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Mar 28 2024

SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM GREENVILLE COUNTY
Court of Commons Pleas

Perry H. Gravely, Circuit Court Judge
Civil Case No: 2023-CP-23-03267

Appellate Case No: 2023-001585

Bruce Wilson,....., Appellant,

v.

Joseph Hunter Bledsoe,....., Respondent.

RECORD ON APPEAL

Bruce Wilson
14 Freestone St
Greenville SC 29605
(864) 907-7080
Brucewilson23@gmail.com

APPELLANT

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Bruce Wilson
PLAINTIFF(S)

Joseph Hunter Bledsoe
DEFENDANT(S)

DISPOSITION TYPE (CHECK ONE)

- JURY VERDICT.** This action came before the court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and a verdict rendered.
- DECISION BY THE COURT.** This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.
- ACTION DISMISSED (CHECK REASON):** Rule 12(b), SCRPC; Rule 41(a), SCRPC (Vol. Nonsuit); Rule 43(k), SCRPC (Settled);
 Other
- ACTION STRICKEN (CHECK REASON):** Rule 40(j), SCRPC; Bankruptcy;
 Binding arbitration, subject to right to restore to confirm, vacate or modify arbitration award;
 Other
- STAYED DUE TO BANKRUPTCY**
- DISPOSITION OF APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT (CHECK APPLICABLE BOX):**
 Affirmed; Reversed; Remanded;
 Other

NOTE: ATTORNEYS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING LOWER COURT, TRIBUNAL, OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT RULING IN THIS APPEAL.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED: See attached order (formal order to follow) Statement of Judgment by the Court:

See Page 2 for Order of the Court

ORDER INFORMATION

This order ends does not end the case. See Page 2 for additional information.

For Clerk of Court Office Use Only

This judgment was electronically entered by the Clerk of Court as reflected on the Electronic Time Stamp, and a copy mailed first class to any party not proceeding in the Electronic Filing System on 10/03/2023 .

Gantt Summary Court for Joseph Hunter Bledsoe
Bruce Wilson for Bruce Wilson
Bruce Wilson for Bruce Wilson

NAMES OF TRADITIONAL FILERS SERVED BY MAIL

Court Reporter:

E-Filing Note: The date of Entry of Judgment is the same date as reflected on the Electronic File Stamp and the clerk's entering of the date of judgment above is not required in those counties. The clerk will mail a copy of the judgment to parties who are not E-Filers or who are appearing pro se. See Rule 77(d), SCRCP.

This matter comes before the Court upon Wilson's appeal from the Order of Magistrate Clare T. Sims. The appeal was heard on August 28, 2023. This case has quite a tortured procedural history and previously came before this Court upon an appeal by Mr. Wilson of the Order of Magistrate Sims setting aside the jury verdict in favor of Mr. Wilson on the grounds that Mr. Wilson "failed to state specific items and/or values (§22-3-1460) for which the jury could reasonably award relief". On appeal, this Court issued an Order reinstating the jury verdict, but remanding the case back to Magistrate's Court "to hold a hearing to establish the specific items and/or value of those items to be recovered." A hearing was held on remand on June 7, 2023 where Mr. Wilson was given the opportunity to present evidence of the items to be recovered and/or their values. Magistrate Sims issued an Order on June 20, 2023 finding that Mr. Wilson failed to establish the items taken or their values. This appeal is from that Order. The Court has reviewed the return submitted by the Magistrate, the record in the case and requested and reviewed the tape recording of the hearing from June 7, 2023 attended by Mr. Wilson and Ryan McCarty, Esq. on behalf of Mr. Bledsoe.

Throughout this case, Mr. Wilson has claimed Mr. Bledsoe took a substantial amount of personal property from his house, valued at over \$7000. Although given numerous opportunities at the initial trial and the hearing on remand, Mr. Wilson has not provided any evidence to support his claim for the alleged items taken or their value. The original list attached to his complaint was not notarized. At the remand hearing on June 7, 2023, he argued his case, but failed to present any sworn testimony. Nor did Mr. Wilson provide a copy of any credit card receipts, credit card statements, store receipts, photographs, internet research, witnesses from any store, or any proof of purchase of a single item claimed. Mr. Wilson only provided a list of items showing the amount he claim he paid for each item and then reduced the amount by an arbitrary figure for depreciation, but still did not testify to the actual value of the items in question. Mr. Wilson, as the Plaintiff has the burden to prove his case by a preponderance of the evidence and to establish the items taken and/or their values, but he failed to do so. Since Mr. Wilson failed to establish the items taken or their value, then the Court has no avenue to enforce the jury's verdict or issue any judgment based on the jury verdict.

Therefore, the Court affirms the findings of the Order of Magistrate Sims issued on June 20, 2023 and Mr. Wilson's appeal and his claim are hereby dismissed.

It is so Ordered.



Greenville Common Pleas

Case Caption: Bruce Wilson VS Joseph Hunter Bledsoe

Case Number: 2023CP2303267

Type: Order/Electronic Form 4

So Ordered

s/ Honorable Perry H. Gravely, #2755

Electronically signed on 2023-10-03 12:40:20 page 3 of 3

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIRCUIT COURT
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE) C.A. NO. 2020-CP-23-03267

BRUCE WILSON)
Plaintiff,)
versus)
JOSEPH HUNTER BLEDSOE)
Defendant.)

H E A R I N G

DATE: August 29, 2023
TIME:
LOCATION: South Carolina Circuit Court 13
JUDGE: Perry H. Gravely

TRANSCRIBED BY: Lynda Monroe

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Attorney for the Defendant.

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(THIS TRANSCRIPT MAY CONTAIN QUOTED MATERIAL. SUCH MATERIAL IS REPRODUCED AS READ OR QUOTED BY THE SPEAKER.)

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PROCEEDING

THE COURT: All right. This is Wilson versus Bledsoe, 2023-CP-32-67.

Mr. Wilson, this is your appeal. I would note, for the file, that the -- what was filed here, the returned file by the magistrate, that's in the public index, has one page but it's cut off. It doesn't have -- do you have anything different? I mean it has an exhibit. The itemized description of property but then it doesn't have -- looks like there's another page to it that's missing.

MR. MCCARTY: Your Honor, Ryan McCarty. I found the same thing when I went to retrieve from the public index. It is the first page of what appears to be the return and then, as you mentioned, nothing behind it. That's all I was able to retrieve from the public index.

THE CLERK: (Indiscernible.)

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have -- well, yeah, go grab that. All right. She's going to grab the file then. I don't know. It may have the same thing though.

You don't have anything different, do you?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: I have the same thing --

THE COURT: Yeah.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER: -- the Court has.

THE CLERK: (Indiscernible). The magistrate.

THE COURT: You've sent that. Oh, that was for --

1 yeah. He (indiscernible).

2 THE CLERK: Okay.

3 THE COURT: (Indiscernible) a 2022. Need to pull them
4 out of order anyway.

5 (No sound from to 1:52:26)

6 So -- and Mr. Wilson, it's your appeal. I think we
7 have now the second page of the return. We have a copy of
8 the order which I will grant and have put in the file as
9 well.

10 So be glad to hear from you. It's your appeal.

11 MR. WILSON: Thank you, Your Honor. I think the Court
12 may be familiar that this case was referred back to the
13 magistrate's for a hearing because of the affidavit that was
14 attached to the original complaint was not notarized.

15 Hearing from what I believe it was going to happen is
16 that I would attest to the list that was attached to the
17 complaint. We did have that hearing. I did attest to it. I
18 even presented a secondary list that was identical and put it
19 in the record.

20 But the problem, the issue, came when the Court allowed
21 -- we had a secondary hearing, basically, about the original
22 hearing. There was testimony presented as to who wasn't
23 allowed to testify as the original hearing which the jury
24 filed in my favor.

25 Mr. McCarty, he was allowed to talk about witnesses

1 that never testified, to talk about a hearing that was put on
2 for a mistrial. All that was able to come into that.

3 When the sole purpose of it, from my understanding, was
4 just for me to acknowledge and attest, under oath, that this
5 was my property.

6 Now, I had went through the statute dealing with a
7 claims and delivery. I went through it completely, all the
8 way. I have not found anywhere, in the statute, where it
9 comports that the individual must have some receipts, have
10 credit card statements. None of that.

11 In fact, 22 3 13 20 (phonetically) of that statute,
12 paragraph 5, simply says that an actual value of the personal
13 property.

14 Now, also, in that Court's order, which was astounding
15 to me, is that the Court referred to that --

16 THE COURT: My order or their order?

17 MR. WILSON: No, no, their order. I'm sorry.

18 THE COURT: I thought I had to get creative on mine
19 quite frankly.

20 MR. WILSON: No, I'm sorry, Your Honor. To the
21 magistrate after the hearing. They're in this order. You
22 can read it for yourself, Your Honor. She talked about the
23 fact that I couldn't even prove that I had ownership of the
24 property which, in fact, I think once the jury came back in
25 my favor, that's the ownership. I don't think I had to prove

1 that or should have to prove that.

2 I think that, in itself, and the deficiency in this
3 order makes the order -- it just doesn't comport to anything.
4 In one part of the order she says that the constable can come
5 to my own residence to get the property.

