

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS  
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

**RECEIVED**

JUN 09 2025

SC Court of Appeals

SRITZINGER v STRITZINGER

2025-000964

ANSWER TO THE COURTS CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER MOTIONS



**John S. Stritzinger**

ProSE

1800 Washington Street

Columbia, SC 29201

843-352-3459

**COVER LETTER**

**CLERK OF COURT**

**ATTN: MS JENNY ABBOTT KITCHINGS**

**SOUTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS**

**1220 SENATE STREET**

**COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201**

RE: Defects in Amended Notice of Appeal Identified by the Court

**COMPLEX COMBINATION FILING TO CURE AND OTHER ISSUES  
RESPONSE TO THE CLERK ON DEFECTS, AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
TO NOTICE OF APPEAL, RECORD OF TRANSCRIPT OF APPEAL IN CIRCUIT  
DENIED BY CHIEF JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, MOTION TO COMPEL  
RECORD, MOTION TO EXTEND TIME TO FILE BRIEFS FOR 90 DAYS, MOTION  
FOR APPELLATE COUNSEL OR ORDER TO BART BARTLETT TO APPEAR ON  
HIS BEHALF, MOTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, AFFADAVITS OF JOHN  
STRITZINGER (1), (2), (3) AND (4)**

Contents

COVER LETTER .....	2
COMPLEX COMBINATION FILING TO CURE AND OTHER ISSUES.....	2
PARTIES & OTHER COUNSEL: .....	3
TIMELINE OF TRIAL AND APPELLATE ACTIONS.....	5
AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER -1 .....	8
AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER 2 - AMENDED NOTICE OF APPEAL SERVICE AND ORIGINAL NOTICE OF APPEAL -2 .....	9
AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER 3 – LAW STUDENT AT USC .....	9
AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER 4 – VERIZON CONTRACTS .....	10
MOTION TO COMPEL RECORD & EXTEND TIME FOR BRIEFS.....	10
MOTION FOR APPELLATE COUNSEL .....	11
MOTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ON A REMAND TO TO THE TRIAL COURT .....	12
AMENDED MOTION TO PROCEED INFORMA PAUPERIS FOR BOTH COURT FEES AND ATTORNEYS FEES .....	13
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE – AMENDED MOTION TO PROCEED INFORMA PAUPERIS AND NOTICE OF APPEAL .....	13

**MOTION TO CORRECT THE DOCKET AND ORDER SMITH AND RAYNOR TO APPEAR AND DOCKET TO REFLECT STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA v STRITZINGER .....15**

**EXHIBIT A. NOTICE REGARDING T.R.A.P TEXAS RULES ON MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION .....15**

**EXHIBIT B. RULE 203 .....17**

**PRELIMINARY BRIEF ON THE MERITS .....21**

    PARTIES.....21

    FACTS .....21

    ISSUES BEFORE THE COURT .....22

    LEGAL REFERNCES .....22

**PARTIES & OTHER COUNSEL:**

John S. Stritzinger APPELLANT/COUNTERPETITIONER

James. R. Stritzinger, JR APPELLEE/COUNTERRESPONDENT

James R. Stritzinger claims he is a current and former officer of the State of South Carolina

And Cross Claims are going against the State of South Carolina

Bart Bartlett Former Court Appointed Probate Counsel of John S. Stritzinger

1700 Woodcreek Farms Road

Elgin, SC 29045

Verizon Federal – Attn Brian Kennedy – Chief Counsel

22001 Loudoun Cty

Ashburn VA 20147

Verizon Corporate Counsel

Vandana Venkatesh

1095 Avenue of the Americas

New York, NY 10036, USA

212-395-1000

Richland County South Carolina on behalf of Sherriff Lott & Jeffrey Raynor

Larry Smith

County Solicitor

[www.scsolicitor5.org](http://www.scsolicitor5.org)

Richland County Solicitor

1701 Main Street, Columbia, SC 29201

Richland County and Counsel for James R. Stritzinger Jr, Sherriff Lott, and Dr. Jeffrey Raynor all South Carolina State Officers

Dr. Jeffrey Raynor in his roles as:

