

## Michael Daugherty, Sr., I, of Augusta Co., VA

b.1690 Lagan Valley, Donegal, Ireland

d.7 Jul 1763 Augusta County, Virginia

### Spouse and Children

h. **Michael Daugherty, Sr., I, of Augusta Co., VA**

w. Catherine Rogers

m. Abt 1710

1. Charles Daugherty
2. William Daugherty, of the Cowpasture, Augusta County, VA
3. Michael Daugherty, II
4. Hugh Daugherty
5. Bryan Daugherty

### Spouse and Children

h. **Michael Daugherty, Sr., I, of Augusta Co., VA**

w. Elizabeth O'Pattain

### Spouse and Children

h. **Michael Daugherty, Sr., I, of Augusta Co., VA**


w. Agnes McDernint

## Facts and Events

Name	Michael Daugherty, Sr., I, of Augusta Co., VA	
Alt Name	Michael Mor Daugherty	
Alt Name	Michael O'Daugherty	
Gender	Male	
Birth <sup>?</sup>	1690	Lagan Valley, Donegal, Ireland
Marriage	Abt 1710	Laggan Valley, County Donegal, Ireland to Catherine Rogers
Reference Number	454917 Elizabeth O'Pattain	
Reference Number	245603 Agnes McDernint	
Emigration <sup>?</sup>	Abt 1728	To New London, Derry, Chester Co., PA

Military?	1742	Capt. John Buchanan's militia co. listed as Michael O'Doeherty
Occupation?	1728	Storekeeper
Residence?	1728	Chestnut Level, Lancaster Co., PA then Chester Co., PA
Residence?	1737	Rockbridge Co., VA
Death?	7 Jul	Augusta County, Virginia
	1763	[Killed in the 2nd Kerr's Creek Massacre]
Burial?	1763	Unk. Cemetery, Rockbridge, Augusta Co., VA?
Other?	1747	Constable, Augusta Co., VA Election

**Michael Daugherty was one of the Early Settlers of Augusta County, Virginia**

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	<p>.....The Tapestry</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Families</td> <td>Old Chester</td> <td>OldAugusta</td> <td>Germanna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New River</td> <td>SWVP</td> <td>Cumberland</td> <td>Carolina Cradle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Smokies</td> <td>Old Kentucky</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Families	Old Chester	OldAugusta	Germanna	New River	SWVP	Cumberland	Carolina Cradle	The Smokies	Old Kentucky			
Families	Old Chester	OldAugusta	Germanna											
New River	SWVP	Cumberland	Carolina Cradle											
The Smokies	Old Kentucky													

## Early Land Acquisition in Augusta County, VA

### Acquisition of Land in Virginia:

- 9 March 1745 - Land Survey for Michael Dorharty for 280 acres on the North River (*of the Shenandoah*), by Thomas Lewis, Surveyor. [Orange County Virginia Deed Book 10, Dorman, pg. 53].
- Pg. 36 - Land Survey, Michael Dockerty, 98 acres, Forks of James River. Adjoining his own land. February 18, 1759. [Abstract of Land Grant Surveys, 1761-1791, Augusta & Rockingham Counties, Virginia, by Peter Cline Kaylor, pg. 14].

## Estate Records of Michael Daugherty

### From *Chalkley's*:

- Page 304.--16th November, 1763. Michael Dougherty's appraisalment (by Jos. Culton, Jno. McKee, Jno. Gilmore, William Edmondston). Recorded--Cash due by Wm. Christy. (Note: it is thought that because this record appears shortly after the 2nd Kerr's Creek Massacre that killed Charles Daugherty, that this Michael was probably Michael O'Daugherty, father of Charles. According to sources, Charles Daugherty and several family members were killed in the 2nd Massacre).

## The Kerr's Creek Massacres

According to several accounts, several Daugherty family members were killed in the 2nd Kerr's Creek Massacre on 17 July, 1763. An article detailing the Kerr's Creek Massacres is located here:

### The Kerr's Creek Massacres 1759-1763

## Records in Augusta County, VA

### From *Chalkley's*:

- AUGUST 19, 1747. (251) John Holms appointed Constable, vice David Stewart; **Mich. Dougherty** appointed Constable, vice Thos. Williams.
- Inquisition, 19th May, 1750, at the house of James Greenlee, on James River, before John Mathews, on body of Edward Hogan, late of this County. Found that he was drowned accidentally by the oversetting of a cannaw as he was crossing over James River, near the house of James Greenlee, on 13th May, 1750. James Mountgomery, **Michael Dougherty**, John Hitchins, John Ramsey, Josiah F. Hendon, John Vance, John Poage, Samuel Walker, Joseph Walker, John Mathews, Jr., Joshua Mathews, Mathew Vance.
- Page 476.--20th August, 1752. Thomas Williams and Jane to John Mathews, Jr., 129

