John Emory married Juliana Hawkins (first wife) December 14, 1758, (St. Lukes Parish Church, Church Hill, Maryland) and about this time added to his own his step-fathers name "Register" to distinguish him from several other John Emorys of his day.

The grandsons of Arthur Junior, 1747, and his brother, John, 1763, were represented in the Revolutionary War as officers by the following: Gideon Emory, 2nd Lieut. 5th Maryland Regt., Dec. 10, 1776 - Richard Emory, Captain 5th Maryland Regiment, Dec. 10, 1776 - Brevet Major Oct. 4, 1777 - Thomas Lane Emory, 1st Lieut., 4th Eastern Shore Bn., 1776, later Captain 5th Maryland Regt. - John Register Emory, 1st Lieut. in James O'Bryon's Company, 20th Bn., Maryland Militia, date of commission Jan. 3, 1776, he saw active service against Lord Dunmore and later took park in the battle of Long Island (Maryland Muster Rolls in the Revolution 1775-83, Vol. 18, Archives of Maryland-McSherry's History of Maryland, 1850 - Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army by Francis B. Heitman, 1914).

John Register Emory was a member of the Queen Anne's County Board of Justices of the Peace, in 1777. He inherited from his father "Poplar Grove" in Queen Anne's County, originally known as "Brampton". In addition to "Brampton", the estate was at that time made up of "Conquest", "Corsica" and "Cintra" (Cintra, a town in Portugal, which up to about 1640 had been a dependency of Spain), the total consisting of approximately two thousand acres, coveringall of that section known as Spaniards Neck at the junction of the Corsica and Chester Rivers. "Poplar Grove" is one of the very few colonial estates in America which has been continuously owned by the same family and inherited from generation to generation up to the present time. It is the only one now remaining in possession of the Emorys in Maryland. The original section of the brick manor house was built about 1700 according to tradition and the