

# Biographical Sketch of Simon Wells Brewton and Susannah Hagan

by Marshall L. Brewton, Jr.

## THEIR FAMILIES

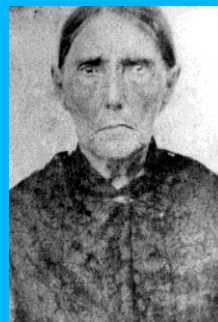
Simon Wells Brewton was born December 1839, the third of ten children of Samuel and Mary Ann Brewton, and grew up on the family's farm in Tattnall County, Georgia where his family had lived for many years.

His paternal grandparents, Nathan and Nancy Fontaine Brewton, had settled in the area about 1800. The Brewton and Fontaine families had been closely allied for many years, as they migrated together during the last half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century from the New Bern, North Carolina area to Edisto, South Carolina, and thence to Warren County, Georgia. Along the way, a number of Brewton-Fontaine marriages were recorded. Family legend has it that Nancy's father, Francis Fontaine III, a Revolutionary Soldier, was killed by Tories in a South Carolina riot during the Revolution. His widow, Jemima Johnson Fontaine appears in South Carolina records as providing aid to the Patriot troops during the Revolution, and was compensated after the war. Nathan and Nancy were married April 3, 1794 in Warren County, Georgia, and that year Nathan bought 350 acres on the south side of the Canooche River in what was then Liberty County. That part of Liberty County was later ceded to Tattnall County when it was formed. Nathan amassed through land lottery, purchase, inheritance, or gift, nearly 10,000 acres in Tattnall and Montgomery Counties. Simon's maternal great-grandfather, Simon Smith had settled there also, having been deeded land in Georgia for his service during the Revolution.

Simon's parents, Samuel and Mary Ann Smith Brewton, resided in the area all their lives. Samuel was a farmer but was also active in the community. He and his brother Benjamin provided the land for the community cemetery and log Chapel known as the "Free Church".



**Samuel Brewton**  
ca 1880



**Mary Ann Smith Brewton**  
ca 1880



**Samuel and Mary Ann Brewton Home  
near Claxton, Ga**

Simon's uncle Benjamin Brewton was also a prominent Tattnall Countian, and had served as sheriff (1830-1832) and in the Georgia General Assembly (1841-1842).

Simon fell in love with a young girl, Susannah Hagan (Hagan), who lived in adjacent Bulloch County. They were married on December 8, 1859, and settled in a log cabin on a small farm, near the present town of Hagan in Evans County (Evans County being cut from Tattnall County in 1914).

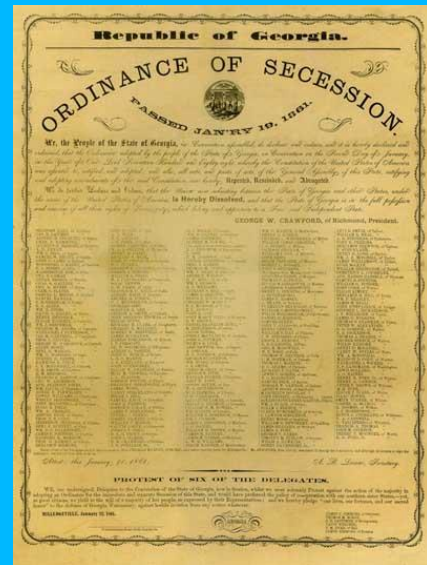
Susannah Hagan, daughter of James H. and Keziah Cone Hagan, was born August 22, 1842 in Bulloch County. She was of an old Bulloch County family that had been prominent in the area since the Revolution. Her great-grandfather, William Cone, a preacher, had also been Captain of Militia during the Revolution. He was known in the area as "the Fighting Parson". William Cone waged war with Tory raiding parties from north Florida that plagued the farmers in the frontier regions of Georgia. He is credited with driving the infamous Dan McGirth and his band, which hailed from Cowford in British north Florida (now Jacksonville), out of that part of Georgia. After the Revolution, William Cone was rewarded with confiscated Tory lands, by a resolve of the Georgia General Assembly. William Cone made his home at "Ivanhoe", near present day Statesboro, Georgia. He served in the Georgia General Assembly for the term 1785-1787. Susannah's uncle Peter Cone was, at the outset of the War Between the States, the highest ranking Brigadier in the Georgia Militia, but, due to age and infirmity, resigned his commission to leave the fighting to younger men. He continued to serve throughout the war as Georgia state senator, and at that time was the longest serving Senator in state history.