6 This order is just way out of bounds. It doesn't
7 comport to the mandate for this to go back to the lower court
8 on a hearing and I think it was really, in my opinion, is
9 that the Court disagreed with the reversal and this was a way
10 to subjugate the Court's order. If you read the order that's
11 basically what it's saying. Is that the Defendant, who lost,
12 the Defendant who the jury found against, has no
13 repercussions. You don't have to do anything.

14 And that's the reason I appealed this, Your Honor. I
15 think, on the face of it, if you read this order it doesn't -
16 - you know, trying to be respectful, it just doesn't make any
17 sense.

18 I done exactly what I should have done. I went in,
19 testified, I testified to the items from the exact same list
20 that even this Court represents its remand. I used the exact
21 same (indiscernible) that was originally attached more than
22 five years ago. I didn't add anything. On the exact same
23 list that even this Court acknowledged was a pretty detailed
24 and informative list. But the Court, for some reason, says
25 that because I didn't have receipts or credit card statements

1 that she couldn't prove ownership and I think the jury had
2 already done that, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: This is a question to both of you. Does
4 anybody know the location of any of the items being
5 complained about? I mean, by rumor or grapevine or anything?

6 MR. McCARTY: Your Honor, no, on behalf of Mr. Bledsoe
7 and I believe his testimony at trial was he didn't even
8 participate in the removal --

9 THE COURT: I got it.

10 MR. McCARTY: -- of any of these items.

11 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now I will hear your
12 response then.

13 Your Honor, if it please the Court. I have just a
14 slightly different recollection of what exactly occurred
15 there but it was following the trial. During the course of
16 the trial there was no presentation of anything about any of
17 the items or their value that had been removed. We had moved
18 for directed verdict.

19 Judge Sims was actually inclined to grant that but let
20 the issue, the limited issue question, be presented to the
21 jury which was, you know, basically, was my client
22 responsible for the taking of this property. With no items,
23 no value or anything else, the affidavit in question here was
24 never admitted. It was part of the --

25 THE COURT: The jury found that he was responsible --

1 MR. McCARTY: They did.

2 THE COURT: And that is kind of why I sent it back.

3 MR. McCARTY: Yes, sir.

4 THE COURT: Because I felt like that we had identified
5 what property was involved because there was not a finding of
6 that.

7 MR. McCARTY: So the issue in my directed verdict
8 motion at the trial level was with regard to the property,
9 itself. The trial, itself, lacked any evidence with regard
10 to -- the only testimony was that items had been removed. No
11 specificity with regard to those items.

12 So at the rehearing upon remand, Your Honor, Mr. Wilson
13 presented his affidavit or his modified affidavit. He did
14 testify to that and then he testified as to how he arrived at
15 \$7,500 worth of calculation based simply on his research on
16 Google.

17 In reply, Your Honor, I question that, I challenge that
18 to the Judge. There wasn't anything further submitted to
19 show any ownership of these particular items other than just
20 the mere assertion that he had and, again, I brought back up
21 the argument that we had raised at the trial which was none
22 of these items with any specificity was ever addressed to the
23 Court and so we were left with the situation of the Judge
24 taking the case under advisement and then she issued her
25 June, I believe, 20, June 20th order which I received in the

1 mail and then Mr. Bledsoe didn't any motions for
2 reconsideration --

3 THE COURT: Wilson.

4 MR. McCARTY: Excuse me, I'm sorry. Thank you, Your
5 Honor.

6 THE COURT: Yeah.

7 MR. McCARTY: Mr. Wilson didn't file any types of
8 motion for reconsideration or anything like that and made
9 this direct appeal. So here we are today, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: All right.

11 MR. WILSON: Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: (Indiscernible.) Is it your position he
13 needed to file a motion to reconsider?

14 MR. McCARTY: Yes, I believe that would have been
15 proper under 59 or 60.

16 THE COURT: I mean, does he have to to do an appeal?
17 And, if so, do you have the authority to that effect?

18 MR. McCARTY: Not with me today, Your Honor. And,
19 again, forgive me. I'm trying to marry everything up from
20 the magistrate's court as to (indiscernible.) He may have
21 the direct line of appeal from the magistrate's court but
22 under most normal circumstances we'd ask the Court for
23 reconsideration before the appeal, itself, is filed.

24 I know, just by way of practice, that's what we would
25 do.

1 THE COURT: I know that's generally done but I'm not
2 aware that that's required.

3 MR. McCARTY: But it's actually --

4 THE COURT: Yeah.

5 MR. McCARTY: -- barred, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wilson.

7 MR. WILSON: Your Honor, I think Mr. McCarty, he done
8 exactly what I was talking about at that hearing. We started
9 talking about the initial conclusion at the jury trial which
10 this Court has already done addressed. That part of it has
11 already been addressed. It's already been reversed and
12 remanded back to the Court. And so he just done the exact
13 same thing is hash up the very start of it which I think
14 that's already been concluded.

15 The purpose of this hearing was to establish the items
16 which were part of a detailed list that was already attached
17 and all this other stuff about who testified, who didn't and
18 then the assertion that I came up with the pricing from some
19 Google search is a misstatement.

20 What I done was they asked me how did I do the
21 depreciation on the items which you have to do. You have to
22 do that. And so I looked it up and I said the best way to do
23 it is to use 37 percent. That's what I done.

24 This notion that I came up with this because I was
25 trying to hit some mark of \$7,500 is ridiculous because what

1 I could have done, Your Honor, is simply say give me \$500 but
2 let me ask for punitive damages and I think that that could
3 still be even done even here in this court but the whole
4 notion of that hearing, Your Honor, it went way beyond what
5 it should have been when we start talking about who
6 testified, who -- you know, and she clearly just done it here
7 and it was done even more passionately at that hearing which
8 that part had already been settled because the jury had
9 already come back. This Court had agreed with the findings
10 from the jury and remanded it back.

11 So I just think that this order is just way out of line
12 and it doesn't comport to how the statute is written on how
13 to come up with the value of these items. There's no --
14 nothing about from receipts or credit card statements.

15 THE COURT: Before I give you the last word there, was
16 there anything introduced at the hearing other than
17 testimony?

18 MR. McCARTY: Your Honor, I don't have a specific
19 recollection if anything was marked or introduced. I don't
20 believe it was. I believe it was just Mr. Wilson did go
21 through and amend some of the items and, by consensus, we
22 agreed that with regard to items in his original affidavit,
23 which were like tools and things removed from, I believe, a
24 garage or something. I don't recall what the affidavit said.
25 That those items could and should be removed and I think

1 Judge Sims placed that into (indiscernible.)

2 THE COURT: I think (indiscernible.) So that's why
3 there's a reference here --

4 MR. McCARTY: Yes, sir.

5 THE COURT: -- in garage and has a parenthesis. So
6 those were items that were not considered; is that correct?

7 MR. WILSON: Well, let me explain it in a little bit
8 more detail on how that happened, Your Honor. Those items
9 were included on that list. What the Court said is that
10 there was no testimony, during the trial, about items being
11 in a garage and I am going to remove those items.

12 So, once again, we went back to the original trial
13 which the jury had come back on to settle this issue when
14 that shouldn't even a part of it. So that's how
15 (indiscernible.) It's not that I agreed. It's that I was
16 told, it was going to happen that way.

17 THE COURT: Well, let me look at it because I did not
18 have a copy of the order in reviewing this or a complete copy
19 of the return. I want to look at that before I make a
20 ruling. So I will let you know what I come up with. All
21 right?

22 MR. WILSON: Thank you, Your Honor. Appreciate it.

23

24 (THERE BEING NO FURTHER QUESTIONS, THIS HEARING IS CONCLUDED
25 AT 2:03 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Lynda Monroe, a court-approved transcriber, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, accurate and complete Transcript of Record of the proceedings had and evidence introduced in trial of the captioned case, relative to appeal, in the South Carolina Circuit Court 13, Greenville County, South Carolina, on the 29th day of August, 2023.

I do further certify that I am neither of kin, counsel, nor interest to any party hereto.

November 1, 2023

Lynda Monroe, Transcriber

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT
)	
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE	)	CIVIL ANSWER
	)	CASE 2018CV2311000074
)	
Bruce Wilson	)	2023-CP-23-03267
)	
Appellant,)	
)	
v.)	
	)	APPEAL RETURN
Joseph Hunter Bledsoe)	
)	
Respondent,)	

23 JUL 7 PM 12:22
 Bruce Garrett CDC GVL SC

In response to appeal 2023-CP-23-03267, Appellant asks for review of the Judgment based on abuse of power, Order being inconsistent, and violation of the South Carolina Constitution.

The Court held a hearing on June 7, 2023 on remand from Appeal 2022CP2305907, as Ordered by The Honorable Judge Perry H. Gravely on March 20, 2023. Appellant appeared *Pro Se* and Respondent was represented by Ryan McCarty. The Court heard from both parties for the purposes of identifying the property sought in an effort to determine “the specific items and/or value of those items”.

