

TO THE CHANCELLORS OF THE CHANCERY COURT
FOR THIRTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

IN SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE AT MEMPHIS

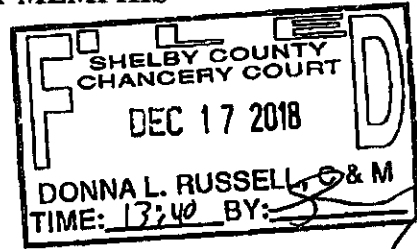
THE DESCENDANTS OF GENERAL)
NATHANBEDFORD FORREST AND)
HIS WIFE MARY ANN MONTGOMERY)
FORREST)

vs.)

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS)
GREENSPACE, INC., MAYOR OF MEMPHIS)
JIM STRICKLAND, VAN TURNER, JR.)
JOHN AND JANE DOES, AND)

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS CITY COUNCIL,)
AS AN ENTITY AND INDIVIDUALLY:)

BERLIN BOYD)
JOE BROWN)
FRANK COLVETT JR.)
KEMP CONRAD)
EDMUND FORD JR.)
JANIS FULLILOVE)
REID HEDGEPEETH)
MARTAVIUS JONES)
WORTH MORGAN)
BILL MORRISON)
PATRICE ROBINSON)
PHILIP SPINOSA JR.)
JAMITA SWEARENGEN)



CASE NO. CH-18-1787-1

JURY REQUESTED

COMPLAINT *for Damages*

Comes Now, the Family of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his Wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, (the "Family") by and through the undersigned counsel and files this Complaint against The City of Memphis, Memphis Greenspace, Inc., the Mayor of

Memphis – Jim Strickland, John and Jane Does, and the City of Memphis City Council, as an entity and individually: Berlin Boyd; Joe Brown; Frank Colvett Jr.; Kemp Conrad; Edmund Ford Jr.; Janis Fullilove; Reid Hedgepeth; Martavius Jones; Worth Morgan; Bill Morrison; Patrice Robinson; Philip Spinoso Jr., and Jamita Swarengen, grounded in the desecration and trespass of the graves of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his Wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest. As grounds for this Complaint, Plaintiffs would show as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiffs, the Family of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and His Wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, is comprised of the direct lineal descendants and family members of General Forrest and/or his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, and one collateral descendant.¹ The descendants and family members comprising the Family are as follows:

- a. Sidney Law, son of Martha Patton Law, and great-great-grandson of Forrest;
- b. Walter Law, son of Martha Patton Law, and great-great-grandson of Forrest;
- c. Kevin Bradley, grandson of Mary Elvira Forrest Bradley, and great-great-grandson of Forrest, and cousin to the Laws;
- d. Brooks Bradley, grandson of Mary Elvira Forrest Bradley, and great-great-grandson of Forrest, and cousin to the Laws;
- e. Jesse Bradley, grandson of Mary Elvira Forrest Bradley, and great-great-grandson of Forrest, and cousin to the Laws; and
- f. Lee Millar, a collateral descendant of Forrest who has been dealing with the issue of the Forrest gravesite(s) since the late 1980s.

¹ The Forrest Family for the purposes of this lawsuit are five of the six great-great grandchildren of General Forrest and his wife, as well as one collateral descendant who has dedicated the better part of thirty years of his life attempting to preserve and conserve the graves of General Forrest and his wife.

2. The Defendant, City of Memphis, is a political sub-division of the State of Tennessee.

3. Defendant, Memphis Greenspace, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Memphis Greenspace"), is non-profit corporation, whose President is Defendant Van Turner Jr.,² that was formed under the laws of the State of Tennessee, and was created in furtherance of a scheme involving the City of Memphis for violating common protections of burial site, to violate Tennessee statutory protections of burial sites and for evading the limitations of the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act of 2016, and protections that are still in place under the amended Tennessee Heritage Protection Act, which became effective on May 21, 2018.

4. Defendant Mayor Jim Strickland is the mayor of the City of Memphis, who oversaw actions that led to the sale of Forrest Park and the eventual and on-going desecration and trespass to the graves of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest.