11 Richland Medical Park Dr

Columbia, SC 29203-6863

Palmetto/Health Prisma Health

University of South Carolina Medical School Faculty

State of South Carolina Medical Board Chief Examiner

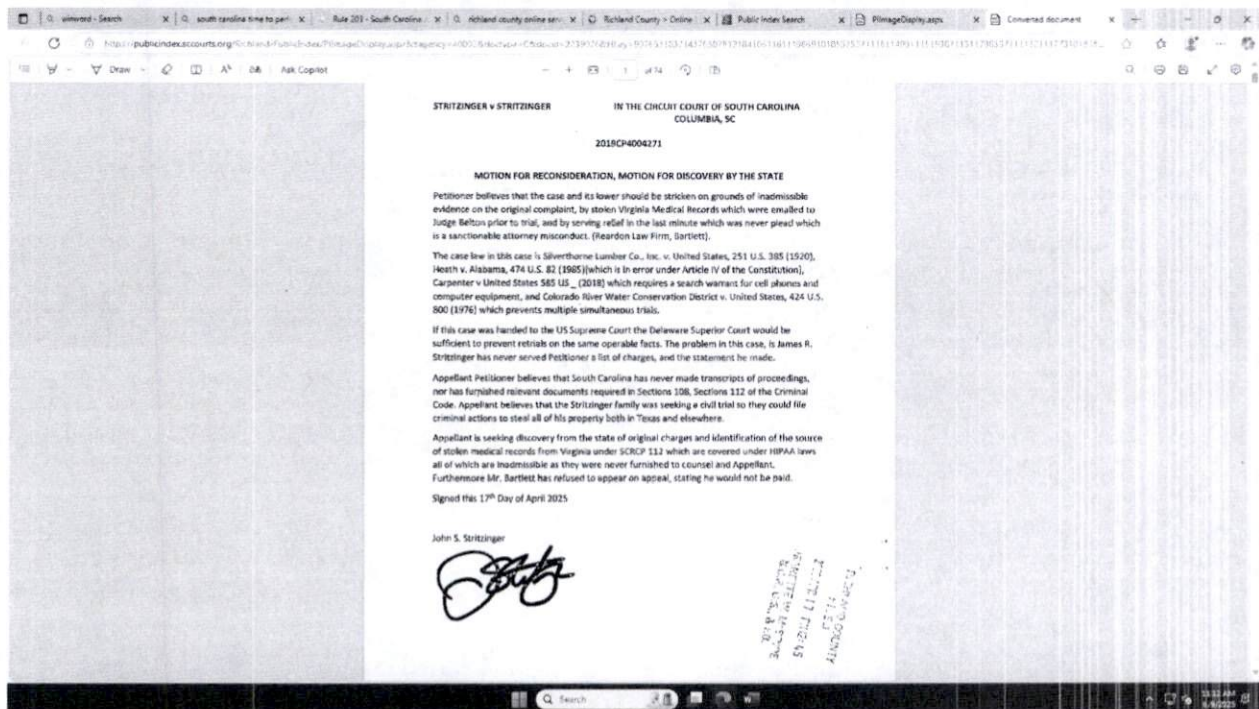
Dear Clerk of Court,

In response to the courts comments on the Amended Notice of Appeal filed enclosed are the dates in question and other related responses as seen below. Appellant notes that Prisma Health and the State of South Carolina originated this complaint and they have not appeared although they are defacto parties to this case. James R. Stritzinger is listed as the Appellee, but it really is the State of South Carolina.

### TIMELINE OF TRIAL AND APPELLATE ACTIONS

The Court after the conclusion of an appeal on Monday 14<sup>th</sup>, the court announced a general denial of my appeal orally, and denied my Appellants request for findings of facts and conclusions of law on the same set of issues, also orally. The court said it would not provide grounds for the denial of appeal, and simply stated she thought the trial court had done good work and that Appellate had adequate resources at trial.

At 12:45 on April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2025 Appellant filed a Motion for Reconsideration/New Trial on the docket as per the courts file stamp below which was served to both parties.



----- Forwarded message -----

From: John Stritzinger <jstritzinger33@gmail.com>

To: "Newman, Jocelyn Secretary (Ebony Martin)" <jnewmansc@sccourts.org>, Jim Stritzinger <jim@stritz.com>, newmanlc@sccourts.gov

Cc:

Bcc:

Date: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 11:42:21 -0400





An Amended Notice of Appeal was filed on the 28<sup>th</sup>, and served to James R. Stritzinger via USMAIL on the same day which included a file stamped copy of the amended document. An affidavit of the same is included below.

The court entered a defect letter on the Original Notice of Appeal dated May 29<sup>th</sup>, and Motion to Proceed InForma Pauperis as included as (Exhibit C, and D) which this response answers in some detail.

#### **AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER -1**

“The court has provided notice that I made an error of not signing the proof of service, although I did in fact sign the cover of my notice of Amended Notice of Appeal which included all of the required documents in the same format. My signature was a reference and affidavit for the entire document set which included the proof of service. I am offering a further affidavit that the amended notice of appeal was offered to James R. Stritzinger via USMAIL on the 28<sup>th</sup> of May along with the other parts of the document as an additional guarantee.

James R. Stritzinger in his recent letter is making allusions to actions which occurred in Texas and a default judgement entered by the trial court on a motion filed by Opposing counsel. The issue in Texas is that if you proceed on an additional trial on the merits in the lower court under the same set of facts, then you have effectively given up your rights to further consolidation and appeals in higher courts which were still pending. The order in question has not been tried and is in error. Katherine Wright filed a full petition to modify the conservancy and enforcement relief nine years in a row, which is in fact a Constitutional violation and was in fact the person who was the vexatious litigant. Appellant notes that in Texas this is a civil finding, and not a criminal finding, but in other states it is in fact a felony criminal action. I did not appear in Texas intentionally because my appeal was still pending both in the US Court of Appeals for the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit but also the Supreme Court of the United States. (Stritzinger v Wright). The Supreme Court however refused to docket my appeal as they stated they did not believe the order the Supreme Court of Texas wrote was sufficient on the merits of the case. It was a general denial of a review of a timely filed brief, and Petition”.

In regards to medical proceedings, James R. Stritzinger is clearly a felon in this case, and has stolen all of my property including a 4bedroom house, and all of its furnishing, all of my money and has defamed me in six states based on a perjured complaint he filed with the Richland county police. James R. Stritzinger had mental health problems following his own bankruptcy filed here in South Carolina, which followed a civil action in Beaufort County South Carolina where one of his employees sued to put his company out of business and won. James R. Stritzinger Jr lost all of his property, and his company as a result of this lawsuit and was terminated from SCRA Launch for having an affair with his corporate secretary. He believes that



his termination could not have occurred without illegal surveillance of his personal life, but after the actions in Beaufort County no longer had the resources to litigate here in Columbia.

Appellant notes that in Texas filing a Motion for Reconsideration new trial usually extends the time to appeal for 30 days or the time that a Motion expires on the Operation of law. By filing these motions inlimine(Motion for Findings of Fact), and on the docket, I believe I have preserved my appellate timing.

In general, I represent that James R. Stritzinger has made contact with me less than 10 times in 7 years here in South Carolina and has done nothing to resolve any conflict in any court or in my personal life. He does not like me, and only wants to steal my property and cash flow for his own benefit. Receiving benefits for me into his personal account, and keeping my escrow balances under his name, improved his credit so that he could buy a new house while he has sought to harm me. He effectively defrauded his bank and me in the same process. Had assets been kept in my name I would have an 800 credit score instead of unable to get any loan.