- acres. Poplor Spring of North Branch of James between Mill Creek and the river;  
**Michael Dougherty's** line. Teste: Mathew Campbell, Wm. Wilson, Robt. Renick.
- 22 November 1753 N. S., p. 70 - Ordered that John Stevenson on his Petition have leave to Cut a Road from the Bent of Buffeloe to **Michael Dougherty** at his own Expenche. [Augusta County Road Orders].
  - COUNTY COURT JUDGEMENTS - MARCH, 1754 (B). Neill vs. Dougherty.--**Michael Dougherty**, of the township of New Londonderry, Chester County, Pennsylvania, storekeeper; William Neale and Thomas Provence of same County, &c. Bond to Simon Hadley of Miler (?) Creek Hundred in County of New Castle on Delaware. 5th January, 1737-8. Witness, James Jordan.
  - Page 111.--5th April, 1755. John Sprout (Sproul?) appraisement, by John McAxwell, **Michael Dougherty**.
  - Page 171.--1756: Processioned by Henry Kirkum and William Hall, viz: For Samuel Gipson, for Paul Whitley, for John Mitchell, for **Michael Daugherty**, for Henry Kirkum, for Joseph Long, for James Gilmore, for John and Alex. Walker, for John Batty.

## Information on Michael Daugherty

From "Papers read before the Lancaster County Historical Society, Volume 25", by Lancaster County Historical Society:

On January 5. 1737-8, Michael Dougherty was a resident of New Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa., and executed his bond to Simon Hadly, Yeoman, of Mill Creek Hundred (Delaware). In June, 1752, Michael Dougherty was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, and lived on the James River. Neile vs. Dougherty, Suit Records.

## Other Daugherty Records in Augusta County, VA

- Page 483.--17th August, 1752. **Mary Doughart** to John Mackee, 170 acres on head branch of Mill Creek in Forkes of James; corner Samuel Walker. Teste: Jacob Gray. (Note: Mary Daugherty lived on Mill Creek apparently in close proximity to Michael).
- Page 490.-- (undated, abt. Nov. 1753) **John Doughert** (prob. Daugherty/Dougherty) (signed Jocort) to Alex. Walker, 1753, 94 acres. From Patton, 1751, Craig's Creek at Indian Camp. Teste: John Smith, Adam Lewnis, Richard Borton, Jno. Sproul, Ro. Rennix, Samuel Walker.

## References

1. Kentucky Historical Society (Frankfort, Kentucky). *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*. (Frankfort: Kentucky Historical Society)  
 The Doughertys of Kentucky.

## THE DOUGHERTYS OF KENTUCKY

WILLIAM C. STEWART

The first important step in the march of the settler to the Pacific was the thrust of emigration into Kentucky dating from 1775. Among the small company of frontiersmen always in the van of this movement were the Doughertys;<sup>1</sup> five generations in little more than seventy years spanned the continent from the Atlantic to the West Coast. The family appeared in Kentucky in the first year of permanent settlement, helped to evolve the new culture of the spreading frontier, as it had in the Valley of Virginia, and then many of its members moved on: Into Indiana, into Missouri Territory and so, ever westward, up the Missouri across the Rockies, and down the Columbia, all before the nineteenth century was well begun. Some remained in Kentucky, and are represented by descendants today; most followed the moving frontier, down the Mississippi, across the prairies to Texas, over the deserts to California. Among them were hunters and trappers, traders, soldiers, lawyers, legislators, but most were farmers and Indian fighters. In the fifth generation from Atlantic tidewater was the nation's first notable Indian agent.

The date of John Dougherty's first trip to Kentucky is not known, but he was exercising his talent for locating land in 1775,<sup>2</sup> and after a trip back to the settlements beyond Clinch Mountain with John Wilson of Harrod's company that winter, was entering land along the waters of Dix River and near the Falls of the Ohio in early January of 1776.<sup>3</sup> It is not likely that John Dougherty was himself among Harrod's company returning down the Ohio in March, 1775, to what was to be Harrodsburg, for he had land and a family on Laurel Creek of North Holston, on the road from Virginia to Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. John's brother Henry was the first known settler so far into the wilderness on the waters of North Holston,<sup>4</sup> and John may have made an unrecorded visit through the Gap before 1775; if not, he heard of the wonderfully fertile soil and abundant game of the Kentucky country from neighboring Long Hunters, and from Daniel Boone. Boone is seen in Virginia in the fall of 1774, carrying a letter concerning John's brother Michael, and a late newspaper, from Major Arthur Campbell to Colonel William Preston.<sup>5</sup>

