Recovered Argon research: the complete record

What was recovered

The original Appalachian Blood & Iron upload stopped midway through the tenth Mexican War screening row, at "2nd Lt. James". The complete underlying Front Five, Six, Seven and Eight reports were recovered from the original AndGomorra Gemini chats on 4 November 2026. Front Seven includes all 31 numbered screening entries and three separately labeled collateral/research entries. Front Eight includes all six parentage investigations and its final reconciliation.

What this edition incorporates

This eight-page addendum records the recovered material and reconciles it with the current master. Pages 1-924 retain their existing order. The rewritten Story remains on pp. 914-924, with the byline Written by Clark H. Tucker and the heavenly-birthday wording. The complete research responses and their clickable source maps are preserved separately in the recovered four-front archive.

The result

No new ancestor, parent-child link, military badge or evidence-grade upgrade is established by the recovered reports. Counts remain 159 admitted direct ancestors plus Clark, 18 research profiles, eight Revolutionary Patriots, seven Confederate veterans and two Union veterans. No Mexican War veteran is newly established. This is a conclusion about the evidence currently supplied, not proof that nobody in the family served.

Reading the source labels

A recovered AI research report is a research lead. Its labels saying "original inspected" or "Grade A" do not establish that a manuscript was inspected in this incorporation. Existing original exhibits remain in place and control where the report conflicts with them. Newly recovered assertions without inspected support remain attributed research, not family facts.

Where to read next

The 31-person screening register follows on pp. 926-927; Kirkland and Shaw on p. 928; Tucker and Myers on p. 929; Mitchell on p. 930; Waters and Studghel on p. 931; and the correction and source-access ledger on p. 932. No original document plate has been duplicated or altered.

Mexican War screening: entries 1-16

The recovered Front Seven report supplies these 31 numbered entries. Names and Ahnentafel positions below follow the controlling register. All remain without newly established Mexican War service; this table does not downgrade their ancestry grades.

Ahn.	Controlling profile	Reconciled screening note
32	John J. Tucker	Keep Civil War service distinct from Tucker namesakes.
34	John J. Self	Prior-service and widow-pension records remain research targets.
40	Henry Madison Jacobs	Young age in 1846; no individual service record supplied.
48	John Higgs	No individual Mexican War service identification supplied.
50	Alexander Gordon Odom	Confederate service does not establish earlier service.
52	Isaiah M. Harden	Young age and locality are screening clues only.
56	Nicholas J. Zorn	Confederate service does not establish earlier service.
58	Robert W. Long	Infant or young child during the war.
60	Augustus M. Moore	Young age; do not identify him with Augustus Moor of Ohio.
66	William M. Mitchell	Complete row recovered; Mitchell officers are not this man by name alone.
70	John S. Waters / Watters	Age, household and county do not rule out temporary service.
72	Israel T. Hollingshead	No individual Mexican War service identification supplied.
74	Samuel Lenderman	Daniel Lunderman of Indiana is not Samuel Lenderman by surname similarity.
76	Baze / Bazell Shaw	Do not attach Capt. George W. Shaw of Louisiana to this profile.
80	William Jacobs	Several Jacobs officers require individual identity proof.
82	Richard F. Fortune	No individual Mexican War service identification supplied.

Mexican War screening: entries 17-31

These rows complete the material omitted from the truncated upload. Negative digital screening is retained as a research result, with individual service files still required for any positive identification.

Ahn.	Controlling profile	Reconciled screening note
84	Jesse G. Scott	Older age is a screening clue, not proof of non-service.
88	George Newton "Newt" McCommon Jr.	Young age in 1846; no individual service record supplied.
92	John Bryant	Bryan, Bryant and Brantley entries are not interchangeable.
94	Wm. West	Baseline identity unresolved; a William West entry cannot be assigned.
100	John Odom, husband of Nancy Gordon	Older age and residence are screening clues only.
102	Duncan McGregor / McGreggor	Older age; no individual service record supplied.
116	John S. Long	Do not attach the Texas Captain John Long without identity proof.
118	Joseph A. Smart	Joseph A. Smart is not John W. Smart by surname alone.
120	John L. Moore	Illinois officers and other John Moores are not assigned.
122	Jesse Lee of Screven County	No individual Mexican War service identification supplied.
154	James Kirkland Sr.	Older age; no individual service record supplied.
166	John S. Clark	Separate soldiers who died in 1847-1848 from the family man.
176	George W. McCommon Sr.	Older age and residence are screening clues only.
202	Alexander Gordon of Tattnall	Do not attach unrelated Gordon officers.
238	William Moore of Tattnall County	Do not attach Alabama or Texas soldiers without identity proof.

