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WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

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locate there, and assisted in building up the place, being a carpenter by trade. In 1858 he and family moved to Johnson County, Kas., bought 500 acres of land from the Indians, and resided in that county until 1878. They then moved to Kingman County, Kas., and in 1882 from there to Boulder County, Colo., where he died on November 8, 1883. In later years he had farmed extensively, and had accumulated considerable wealth. He had moved to Colorado from Kansas on account of the grasshoppers, and had lost some money by that and from going security. The mother is still living in Kansas City, Kas., and is now seventy-two years of age. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church as was also her husband. He was a stanch Democrat in politics, but never aspired to political positions, although he made a race for Representative of Kingman County, in 1878, and was elected, but was fraudulently counted out. He was the son of Joseph White, who was a native of Tennessee and a Missionary Baptist minister. The latter died at Odessa, La Fayette County, Mo., at the age of eighty-five or eighty-six years. He came to Missouri at the same time, and with our subject's father, who at one time owned the entire site of Odessa. The White family originally came from Scotland. Our subject was one of six sons, all but one living, and they are named as follows: James B. (is a farmer in Boulder County, Colo.), David S. (is mining and farming in Colorado), W. L. (dairyman of Kansas City, Kas.), O. B. (is extensively engaged in the dairy business in Kansas City, Kas.), and Jesse B. (died in Johnson County, Kas., at the age of twenty-five years). Joseph M. White spent his school-boy days in Johnson County, Kas., and when twenty years of age started out for himself as a farmer in Sedgwick County, Kas., near Wichita; there he remained until 1880, and then went to Colorado, where he was in the gold and silver mines of Magnolia until 1884. He then came to Kansas City, embarked in the dairy business with his brother, O. B. White, with whom he was connected until March, 1888, at which time he branched off by himself as a dairyman. He started with \$47 as a capital, but had the energy and push to succeed, and is now one of the largest dealers in Kansas City. Socially he is a member of the K. of P. Lodge No. 2, and in politics he is strictly Democratic.

H. C. Whitlock, a popular educator and farmer, Bonner Springs, Kas. Mr. Whitlock was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1844, was reared and educated in his native State, and supplemented a common-school education by a course at Mount Gilead. After this he

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taught for several years, and later attended the normal at Leavenworth, Kas. He commenced teaching in the common public schools, and during 1874 and 1875 he was principal of Wyandotte public schools. Then, in 1878, he was elected superintendent of county schools, served one term, was then re-elected in the fall of 1884, and served one more term. He has not taught since that, on account of his health, but has been on his farm in the western part of the county. He spent one year on the Pacific coast, one year in Florida and Cuba, and is now enjoying the best of health. He is the owner of 100 acres of land close to Bonner Springs, but rents this. He was elected superintendent on the Democratic ticket, and had 1,200 more votes in the county than President Cleveland. He was defeated for this position in 1880, when everybody thought him certain of election. He is a very popular educator, and a man of acknowledged ability. He is pleasant and sociable in his demeanor, and his happiest moments are in educational work, to which he expects to give the best years of his life. His parents, Preston and Lavina Whitlock, were natives of Kentucky, and the father was a farmer by occupation.

R. Wilcoxon, of White Church, Kas., and an old time farmer of Quindaro Township, came to Wyandotte County, Kas., January 8, 1850, and clerked in the dry goods department of the American Fur Company at a place called Secondia, located about nine miles above the mouth of the Kansas River, in the Delaware Reservation. He carried on this business until 1856, and found the Delaware Indians honest, upright, truthful, but with very little notion of business. Their living was entirely derived from the chase, and they bartered the furs for the necessaries of life. Hunting and trapping parties would leave early in the fall and return the following spring, bringing with them pelts and furs with which to pay their debts. In 1854 Mr. Wilcoxon was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Statler, whose Indian name was Twelenioqud. She was educated at the Shawnee Mission. This union gave Mr. Wilcoxon the right to live here with them, so in the spring of 1856 he began farming, opening up land within a mile of where he had been selling goods. His principal crops were wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, millet, etc., usually raising for home consumption although there was a good market for hogs, selling them to the Delawares. Being of a pacific nature from staying at home and attending strictly to his own business, he was never a participant in the bloody times of the border war. He resided quietly on his farm, attended to