

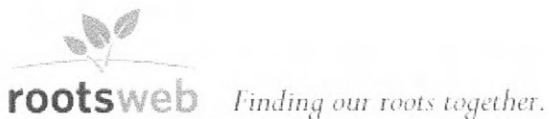
John Pemberton was born 12 Oct 1742 per his tombstone. (An earlier transcription of that cemetery showed 19 Oct 1749 as his birth). Teri Tillman recently visited this cemetery and confirms 12 Oct 1742 as the correct birth date for John Pemberton.

Some researchers (from years ago) showed that John was born in Lancastershire, England, but I don't know what the source for that is. Recently Elizabeth Bailey found some Baptismal Records from Lancashire County, England, in the Urswick Parish Register that shows a "John Pemberton" baptized on 16 Oct 1742, a son of Richard Pemberton, Bardsea (or Bardsea). She also found in the same records a marriage for Richard Pemberton, Bardsea, Sailmaker, and Ann Atkinson dated 10 Feb 1739/40. Now it seems likely that Richard and Ann (Atkinson) Pemberton are the parents of the John who was baptized on the 16th. The question remains whether this was our John Pemberton or not, but it certainly could be. Our John would have been 4 days old at that point in time.

A follow up question is whether or not "Lancastershire" and "Lancashire" are the same place. I've done no English genealogical or historical research, so I'm not very familiar with English place names. [Note from George W. Durman, compiler of this database: Lancastershire and Lancashire *are* the same place. It has been spelled, and pronounced, differently at various time in the past.]

Though his parents are not known (Richard and Ann are certainly strong candidates), it is very likely that John Pemberton was a brother to George Pemberton and William Pemberton. Their relationship to each other is unproven, but they are related without doubt. The proof of their connection is this. John Pemberton's daughter, Sarah, married George Pemberton's son, Thomas. That shows that John and George were related somehow. Secondly, John Pemberton's son, Staunton Pemberton, was witness to William Pemberton's Will in Washington Co, VA. When William's widow, Nancy, made her Will in 1818, she named Jonathan King as Executor. Jonathan was son-in-law of John Pemberton. George and William Pemberton were all about the same age as John, and they all clearly knew each other, so it does seem likely they were brothers or somehow closely related.

(17)



Welcome to RootsWeb.com [Sign in](#)



[DISCOVER MORE >](#)

- [Home](#)
- [Searches](#)
- [Family Trees](#)
- [Mailing Lists](#)
- [Message Boards](#)
- [Web Sites](#)
- [Passwords](#)
- [Help](#)

Search Documents For Free:

fold 357

RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project Global Search

Names: 670,518,278 Surnames: 5,673,870 Databases: 435,050

Results 1-6 of 6

Name	Birth/Christening		Death/Burial		Database	Order record?	Other Matches
	Date	Place	Date	Place			
PEMBERTON, John	12 OCT 1742	Bardsea, Lancashire Co., England, UK	25 OCT 1813	Emmett, Sullivan Co., TN	germana		Census Newspapers Histories
Father: Richard PEMBERTON Mother: Ann ATKINSON Spouse: Elizabeth DELANEY							
<i>Wm</i> Pemberton, John	12 OCT 1742	Lancastershire, England	25 OCT 1813	Sullivan, Tennessee, USA	craighodgetree		Census Newspapers Histories
Father: George Y Pemberton Mother: Margaret Spouses: Elizabeth Stanton , Elizabeth George , Elizabeth Delaney							
Pemberton, John	12 OCT 1742	Urswick in Furness, Lancaster County, England	25 OCT 1813	Sullivan County, Tennessee	dec2010		Census Newspapers Histories
Father: Richard Pemberton Mother: Ann Atkinson Spouse: Elizabeth Stanton Delany>Delaney							
Pemberton, John	12 OCT 1742	Urswick in Furness, Lancaster County, England	25 OCT 1813	Sullivan County, Tennessee	lucydeyoung		Census Newspapers Histories
Father: Richard Pemberton Mother: Ann Atkinson Spouse: Elizabeth Stanton Delany>Delaney							
Pemberton, John	12 OCT 1742	Urswick, Furness, Lancaster Co., England	25 OCT 1813	Sullivan Co., TN	histmom1929		Census Newspapers Histories
Father: Richard Pemberton Mother: Ann Atkinson Spouse: Elizabeth Stanton Delaney							
PEMBERTON, John R.	12 OCT 1742	Urswick Parish, Lancastershire, England	25 OCT 1813	Sullivan Co., TN	brummett		Census Newspapers Histories
Father: Probably Richard PEMBERTON Mother: Probably Ann ATKINSON Spouse: Elizabeth DELANEY							

(17)

Lucys Family Tree

Entries: 26384 Updated: 2010-11-28 23:16:27 UTC (Sun) Contact: [Lucy](#)

lucydeyoung@isomedia.com

Home Page: [Lucys Family Tree](#)