Separate collateral and research entries

The report also screens proposed #54 William Sidney Harden and collateral John Jackson Kirkland and James Madison Kirkland. None is admitted as a Mexican War veteran. These entries add no direct ancestor and no service badge. The proposed Harden line remains research-only.

Kirkland and Shaw: recovered research review

Mexican War service remains unproved

Fifth Tennessee Mexican War service remains unproved. The correct compiled-service series is NARA M638 roll 13, Fifth Tennessee Infantry A-K (DGS 005412812), not rolls 14-15. The final William A. King card at image 2559 is immediately followed by Alfred Kite at image 2560, with no intervening Kirkland/Kirklin jacket. Similar-name Louisiana and North Carolina index cards lack an identity bridge to John Jackson Kirkland. This bounded negative search does not prove lifelong non-service.

Case 75: retired docket, 13 May 1868

On 13 May 1868, Monroe Circuit Court placed Anna Rodgers murder Case 75 against John and William Kirkland and others on the retired docket after repeated arrest writs were returned with the defendants not found. The State of Tennessee was ordered to pay the costs. This is a documented procedural disposition, not a conviction, acquittal, pardon or nolle prosequi in Case 75. No later reopening or merits judgment was established by the targeted searches; a separate retired-docket register was not retrieved.

The three Shaw men remain distinct

George Bazel Shaw is retained as a former Confederate soldier whose later death is described in conflicting retrospective evidence. James Washington Shaw is the Union cavalryman reportedly killed by guerrillas. Jefferson Shaw is the pro-Union civilian; no military service is assigned to him. The recovered report does not justify identifying a specific killer or merging these three histories.

Family relationship and service

John and William Kirkland remain collateral relatives; the accepted family relationship stays Grade B. The detailed record, original service jacket, pension testimony and case papers already occupy master pp. 742-814 and 904-913. Reported Vicksburg parole entries for other Kirkland men remain unverified individual-service leads.

Original orders now inspected

The 14 September 1866 nolle prosequi applies to G. K. Roberts only. On 14 January 1868, robbery No. 59 was discontinued while murder No. 75 received another arrest writ. The 1870 retirement of robbery No. 350 is also separate. The new court and military exhibits, transcription and search limits follow on master pp. 933-948; the earlier indictment and return remain on pp. 811-812.

13 May 1868 original order: p. 23, image 403

Fifth Tennessee compiled-service catalog

Tucker and Myers: leads, not new parents

The controlling identities

Ahnentafel #32 is John J. Tucker, not Charles C. Tucker. #16 is Elisha E. Tucker, not John H. Tucker. Henry Tucker (#64) and Sarah (Sally) Myers Tucker (#65) retain their Grade B links to the admitted family. The recovered report uses the wrong names at #32 and #16 in parts of its narrative; those passages are rejected.

Henry Tucker: upstream slots #128 and #129

The report proposes a Halifax/Southside Virginia and North Carolina search corridor through Henry's first wife, Polly Grant, and the Grant-heir instruments. The retained deed exhibits, pp. 648-659, already document the relevant land transactions and Grant-heir language. A migration theory, given-name pattern or online Grant pedigree does not identify Henry's parents. Polly's proposed parents Alexander James Grant and Charlotte Helen Granville are not added to Clark's direct pedigree.

Sarah Myers: upstream slots #130 and #131

The recovered report points to an abstract of a Jacob Myers apprenticeship to Isaac Grant and to Myers neighbors in Washington County, Virginia. These are leads to inspect in the original dated court order and tax lists. They do not prove that Sarah was Jacob's, Samuel's or Rachel Myers's daughter, or establish why she married Henry. The original marriage record and Chancery Case 609 remain the priority records for the existing qualified reconstruction.

Conflicts that stay visible

Henry's exact birth date and birthplace remain unresolved. The 1815 published assessment describes 43 acres south of Laurel Fork; the master's 143-acre deed is not merged with it. No tax assessment becomes military service. The original Case 609 file and restricted marriage image were not newly inspected by recovering this report.

Published Case 609 abstract (derivative)

Published Washington County marriage transcription (derivative)

Mitchell: preserve the proven household

William M. Mitchell and Barbary

The existing Grade B parents of Martha E. / Elizabeth Mitchell (#33) remain William M. Mitchell (#66) and Barbary Mitchell (#67). Their upstream slots #132-135 remain unresolved. Barbary's maiden surname is not supplied by the recovered research. The 1850 and 1860 household records and the existing identity correlation continue to control.

The recovered neighborhood lead

Front Eight proposes an older female Mitchell household near William in the 1840 Wilkes County enumeration, but calls that woman both Mary Mitchell and Rebecca Mitchill. That unresolved reading must be checked in the original schedule before it can support even a precise candidate identity. Proximity alone does not make her William's mother. Wilkes land divisions and estate packets remain possible next sources.

