Public Square

37

D O N I P H A N L A K E

B. Langan 90



ROAD

57

Corner Sec 5-5-21

208

209

56

57

203

213

M. A. Brenner

13 TH

ST.

237

234

58

232

12 TH

ST.

238

241

242

243

11 TH

ST.

267

266

264

263

262

10 TH

ST.

268

269

270

271

272

DONIPHAN

WINSION

9 TH

ST.

287

Cath Church

286

9

8

Public School

Church

8 TH

ST.

52

288

WINERY 6.50 a

289

10

7 TH

ST.

J. Brenner WINE CO.

32

299

295

27

26

25

24

M. A. Brenner

1/4 Corner Common to Secs 5 & 8

Corner Secs 5 8 & 9

233

DONIPHAN

LOCATED IN WAYNE TWP.

Scale 300 ft to Inch



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.

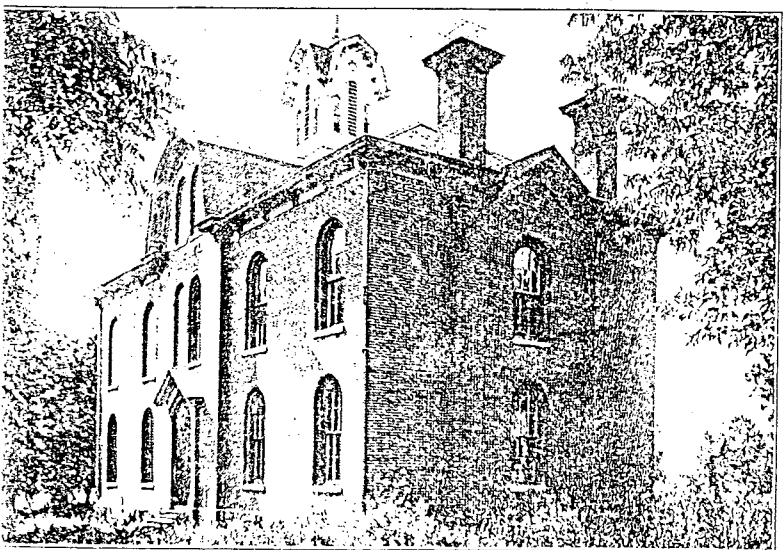
In 1854 the Doniphan Town Company was formed and the first sale of lots began April 1855 when \$2,000.00 was paid for one lot. At that time it seemed that Doniphan would be the leading town on the Missouri River because of it's excellent steamboat landing. The first hotel, named the Doniphan House, was 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.

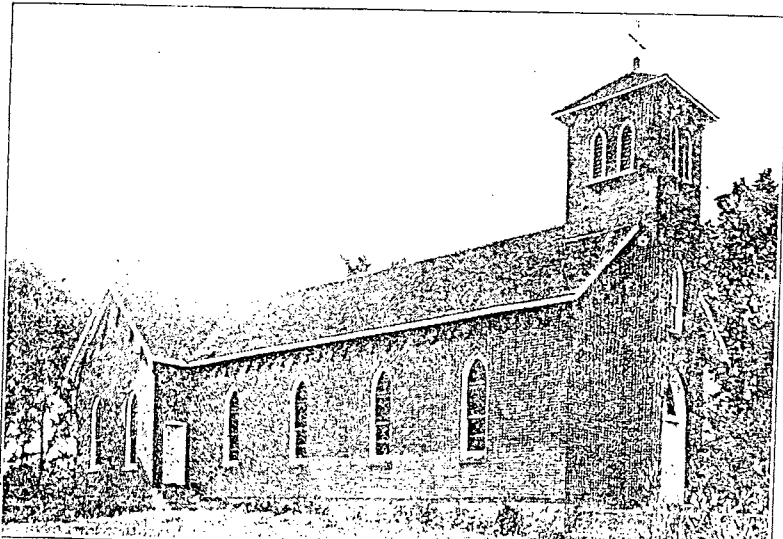
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In 1870 Adam Brenner had 100 acres of vineyards and millions of gallons of wine were shipped from here. Prohibition ended the wineries. The vineyards were famous over the Midwest.

