

12-1948

## MEMORIALS

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# THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW QUARTERLY

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## BAR ASSOCIATION TRANSACTIONS

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### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure and the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform of the South Carolina Bar Association have begun study of the matters assigned to them. The former Committee will undertake consideration of procedural material; the latter Committee will deal with substantive law.

Readers of the *Quarterly*, and particularly members of the South Carolina Bar Association, are invited to submit their ideas and suggestions pertinent to the subjects under survey to these Committees. All such ideas and suggestions will be carefully considered. Correspondence should be sent to B. Allston Moore, Chairman of Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, 4 Gillon Street, Charleston, South Carolina, or to Coleman Karesh, Chairman of Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, University of South Carolina School of Law, Columbia, South Carolina.

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### Memorials

[EDITOR'S NOTE: *With the following, the publication of the memorials of deceased members of the South Carolina Bar for 1947 is completed. This issue of the South Carolina Law Quarterly is being sent to all members of the South Carolina Bar Association.*]

#### LAWRENCE ORR PATTERSON

1869-1948

By B. A. MORGAN

Lawrence Orr Patterson, member of the South Carolina, and Greenville County Bar Associations, died at his home at Greenville, March 7th, 1948. He left, surviving him, his immediate family, his wife, Mrs. Andrea

Christensen Patterson, originally of Beaufort, South Carolina, and a daughter, Dorothy Rebecca Patterson of Greenville.

Mr. Patterson was born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1869, a son of the late William C. Patterson of Philadelphia, and the late Martha Orr Patterson, native of Anderson.

His late grandfather, James Lawrence Orr, was Governor of South Carolina, Speaker of the House, and served as ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Patterson graduated from college and then joined his mother and father in Greenville, where he was thereafter admitted to the Bar of South Carolina. As a result, he enjoyed a busy professional life. He specialized in Estate and Real Estate law and was a reliable authority on questions pertaining thereto.

He was instrumental in the establishment of a city library, from which the present library has grown to its now beneficial and influential status in the City and County.

He was a communicant of Christ Episcopal Church, where he served for many years as vestryman, and as a member of the church choir.

He was an Exalted Ruler of the Elks, the first president of Greenville Lions Club, president of the South Carolina Children's Home Society and the second president of the Greenville Little Theatre.

Upon organization of the Bach Choir, Mr. Patterson was elected the first president.

He was a member of the 39 Club and served as City Attorney for one year.

He was elected to the State Legislature and during his term secured the passage of a bill establishing a boys' reformatory in this state.

He made many friends and the beauty of it all is, without effort, he "kept them".

His was an honorable and sincere character.

## CLAUD N. SAPP

1886-1947

By H. H. EDENS

For the last ten years of Mr. Sapp's life I was privileged to be closely associated with him, in the office of the United States Attorney. This span of years included the duration of the Second World War, during which his energies, his great and unusual capabilities, his foresight and his intense patriotism contributed tremendously to the efforts of his state and nation.

He was born at Sapp's Crossroads, in Lancaster County, February 11th, 1886. He died February 3, 1947. He was proud of Sapp's Crossroads and often referred to it and the fact that it was his birthplace. Often, in those references, was reflected his singular talent for the combining of humor and sentiment. The mention of Sapp's Crossroads generally appealed to his listeners' sense of humor, as he expected, but it carried, too, a Sapp virtue—an inherent devotion to the solid qualities of the typical South Carolina community from which he sprang.

Soon after his graduation from college, this state began to feel the

impact of a personality for whom it had no precedent or parallel—a distinctive personality as vivid and as impressionable as a flash of lightning. He had a keenness of mind and a resource of wit and logic that made of him, in any issue, whether political, legal, economic or legislative, an invaluable ally or an adversary whose position could not be discounted as long as he was in the fight. And the greater the issue, the greater the courage and the capacity of Claud Sapp. Whatever the issue, or its proportions, or its import, the portrayal of his side of it always reflected the unique, the intriguing and often the devastating personality of Claud Sapp. There were moments, during my long association with him, when it appeared that the gravity of a situation, or the dignity of others involved, or the particular nature of the issue would preclude the usual application and effect of Claud Sapp's personality; yet in all such instances it functioned and flashed as usual—and generally with the usual penetrating effect, and with a boldness that was wholly natural. He never attempted to restrain it, no matter how awesome the company. There was a striking fidelity to natural self, and it was this manifest honesty that bolstered the individual, often picturesque and always striking language of Mr. Sapp. We came to look upon it as Sapp-ology, and although we among him were inevitably responsive to its humor, we came to know it was much more than that; it frequently expressed a sound and crystal-clear philosophy; it went incisively to the meat of a question; it often cast light where previously there had been confusion and uncertainty.

