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REAL ARCHIVAL FILE — This report reads the genuine Florida Confederate pension file of B. F. Hagan, a free public record of the State Archives of Florida. It is published here as a demonstration of the report itself; the original belongs to the people of Florida.

A CONFEDERATE STATE PENSION REPORT

Benjamin F. Hagan

Private · Company E · 12th Georgia Regiment

Confederate veteran's pension (Florida service pension, Act of 1907 ch. 5600 as amended by Act of 1909 ch. 5885); widow's claim under the General Pension Law of Florida as amended by Chapter 8400, Acts of 1921

Family Keepsake Edition · Researcher-Reviewed

Prepared September 2, 2026

Every fact in this report is traced to the page that states it.

Source: State Board of Pensions. HAGAN, Benjamin F. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. Accessed 2 Sep. 2026.

Benjamin F. Hagan

Private, Company E, 12th Georgia Regiment

Short Biography

Benjamin F. Hagan (also written Hagin/Hagen), born in Thomas County, Georgia, on 26 February 1847, enlisted about April 1864 at Atlanta in Company E, 12th Georgia Regiment, and was present when the Confederate armies surrendered at the close of the war. He moved to Florida about 1870-71, farmed and kept a store near Capps in Jefferson County, married Lula M. Hardee, and pursued a Florida pension across some thirty years through disability and service-pension routes. His pension was allowed under the 1907/1909 service act, then held up and discontinued in 1916-17 over a dispute about whether his company was mustered into the regular Confederate army. He died at Capps, Jefferson County, on 25 February 1918. His widow Lula filed her own Florida widow's claim from Charlotte County in 1923.

The Story of Benjamin and Lula Hagan

Benjamin F. Hagan was a Georgia boy who became a Florida man. He swore he was born in Thomas County, Georgia, on the 26th day of February 1847 (his sworn application, p.11; the 1909 form, p.6). Sometime around 1864, still in his teens, he enlisted at Atlanta in Company E of the 12th Georgia Regiment, under Captain T. L. Gandy, General McCoy, and Colonel Sims (pp.6, 11). His enlistment date he gave most often as about April 1864 (p.6, p.11, p.1), though his very first application in 1895 put it at "the first part of June" 1864 under Captain Tarquel McAuley (p.18) — see the notes. He served, by his own account and that of his comrades, until the surrender of the Confederate armies about the 10th of April 1865, and did not desert (pp.6, 13, 42).

Along the way he was hurt. In his 1895 application he told of losing his hearing near Atlanta in August 1864 when a bomb shell burst just in front of his head, and of being struck by a Minié ball in the right hip at "Griselville" in Georgia, causing partial loss of the use of his right leg, so bad at times that he used crutches (p.18). A physician in 1897 found a bullet wound in the right hip joint that had "shattered the joint" and caused permanent disability (p.19). Years later the deafness and the old hip wound were still with him — a 1907 physician called him "nearly totally deaf" and suffering rheumatic pains from the hip wound (p.15), and a 1909 doctor wrote of deafness, obesity, and "senile old age" past 62 (p.8).

After the war Benjamin came to Florida. He swore he had resided in the State continuously since the 10th day of January 1871 (p.6), and in other papers gave about 38 years' Florida citizenship (p.11). He settled near Capps, in Jefferson County, where his post office was Capps (and at times Waukeenah), and made his living as a "Farmer Merchant" (p.14) — his own printed letterhead read "B. F. Hagan, Dealer in General Merchandise, Farm Products Bought & Sold, Waukeenah, Fla." (p.39). He married Lula M. Hardee in Brevard County, Florida, on the 27th of January 1870 (pp.1, 42).

Benjamin's long fight for a Florida pension is the heart of this file, and it was a fight. His earliest surviving application is from 1895, filed in Taylor County on a disability basis under the 1889 act as amended in 1893 (p.18); a companion claim was filed in the Executive Department in July 1897 (p.19). Those early disability claims did not carry through. He tried again in 1907 under the new service-pension act (Chapter 5600), filing in Jefferson County in November and December 1907, sworn before the Clerk of the Circuit Court R. C. Parkhill, with comrade witnesses N. K. Spengler and W. J. Burney

(both "Late of Co. E, Regt. 12"), a UCV camp adjutant's affidavit from Camp Patton Anderson No. 59, and a physician's affidavit (pp.10-16). The county commissioners of Jefferson County recommended a pension on 4 December 1907 (p.16).

Even before that claim was settled, an old trouble surfaced. In 1908 the Clerk R. C. Parkhill wrote the Comptroller confessing a "great mistake" — he had written Hagan's company as "State Service" when it should have read Confederate States service, and he begged to have it corrected (p.22). The Comptroller's office replied that Hagan's claim (#10625) had not been allowed because his papers showed service "in the State Troops of Georgia," for which the Florida law made no provision (pp.38, 37). Benjamin answered in his own hand, insisting he had served under General Hood through the siege of Atlanta, under Hardee and Smith at Savannah, and guarding Federal prisoners at Andersonville, that he could get a copy of his parole from Washington, and — plainly stung — "it looks funny that you all require so much of me" (p.23).

He pressed on. A fresh application went in and the Jefferson County commissioners again recommended him on 5 August 1909 (p.9). His 1909 property schedule (see the indigency section) put his worth at \$2,085, and noted he had "heretofore been granted a pension" under certificate No. 4886 at \$120 a year (p.7). The Department of Pensions wrote the U.S. Adjutant General in August 1909 to check his record; the reply of 9 September 1909 said the name B. F. Hagan had not been found on the surviving rolls of the 12th Georgia (see the War Department section). Still, by his own later letters he was carried on the rolls under a new number, 6011, drawing pension (pp.24, 32, 41).

Then in December 1916 the blow fell. The State Pension Board held up his pension, and the Comptroller ordered it discontinued, on the ground that Company E, 12th Georgia, "was never mustered in the regular Confederate Army" but was "a Company of home guard of Georgia" — resting in part on an affidavit by Captain Gandy himself that his company was "Company E 12th Georgia State Troops" (pp.33-34, 28, 31). Benjamin had no pay for the quarter ending 31 December 1916 (p.41). Through the winter and spring of 1917 he wrote letter after letter — to the Comptroller Ernest Amos, to the Secretary Sinclair Wells, to Governor Sidney J. Catts — protesting that his papers were as full as could be made, that he had gone in on President Davis's call, taken the oath of allegiance only after Lee and Johnston surrendered, kept his parole, and that "there is one or two on the Pension Rolls of my Regiment only from different County" (pp.24, 25, 26, 32, 41). The Secretary wrote the Georgia Commissioner of Pensions twice for a ruling (pp.27, 35, 36); Georgia's understanding, as relayed, was that the regiment was under the Governor of Georgia's orders and never regularly mustered into the Confederate army (p.43). The Board advised him in June 1917 that it had no authority to restore his name (p.29). His pension was gone.