Lucys Family Tree

[Index](#) | [Descendancy](#) | [Register](#) | [Pedigree](#) | [Ahnentafel](#) | [Public Profile](#) | [Add Post-em](#)

- ID: I14074
- Name: John Pemberton ¹
- Sex: M
- Birth: 12 OCT 1742 in Urswick in Furness, Lancaster County, England ^{1 2} *(date right; date + place matches him; but it's not proven)*
- Burial: Pemberton Cemetery, Sullivan County, Tennessee ¹
- Title: Colonel
- Event: Military Revolutionary War Enlisted 10.17.1742 in North Carolina reached rank of Captain ^{3 2}
- Event: Alternate Death 25 OCT 1819 ⁴
- Event: Alt Birth Location Madison County, Virginia ⁵
- Event: Alternative Birth Locatio Lancastershire, England ⁶
- Death: 25 OCT 1813 in Sullivan County, Tennessee ⁷
- Note:

1992 Families and History of Sullivan County, Tennessee Vol. 1 1779 - 1992. page 550
The Pemberton Family in Sullivan County

John Pemberton came to the American colonies in early 1770's from Engl and. He married Elizabeth Stanton ^{Delaney} and moved to the Holston Valley section of what was then part of the colony of North Carolina. They had six sons: James, Thomas, Stanton, Ezekiel, Benjamin and William and four daughters: Elizabeth, Sarah, Dinnah and Nancy.

In 1780, Captain John Pemberton led his militia company, under Colonel Issac Shelby, in the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War. In 1782, grants of land from North Carolina were given to him in the Fall Creek and Sinking Creek area (Emmett), where his grave and those of his wife and three sons are located.

In 1788, John Pemberton was a Colonel of Militia and led his troops in helping to lift the siege of Colonel Tipton's house by Colonel John Sevier and his troops, in his efforts to regain his slaves, who had been seized to satisfy a judgment against Seiver for his part in establishing the State of Franklin.

Benjamin Pemberton, son of John, married Mariamna Sharp, a daughter of John Sharp who died in 1812 and willed them 132 acres "where they now live". That bequest is a part of the present farm, which is still owned and operated by sisters Sue Pemberton Vaughan and Patsy Pemberton Clark. Benjamin was a charter member and Elder of both the Paperville Presbyterian Church (1824) and Cold Spring Presbyterian Church (1841). Benjamin and Mariamna had three sons: Henry Harrison, John Sharp and Elcana, all of who moved west to

Missouri.

After Mariamna died, Benjamin married Barbara Dryden and their children were: Thomas Dryden, William H., Milisssa and Benjamin Franklin. Thomas D. Pemberton (Sr.) served in the Civil War as a private in Company F, 21st Virginia Cavalry for four years and was wounded twice. His brother, Benjamin F., also served in the war. The present two-story, red brick farmhouse, where Sue P. and Kelly Vaughan now live, was built in 1878 by Thomas D. (Sr.) who married Sarah Cowan. They had one son, William Andrew and three daughters: Mary, Elizabeth and Ida. After Sarah's death, Thomas D. married Sue Bartles and they had Thomas Dryden, Jr. and Sarah Ellen (Nell).

Thomas Dryden, Jr. married Mary Carmack Wagner and they had two daughters: Sue Legard and Patsy Preston. Sue married Newton Kelly Vaughan and had three children: Thomas P., Robert K., and Mary Sue. Patsy married John William Clark and their children were: Patricia Jane, Michael, John P. and Susan.

In the front yard of the present farmhouse stand a huge, white oak tree, under which Captain John Pemberton mustered his troops before the Battle of Kings Mountain in 1780. It is now known as the Pemberton Oak, which is also the name of the farm. It stands also on the edge of a remnant of the Great Watauga Road. The house and Oak are both on the National Register of Historic Places.

1992 Families and History of Sullivan County, Tennessee Vol. 1 1779 - 1992. page 551

John Pemberton was born 12 Oct. 1742 in England, little is known of him before his arrival in Sullivan Co. TN. About 1765 he married Elizabeth Stanton, who was born 17 July 1749, she may have been related to Thomas Stanton of Washington Co. Virginia. who died 1780/82.

John Pemberton received a land grant from the English crown before the Revolutionary War. In 1782 he acquired a North Carolina Land Grant for 300 acres on the north side of the Holston River on Fall Creek, then acquired 306 acres adjoining John Heckswood's line in 1784.

In late September 1780, then Capt. Pemberton called to arms about 300 men in response to Major Ferguson's threat to "desist with their opposition to the British Arms" or he would "lay their country waste with fire and sword". These Holston area Mountain men gathered under the Pemberton Oak, then joined with other volunteers and marched into South Carolina and defeated Major Ferguson's British troops on 7 Oct 1780 at the Battle of Kings Mountain. After the battle where family tradition says he was injured, John Pemberton was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Col. John Pemberton was a friend and strong supporter of Col. John Tipton and figured prominently in the resistance to Gov. Sevier and the foundation of the State of Franklin. In late February 1788, in response to a message from Tipton, Col. Pemberton came with thirty men and stationed them unseen in front [of] Sevier's camp, where Sevier's had Tipton trapped in his house. Pemberton ordered a volley fired over the heads of the Sevier supporters. The men on both sides were comrades at the Battle of King's Mt., and hostilities were limited to angry words. Not wishing to see the blood of his comrades spilled Gov. Sevier's surrendered, leading to the demise of the State of Franklin.