## THE APPROACHING CONFLICT

As talk of secession and the potential of war flared up, Simon's father, Samuel Brewton was serving in the Georgia General Assembly for the 1859-1860 term. Simon's uncle Benjamin Brewton was elected to represent Tattnall County in the Georgia Secession Convention as a unionist delegate, first at Milledgeville in January, 1861, then at Savannah in March, 1861. When the vote went for secession, Benjamin signed the Ordinance two lines below another unionist delegate, Alexander Stephens, who subsequently became Vice President of the Confederate States of America (some other unionist delegates refused to sign the body of the Ordinance, but signed at the bottom ... they did, however, pledge their support to the State).



**Benjamin Brewton**



**Georgia Ordinance of Secession**

## FORMING UP FOR WAR – OPENING SALVOS

When war began in 1861, Simon was 21 years old and Susannah was 19. They had been married for about a year and a half and had a baby son, James Milton Brewton, born October 25, 1860. Simon (with wife Susannah) appeared on the 1860 Census of Tattnall County as yeoman farmer, having no slaves.

Simon's older brother, Martin, rode over to Camp Hughes, near Darien, GA, and enlisted on October 8, 1861, as Private in Capt. Hughes' Company (Liberty Guards), 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Georgia Cavalry, for a period of 6 months. He was paid \$33.60 to hire a horse for his term of enlistment.

On March 4, 1862, Simon joined up with the "Tattnall Invincibles", an infantry company being formed in Tattnall County. He enlisted that day as First Sergeant, for a period of three years or the war, and received \$50.00 bounty for his enlistment.

Around March 13, Simon's company departed for training at Camp Davis in Effingham County, Georgia. Camp Davis was located near Whitesville (now Guyton), on the Central Rail Road, between mile posts 33 and 34. According to correspondence at the time, the site "consists of three or four successive elevated rides of land interspersed with plentiful growth of oak and pine with the prospect of an abundant supply of wood and water. There are two flush branches of water - one below and the other just above this Site and the grounds are so that the 4 Regiments can be encamped within ¼ of a mile of each other. Convenient to the whole is an open old field large enough for 5,000 men to drill on". On March 22, his company was among those organized into the 11<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion. Old family papers indicate Simon had seriously injured his foot as a child on his father's farm, which had left him somewhat crippled, and that he had had great difficulty keeping up as an infantryman.

Simon's older brother, Martin, completed his 6 month enlistment in the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Battalion, and on May 9, enlisted in Captain J.E. Deloatch's company of Infantry, the "Tattnall Volunteers". Martin was elected 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant of the company. The "Tattnall Volunteers" became Company H, 61<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

Susannah's brother James S. Hagin was appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant, Company G, 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, Georgia State Troops on October 15, 1861 and was mustered out in April, 1862. He then enlisted as private in "Cone's Company" of Bulloch County on May 6, 1862. Susannah's half brothers Peter Cone Sheffield and W.A. Sheffield also enlisted in "Cone's Company". Peter was elected Jr 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. On May 12, 1862, "Cone's Company" and the "Tattnall Invincibles" became companies B and G, respectively, of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Tennessee, C.S.A.