Following the conclusion of the Appearance in the Trial Court on April 14<sup>th</sup>, Appellant made a request for the record which was recorded to the Clerks Deputy Ms. Athena Border. The Judge from the Bench denied this request on the grounds it was a medical proceeding and that I would not be given access to the record.”

John S. Stritzinger /S

**AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER 2 - AMENDED NOTICE OF APPEAL SERVICE AND ORIGINAL NOTICE OF APPEAL -2**

“ I served the amended Notice of Appeal to James R. Stritzinger via USMAIL on the 28<sup>th</sup> of May, and the original Notice of Appeal filed on April 17<sup>th</sup> to him electronically on the same day.”

John S. Stritzinger /S

**AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER 3 – LAW STUDENT AT USC**

“ I have been taking law classes at the University of South Carolina in the area of Constitutional Law and request that if the court does not appoint me counsel that I be allowed to argue on my own behalf. I received in A in Constitutional Law this Spring.”

John S. Stritzinger /S



**AFFADAVIT OF JOHN S. STRITZINGER 4 – VERIZON CONTRACTS**

“ The mental health action filed by South Carolina directly arose from his employment with Verizon which the State of South Carolina is objecting to without grounds. Appellant has provided his pay stubs, and his code of conduct and other agreements where Verizon is contractually bound to provide legal support and have declined. This is a dispute between multiple officers of Verizon (Asiedu, Stritzinger, Palmieri, Zeleniak) and they have a duty to either order arbitration which they declined, or provide counsel for everyone.”

John S. Stritzinger /S

Signed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025

John S. Stritzinger /s and by reference all documents.

**MOTION TO COMPEL RECORD & EXTEND TIME FOR BRIEFS**

**“Petitioner requested the record of the Appellate Action in the Circuit Court IN LIMINE and was denied by Chief Judge Jocelyn Newman in the presence of the court reporter/Clerk Ms. Athena Border, who stated it was a medical proceeding and she would not provide a copy of the record. Since this impacts appellate actions and the time required to file briefs in this court, Appellant requests 90 additional days of time.”**

Appellant requests the court order Ms. Border to provide an AI Assisted transcript of the appellate action so that this court can review the transcript in full, and to prepare briefs, and furthermore Appellant requests an audio tape of the same proceeding to be filed with this court.”

Since Appellate does not have the record, Appellate requests the court also prays the court will extend the time to file briefs for 90 days, or to specify some other date specific once this relief is reviewed”.

**RELIEF REQUESTED**

Appellant requests the court order Ms. Athena Border from the Clerks office of the State of South Carolina to provide a transcript of the Appellate action from the Probate Court to this court both electronically, and in audio tape form for the court to review. Appellant requests that since no transcript is available at this time that the time to serve briefs be extended for 90 days until this can be cured.

Signed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025

John S. Stritzinger /s and by reference all documents.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'John S. Stritzinger', is located at the bottom right of the page.

### **MOTION FOR APPELLATE COUNSEL**

Appellant/CounterPetitioner and Judge Jocelyn Newman agreed that Medical Penalties are in excess of Criminal Penalties as they impact long term rights as a US Citizen, since Medical penalties in this case are in excess of criminal penalties, Petitioner believes that the case law regarding providing counsel is relevant in this case. The case law for appointing counsel for criminal processes is extensive and exists in every state. Citing Gideon v Wainwright (Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963)) under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the US Constitution and its incorporation to the States as ordered.

Appellant/CounterPetitioner notes that South Carolina Lawyer Bartlett who did appear in the probate court refused to appear on his appeal, and had done a terrible job in his estimation, but he believes that having a lawyer in this court so that at a minimum this courts processes can be carried out would be helpful. Appellant requests that if Mr. Bartlett is ordered to appear under his existing contract with the State of South Carolina, that the court simply reserve time for him to speak after Mr. Bartlett has concluded his process. This will ensure the appeal is carried out, Mr. Bartlett can comment on standards in South Carolina, and I can comment on the case.

Appellant notes that he has been admitted to the BAR of the US Court of Appeals for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit by a panel of Judges for his work in ACLU v Clapper where he filed multiple briefs on behalf of his client and employer Verizon Federal Inc. Appellant won that case and five related cases and believes that he is due extensive legal fees from Verizon in the other case on appeal.

Appellant Notes that this case arose directly out of his Stritzinger v Verizon Federal employment action which is already in this courts docket, and which Verizon owes him counsel as part of his Code of Conduct Agreement. Verizon must defend its own employees acting on its behalf.

### **RELIEF REQUESTED**

Appellant requests the court appoint counsel for his as his assets have been frozen by Judge Newman and RESPONDENT in this case James R. Stritzinger Jr and he has no funds. Appellant notes that if the court does not provide funds to provide appellate counsel, that it order Bart Bartlett a South Carolina lawyer to appear in this case, or order Verizon to try/retry the lower court action as it arose out of their own decisions on his employment case.

**Mr. Bartlett's address is**

**Bartlett law Firm**

**Columbia: 1700 Wood Creek Farms Rd, Elgin, SC 29045**

**Tel:803-699-2490**

**Mr. Kennedys Address is**

**Verizon Federal Counsel**

**Attn Brian Kennedy**



**22001 Loudoun Cty Parkway**

**Ashburn, VA 220147**

**Brian.kennedy@verizon.com**

**MOTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ON A REMAND TO TO THE TRIAL COURT**

Appellant requests that if this court sends his Counter-Petition for trial in the Circuit Court, that an injunction be served to James R. Stritzinger Jr, that he CANNOT USE JOHNS S. STRITZINGER PROBATE FUNDS FOR HIS OWN CRIMINAL DEFENSE”.