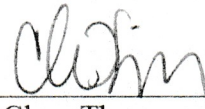
Appellant argued all items listed in the original Complaint were in new or in like-new condition. Appellant testified that items had been purchased within the prior year of dispossession for a total value of \$11,275.00. The total amount was decreased by \$475.00 during the hearing, without objection from Respondent, with the amendment of Item 9 and Item 14. Appellant testified Item 9, originally consisting of fifteen (15) Kevin Kline Dress Shirts at \$50 each, totaling \$750.00, should be adjusted to ten (10) shirts for a total of \$500.00. Item 14 consisting of one Kevin Kline Jacket at \$175.00 was listed with a total of \$400.00, and should be

adjusted to reflect a total of \$175.00. Appellant testified that the depreciated value of 37% was based off a “Google” search of depreciated values, which resulted in the total amount.

Mr. McCarty, on behalf of Respondent, argued that Appellant failed to prove the value of the items as there had been no receipts, credit card statements, or proof of purchase indicating ownership or the value of the items. Counsel also argued that typically a “garage sale value” would be assigned to items and there was no basis for the 37% appraisal, arguing it was for the purposes of creating a valuation within the \$7500 Summary Court jurisdiction.

This Court took the matter under advisement, mailing the final Order on June 20, 2023. While the Appellant failed to provide enough details to establish a monetary value for items listed, this Court acknowledged the Order of The Honorable Judge Perry H. Gravely and restored the judgment in favor of Appellant, as awarded by the jury, allowing for the issuance of a Pickup Order. This Court Ordered that items listed in the original Complaint were subject to pick up under the supervision of a Constable and any removal of property at the expense of Appellant.

Respectfully Submitted,



Judge Clare Thompson Sims

July 5, 2023

ITEMIZED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) 1 CASHMERE KEVIN KLINE OVERCOAT (FULL LENGTH TAN IN COLOR) | \$300 |
| 2) 10 PAIR NAUTICAL BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$55 | \$550 |
| 3) 10 PAIR TOMMY HILFIGER BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$55 | \$550 |
| 4) 10 PAIR TOMMY HILFIGER DRESS PANTS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$75 | \$750 |
| 5) 15 PAIR MICHAEL KORS DRESS PANTS (SIZE 38W/32L) 15*\$80 | \$800 |
| 6) 15 PAIR SEAN JOHN BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 15*\$55 | \$825 |
| 7) CHAEL KORS DRESS SUIT (1 LIGHT TAN AND 1 DARK BLUE) 2*\$450 | \$900 |
| 8) 1 KEVIN KLINE SUIT \$400 (GRAY IN COLOR) | \$400 |
| 9) ¹⁰ 15 KEVIN KLINE DRESS SHIRT 15*\$50 | \$750 ⁵⁰⁰ |
| a) 16 WHITE IN COLOR | |
| b) 16 WHITE IN COLOR | |
| c) XL CREAM IN COLOR | |
| d) XL PURPLE IN COLOR | |
| e) 16 BROWN IN COLOR | |
| f) 16 ½ SILVER IN COLOR | |
| g) 16 GRAY/BLACK PIN STRIP IN COLOR | |
| h) 16 SILK BLACK IN COLOR | |
| i) 16 SILK WHITE IN COLOR | |
| j) 16 SILK TAN IN COLOR | |
| 10) 10 TOMMY HILFIGER DRESS SHIRT 10*\$50 | \$500 |
| a) 16 ½ WHITE IN COLOR | |
| b) 15 ½ WHITE IN COLOR | |
| c) 16 WHITE IN COLOR | |
| d) 16 LIGHT BLUE IN COLOR | |

e) 16 1/2 DARK BLUE IN COLOR

f) 16 1/2 PINK IN COLOR

g) 16 1/2 TAN IN COLOR

h) 16 1/2 GRAY IN COLOR

i) 16 1/2 BEIGE IN COLOR

j) XL LIGHT GREEN IN COLOR

11) 10 PAIR NIKE TENNIS SHOES 10*\$125

\$1,250

a) SIZE 11 BLACK AND RED IN COLOR

b) SIZE 11 WHITE IN COLOR

c) SIZE 11 TWO TONE BLACK/BLUE/WHITE IN COLOR

d) SIZE 11 TWO TONE WHITE/RED IN COLOR

e) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR

f) SIZE 11 GRAY IN COLOR

g) SIZE 11 TWO TONE BLACK/GRAY IN COLOR

h) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 TWO TONE BLUE/WHITE IN COLOR

i) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 DARK BLUE IN COLOR

j) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 HIGH TOP BLACK IN COLOR

12) 10 PAIR STACY ADAM DRESS SHOES 10*\$135

\$1,335

a) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR

b) SIZE 11 TAN IN COLOR

c) SIZE 11 BEIGE IN COLOR

d) SIZE 11 TWO TONE TAN/CREAM IN COLOR

e) SIZE 11 TWO TONE BLACK/WHITE IN COLOR

f) SIZE 11 GRAY IN COLOR

g) SIZE 11 TWO TONE GRAY/BLACK IN COLOR

h) SIZE 11 TWO TONE BLACK/TAN IN COLOR

- i) SIZE 11 BROWN IN COLOR
 - j) SIZE 11 TWO TONE BROWN-CREAM IN COLOR
- 13) 4 PAIR TIMBERLAND BOOTS 4'S \$185 \$740
- a) SIZE 11 TAN IN COLOR
 - b) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR
 - c) SIZE 11 BROWN IN COLOR
 - d) SIZE 11 LIGHT GREEN IN COLOR

14) 1 KEVIN KLINE JACKET \$175

~~\$400~~ \$175

15) 10 TOMMY HILFIGER SWEATERS 10'S \$110

\$1,100

- a) XL BLUE IN COLOR
- b) XL LIGHT BLUE IN COLOR
- c) XL BLACK IN COLOR
- d) L BLACK IN COLOR
- e) XL RED IN COLOR
- f) XL TAN IN COLOR
- g) XL LIGHT BROWN IN COLOR
- h) L GRAY IN COLOR
- i) XL DARK GRAY IN COLOR
- j) XL BEIGE IN COLOR

PERSONAL PROPERTY

16) 1 MOBILE WIRELESS PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT SYSTEM

6 mo old

\$300

17) 1 ECHO GAS OPERATED TRIMMER

\$200

18) 1 RYOBI BATTERY OPERATED TRIMMER

\$100

} *in garage*

TOTAL ~~\$11,750~~ \$11,275

DEPRECIATION PERCENTAGE 37%

DEPRECIATION TOTAL \$4,347

TOTAL - DEPRECIATION = \$7,403 ~~\$7,103~~

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

23 JUN 27 AM 11:15
Paul W. Anderson, C.D.C. 911.80

Bruce Wilson,)
)
 Appellant,)
)
 vs.)
)
 Joseph Hunter Bledsoe)
)
 Respondent,)
)

2023-CP-23-08267
COMMON PLEAS CASE NUMBER

2023-CP-23-05907
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER

2018-CV-23-11000074
MAGISTRATE CIVIL CASE NUMBER

NOTICE OF CIVIL APPEAL

Plaintiff, Bruce Wilson hereby gives notice of appeal from the Judgment of the Magistrate Court in the above action, to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Greenville.

This notice of appeal is made subsequent to Personal notice of the Judgment, which was received on June 23, 2023.

The Appellant's exceptions to the Judgment of the Magistrate are set forth as follows:

1. **Abuse of Power Judgment Inconsistent with Appellate Order:**
 - a) **The Honorable Judge Perry H. Gravely** entered an order on Appellant's magistrate civil appeal in Case No *2023-CP-23-05907* on March 20, 2023, by Reversing and Remanding, back to the Magistrate court for a non-adversary hearing for Appellant to establish property or value related to the Claim and Delivery complaint, were a Jury found for Appellant, in were an unnotarized list of property was attached to the Complaint.

Verified

- b) At the hearing the lower court allowed Respondent to relitigate the entire case and to introduce testimony to cool the Jury's verdict.

2. **Abuse Of Judicial Power:**

- a) The lower Court's Judgment and Order pierced the higher Court's order by covertly setting the Jury's verdict aside and disregarding the higher Court's mandate and Order.
- b) The magistrate court Judge entered a Judgment/Order sidestepping Judge Perry H. Gravley's ruling and order, by craftly setting aside and -barring the Jury's verdict and Judge Gravley's order on remand.
- c) Magistrate court Judge entered a Judgment/Order requiring Appellant to seek, pay for and/or find the property, awarded to him after a Jury's verdict and a Higher Court's mandate. The lower court's Judgment/Order consist of divesting Respondent's responsibility(s) relating to Appellant's Property by requiring Appellant to hire a Sheriff to locate the property, which the Court stated she could not Identify irrespective of the detailed property List that the Higher Court referenced in its Order to the lower court which was attached to the pleadings/complaint.

3. **Abuse Of Judicial Power Judgment Inconsistent with SC Law:**

- a) **SC Ann. § 15-69-210. Judgment.**

“In an action to recover the possession of personal property judgment for the plaintiff may be for the possession, for the recovery of possession or for the value thereof in case a delivery cannot be had and for damages, both punitive and actual, for the detention. If the property has been delivered to the

plaintiff and the defendant claims a return thereof, judgment for the defendant may be for a return of the property, or the value thereof, in case a return cannot be had, and damages, both actual and punitive, for taking and withholding the property.”