After training, the 47<sup>th</sup> was assigned to Camp Causton's Bluff, in Chatham County, Georgia. This camp was located near Causton's Bluff on St Augustine Creek, 4 miles east of Savannah. In early June, they were encamped at Mackey's Point, in the middle of a plantation at the intersection of the Savannah River and St. Augustine Creek, also in Chatham County. About this time, the 47<sup>th</sup> was dispatched to South Carolina, where, on June 10, they were involved in the Skirmish at James Island, SC, and on June 16, saw action at Secessionville and the Federal Attack on Ft Lamar. The Confederates were forced to evacuate James Island during the period June 28 to July 7. By July 10, the 47<sup>th</sup> was back in Georgia, at Camp Williams, located a mile and a half from Savannah in an open field behind the city jail. Simon's wife Susannah apparently visited him in Savannah at this time, as is an ambrotype of them, annotated on back "Taken July 17, 1862", probably in Savannah.



**Ambrotype marked:  
"Simon and Susannah Brewton taken July 17, 1862"**

In the picture, Simon is dressed in his First Sergeant's uniform. It is unusual to see an enlisted man in a double-breasted frock coat. This is likely a pre-war Georgia Militia frock coat of gray trimmed in black. Susannah was wearing what appears to be a very nice silk dress, but of a style fashionable in the late 1850s. The fashion in rural farm country apparently lagged several years behind that of the big cities.

## **MARTIN'S SAGA**

Martin's regiment was sent to Virginia's Shenandoah Valley in early June to reinforce Stonewall Jackson's troops. This move was a diversionary tactic to mask a planned offensive against Federal forces in the Virginia peninsula. On June 17, Martin was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant. Jackson's forces, including the 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia, then moved on toward the peninsula. They engaged the enemy in the Seven Days' Battle, the 61<sup>st</sup> receiving their baptism of fire at Gaines Mill on June 27. They also skirmished with McClellan's forces during his withdrawal southward. The 61<sup>st</sup> had relatively light casualties during the Seven Days' Battle, with 6 killed and 27 wounded. In mid-July, they were transported to Louisa Courthouse. On August 8, they crossed the Rapidan between Orange and Culpepper. On the 9<sup>th</sup> they arrived near Cedar Mountain, and on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>, were engaged in the Battle at Cedar Mountain. On August 25 and 26, Jackson's forces, including the 61<sup>st</sup> marched westward, circling Bull Run Mountain, covering almost 60 miles in less than two days. This is a good example of why Jackson's Infantry was referred to as "foot cavalry". On the evening of the 26<sup>th</sup>, they arrived at the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, where they surprised and overwhelmed the Union garrison. On the morning of the 27<sup>th</sup>, Jackson sent Generals Hill and Taliaferro, and part of General Ewell's Division to sack the Union supply depot at Manassas Junction. The