5. Defendants John and Jane Does, are either entities or individuals, whose actions relevant to this complaint occurred in Shelby County, Tennessee. John and Jane Does acted at the bequest of other Defendants in violating Tennessee law and desecrated and trespassed upon protected gravesites and in so doing, also desecrated a venerated object.

6. The Memphis City Council is the legislative body located in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, which among other things, considers and votes upon resolutions, ordinances and other matters involving the City of Memphis that fall within

² Defendant Van Turner Jr. is not only the President of Memphis Greenspace, he is also a Shelby County Commissioner who, on September 11, 2017, voted with the majority of his fellow Shelby County Commissioners to pass a resolution supporting the efforts of the City of Memphis to remove Confederate statues, including the equestrian statue of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, which was the headstone to the grave of General Forrest and his wife.

the Council's jurisdiction. The Defendants listed below were all duly elected members of the Memphis City Council during the consideration of various ordinances that led to the action culminating in the approval of a plan to sell parkland, in this instance, Forrest Park and Confederate Park to the Defendant Memphis Greenspace and its President, and Defendant Van Turner Jr., acting on the corporation's behalf. That the actions taken by the Defendants listed below, resulted in the sale, transfer and conveyance of Forrest Park vis-a-viz a Warranty Deed executed on December 15, 2017, ahead of a vote by the named Defendant members of the City Council that took place five (5) days thereafter, on December 20, 2017. Each Defendant below voted unanimously as a body to take action on December 20, 2017, that violated the Laws of the State of Tennessee.

7. Defendant Berlin Boyd is a member of the Memphis City Council
8. Defendant Joe Brown is a member of the Memphis City Council.
9. Defendant Frank Colvett Jr. is a member of the Memphis City Council.
10. Defendant Kemp Conrad is a member of the Memphis City Council.
11. Defendant Edmund Ford Jr. was a member of the Memphis City Council at the time the events alleged herein occurred.
12. Defendant Janice Fullilove was a member of the Memphis City Council at the time the events alleged herein occurred.
13. Defendant Reid Hedgepeth is a member of the Memphis City Council.
14. Defendant Martavius Jones is a member of the Memphis City Council.
15. Defendant Worth Morgan is a member of the Memphis City Council.
16. Defendant Bill Morrison was a member of the Memphis City Council at the time the events alleged herein occurred.

17. Defendant Patrice Robinson is a member of the Memphis City Council.
18. Defendant Philip Spinosa Jr. was a member of the Memphis City Council at the time the events alleged herein occurred.
19. Defendant Jemita Swearngen is a member of the Memphis City Council.

VENUE

20. The acts and/or omissions giving rise to this cause of action arose in Shelby County, Tennessee.

FACTS

21. The graves of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his spouse Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest (referred to collectively as the "Graves") are located in what has been referred to historically, as Forrest Park, (now Health Sciences Park) in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee.

22. The Graves³ were relocated to Forrest Park, (e.g. Health Sciences Park) on or about November 11, 1904. Prior to the relocation of the Graves to Forrest Park, the Graves were located at Elmwood Cemetery at the family burial site. The relocation of the Graves to Forrest Park was the result of an agreement between the Forrest Monument Association, the Forrest Family living in Memphis at the time, and the City of Memphis. On November 4, 1904, the Memphis Park Commission unanimously approved an

³ The Graves consists of two copper caskets containing the earthly remains of General Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, respectively, which are housed within a burial vault (e.g. crypt), a base (or platform) over the vault, the pedestal which sits atop the base and the Graves, and the equestrian statue of General Forrest that was mounted to the pedestal. The Graves were constructed in phases, from the internment of the caskets and vault prior to the construction of the platform, the pedestal, and the subsequent mounting of the equestrian statue of General Forrest atop the pedestal.

application filed by the Forrest Monument Association to place the earthly remains of General Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest under the planned platform of the Forrest Monument. The Memphis Park Commission noted in its minutes that this was approval was “in consideration of the eminent character and services of General Forrest...”