- b) The Magistrate in this case entered a judgment outside the guidelines of SC law, by requiring the Appellant to hire the Sheriff to attempt to retrieve the property, after the Respondent testified that he does not have possession of the Property; with this revelation the Court was bound by statute to enter a Judgment for the value of the Property without deviation.
- c) Ownership of the Property was established when the Magistrate court accepted Appellant’s complaint for Claim and Delivery to include the attached detail list of the property and scheduled a hearing. The Magistrate Court is Judicially Estoppel after conducting the initial hearing and orders on the complaint related to ownership.

4. **Abuse Of Judicial Power Judgment Inconsistent with SC Law:**

- a) The judgment for the plaintiff may be for the possession, the recovery of the possession or the value thereof in case a delivery cannot be had and for damages for the detention. If the property has been delivered to the plaintiff and the defendant claim a return thereof, judgment for the defendant may be for a return of the property or the value thereof in case a return cannot be had and damages for taking and withholding the property. S.C. Code § 22-3-1460.

- b) The statute does not compare to forcing the Appellant to hire the Sheriff at cost to retrieve the property; notwithstanding, the statute calls for reimbursement of unretrievable property without a default mechanism.

5. **Abuse Of Judicial Power:**

- a) **Judgment outside of Judge Perry H Gravley's order and findings;**

Judge Gravley found and ruled that the lower court could have relied on the attached detailed property list after the jury gave a verdict to the Appellant; however, the complaint was not notarized and that the lower court should hold a hearing so Appellant could establish the property related to the complaint, as a detailed property list was attached to the complaint. However, the lower court deviated from Judge Gravley's finding and order without justice cause. Appellant testified at the hearing to establish the property/or value. Plaintiff relied on the attached detail property list that was attached to the complaint, and Appellant attest and affirmed that the list was true and correct, and Appellant did not add or increase to the attached detailed list referenced by Judge Gravley's appellant ruling.

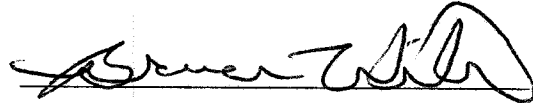
6. **Lower Court Order Inconsistent With Its Own Order:**

- a) Magistrate Court Judge ruled that she could not establish the value of Appellant's property, and the detailed list of property provided by and attested to by Appellant, after conducting a mandated hearing to do so, because Appellant did not have Receipts, or Credit payments to prove value of the property; however the court than ruled that the Appellant could

retrieve the Property from the same detailed property list that was provide to the Court.

7. **Violation Of The South Carolina Constitution; Article 1 Section 3:**

- a) Magistrate court failed to conduct a fair hearing.
- b) Magistrate court allowed testimony and evidentiary facts form a mistrial.
- c) Magistrate court relied on evidence and/or testimony, not admissible.
- d) Magistrate court failed to adhere to South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, Statutory law, and South Carolina case law.



Appellant

JUNE 27, 2023
GREENVILLE COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

Note: Frivolous civil proceedings may be subject to sanctions pursuant to SCRCP, Rule 11, and the South Carolina Frivolous Civil Proceedings Sanctions Act, S.C. Code Ann. §15-36-10 et. seq.

Effective January 1, 2016, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is mandatory in all counties, pursuant to Supreme Court Order dated November 12, 2015.

SUPREME COURT RULES REQUIRE THE SUBMISSION OF ALL CIVIL CASES TO AN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS, UNLESS OTHERWISE EXEMPT.

Pursuant to the ADR Rules, you are required to take the following action(s):

1. The parties shall select a neutral and file a “Proof of ADR” form on or by the 210th day of the filing of this action. If the parties have not selected a neutral within 210 days, the Clerk of Court shall then appoint a primary and secondary mediator from the current roster on a rotating basis from among those mediators agreeing to accept cases in the county in which the action has been filed.
2. The initial ADR conference must be held within 300 days after the filing of the action.
3. Pre-suit medical malpractice mediations required by S.C. Code §15-79-125 shall be held not later than 120 days after all defendants are served with the “Notice of Intent to File Suit” or as the court directs.
4. Cases are exempt from ADR under ADR Rule 3(b) upon the following grounds:
 - a. Special proceeding, or actions seeking extraordinary relief such as mandamus, habeas corpus, or prohibition;
 - b. Requests for temporary relief;
 - c. Appeals;
 - d. Post Conviction relief matters;
 - e. Contempt of Court proceedings;
 - f. Forfeiture proceedings brought by governmental entities;
 - g. Mortgage foreclosures; and
 - h. Cases that have been previously subjected to an ADR conference, unless otherwise required by Rule 3 or by statute.
5. Cases may also be exempt from ADR under ADR Rule 3(c) upon motion to and approval by the court.
6. In cases not subject to ADR, the Chief Judge for Administrative Purposes, upon the motion of the court or of any party, may order a case to mediation.
7. Application of a party to be exempt from payment of neutral fees due to indigency should be filed with the Clerk of Court prior to the scheduling of the ADR conference.

Please Note: You must comply with the Supreme Court Rules regarding ADR. Failure to do so may affect your case or may result in sanctions.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	IN THE MAGISTRATE’S COURT
)	
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)	
)	
Bruce Wilson,	)	CASE NO. 2018CV2311000074
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	ORDER
)	
Joseph Hunter Bledsoe)	
)	
Defendant)	
)	

This matter came before the court on June 7, 2023 on remand from Appeal 2022CP2305907 to determine “specific items and/or value of those items to be recovered”. The Plaintiff appeared Pro Se, the defendant was represented by Ryan McCarty. The Plaintiff argued all items were purchased within the prior year of the incident leading up to the dispossession of his property, and that all items were new or in like-new condition. The Plaintiff provided the court with a list of items sought, claiming a value of \$7,103.00, which included a depreciated value of 37%. The Plaintiff testified that the value placed on the items listed was obtained from his own “Google” research.

Defense counsel argued that the Plaintiff failed to prove to the court the value of items sought. No receipts, credit card statements, etc. had been offered to show proof of purchase, ownership or values of the items.

Upon review of the Plaintiff’s list of items sought and hearing arguments from both parties, it is this Court’s position that no item sought by the Plaintiff can be positively or uniquely identified. It is also this Court’s position that in absence of proper personal property identification, it was impossible to arrive at a value for said items or establish ownership. Based on the testimony


and evidence provided, the Plaintiff has failed to provide specific details, descriptions and values of items sought. However, this Court acknowledges the Order Remanding Case to Magistrate's Court, written by The Honorable Perry H. Gravely dated March 20, 2023. In this order, Judge Gravely orders that judgment be restored in favor of the Appellant.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Constable shall take possession or supervise the removal of the property described (see attached list), located at 14 Freestone St, Greenville SC 29605.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Plaintiff, at his own expense, shall provide for the removal of the property under the supervision and direction of the Constable.

IT IS SO ORDERED

June 20th, 2023
Greenville, South Carolina



Magistrate, Greenville County

ITEMIZED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

1) 1 CASHMERE KEVIN KLINE OVERCOAT (FULL LENGTH, TAN IN COLOR)	\$300
2) 10 PAIR NAUTICAL BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$55	\$550
3) 10 PAIR TOMMY HILFIGER BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$55	\$550
4) 10 PAIR TOMMY HILFIGER DRESS PANTS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$75	\$750
5) 15 PAIR MICHAEL KORS DRESS PANTS (SIZE 38W/32L) 15*\$80	\$800
6) 15 PAIR SEAN JOHN BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 15*\$55	\$825
7) CHAEL KORS DRESS SUIT (1 LIGHT TAN AND 1 DARK BLUE) 2*\$450	\$900
8) 1 KEVIN KLINE SUIT \$400 (GRAY IN COLOR)	\$400
9) ¹⁰ 15 KEVIN KLINE DRESS SHIRT 15*\$50	\$750 ⁵⁰⁰
a) 16 WHITE IN COLOR	
b) 16 WHITE IN COLOR	
c) XL CREAM IN COLOR	
d) XL PURPLE IN COLOR	
e) 16 BROWN IN COLOR	
f) 16 ½ SILVER IN COLOR	
g) 16 GRAY/BLACK PIN STRIP IN COLOR	
h) 16 SILK BLACK IN COLOR	
i) 16 SILK WHITE IN COLOR	
j) 16 SILK TAN IN COLOR	
10) 10 TOMMY HILFIGER DRESS SHIRT 10*\$50	\$500
a) 16 ½ WHITE IN COLOR	
b) 16 ½ WHITE IN COLOR	
c) 16 WHITE IN COLOR	
d) 16 LIGHT BLUE IN COLOR	

- e) 16 ½ DARK BLUE IN COLOR
- f) 16 ½ PINK IN COLOR
- g) 16 ½ TAN IN COLOR
- h) 16 ½ GRAY IN COLOR
- i) 16 ½ BEIGE IN COLOR
- j) XL LIGHT GREEN IN COLOR

