

Letter To The S.C. Supreme court  
Clerk filing the Notice of Appeal

8/28/2018  
Date

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AUG 31 2018

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Honorable Shearouse  
Clerk of SC Court  
P.O Box 113330  
Columbia SC. 29211

Re: Michael MAULGAN V State of south carolina

Dear Honorable Shearouse

Enclosed for filing is a Notice of Appeal  
in the above case. Also enclosed are the  
following:

- (1) Proof of service of the Notice of Appeal  
on the respondent
- (2) copy of ~~the~~ Order which is to be challenged  
on Appeal
- (3) Explanation

Michael Maulgan

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AUG 28 2018

P.C.I. MAILROOM

Notice of Appeal from A  
Post-conviction Relief Hearing  
The state of South Carolina  
Supreme court

Appeal from spartanburg County  
court of common Pleas

G. Thomas Cooper Jr. Judge

C/A # 2016-CP-42-4025

Michael Manigan #243544  
Applicant

State of <sup>V.</sup> South Carolina  
Respondent

I. Michael Manigan #243544 appeal his  
denial of post-conviction relief. This appeal  
is taken from the Order of Honorable  
G. Thomas Cooper Jr. dated January 22, 2017. Clot  
Stamped by Clerk of court January 24, 2018.  
Received by Applicant on August 9, 2018.

Michael Manigan

Proof of Service of Notice of Appeal  
The State of South Carolina  
Supreme Court

Appeal From spartaaburg County  
Court of Common Pleas

CA # 2016-CP-42-4025

Michael Manigan # 243544  
Applicant

v.  
State of South Carolina  
Respondent

Proof of Service

**RECEIVED**

AUG 31 2018

**S.C. SUPREME COURT**

I, Michael Manigan # 243544 certify that I have  
served the Notice of Appeal on the Attorney  
General and S.C. Supreme Court by depositing a  
copy in the Perry mailroom hands, for mailing  
and posting prepaid, addressed ~~to~~ <sup>as</sup> follows:

Alan Wilson  
Attorney General  
P.O. Box 11549  
Columbia S.C. 29201

Clerk  
S.C. Supreme Court  
P.O. Box 113330  
Columbia S.C.

**RECEIVED**

AUG 28 2018

I, Michael Manigan # 243544 certify and verify  
under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing  
is true and correct.

Michael Manigan



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG

Michael A. Manigan, #243544

Applicant,

v.

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

2016-CP-42-4025

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL  
WITH PREJUDICE**


2018 JAN 24 PM 1:15  
M. HOPE BLACKLEY  
CLERK OF COURT  
SPARTANBURG COUNTY

This matter comes before this Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief (PCR) filed by Michael A. Manigan (Applicant) on November 10, 2016. The State (Respondent) made its return requesting an evidentiary hearing be held. An evidentiary hearing into the matter was convened on November 17, 2017 at the Spartanburg County Courthouse.<sup>1</sup> Applicant was present and represented by Rodney Richey, Esquire. Valerie Garcia Giovanoli, Esquire, of the Office of the Attorney General represented Respondent.

At the hearing, Applicant testified on his own behalf. Richard Whelchel, Esquire, ("Counsel") also testified. This Court had before it a copy of the Spartanburg County Clerk of Court records, Applicant's records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the trial transcript, the direct appeal records, the PCR application, and Respondent's return.

#### PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Clerk of Court for Spartanburg County. Applicant was indicted by the June 2011 term of the Grand Jury for Spartanburg County for burglary – 1<sup>st</sup> degree (dwelling) (2011-GS-42-3015) and grand larceny (2011-GS-42-3016). On January 14, 2013, Applicant proceeded to trial while represented by Richard H. Whelchel, Esq. Assistant Solicitor Timi Poulos represented the State. On January 16, 2013, Applicant was

 <sup>1</sup> The hearing was originally scheduled for November 15, 2017 but had to be continued because Counsel was ill and unable to appear to testify. Also at the November 15 hearing, Applicant withdrew his motion to relieve Rodney Richey as his PCR counsel he had filed October 30, 2017.

found guilty as indicted of both charges and sentenced by the Honorable J. Derham Cole to imprisonment of forty years for burglary – 1<sup>st</sup> degree and ten years for grand larceny, to be served concurrently.

