



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Affidavit of Seller In Case of Bankruptcy, Insolvency,
Attachment, Replevin, or Other Judicial Sale

RV-F1311201 (Rev. 08-20)

Purpose: Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-4-119, nonvoluntary transfer of a vehicle can be secured by title, endorsed bill of sale, special conditional sales contract, lienor repossession, or court order.

Instructions: Complete this form in its entirety and supply any applicable documentation (i.e., lien instruments, titles, court orders).

A. OATH:

State of Tennessee, County of Knox Date 07/14/2026 makes oath
in due form of law that as trustee, assignee, clerk or Clerk and Master
other officer under proceedings in the
Chancery Court of Knox County, Tennessee, the vehicle
described as:

B. VEHICLE INFORMATION:

Year: 2012 Make: Ram Model: 1500 SLT Body: Pickup
VIN: 1C6RD7FT7CS187430

C. PURCHASER INFORMATION:

Vehicle was sold to Barrington Asset Group LLC
of 905 Locust St, Knoxville, TN 37902
address
on 07/09/2026 at the Knox County Courthouse, 300 Main Street, Knoxville
date of sale place of sale
for \$ 9,750.00 consideration paid as follows: certified funds paid into court

D. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT:

The following papers are attached hereto and made a part hereof:

- ☒ A true copy of the court order
- ☒ A true copy of the notice of sale

Under penalties of perjury, the undersigned states that all necessary legal provisions were compiled with and that to the best of the affiant's knowledge and belief the purchaser has good title to the vehicle described, subject to the following liens:

None

A transferred certificate of title from former owner cannot possibly be filed because: the judgment debtor

did not surrender the certificate of title and the vehicle was sold under order of the court

By: Adelia F. Corum
Affiant

How to fill out RV-F1311201 — Affidavit of Seller in Case of Bankruptcy, Insolvency, Attachment, Replevin or Other Judicial Sale

Tennessee · written against RV-F1311201 (Rev 08-20), issued under Tenn. Code Ann. 55-4-119

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The court's version of the same idea. Where a vehicle changes hands under a court order rather than by agreement, the officer who conducted the sale - a trustee, an assignee, a clerk or another officer - swears this instead of producing an assignment, and the purchaser gets a title on the strength of it. A private seller never fills it in, and may very much need to read one.

This sheet is not the form. Download the blank RV-F1311201 from the Tennessee Department of Revenue at <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/revenue/documents/forms/titlereg/f1311201Fill-in.pdf> — always take the current revision from the agency rather than a copy. Print this and keep it beside you while you complete theirs.

Every line, in the order you meet it

1	YOU	Block A, who is swearing and under what authority	The county, the date, the affiant's capacity, and the court and county the proceedings were in. Watch out: For a former owner reading a copy, this block is the one to check first. It names the proceeding, which is what tells you where to go to ask questions.
2	YOU	Block B, the vehicle	Year, make, model, body and vehicle identification number. Watch out: The vehicle identification number is what the Department matches to the record. Everything else on the block is description.
3	YOU	Block C, the sale	The purchaser, their address, the date and place of the sale, the price and how it was paid. Watch out: Place of sale matters in a judicial sale in a way it does not in a private one - a courthouse step is not the same as a lot, and the notice should have named it.
4	YOU	The two attachments	A true copy of the court order and a true copy of the notice of sale, each with its own tick box. Watch out: Both, not either. The order is the authority and the notice is the evidence that the owner had the chance to know.
5	YOU	Liens the new title must carry	Two lines listing any remaining encumbrances, under the statement that the purchaser has good title subject to them. Watch out: A judicial sale does not automatically clear every lien. What is written here is what the new certificate will show.
6	YOU	Why no certificate is enclosed, and the signature	One line explaining why a transferred certificate from the former owner cannot possibly be filed, then the affiant's signature. Watch out: It is a single signature line with no date beside it, which is unusual on a Tennessee form - the date lives at the top of the oath instead.

What gets this one rejected

- Neither attachment box ticked. The court order and the notice of sale are what turn an assertion into a record.
- A blank capacity line. The form asks who the affiant is - trustee, assignee, clerk or other officer - because it decides whether they had authority to sell.
- No court named. The oath sentence has two blanks in it, the court and the county, and both are load-bearing.
- Liens left off. The purchaser gets good title subject to the liens listed, so an omission here creates a title that does not match the debt.
- A private individual signing it. A judicial sale is conducted by an officer of the court, and this is that officer's affidavit.

☒ Amber is what you write ☐ Grey is a block somebody else completes The filled-in example is at the start of this sheet.

Read off RV-F1311201 (Rev 08-20) and the Tennessee Department of Revenue's own pages, current as of 2026-08-23. Plain-language help with a form, not legal advice — where this and the agency differ, the agency governs. sellmycarhub.com