**RELIEF REQUESTED**

Appellant notes that James R. Stritzinger could exhaust 100p of his assets if this court sends this case back to trial in his own defense and requests an Injunction preventing from using John S. Stritzingers assets in additional proceedings in the trial court if a criminal citation is served which he expects. James R. Stritzinger Jr. committed perjury he believes in his statement to the Richland Police department. Appellant was not living in Richland county at the time of the original complaint which was filed on or within two days of St. Patricks Day 2018 or seven years ago.

Signed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025

John S. Stritzinger /s and by reference all documents.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'John S. Stritzinger', is written in a cursive style.

**AMENDED MOTION TO PROCEED INFORMA PAUPERIS FOR BOTH COURT FEES AND ATTORNEYS FEES**

Appellant notes he is a person of limited means due to his ongoing dispute with Verizon, and includes his previous request to proceed informa pauperis with the lower courts order as part of his packet which is included by Reference.

Appellant has assets which have been frozen by the trial court and Appellee James R. Stritzinger Jr.

Appellant believes since he has recrafted his motion and this supercedes the previous document that its previous object be withdrawn.

**RELIEF REQUESTED**

Appellant requests the court uphold the trial courts order and allow him to proceed without fees, for the court to order Verizon to provide counsel, or to pay for Mr. Bartlett to Appear, or other competent member of this bar.

John S. Stritzinger

Signed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025

John S. Stritzinger /s and by reference all documents.

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE – AMENDED MOTION TO PROCEED INFORMA PAUPERIS AND NOTICE OF APPEAL**

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

**In The Court of Appeals**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**APPEAL FROM RICHLAND COUNTY – 5<sup>TH</sup> JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

**COURT OF COMMON PLEASE**

**Jocelyn Newman, Circuit Court Judge**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Case No. (2019CP4004271)**  
\_\_\_\_\_



**John S. Stritzinger – Appellant and Counter Petitioner in the Circuit Court on cross-criminal charges**

v

**James R. Stritzinger Jr, Appellee and Counter Respondent in the Circuit Court.**

---

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

---

**I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal filed on April 17<sup>th</sup> via EMAIL, the Amended Notice of Appeal filed on May 28<sup>th</sup> via USMail on the same day, and this Amended Notice to Proceed Informa Pauperis today along with the rest of this document via US Mail, Prepaid to James R. Stritzinger and to the other unbound resources (Smith, Kennedy, Raynor, Bartlett via Email).**

**Appellant notes that Mr. Smith filed the original action in the Dutch Fork Magistrate, but James R. Stritzinger was given standing to appear himself by Judge Belton of the South Carolina Probate court which should not have been granted. Appellant notes that Dr. Jeffrey Raynor appeared on Behalf of the State of South Carolina who was also self represented.**

**June 9th, 2025 s/ John S. Stritzinger**

**John S. Stritzinger**

**1800 Washington Street**

**Columbia SC 29201**

Signed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025

John S. Stritzinger /s and by reference all documents.



**MOTION TO CORRECT THE DOCKET AND ORDER SMITH AND RAYNOR TO APPEAR AND DOCKET TO REFLECT STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA v STRITZINGER**

Appellant believes this case is filed in the incorrect format. His Motion to add parties in the trial court including Raynor and Smith who originated the probate action was denied as an operation of law, and was never tried. He believes however that this was in fact a State Action against him personally.

**REQUESTED RELIEF**

Appellant believes that the correct form of this action is STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA v STRITZINGER and it should be corrected in the same manner. Appellant believes this is necessary as the State of South Carolina is subject to Incorporation of the Bill of Rights under the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment but James R. Stritzinger JR is not.

Signed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025

John S. Stritzinger /s and by reference all documents.

**EXHIBIT A. NOTICE REGARDING T.R.A.P TEXAS RULES ON MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION**

Rule 329b. Time for Filing Motions (1981)

**TEXT**

The following rules shall be applicable to motions for new trial and motions to modify, correct, or reform judgments (other than motions to correct the record under Rules 316 and 317) in all district and county courts:

- (a) A motion for new trial, if filed, shall be filed prior to or within 30 days after the judgment or other order complained of is signed.
- (b) One or more amended motions for new trial may be filed without leave of court before any preceding motion for new trial filed by the movant is overruled and within 30 days after the judgment or other order complained of is signed.
- (c) In the event an original or amended motion for new trial is not determined by written order signed within 75 days after the judgment is signed, it shall be considered overruled 'by operation of law on expiration of that period.



(d) The trial court, regardless of whether an appeal has been perfected, has plenary power to grant a new trial or to vacate, modify, correct, or reform the judgment within 30 days after the judgment is signed.

(e) If a motion for new trial is timely filed by any party, the trial court, regardless of whether an appeal has been perfected, has plenary power to grant a new trial or to vacate, modify, correct, or reform the judgment until 30 days after all such timely-filed motions are overruled, either by a written and signed order or by operation of law, whichever occurs first.

(f) On expiration of the time within which the trial court has plenary power, a judgment cannot be set aside by the trial court except by bill of review for sufficient cause, filed within the time allowed by law; provided that the court may at any time correct a clerical error in the record of a judgment and render judgment nunc pro tunc under Rules 316 and 317, and may also sign an order declaring a previous judgment or order to be void because signed after the court's plenary power had expired.

(g) A motion to modify, correct, or reform a judgment (as distinguished from motion to correct the record of a judgment under Rules 316 and 317), if filed, shall be filed and determined within the time prescribed by this rule for a motion for new trial and shall extend the trial court's plenary power and the time for perfecting an appeal in the same manner as a motion for new trial. Each such motion shall be in writing and signed by the party or his attorney and shall specify the respects in which the judgment should be modified, corrected, or reformed. The overruling of such a motion shall not preclude the filing of a motion for new trial, nor shall the overruling of a motion for new trial preclude the filing of a motion to modify, correct, or reform.