Applicant filed a timely notice of appeal. An appeal was perfected by Daniel Simmons McQueeney, Jr., Esq. The South Carolina Court of Appeals affirmed Applicant's conviction in an unpublished opinion filed January 20, 2016. State v. Manigan, Op. No. 2016-UP-022 (S.C. Ct. App. 2016). Applicant petitioned for rehearing, but was denied by order on March 24, 2016. The Remittitur was returned on May 27, 2016.

In his application, Applicant alleges that he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsel, in that;
  - a. "Counsel failed to object to trial court's jury instruction on first degree burglary and grand larceny."
  - b. "Counsel failed to request lesser included offense for first degree burglary and grand larceny."
  - c. "Counsel failed to request exclusion of name and basic nature of Applicant's prior convictions."
  - d. "Counsel failed to request the trial court to conduct a Colf analysis on impeachment value of Applicant's prior convictions when his credibility was a crucial issue in this case."
  - e. "Under SCRCrimP, Rule(s) 403 & 404(b), Counsel failed to request trial court's determination regarding Applicant's prior convictions of similar nature."
  - f. "Counsel failed to object to trial court's erroneous jury instruction and supplemental charge."
  - g. "Counsel failed to prepare and argue a complete defense of third party guilt."
  - h. "Counsel failed to argue a correct direct verdict standard."
  - i. "Through many of the claims listed above, Counsel's performance was further deficient by failing to argue and protect Applicant's procedural and [substantive]. Due Process rights in violation of the U.S. Constitution, Amendment XIV."

FILED  
SOUTH CAROLINA COURT  
OF APPEALS  
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M. HOPE BLANCHLEY

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**FACTS ADDUCED AT TRIAL**

On December 11, 2010, Applicant broke into his neighbor's, Elizabeth Ann Vandahn ("Victim"), home and stole various items. Earlier that day, Victim left her home for work. (R. p. 22.) When Victim left her home, everything was in normal condition. (R. p. 23.)

At trial, Anna Holcombe, Victim's neighbor, testified that she was doing yard work in her own yard and in Victim's yard on the day of the burglary. (R. p. 91; R. p. 93-94.) According to Holcombe, Applicant and Gary Manigan, Applicant's nephew ("Nephew"), were watching Holcombe do yard work. (R. pp. 95-96.) Applicant and Nephew kept interrupting Holcombe's yard work by asking her how long she was planning on being outside. (R. p. 96.) Holcombe never had any dealings with Applicant. (R. p. 96.) Applicant sat on his porch for the majority of the time that Holcombe was outside. (R. p. 97.)

When Victim returned home from work, at approximately 10:30 p.m., she noticed glass on her kitchen floor. (R. p. 25.) She also saw a big piece of cement on her kitchen floor. (R. p. 25; R. p. 33.) Victim's computer monitor, printer, and beer were missing. (R. p. 26; R. p. 28; R. p. 35.) In addition, Victim's jewelry, including a pair of diamond earrings, were missing. (R. p. 26.) When Victim went to her bathroom, she saw glass and a brick on her bathroom floor. (R. p. 27; R. p. 32.) Her bathroom window was broken. (R. p. 27; R. p. 32.) Further, Victim noticed that someone tried to pry open her backdoor. (R. p. 27; R. p. 47.)

After the police arrived at her home, Victim found a trash bag, which contained her stolen computer monitor and printer, in her backyard behind her "hog wire fence." (R. pp. 36-37.) The trash bag appeared to be one of her trash bags. (R. p. 37.) According

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to Officer Charles Hair, the hog wire fence was easily bendable; the fence would not have kept anyone from going in and out of the yard. (R. p. 108.) Officer Hair was able to lift fingerprints from the stolen computer monitor and printer. (R. pp. 112-113.)

While the police were still at Victim's home, Applicant came to her home. (R. p. 50.) Applicant asked Victim a lot of questions, including if she knew if the police had found anything yet. (R. p. 51.) Victim had never met Applicant before this occasion. (R. p. 52.)