Benjamin F. Hagan died at Capps, Jefferson County, Florida, on the 25th of February 1918 (pp.1, 3, 5, 42). He was about 71 years old. His widow Lula outlived him and made her own claim years later. By 1923 she had moved to Charlotte County, giving her post office as Punta Gorda (pp.1, 2). On 6 May 1923 she swore a Widow's Pension Claim under the General Pension Law of Florida as amended by Chapter 8400, Acts of 1921 (p.1), signing by her mark. She swore she was the lawful widow of B. F. Hagan, who enlisted April 1864 in Company E, 12th Georgia, and was honorably discharged at the close of war; that she had married him under the name Lula M. Hardee in Brevard County, Florida, on 27 January 1870; that she had not remarried; and that he died 25 February 1918 in Jefferson County (p.1). For proof of his service she pointed the Board to "Approved Claim #6011" (p.1). The county chain followed: John T. Rose and Annie Rose swore to Benjamin's death (p.3), S. D. Clarke and W. B. Bishop swore in Leon County that they had known the couple twenty years and that they lived as man and wife until his death (p.5), and the Charlotte County commissioners investigated and recommended her on 7 May 1923,

satisfied she had been a bona fide Florida citizen for eight years (p.3). Her claim was approved and filed in the Comptroller's office, application No. 22401, pensioner No. 4864, with pay from May 1923 at \$360 per annum (p.4). A note in her hand explained she was married in Brevard County and "will have them to send them to have this filled in" (p.3).

Decades on, in 1951, the Secretary of the State Board of Pensions certified the essentials of both claims — Benjamin's pension based on Company E, 12th Georgia, his enlistment about 1 March 1864 and discharge about 10 April 1865, and Lula's widow's pension under Certificate No. 4864, married 27 January 1870, widowed 25 February 1918 (p.42).

The claim chain, county to capital

This file holds several distinct claims spanning 1895 to 1951.

1895 / 1897 (disability, early acts). Benjamin filed an Application for Pension in Taylor County on 18 July 1895, sworn before Clerk of the Circuit Court John C. Calhoun, under the act of 8 June 1889 as amended 2 June 1893 (p.18). A physicians' affidavit (Drs. E. R. Baxter of Baxter Place, Taylor Co., and W. N. Tyson of Perry) and a Claim for Pension jacket under "Capt. Tarquel McAuley's Company" were filed in the Executive Department 3 July 1897 (p.19). These disability-era claims did not result in a continuing pension in this file.

1907 service-pension application (#10625). Filed under "the act of 1907, Chapter 5600" (p.10). Form A sworn 20 November 1907; Form B deposition before Clerk R. C. Parkhill; witnesses N. K. Spengler and W. J. Burney (Form D, both late of Co. E, 12th); UCV Camp adjutant affidavit (Form E), Camp Patton Anderson No. 59, sworn before adjutant S. C. Bott, 4 December 1907; physician's affidavit (Form F) by Dr. J. Williams; County Commissioners of Jefferson County recommended 4 December 1907 (pp.10-16). The Comptroller's claim jacket shows filed in Pension Department 6 Dec 1907, approved 22 Jan 1908, application No. 10625, pensioner No. 120, at \$120 per annum from Feb 1907 (p.17). This claim was subsequently treated as not allowed on the State-Troops ground (pp.38, 37).

1909 application (#13630 / pensioner No. 1141). Soldier's Pension Claim under the Act of 1909, sworn in Jefferson County August 1909 before Justice of the Peace (Form A, p.6); property schedule and disability statement (p.7); Form B two-citizen affidavit (Wellington and R. L. Hightower) and physician W. B. Corder's Form C affidavit (p.8); County Commissioners of Jefferson County recommended 5 August 1909 (p.9). Claim jacket: application No. 13630, pensioner No. 1141, filed in Pension Department Aug 6 1909, approved Aug 27 1909, filed in Comptroller's office Jun/Jul 1909 markings (p.9). He was later carried under number 6011 (pp.24, 32).

1916-17 hold-up and discontinuance. State Pension Board held up the pension (letter 22 Dec 1916, p.33-34); Comptroller Ernest Amos confirmed discontinuance (15 Jan 1917, pp.28, 31); warrant for last quarter withheld (8 Feb 1917, p.30); Board declined to restore (27 June 1917, p.29). Interstate verification via Georgia's Commissioner of Pensions (pp.27, 35, 36, 43).

1923 widow's claim (application No. 22401 / pensioner No. 4864 / Certificate No. 4664 on jacket). Lula M. Hagan's Widow's Pension Claim, Charlotte County, sworn 6 May 1923 before notary Edward Hotchkiss (Form A, p.1-2); death proof by John T. and Annie Rose (Form C, p.3); Leon County affidavit of S. D. Clarke and W. B. Bishop (p.5); Charlotte County Commissioners recommended 7 May 1923, attested by Clerk R. C. Blount (p.3). Approved and filed in Comptroller's office, pay from May 1923 at \$360 per annum (p.4). The Comptroller signature after 1919 and the \$300/yr widow rate (paid \$360? see the pension-history note) place the paper in the post-1919 Comptroller administration.

The property and indigency evidence, reported precisely

The Florida service pension of 1907-1909 required the applicant to swear he did not own property (his own and his wife's) exceeding \$5,000, and the file records his sworn schedule. In his 1909 Soldier's Pension Claim, Benjamin swore the following statement of all property owned by him or his wife (p.7):

- Real estate, located "Near Capps": **\$1,200**
- Stock in trade: **\$200**
- Cattle, horses and other live stock: **\$500**
- Personal property: **\$185**
- Total: **\$2,085**

The form's property cap was \$5,000, and both the two-citizen affidavit (Form B, p.8) and the County Commissioners (p.9) certified their belief that his property, including his wife's, did not exceed \$5,000. The schedule is a sworn statement under the statutory test — Tier 1 for what he claimed. The 1909 act's property ceiling was \$5,000 (wife's included), and his sworn total of \$2,085 fell well within it.

He also disclosed that he had "heretofore been granted a pension from the State of Florida under pension certificate No. 4886, at the rate of \$120 per annum" (p.7), consistent with the service-pension rate of the era. His stated disability and condition (his own words, p.7): "over 60 years[,] Deafness[,] rheumatism from wound in hip" and "hip wound & on Head by bomb & shell explosion." The physician's affidavit described obesity, deafness "most complete" from old age past 62, and "senile old age with impotency" (p.8).

His widow's 1923 claim rested on service and marriage rather than a fresh property schedule in this file; the Charlotte County Commissioners certified her eight years' bona fide Florida citizenship (p.3). Indigency here reflects the statute's terms and the postwar economy, not a judgment on the family: the law required the applicant to bring his means within the ceiling, and Benjamin swore to his farm-and-store holdings as the law directed.