(h) If a judgment is modified, corrected, or reformed in any respect, the time for appeal shall run from the time the modified, corrected, or reformed judgment is signed.

Amended by order of June 10, 1980, eff. Jan. 1, 1981: The rule is completely rewritten so that appellate steps will run from the date the judgment or order is signed. A motion for new trial may be filed and amended within thirty days from the date the judgment is signed, is overruled by operation of law seventy-five days after the judgment is signed, and the trial court has power over its judgment for 30 more days. An amended motion for new trial gains no additional time; the requirement of "presentment" is eliminated; the provision of an agreed postponement is eliminated.

**EXHIBIT B. RULE 203  
NOTICE OF APPEAL**

**(a) Notice.** A party intending to appeal must serve and file a notice of appeal and otherwise comply with these Rules. Service and filing are defined by Rule 262.

**(b) Time for Service.**

**(1) Appeals From the Court of Common Pleas.** A notice of appeal shall be served on all respondents within thirty (30) days after receipt of written notice of entry of the order or judgment. When a timely motion for judgment n.o.v. (Rule 50, SCRCP), motion to alter or amend the judgment (Rules 52 and 59, SCRCP), or a motion for a new trial (Rule 59, SCRCP) has been made, the time for appeal for all parties shall be stayed and shall run from receipt of written notice of entry of the order granting or denying such motion. When a form or other short order or judgment indicates that a more full and complete order or judgment is to follow, a party need not appeal until receipt of written notice of entry of the more complete order or judgment.

**(2) Appeals From the Court of General Sessions.** After a plea or trial resulting in conviction or a proceeding resulting in revocation of probation, a notice of appeal shall be served on all respondents within ten (10) days after the sentence is imposed. In all other cases, a notice of appeal shall be served on all respondents within ten (10) days after receipt of written notice of entry of the order or judgment. When a timely post-trial motion is made under Rule 29(a), SCRCP, the time to appeal shall be stayed and shall begin to run from receipt of written notice of entry of an order granting or denying such motion. In those cases in which the State is allowed to appeal a pre-trial order or ruling, the notice of appeal must be served within ten (10) days of receiving actual notice of the ruling or order; provided, however, that the notice of appeal must be served before the jury is sworn or, if tried without a jury, before the State begins the presentation of its case in chief.

**(3) Appeals From the Family Court.** A notice of appeal in a domestic relations action shall be served in the same manner provided by Rule 203(b)(1). A notice of appeal in a juvenile action shall be served in the same manner as provided by Rule 203(b)(2).

**(4) Appeals From Masters and Special Referees.** The notice of appeal from an order or judgment issued by a master or special referee shall be served in the same manner as provided by Rule 203(b)(1).

**(5) Appeals From Probate Court.** When a direct appeal is authorized by S.C. Code Ann. § 62-1-308(g), the notice of appeal shall be served in the same manner as provided by Rule 203(b)(1).

**(6) Appeals From Administrative Tribunals.** When a statute allows a decision of the administrative law court or agency (administrative tribunal) to be appealed directly to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals, the notice of appeal shall be served on the agency, the administrative law court (if it has been involved in the case) and all parties of record within thirty (30) days after receipt of the decision. If a timely petition for rehearing is filed with the administrative tribunal, the time to appeal for all parties shall be stayed and shall run from receipt of the decision granting or denying that motion. If a decision indicates that a more full

and complete decision is to follow, a party need not appeal until receipt of the more complete decision.

**(c) Cross-Appeals.** A respondent may institute a cross-appeal by serving a notice of appeal on all adverse parties, or in the case of an appeal from the administrative tribunal, by serving a notice of appeal on the agency, the administrative law court (if it has been involved in the case) and all parties of record, within five (5) days after receipt of appellant's notice of appeal, or within the time prescribed by Rule 203(b), whichever period last expires.

**(d) Filing.**

**(1) Appeals from the Circuit Court, Family Court and Probate Court.**

**(A) Where to File.** The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the lower court and with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the following cases:

**(i)** Any final judgment from the circuit court which includes a sentence of death.

**(ii)** Any final judgment involving a challenge on state or federal grounds to the constitutionality of a state law or county or municipal ordinance where the principal issue is one of the constitutionality of the law or ordinance; provided, however, in any case where the Supreme Court finds that the constitutional issue raised is not a significant one, the Supreme Court may transfer the case to the Court of Appeals.

**(iii)** Any final judgment from the circuit court involving the authorization, issuance, or proposed issuance of general obligation debt, revenue, institutional, industrial, or hospital bonds of the State, its agencies, political subdivisions, public service districts, counties, and municipalities, or any other indebtedness now or hereafter authorized by Article X of the Constitution of this State.

**(iv)** Any final judgment from the circuit court pertaining to elections and election procedure.

**(v)** Any order limiting an investigation by a State Grand Jury under S.C. Code Ann. § 14-7-1630.

**(vi)** Any order of the family court relating to an abortion by a minor under S.C. Code Ann. § 44-41-33.

In all other cases, the notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the lower court and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

**(B) When and What to File.** The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the lower court and the clerk of the appellate court within ten (10) days after the notice of appeal is served. The notice filed with the appellate court shall be accompanied by the following:

**(i)** Proof of service showing that the notice has been served on all respondents;

**(ii)** A copy of the order(s) and judgment(s) to be challenged on appeal if they have been reduced to writing;

**(iii)** A filing fee as set by order of the Supreme Court; [1] this fee is not required for criminal appeals or appeals by the State of South Carolina or its departments or agencies;