23. The Equestrian Statue (referred to hereinafter as the “Forrest Equestrian Statue”) which makes up the headstone of the Forrest Graves was unveiled at the May 16, 1905 dedication ceremony in Memphis, Tennessee. The Forrest Equestrian Statue was designed and sculpted by the world-renowned artist and sculptor, Charles H. Niehaus between 1901 – 1904, with the casting work completed near Paris, France in 1904.

24. During the dedication ceremony on May 16, 1905, General George W. Gordon, in dedicating the Forrest Equestrian Statue stated: “We now honor his (General Nathan Bedford Forrest) remains, sepulchered in this monument, salute his spirit beyond the stars, and bid him a fraternal farewell.” To sepulcher remains in the monument means to entomb or enshrine, thus giving rise to the fact that the Forrest Equestrian Statue was, and continues to be, the headstone to the Graves of General Forrest and his wife.

25. Following the relocation to the Graves to Forrest Park, the Pedestal/Platform of the Graves was constructed over the Graves, as highlighted in the minutes dated December 3, 1904, for the City of Memphis, stating, “the cemetery vault has been completed, the caskets have been interred, and the pedestal has been installed over the graves.” The statue of General Forrest was then mounted atop the Pedestal.

26. From the time the Graves were relocated to Forrest Park until December 20, 2017, the Graves, including the base, the pedestal, and Forrest Equestrian Statue (i.e.

headstone) were located on property owned, leased, rented, managed or maintained by the City of Memphis, with the gravesite being held in constructive trust for the benefit of the Forrest Family.

27. In addition to being part of a gravesite, the Forrest Equestrian Statue is a memorial related to a historical conflict, historic entity, historic event, historic figure and historic organization under the definitions set forth in Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-1-412.

28. The Graves, including the Forrest Equestrian Statue and pedestal, are not only a traditional gravesite, the same is also the gravesite of a historic figure and a memorial, that was, and is protected by the Tennessee Historical Protection Act as well as Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-8-102 et seq.

29. Moreover, on or about December 15, 2017, the City of Memphis illegally conspired with and illegally transferred Health Sciences Park, previously known as Forrest Park, in Memphis, Tennessee to Memphis Greenspace, Inc. by Warranty Deed and Bill of Sale recorded with the Register's Office of Shelby County, Tennessee, together with restrictive covenants, options to purchase, and other documents associated with said Health Sciences Park.⁴

30. The property, including Health Sciences Park, that was transferred in the December 20, 2017 transaction is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places and as such is significant for its architectural, artistic, cultural and historical significance.

31. The City of Memphis and Memphis Greenspace devised and pursued a course of action relative to the Graves, protected parks, and protected memorials that was

⁴ The legality of the conveyance of Health Sciences Park from the City of Memphis to Memphis Greenspace was litigated in the Chancery Court for Davidson County, Tennessee, and is currently on appeal before the Court of Appeals for the Middle Section of Tennessee.

intended to circumvent the City's affirmative duty under the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act of 2016 to ensure that the protected or personal property would not be "removed, renamed, relocated, altered, rededicated, or otherwise disturbed or altered."

32. Memphis Greenspace, a non-profit corporation was created in furtherance of a scheme involving the City of Memphis for evading the limitations of the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act of 2016, and applicable amendments that have since become effective and are remedial in application.

33. Following the transfer of the Property and the Graves to Memphis Greenspace, Memphis Greenspace had an affirmative duty to protect the Graves pursuant to common law and Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-8-103.

34. On and after the conveyances that were devised by the City of Memphis in an effort to avoid its duties under the Act, Memphis Greenspace, acting in coordination with the public officials from the City of Memphis, including law enforcement officials and other Jane and John Does, desecrated the Graves of both Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, including the removal of the Forrest Equestrian Statue from its pedestal during the night of December 20, 2017.

35. The conveyance of Health Sciences Park as described above was a sham and was contrived by the City of Memphis acting independently and in concert with Memphis Greenspace, solely or primarily for the purpose of evading the City's duties under and the limitations imposed by the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act, Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-8-103 and common law.