The State-to-War-Department verification loop

The Florida Department of Pensions ran a records check on Benjamin's service. On 28 August 1909 the Comptroller (State Board of Pensions: Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer) wrote Hon. F. C. Ainsworth, The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., stating that B. F. Hagan claimed membership in Company E, 12th Georgia Regiment, C.S.A., and asking for "the record of this soldier" (p.20, No. 13630).

The Adjutant General's Office replied 9 September 1909 (p.21): "The name B. F. Hagan has not been found on the rolls, on file in this office, of any company of the 12th Georgia Infantry, or 12th Georgia Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and no record has been found of the capture or parole of a man of this name and either organization."

This is a records-loss / negative-search reply, not a verdict against his service. The AGO speaks only to the fragmentary captured rolls on file in that office. It reports no positive record either way for the units it checked. Against it stand the sworn positive statements in this file: Benjamin's own oath of enlistment and presence at the surrender (pp.6, 11, 13, 23, 25); the comrade affidavits of N. K. Spengler and W. J. Burney (Late of Co. E, Regt. 12), who swore they were present at the surrender at Thomasville, that the applicant was present, and that he "did not leave until end of war" (pp.13, 14); and the UCV camp adjutant's certificate (p.14). The thin federal reply must not silently override the sworn county record.

Separately, the later dispute (1916-17) turned on a different question than the AGO letter — not whether B. F. Hagan existed on a roll, but whether Company E, 12th Georgia (under Capt. Gandy, Gen. McCoy, Col. Sims) was ever mustered into the *regular* Confederate States Army or was Georgia State Troops / Home Guard. The Board relied on information including an affidavit from Capt. Gandy that his company was "Company E 12th Georgia State Troops," and on the Georgia Commissioner of Pensions' understanding that the regiment served under the Governor of Georgia's orders (pp.33-34, 43). Benjamin contested this vigorously to the end (pp.24, 25). This is a genuine, displayed conflict between the applicant's sworn account and the administrative finding, and the file preserves both sides.

The unit designation chain, as the file gives it

The file's own words for Benjamin's unit shift, and the drift is itself part of the story. Report as given, without harmonizing:

- **1895:** enrolled about June 1864 in "Captain Tarquel McAuley's Company E of Thomas county, State of Georgia... 12th Georgia Regiment, Smith's Brigade" (p.18).
- **1907/1909:** "Company E, 12th Regiment, of the State of Georgia, in the service of the Confederate States," Captain T. L. Gandy at both enlistment and discharge, General G. M. McCoy and Colonel Wm. Sims as regimental/brigade commanders (pp.6, 11).
- **Comrade and camp affidavits:** "Co. E, 12th [Georgia]" (pp.12, 13, 14).
- **Administrative finding, 1916-17:** "Company E 12th Georgia regiment... first handed in as Company E 12th Georgia State Troops"; Capt. Gandy's affidavit calling it "Company E 12th Georgia State Troops"; Georgia's view that it was "under the direct command of officers who were commissioned by the Confederate States Government, but the Regiment itself was never regularly mustered into the Confederate States Army" (pp.33, 36, 43).
- **Benjamin's own account of movements:** under Hood through the siege of Atlanta, under Hardee and Smith at Savannah, on duty in South Carolina, guarding Federal prisoners at Andersonville, surrender in South Carolina / at Thomasville (pp.23, 25, 27); the Board's inquiry recites the soldier's claim that the company "surrendered in South Carolina at the close of the War" (pp.27, 35).

The regiment field carries the enlistment-era designation (12th Georgia Regiment, Company E); the State-Troops / Home-Guard characterization that governed the discontinuance belongs to this narrative as the file's own contested chain.

Names and spellings

The surname appears as **Hagan** (most applications and the letterhead, pp.7, 10, 39), **Hagin** (several 1917 Comptroller letters, pp.28, 30, 32), and **Hagen** (p.43, p.1 header rendering). His forename is Benjamin F.; middle initial F. throughout. The widow is **Lula M. Hardee Hagan** (pp.1, 42). Place names include Capps, Waukeenah, and Monticello (Jefferson County); Punta Gorda (Charlotte County); and "Griselville" and "Thomasville" in Georgia. These are one compact note, not a dispute — variant spellings of one family.

Timeline

- **26 Feb 1847** — born, Thomas County, Georgia (pp.6, 11).
- **about April 1864** (1895 paper: June 1864) — enlisted, Company E, 12th Georgia, at Atlanta (pp.6, 11, 18).

- **Aug 1864** — hearing loss from bomb shell near Atlanta; hip wound by Minié ball (p.18).
- **about 10 April 1865** — Confederate surrender; discharged at close of war (pp.6, 42).
- **27 Jan 1870** — married Lula M. Hardee, Brevard County, Florida (pp.1, 42).
- **10 Oct 1870 / 10 Jan 1871** — resident of Florida since (p.1 widow: Oct 1870; p.6 veteran: Jan 1871).
- **18 July 1895** — disability pension application, Taylor County (p.18).
- **3 July 1897** — claim filed in Executive Department (p.19).
- **20 Nov–6 Dec 1907** — service-pension application #10625, Jefferson County (pp.10-17).
- **14 Feb–7 Mar 1908** — correspondence; claim not allowed on State-Troops ground (pp.39, 38, 37).
- **27 Mar 1908** — Parkhill's "great mistake" correction letter (p.22).
- **Aug 1909** — application #13630 / pensioner No. 1141; property \$2,085 (pp.6-9).
- **28 Aug – 9 Sep 1909** — Comptroller's inquiry to and reply from the U.S. Adjutant General (pp.20-21).
- **22 Dec 1916** — Pension Board holds up pension (p.33).
- **12 Jan – 27 June 1917** — discontinuance, appeals, refusal to restore (pp.28-32, 41, 43, 29).
- **25 Feb 1918** — died, Capps, Jefferson County (pp.1, 3, 5, 42).
- **6-7 May / 9 May 1923** — widow's claim, Charlotte and Leon Counties; approved, pensioner No. 4864 (pp.1-5).
- **20 Mar 1951** — Secretary's certification of both claims (p.42).

Marriage and family

Benjamin married **Lula M. Hardee** in Brevard County, Florida, on **27 January 1870** (sworn in Lula's claim, p.1; certified 1951, p.42). She had not divorced or remarried, and lived with him as man and wife until his death (pp.1, 5). No children are named anywhere in this file. Witnesses who knew the couple included John T. Rose and Annie Rose (Charlotte County, p.3) and S. D. Clarke and W. B. Bishop (Leon County, p.5), the latter swearing they had known the pair twenty years or more.