Col. John Pemberton died 25 Oct 1813, his wife Elizabeth died 7 Aug 1812/1819?, in Sullivan Co. their graves are in Pemberton-Hawkins-Grant Cemetery on a farm in Emmett, Sullivan Co. TN. Memorial markers can be found at Cold Spring Cemetery.

John and Elizabeth Pemberton were the parents of 10 children. Three unmarried (?) sons, James Pemberton, born 16 Dec. 1767, died 25 Nov. 1815; Thomas, 29 Jan 1775 and Ezekial,

born 1 Aug. 1781 in TN., died 1 Sept 1857, are all buried near their parents.

William Pemberton, born about 1770, died before 1 Aug. 1781 of Whitley Co. KY., children: John, William S., Sarah, Winifred, James and Diana (h). Elizabeth, born (about) 18 July 1772, died (about) 11 July 1802(?), married James J. George. Children: Sarah, Charles H., Elizabeth, Nancy, Frances, & Eliza.

Stanton, born 1778, died 1838 Oakland, Cole Co. Ill., married Sarah King, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sharp) King. Children: Alfred, Harvey Guilford, William, Jonathan J., Sarah, Susanna, Ednah and Henry.

Dianna(h) who married Samuel Snapp and settled in Greene Co. TN., children Samuel S., John and Caroline.

Sarah/Sally born 1782, died 1850 in Adair Co, KY married Thomas Pemberton, said to be her cousin or second cousin, children: William, Thomas, Stephen, Elizabeth, Sarah, Anna/Dianah, Nancy, Mildred, Bennett and John.

Benjamin Pemberton, born 7 Feb. 1786, died 23 May 1877, married first Marianna Sharp, children: Henry H., John, Eleanor D., Melissa and Benjamin F. He married second Barbara Buchanan Dryden, and had two more children Thomas Dryden and William H. Pemberton

Nancy D. Pemberton, born 11 March 1788, died 9 July 1859 in Washington Co. Virginia., married Jonathan King, son of David and Elizabeth (Sharp) King, children: Eliza, John P., Amanda, Nancy, Julia, J. Stanton, William and Margaret King.

The earliest record we have for John Pemberton is in Culpeper County Virginia in 1768 when he purchased property from Stephen Souther. I'm sure this is the same John Pemberton because this is the county where his wife Elizabeth Delaney was from. The deed was dated 8 Aug 1768 per the Index. I have not seen the actual deed, so I don't know the details. (Culpeper Co, Virginia Deed Book E page 561, shared by Betty Pierce)

Probably moved to Sullivan County in the late 1770's

The Pemberton family settled in the Holston Valley area before the Revolutionary War and were large property owners. The famous Pemberton Oak under which the patriots gathered on their journey to the battle of Kings Mountain still stands today. The Pemberton Cemetery is located near Emmett, TN. Until recently it was overgrown and had sunken graves. Last year a group from the church of the Latter Day Saints put it in good order. Wilma McGarry Smith

John Pemberton (1742-1813) organized and commanded a company at the battle of Kings Mountain. He was born in England; died in Sullivan County, Tenn. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Volume 82 page 316 John Pemberton (1742-1813) served as captain in Col. Isaac Shelby's regiment in the battle of Kings Mountain. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Volume 84 page 143

On 10 Oct 1784, John Pemberton received a North Carolina Land Grant of 306 acres in Sullivan County on Little Sinking Creek adjoining John Cawood (Caywood), Robert Thompson, John Shelby, William Thomas, Thomas Gibson, William Delaney (his brother-in-law) and his own land. (Sullivan Co, TN Deed Book 1 page 224) Marty Grant

Families and History of Sullivan County, Tennessee Vol. 1 1779 - 1992. , page 231

One of the most interesting trees on the American continent stands near Bristol -- the

Pemberton Oak. One of the very first trees to be entered in the Hall of Fame for Trees was this oak tree. Beneath the branches of this tree, Colonel John Pemberton drilled his soldiers before starting to the battle of King's Mountain. This is an authentic fact and since that time the grand old oak has sheltered the soldiers of the War of 1812 when Tennessee under Andrew Jackson, made such a wonderful record and earned the name of the "Volunteer State."

Next came the War with Mexico, War Between the States, Spanish-American War and the World War. Soldiers of these wars have gathered beneath the branches and prepared for war, and also recounted experiences of war.