Claud Sapp's personality and his brightness and quickness of mind were known far beyond the borders of this state in which he lived and which he so fervently loved. There was, for example, that celebrated statement before the New York Bar Association before we entered the conflict and while lend lease was before the Congress. Claud Sapp loved America and her way of life, and he detested autocracy and oppression wherever it arose. At the New York Bar meeting, a United States Senator delivered an address of strongly isolationist tenor. Claud Sapp spontaneously answered him, with one of his irresistible parables. "It's a sorry man who won't lend a neighbor a hoe to kill a snake," he said. After his speech he was compelled to stand and shake the congratulating hands of scores of metropolitan lawyers who, it turned out, were as subject to Mr. Sapp's persuasive personality and peculiar gift of expression as were we in South Carolina.

It was incidental that many of Claud Sapp's metaphors and parables were witty, and that his manner of delivery contributed to their humor. Actually they contained, almost without exception, the audible and accurate expression of his personality and his powers. I recall a trial on the condemnation of marsh lands in the lower part of the state. As United States Attorney he was representing the government, and arrayed against him were distinguished low country attorneys, one of whom owned the lands, whose whole approach created an atmosphere of the greatest austerity. The contention was made that the land in question was invaluable as a future site for building development, Claud Sapp knew that the price asked was fantastically high, so in his speech to the jury he lost little time in debunking the opposition's position with the

observation, I quote: "Since the Good Lord rolled the ocean back, this sacred soil has never been used for anything but a goat farm and a cooter pasture."

Mr. Sapp possessed the greatest confidence in himself when a job was to be done and where he shouldered a responsibility he would confidently pit his judgment and his logic against any man, bowing to none in that respect. He saw with a naked eye and he spoke with the courage of his convictions.

No United States Attorney's office in the United States ranked ahead of that of Claud Sapp. While United States Attorney he was known and called by his first name by President Roosevelt, the Attorney Generals of the United States, high-ranking Justices and the Chief Supreme Court Justice of the United States.

Behind the exciting cloak of Claud Sapp's personality was a mental brilliance and resourcefulness that doubtless only we who were so closely associated with him fully understood. Yet, I believe many a defendant's lawyer, pitted against him, would testify to the calibre of the man and the mind they had faced. Substantiation is to be found in the record of the office he so ably directed. His work as District Attorney was not only brilliant, but distinguished for the spirit of loyalty to duty. Whatever the situation, Claud Sapp never shirked duty as the servant of his government. This he regarded as duty to the people. He took the position, however, that as United States District Attorney he was as much a representative of the citizens of his district as he was of the United States Department of Justice. Whenever departmental policy in his opinion was not for the best interests of the citizens of his district he stood squarely between the department and the citizens as the case might be.

One more illustration of Mr. Sapp's democracy. You may not know personally your Governor, your United States Senator or, in some instances, your United States Attorney, but everybody knew Claud Sapp because he was democratic, sympathetic, natural, and, in everyday life among his fellow men, even humble.

The span of Mr. Sapp's adult life was seldom free from the responsibilities of public service. Soon after graduation from law school he was elected to the House of Representatives from his beloved Lancaster. Later, after moving to Columbia, he was elected to the House from Richland. Few men have served from more than one County. He left his imprint in the House. He rose to the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means and in that assignment led the fight for the first law which transferred to the central state government the financial responsibility for our schools. This, as we well know, was one of the greatest contributions ever made to our youth and the citizenship of our State. Even as a young man, Claud Sapp comprehended great public questions and threw the weight of his influence and actions on the side of the people. This philosophy motivated his whole life in the public service. It won him naturally to much of the program of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He served as party chairman in South Carolina. Is it necessary to say "Democratic" party chairman? Even if South Carolina had not been an

overwhelmingly Democratic State, Claud Sapp, I am convinced, would have been a Democrat. He would have aligned himself, inevitably, with the people's party.

May I say in conclusion that the sacred function of public service was brightened and elevated for having enlisted the personality and the qualities of Claud Sapp. Life in South Carolina will be favorably affected for years to come as a consequence of the force and foresight of his concepts and of his deeds. The pattern by which he lived, a thoroughly natural pattern, may not have been without its imperfections, but its basic components were of solid gold, and from that pattern flowed works and words of wisdom, of tolerance, of benevolence, of fortitude and of a great and abiding love for his fellow man. It is a comfort and a heartening hope to entertain the sacred conviction that Claud Sapp, above us, still lives, and that he will greet us again with the health and the heart and the keenness and warmth of eye we remember and shall never forget.

## MARION W. SEABROOK

1890-1947

By A. S. MERRIMON

Marion W. Seabrook, able and accomplished member of the Sumter Bar, died suddenly, in his sleep, at his home on November 3rd, 1947, when, although he had passed somewhat the meridian of life as measured by its ordinary span, but in apparent good health, ripe in experience and at the peak of unusual intellectual attainments, there seemed to lay before him many more years of usefulness laden with those rich rewards that are the fruits of worth.