Pension history and amounts (calculated)

Rates and amounts as the jackets record them:

- **1907 jacket (#10625, pensioner No. 120):** \$120 per annum, pay from Feb 1907 (p.17). This is the 1907 service-pension rate (\$100/yr under ch. 5600 was raised in practice; the jacket reads \$120). The 1909 application also referenced a prior certificate No. 4886 "at the rate of \$120 per annum" (p.7).
- **1909 jacket (#13630, pensioner No. 1141):** the rate line is partly illegible; carried later as No. 6011 (pp.9, 24, 32).
- **Discontinued** effective the quarter ending 31 December 1916; no pay thereafter (pp.41, 30).
- **Widow's jacket (1923, pensioner No. 4864):** \$360 per annum from May 1923 (p.4). Under Florida ch. 8400 (1921) the widow's rate was \$300/yr; the jacket figure of \$360 is recorded as written and flagged.

A precise lifetime total cannot be calculated from this file: the payment ledgers are a separate Comptroller series, and this application file records rates and start dates but not the full run of quarterly/monthly warrants actually paid. Any total would be an estimate only, so none is asserted here — the death and the ongoing payments live in the Comptroller's payment records, not in this application packet.

The social network

- **Lula M. Hardee Hagan** — wife, later widow claimant (pp.1, 42).
- **N. K. Spengler** and **W. J. Burney** — comrades, both "Late of Co. E, Regt. 12," service witnesses (pp.12, 13, 14).
- **Capt. T. L. Gandy** — company captain at enlistment and discharge; later gave an affidavit characterizing the company as State Troops (pp.11, 33).
- **Gen. G. M. McCoy, Col. Wm. Sims, Maj./Col. Sims** — named regimental/brigade officers (pp.11, 27).
- **S. C. Bott** — adjutant, Camp Patton Anderson No. 59, U.C.V. (p.14).
- **Dr. W. B. Corder** and **Dr. J. Williams** — examining physicians (pp.8, 15); **Drs. E. R. Baxter and W. N. Tyson** — 1897 physicians (p.19).
- **R. C. Parkhill** — Clerk of the Circuit Court, Jefferson County; a friendly correspondent whose original clerical error ("State Service") triggered the whole dispute (pp.15, 22).
- **Ernest Amos** — State Comptroller; **Sinclair Wells** — Secretary, State Board of Pensions; **A. C. Croom** — earlier Comptroller; **Gov. Sidney J. Catts** — all addressed by Benjamin (pp.28, 26, 20, 41).
- **J. W. Lindsey** — Georgia Commissioner of Pensions, queried on the muster question (pp.27, 36).
- **John T. Rose, Annie Rose, S. D. Clarke, W. B. Bishop** — witnesses to the widow's claim (pp.3, 5).
- **Roumelle Bowen** — Secretary, State Board of Pensions, 1951 certification (p.42).

Research gaps and next steps — what this file proves about who this man is, and what it cannot

Identity anchors this file provides: unit and company (Company E, 12th Georgia Regiment); enlistment about April 1864 at Atlanta under Capt. T. L. Gandy; birth 26 February 1847 in Thomas County, Georgia; long residence at Capps/Waukeenah, Jefferson County, Florida (occupation farmer and general merchant); wife Lula M. Hardee, married Brevard County, Florida, 27 January 1870; death at Capps, Jefferson County, 25 February 1918; physical marks (near-total deafness, an old right-hip bullet wound). These are the details a family will use to tie this man to their line.

The boundary, stated plainly: this file establishes what "the B. F. Hagan of Company E, 12th Georgia who lived at Capps" did and claimed. It cannot, by itself, prove that this man is any particular family's ancestor. Same-named men of the same era — and this surname was written Hagan, Hagin, and Hagen even within one file — are common. Tying this soldier to a specific family line requires correlation with records OUTSIDE this file (census, Jefferson/Brevard/Charlotte county, church, land, and probate records). The report reads the file; the family connection is a correlation task the report cannot perform.

Where the death and payments actually live: the veteran's own application packet is an application-event file. His ongoing payments and the mortuary/last-payment record sit in the Comptroller's Florida pension payment ledgers under his pensioner numbers (No. 120, No. 1141, later 6011). His death date, though, IS captured here — by nature of his widow's 1923 claim, which required it (pp.1, 3, 5) and was re-certified in 1951 (p.42).

Open service question: the unresolved core dispute — whether Company E, 12th Georgia was mustered into the regular Confederate army or served as Georgia State Troops / Home Guard — should

be pursued in the Georgia Adjutant General's records and roster, Georgia pension files for the same company, and the Official Records; the Florida file preserves both the soldier's sworn account and the Board's contrary administrative finding but does not settle it.

Early claims: the 1895 Taylor County and 1897 Executive Department disability claims (pp.18-19) may have companion papers in Florida's earlier pension series worth retrieving.

The Service in Context

No published unit history can be matched with certainty to the unit designation as the file gives it - a common situation with Confederate records, where state organizations and volunteer regiments could carry similar names. Rather than guess, this section gives the verified picture of the Confederate service Georgia's soldiers rendered.

When Georgia left the Union — its secession convention in Milledgeville voted 208 to 89 to secede, and the ordinance was signed on January 21, 1861 — the state faced the task of putting large numbers of men into the field while keeping enough at home to defend its own soil. Georgia raised volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery regiments that were mustered into Confederate service and sent to the main armies in Virginia and the West; men usually enlisted in companies recruited in the counties where they lived, though not always. Alongside these field regiments, the state maintained its own home-defense organizations.

White men aged 16 to 60 were subject to militia service; the State Troops were organized from September 1861 to May 1862 for local defense; the State Guards served a similar purpose from August 1863 to February 1864; the State Line was assigned to guard the railroads; and the reserves were made up of underage boys and men aged 50 to 60.

The war eventually reached Georgia directly. The Chickamauga campaign was fought in northwestern Georgia from August 21 to September 20, 1863, between the Union Army of the Cumberland and the Confederate Army of Tennessee. The following year brought sustained fighting on Georgia ground, and during Sherman's March to the Sea, from November 15 to December 21, 1864, roughly 62,000 Union troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah, destroying farms, factories, railroads, and other resources along the way. It was during this campaign that the state capital at Milledgeville was captured on November 23, 1864, and Fort McAllister outside Savannah fell on December 13.

State-troop and reserve service typically took a different shape from that of the field regiments. These men were often called out for short periods, organized by county, and drawn heavily from the very young and the aging. In 1864, after most eligible men had been taken for Confederate service, the militia left available for state defense consisted largely of boys aged 16 to 17 and men aged 50 to 60. Such troops were used for guarding railroads, defending the coast and towns, and holding prison camps; at Andersonville, as regular troops were called away for combat duty elsewhere, Georgia state reserves and militia replaced them, many of them old men and boys who were grossly outnumbered and poorly armed. Their limited service sometimes turned deadly, as at the Battle of Griswoldville on November 22, 1864, where citizen-soldiers suffered heavy losses. Because these organizations were locally controlled and short-lived, their records are generally thinner and less complete than those kept for the volunteer regiments in the field armies.