Around 2:00 a.m., after everyone had left, Applicant came back to Victim's house and knocked on the door. (R. p. 53.) Applicant asked Victim for a beer and told her that "it was shame what had happened to [her] house and that he watches [her] and that he watches [her] house." (R. p. 53.)

According to Investigator Lou Mathis Jones, the palm print found on the stolen computer monitor and the fingerprint found on the stolen printer, which were found in a trash bag located in Victim's backyard, belonged to Applicant. (R. p. 133.) According to Victim, prior to the burglary, Applicant had never been inside her home. (R. p. 50.) There was no reason for Applicant to have touched anything inside her home, including her computer monitor or printer. (R. pp. 49-50.) Further, there was no reason for Applicant to have ever been in her backyard. (R. p. 51.)

On December 13, 2011, two days after the burglary, Nephew sold Victim's stolen diamond earrings to a pawn shop for \$50. (R. pp. 156-157; R. p. 159.)

#### SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY AT PCR

I. Applicant testified to the following:

Applicant testified to essentially the same version of events he told at trial. He testified he had two trials, the first of which ended in a mistrial. Applicant testified at his second trial, but

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had no discussion with Counsel regarding the pros and cons of testifying. Applicant complained Counsel did not request a Rule 404(b), SCRE, or Colf analysis of his prior burglary convictions being presented to the jury. Applicant did not understand that Rule 404 and Colf applied to prior convictions being used for impeachment purposes and not for prior convictions used to prove a first degree burglary charge based on prior convictions.

Applicant also claims Counsel failed to object to jury instructions regarding the hand of one, hand of all because his understanding of the charge was it required two or more people who conspired to commit a crime and he was not indicted for conspiracy. Applicant testified he wanted a third party guilt charge, but Counsel did not request one. Applicant testified he wanted a third party guilt charge because neither he nor his nephew committed the crime. Applicant's cousin had the diamond earrings. Applicant also wanted a charge on the lesser included offense, but Counsel did not request one.

Applicant testified there was no evidence of him being at the crime scene other than his finger and palm prints on the stolen goods. Applicant testified he was offered a twenty year sentence to plead guilty but he did not accept it because he was innocent.

II. Counsel testified to the following:

Counsel has been practicing criminal law over thirty five years. He currently works as an Assistant Public Defender. Counsel recalled the most damning evidence was his finger and palm prints on the stolen goods outside Victim's home. Although there was no other direct evidence, the neighbor's testimony developed at trial was also damaging. Counsel testified Applicant's first trial ended in a mistrial because Counsel argued the Solicitor made burden shifting arguments.



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Counsel testified the State offered Applicant a concurrent fifteen year sentence to plead to second degree burglary, violent, and grand larceny. He explained the offer to Applicant who in turn rejected it. Counsel also explained to Applicant the State was entitled to present evidence of his prior burglaries as part of the crime for which he was indicted. Counsel attempted to stipulate to Applicant's prior burglaries to lessen the blow, but the State declined. Counsel believed the State had a right to prove every element of the crime without stipulation.

Counsel discussed third party guilt with Applicant and was successful in arguing for a charge on third party guilt. Counsel also advised Applicant to accept the plea offer, but Applicant wanted to go to trial and denied guilt. Counsel discussed with Applicant the decision whether or not to testify and the pros and cons associated with him testifying. Counsel did not request the lesser included offenses because the evidence did not support the lesser included offenses.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This Court has had the opportunity to review the record in its entirety and has heard the testimony at the post-conviction relief hearing. This Court has had the opportunity to observe the witnesses presented at the hearing, and has weighed their testimony and credibility accordingly. Below are the findings of fact and conclusions of law as required pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-80 (2017). Applicant has failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Counsel was deficient or that he was prejudiced by any deficiency. A Post-Conviction Relief application is not a venue for questioning each and every decision of trial counsel in hindsight. Rather, the Applicant must demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that trial counsel was deficient and that the deficiency prejudiced the outcome of his trial. Applicant has failed to do so.