In 1860, the St. Charles Hotel built in 1857, was destroyed by fire "Gray's Doniphan County History" p.14

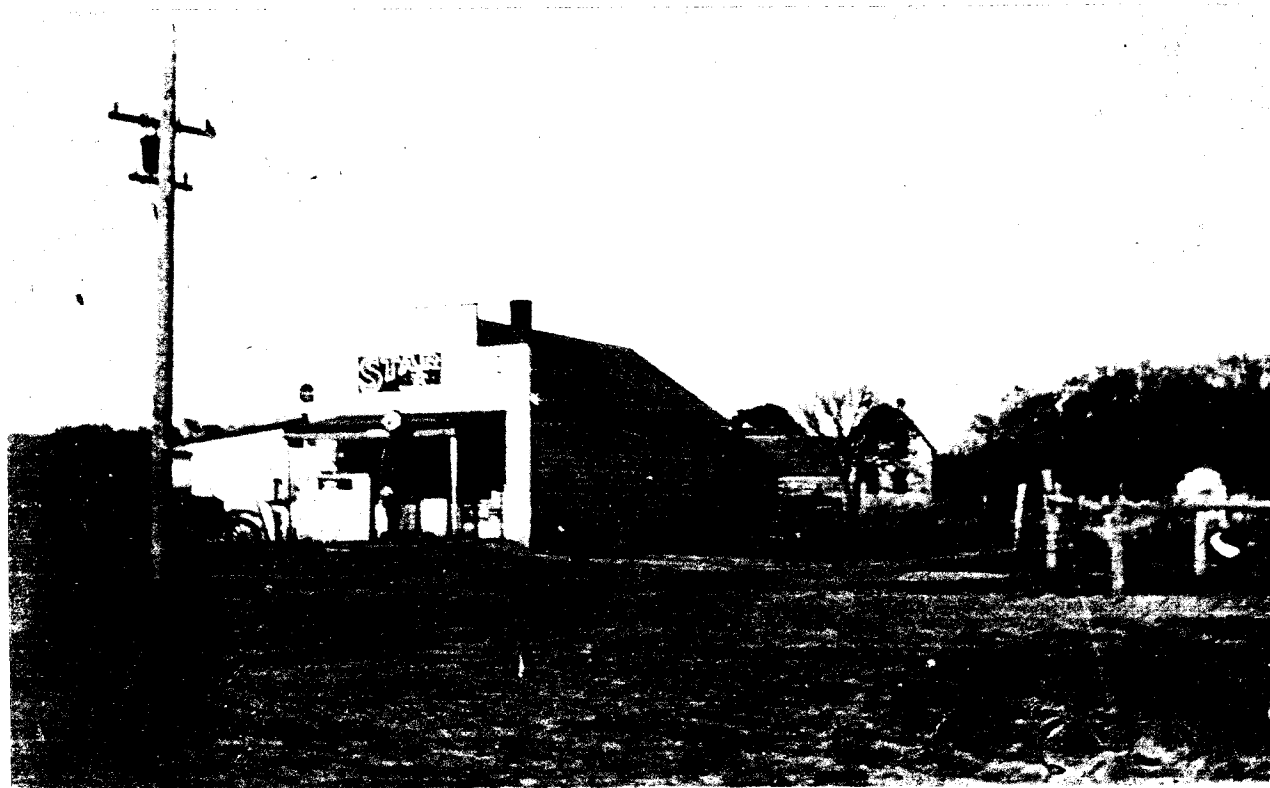


The Doniphan School Building erected in 1872, District Number 13. Teachers: Miss Murial Bryan and Miss Grace Taylor. Members of Board of Education: Frank L. Brenner, director; William Cooper, treasurer, and J. Braun.



St. John's Catholic Church, in the west part of the town of Doniphan

Doniphan Station - 1926



Doniphan regarded as ancient Indian city; and state's first capital

9-21-06
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 Indi-

ans, 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."

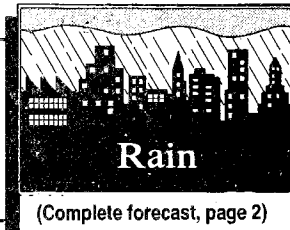
Independence Creek reportedly was near the site of the Lewis and Clark' expedition's campsite on July 4, 1804. It is believed the explorers made camp across the river from what is now White Cloud, which was their

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.



Rain

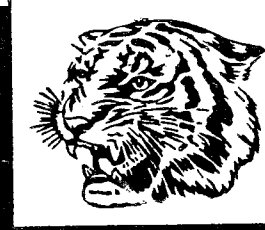
(Complete forecast, page 2)

**Friday: Chance for rain;
high around 70**

Opinion

**Hard
work**

**Thanks to those who made
sure the levee would hold
— Page 4**



**Lady Tigers
capture meet
— Page 5**

Atchison Daily Globe

118th Year No. 127
Atchison, Kansas

A fine is a tax for doing wrong. A tax is a fine for doing good

Thursday, May 11, 1995
8 Pages 50¢

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.

