

## HISTORY OF HOUSTON COUNTY

lin, also moved to Austin and lived there until his death. His oldest daughter, Emma, married a man by the name of Heath and moved away from Crockett and died elsewhere. Another daughter, Letitia, was adopted into the family of Dr. J. J. Woodson and lived many years in Crockett. Another daughter, Della, married Charles Ellis and is still living in Crockett. Another daughter, Mrs. T. J. Gossett, lives in Topeka, Kansas. A son, Mordeau, is still living at Panhandle, Texas.

In 1846, Judge Heflin organized the Baptist Church in Crockett, with six members, consisting of himself, his wife and four others, whose names are not known. He has a granddaughter, Mrs. Alta Heflin Wilder, still living in Austin and has a position in the Registrar's office of the University of Texas. Judge Heflin left his impress on Houston County.

### DR. JAMES HUNTER

Dr. James Hunter, a pioneer doctor of Houston County, was born in the State of Georgia on April 23rd, 1812, and came to Texas with the retinue of General Nathaniel Smith in the winter of 1839. Dr. Hunter belonged to the Virginia (Fredericksburg) Family of Hunter, coming from William Hunter of Duns, Scotland, who married Martha Taliaferro in Spotsylvania County in 1744 by his son James (R. M. T.) Hunter of Virginia of Confederate fame, came from the other son, William Hunter.

He brought with him, his wife, Mary, daughter of General Smith, and two sons, Malcolm Kenmore Hunter and Nathaniel Wyche Hunter, the latter being only six weeks old when they started to Texas. They arrived at Fort Houston, then Houston County.

Dr. Hunter was the son of Archibald Russell Spence Hunter and Elizabeth Wyche Lucas Hunter of Georgia. He was sent to school to study medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and his brother Nathaniel Wyche, went to West Point Military Academy the same year, 1831.

He was married to Mary M. Smith, daughter of General Nathaniel Smith of Athens, Tennessee on May 31st, 1836 in Athens.

In February 1837 he was appointed physician to the Cherokee Indians of East Tennessee. When they arrived in Fort Houston there were a number of families living in and around the Fort. The times were so troublous that sentinels were stationed to guard the Fort and women stood at the guns while the men