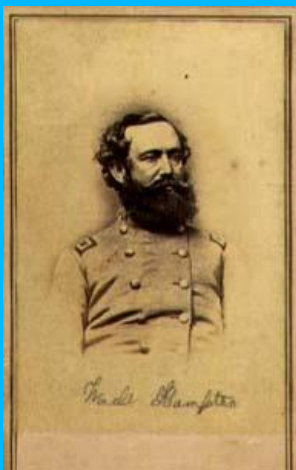
remainder of Ewell's Division, plus Early's Brigade, two regiments of Farn's Brigade, and two Regiments of Lawton's Brigade (which included the 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia) remained behind, as a rear guard, just south of Bristoe Station. Union General Joe Hooker's Division was sent to Bristoe to find out what was happening, and engaged the Confederate rear guard at Kettle Run. Casualties were about 300 on each side. On the evening of the 27<sup>th</sup>, the 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia and the rest of the rear guard moved on toward Manassas Junction to rejoin Jackson's main body. Jackson had captured the Union supply base at Manassas earlier in the day. The rear guard arrived at Manassas that night in time to join in the feast on the captured Union food supplies. At midnight, what remained of the Union supply base was torched. Hill's forces then departed for Centerville, and Jackson's other forces (including the 61<sup>st</sup>) headed for Groveton. On the morning of the 28<sup>th</sup>, Union General Pope, hearing of Confederate troop movements toward Centerville, ordered his army to Centerville. As Pope's Division passed Groveton along the Warrenton pike, Jackson's forces ambushed them from the woods on the north side of the pike. Taliaferro, with Lawton's and Trimble's Brigades to his left, advanced on the enemy. They moved, deliberately, out of the woods and into an open field, then through an orchard. Pope, believing he now had Jackson in his clutches, ordered his men to converge on the Confederates. The opposing lines were within 100 yards of each other. The fighting raged on until about 9:00 o'clock that night, when Pope's forces pulled back. Both sides suffered heavy losses at Groveton. Confederate Major-General Ewell and Brigadier General Taliaferro were wounded. 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Martin Brewton was badly wounded. Over the next two days, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Manassas was played out. Pope boasted that he was going to finish off Jackson. While Pope was focused on Jackson, Lee and Longstreet arrived. Minor successes on the 29<sup>th</sup> led Pope to vigorously attack the next day. After 30 minutes of battle, Pope's Federals broke and fell back. Lee took advantage of the opportunity and ordered Longstreet to a massive counterattack. The Federals fell back and Pope patched together the best defense he could, and bought some time. Pope struggled to regain footing, but when night fell, he pulled his forces out for a withdrawal back to Washington. When Pope arrived in Washington, he was relieved of his command, and sent to Minnesota to fight Indians. 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas was an important Confederate victory, but was costly in lives. Martin died August 30, two days after he was wounded, and was buried along with the Confederate dead of 2nd Manassas.

In September, the family's fears were realized when they received word of Martin's death. On September 30, 1862, Simon was discharged from the "Tattnall Invincibles", having provided Martin Jones as substitute. He was appointed Administrator of Martin's estate. Among the records of the war are Simon's correspondences from his brother's commanding officer and to the Confederate Government in an attempt to get Martin's back pay to settle the estate. Though a commissioned officer with significant battle experience during a short 3 ½ months, he had never received a penny for his Confederate military service.

## BACK TO THE FRAY – VIRGINIA AND THE OVERLAND CAMPAIGN

In 1863, after settling Martin's estate, Simon felt obligated to get back to the action, but, this time, as a cavalryman, because of his bad leg. Susannah was expecting, so he waited until the baby's arrival, November 20, 1863, when Susannah gave birth to their second son, Simon Bartow Brewton, named not only for his father, but also for Col. Francis Bartow, the highest ranking Georgian killed in the early days of the war (Bartow was killed while commanding a Brigade at 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas). Assured that mother and child were well, Simon purchased a horse on credit, rode over to Riceboro, in Liberty County, and on December 2<sup>nd</sup>, enlisted as Private in the "Liberty Mounted Rangers".

The "Liberty Mounted Rangers", Company B, 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion Partisan Rangers, Georgia Volunteer Cavalry, was organized in Liberty County on May 15, 1862, with Captain W.G. Thompson in command. Later Captain Thompson was promoted to Major, and Lieutenant Benjamin S. Screven succeeded him as Captain. In December 1863, the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion Headquarters and Company B were located at Camp Palmyra at the Palmyra plantation, on the banks of Dickinson Creek, eight and a half miles from Riceboro post office. In addition to Palmyra, companies of the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion were encamped variously at a camp near Sunbury, and at Camps Brighton and Price, both near Darien, in McIntosh County, Ga. They continued to serve in that region of Georgia until the spring of 1864, when the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion was made a part of P.M.B. Young's Brigade, Wade Hampton's Division, of the South Carolina Cavalry. In late March 1864, they were ordered to Virginia to support Robert E. Lee's forces protecting the Confederate capital at Richmond. On their way, they made stops in Savannah and Augusta, and arrived in Richmond the last week of May.