_Sources: <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/civil-war-in-georgia-overview/>;

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Confederate_units_from_Georgia_in_the_American_Civil_War

ar; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/5th_Georgia_Volunteer_Infantry;
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chickamauga_campaign;
https://www.worldhistory.org/Sherman's_March_to_the_Sea/

(This service context was verified by web search. Everything else in this report is drawn only from the soldier's own file.)

Artifacts in the File

The file holds more than paperwork. These pages are reproduced here exactly as they were filed — a caption beneath each tells you what the record itself says about it, and nothing more.

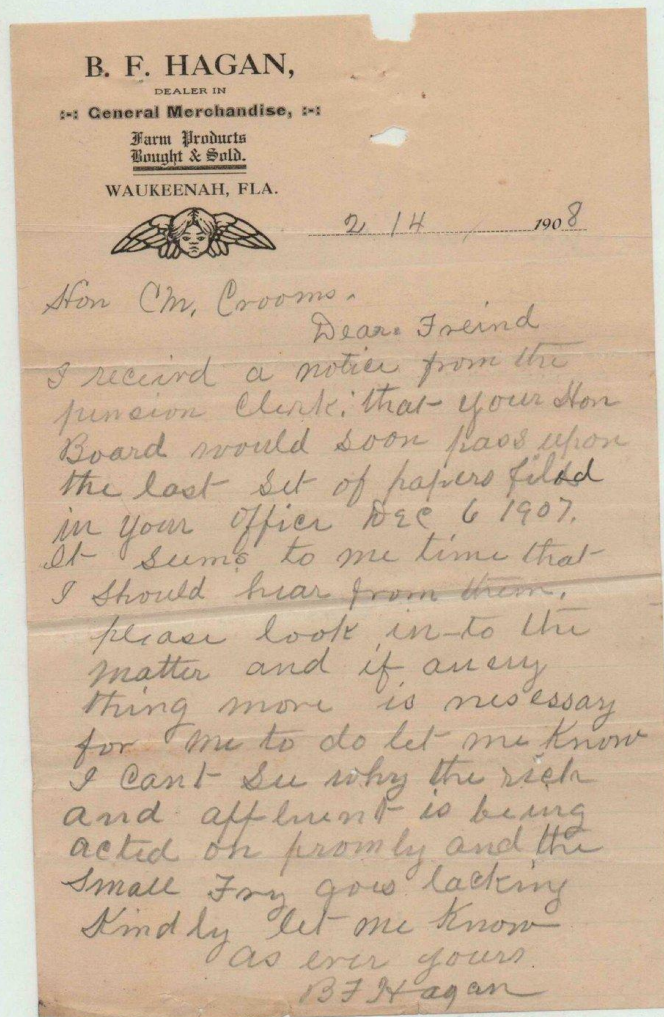


Plate 1 — printed business letterhead (personal/commercial document) (page 39). inscribed/captioned: "B. F. HAGAN, DEALER IN :: General Merchandise, :: Farm Products Bought & Sold. WAUKEENAH, FLA.". Benjamin Hagan's own store letterhead, bearing a small winged-cherub (putto) vignette; used for his 14 Feb 1908 letter to Hon. C. M. Crooms. Reproduce as a plate; it documents his occupation as a general-merchandise and farm-products dealer at Waukeelah.

Document Inventory

Page	Document Type	Summary
1	Widow's Pension Claim (Form A), Chapter 8400 Acts of 1921	Lula M. Hagan, Charlotte County, sworn 6 May 1923; widow of B. F. Hagan, Co. E 12th Ga, enlisted April 1864, married 27 Jan 1870 Brevard Co., husband died 25 Feb 1918 Jefferson Co.; refers to approved claim #6011.
2	Widow's claim continuation / attestation	Certificate No. left blank; not a pensioner of another state; PO Punta Gorda; signed by mark; attested by Edward Hotchkiss (notary) and John T. Rose, 6 May 1923; marriage-proof forms (a)/(b) left blank.
3	Death proof (Form c) and Report of County Commissioners (Charlotte Co.)	John T. Rose and Annie Rose swear to B. F. Hagan's death at Capps, Jefferson Co., 25 Feb 1919 [sic]; Charlotte Co. commissioners recommend 7 May 1923; note in claimant's hand re marriage in Brevard County.
4	Claim for Pension jacket (widow)	Lula M. Hagan, Charlotte Co.; application No. 22401, pensioner No. 4864; widow of B. F. Hagan, Co. E 12th Ga; approved and filed in Comptroller's office, pay from May 1923 at \$360 per annum.
5	Affidavit (Leon County)	S. D. Clarke and W. B. Bishop swear they knew B. F. and Lula M. Hagan 20 years, that they lived as man and wife until his death at Capps, Florida, 25 Feb 1919 [sic]; sworn 9 May 1923 before notary Sinclair Wells.
6	Soldier's Pension Claim under the Act of 1909 (Form A)	Benjamin F. Hagan, Jefferson Co., Aug 1909; born 26 Feb 1847 Thomas Co., Ga; resident of Florida since 10 Jan 1871; enlisted Atlanta 1 March 1864(?) Co. E 12th Ga, Confederate service; discharged at surrender about 10 April 1865.
7	Property schedule and disability statement (1909)	Real estate near Capps \$1,200; stock in trade \$200; live stock \$500; personal property \$185; total \$2,085. Prior pension cert. No. 4886 at \$120/yr. Disability: over 60, deafness, rheumatism from hip wound, head/hip

		wound from bomb & shell. Signed Benjamin F. Hagan; attested; sworn 5 Aug 1909 before R. C. Parkhill.
8	Two-citizen affidavit (Form B) and Physician's Affidavit (Form C)	Wellington and R. L. Hightower certify property under \$5,000; sworn 4 Aug 1909. Dr. W. B. Corder examines B. F. Hagan: obesity, near-complete deafness of old age past 62, senile old age with impotency; permanently disabled by infirmities.
9	Report of County Commissioners (Jefferson Co.) and Claim jacket	Commissioners recommend Benjamin A. Hagan 5 Aug 1909 (J. T. Budd chairman et al.), attested R. C. Parkhill. Jacket: application No. 13630, pensioner No. 1141, filed 6 Aug 1909, approved 27 Aug 1909.
10	Application for Pension (Form A), Act of 1907 ch. 5600	Benjamin F. Hagan applies under ch. 5600; served in Confederate States service; did not desert; Florida citizen 10 years; over age 60 plus months; signed 20 Nov 1907; PO Waukeelah; witnesses E. B. Bailey and W. W. ____.
11	Application (Form B) deposition	Sworn 20 Nov 1907 before Clerk R. C. Parkhill; born Thomas Co. Ga 26 Feb 1847; 38 years Florida citizen; enlisted Apr 1864 Atlanta, Co. E 12th Ga; Capt. T. L. Gandy at enlistment and discharge; Gen. G. M. McCoy, Col. Wm. Sims; not discharged before end of war.
12	Application forms C and D	Form C (commissioned officer) left blank; Form D begins: N. K. Spengler and W. J. Burney, citizens of Thomas Co., Georgia, soldiers of Co. E 12th regiment.
13	Form D continuation (comrade affidavit)	Spengler/Burney swear B. F. Hagan was a member of Co. E 12th Ga, rendered Confederate service, did not desert; reside Boston, Thomas Co., Ga; applicant resides Jefferson Co., Fla, 38 years; present at surrender at Thomasville; did not leave until end of war; over 60 years of age.
14	Form D witnesses and Form E (UCV camp adjutant affidavit)	Applicant a Farmer Merchant, good condition but nearly deaf.