(iv) If the appeal is from a guilty plea, an Alford<sup>[2]</sup>plea or a plea of nolo contendere, a written explanation showing that there is an issue which can be reviewed on appeal. This explanation should identify the issue(s) to be raised on appeal and the factual basis for the issue(s) including how the issue(s) was raised below and the ruling of the lower court on that issue(s). If an issue was not raised to and ruled on by the lower court, the explanation shall include argument and citation to legal authority showing how this issue can be reviewed on appeal. If the appellant fails to make a sufficient showing, the notice of appeal may be dismissed;

(v) If the notice of appeal is from a post-conviction relief case and the lower court determined that the post-conviction relief action is barred as successive or being untimely under the statute of limitations, the written explanation required by Rule 243(c), SCACR; and,

(vi) If the notice of appeal is from a habeas corpus proceeding and the lower court determined that habeas corpus relief was improper because the issues could have been raised in a timely application under the Post-Conviction Relief Act (see *Simpson v. State*, 329 S.C. 43, 495 S.E.2d 429 (1998)), a written explanation as to why this determination was improper. This explanation must contain sufficient facts, argument and citation to legal authority to show that there is an arguable basis for asserting that the determination by the lower court was improper. If the appellant fails to make a sufficient showing, the notice of appeal may be dismissed.

## **(2) Appeals from Administrative Tribunals.**

**(A) Where to File.** Appeals from a decision of the Public Service Commission setting public utility rates pursuant to Title 58 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Unless otherwise required by statute, all other appeals from administrative tribunals shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

**(B) When and What to File.** The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the appellate court within the time required to serve the notice of appeal under Rule 203(b)(6). The notice filed with the appellate court shall be accompanied by the following:

(i) Proof of service showing that the notice has been served on the agency, the administrative law court (if it has been involved in the case), and all parties of record;

(ii) A copy of the decision(s) to be challenged on appeal; and

(iii) A filing fee as set by order of the Supreme Court;<sup>[3]</sup> this fee is not required for criminal appeals or appeals by the State of South Carolina or its departments or agencies.

**(3) Effect of Failure to Timely File.** If the notice of appeal is not timely filed or the filing fee is not paid in full, the appeal shall be dismissed, and shall not be reinstated except as provided by Rule 260.

**(e) Form and Content.** The notice of appeal shall be substantially in the form designated in the Appendix to these Rules.

**(1) Appeals from the Circuit Court, Family Court and Probate Court.** In appeals from lower courts, the notice of appeal shall contain the following information:

- (A) The name of the court, judge, and county from which the appeal is taken.
- (B) The docket number of the case in the lower court. If the appellant has knowledge of a related appeal, the docket number or appellate case number of any related appeals that are pending.
- (C) The date of the order, judgment, or sentence from which the appeal is taken; and if appropriate for the determination of the timeliness of the appeal, a statement of when the appealing party received notice of the order or judgment from which the appeal is taken, or, if a cross-appeal, when the respondent received appellant's notice of appeal.
- (D) The name of the party taking the appeal.
- (E) The names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of all attorneys of record and the names of the party or parties represented by each.

**(2) Appeals from Administrative Tribunals.** In appeals from administrative tribunals, the notice of appeal shall contain the following information:

- (A) The name of the agency and the name of the administrative law judge (if applicable).
- (B) The docket number of the case before the administrative law court, or if the appeal is from an agency, the docket number before the agency. If the appellant has knowledge of a related appeal, the docket number or appellate case number of any related appeals that are pending.
- (C) The date of the decision from which the appeal is taken; and if appropriate for the determination of the timeliness of the appeal, a statement of when the appealing party received the decision from which the appeal is taken, or, if a cross-appeal, when the respondent received appellant's notice of appeal.
- (D) The name of the party taking the appeal.
- (E) The names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of all attorneys of record and the names of the party or parties represented by each.

Last amended by Order dated April 30, 2024.



# The South Carolina Court of Appeals

JENNY ABBOTT KITCHINGS  
CLERK

CATHERINE S. HARRISON  
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

POST OFFICE BOX 11629  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29211  
1220 SENATE STREET  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201  
TELEPHONE: (803) 734-1890  
FAX: (803) 734-1839  
www.sccourts.org

May 29, 2025

John Stritzinger  
3532 Norhtshore Dr  
Columbia SC 29206

Re: John Stritzinger v. James R. Stritzinger, Jr.  
Appellate Case No. 2025-000964

Dear Mr. Stritzinger:

Upon reviewing your attempted deficiency corrections, the following deficiency or deficiencies have been noted under the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules (SCACR), and any deficiency must be corrected within ten (10) days of the date of this letter or this matter will be dismissed:

- The notice of appeal fails to include a statement of when you received written notice of entry of the order or judgment from which this appeal is taken. Specifically, the other dated April 17, 2025.
- The proof of service has not been signed as required by Rule 267(b), SCACR.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Catherine Harrison, Deputy".

CLERK

cc: James R. Stritzinger, Jr.



## The South Carolina Court of Appeals

JENNY ABBOTT KITCHINGS  
CLERK

CATHERINE S. HARRISON  
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

POST OFFICE BOX 11629  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29211  
1220 SENATE STREET  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201  
TELEPHONE: (803) 734-1890  
FAX: (803) 734-1839  
[www.sccourts.org](http://www.sccourts.org)

May 28, 2025

John Stritzinger  
3532 Norhtshore Dr  
Columbia SC 29206

Re: John Stritzinger v. James R. Stritzinger, Jr.  
Appellate Case No. 2025-000964

Dear Counsel:

Upon reviewing your motion to proceed in forma pauperis, the following deficiency or deficiencies have been noted under the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules (SCACR), and any deficiency must be corrected within ten (10) days of the date of this letter or your filing will not be considered:

- A proof of service has not been provided. You must serve and file a proof of service substantially in the format shown by Form 7 in Appendix C to part II of the SCACR.