**Lt Gen Wade Hampton**



**Brig Gen P.M.B Young**

Simon's first cousin, Benjamin Berrien (Berry) Brewton, who was uncle Benjamin Brewton's son, was a private in the "Tattnall Rangers", Company B, 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia Regiment, Martin Brewton's old regiment. By the end of April, 1864, the 61<sup>st</sup> had seen considerable action since 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas, including Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester, and Gettysburg. Berry had been slightly wounded at Gettysburg. Many of Berry's letters home to wife Candace Ann Tippins Brewton are still in existence. In a letter of May 1, 1864, Berry mentions Simon being sent to Virginia:

*"Camps On the rappadan. V.A., May the 1<sup>st</sup> 1864", ... "wiley underwood told mee that he saw glen (Hendrix) & simon Brewton their (there: fifty-mile station in Georgia) & they said they were ordered to vergina. ... do try to live right & pray to the lord to have mercy on us  
I remain your loving husband until  
death*

*B.B. Brewton"*



**Benjamin Berrien Brewton**



**Candace Anne Tippins**

The "Overland Campaign" during the period May 5 through June 7, beginning with the Battle of the Wilderness and culminating with the Union disaster at Cold Harbor, was some the most intensive fighting of the war. Grant was successively probing the Confederate defenses, trying to find a way to strike Richmond. Even



when the Federals took heavy losses, Grant refused to fall back and lick his wounds, but continued relentless strikes toward Richmond. The almost continuous fighting took a terrible toll on the troops of both sides. Berry's letter of May 20 describes the hardships of the soldiers at this time:

*“ Spottsylvania Courthouse  
In line of battle near V.A.  
May the 20, 1864*

*Dear wife I once more take the opportunity of dropping you a few lines which will inform you that I am spared as yet & wonderfully blessed & is tolerable well but very much worried for the want of rest & sleep we marched some 15, miles yesterday & had a pretty smart fight with the enemy & had to retreat back last night we marched all night long we did not lose many men killed but a great many wounded & some few taken prisoners.*

*Dear wife we are having an awful time we have been fighting here fifteen days & I don't think it is done with yet. They are said to be retreating but we don't know for certain but I hope they are this has been the hardest fighting of the war on the twelfth of this month we had the hardest fight I ever witnessed they fought all day long & it rained pretty hard the most of the time. Our regiment is nearly all killed wounded & prisoners the most of them prisoners the Yankees flanked us on the right & left & the most of the men surrendered they got our flag the balance of us escaped by running out under a shower of balls. The loss is heavy on both sides the enemy is in heavy force against us but I hope we will be able to stand. I have never witnessed such scenes on the battle field before this. The poor dead men are lying here not buried a rotting on the field & some of the poor wounded men lay four days & nights between the lines before they were taken up I remain your loving husband until death*

*B. B. Brewton*

*Dear wife if we meet no more on earth I pray God that we may all meet in heaven If I get killed or die away from home I feel that it will all be right”*

## HAW'S SHOP

On that last week of May, Lee was expecting Grant's forces to make a crossing of the Pamunkey River in an effort to strike Richmond. Lee dispatched a cavalry reconnaissance force to determine whether the crossing had occurred. This cavalry force of 1100 men were from Wickham's Brigade of Fitzhugh Lee's Virginia Division and Rosser's and Young's Brigades of Hampton's South Carolina Division. The South Carolina troops, including the Georgia 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion (which had just arrived in Virginia earlier that week), were well equipped and well mounted, but mostly inexperienced in battle. The ragged veterans of the late "Jeb" Stuart's command taunted and ridiculed the green South Carolina troops until they were angry enough to do anything to prove they could and would fight. The Federals' crossing of the Pamunkey had indeed occurred, and the reconnaissance force encountered Gregg's cavalry from General Sheridan's 2<sup>nd</sup> Federal Cavalry Division in a wooded area between Enon Methodist Church and Haw's shop at Studley, Virginia.