		Witnesses N. K. Spengler and W. J. Burney (late of Co. E, Regt 12). Form E: B. F. Hagan sworn as adjutant/member of Camp Patton Anderson No. 59 UCV; adjutant S. C. Bott certifies membership; sworn 4 Dec 1907.
15	Physician's Affidavit (Form F) and Clerk's Certificate	Dr. J. Williams: B. F. Hagan suffering from effects of gunshot wound of right hip (rheumatic pains), nearly totally deaf, past age 62; Clerk R. C. Parkhill certifies affidavits genuine and applicant a bona fide Florida resident; 4 Dec 1907.
16	Report of County Commissioners (Jefferson Co.) 1907 and Note	Jefferson Co. commissioners recommend B. F. Hagan 4 Dec 1907; attested R. C. Parkhill; printed NOTE on forms A-F required.
17	Claim for Pension jacket (1907)	Benjamin F. Hagan of Waukeenah, Late of Co. E 12th Ga; application No. 10625, pensioner No. 120; filed in Pension Dept 6 Dec 1907; approved 22 Jan 1908; at \$120 per annum from Feb 1907; damaged/torn.
18	Application for Pension (1895, disability)	B. F. Hagan, Taylor Co., 18 July 1895, age 46, farmer; enrolled first part June 1864 in Capt. Tarquel McAuley's Co. E, 12th Ga, Smith's Brigade; lost hearing near Atlanta Aug 1864 by bomb shell; hip wound by Minié ball at Griselville; Florida citizen since 1 Jan 1875; under 1889/1893 acts; witnesses A. J. Head, J. B. Hardee.
19	Physicians' affidavit and Claim jacket (1897)	Physicians (E. R. Baxter, W. N. Tyson) describe bullet wound in right hip joint, shattered joint, permanent disability; Clerk John C. Calhoun certifies; Claim for Pension by Benj. F. Hagan, Taylor Co., Capt. Tarquel McAuley's Co.; filed Executive Dept 3 July 1897.
20	Department of Pensions letter to U.S. Adjutant General	Comptroller (A. C. Croom) to Hon. F. C. Ainsworth, 28 Aug 1909, No. 13630: B. F. Hagan claims Company E, 12th Georgia, C.S.A.; requests

		soldier's record.
21	War Department / Adjutant General's Office reply	AGO Washington, 9 Sept 1909, returned to Comptroller of Florida: name B. F. Hagan not found on rolls of any company of 12th Georgia Infantry or Cavalry; no record of capture or parole of a man of this name in either organization.
22	Letter, R. C. Parkhill to A. C. Croom	Monticello, 27 Mar 1908: Parkhill admits a 'great mistake' — wrote Co. E 12th Ga as State Service when it should be Confederate States service; asks correction; two witnesses prove Confederate service; Hagan a No. 1 citizen.
23	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Hon. A. C. Croom	Capps, [June?] 4 1908, re #10625: served under Hood through siege of Atlanta, under Hardee & Smith at Savannah, guarded Federal prisoners at Andersonville; ~9 months regular service; can get parole copy from Washington; member of Patterson Camp, Monticello; protests requirements.
24	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Sinclair Wells	Capps, 29 June 1917: sharply protests handling; will get a lawyer; two names on pension rolls from same 12th Ga regiment; his papers are full; witnesses can furnish proof of Confederate service 1864-65 until surrender; encloses new number 6011.
25	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Department of Pensions	Capps, 28 Dec 1916: argues each Confederate state formed departments; Spangler and Burney were in action with him; took oath of allegiance under Col. Hasting after Lee and Johnston surrender; parole on file in Washington; went in on President Davis's call for all 17-50; in constant service last year of war.
26	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Sinclair Wells	Capps, 19 Feb 1917: asks what kind of proof (documentary or individual) is required and for blanks; No. 6011; notes one or two on the pension rolls of his regiment from a different

		county.
27	Letter (copy), Secretary State Board of Pensions to J. W. Lindsey (Ga. Commissioner)	5 Jan 1917: asks whether Co. E, 12th Ga State Troops/Volunteers (Gandy captain, Nims colonel, McCoy general, Smith major) was ever mustered into regular C.S.A.; soldier claims it was and surrendered in South Carolina.
28	Letter (copy), Comptroller Ernest Amos to B. F. Hagin	15 Jan 1917: pension discontinued by Pension Board on grounds service was Home Guard of Georgia, not regularly mustered into Confederate service; law makes no provision for out-of-state home guards; invites evidence of regular muster.
29	Letter, Secretary State Pension Board to B. F. Hagan	27 June 1917: Board has no authority to restore his name; proof shows service in State troops of Georgia, not the regular Confederate States Army.
30	Letter, Comptroller to B. F. Hagin	8 Feb 1917: re withheld pension warrant for last quarter; encloses copy of 15 Jan letter; payments ordered discontinued by the Board; no authority to pay unless Board orders.
31	Letter (copy), Comptroller to B. F. Hagan	15 Jan 1917 duplicate/copy: same content as p.28 — discontinuance on Home Guard grounds, invitation to file proof of regular muster.
32	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Hon. Ernest Amos, State Comptroller	Capps, 12 Jan 1917: claim No. 1141 not allowed; asks whether he must file new papers; holds certificate No. 1141; was told no further proof needed; No. 6011; stood by 'your party' pension or no pension.
33	Letter, Secretary State Pension Board to B. F. Hagin (p.1)	22 Dec 1916: Board compelled to hold up pension until proof of regular C.S.A. service; application shows Co. E 12th Ga under Gandy, McCoy, Sims; first handed in as State Troops; information received that company was Home Guard; Gandy's affidavit; War Dept has no record.
34	Letter continuation (p.2)	...or regiment to show it was ever in the regular Confederate