The Dougherty family had started westward shortly after January 25, 1737/8, when Michael Dougherty (I), storekeeper of "Newlondon Derry", Chester County, Pennsylvania, established himself in Borden's Great Grant in what is now Rockbridge County, Virginia, at the headwaters of Cedar and Mill and Broad Creeks of the James River.<sup>6</sup> This Michael, progenitor of the Dougherty family branch that first reached Kentucky, may have been related to the Thomas Dougherty who arrived at New Castle, Delaware, December 10, 1727, with John Caldwell, and lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before going to Virginia,

eventually to help establish the Presbyterian Cub Creek settlement, "key that unlocked the floodgates to unlimited emigration from Pennsylvania and Ireland."<sup>7</sup> Thomas Dougherty's descendants reached Kentucky, too, but by other roads.

Mill creek is a branch of Poague's Run, and Michael's neighbors included Robert Poague, Erwin Patterson, John Maxwell, George Wilson, James McGavock, James Gilmore, James Crow, James Spratt, Robert McAfee, the Thompsons, Sallings, Walkers, McDowells and others who were to be represented in the migrations up the Valley and into Kentucky. Michael was in Capt. John Buchanan's militia company, listed for the first and last time as O'Doeherty, in 1742.<sup>8</sup> He was appointed constable in 1747<sup>9</sup> and through the 1740s and 1750s he and his sons continued accumulating land in the Forks of the James. Incursions by the Indians were not uncommon. Three of the Dougherty boys are listed in the militia in 1756 and Michael was paid for furnishing provisions.<sup>10</sup> One of the boys, Charles, was killed in the 1763 raid by Cornstalk's braves; and that year Michael (I) also died, aged more than 61. His estate was appraised November 16, 1763 by Joseph Culton, John McKee, John Gilmore and William Edmonston.<sup>11</sup>

The family began to break up after that, some remaining for a time on the James River farms, others moving South and West into the wilderness. Michael's son Michael (II) was at the Reed Creek settlement in what is now Wythe County, Virginia, in 1763, with the Bedford County militia to help James Davies and two or three other families menaced by the Indian raids of that terrible year.<sup>12</sup> Some time between then and 1768, Michael acquired a considerable acreage at Boiling Springs, adjacent to Fort Chiswell and the Great Road and Graham's Forge. His old neighbor on the James, James McGavock, purchased Fort Chiswell property in 1768 and Robert Graham eventually acquired the Boiling Springs property.

The family of Michael (II) included the eldest son, Henry and his wife, Jane; William, who was involved in a debt with Arthur Campbell and Colonel Henry Pauling<sup>13</sup> and who died in the summer of 1773;<sup>14</sup> John and his wife Isabelle (possibly Allen or Patton); Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Drake, widow of William Sayers; Michael (III), who was wounded at the Battle of Whitsell's Mills March 6, 1781, and died at the Reed Creek farm in 1787; Robert; George; a daughter who married Robert Dennison; and perhaps a son, James; and a daughter who married an Allen. Mary Dougherty, wife of Capt. James Patton, one of the founders of Louisville, appears to have been a daughter or a niece of Michael (II). Of the latter's sons, John, Henry, Robert, George and Joseph all in time migrated to Kentucky.

Emigrants who crossed Ingles Ferry over New River reached the edge of the wilderness at Fort Chiswell, but the country began to fill up rapidly in the late 1760s and explorations were pushed into the country farther South and West.

The Long Hunters, men from the New River Valley, from the Rockbridge County area and from North Carolina, left "Reedy Creek of New River" in June, 1769 to explore the Kentucky Country. Among them were Abraham Bledsoe, Joseph Drake and Robert Crockett,<sup>15</sup> of families neighbors to the Doughertys on Reed Creek; Anthony Bledsoe counted the tithables along Laurel Creek of North Holston and Maiden Springs, in the area of what is now Tazewell County, Virginia, where Henry and John Dougherty began farming at this period. They were in Arthur Campbell's militia company in 1772. George Dougherty was between the headwaters of Reed Creek and Stalnaker's; Michael (II) paid five tithes on Reed Creek in 1772.<sup>16</sup>

Michal's son Henry, who was born prior to 1742, was in the New River country as early as 1766,<sup>17</sup> and probably in 1770 acquired land on Laurel Creek of North Holston. His brother John, who was born in 1743, either went with him or had joined him by 1773.<sup>18</sup>