Very truly yours,

*Catherine Harrison, deputy*  
CLERK

cc: James R. Stritzinger, Jr.

## PRELIMINARY BRIEF ON THE MERITS

**Appellant is worried about time, and does not have a transcript to do a formal brief. Enclosed is a rough sketch of the issues, which will be supplemented.**

### PARTIES

As Provided Previously

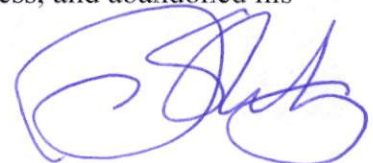
### FACTS

Appellant states the facts of the case as simply he was in an employment dispute with Verizon over a bid issued by the FBI. The bid is included on the trial court docket. Appellants family members reported his Verizon Federal car stolen, and then proceeded to steal all of his assets using Dr. Jeffrey Raynor of the State of South Carolina as an expert witness claiming that working on an FBI bid for his own employer Verizon Federal made him crazy.

Dr. Raynor is not a lawyer and does not have a national security clearance. Dr. Raynors testimony on the issues of the FBI bid are hearsay and represent forced confessions under detainment. They are inadmissible and a result of a crime committed by Sherriff Lot on behalf of the State of South Carolina. James R. Stritzinger had no first hand knowledge of anything involving John S. Stritzingers divorce, his employment at Bank of America, his employment at Verizon the state of his home or property. James R. Stritzinger was living in Columbia South Carolina, and John was living in other states. John S. Stritzinger took an Amtrak train from The Villages Florida to Columbia, and was living in local hotels while seeking an order to return to work from Chief Judge Terrence Wooten of the US district court who denied him a summons in his case after consulting with Magistrate Paige Gossett from Rock Hill Sc.

Sherriff Lott served him with a mental health complaint at the DMV where John S. Stritzinger was simply asking the local DMV office if he would have to surrender his Pennsylvania license if he got a south Carolina one. They said yes he would have to surrender his license, so he declined to get one or apply for one he never made a plan to move to south Carolina but thought an additional license may be helpful.

On the way out of the DMV he was detained and taken to Richland Hospital without any explanation at approximately 4:30pm. He was woken up at 3:00am in the morning by Dr. Finks who said that his brother said I was raving about the CIA, was homeless, and abandoned his children.



I asked for a copy of this report, and she said no it was in the medical records. When I reviewed the medical records, it included a stolen copy of a report from the State of Virginia from a trial where Dr. Vyas an ESH doctor sued John S. Stritzinger **and LOST at trial** when three other experts explained the complex process which was going on with a Verizon employment action, and BECAUSE the Verizon employment action had COMMENCED FIRST. James R. Stritzinger stole partial medical evidence and reopened an additional action in South Carolina where he was a resident but John S. Stritzinger was not. John S. Stritzinger was staying in local Motels in Lexington County (Masters Inn) the whole time and was litigating against Verizon in the US District Court. The US District Court stated that he could not get relief against Verizon without an FBI criminal action as they in general did not serve Civil complaints for non-bar members. (IE you had to be a licensed South Carolina attorney without a criminal action).

#### ISSUES BEFORE THE COURT

- a) Is it a 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Violation to deny counsel in a Medical Proceeding.
- b) Does the State of South Carolina have to follow criminal processes in medical cases which have more severe penalties than criminal cases.
- c) Are cross-complaints for criminal perjury allowed to proceed in the Probate Court of South Carolina who has to hear them as an appropriate legal defense to civil medical proceedings.
- d) Did the Probate court of South Carolina have jurisdiction over the facts of the case which they tried?
- e) Does the lack of a trial court record in the Probate court require a new trial or DeNovo trial in the Circuit Court?
- f) Does the Probate Court of South Carolina have jurisdiction over claims larger than 1M dollars including two corporations from other states.
- g) Did James R. Stritzinger, have standing to sue his brother who was a resident of Virginia who was living in Florida on vacation for an extended period.
- h) Did the State of South Carolina have jurisdiction over this claim.
- i) Was ANY of the evidence admitted into the Probate court of South Carolina admissible due to hearsay, criminal violations by the State of South Carolina, and Due process issues?

#### LEGAL REFERENCES

- a) 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the US Constitution
- b) Equivalent References to Due Process, Speedy Trial, Double Jeopardy of the South Carolina Constitution.
- c) South Carolina Rules of Evidence

d) Silverthorne Lumber

**JUSTIA**

# Silverthorne Lumber Co., Inc. v. United States, 251 U.S. 385 (1920)

[Overview](#) [Opinions](#)

## Syllabus

## U.S. Supreme Court

Silverthorne Lumber Co., Inc. v. United States, 251 U.S. 385 (1920)

Silverthorne Lumber Co., Inc. v. United States

No. 358

Argued December 12, 1919

Decided January 26, 1920

251 U.S. 385

### *Syllabus*

The Fourth Amendment protects a corporation and its officers from compulsory production of the corporate books and papers for use in a criminal proceeding against them when the information upon which the subpoenas were framed was derived by the Government through a previous unconstitutional search and seizure, planned and executed by its officials under color of a void writ, provided the defense of the Amendment be seasonably interposed, and not first raised as a collateral issue at the trial of the indictment. P. 251 U. S. 391.

The rights of a corporation against unlawful search and seizure are to be protected even if it be not protected by the Fifth Amendment from compulsory production of incriminating documents. P. 251 U. S. 362.

Reversed.

The case is stated in the opinion.