		States Army. Signed Sec'y State Board of Pensions.
35	Letter (copy), Secretary to J. W. Lindsey	Second 5 Jan 1917 copy of the inquiry to the Georgia Commissioner of Pensions about muster of Co. E, 12th Ga State Troops.
36	Letter (copy), Secretary to John W. Lindsey	13 Apr 1917: re-sends the lost 5 Jan letter; matter important to two old soldiers; states Co. E 12th Ga State Troops under officers commissioned by Confederate government but regiment never regularly mustered into C.S.A.; Florida law bars out-of-state home guards/militia; asks for a certificate.
37	Letter (copy), Comptroller to B. F. Hagan	7 Mar 1908, Pension File H: advises he should amend application to show Confederate (not State) service via separate affidavit attached to #10625; Board requires same of all; state-service-of-another-state applications rejected.
38	Letter (copy), Comptroller to B. F. Hagan	20 Feb 1908, File H: claim #10625 not allowed because application shows service in State Troops of Georgia; only Confederate army or Florida state troops covered; Secretary says he was so notified.
39	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Hon. C. M. Crooms	Waukeelah, 2/14/1908, on B. F. Hagan letterhead (General Merchandise): received notice Board would soon act on papers filed 6 Dec 1907; asks why the rich are acted on promptly and the 'small fry' go lacking.
40	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Hon. David Lang, Secretary of Pensions	Perry, Fla, 30 June 1897: encloses an application for pension commenced some years ago; asks instruction if out of date.
41	Letter, B. F. Hagan to Gov. Sidney J. Catts	Capps, 12 Jan 1917: pension held up by 'political state of some kind'; No. 6011 passed; no pay for quarter ending 31 Dec 1916; asks fair consideration; annotation to give to Comptroller Amos.
42	Certification, Secretary State Board of Pensions (1951)	20 Mar 1951 (Fuller Warren admin): certifies records show

		B. F. Hagan pensioned on Co. E 12th Ga service, enlisted about 1 March 1864, discharged about 10 April 1865; proof by two comrades and adjutant S. C. Bott (Camp Patton Anderson No. 59 UCV); widow Lula M. Hardee Hagan pensioned under Cert. No. 4864, married 27 Jan 1870, husband died 25 Feb 1918 Jefferson Co.
43	Letter (copy), Secretary to B. F. Hagen	22 Feb 1917: no blank applicable for this proof; evidence on file tends to show Co. E 12th Ga never mustered into C.S.A., under orders of Governor of Georgia until close of war; no pension for out-of-state home guards; proof of regular muster required; will submit any proof to Board.

Every Fact and Its Source

Each substantive fact in this report, with the document that states it. Tier 1 = sworn or own-hand documents; Tier 2 = official contemporaneous records; Tier 3 = claim-process paperwork; Tier 4 = administrative material. Notes mark facts a witness learned second-hand, values worked out by calculation, and uncertain readings.

Fact	Source document (page)	Tier	Notes
Benjamin F. Hagan was born 26 February 1847 in Thomas County, Georgia.	Soldier's Pension Claim (Form A/B), Act of 1909 (p. 11)	1	corroborated by second source
His surname appears variously as Hagan, Hagin, and Hagen across the file.	Comptroller correspondence 1917 (p. 28)	3	—
He enlisted about April 1864 at Atlanta in Company E, 12th Georgia Regiment, in Confederate States service, under Capt. T. L. Gandy.	Application (Form B) deposition, 1907 (p. 11)	1	corroborated by second source
His 1895 disability application gave enrollment 'first part of June' 1864 in Capt. Tarquel McAuley's Company E, 12th Georgia,	Application for Pension, Taylor County, 1895 (p. 18)	1	source conflict

Smith's Brigade.			
Regimental/brigade officers named: Capt. T. L. Gandy, Gen. G. M. McCoy, Col. Wm. Sims (and Maj./Col. Nims).	Application (Form B), 1907 (p. 11)	1	—
He was present when the Confederate armies surrendered and was discharged about 10 April 1865, and did not desert.	Soldier's Pension Claim (Form A), 1909 (p. 6)	1	corroborated by second source
Comrades N. K. Spengler and W. J. Burney (both late of Co. E, Regt. 12) swore he was a member of the company, present at the surrender at Thomasville, and did not leave until the end of the war.	Application Form D affidavit, 1907 (p. 13)	1	—
S. C. Bott, adjutant of Camp Patton Anderson No. 59, U.C.V., certified Hagan's membership and Confederate service (Form E).	Affidavit for Adjutant of a UCV Camp (p. 14)	2	—
He reported wounds: hearing loss from a bomb shell bursting near his head at Atlanta (Aug 1864) and a Minié-ball wound to the right hip at 'Griselville,' causing partial loss of use of the right leg.	Application for Pension, 1895 (p. 18)	1	—
A 1907 physician found effects of a gunshot wound of the right hip with rheumatic pains and near-total deafness, past age 62.	Physician's Affidavit (Form F), 1907 (p. 15)	2	—
The U.S. Adjutant General's Office reported (9 Sept	War Department AGO reply (p. 21)	2	—

1909) that B. F. Hagan was not found on the surviving rolls of any company of the 12th Georgia Infantry or Cavalry, and no capture/parole record was found — a negative/records-loss search.			
In 1916-17 the State Pension Board found his company (Co. E, 12th Ga under Gandy/McCoy/Sims) was Georgia State Troops / Home Guard, never regularly mustered into the regular Confederate States Army, relying in part on an affidavit by Capt. Gandy.	Secretary State Pension Board letter, 22 Dec 1916 (p. 33)	2	source conflict
Earliest disability claim filed in Taylor County 18 July 1895 under the 1889 act as amended 1893; companion physicians' claim filed in the Executive Department 3 July 1897.	Application for Pension (1895) and Claim jacket (1897) (p. 18)	3	—
1907 service-pension application under Act of 1907, Chapter 5600: application No. 10625, pensioner No. 120, filed 6 Dec 1907, approved 22 Jan 1908, at \$120 per annum from Feb 1907.	Claim for Pension jacket (1907) (p. 17)	3	reading uncertain
Comptroller advised (20 Feb & 7 Mar 1908) that claim #10625 was not allowed because the application showed	Comptroller letters, 1908 (p. 38)	3	—

service in the State Troops of Georgia, for which the Florida law made no provision.			
Clerk R. C. Parkhill wrote (27 Mar 1908) admitting he had erroneously recorded the company as 'State Service' when it should read Confederate States service.	Letter, R. C. Parkhill to A. C. Croom (p. 22)	3	—
1909 application: application No. 13630, pensioner No. 1141, recommended by Jefferson County commissioners 5 Aug 1909, filed 6 Aug 1909, approved 27 Aug 1909; later carried under No. 6011.	Report of County Commissioners and Claim jacket, 1909 (p. 9)	3	—
He swore in 1909 that his property (his and his wife's) totaled \$2,085: real estate near Capps \$1,200, stock in trade \$200, live stock \$500, personal property \$185 — within the \$5,000 statutory ceiling.	Property schedule, Soldier's Pension Claim 1909 (p. 7)	1	—
He had previously held pension certificate No. 4886 at \$120 per annum.	Property schedule, 1909 (p. 7)	3	—
His pension was held up (22 Dec 1916) and discontinued (Board order, per Comptroller Ernest Amos 15 Jan 1917); no pay for the quarter ending 31 December 1916.	Comptroller letter to B. F. Hagin (p. 28)	3	corroborated by second source
The Board advised	Secretary State Pension	3	—