The picture and history of this tree appeared in the "American Forestry Magazine" and attracted widespread interest, being copied in the papers in every section of the United States. Some years ago a marker was placed on [t]his honorable tree telling the passerby of its wonderful history by Sycamore Shoals Daughters of the American Revolution. The tree stands now sturdy and strong, and we hope its boughs may continue to protect our American people for years to come.

Families and History of Sullivan County, Tennessee Vol. 1 1779 - 1992 . page 221

The Pemberton House

For more than two hundred years, the Pemberton family has held title to the land surrounding this historic home. The progenitor of the Sullivan County Pembertons was Captain (later, Colonel) John Pemberton who came from Virginia's Shenandoah Valley to the Holston Settlement in the 1770's. He and his wife Elizabeth Stanton Pemberton were living in a log house on this land when the call came for men of the area to defend their homes from the threats of British Col. Patrick Ferguson.

Since Pemberton held the rank of Captain at the time, he may have already been fighting the British with Col. Isaac Shelby beyond the mountain in North Carolina. It was Shelby led troops' successes against Ferguson at Pacolet, Thicketty Fort, Wofford's Iron Works and Musrove's Mill that made Ferguson threaten to "march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay waste to the country with fire and sword, " if the over-mountain men didn't stop fighting the British.

Capt. Pemberton was certainly one of the 240 men from Sullivan County who went with Shelby to silence Ferguson forever in 1780. He is said to have assembled the men of this company under the huge oak tree that still shades the Pemberton Home and lawn today. Both the tree and brick house are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

After the Virginia-North Carolina line was finally established, Pemberton joined many of his Sullivan County neighbors in registering his first North Carolina land grant (#169) for 300 acres in October of 1782 . Two years later, he added another 306 acres to his first grant and still later, another 28 adjoining acres. Col Pemberton eventually acquired more than five thousand acres of "mountain land" in Sullivan and Carter Counties, but it was the first 634 acres that comprised his plantation.

John and Elizabeth had nine children: Thomas, Ezekiel, William, Sarah , Elizabeth, Benjamin, Nancy, Dianah and Stanton. After the parents' deaths Elizabeth in 1812 and John in 1813, the log house and farm passed to Thomas.

In 1812, Benjamin married Marianna Sharp, daughter of John Sharp whose 802 acre farm joined the Pemberton's. After Marianna's death in 1821, Benjamin retained a life estate in 229 acres of Sharp's land. With John Sharp's death in the 1840's, ownership passed to the sons of Benjamin and Marianna - Henry H., John S., Elkanah D., who were living in Missouri and

Benjamin F., a resident of Washington County, Va. The elder Benjamin purchased their interests in the 229 acres in 1847 and 1848. The 1850 census indicated Benjamin was living on this farm with his second wife, Barbara Buchanan Dryden, and their 22-year old son, Thomas Dryden when Thomas Pemberton died.

After his brother, Ezekiel, died in 1857 Benjamin and his family moved back to Col. Pemberton's log home on the old Watauga Road. He asked for a new survey of his land and September 4, 1857, Gov. Andrew Johnson signed a Tennessee land grant for 370 acres to Benjamin Pemberton.

April 9, 1873, Thomas Dryden Pemberton married Sue Bartles. They began constructing the brick house just in front of the Colonel's old log home, completing it in 1877. Benjamin's will, recorded that year in the July term of Sullivan County Court, left the plantation to Thomas Dryden.

Thomas and Sue Pemberton raised four children in this lovely brick home. They were Thomas Dryden, Jr., William, Ida and Nellie. Thomas, Sr.'s will, probated in 1899, left 132 acres "immediately surrounding, adjoining and including the land with the mansion house & outbuilding" to Thomas Dryden, Jr. Sue was to have 175 acres "adjoining and surrounding" the share given to Thomas, Jr., and "the use and enjoyment of three rooms in the mansion house to be selected by her" as long as she lived.

The other children were given, in addition to varying sums of money, portions of the Sullivan County land as well as land in Polk County, Florida, and a farm in Washington County, Virginia.

Today Pemberton Farms is owned jointly by two granddaughters of Thomas and Sue Pemberton - Mrs. Patsy Pemberton Clark and Mrs. Sue Pemberton Vaughn. Sue and her husband, Kelly Vaughn, are the gracious residents of the historic Sullivan County home. They're also caretakers of the marvelous Pemberton oak which has been scientifically determined to be between 700 and 800 years of age. The tree has been a silent witness to the arrival of the aborigine, Indian and white man to this area. Its wide spread limbs have sheltered children at play, the departure of young men for distant battlefields, and offered rest to an unknown number of travelers along the Watauga Road. Those journeying west surely marveled at the oak's size and went with renewed hope of finding their own giant tree on America's frontier.