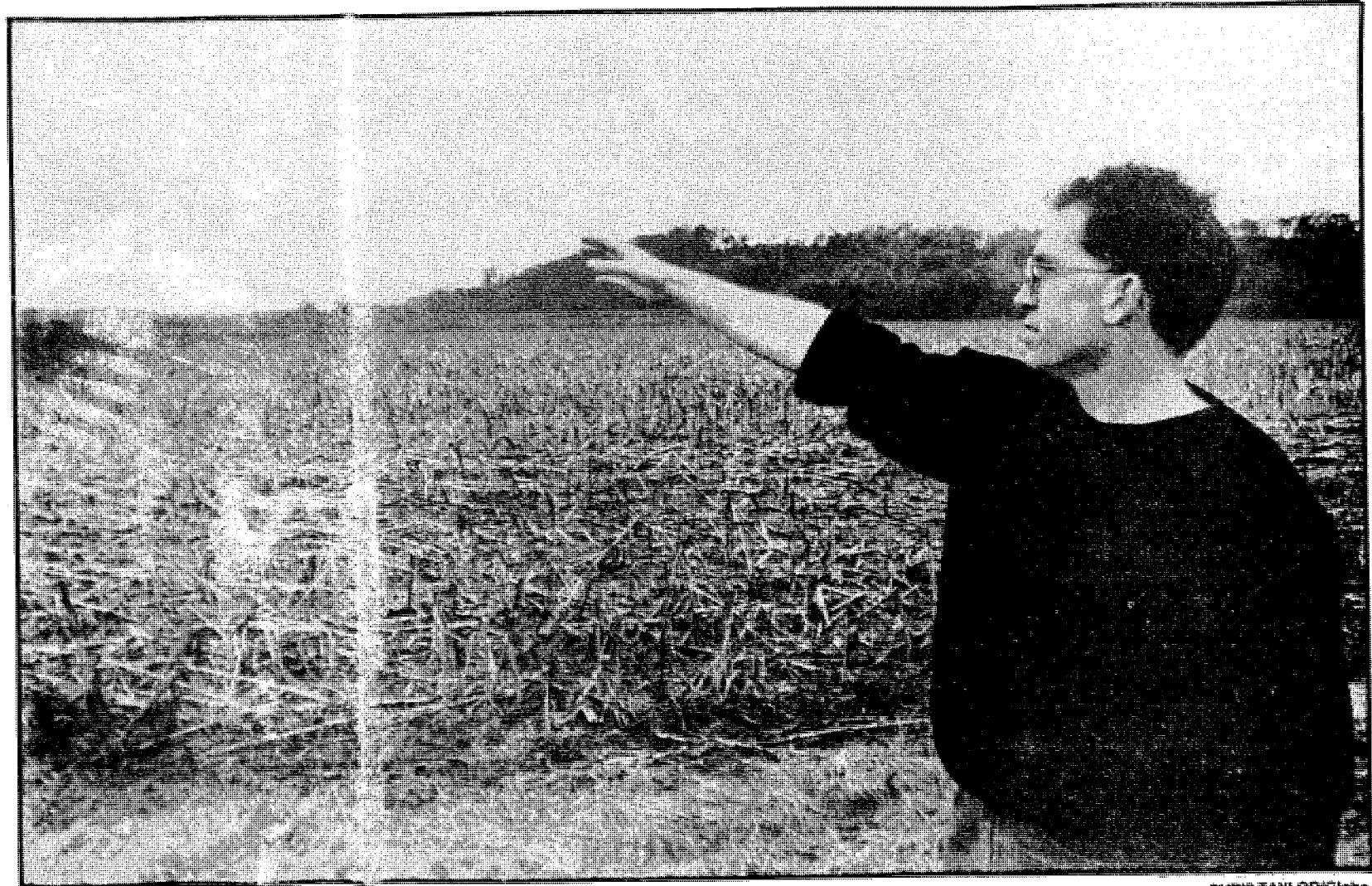
If Salley is intact like Fitzgerald thinks she may be, when excavated, she could make an awesome sight

life because she 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 wagons, 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 wagons 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.



CHRIS TAYLOR/Globe

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.

brought out of its burial spot intact

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 and an important historical find.

"She was loaded with cargo, that's probably what sunk it," said Fitzgerald.

The steamboat was part of a packet line, a series of boats bound from St. Louis to Sioux City, Iowa. The boat had just made a stop in Atchison and was steaming toward the next landing in Doniphan when she struck a snag.

"It hit something as it rounded the bend going to Doniphan," said Fitzgerald. "There was no loss of

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.

"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 other had a boiler explode breaking it apart. Another burned to the water line, and the others were very vague about where they sank.

"Salley sank in 1869. There were more reporters then and it caught more interest and there was much more reported on the location."

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 midst of what was then a fairly deep channel. Fitzgerald estimates it to be from 40 to 60 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.

Fitzgerald has some advantages others who have brought up similar boats have not. He will have the

advantage of modern technology and he will draw on other's experience, including the Hawley family, the people who brought up the Steamboat Arabia, now on display in Kansas City.