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M. JOFFE BLACHT  
SOUTH CAROLINA COURT  
SYSTEMS COUNTY

### I. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

Applicant alleges he received ineffective assistance of counsel. In a PCR action, "[t]he burden of proof is on the Applicant to prove his allegations by a preponderance of the evidence." Frasier v. State, 351 S.C. 385, 389, 570 S.E.2d 172, 174 (2002) (citing Rule 71.1(e), SCRCP). Where ineffective assistance of counsel is alleged as a ground for relief, the Applicant must prove that "counsel's conduct so undermined the proper functioning of the adversarial process that the trial cannot be relied upon as having produced a just result." Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984); Butler v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985).

The proper measure of performance is whether the attorney provided representation within the range of competence required in criminal cases. Courts presume that counsel rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment. Butler, Id. The Applicant must overcome this presumption to receive relief. Cherry v. State, 300 S.C. 115, 386 S.E.2d 624 (1989). First, the Applicant must prove that counsel's performance was deficient. Under this prong, attorney performance is measured by its "reasonableness under professional norms." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117 (citing Strickland). Second, counsel's deficient performance must have prejudiced the Applicant such that "there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117-18.

*A. Failure to object to trial court's jury instruction on first degree burglary and grand larceny*

Although Applicant made an allegation that Counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the trial court's jury instructions on first degree burglary and grand larceny, Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proving this claim. Applicant presented no evidence or argument on

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this point. Additionally, a reading of the record shows nothing improper regarding the trial court's jury instruction on first degree burglary or grand larceny. Having failed to meet his burden of proof on this allegation, the claim is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

*B. Failure to request lesser included offenses*

Applicant alleged in his original PCR application that Counsel failed to request a charge on the lesser included offenses for which he was indicted and tried. Applicant did not present any evidence to support or prove this claim. Furthermore, Counsel testified credibly he did not believe the evidence supported a charge on the lesser included offenses. This Court agrees. The State presented evidence of Applicant's two prior burglary convictions, which enhanced his crime to first degree burglary. The jury could either find him guilty of first degree burglary or not guilty of anything, but the evidence could not support a lesser burglary degree. As to grand larceny, the State presented evidence Victim had stolen from her jewelry, including a pair of diamond earrings, a computer monitor and printer. Based on common knowledge of the value associated with these things, it was reasonable not to request a charge for a lesser included offense – hoping the jury would simply find Applicant not guilty if the State did not prove beyond a reasonable doubt all of the elements of the crime. Therefore, this Court finds Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof on this claim and therefore it is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

*C. Prior Convictions*

Applicant has made various allegations regarding the admissibility of his prior burglary convictions. Specifically, Applicant alleges Counsel failed to request exclusion of his prior burglary convictions, failed to request the Court to conduct a Colf analysis on the impeachment value of the prior convictions, and failed to request the Court to make a determination of the

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admissibility of the prior convictions based on Rule 403 and Rule 404(b), SCRE. Applicant mistakenly believes the prior burglary convictions were used for impeachment and subject to either Rule 404 or Colf. Applicant's prior burglary convictions were an element of the crime the State was entitled to prove. See S.C. Code Ann. § 16-11-311(A)(2). Rule 404(b) addresses when evidence of other crimes can be used to show motive, identity, the existence of a common scheme or plan, the absence of mistake or accident, or intent. Thus, the rule was inapplicable in the context of Applicant's trial. Likewise, State v. Colf, 337 S.C. 622, 525 S.E.2d 246 (2000), addresses the requirements for admitting evidence of remote convictions for the purpose of impeachment. Again, Colf and its progeny were not implicated in Applicant's trial because his prior burglary convictions were not being admitted under Rule 609, SCRE, but rather to prove the elements of the crime charged.

Additionally, Counsel testified credibly, and the record supports his testimony, that he did request to stipulate to Applicant's prior burglary convictions in an effort for the testimony not to be presented to the jury. However, the State declined to stipulate and chose to prove the elements through the presentation of evidence -- something the legislature has explicitly allowed them to do by making the prior burglary convictions an element of the crime of first degree burglary. See S.C. Code Ann. § 16-11-311(A)(2). Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proving Counsel was deficient in this regard or Applicant was prejudiced by any alleged deficiencies. Therefore, all allegations regarding the improper handling of Applicant's prior burglary convictions are denied and dismissed.