**Battlefield site, Studley, VA**

**Enon Church  
near Studley,  
VA**



The Confederate troops dismounted and disposed behind temporary breastworks of logs and rails near Enon Church. Gregg's troopers were approaching from Haw's Shop. Immediately, Gregg ordered his troops dismounted and a seven-hour pitched battle ensued. The wooded landscape did not support conventional mounted cavalry action, so most of the fighting was dismounted. The Confederates repulsed the Federals, but the Federals regrouped, and with the added support of Custer's Brigade of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division, returned to the attack. Confederate musket fire was so intense that General Sheridan afterwards insisted that the enemy numbered 4000 rather than the actual 1100, and reported that that the Confederates were outfitted with long range rifles. Custer reported them as being mounted infantry.

The "Liberty Mounted Rangers" and the rest of the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion sustained heavy casualties at the close of battle. Colonel Millen was killed, shot through the head. Major Thompson was wounded. Captain Screven was shot through the wind pipe. Simon was wounded in the thigh. Nearly all the men of the "Liberty Mounted Rangers" were killed or wounded. The South Carolina troops, including the 20<sup>th</sup>

Battalion, had difficulty breaking off the engagement, but General Hampton himself rode forward to the thick of the fighting and took them in hand. They reached their horses and rode off like veterans.

It was the Battle of Haw's Shop where the Confederates were first exposed to the Spencer Repeating Carbine in large numbers. It was also where Private John A. Huff, Company E, 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry, who mortally wounded "Jeb" Stuart at Yellow Tavern, was killed.

Badly wounded, Simon was evacuated to Receiving and Wayside Hospital (General Hospital No.9) at Richmond, admitted May 29. The next day he was transferred to Jackson Hospital (South Carolina Hospital), Division 4, Richmond. Military hospitals were breeding grounds for disease, and while convalescing from his wounds, Simon contracted typhoid fever and died on June 17 (or 18), 1864.

Simon was buried in an unmarked trench grave at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. The "Register of the Confederate Dead interred in Hollywood Cemetery", dated 1869, lists him as "S.W. Bruten, 20<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion", buried in "Section U, Plot No. 126".



**Confederate Stone Obelisk  
viewed from Simon's grave**



**Hollywood Cemetery  
Richmond, VA**

Word of Haw's Shop and the fate of Company B reached the families back home. Berry Brewton wrote Candace after the Battle of Haw's Shop:

*"In line of battle some 8 or 9 miles north of Richmond. V.A.  
June the 4, 1864".*

*... Curnel Millen was killed in the first fight he went in Simon Brewton is wounded in thigh I suppose I have not seen him. Their was heavy fighting on our right yesterday & last night the enemy charged our brest works several times with heavy loss I don't think they can whip us soon if at all but I want this cruel war to end soon for I am tired of seeing men butchered up Dear wife I want to see you & little flora very bad but there is know telling when that will be if ever but if I meat you no moore on earth I hope we will meat in a better world than this I remain your loving husband until death*

*B.B. Brewton  
write soon".*

## **YANKEES AT THE DOOR**

Susannah delayed telling the children of their father's fate. She was now concerned with feeding and clothing her sons, and paying off the horse Simon had purchased for his cavalry duty.

In early December, 1864, a few months after Simon's death, Sherman's troops approached Tattnall County, on their way toward Savannah. Behind them lay a 60-mile wide path of destruction. One day, three young Confederate soldiers (Tom Edwards, Mike Sikes, and Jim Mattox) came riding up to Susannah's home and yelled out that the "yankees" were at Jim Wilkerson's place, a short distance away, and that they were destroying everything. The trio had had an unexpected encounter with a "yankee" advance guard at the Jim Wilkerson place. They had traded shots, and thought they had left one union soldier dead and others wounded.