"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 details 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

5-25-95

BY MARY WINDER

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

See Steamboat on page 8

Steamboat buried near Doniphan

—continued from Page 1

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 measure metallic 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 uses 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 up 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 JESCHKE from various newspapers & 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 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.

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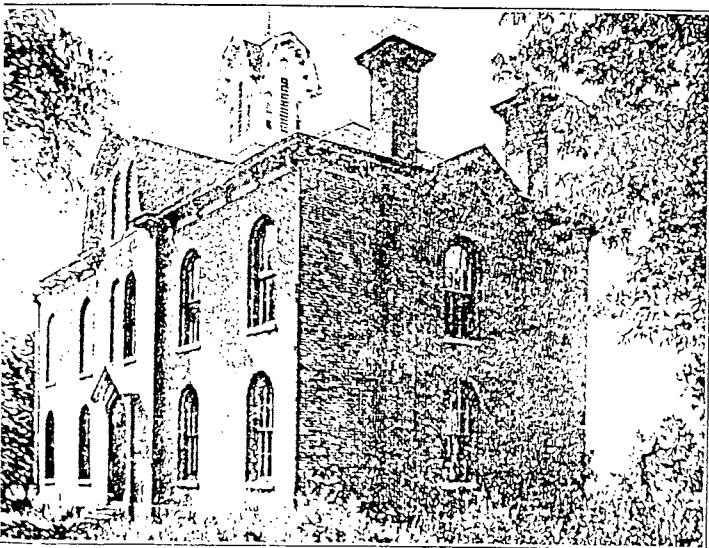
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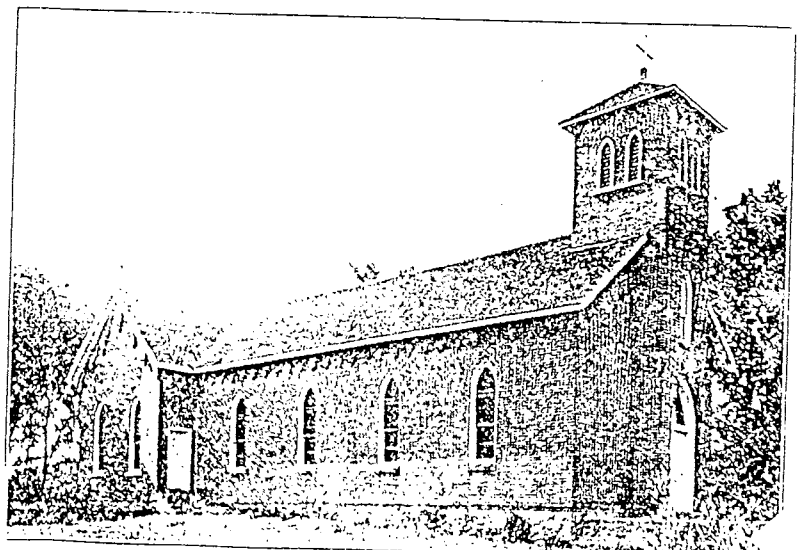
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In 1858 the population was more than 2,000 people. There were seven newspapers from 1856-1881. In 1881 a big flood washed the Railroad away and the track was moved furthur west to a place called Doniphan Station. Seven newspapers were in existence 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 School Building erected in 1872, District Number 13.
Teachers: Miss Marial Bryan and Miss Grace Taylor. Members of board



Central Vineyards, Doniphan, Kans.

Strictly Pure Wines for Sacra-
mental Purposes a Specialty.

PRICE LIST.

RED WINES.



	PER GALLON.	PER CASE, 1 DOZ. QTS.	PER CASE, 2 DOZ. PTS.
Concord.....	\$.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Claret.....	.50	3.00	4.00
Claret, Extra.....	.75	3.50	4.50
Virginia Seedling.....	1.50	5.00	6.00

WHITE WINES.

Catawba.....	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
White Concord.....	1.00	4.00	5.00
Elvira.....	1.00	4.00	5.00
Martha.....	1.25	4.50	5.50
Taylor Bullitt.....	1.25	4.50	5.50

SWEET WINES.

Sweet Catawba.....	\$1.25	\$4.50	\$5.50
Angelica.....	1.25	4.50	5.50
Sherry, Domestic.....	1.50	5.00	6.00
Sherry, Imported.....	2.00	7.00	8.00
Port, X X.....	1.25	4.50	5.50
Port, X X X.....	1.50	5.00	6.00
Port, Imported.....	2.00	7.00	8.00

 Special Prices on Large Quantities. 

THE JACOB BRENNER WINE CO.,

DONIPHAN, KANSAS.

DONIPHAN, KANSAS - ONCE FAMED WINE CENTER 1860 - 1905

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 as 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.