Families and History of Sullivan County, Tennessee Vol. 1 1779 - 1992
and page 31

Sullivan County, TN Tax Lists - 1796-1797

Pemberton, John - 606/505 Ac*

(Pemberton, Rachel - 50 Ac)

Pemberton, William - 64 Ac*

* - both years

() - 1796 only

"In late September, 1780, the Overmountain Men mustered at Fort Watauga for their march to Kings Mountain, SC, to give battle to Colonel Ferguson, who had threatened to march over the mountains and lay waste to their land with "fire and sword". Ferguson was killed and most of his army captured. This battle was the turning point of the Revolutionary War in the south. It saved the Patriot cause, which had suffered so many military defeats in this region and set off

the events that led to the surrender of Cornwallis's Army at Yorktown the next year. THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN The close of the year 1780 was, in the Southern States, the darkest time of the Revolutionary struggle. Cornwallis had just destroyed the army of Gates at Camden, and his two formidable lieutenants, Tarleton the light horseman, and Ferguson the skilled rifleman, had destroyed or scattered all the smaller bands that had been fighting for the patriot cause. The red dragoons rode hither and thither, and all through Georgia and South Carolina none dared lift their heads to oppose them, while North Carolina lay at the feet of Cornwallis, as he started through it with his army to march into Virginia. There was no organized force against him, and the cause of the patriots seemed hopeless. It was at this hour that the wild backwoodsmen of the western border gathered to strike a blow for liberty. When Cornwallis invaded North Carolina he sent Ferguson into the western part of the State to crush out any of the patriot forces that might still be lingering among the foot-hills. Ferguson was a very gallant and able officer, and a man of much influence with the people wherever he went, so that he was peculiarly fitted for this scrambling border warfare. He had under him a battalion of regular troops and several other battalions of Tory militia, in all eleven or twelve hundred men. He shattered and drove the small bands of Whigs that were yet in arms, and finally pushed to the foot of the mountain wall, till he could see in his front the high ranges of the Great Smokies. Here he learned for the first time that beyond the mountains there lay a few hamlets of frontiersmen, whose homes were on what were then called the Western Waters, that is, the waters which flowed into the Mississippi. To these he sent word that if they did not prove loyal to the king, he would cross their mountains, hang their leaders, and burn their villages. Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Holston and Watauga, dwelt men who were stout of heart and mighty in battle, and when they heard the threats of Ferguson they burned with a sullen flame of anger. Hitherto the foes against whom they had warred had been not the British, but the Indian allies of the British, Creek, and Cherokee, and Shawnee. Now that the army of the king had come to their thresholds, they turned to meet it as fiercely as they had met his Indian allies. Among the backwoodsmen of this region there were at that time three men of special note: Sevier, who afterward became governor of Tennessee; Shelby, who afterward became governor of Kentucky; and Campbell, the Virginian, who died in the Revolutionary War. Sevier had given a great barbecue, where oxen and deer were roasted whole, while horse races were run, and the backwoodsmen tried their skill as marksmen and wrestlers. In the midst of the feasting Shelby appeared, hot with hard riding, to tell of the approach of Ferguson and the British. Immediately the feasting was stopped, and the feasters made ready for war. Sevier and Shelby sent word to Campbell to rouse the men of his own district and come without delay, and they sent messengers to and fro in their own neighborhood to summon the settlers from their log huts on the stump-dotted clearings and the hunters from their smoky cabins in the deep woods. The meeting-place was at the Sycamore Shoals. On the appointed day the backwoodsmen gathered sixteen hundred strong, each man carrying a long rifle, and mounted on a tough, shaggy horse. They were a wild and fierce people, accustomed to the chase and to warfare with the Indians. Their hunting-shirts of buckskin or homespun were girded in by bead-worked belts, and the trappings of their horses were stained red and yellow. At the gathering there was a black-frocked Presbyterian preacher, and before they started he addressed the tall riflemen in words of burning zeal, urging them to stand stoutly in the battle, and to smite with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. Then the army started, the backwoods colonels riding in front. Two or three days later, word was brought to Ferguson that the Backwater men had come over the mountains; that the Indian-fighters of the frontier, leaving

