

The expedition left San Antonio on February 12, 1849, with Whiting in command of a force of fifteen men. The escort of nine men included experienced woodsmen and hunters well versed in frontier life. Whiting, only twenty-four years old, had no previous frontier or Indian experience. His guide was Richard A. Howard,<sup>qv</sup> who had been with Hays on the previous exploration. Leaving Fredericksberg on February 21, they proceeded northwest across the Llano River and then southwest across the Pecos to the Rio Grande. On March 24, after a narrow escape from an encounter with Apaches west of the Pecos, they arrived at Fort Leaton, near Presidio del Norte. After resting at Fort Leaton they resumed their journey on March 29, traveling up the east bank of the Rio Grande to their destination, Ponce's Ranch, opposite El Paso del Norte. They left the ranch on April 19 by a different route and went down the Rio Grande for 120 miles, then turned east to the Pecos, which they followed southeast for sixty miles. They crossed over to the Devils River, then to Las Moras Creek, the Nueces River, and the Rio Seco. They arrived in San Antonio, in two parties, on March 21 and 24. Whiting reported that his return route could be made into a practical wagon road for military and commercial purposes between San Antonio and El Paso. The route pioneered by Whiting and Smith was extensively used in later years. A wagon road was constructed by engineers in the summer of 1849 and became known as the lower or southern road. It was used by the United States army, mail stages, Texas cattle drovers, and settlers migrating to New Mexico, Arizona, and California. It is also followed by part of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's tracks from San Antonio to El Paso.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Philip St. George Cooke et al., *Exploring Southwestern Trails, 1846-1854*, ed. Ralph P. Bieber and Averam P. Bender (Glendale, California: Clark, 1938; rpt., Philadelphia: Porcupine, 1974).  
*Art Leatherwood*

**WHITLEY, JOHN W.** (1888-1981). John W. Whitley, art restorer, was born in Eagle Lake, Texas, in 1888. He never knew his parents and practically raised himself, although he did have the help of Elizabeth Whitley, whom he called his aunt. From the age of ten he lived as a servant in the home of Howard Ciscero, until he went off to school. Whitley attended Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. While at Tuskegee Institute he was acquainted with George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington, who became his mentors. Prior to going into business for himself, Whitley worked for Dewey Bradford, a paint and wallpaper company, from 1920 to 1948. Whitley then operated Whitley's Ten Talent Shop, a restoration and repair business. He repaired or restored vintage artwork in Austin and other cities across the state and the nation. In Austin Whitley framed, repaired, or touched up nearly every piece of artwork hanging inside the state Capitol,<sup>qv</sup> including pieces in the rotunda and the House of Representatives. He also helped in the restoration of the Driskill Hotel and the Governor's Mansion.<sup>qv</sup> Even the J. Frank Dobie<sup>qv</sup> collections of the University of Texas bear the mark of his restoration. In 1916 Whitley married Julia A. Merida; she died in 1943. In 1947 he married Alene Bryant Miller, who was killed in an automobile accident in 1948. In 1959 he married Deborah Price, to whom he was married until his death. In 1928 Whitley was one of the seventy-five founders of the Olivet Baptist Church in Austin, for which he served as Sunday school superintendent for twelve years and chairman of deacons and trustee for twenty-five years. At a late age he became a minister. Whitley died of cancer on October 16, 1981.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** *Austin American-Statesman*, October 19, 1981.

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**WHITLOCK, WILLIAM** (1784-1835). William Whitlock, one of Stephen F. Austin's<sup>qv</sup> Old Three Hundred<sup>qv</sup> colonists, son of Robert and Aggy (Stringer) Whitlock, was born in 1784, probably in Caswell

County, North Carolina. Robert Whitlock and his family were recorded in the 1790 and 1800 censuses of Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, and his will was probated there in 1804. On February 16, 1813, William Whitlock, then living in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, married Mary White, the daughter of William and Amy (Comstock) White, in St. Martinville, Louisiana. The 1820 census for St. Martin Parish included William Whitlock and his family. In 1815 Whitlock served in Capt. Shadrack Porter's Infantry Company, Fifteenth Regiment (Baker's), Louisiana Militia, in the War of 1812. William and Mary Whitlock and their four children, with Mary's widowed mother, Amy White, and others, moved to Texas in 1824. On August 16 of that year Whitlock was granted one league of land on the east bank of the San Jacinto River below the crossing of the Atascosito Road. This tract, however, lay beyond the Austin colony limits, and on May 11, 1831, pursuant to the Government of Mexico Resolution of August 27, 1828, Whitlock was granted a league of land on the west bank of the Trinity River. In the 1826 Atascosito census he was listed as farmer and stock raiser. Three children were born to William and Mary in Texas. In March 1835 William Whitlock died in Liberty County. The 1840 Liberty County tax rolls included the William Whitlock estate of 3,321 acres and two town lots, C. Bryan, administrator. The 1846 tax rolls listed Mary Whitlock with 4,428 acres.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Lester G. Bugbee, "The Old Three Hundred: A List of Settlers in Austin's First Colony," *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* 1 (October 1897). Gifford E. White, *Amy White of the Old 300* (Austin: Nortex, 1986).  
*Mary S. Maxfield*

**WHITMAN, CHARLES JOSEPH** (1941-1966). Charles Joseph Whitman, tower sniper, was born in Lake Worth, Florida, on June 24, 1941, the oldest of three sons of Margaret and Charles A. Whitman, Jr. He attended Sacred Heart grade and junior high schools, was an Eagle Scout at twelve, and graduated from St. Ann's High School in West Palm Beach in 1959. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on July 6, 1959, and was stationed for a year and a half at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. He passed a test to enter officer training, was sent to a preparatory school in Bainbridge, Maryland, and then to the University of Texas at Austin in September 1961 to major in engineering. There he met Kathleen F. Leissner, and they were married on August 17, 1962, at Needville, Texas, her home town. Because of low grades he was ordered back to duty as an enlisted man in the Marine Corps on February 12, 1963. While still in the service he attended East Carolina State College in the summer of 1964. He was discharged on December 4, 1964, and returned to Austin, where he reentered the University of Texas in the spring of 1965 to study architectural engineering. In the summer of 1965 he attended Alvin Junior College and then continued at the University of Texas in the 1965-66 school year. He also worked part time and was a scoutmaster. In the spring of 1966 his mother left his father and moved to Austin to be near her eldest son. On March 29 Whitman sought medical and psychiatric advice at the university health center, but he failed to return as directed for further assistance. On July 22 he visited the University of Texas tower observation deck with his brother John.

During the pre-dawn hours of August 1, 1966, Whitman killed his mother in her apartment and his wife at their residence. Later in the morning he bought a variety of ammunition and a shotgun; about 11:30 A.M. he went to the university tower, taking with him a footlocker, six guns, knives, food, and water. After clubbing the receptionist (who later died) on the twenty-eighth floor about 11:45 A.M., he killed two persons and wounded two others who were coming up the stairs from the twenty-seventh floor. On the observation deck of the tower, at an elevation of 231 feet, Whitman then opened fire on persons crossing the campus and on nearby streets, killing ten more people and wounding thirty-one more (one of whom died a week later). Police arrived and returned his fire, while other policemen worked their way into the tower. Several of the dead and wounded were moved to cover by students and other citizens while the firing