36. On or about December 20, 2017, Memphis Greenspace, with the full knowledge of the City of Memphis, violated its responsibility of maintenance of the Graves by removing the Forrest Equestrian Statue (i.e. headstone) from the Gravesite.

37. The City of Memphis, by and through its various departments and agents, including the Memphis Police Department and other John and Jane Does, knowingly and intentionally assisted Memphis Greenspace, in accomplishing the removal of the Forrest Equestrian Statue from the Gravesite in direct violation of the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act, Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-8-103 and common law principals protecting burial sites.

38. The Forrest Equestrian Statue was removed by John and Jane Does at the bequest of Defendant Memphis Greenspace, and stored with other property owned by the Defendant City of Memphis and housed on City property.

39. In addition to removing the headstone of the Graves, Memphis Greenspace and/or the City of Memphis and/or John and Jane Does erected a fence around the Graves prohibiting descendants of Nathan Bedford Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest from approaching the Graves and paying their respects to their ancestors.

40. The law in Tennessee and common law are settled in regard to the protection of burial sites as follows:

When land has been definitely appropriated to burial purposes, it cannot be conveyed or devised as other property, so as to interfere with use and purposes to which it has been devoted. When once dedicated to burial purposes, and interments have there been made then the owner holds title to some extent in trust for the benefit of those entitled to burial in it, and the heir at law, devisee, or vendee takes the property subject to this trust. The right of burial extends to all descendants of the owner who devoted the property to burial purposes, and they may exercise it when the necessity arises. *Hines v. State*, 126 Tenn. 1, 5 (1911).

Burial lots, whether public or private, are not the subject of trade and commerce, and it is always presumed that they are not included in the sale of property which surrounds them. *Id.* (Emphasis added to original).

“When land has been definitely appropriated to burial purposes, it cannot be conveyed or devised as other property, so as to interfere with the use and purpose to which it has been devoted. When once dedicated to burial purposes, and interments have been made, the then owner holds title to some extent in trust for the benefit of those entitled to burial in it, and the heir at law, devisee, or vendee takes the property subject to this trust. The right of burial extends to all the descendants of the owner who devotes the property to burial purposes, and they may exercise it when the necessity arises.” *Boyd v Ducktown Chemical & Iron Co.*, 89 S.W.2d 360, (Tenn. Ct. App. June 15, 1935).

“...burial lots, whether public or private, are not the subject of trade and commerce, that it is always presumed that they are not included in the sale of property which surrounds them, and that the right is not barred by the statute of limitations so long as the lot is kept inclosed, or if unenclosed, so long as the monuments and gravestones marking the graves are to be found there, or other attention is given to the graves, so as to show and perpetuate the sacred object and purpose to which the land has been devoted; no possession of the living required in such cases.” *Id.* (Emphasis added to original).

“Those who purchase the property after it has been appropriated to burial purposes take it subject to the rights we have stated, without any express reservation in the will or deed under which they take. Such reservation is implied.” *Id.*

**COUNT I
VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1985**

41. The allegations contained in Paragraph Nos. 1-40 are incorporated herein by reference.
42. The City of Memphis and Memphis Greenspace are working together when prohibiting the Plaintiffs and the public at large from accessing the Graves.
43. The purpose, either directly or indirectly, of the City of Memphis and Memphis Greenspace conspiracy is to keep the Plaintiffs, other descendants of Nathan

Bedford Forrest, and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest from visiting the Graves, which they have a legal right to visit and maintain.

44. The City of Memphis and Memphis Greenspace have kept the Plaintiffs – the descendants of Nathan Bedford Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, and the public at large from visiting the Graves through force, grave desecration (in dismantling the gravesite) and by erecting a barrier around the Graves, in this instance a chain-link fence with no means of ingress or egress for the Plaintiffs.

45. Due to the actions of the Defendants City of Memphis, Memphis Greenspace and John and Jane Does, the Plaintiffs – the descendants of Nathan Bedford Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, and the public at large are unable to visit the Graves, and in the case of the Plaintiffs, to honor or memorialize their ancestors, which they have a right to do.