11) 10 PAIR NIKE TENNIS SHOES 10*\$125

\$1,250

- a) SIZE 11 BLACK AND RED IN COLOR
- b) SIZE 11 WHITE IN COLOR
- c) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/BLUE/WHITE IN COLOR
- d) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; WHITE/RED IN COLOR
- e) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR
- f) SIZE 11 GRAY IN COLOR
- g) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/GRAY IN COLOR
- h) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLUE/WHITE IN COLOR
- i) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 DARK BLUE IN COLOR
- j) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 HIGH TOP BLACK IN COLOR

12) 10 PAIR STACY ADAM DRESS SHOES 10*\$135

\$1,335

- a) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR
- b) SIZE 11 TAN IN COLOR
- c) SIZE 11 BEIGE IN COLOR
- d) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; TAN/CREAM IN COLOR
- e) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/WHITE IN COLOR
- f) SIZE 11 GRAY IN COLOR
- g) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; GRAY/BLACK IN COLOR
- h) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/TAN IN COLOR

- i) SIZE 11 BROWN IN COLOR
 - j) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BROWN/CREAM IN COLOR
- 13) 4 PAIR TIMBERLAND BOOTHES 4*\$185 \$740
- a) SIZE 11 TAN IN COLOR
 - b) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR
 - c) SIZE 11 BROWN IN COLOR
 - d) SIZE 11 LIGHT GREEN IN COLOR
- 14) 1 KEVIN KLINE JACKET \$175 \$400 ~~\$175~~
-
- 15) 10 TOMMY HILFIGER SWEATERS 10*\$110 \$1,100
- a) XL BLUE IN COLOR
 - b) XL LIGHT BLUE IN COLOR
 - c) XL BLACK IN COLOR
 - d) L BLACK IN COLOR
 - e) XL RED IN COLOR
 - f) XL TAN IN COLOR
 - g) XL LIGHT BROWN IN COLOR
 - h) L GRAY IN COLOR
 - i) XL DARK GRAY IN COLOR
 - j) XL BEIGE IN COLOR

PERSONAL PROPERTY

- 16) 1 MOBILE WIRELESS PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT SYSTEM ^{6 month} \$300
 - 17) 1 ECHO GAS OPERATED TRIMMER \$200
 - 18) 1 RYOBI BATTERY OPERATED TRIMMER \$100
- } in garage

TOTAL: ~~\$11,750~~ \$11,275

DEPRECIATION PERCENTAGE: 37%

DEPRECIATION TOTAL: \$4,347

TOTAL - DEPRECIATION = ~~\$7,403~~ \$7,103

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)	
	)	IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)	
)	
Bruce Wilson,	)	ORDER REMANDING CASE TO
	)	MAGISTRATE’S COURT
Appellant,)	
)	
v.)	
	)	C.A. No. 2022CP2305907
Joseph Hunter Bledsoe	)	(C.A. No. 2022CP2305556)
)	
Respondent.	)	Magistrate Case No. 2018CV2311000074
)	

This is an appeal from a civil trial in Magistrate’s Court and the appeal was heard on January 26, 2023 with Appellant Wilson appearing *Pro Se* and Respondent Bledsoe being represented by Ryan McCarty who appeared via WebEx.

There are 2 separate appeals in connection with this matter. The first (C.A. No. 2022CP2305556) was an appeal by Appellate Wilson for the Magistrate’s denial of his Motion for Summary Judgment. The second appeal is from the trial of the case. The Court will address both appeals herein.

The standard for addressing a civil appeal from Magistrate’s Court is as follows:

Upon hearing the appeal the appellate court shall give judgment according to the justice of the case, without regard to technical errors and defects which do not affect the merits. In giving judgment the court may affirm or reverse the judgment of the court below, in whole or in part, as to any or all the parties and for errors of law or fact.
S.C. Code §18-7-170.

In the first appeal, Appellant Wilson asserts that the Magistrate improperly denied his Motion for Summary Judgment filed August 29, 2022 without an evidentiary hearing. Appellant stated that the Magistrate’s actions deprived him of Due Process and Equal Protection. The South Carolina Supreme Court has “repeatedly held that the denial of summary judgment is not directly appealable.” *Ballenger v. Bowen*, 313 S.C. 476, 476, 443 S.E.2d 379, 380 (1994). The

appellate courts have well established that “that the denial of summary judgment is not reviewable even in an appeal from final judgment.” *Id.* at 477. Since the matter went to trial after the denial of the Appellant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, this matter is not reviewable by this Court and the Appeal filed under C.A. No. 2022CP2305556 is dismissed.

In his subsequent appeal, Appellant asserts that the Magistrate’s actions were an “Abuse of Power” when the trial proceeded while his denial for Summary Judgment was on appeal. It is well settled that a trial court is not deprived of jurisdiction upon the filing of an appeal from a non-appealable order. *Pinckney v. Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.*, 311 S.C. 1, 6, 426 S.E.2d 327, 330 (Ct. App. 1992). Since the denial of Appellant’s Motion For Summary Judgment was not appealable, the Magistrate was not in error in proceeding with the trial of the case.

The remaining grounds for Appellant Wilson’s appeal deal with the Magistrate setting aside the jury’s verdict for Appellant and entering judgment in favor of the Respondent Bledsoe. After the Appellant’s case, Respondent Bledsoe moved for a Directed Verdict on 2 grounds: (1) Appellant failed to establish jurisdiction in Greenville County; and (2) Appellant failed to establish the specific items taken and their value as required by statute. The Magistrate denied the Respondent’s Motion and submitted the case to the jury which returned a verdict in favor of Appellant Wilson. After the verdict, the Magistrate’s return states that “upon motion of the Court” it determined “the matters at hand were law and not fact, therefore entry of judgment as if a directed verdict had been granted was entered, and case ruled dismissed.” Further, the Magistrate found that Appellant Wilson “failed to state specific items and/or values (§22-3-1460) for which the jury could reasonably award relief and entered judgment in favor of Respondent.

Appellant’s grounds for appeal are addressed as follows:

(1) Appellant asserts that the Magistrate was in error in setting aside the verdict based on its own Motion. Under Rule 16(b) of the South Carolina Rules of Magistrate’s Court, “[i]f a jury verdict is returned, the court may allow the judgment to stand or...direct the entry of judgment as if a directed verdict had been granted.” Rule 16(b) allows for the Court to take such action upon motion of either party or “on its own motion.” Thus, the Magistrate was not in error for setting aside the jury verdict on its own motion.

(2) In his Motion for a Directed Verdict, Respondent asserted that the Appellant’s case should be dismissed because he failed to establish jurisdiction in Greenville County during his case in chief. In reviewing the record, the Court cannot determine whether this was one of the grounds which the Court based its decision to set aside the verdict. This Court is not aware of any requirement that jurisdiction or venue be established in a civil trial. Under Rule 12(b) and 12(h) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, these objections must be asserted in responsive pleadings or they are deemed waived.

(3) The Appellant’s final issue on appeal is that the Magistrate improperly set aside the jury verdict based on the Court’s finding that Appellant Wilson “failed to state specific items and/or values (§22-3-1460) for which the jury could reasonably award relief.” The requirements of the relevant Claim and Delivery Statutes are as follows:

The judgment for the plaintiff may be for the possession, the recovery of the possession or the value thereof in case a delivery cannot be had and for damages for the detention. If the property has been delivered to the plaintiff and the defendant claim a return thereof, judgment for the defendant may be for a return of the property or the value thereof in case a return cannot be had and damages for taking and withholding the property.
S.C. Code §22-3-1460.

While §22-3-1320 provides:

Before any process shall be issued in an action to recover the possession of personal property, the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall make proof by affidavit, showing:

- (1) That the plaintiff is the owner or is entitled to immediate possession of the property claimed, particularly describing such property;
- (2) That such property is wrongfully withheld or detained by the defendant;
- (3) The cause of such detention or withholding thereof, according to the best knowledge, information and belief of the person making the affidavit;
- (4) That such personal property has not been taken for any tax, fine or assessment, pursuant to statute, or seized by virtue of an execution or attachment against the property of the plaintiff or, if so seized, that it is exempt from such seizure by statute; and
- (5) The actual value of such personal property.

In his ruling, the Magistrate found that the Appellant failed to adequately establish the “specific items and/or values for which the jury could reasonably award relief”. The jury found in favor of Appellant which meant that the Appellant had established that he was entitled to return of some property taken by Respondent, but the Magistrate determined that the Appellant failed to establish the specific items in issue. Based on the Supreme Court opinion of *Bossard v. Vaughn*, 68 S.C. 97 (S.C. Sup Ct 1904), the provisions of §22-3-1320 and §22-3-1460 can be satisfied by referring back to the pleadings in a claim and delivery action. The Return filed by the Magistrate contains a very detailed 3 page list of items with specific values which were claimed by the Appellant in this action. This list appears to have been attached to his “Affidavit and Complaint (Claim and Delivery)”; and 2 documents issued by the Magistrate: (1) “Notice of Right to Preseizure Hearing (Claim and Delivery)” and (2) “Order Restraining Damage or Concealment of Property (Claims and Delivery)”. (See Return in C.A. 2022CP2305907, pages 123-128). In addition, at trial, Appellant testified generally that he was missing numerous items of clothes and other personal items. Therefore, this Court finds that this testimony, along with the list submitted to the Magistrate and attached to pleadings and Orders is sufficient to satisfy the referenced statutes and Appellant is entitled to an Order and Judgment for claim and delivery of certain items.