unguarded their homes on the Western Waters, had crossed by wooded and precipitous defiles to the help of the beaten men of the plains. Ferguson at once fell back, sending out messengers for help. When he came to King's Mountain, a wooded, hog-back hill on the border line between North and South Carolina, he camped on its top, deeming that there he was safe, for he supposed that before the backwoodsmen could come near enough to attack him he would reach him. But the backwoods leaders felt as keenly as he the need of haste, and choosing out nine hundred picked men, the best warriors of their force, and the best mounted and armed, they made a long forced march to assail Ferguson before help could come to him. All night long they rode the dim forest trails and splashed across the fords of the rushing rivers. All the next day, October 16, they rode, until in mid-afternoon, just as a heavy shower cleared away, they came in sight of King's Mountain. The little armies were about equal in numbers. Ferguson's regulars were armed with the bayonet, and so were some of his Tory militia, whereas the Americans had not a bayonet among them; but they were picked men, confident in their skill as riflemen, and they were so sure of victory that their aim was not only to defeat the British but to capture their whole force. The backwoods colonels, consulting together as they rode at the head of the column, decided to surround the mountain and assail it on all sides. Accordingly the bands of frontiersmen split one from the other, and soon circled the craggy hill where Ferguson's forces were encamped. They left their horses in the rear and immediately began the battle, swarming forward on foot, their commanders leading the attack. The march had been so quick and the attack so sudden that Ferguson had barely time to marshal his men before the assault was made. Most of his militia he scattered around the top of the hill to fire down at the Americans as they came up, while with his regulars and with a few picked militia he charged with the bayonet in person, first down one side of the mountain and then down the other. Sevier, Shelby, Campbell, and the other colonels of the frontiersmen, led each his force of riflemen straight toward the summit. Each body in turn when charged by the regulars was forced to give way, for there were no bayonets wherewith to meet the foe; but the backwoodsmen retreated only so long as the charge lasted, and the minute that it stopped they stopped too, and came back ever closer to the ridge and ever with a deadlier fire. Ferguson, blowing a silver whistle as a signal to his men, led these charges, sword in hand, on horseback. At last, just as he was once again rallying his men, the riflemen of Sevier and Shelby crowned the top of the ridge. The gallant British commander became a fair target for the backwoodsmen, and as for the last time he led his men against them, seven bullets entered his body and he fell dead. With his fall resistance ceased. The regulars and Tories huddled together in a confused mass, while the exultant Americans rushed forward. A flag of truce was hoisted, and all the British who were not dead surrendered. The victory was complete, and the backwoodsmen at once started to return to their log hamlets and rough, lonely farms. They could not stay, for they dared not leave their homes at the mercy of the Indians. They had rendered a great service; for Cornwallis, when he heard of the disaster to his trusted lieutenant, abandoned his march northward, and retired to South Carolina. When he again resumed the offensive, he found his path barred by stubborn General Greene and his troops of the Continental line.

King's Mountain: History Revisited by C. Hammett, Coordinator Combs & County. Research Group and Tennesseans in the Revolutionary War The basic facts about The Battle of King's Mountain speak for themselves, and need no interpretation: About 1,000 militiamen, the majority of the rough-hewn frontiersmen from "Overmountain" (west of the Blue Ridge) set out to bring down English Col. Patrick Ferguson and his troops, and on October 7th, 1780, and

accomplished their goal-in only one hour . Many theories have been advanced as to how these men able to manage what the entire Southern Campaign of the Continental Army had been unable to do, with the most common (and most likely) being that, despite their lack of formal military training, they were seasoned Indian fighters. This does not, however, address the question of why they were willing to go King's Mountain. Most early Southern historians romanticized their motives (1), with the most commonly-held explanation being that they were patriotic zealots willing to die for their country, and secondarily. their anger over Col. Patrick Ferguson's threat to march over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword. While both these explanations may contain more than a kernel of truth (and together form a logical explanation), and while ardent patriotism might certainly have been a factor, it has rarely been the primary rallying call for any battle. Furthermore, these early historians also fail to explain (other than in zealous patriotic phrases) why the percentage of men from the Overmountain counties who were Whig (Rebels, Patriots) was so much higher than the percentage who were Tory (Loyalists, Royalists)-at a time when the remainder of North Carolina was estimated to be roughly fifty-fifty divided in their loyalties. (2) The most obvious reason, one that has been ignored by many historians, is that the Overmountain Men had no choice but to fight and to win---not if they wanted to remain Overmountain. The Overmountain Counties of Washington and Sullivan, North Carolina (present-day Tennessee) did not even exist until enacted by North Carolina's Revolutionary government (whose land policies, from the beginning, ignored both Royal Grants and Indian Treaties). With the exception of a few families who lived "North of Holston" on land earlier granted by Virginia Colony, the remainder of those who lived Overmountain were Intruders (white settlers on either Indian or Granville lands)-at least in the eyes of the British. And even the North of Holston settlers were actually Intruders, or would have become such once the North Carolina provincial government had figured out their land wasn't in Virginia (See Squabble State). A British victory would have most certainly resulted in the majority of the Overmountain men being ousted from their lands-assuming they hadn't already been hung by Ferguson. Clearly, neither was an "option." (3) Two additional factors must also be entered into the equation of how and why the Overmountain men responded so strongly pro- Rebel : (a) They had chosen to live Overmountain, and this fact alone predisposed them toward independence-at every level; and (b) They were hunters and killers by nature: This was how they survived, how they fed their families (man does not live by corn crops alone). (4) Insofar as the Rebel leaders were concerned, regardless of where they lived , whether east or west of the Blue Ridge, victory had become a requirement-if there was to be Life After War As We Want It. North Carolina's Revolutionary government, including the counties of Sullivan and Washington, had been actively confiscating the estates of all Tories. (5) Would the British do the same if they regained control? All of the leaders, and many of their men (particularly land- owners) had taken positions so strong that there would be no going back if the British won , nor even if they "half- won," a possibility that had become a strong rumor during the summer after the Rebel defeats at Charlotte and Camden (the only two Major battles in the South in 1780-both of them lost). According to this rumor, the British had come to the realization that Rebel sentiments were so strong in the Northern colonies and provinces that it would be impossible to ever recover them. in the Carolinas and Georgia, however, following the wins at Charlotte and Camden, there was talk of a negotiated settlement under which these three would remain British (along with Florida and the Bahamas). (6) The Carolina and Georgia Whigs were well aware of this rumor, and also that the Continental Army was no longer expending much in the