Susannah hurried the children inside the cabin and barred the door. All was quiet until early next morning, just before daybreak, when she was awakened by pounding at the door, and demands that the door be opened immediately. She asked who was there and what they wanted. There was no answer to her query, but another demand that the door be opened, or it would be broken down. She asked for the opportunity to first change from her nightclothes, but was refused. She lit a candle and opened the door. Soldiers in blue rushed into the cabin and began their plunder, searching under the beds, in trunks, looking in every corner. When she asked what they were looking for, they replied that they were "looking for that \_\_\_\_\_ Rebel", using a vile epithet. Susannah responded that they needn't look for him there, for they had already killed him. This was the first the children knew of their father's death. At that point, the man in authority, a gray-bearded man, called to the others to "leave the widow woman alone". This they did, but went about the farm pillaging and plundering. From the smokehouse, they made off with homemade

sausages. They also found a partial barrel of raw sugar, which was a brown, gummy substance. The men puzzled for a time over how to take the sugar with them. They came back into the cabin and, again, plundered through drawers. They found an old pair of Simon's jeans-cloth trousers. They tied off the legs with string and poured the sugar into the trousers. Others of the group went about the yard shooting all the chickens. They picked up each dead chicken, testing it for weight. If it was light, they threw the carcass back on the ground. They finally left, carrying off sausages, sugar, and chickens, but leaving the family dazed, but otherwise unscathed, and their cabin intact.

Following the war, Simon's will was administered so as to support Susannah and her sons. According to family tradition, one of Simon's first cousins, Marshall A. Smith, purchased his property at the Administrator's sale. Susannah got the property back, though, as she married Marshall Smith. Susannah and Marshall had eight children, three of whom died young.

Some years later, in 1889, officials of the Central of Georgia Railroad met with Isaac C. Daniels and Marshall A. Smith to plan a railroad town near their homes. They selected a site for the depot, which was on land owned by Marshall Smith, so he was given the privilege of naming the town. He selected "Hagan", Susannah's maiden name.

Susannah died October 20, 1904 and was buried in Brewton Cemetery, Hagan, Georgia. Marshall Smith survived Susannah for many years, passing away May 1, 1923, and was laid to rest next to Susannah.

## EPILOGUE

Simon's brother James Fontaine Brewton honored Simon's memory by naming his son, born January 31, 1865, Simon Wells Brewton.

Martin Brewton died a single man, without issue. The Confederate Dead at Manassas were originally buried in shallow graves. Later, their remains were re-interred in a mass burial mound. The Confederate Burial Mound gets little support and upkeep at Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Susannah's half brother, Jr Lt Peter Cone Sheffield was, on May 29, 1863, elected 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt, and on June 22, 1863, promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. According to newspaper accounts, Peter was later promoted to Captain, and died in battle.

Her half brother, Private W.A. Sheffield left Cone's Company on July 3, 1862, providing J. Nesbit as substitute. He reportedly served in another state.

Susannah's brother, Private James S. Hagin of Cone's Company, was appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant in December, 1862, elected Jr 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on May 29, 1863, and promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt on June 22, 1863. By war's end, he was Captain of Cone's Company, having succeeded his dead brother, and surrendered at Greensboro, NC on April 26, 1865. James served as Bulloch County School Commissioner for many years.

Major W.G Thompson, 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion, who was wounded along with Simon at Haw's Shop, tried to make it home on wounded furlough, but died in route and was buried in Goldsboro, Wayne County, N.C.