Based on the jury verdict and pleadings, this Court finds that Appellant established that he was entitled to the return of his property although he was deficient in establishing what specific items were to be returned. The referenced list was attached to the Affidavit and Complaint, but the Affidavit was not notarized, so the Court does not have sworn testimony of the specific items subject to claim and delivery. Therefore, this Court reverses the Magistrate's Order setting aside the jury verdict and orders that judgment be restored in favor of Appellant. The Court further remands the case back to the Magistrate to hold a hearing for Appellant to establish the specific items and/or value of those items to be recovered.

It is so Ordered.

E-signature of Judge Gravely to Follow



Greenville Common Pleas

Case Caption: Bruce Wilson VS Joseph Hunter Bledsoe

Case Number: 2022CP2305907

Type: Order/Other

So Ordered

s/ Honorable Perry H. Gravely, #2755

Electronically signed on 2023-03-20 15:47:31 page 6 of 6

76 S.C. 189, 56 S.E. 956 (1907). Pinckney v. Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., 311 S.C. 1, 426 S.E. 2d 327 (Ct. App. 1992).

On October 11, 2022, defendant waived his right to trial by jury if plaintiff would agree.

Parties were not in agreement, therefore jury trial continued as scheduled.

Pre-Trial motions were argued and the jury was then seated and sworn. Plaintiff argued pre-trial to use Rule 609 to impeach defendant and to use certain criminal information in examining defendant as a witness to prove his case. Defense counsel argued Rule 609 is a “balancing test against Rule 403”, and that while his client had been charged previously, he ultimately plead to a lesser offense of Assault & Battery 2nd Degree, a misdemeanor. While this offense may meet sentencing criteria under Rule 609, counsel argued it was not a crime of untruth and does not speak to the defendant’s credibility. The court’s role in determining the probative value of admitting evidence versus its prejudicial effect, resulted in this motion being denied for purposes of impeachment. However, after thorough consideration of arguments surrounding the events culminating what led to the filing of this action, it was that both parties were instructed 1) each would have equal opportunity to the events surrounding the incident in question and 2) in proceeding forward with trial, the rules would be relaxed as provided for in the Magistrate Court. Plaintiff and defendant provided opening statements.

Plaintiff called defendant, Joseph Hunter Bledsoe as first witness. Testimony and evidence would show that plaintiff was escorted home by law enforcement, after his arrest for Domestic Violence, to gather a few items. Upon arrival, defendant was found on back deck and asked to leave the premises. Defendant was involved in a relationship with plaintiff’s wife at the time. Defendant left and parked in a nearby cul-de-sac when a

car approached, with plaintiff approaching defendant's car on foot. Defendant drove away in fear for his safety, however, he collided with the vehicle plaintiff was traveling in, ultimately being charged with three counts of Assault and Battery 1st degree (later plead to 2nd degree). Defendant testified that his mother bonded him out of jail and picked him up from jail. He did return to plaintiff's home to retrieve his vehicle, and returned to Saluda, SC where he lives with his mother. Defendant testified that upon leaving plaintiff's home, Yolanda Barnes' brother was still at the home. Yolanda Barnes, ex-wife of plaintiff and previous co-defendant in this case, accompanied defendant to Saluda. Defendant would suggest in testimony that the brother of Yolanda Barnes took items from plaintiff's home. Defendant reiterated that he did not take anything and as far as he remembered, Yolanda did not leave Saluda the week in question. Defendant stated he did not return to Greenville.

Plaintiff admitted pictures (Exhibit 1) of closet and bedroom, showing one closet cleaned out more than the other. Plaintiff admitted text message from Yolanda Barnes (Exhibit 4), stating in part, "I have all your stuff if you will not contest the divorce I will give it all back." Plaintiff admitted electric bill (Exhibit 3) showing Yolanda Barnes with an address in Trenton, SC and defendant listed as her spouse. Defendant testified to never having been married to Ms. Barnes or knowing of being listed as a spouse. Lastly, plaintiff admitted pictures (Exhibit 2) of the damaged vehicle from the car accident, a picture of defendant's mother, Yolanda Barnes and her brother outside of Detention Center, and a snapshot of defendant's arrest record.

Plaintiff then called a second witness, Tabitha Crawford, a neighbor. Ms. Crawford was familiar with plaintiff and his ex-wife, Yolanda Barnes. During the week in question, Ms.

Crawford testified that she drove by plaintiff's home and noticed a car parked in the yard with the screen door hanging open. She saw three individuals, Yolanda Barnes, a white male, and a black male, removing items from plaintiff's home. She thought Yolanda was moving. Ms. Crawford did not stop, but slowed down as she drove by.

Mr. Wilson, plaintiff, took the stand on his own behalf. Plaintiff testified that he did not know the defendant until the night in question when he saw him on the deck. When he returned to his home, his items were gone. He looked in his wife's closet, which looked undisturbed. Plaintiff called law enforcement to make a complaint. Plaintiff played a video of when he went into the house and witnessed what he saw. Plaintiff testified that shoes and clothes that were never worn were taken. This video was not properly admitted into evidence. He also testified that he saw Ms. Barnes' brother and defendant pull up in driveway and leave upon realizing plaintiff was home. Plaintiff did have cameras on home but no continual feed and stated he did not have time to get his camera out to capture them on video.

Defense counsel argued the Divorce Order from 2018 regarding Equitable Division of Property was settled upon signature of plaintiff and Yolanda Barnes. Yolanda Barnes was dismissed from this case in 2021 as part of a mutual agreement under which Ms. Barnes would dismiss her suit if plaintiff would release her from this action. Defense counsel admitted (Exhibit 1) a post where plaintiff states in part, "I would like to thank my ex father-in-law for being (*sic*) my shoes back: He told me she's gave all of my clothes to her brother...".

Once plaintiff's case rested, defense counsel motioned for Directed Verdict based on the argument that plaintiff failed to establish jurisdiction (Greenville County), failed to argue

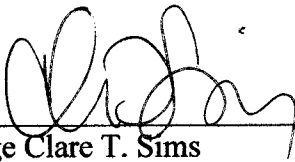
for any specific items or any value and therefore did not establish the elements. Court denied the motion and allowed the case to proceed with granted stipulations that these identifiers were not allowed in closing arguments.

Defendant called one witness, Dayna Bledsoe, mother of defendant. Ms. Bledsoe testified that she did bond her son out of jail and pick him up. She testified that her son, Yolanda Barnes and her three children came back to her house and stayed there. She stated Ms. Barnes lived in their apartment and the defendant lived in their home. Ms. Barnes then moved into another property in Edgefield, SC. As far as she knew, Ms. Barnes did not leave to return to Greenville the week in question, but Ms. Bledsoe worked during the day and therefore she could not be certain. Defense case rested.

Parties gave closing arguments and the jury was given the standard civil jury charge. The jury was instructed to simply check "Find for Plaintiff" or "Find for Defendant". They were not to assign a dollar amount. The jury was given exhibits and released to deliberate.

The jury did return with questions and parties agreed on the answers to provide. They asked, 1) Are we deciding did the defendant take the property or are we deciding did the defendant participate in taking the property or are they both the same in this case? 2) Are we deciding the defendant should have to return the property or give monetary value? If so do we determine that value? 3) Can we decide if defendant is not completely responsible? Jury was instructed to use their recollections of testimony and arguments made during the trial, the exhibits, and to simply find for the plaintiff or for the defendant with no monetary value attached. Jurors understood and retired to their deliberation room.

The jury deliberated, returning with a unanimous decision of “Find for Plaintiff”. The jury was released and upon motion of the court (S.C.R. Magistrate Court Rule 16 (b)) it was that Judge Sims determined the matters at hand were of law and not fact, therefore entry of judgment as if a directed verdict had been granted was entered, and case ruled Dismissed. This ruling was announced immediately in the presence of both parties. The plaintiff failed to state specific items and/or values (§ 22-3-1460) for which the jury could reasonably award relief. In an action for Claim & Delivery, items must be described with enough detail that a Constable or Sheriff could identify the property (§ 22-3-1320). The court carefully considers all testimony, arguments, and exhibits before rendering a decision. A recording of this trial is available.



Judge Clare T. Sims

November 1, 2022

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

M E M O R A N D U M

IN RE: Magistrate Appeals in CIVIL CASES

Case Number: 2022 - CP - 23 - 05907

22 OCT 27 PM 3:59
PAUL WICKENSIMER, CLERK OF COURT, SC

Upon filing a notice of appeal with the Clerk of Court from Magistrate Court, this form must be completed by the Attorney for Appellant or by the Appellant as a self-represented litigant and returned promptly to the Clerk of Court at the address listed below.

1. You must have appealed within 30 days after either you or your attorney received written notice of judgment, or after judgment was announced at trial in your presence. What is the date you received notice of judgment?

Date Notice of Judgment Received: _____

2. A clocked copy of the notice of appeal, stating the grounds upon which the appeal is founded, must have been served within 30 days upon the Judge who tried the case. What is the date you served notice upon the Judge? Also, give the name of the Judge.