*D. Third Party Guilt Jury Instruction*

Applicant alleges Counsel failed to request or obtain a jury charge on third party guilt. This allegation is conclusively refuted by the record. Not only did Counsel proffer testimony

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from five witnesses *in camera* pre-trial solely for the purpose of pursuing third party guilt, he was successful in his arguments and the jury was presented with evidence of third party guilt and read a third party guilt instruction by the trial court. Applicant failed to prove this allegation and it is therefore denied and dismissed.

*E. Hand of One, Hand of All Jury Instruction*

Applicant alleges Counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the supplemental charge requested by the State that the hand of one is the hand of all. This Court disagrees. Counsel testified credibly that because he introduced evidence of third party guilt, it necessarily opened the door for the State to be entitled to a charge on the hand of one, hand of all. Counsel had no basis to object and even if he had, the objection would most likely have been overruled. The evidence presented showed Applicant's nephew had pawned Victim's stolen diamond earrings. There was also evidence presented Applicant was involved in the burglary by way of his finger and palm prints on the stolen goods in Victim's backyard. Hand of one, hand of all was a proper jury charge. Applicant fails to show how Counsel was deficient in failing to object to the charge or how he was prejudiced by Counsel's failure to object. Therefore, the allegation is denied and dismissed.

*F. Direct Verdict Standard*

Applicant alleges Counsel argued an incorrect direct verdict standard. However, Applicant failed to present any evidence or argument as to how the standard argued was incorrect. In fact, the motion for a directed verdict was the issue briefed on appeal and affirmed by the South Carolina Court of Appeals. The standard was properly argued before the trial court and thereafter fully argued on appeal. This Court finds no error in Counsel's arguments for a

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directed verdict. Therefore, Applicant has failed to prove this allegation and it is denied and dismissed.

*G. Procedural and Substantive Due Process Rights*

Applicant claims Counsel failed to argue and protect Applicant's procedural and substantive due process rights. However, Applicant fails to present evidence or otherwise prove this claim. A reading of the trial record demonstrates Counsel's full understanding of the charges against Applicant and how best to proceed defending him. Counsel accorded Applicant competent representation well above the standards required of a criminal defense attorney. Counsel was well versed in the facts, made good legal arguments, and presented a well-prepared and competent defense. Applicant's Due Process rights were not violated. This Court finds no error or prejudice from Counsel's representation of Applicant.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on all the foregoing, this Court finds and concludes Applicant has not established any violations that would require this Court to grant his application. This Court finds Applicant has failed to prove any deficiencies on the part of Counsel and further, Applicant has failed to prove prejudice from any alleged deficiencies in Counsel's representation of him. Therefore, as Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof in this post-conviction relief action, his application is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

This Court notifies Applicant he must file and serve a notice of appeal within thirty days from receipt by counsel of written notice of entry of judgment to secure the appropriate appellate review. See Rule 203, SCACR. An applicant has a right to an appellate counsel's assistance when they are seeking review of the denial of PCR. Austin v. State, 305 S.C. 453 (1991). If an applicant wishes to seek appellate review, PCR counsel must serve and file a

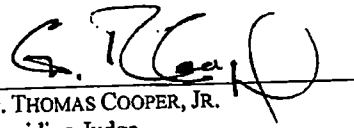
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MAYOR BLANCHARD  
CLERK OF COURT

Notice of Appeal on the Applicant's behalf. See Rule 71.1 (g), SCRCP. You must look at Rule 243 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules for appropriate procedures for appeal.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:**

1. The application for Post-Conviction Relief is denied and dismissed with prejudice;
2. Applicant shall remain in the custody of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to complete service of his sentence.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of January, 2017.