**COUNT II
VIOLATION OF COMMON LAW BREACH OF TRUST**

46. The allegations contained in Paragraph Nos. 1-45 are incorporated herein by reference.

47. While the legality of the sale and purchase of Health Sciences Park is being contested and is in litigation, Memphis Greenspace as the presumptive purchaser of Health Sciences Park is subject to the requirements of common law protections of the burial sites and graves located in the Park, including the Graves.

48. By removing the Forrest Equestrian Statue which is part of the grave, Memphis Greenspace has breached its duty imposed on it by common law.

49. By erecting a fence around the Graves which prevents the Plaintiffs and the public at large from visiting, honoring or memorializing those buried at the site, Memphis Greenspace has breached its duty of trust imposed on it by common law.

50. As a direct result of such action, Plaintiffs have been injured by Defendants Memphis Greenspace, the City of Memphis and/or John and Jane Does breach of trust as imposed by common law.

COUNT III
VIOLATION OF TENN. CODE ANN. § 46-8-103

51. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-50 are incorporated herein by reference.

52. Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-8-103 provides in pertinent part:

(b) Real property that has a deed that reflects the presence of human remains is protected from the disturbance or development as follows:

(1) *A gravesite may not be disturbed in the area of ten feet (10') surrounding the perimeter of the gravesite;* and

(2) *A crypt may not be disturbed in the area of five feet (5') surrounding the perimeter of the crypt.* . . . (Emphasis added to the original).

53. By removing the Forrest Equestrian Statue from the Graves, Memphis Greenspace violated Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-8-103.

54. Plaintiffs have been injured by Defendants Memphis Greenspace and John and Jane Does' violation of Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-8-103 that resulted in, among other things, the disturbance of the Graves.

COUNT IV
VIOLATION OF TENN. CODE ANN. § 46-1-313

55. The allegations contained in Paragraph Nos. 1-54 are incorporated herein by reference.

56. Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-1-313(a) provides in pertinent part:

No person shall willfully destroy, deface, or injure any monument, tomb, gravestone, or other structure placed in the cemetery, or any roadway, walk, fence, or enclosure in or around the cemetery, or injure any tree, plant or shrub, or hunt or shoot, play ay any game or amusement, or loiter for lascivious or lewd purposes in the cemetery, or interfere, by words or actions, with any funeral possession or any religious exercises. (Emphasis added to original).

57. Memphis Greenspace, and John and Jane Does violated Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-1-313 by willfully destroying, defacing, desecrating, trespassing upon, and injuring the Graves when these Defendants, and all of the Defendants named herein, intentionally had the Forrest Equestrian Statue (i.e. headstone) removed from the Graves.

58. Plaintiffs have been injured by the actions of Defendants Memphis Greenspace, the Defendants John and Jane Does, as well as the other Defendants named herein as their actions were a violation of Tenn. Code Ann. § 46-1-313 that resulted in, among other things, the desecration of the Graves.

COUNT V
VIOLATION OF TENN. CODE ANN. § 39-17-311

59. The allegations contained in Paragraph Nos. 1-59 are incorporated herein by reference.

60. Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-311 -- Desecration of a Venerated Object, provides in pertinent part:

(a) A person commits an offense who intentionally desecrates:

(1) A place of worship or burial. . .

61. Memphis Greenspace and John and Jane Does violated Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-311 by willfully destroying, defacing, trespassing upon, and injuring the Graves of General Forrest and his wife, when these Defendants and all of the Defendants named herein, intentionally had the Forrest Equestrian Statue (i.e. headstone) removed from the Graves which resulted in the desecration of a venerated object, specifically, the burial site (e.g. gravesite).

62. Plaintiffs have been injured by the actions of Defendants Memphis Greenspace, the Defendants John and Jane Does, as well as the other Defendants named herein as their actions were a violation of Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-311 that resulted in, among other things, the desecration of a venerated object, in this instance the headstone (i.e. the Forrest Equestrian Statue) and the Graves.

COUNT VI CONSPIRACY

63. The allegations contained in Paragraph Nos. 1-62 are incorporate herein by reference.

64. Defendant City of Memphis and Defendant Memphis Greenspace entered into an agreement to accomplish an unlawful purpose, to violate common law protections of burial sites, to violate Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 46-8-103, 46-1-313, and 39-17-311, and to violate the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act.