way of either men or money on the South. A Major Southern victory could go a long way toward circumventing any plans for ten original colonies instead of thirteen, and the decimation of Col. Patrick Ferguson might force the northern colonies (including, of course, General Washington's own Virginia) to provide the necessary support to help turn the South around. Whether there was any truth to the rumor may never be known, but among the facts that are known is that (a) British activity in the North was minimal in 1780; (b) they had moved a large detachment of both their fleet and their army to the south; (c) a letter in May 1780 from Continental Congressman James Duane to General Phillip John Schuyler, both of New York, indicated that a ten-colony settlement had been privately considered and discussed by some members of Congress; (d) General Washington was concerned lest Southern Whigs place too much importance on the victory at King's Mountain; and (e) the general feeling of the Northern states, given the high British sentiment in the South, was that they should look to their own—which is exactly what was happened at King's Mountain. (ibid.) Yet another factor, one which applied to all American militiamen, whether Tory or Whig, was that some militia duty was involuntary. Although it is well-documented that the Colonels "volunteered" for King's Mountain, this was not necessarily the case for the militiamen—on either side. Both the English and the Rebels had instituted the "draft," and the punishment for failing to appear for militia duty could range from fines to imprisonment and from confiscation of one's lands to execution for treason—regardless of whether one was a Whig or a Tory. (7) Thus, even though the King's Mountain militiamen who were Overmountain are often referred to as "volunteers," they also included conscripts, a fact that may have contributed to the high rate of desertion after the battle. (desertions on the way to and during the battle appear to have been minimal). Most historians who have acknowledged this (8) have attributed it to their having had excellent reasons for having "faded off" off into the woods after the battle; i.e., back home, their families had been left unprotected from Indian attacks. Also to be considered is the fact that their past Indian service had always been concluded upon achieving their goals, and the men freely permitted to depart immediately. In the case of King's Mountain, however, after the battle, their leaders were burdened with hundreds of Tory prisoners whom the militiamen were expected to guard, and the precipitate departures of the Overmountain men were undoubtedly a major cause for the equally rapidly diminishing numbers of prisoners. (9) Also to be remembered is that the Revolutionary War was, not just a rebellion against the English, but a Civil War, and King's Mountain not a battle between Englishmen and Americans, but American against American, neighbor against neighbor, and kinsman against kinsman. (10) There were only a handful of Englishmen present at King's Mountain, and even some of them, although English-born, had been residents of the colonies prior to the onset of the War, providing yet another possible explanation for the high numbers of Tory prisoners who managed to escape. While many Whig militiamen may have lauded the subsequent Tory hangings (as has been alleged) at Gilbert Town, many others may have been sufficiently shaken by this turn of events that they actively aided their Tory relatives and neighbors in escaping (rather than just turning a blind eye). (11) All of these factors, and more, make the battle at King's Mountain much more than a flat, one-dimensional history, whether over-romanticized or dehumanized. The Men of King's Mountain, both Whigs and Tories, were men—living, breathing, human beings with cares and concerns not all that different from those of our brothers, fathers and grandfathers who served in later American wars, and it is the telling of their real stories that most honors them.

According to Katherine Keogh White's *The King's Mountain Men* (Dayton, Virginia, 1924)

"Captain Samuel and his brother, Robert, were in the Point Pleasant expedition of 1774 (1). Samuel was at King's Mountain under Sevier and is mentioned by Draper (2). As a captain he was with Sevier at Boyd's Creek, mentioned by Ramsey as the best fought battle in the Indian Wars of Tennessee. It took place in December, 1780. In the state of Franklin he sided with TIPTON, but when PEMBERTON reinforced Tipton with thirty men from Sullivan and captured John COWAN, HANDLY made TIPTON release COWAN. In 1793, his company of 42 men was attacked near Crab Orchard [Crab Orchard] while defending the stations on the Cumberland. The Indians, 56 strong, mostly Cherokees, and led by Middle Striker, effected a surprise and created a panic. A man named LIEPER was unhorsed near the Indian line. HANDLY at once seized the horse and led it near him, so that LIEPER might mount again, but his own horse was shot from under him and he took a tree, where he was met by an Indian with uplifted tomahawk. He caught the foeman's arm and uttered an Indian word meaning friendship, which the brave reciprocated and led him to the chief, where for a time he was free from danger. While this was being done, every Indian near enough struck him with the flat side of his tomahawk. This diversion was in favor of the panic-stricken men, only Lieper and two others being killed. Captain McClelland, then where Kingston [Roane Co, Tennessee?] now is, set out with a relief party to bury Handly, who was thought to be killed. He found the tree where the prisoner had been tied and fragments of the paper containing the roll of the company, this having been torn in pieces by Handly. The captain was taken to Willtown, where his fate was in suspense three days. He was made to run the gauntlet. His feet and hands were made fast and the Indians threw him over their heads to see what the effect would be on his nose. But his life was spared and he was adopted into the Wolf clan of the Cherokees. His captors wanted peace and allowed him to write the following letter to his brother-in-law Colonel James SCOTT:"