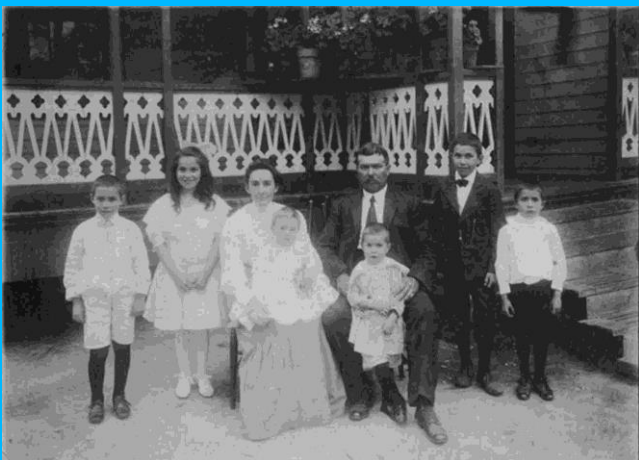
After Spotsylvania, Berry Brewton and the 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia were engaged in the battle at Monocacy, Maryland, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Winchester, Virginia. He was

captured at Winchester around September 19, 1864. Berry was held at Point Lookout Prison, Maryland until he was released on March 15, 1865 as part of a prisoner exchange. He was home on wounded furlough at war's end. Berry returned to farming and timber. He was a Democrat and served as Tattnall County's Tax Collector in '85-'86. He and Candace were Methodists. Berry died in Bellville, Georgia on June 1, 1912. Candace died August 27, 1914. They are buried in the B.B. Brewton Cemetery, located on Hwy #280 between Hagan and Bellville.

Simon's company commander, Captain Screven, who was shot through the throat at Haw's Shop, survived the war. He was initially returned home to convalesce, and departed Liberty County to rejoin his company on Sept 1, 1864. The 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion had been so ravaged, that the survivors were reassigned to other forces, the remnants of Company B placed in the "Jeff Davis Legion" At war's end, Captain Screven returned to Liberty County in late April 1865.

Simon and Susannah's two sons, James Milton Brewton and Simon Bartow Brewton grew up to become prominent men, leaders of their communities. Milton was a very successful farmer, remaining in the Claxton, Georgia area. He served as Georgia State Legislator from Tattnall County. Simon Bartow Brewton graduated from University of Georgia Law School in 1892, and first settled in Irwin, Irwin County, Georgia, which was the town where the Federals finally caught up with Jefferson Davis after the war. Simon only remained there about a year. He returned home, married his girlfriend, Nancy Melville Tippins, a niece of both Berry Brewton and Berry's wife Candace Ann Tippins. The couple settled in Hinesville, Liberty County, Georgia. Simon went on to become Hinesville's first Recorder, City Solicitor, City Judge, Mayor, Liberty County Judge, Commissioner of Roads, and sat on the school boards for both the public school system and Bradwell Academy. Simon Bartow Brewton made a pilgrimage to Hollywood Cemetery with the hope of recovering his father's remains. Hollywood Cemetery officials were very accommodating, but due to the trench burial, his father's remains would not be distinguishable from the soldiers buried at his sides, so were left to rest at Hollywood.

**Simon Bartow Brewton  
ca 1892**

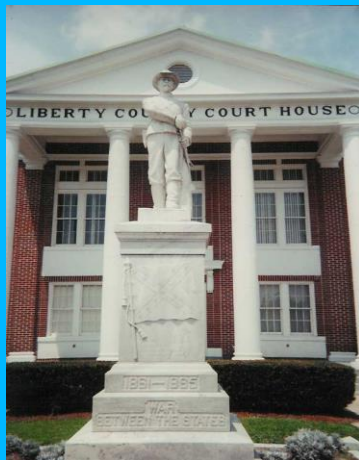


**Simon Bartow Brewton and family  
Hinesville, Georgia  
ca 1908  
S**

**Simon B. Brewton  
house today**



A monument to the Confederate Soldiers of Liberty County, including the “Liberty Mounted Rangers”, stands in front of the Liberty County Courthouse in Hinesville.



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C.S.A. Tattnall, Georgia.

*Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia. 1861-1865.*

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Lillian Henderson

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Simon W. Brewton, sergeant, Company G,

47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

Compiled Service Record

Martin B. Brewton, Private, Capt. Hughes Co. (Liberty Guards)

1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry

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Martin B. Brewton, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt, Company H

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