Children and geographic clues

The recovered report discusses the continuing Nancy/Susanah, Martha, Rufus, Barbary and William sibling group and the Wilkes, Burke and later Watauga birthplace descriptions. The already inspected 1850 and 1860 schedules support the family reconstruction at its existing grade. A surname cluster such as Triplett, Keller, Shell or Lipps does not establish Barbary's maiden name. No new death-certificate evidence identifying her parents was supplied.

A marriage date is not silently replaced

The report substitutes a Charles C. Tucker marriage on 8 January 1866 for the family's retained Tucker/Briglow record of 26 November 1865. That substitution is rejected. The original register and its real name discrepancy remain visible; the correlated Martha/Bredlove/Briglow/Elizabeth identification is not promoted to Grade A.

1850 Johnson County census: retained original schedule

1860 Cherokee County census: retained original schedule

26 November 1865 Tucker/Briglow marriage register

Waters and Studghel: the boundary holds

John S. Waters: proposed parents #140 and #141

Michael Waters and Emelia Stewart remain research candidates, not admitted parents of John S. Waters (#70). Front Eight repeats three useful cautions: the compiled 1830 census references place John and Michael on different pages; the reported 1810 household has no male under ten; and a reported 1835 deed witnessed by John is associational evidence, not an explicit parent-child statement. These are attributed research findings pending inspection of the cited originals.

Mary Waters and William Studghel

Mary "Polly" Studghel Waters (#71) and her father William Studghel / Stodgill (#142) retain their Grade B relationship based on the inspected 18 August 1834 heirs-at-law deed and family correlation. William's exact birth, death and spouse remain unresolved. The dossier's claimed age exemption from War of 1812 service cannot be adopted when his birth date is not established.

Mary's mother: slot #143

The 1834 deed calls Hannah Cutcher formerly Hannah Studghel and names her husband John Cutcher. It does not identify Hannah as Mary's mother. Front Eight raises competing daughter/heir and remarried-widow interpretations and cites a companion Sarah Ellis deed and 1816 court minutes. Those later sources and the proposed relationships require examination; neither hypothesis is promoted to an admitted mother. "Formerly Studghel" identifies a previous surname, not necessarily a birth surname.

What the next inspection must answer

Read the complete companion instrument, Haywood Deed Book C, p. 272, and the cited 1816 administration entries. Establish who acted in what capacity before using inheritance language to name a biological mother. The recovered report's legal inference does not substitute for that record comparison. The existing source exhibits on pp. 863-865 remain in place.

1834 Haywood heirs-at-law deed: retained original recorded copy

Companion deed lead: not inspected in this recovery

Recovery decisions and source-access ledger

Front Five: retain the established distinctions

The Yates tours, campaign service without fighting at Kings Mountain, prisoner escort and Draper notations remain as reconciled on p. 903 and in the Story. Comrade accounts and unit routes are context, not proof of each personal movement. David Roper remains project Patriot #8 for qualified civil/political service, not the younger militia pensioner. No formal DAR or SAR acceptance is asserted.

Front Six: replace speculation with the original order

The 13 May 1868 court order now establishes that Case 75 was placed on the retired docket because defendants were not found. It does not establish guilt, innocence, a pardon or a later final merits judgment. The recovered report's assertion that nobody was ever tried or convicted remains unsupported. See pp. 933-948 for originals and search limits. Separate Shaw identities and all existing grades remain intact.

Front Seven: recover the full screening, qualify its reach

All 31 numbered rows and three collateral/research rows were recovered. No newly supported veteran is added. Lack of a pension, a household in a census, older age, or no locally raised company is not proof of lifelong non-service. Similar names are not merged. A catalog series number is not evidence that its records were fully searched.

A catalog correction

The recovered report repeatedly labels M351 as Georgia volunteer records. The National Archives guide identifies M351 as Mormon-unit compiled service records, while M638 is Tennessee service records. This edition cites the official guide and does not repeat the report's incorrect Georgia series label or claim an exhaustive inspection of those files.

Front Eight: all six upstream walls remain open

No parents are added at #128-135, #140-141 or #143. The incorrect #32 and #16 names, substituted marriage date, uncertain Mary/Rebecca reading, unproved Grant parentage and unsupported inheritance conclusions are not adopted. Existing ancestry grades and all 178 displayed profiles remain unchanged.

Preserved research and originals

The private recovered archive contains the complete four responses, their original chat URLs and source-link maps. It preserves what Argon actually wrote, including errors. This reconciliation controls publication. Earlier scanned exhibits, captions and source links remain in place; none is represented as newly inspected merely because Argon described it.

National Archives service-records guide: source-series check