Sullivan County, Tennessee (then still NC) was established in 1779, primarily from Washington County, Tennessee (then NC), although part of Sullivan, including the "North of Holston" and Carter Valley Settlements, was considered part of Virginia, and Tennesseans taxed by Old Fincastle, Montgomery and Washington Counties Virginia rather than by NC. (See Shelby's Fort and SQUABBLE STATE) in 1784, the ill-fated State of Franklin was created (records now mostly lost and/or duplicated in Tennessee county records), and in 1787, Hawkins County was created from the majority of Sullivan's territory (and then some). In 1790, NC ceded its "western lands" and Tennessee became part of the "Territory South of the Ohio River," which it remained until 1796 and statehood. Sullivan County Tennessee remained generally the same (land) from 1787 to the present time. Sullivan is due west of Johnson County, Tennessee

PEMBERTON/HAWKINS/GRANT CEMETERY---Located in the Holston Valley on the farm of Mrs. Carl Leonard, Emmett Community. Copied 23 Apr. 1958 by Belle Lyle Tilden; 1985 S. I. Edwards, W. Smith, Carol Booher. (The Emmett Community is in District 1) Pemberton Oak is named for John Pemberton according to Pemberton Cemetery Records. August 1, 2002, a little after 1:00PM, the Pemberton Oak completely fell. There is about 12 to 15 feet of vertical stump left--up to where the lateral branches started. It was obvious from seeing the split ends of those massive laterals that the heart rot had extended up to that point. All that supported the tree and the laterals these last several years was about 3 to 4 inches of wood. The rest of the tree's center was hollow. There are no branches at all remaining. Only the lone column of the

tree's bole . *****

John Pemberton was born 12 Oct 1742 per his tombstone. (An earlier transcription of that cemetery showed 19 Oct 1749 as his birth).

Families and History of Sullivan County, Tennessee Vol. 1 1779 - 1992 . page 26

1786 Petition for Division of Sullivan County (State of Franklin)

/s/ William Pemberton

/s/ John Pemberton

Father: Richard Pemberton

Mother: Ann Atkinson

Marriage 1 Elizabeth Stanton Delany>Delaney b: 27 JAN 1741 in Virginia

- *Married:* 1765⁸

Children

1. Benjamin Franklin Pemberton b: 07 FEB 1786 in Sullivan County, Tennessee
2. Dianah Pemberton b: 1781 in Sullivan County, Tennessee
3. Elizabeth Pemberton b: 18 JUL 1779 in Montgomery County, Virginia
4. Ezekial Pemberton b: 01 AUG 1781 in Sullivan County, Tennessee
5. James Pemberton b: 16 DEC 1767 in Montgomery County, Virginia
6. Nancy Pemberton b: 11 MAR 1788 in Sullivan County, Tennessee
7. Sarah Pemberton b: ABT 1769 in Montgomery County, Virginia
8. Stanton Pemberton b: 1778 in Montgomery County, Virginia
9. Thomas Pemberton b: 29 JAN 1775 in Montgomery County, Virginia
10. William Pemberton b: 08 JUL 1766 in Virginia

Sources:

1. Title: Marty Grant
Note:
Source Medium: Book
2. Title: Pemberton Cemetery Records
Note:
Source Medium: Book
3. Title: DAR Application
4. Title: Cemetery Records
Note:
Source Medium: Book
5. Title: Descendants of the Sept O'Dubhshláine
6. Title: Pentecost Family Website

Note:

Source Medium: Book

7. Title: Families and History of Sullivan County, Tennessee Vol. 1 1779 - 1992

8. Title: Sue Pemberton Vaughan's DAR Application

Note:

Source Medium: Book

[Index](#) | [Descendancy](#) | [Register](#) | [Pedigree](#) | [Ahnentafel](#) | [Public Profile](#) | [Add Post-em](#)

December 2010

 [Printer Friendly Version](#)  [Search Ancestry](#)  [Search WorldConnect](#)  [Join Ancestry.com](#)
[Today!](#)

[WorldConnect Home](#) | [WorldConnect Global Search](#) | [WorldConnect Help](#)

RootsWeb.com, Inc. is NOT responsible for the content of the GEDCOMs uploaded through the WorldConnect Program. If you have a problem with a particular entry, please contact the submitter of said entry. You have full control over your GEDCOM. You can change or remove it at any time.