G. THOMAS COOPER, JR.  
Presiding Judge  
Seventh Judicial Circuit

Caldson, South Carolina

2017 JAN 24 PM 1:19  
M. HOPE BLACKLEY  
CLERK OF COURT  
KING COUNTY

State of South Carolina  
County of Spartanburg

Michael Marigan # 243544

Petitioner,

V.

State of South Carolina  
Respondent

S.C. Supreme Court  
# 2016-CP-42-4025

Sworn Affidavit

The petitioner Michael Marigan # 243544 give this Affidavit on the basis of my personal knowledge of facts and circumstance's concerning the matter described here in:

- (1) Petitioner's PCR attorney Rodney Richie on Nov 17, 2017 in Spartanburg County Common Pleas Court.
- (2) Honorable G. Thomas Cooper Jr. was the presiding judge
- (3) Order of Dismissal was signed by the judge on JAN 22 2017 10 months before the hearing
- (4) Order was filed with the sptsbg Co. Clerk of Court's office on JAN 24 2018
- (5) Petitioner received entry of judgement on Aug. 9, 2018
- (6) there was an inordinate and inexcusable delay attributed to the PCR Attorney and Clerk of Court's
- (7) by copy of the Order, it was signed before

**RECEIVED**

AUG 28 2018

P.C.I. MAILROOM

(1)

Michael Marigan

Re: Explanation (MAWIGAW V. STATE  
2016-CP-42-4025

Dear clerk.

Enclosed is my Notice of Appeal from Spartanburg County. As you can see the Order was signed before the actual hearing my PCR hearing was held NOV. 17 2017 Order was signed by G. Thomas Cooper Sr. on Jan. 22 2017. the Order was filed by the Sptbg Co. Clerk of court on Jan 24. 2018

Applicant received written Notice of the Order on Aug 9 2018 See attached Order See letter Dated Aug 6 2018

I am respectfully requesting that my Notice of appeal be accepted because I was not served with a copy until I requested disposition of my hearing I am also requesting the Appointment of Counsel

Michael A. King

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AUG 28 2018

P.C.I. MAILROOM

State of South Carolina

County of Spartanburg

Michael Manigan  
Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina,  
Respondent.

# 2016-CP-42-4025

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT  
OF COUNSEL

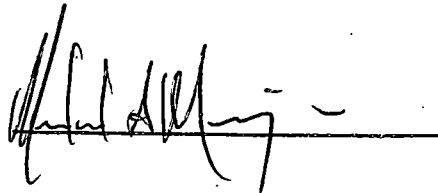
Michael Manigan, hereby

respectfully request this Honorable Court to appoint counsel  
to represent him in this PCR appeal  
for the following reasons:

- 1) The petitioner is unable to afford counsel.
- 2) The issues in this case are complex.
- 3) ~~The petitioner does not have an attorney of record in~~  
this court.
- 4) The applicant has a limited knowledge of the law.

Relief-Request for Appointment of Counsel.

I, Michael Manigan, certify and verify  
under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true  
and correct. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1746.



State of South Carolina

County of Spartanburg

Michael Mangano  
Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina,  
Respondent.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT  
OF petitioner MOTION  
FOR THE APPOINTMENT  
OF COUNSEL

Michael Mangano, being duly sworn deposes and  
says:

- 1) I as the petitioner in the above entitled case. I make this affidavit in support of my motion for appointment of counsel.
- 2) This is a complex case because it contains several legal claims that have merit.
- 3) The facts in this appeal proceeding along with the legal merit of the petitioner's claims support the appointment of counsel to represent the applicant.
- 4) Wherefore, the petitioner's motion for the appointment of counsel should be granted.

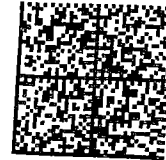
I, Michael Mangano, certify and verify under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1746.


Michael Mangano

16-40  
M. HOPE BLACKLEY  
Clerk of Court, Spartanburg County  
Post Office Box 3483  
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304-3483

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AUG 09 2018

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MICHAEL A MANIGAN # 243544  
PERRY CI, 430 OAKLAWN RD  
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*LB104*

Michael A Marigan #243549  
@2B1008

Perry Conn Just  
430 Oaklawn Rd  
Pelzer SC 29669

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