Page 251 U. S. 390

**Read More**

## Opinions

[Opinions & Dissents](#)

## U.S. Supreme Court

Silverthorne Lumber Co., Inc. v. United States, 251 U.S. 385 (1920)  
Silverthorne Lumber Co., Inc. v. United States

No. 358

Argued December 12, 1919

Decided January 26, 1920

251 U.S. 385

*ERROR TO THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES*

*FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK*

### *Syllabus*

The Fourth Amendment protects a corporation and its officers from compulsory production of the corporate books and papers for use in a criminal proceeding against them when the information upon which the subpoenas were framed was derived by the Government through a previous unconstitutional search and seizure, planned and executed by its officials under color of a void writ, provided the defense of the Amendment be seasonably interposed, and not first raised as a collateral issue at the trial of the indictment. P. 251 U. S. 391.

The rights of a corporation against unlawful search and seizure are to be protected even if it be not protected by the Fifth Amendment from compulsory production of incriminating documents. P. 251 U. S. 362.

Reversed.

The case is stated in the opinion.

Page 251 U. S. 390

MR. JUSTICE HOLMES delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a writ of error brought to reverse a judgment of the District Court fining the Silverthorne Lumber Company two hundred and fifty dollars for contempt of court and ordering Frederick W. Silverthorne to be imprisoned until he should purge himself of a similar contempt. The contempt in question was a refusal to obey subpoenas and an order of Court to produce books and documents of the company before the grand jury to be used in regard to alleged violation of the statutes of the United States by the said Silverthorne and his father. One ground of the refusal was that the order of the Court infringed the rights of the parties under the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The facts are simple. An indictment upon a single specific charge having been brought against the two Silverthornes mentioned, they both were arrested at their homes early in the morning of February 25, and were detained in custody a number of hours. While they were thus detained, representatives of the Department of Justice and the United States marshal, without a shadow of authority, went to the office of their company and made a clean sweep of all the books, papers and documents found there. All the employes were taken or directed to go to the office of the District Attorney of the United States, to which also the books, &c., were taken at once. An application, was made as soon as might be to the District

Page 251 U. S. 391

Court for a return of what thus had been taken unlawfully. It was opposed by the District Attorney so far as he had found evidence against the plaintiffs in error, and it was stated that the evidence so obtained was before the grand jury. Color had been given by the District Attorney to the approach of those concerned in the act by an invalid subpoena for certain documents relating to the charge in the indictment then on file. Thus, the case is not that of knowledge acquired through the wrongful act of a stranger, but it must be assumed that the Government planned or at all events ratified, the whole performance. Photographs and copies of material papers were made, and a new indictment was framed based upon the knowledge thus obtained. The District Court ordered a return of the

---

originals, but impounded the photographs and copies. Subpoenas to produce the originals then were served, and, on the refusal of the plaintiffs in error to produce them, the Court made an order that the subpoenas should be complied with, although it had found that all the papers had been seized in violation of the parties' constitutional rights. The refusal to obey this order is the contempt alleged. The Government now, while in form repudiating and condemning the illegal seizure, seeks to maintain its right to avail itself of the knowledge obtained by that means which otherwise it would not have had.

The proposition could not be presented more nakedly. It is that, although, of course, its seizure was an outrage which the Government now regrets, it may study the papers before it returns them, copy them, and then may use the knowledge that it has gained to call upon the owners in a more regular form to produce them; that the protection of the Constitution covers the physical possession, but not any advantages that the Government can gain over the object of its pursuit by doing the forbidden act. *Weeks v. United States*, 232 U. S. 383, to be sure, had established that laying the papers directly before the grand jury was

Page 251 U. S. 392

unwarranted, but it is taken to mean only that two steps are required instead of one. In our opinion, such is not the law. It reduces the Fourth Amendment to a form of words. 232 U. S. 232 U.S. 393. The essence of a provision forbidding the acquisition of evidence in a certain way is that not merely evidence so acquired shall not be used before the Court, but that it shall not be used at all. Of course, this does not mean that the facts thus obtained become sacred and inaccessible. If knowledge of them is gained from an independent source they may be proved like any others, but the knowledge gained by the Government's own wrong cannot be used by it in the way proposed. The numerous decisions, like *Adams v. New York*, 192 U. S. 585, holding that a collateral inquiry into the mode in which evidence has been got will not be allowed when the question is raised for the first time at the trial, are no authority in the present proceeding, as is explained in *Weeks v. United States*, 232 U. S. 383, 232 U. S. 394, 232 U. S. 395. Whether some of those decisions have gone too far or have given wrong reasons it is unnecessary to inquire; the principle applicable to the present case seems to us plain. It is stated satisfactorily in *Flagg v. United States*, 233 Fed.Rep. 481, 483. In *Linn v. United States*, 251 Fed.Rep. 476, 480, it was thought that a different rule applied to a corporation, on the ground that it was not privileged from producing its books and papers. But the rights of a corporation against unlawful search and seizure are to be protected even if the same result might have been achieved in a lawful way.

*Judgment reversed.*

THE CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE PITNEY dissent.

---

## Search This Case

[Google Scholar](#)

[Google Books](#)

[Google Web](#)

[Google News](#)

---

## Columbia, South Carolina Lawyers

Sponsored Listings

**Marc J. Brown**

(803) 848-0008

**Columbia, SC**

Personal Injury, Workers' Compensation, Nursing Home Abuse



PRINT

University of South Carolina  
Thomas Cooper Library  
Student Printing Kiosk  
Columbia  
South Carolina 29208  
803-777-5146

Terminal: 08TCLMainLevel  
06/09/2025 14:59  
Receipt #: 133063

Qty	Description	Amount
27	Letter B&W Print	4.05
	SubTotal	4.05

Total USD \$4.05

Acct #:\*\*\*\*\*3014 [C]

CAPITAL ONE

Chip Read

Auth No.: 02311P

Mode: Issuer

AID: A0000000041010

NO CVM

TVR: 0000008000

IAD:

011060700122000060BA00000000000000FF

TSI: E800

ARC: 00

APPROVED

Student Printing Kiosk  
[go.sc.edu/studentprinting](http://go.sc.edu/studentprinting)