Date Served: _____

Name of Judge: _____

Method of Service: _____

3. A copy of the notice of appeal, stating the grounds upon which the appeal if founded, must have been served within 30 days upon all parties. Give the names of all other parties and the dates served.

Name of Person Served: _____

Date Served: _____

Additional Names of Persons Served:

Date Served: _____

Date Served: _____

Date Served: _____

4. Give your address and contact information to be used for notification by the Court.

Strict compliance with §18-7-10 through 30, S. C. Code Ann., and Rule 74 SCRPC, is required to give the Court of Common Pleas jurisdiction to hear your appeal. This form must be completed and promptly returned to: Paul B. Wickensimer, Clerk of Court, 305 E. North Street, Greenville, SC 29601.

Form given to <u>Bruce Wilson</u>	COURT VERIFICATION
Date: <u>10-27-22</u>	Clerk's staff initials: <u>WJH</u>
I verify that I have received a copy of the form to be completed by the appellant in this appeal and will return the completed form to the court at the above listed address:	
<u>Bruce Wilson</u>	
Signature of Person Receiving Form	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF GREENVILLE

BRUCE WILSON

Plaintiff(s)

vs.

JOSEPH HUNTER BLEDSOE

Defendant(s)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

CIVIL ACTION COVERSHEET

2022-CP - 23 - 05907

22 OCT 27 AM 11:40 Paul Wickensmer-DCR@JCL.SC

Submitted By: Bruce Wilson
Address: 14 Freestone St. Greenville, SC 29605

SC Bar #:
Telephone #: (864) 907-7080
Fax #:
Other:
E-mail: brucewilson23@gmail.com

NOTE: The coversheet and information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of docketing cases that are NOT E-Filed. It must be filled out completely, signed, and dated. A copy of this coversheet must be served on the defendant(s) along with the Summons and Complaint. This form is NOT required to be filed in E-Filed Cases.

DOCKETING INFORMATION (Check all that apply)

*If Action is Judgment/Settlement do not complete

- JURY TRIAL demanded in complaint.
NON-JURY TRIAL demanded in complaint.
This case is subject to ARBITRATION pursuant to the Court Annexed Alternative Dispute Resolution Rules.
This case is subject to MEDIATION pursuant to the Court Annexed Alternative Dispute Resolution Rules.
This case is exempt from ADR. (Certificate Attached)

NATURE OF ACTION (Check One Box Below)

- Contracts: Constructions (100), Debt Collection (110), General (130), Breach of Contract (140), Fraud/Bad Faith (150), Failure to Deliver/Warranty (160), Employment Discrim (170), Employment (180), Other (199)
Torts - Professional Malpractice: Dental Malpractice (200), Legal Malpractice (210), Medical Malpractice (220), Previous Notice of Intent Case # 20 -NI-, Notice/ File Med Mal (230), Other (299)
Torts - Personal Injury: Conversion (310), Motor Vehicle Accident (320), Premises Liability (330), Products Liability (340), Personal Injury (350), Wrongful Death (360), Assault/Battery (370), Slander/Libel (380), Other (399)
Real Property: Claim & Delivery (400), Condemnation (410), Foreclosure (420), Mechanic's Lien (430), Partition (440), Possession (450), Building Code Violation (460), Other (499)
Inmate Petitions: PCR (500), Mandamus (520), Habeas Corpus (530), Other (599)
Administrative Law/Relief: Reinstate Drv. License (800), Judicial Review (810), Relief (820), Permanent Injunction (830), Forfeiture-Petition (840), Forfeiture-Consent Order (850), Other (899)
Judgments/Settlements: Death Settlement (700), Foreign Judgment (710), Magistrate's Judgment (720), Minor Settlement (730), Transcript Judgment (740), Lis Pendens (750), Transfer of Structured Settlement Payment Rights Application (760), Confession of Judgment (770), Petition for Workers Compensation Settlement Approval (780), Incapacitated Adult Settlement (790), Other (799)
Appeals: Arbitration (900), Magistrate-Civil (910), Magistrate-Criminal (920), Municipal (930), Probate Court (940), SCDOT (950), Worker's Comp (960), Zoning Board (970), Public Service Comm. (990), Employment Security Comm (991), Other (999)
Special/Complex /Other: Environmental (600), Automobile Arb. (610), Medical (620), Other (699), Sexual Predator (510), Permanent Restraining Order (680), Interpleader (690), Pharmaceuticals (630), Unfair Trade Practices (640), Out-of State Depositions (650), Motion to Quash Subpoena in an Out-of-County Action (660), Pre-Suit Discovery (670)

Submitting Party Signature: Bruce Wilson

Date: October 27, 2022

ENTERED COMPUTER

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)
)
)

2018CV2311000074
Case Number
IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT

VERDICT FORM

Bruce Wilson VS

Joseph H Bledsoe

PLAINTIFF(S)

DEFENDANT(S)

- Find for Plaintiff \$ _____
- Find for Defendant \$ _____

Foreperson:	Mia Campbell
Juror:	Shaw White
Juror:	Wayne W. [Signature]
Juror:	Stephania C. Mayo
Juror:	[Signature]
Juror:	Larry M. Math
Juror:	
Alternate Juror:	

October 24, 2022

COPY

Are we deciding did the defendant take the property
Or are we deciding did the defendant participate
in taking the property or are they both
the same in this case?

vs.

Are we deciding the defendant should have to
return the property or give monetary value?

If so do we determine that value?

Can we decide if defendant is not completely
responsible?

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT
)	
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE	)	C.A. No. 2018CV2311000074
)	
BRUCE WILSON,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
	)	ANSWER OF DEFENDANT
v.	)	JOSEPH HUNTER BLEDSOE
)	
QUINNON TAYONG HARRIS,)	
YOLANDA ROBIN BARNES, AND	)	(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)
JOSEPH HUNTER BLEDSOE,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

Defendant, Joseph Hunter Bledsoe, answering the allegations of Plaintiff's Complaint would respectfully allege and show unto the Court as follows:

FOR A FIRST DEFENSE

1. All allegations of the Complaint not hereinafter specifically admitted, qualified or explained, are denied.
2. Defendant Bledsoe is without sufficient information with which to admit or deny at this time the truth or falsity of the allegations of paragraph 1 of the Complaint, therefore, Defendant Bledsoe denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.
3. Defendant Bledsoe denies the allegations of paragraph 2 of the Complaint.
4. Defendant Bledsoe denies the allegations of paragraph 3 of the Complaint.
5. Defendant Bledsoe is without sufficient information with which to admit or deny at this time the truth or falsity of the allegations of paragraph 4 of the Complaint, therefore, Defendant Bledsoe denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.

**Gantt Summary Court
FILED
MAR 27 2018**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT

COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)

C.A. No. 2018CV2311000074

BRUCE WILSON,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

**ANSWER OF DEFENDANT
JOSEPH HUNTER BLEDSOE**

QUINNON TAYONG HARRIS,)
YOLANDA ROBIN BARNES, AND)
JOSEPH HUNTER BLEDSOE,)

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

Defendants.)

Defendant, Joseph Hunter Bledsoe, answering the allegations of Plaintiff's Complaint would respectfully allege and show unto the Court as follows:

FOR A FIRST DEFENSE

1. All allegations of the Complaint not hereinafter specifically admitted, qualified or explained, are denied.
2. Defendant Bledsoe is without sufficient information with which to admit or deny at this time the truth or falsity of the allegations of paragraph 1 of the Complaint, therefore, Defendant Bledsoe denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.
3. Defendant Bledsoe denies the allegations of paragraph 2 of the Complaint.
4. Defendant Bledsoe denies the allegations of paragraph 3 of the Complaint.
5. Defendant Bledsoe is without sufficient information with which to admit or deny at this time the truth or falsity of the allegations of paragraph 4 of the Complaint, therefore, Defendant Bledsoe denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.

**Gantt Summary Court
FILED**

MAR 27 2018

6. Defendant Bledsoe is without sufficient information with which to admit or deny at this time the truth or falsity of the allegations of paragraph 5 of the Complaint, therefore, Defendant Bledsoe denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.

7. Defendant Bledsoe is without sufficient information with which to admit or deny at this time the truth or falsity of the allegations of paragraph 6 of the Complaint, therefore, Defendant Bledsoe denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.

WHEREFORE, Defendant Bledsoe prays for an Order of this Court dismissing the Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice and awarding Defendant damages, costs, and fees incurred in this Action to the extent allowed by law, judgment in favor of Defendant Bledsoe against Plaintiff, and such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

HARRISON, WHITE, PC

John B. White, Jr., S.C. Bar No. 5996
Ryan F. McCarty, S.C. Bar No. 74198
P. O. Box 3457
Spartanburg, SC 29304
(864) 585-5100
jwhite@spartanlaw.com
rmccarty@spartanlaw.com

Attorneys for Defendant Joseph Hunter Bledsoe

March 27, 2018
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Gantt Summary Court
FILED
MAR 27 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT

COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)

C.A. No. 2018CV2311000074

BRUCE WILSON,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

QUINNON TAYONG HARRIS,)
YOLANDA ROBIN BARNES, AND)
JOSEPH HUNTER BLEDSOE,)

Defendants.)