27 June 1917 that it had no authority to restore his name because the proof showed service in the State troops of Georgia, not the regular Confederate States Army.	Board letter (p. 29)		
The Florida Secretary queried the Georgia Commissioner of Pensions (J. W. Lindsey) about whether Co. E, 12th Ga was ever mustered into the regular C.S.A.	Letter (copy) to J. W. Lindsey, 5 Jan 1917 (p. 27)	3	—
Benjamin F. Hagan died at Capps, Jefferson County, Florida, on 25 February 1918.	Widow's Pension Claim (Form A) and 1951 certification (p. 1)	1	corroborated by second source
Death-proof affidavits (John T. & Annie Rose; S. D. Clarke & W. B. Bishop) recite the death date as 25 February 1919.	Death proof (Form c) and Leon County affidavit (p. 3)	2	source conflict
Benjamin married Lula M. Hardee in Brevard County, Florida, on 27 January 1870.	Widow's Pension Claim (Form A) and 1951 certification (p. 1)	1	corroborated by second source
Lula M. Hagan (née Hardee), residing in Charlotte County (PO Punta Gorda), filed a Widow's Pension Claim on 6 May 1923 under the General Pension Law of Florida as amended by Chapter 8400, Acts of 1921, signing by her mark.	Widow's Pension Claim (Form A) (p. 1)	1	—
Her claim was recommended by the Charlotte County commissioners 7 May 1923, approved, and filed in the	Report of County Commissioners and Claim jacket (widow) (p. 4)	3	reading uncertain

Comptroller's office as application No. 22401, pensioner No. 4864, at \$360 per annum from May 1923.			
She swore she had not divorced or remarried since her husband's death and pointed to 'Approved Claim #6011' for proof of his service.	Widow's Pension Claim (Form A) (p. 1)	1	—
In 1951 the Secretary of the State Board of Pensions certified both pensions, noting Hagan's enlistment about 1 March 1864 and discharge about 10 April 1865, and the widow's certificate No. 4864, marriage 27 Jan 1870, and death 25 Feb 1918.	Secretary certification, 20 March 1951 (p. 42)	3	—
Benjamin Hagan operated a general-merchandise and farm-products business at Waukeelah, Florida, using his own printed letterhead.	Letter on B. F. Hagan letterhead, 1908 (p. 39)	1	—
He was a member of the Patterson (Patton Anderson) Camp of United Confederate Veterans at Monticello, Florida.	Letter, B. F. Hagan to A. C. Croom, 1908 (p. 23)	1	learned by notification

Hard-to-Read Entries

These are original handwritten records, in places faded or damaged with age. Where a word could not be read with confidence, it is flagged here rather than guessed at - nothing in this report is invented. A researcher reviewed each entry below against the original scans; some were made out on a closer look, and the rest remain genuinely unclear.

- **Page 6** - flagged as hard to read (The enlistment date on p.6 is overwritten and partly illegible; the day appears as '1st' and the month as 'March' but is crossed/corrected, while other pages give 'April

1864.'). A researcher re-checked it against the original scan; it remains genuinely unclear, which we note honestly.

- **Page 4** - flagged as hard to read (The rotated jacket (p.4) and the 1951 certification (p.42) give pensioner/certificate No. 4864, but p.19's jacket margin and other marks show numbers like 4664; digits are faint and inconsistent). A researcher re-checked it against the original scan; it remains genuinely unclear, which we note honestly.
- **Page 17** - flagged as hard to read (Page 17 is torn, silked, and faint; several figures (rate, pay-from date, numbers) are only partly legible). A researcher re-checked it against the original scan; it remains genuinely unclear, which we note honestly.

Where the Documents Disagree

Here two or more perfectly legible documents say different things. That is a finding about the record, not a reading problem - both versions are shown, and neither was silently preferred. Where the evidence clearly favored one reading, the story above follows it, and the note here says why - a visible weighing, never a silent one.

- **Page 1** - the documents disagree here (The widow's Form A (p.1) and the 1951 certification (p.42) give 25 Feb 1918; the death-proof (p.3) and Leon Co. affidavit (p.5) give 25 Feb 1919. The 1918 date is corroborated by two sources and is contemporaneous with the widow's sworn eligibility). Both readings appear in the report; review confirmed the disagreement is in the record itself. Our read: Adopt 25 February 1918 (corroborated by the widow's sworn claim and the 1951 Board certification); the '1919' entries on pp.3, 5 are likely writer's slips. Confirm against Jefferson County death and cemetery records.
- **Page 18** - the documents disagree here (The 1895 disability application names a June 1864 enrollment and a different captain (McAuley) than the 1907-1909 service claims (Gandy)). Both readings appear in the report; review confirmed the disagreement is in the record itself. The evidence is evenly balanced; we do not choose between them.
- **Page 4** - the documents disagree here (The 1921 Florida act set the widow rate at \$300/yr; the jacket reads \$360 per annum). Both readings appear in the report; review confirmed the disagreement is in the record itself. Our read: Report the jacket figure (\$360) as written; verify against the Comptroller's widow payment ledger, as the difference may be a clerical entry or a special/adjusted rate.

Sworn Long After the Fact

These statements were sworn honestly, but decades after the events they describe. The oath makes them testimony, not a guarantee of accuracy - details here are a person's memory, and are weighed as such.

- **Page 22** - a late recollection (These detailed movement claims (pp.23, 25) are the applicant's own recollections decades after the war, made while contesting a discontinuance; they are Tier -1 for what he swore/asserted but carry the usual late-recollection caveat). Honest testimony, recorded as the deponent remembered it; corroborating records, where they exist, are the check.

What the File Does Not Establish

The file is silent on these points. No document states them, so the report says so rather than filling them in.

- **Page 21** - the file does not answer this (The 1909 War Department reply found no B. F. Hagan on the surviving 12th Georgia rolls — records-loss/negative search, not a verdict — while sworn county

evidence affirms Confederate service; the separate 1916-17 finding treated the unit as Georgia State Troops/Home Guard). The Research Gaps section points to the records that might.

*About this report: it was produced from the file provided, read page by page. It does not search records beyond that file
- the Research Gaps section points to the outside records that could carry the story further.*