65. The unlawful agreement was that the City of Memphis would sell Health Sciences Park to Memphis Greenspace for the sole purpose of removing the Graves in

violation of common law, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 46-8-103 and 46-1-313, and 39-17-311, and in violation of the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act and for the development of the Health Sciences Park for the financial gain of Defendants.

66. The actions of the Defendants City of Memphis, Memphis Greenspace and the Memphis City Council led to the desecration of the Graves, trespass upon the Graves and desecration of a venerated object, with the help, cooperation and assistance of the Memphis Police Department and other government agencies and officials.

67. The conspiracy entered into by Defendants has injured the Plaintiffs and the State of Tennessee.

COUNT VII ULTRE-VIRES ACTIVITY

68. The allegations contained in Paragraph Nos. 1-67 are incorporated herein by reference.

69. The actions taken by the Memphis City Council and its individual members in relation to the sale of Health Sciences Park including the Graves, were wholly outside the scope of the City's authority and/or because the actions of the Memphis City Council and its individual members were not consistent with the mandatory provisions of its charter and governing statutes and/or ordinances.

70. The actions that Defendants Memphis City Council and its individual members which give rise to the ultra-vires activity include the scheme it entered into with Defendant Mayor Jim Strickland and Defendant Van Turner Jr. (as the President of Memphis Greenspace) to sell Health Sciences Park and somehow convey the Graves to Defendant

Memphis Greenspace. The scheme was in violation of Tennessee law and the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act.

71. The process that Defendant Memphis City Council and its individual members took to sell, transfer and convey Health Sciences Park and the Graves to Defendant Memphis Greenspace (with said Graves not subject to a sale, transfer or conveyance as discussed under Paragraph No. 40, *supra*) was in violation of the City of Memphis Charter and the City's ordinances, as the required number of readings of Substitute Ordinance No. 5665 had not been met when the Warranty Deed was executed prematurely by Defendants City of Memphis, Mayor Jim Strickland, and by Van Turner Jr, in his capacity as President of Defendant Memphis Greenspace.

72. Moreover, Substitute Ordinance No. 5665 which, when approved on December 20, 2017, granted among other things, to the Defendant City of Memphis the actual authority to sell, transfer and convey Health Sciences Park. Unfortunately for the Defendants, such sale, transfer and conveyance, as well as the attempted conveyance of the Graves to Defendant Memphis Greenspace was completed before it actually had authority to convey the same. This is true since the Warranty Deed conveying, selling and/or transferring Health Sciences Park to Memphis Greenspace was executed on December 15, 2017, five (5) days prior to the supposed passage of Substitute Ordinance No. 5665 on December 20, 2017, which authorized such transaction to occur after its enactment. Amazingly, the passage of Substitute Ordinance No. 5665 failed to ratify the previously executed Warranty Deed, and, as alleged herein, is an ultra vires act, resulting in the transaction being void under Tennessee law.

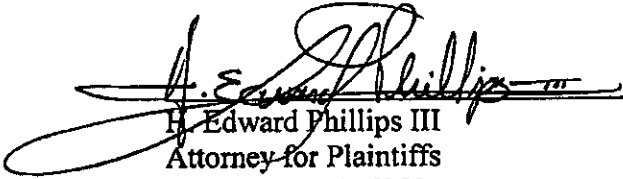
PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, respectfully request that this Honorable Court:

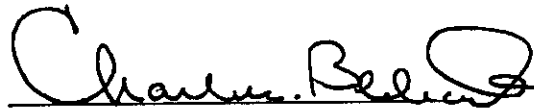
1. Issue process and that the Defendants named herein be required to answer this Complaint;
2. That a Jury be empaneled to try the issues in this case;
3. Award compensatory damages for the embarrassment, humiliation, and mental anguish caused by the named Defendants;
4. Award punitive damages;
5. Grant immediate possession of the Forrest Equestrian Statue to the Plaintiffs, also require that the Defendants pay for the any repairs caused by the removal of Forrest Equestrian Statue by the Defendants, as well as payment for the safe return and reinstallation of the same by the Defendants;
6. Grant possession of the pedestal, base, burial vault, copper caskets, and the earthly remains of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest to the Plaintiffs;
7. Issue an Order permitting the disinterment and reinternment of the earthly remains of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, at the option of the Plaintiffs to a location of their choosing;
8. Grant possession of the plaza, accoutrements, fixtures, historical signs, markers, cenotaphs and other items related to the Forrest Family, the Forrest Graves, and the history of the Forrest Family and the Forrest Family's ancestors; and

9. Award any other relief that this Honorable Court finds just and reasonable.

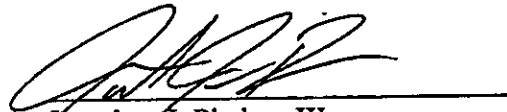
Respectfully submitted this 17th day of December, 2018, by:



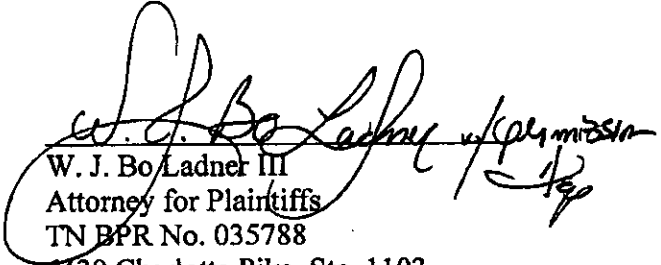
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**LIST OF NAMED DEFENDANTS AND ADDRESSES
FOR CIVIL SUMMONS
TO BE SERVED BY THE SHELBY COUNTY SHERIFF**

1. The City of Memphis can be served through its counsel:
 - a) Allan J. Wade, Esq.
The Wade Law Firm, PLLC
5050 Poplar Avenue, Suite 1028
Memphis, Tennessee 38137
 - b) Bruce A. McMullen, Esq.
City of Memphis – Chief Legal Officer
165 Madison Avenue No. 2000
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

2. Defendants Memphis Greenspace, Inc. and Van Turner Jr., can be served through counsel and also by serving Mr. Turner, and the corporation's Registered Agent as follows:
 - a) Christopher L. Vescovo, Esq.
Lewis, Thomason, King, Krieg & Waldrop, P.C.
One Commerce Square – 29th Floor
40 South Main Street,
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

- b) Van Turner Jr., Esq.
President – Memphis Greenspace, Inc.
2650 Thousand Oaks Boulevard
Memphis, Tennessee 38118
 - c) J. Martin Reagan Jr.
Registered Agent – Memphis Greenspace, Inc.
Suite 209, 40 South Main Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38103-5529
3. Defendant Mayor Jim Strickland can be served at his office, which is located at 125 North Main Street, Room 700, Memphis, Tennessee 38103;
 4. The following Defendants, as members of the Memphis City Council, can be served at their offices, which are located at 125 North Main Street, Room 514, Memphis, Tennessee 38103
 - a) Defendant Berlin Boyd
 - b) Defendant Joe Brown;
 - c) Defendant Frank Colvett Jr.;
 - d) Defendant Kemp Conrad;
 - e) Defendant Reid Hedgepeth;
 - f) Defendant Martavius Jones;
 - g) Defendant Worth Morgan;
 - h) Defendant Patrice Robinson; and
 - i) Defendant Jemita Swearengen
 5. Defendant Edmund Ford Jr. can be served at the following address: Shelby County Board of Commissioners, 160 N Main Street, Suite 600, Memphis, Tennessee 38103.
 6. Defendant Bill Morrison can be served at 3725 Wyndance Cove, Memphis, Tennessee 38135.
 7. Defendant Philip Spinosa can be served at Greater Memphis Chamber, 22 N. Front St, Suite 200, Memphis, Tennessee 38103-2100.
 8. Defendant Janice Fullilove can be served at Juvenile Court Clerk's Office, 616 Adams Ave, Memphis, Tennessee 38103.