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the law firm of Harrison | White, P.C. advises the Court and any counsel of record that the undersigned will be appearing as counsel for Defendant Joseph Hunter Bledsoe in this action, along with Ryan F. McCarty, Esq.

HARRISON, WHITE, PC

John B. White, Jr. S.C. Bar No. 5996

Ryan F. McCarty, S.C. Bar No. 74198

P. O. Box 3457

Spartanburg, SC 29304

(864) 585-5100

jwhite@spartanlaw.com

rmccarty@spartanlaw.com

Attorneys for Defendant Joseph Hunter Bledsoe

March 27, 2018

Spartanburg, South Carolina

Gantt Summary Court
FILED
MAR 27 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)

2018CV2311000074
CIVIL CASE NUMBER

**IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT
ORDER RESTRAINING DAMAGING
CONCEALING OR REMOVING
PROPERTY PENDING TRIAL
CONSUMER CREDIT TRANSACTION**

Bruce Wilson
14 Freestone St.
Greenville, SC 29605

PLAINTIFF(S)

Vs

Quinnon Tayong Harris
503 Old Piedmont Hwy #6
Greenville, SC 29605

R Yolanda Barnes
3037 Old Charleston Rd.
Saluda, SC 29138

Joseph H Bledsoe
3037 Old Charleston Rd.
Saluda, SC 29138

DEFENDANT(S)

To the Defendant(s):

**Quinnon Tayong Harris
R Yolanda Barnes
Joseph H Bledsoe**

In the attached Complaint, Plaintiff seeks to enforce a security interest by seizure and sale of certain personal property to collect a debt. The property is described as follows:

SEE ATTACHMENT

Plaintiff is not demanding a pre-trial immediate seizure of the property, therefore, the property shall remain in your possession and this Order shall remain in effect pending a final trial on the claims of the Plaintiff as set forth in the Complaint.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

YOU ARE RESTRAINED FROM DAMAGING, CONCEALING OR REMOVING THE PROPERTY FROM ITS PRESENT LOCATION AS PROVIDED IN SEC. 22-3-1370, SC CODE OF LAWS. VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER SHALL SUBJECT YOU TO A FINE OF \$100.00 PLUS COSTS OR A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT UP TO THIRTY (30) DAYS.

Dated: February 23, 2018



JUDGE

**Gantt - Summary Court
1103 White Horse Road
Greenville, SC 29605
Phone: (864) 277-4429
Fax:**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)

2018CV2311600074
CIVIL CASE NUMBER

**IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT
ORDER RESTRAINING DAMAGING
CONCEALING OR REMOVING
PROPERTY PENDING TRIAL
CONSUMER CREDIT TRANSACTION**

Bruce Wilson
14 Freestone St.
Greenville, SC 29605

PLAINTIFF(S)

Vs

Quinnon Tayong Harris
503 Old Piedmont Hwy #6
Greenville, SC 29605

R Yolanda Barnes
3037 Old Chalreston Rd.
Saluda, SC 29138

Joseph H Bledsoe
3037 Old Chalreston Rd.
Saluda, SC 29138

DEFENDANT(S)

To the Defendant(s):

**Quinnon Tayong Harris
R Yolanda Barnes
Joseph H Bledsoe**

In the attached Complaint, Plaintiff seeks to enforce a security interest by seizure and sale of certain personal property to collect a debt. The property is described as follows:

SEE ATTACHMENT

Plaintiff is not demanding a pre-trial immediate seizure of the property, therefore, the property shall remain in your possession and this Order shall remain in effect pending a final trial on the claims of the Plaintiff as set forth in the Complaint.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

YOU ARE RESTRAINED FROM DAMAGING, CONCEALING OR REMOVING THE PROPERTY FROM ITS PRESENT LOCATION AS PROVIDED IN SEC. 22-3-1370, SC CODE OF LAWS. VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER SHALL SUBJECT YOU TO A FINE OF \$100.00 PLUS COSTS OR A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT UP TO THIRTY (30) DAYS.

Dated: February 23, 2018



JUDGE

**Gantt - Summary Court
1103 White Horse Road
Greenville, SC 29605
Phone: (864) 277-4429
Fax:**

deliver possession of the personal property to

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: _____

Magistrate

ITEMIZED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

1) 1 CASHMERE KEVIN KLINE OVERCOAT (FULL LENGTH, TAN IN COLOR)	\$300
2) 10 PAIR NAUTICAL BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$55	\$550
3) 10 PAIR TOMMY HILFIGER BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$55	\$550
4) 10 PAIR TOMMY HILFIGER DRESS PANTS (SIZE 38W/32L) 10*\$75	\$750
5) 15 PAIR MICHAEL KORS DRESS PANTS (SIZE 38W/32L) 15*\$80	\$800
6) 15 PAIR SEAN JOHN BLUE JEANS (SIZE 38W/32L) 15*\$55	\$825
7) CHAEL KORS DRESS SUIT (1 LIGHT TAN AND 1 DARK BLUE) 2*\$450	\$900
8) 1 KEVIN KLINE SUIT \$400 (GRAY IN COLOR)	\$400
9) 15 KEVIN KLINE DRESS SHIRT 15*\$50	\$750
a) 16 WHITE IN COLOR	
b) 16 WHITE IN COLOR	
c) XL CREAM IN COLOR	
d) XL PURPLE IN COLOR	
e) 16 BROWN IN COLOR	
f) 16 ½ SILVER IN COLOR	
g) 16 GRAY/BLACK PIN STRIP IN COLOR	
h) 16 SILK BLACK IN COLOR	
i) 16 SILK WHITE IN COLOR	
j) 16 SILK TAN IN COLOR	
10) 10 TOMMY HILFIGER DRESS SHIRT 10*\$50	\$500
a) 16 ½ WHITE IN COLOR	
b) 16 ½ WHITE IN COLOR	
c) 16 WHITE IN COLOR	
d) 16 LIGHT BLUE IN COLOR	

- e) 16 ½ DARK BLUE IN COLOR
- f) 16 ½ PINK IN COLOR
- g) 16 ½ TAN IN COLOR
- h) 16 ½ GRAY IN COLOR
- i) 16 ½ BEIGE IN COLOR
- j) XL LIGHT GREEN IN COLOR

11) 10 PAIR NIKE TENNIS SHOES 10*\$125

\$1,250

- a) SIZE 11 BLACK AND RED IN COLOR
- b) SIZE 11 WHITE IN COLOR
- c) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/BLUE/WHITE IN COLOR
- d) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; WHITE/RED IN COLOR
- e) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR
- f) SIZE 11 GRAY IN COLOR
- g) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/GRAY IN COLOR
- h) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLUE/WHITE IN COLOR
- i) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 DARK BLUE IN COLOR
- j) SIZE 11 SIZE 11 HIGH TOP BLACK IN COLOR

12) 10 PAIR STACY ADAM DRESS SHOES 10*\$135

\$1,335

- a) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR
- b) SIZE 11 TAN IN COLOR
- c) SIZE 11 BEIGE IN COLOR
- d) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; TAN/CREAM IN COLOR
- e) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/WHITE IN COLOR
- f) SIZE 11 GRAY IN COLOR
- g) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; GRAY/BLACK IN COLOR
- h) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BLACK/TAN IN COLOR

- i) SIZE 11 BROWN IN COLOR
 - j) SIZE 11 TWO TONE; BROWN/CREAM IN COLOR
- 13) 4 PAIR TIMBERLAND BOOTHES 4*\$185 \$740
- a) SIZE 11 TAN IN COLOR
 - b) SIZE 11 BLACK IN COLOR
 - c) SIZE 11 BROWN IN COLOR
 - d) SIZE 11 LIGHT GREEN IN COLOR
- 14) 1 KEVIN KLINE JACKET \$175 \$400
- 15) 10 TOMMY HILFIGER SWEATERS 10*\$110 \$1,100
- a) XL BLUE IN COLOR
 - b) XL LIGHT BLUE IN COLOR
 - c) XL BLACK IN COLOR
 - d) L BLACK IN COLOR
 - e) XL RED IN COLOR
 - f) XL TAN IN COLOR
 - g) XL LIGHT BROWN IN COLOR
 - h) L GRAY IN COLOR
 - i) XL DARK GRAY IN COLOR
 - j) XL BEIGE IN COLOR

PERSONAL PROPERTY

- 16) 1 MOBILE WIRELESS PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT SYSTEM \$300
- 17) 1 ECHO GAS OPERATED TRIMMER \$200
- 18) 1 RYOBI BATTERY OPERATED TRIMMER \$100

TOTAL: \$ 11,750

DEPRECIATION PERCENTAGE: 37%

DEPRECIATION TOTAL: \$ 4,347

TOTAL - DEPRECIATION = \$ 7,403

RECEIVED

Mar 28 2024

SC Court of Appeals

Certificate of Pro Se Appellant

The undersigned hereby certifies that the Record on Appeal contains all material proposed to be included by any of the parties and not any other materials, with the exception of the Audio Recording from the Magistrate Court Hearing held on June 7, 2023. which is not available.

March 28 , 2024

By: /s/ Bruce Wilson
Bruce Wilson
14 Freestone St
Greenville SC 29605
(864) 907-7080
Brucewilson23@gmail.com

APPELLANT