Fincastle County court May 3, 1774, was a busy day for the Doughertys. Michael (II) who had been appointed Constable for the Reed Creek vicinity the previous year, marketed some 1500 pounds of hemp, and his son John went into court to prove that part of his left ear had been bitten off in an affray. The grand jury, numbering among its members Benjamin Logan, soon to be a neighbor of John Dougherty in Lincoln County, Kentucky, indicted Isaac Spratt for this act, but also presented John Dougherty for unlawfully quarreling.<sup>19</sup> The Spratts and Doughertys had been neighbors on the James River and were again in Southwest Virginia. Perhaps the quarrel concerned the purchase of some land by George Dougherty from the Spratts, which had taken place about this time. Judge Lewis Preston Summers, writing of the incident in his history of Southwest Virginia, was puzzled why John wanted a court record of his loss of part of the ear. Such procedure, not unknown in Virginia and in Pennsylvania, was so that one might have proof that the ear had not been cropped as punishment by a court order.

As the summer of 1774 came on, Indian threats multiplied. On July 4, 1774, Colonel William Christian wrote Colonel Preston that "people on New River up to the mouth of Reed Creek . . . are gone and going today to Fort at Bells' Meadows".<sup>20</sup> The threats were not idle, for on August 11, James Robertson wrote Colonel Preston that the Indians were harassing the frontier. Difficulty was experienced in raising men for outpost duty. George Dougherty and Isaac Spratt were at Upper Station, (with no further record of personal difficulty).<sup>21</sup> Michael Dougherty (III) was appointed ensign to raise a party from Captain Walter Crockett's militia company but he could obtain the services of only six or seven men. A large number could not be raised, John Montgomery on October 2 wrote to Colonel Preston, "unless men were to Leave their wives and children exposed



to the Mercy of the Enemy, which we in reason cannot Expect--Mr. Dougherty is still willing to serve." Montgomery hinted that greater authority than he or Michael possessed would be necessary to recruit men "Most part of which" already had been out on the campaign.<sup>22</sup> Eleven days later, Major Arthur Campbell wrote Colonel Preston that some of the men drafted by Michael had gone to a safer fort at Herbert's, rather than the front duty, "as an excuse. It seems Michael is in the right, certainly there is no need yet for Men at that place, his party is only seven and himself which I have sent to Reedy Creek to assist as Guards in carrying out flour to Clinch." This note is the one carried to Preston by Daniel Boone, with Campbell's recommendation that Boone be given a commission in the militia.<sup>23</sup>

A few days earlier, on October 6, Campbell wrote Preston that Henry and John Dougherty had moved their families "this side of the mountain" from Laurel Creek of North Holston, "disagreeing with ye Majority of ye Inhabitants, as to the place to build a Fort". Andrew Lamme had been captured by the Indians; and his family and the wives of Vance and Fowler, neighbors of the Doughertys, had come to Rich Valley, on the East side of the mountains. Other settlers were pouring in from the little cabins in the wilderness. Major Campbell had his hands full and his temper was growing a little short. He had turned down the plea of "Paddy Brown, an old Weaver Body, that lives with one of the Doughertys" who wanted to be sent out as a spy, and who had annoyed Campbell by delaying the delivery of a letter. "Most of the people in this country seem to have a private plan of their own, for their own particular defense," Campbell concluded.<sup>24</sup>

Shortly after February 7, 1775,<sup>25</sup> John Dougherty appears to have left Virginia for the Kentucky country, and Henry followed him permanently within three years, returning to Virginia only to settle the estate of his father, Michael (II) who died in 1782.<sup>26</sup> Robert Preston, surveyor of Washington County, Virginia, acquired Henry's land on Laurel Creek. Henry lived in Mercer County, Kentucky, and Jane having died, he was married to Katherine French, perhaps the widow of John French, May 21, 1792. By 1797, Henry lived in Shelby County and when the Gallatin County line was drawn the following year, it ran two miles north of his farm on the road from Shelbyville to the mouth of the Kentucky River.<sup>27</sup> He is last found in the records, in Henry County, Kentucky, in 1800.

John Dougherty, son of Michael (II), emerges as the leader of the family in this period. He had served during 1774 in the Fincastle County militia, including a chore of delivering horses prior to the Battle of Point Pleasant,<sup>28</sup> and he took a leading part in the affairs of Kentucky County and when it was formed, Lincoln County. He is mentioned in a number of depositions concerning the period from 1775 to 1795.<sup>29</sup> He and John Wilson settled at the "Locust Thicket" near Dan-

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Category: Early Settlers of Old Augusta



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