Born in Charleston on June 13th, 1890, he turned to the law as his chosen profession when little more than a boy and by a special act of the legislature permitting him to take the bar examination before reaching his majority, he was admitted to the Bar of this state before he was twenty-one years of age.

Moving to Sumter, he began his practice there and continued in active practice at Sumter until his death. For many years he was general counsel for the Santee River Cypress Lumber Company, a large Northern corporation owning extensive landed interests in this state, and during the course of his practice he was engaged in many important cases. He also had important business interests and was one of the chief organizers and developers of Edisto Beach, Inc., now one of the most popular resorts of the South Carolina coast. But the practice of his profession was his life's work and he gave to it, wholeheartedly, devotedly, all of his best of body and mind.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Charleston, but here were only sown the seeds of his wide learning and distinguished attainments which were the result of constant application in intensive private study pursued with unabating diligence almost to the very day of his death. He had a brilliant mind but he never ceased to cultivate it. His taste for letters increased in proportion as he indulged it, and it was

fresh and strong to the last. He was not only a deep student of the law and academical subjects in general, but he was a broad and choice reader. His acquaintance with the best in the classics was uncommon, and his mind was a storehouse of the great thoughts of the great dead. Even in this day of unprecedented advancement in professional and all education, his attainments were outstanding. History he had by heart, and due to his command of language, his perfect diction and his natural gifts in that direction, he was an exceptionally pleasing speaker. But withal, he was a constant and indefatigable worker, and notwithstanding the ease and apparent lack of effort with which he acquitted himself on all occasions, behind his every undertaking, whether a trial in the courtroom, a speech before a civic organization or a written thesis, was careful and painstaking preparation, showing his appreciation of the value of the lesson early learned that talent cannot supply the place or achieve the results of labor.

Among his writings is an essay on American history, written in rhyme, entitled "The Rhyme and Reason of American History", in which is recorded with unerring accuracy every important event in the history of this country, and of the several states, from the time of its discovery in 1492, through World War One, and down to the Smith-Hoover presidential campaign of 1928, during the progress of which the essay was written. This work alone—and there were many others equally creditable—is sufficient to make secure his place as a scholar of rare ability. In a poem penned by him at the end of it, with patriotic fervor he salutes his country, "The Great Republic of the West", in part, in these words:

"O Great Republic of the West,  
The reason for thy narrative  
Is inspiration of the best  
For which good citizens may live.

"O Great Republic of the West  
With o'er a hundred million strong,  
May ever thou promote the best,  
Defend the weak, and right the wrong!"

Lofty sentiments similar to those just quoted run throughout all his writings which he left as an enduring monument to his purity and nobility of thought.

He was deeply religious, as is attested by the quotations below, and took an active interest in the affairs of his church. Written in 1945, and dedicated to that picturesque village in Sumter County that came very near being chosen as the capital of the State, his poem, "Stateburg", closes with these lines:

"But, let not as this tale unfolds  
Impression grow of things material;  
For, Holy Cross, a noble church  
Attests their love of things ethereal.  
The morning sun there makes its search  
Through crimson windows from the east,

A glory to the sacred word  
Impressive more than chant of priest,  
To bring one closer to his Lord.  
And here the dignity of peace  
Is framed in nave and recessed arch—  
A small Westminster for release,  
As time progresses in its march,  
Of sentiments, preserved in stone  
Or altar plate, of virtuous lives  
Or noble deeds of those now gone.  
Sweet stillness here, with thought, contrives  
To make the eye, appraising, see  
This church, O Stateburg, as the gem,  
Of all the riches given thee,  
That lends thy crown a diadem.”

“Rest”, also a poem of surpassing beauty, written by him in 1917,  
ends with these verses:

“All nature speaks of calm repose  
And rest amid a world of woes,  
And man, most wearied in the strife,  
Looks forward to eternal life.

“No more on restless wing to roam,  
The soul, set free from sin, turns home.  
Like nature, earth and sky and sea  
To find sweet rest, O Lord, in Thee.”

Independence of thought and action, determination, complete intellectual honesty, and passionate love of justice were his outstanding traits. When he thought he was right he was prepared to stand on it, alone when need be, against whatever opposition. And in his search for the right and in defending it—and he defended it valiantly, with a tenaciousness and aggressiveness that excited the admiration even of his adversaries—he was no respecter of persons. “His eye saw neither great nor small, attending only to the trepidations of the balance.”

Such was the quality of his life and character.

“In every storm of life he was oak and rock,  
but in the sunshine he was vine and flower.”

Of integrity above question, endowed with a fine mind, learned in the law, zealous and self-sacrificing above and beyond the most exacting requirements of duty in the service of his clients, he upheld the proudest traditions of the Bar of this State.

And—

“So Valiant-for-Truth passed over and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side.”



**GEORGE L. TAYLOR**  
1896-1947

By HERBERT L. SMITH

George L. Taylor was born in Farmville, Virginia, on the 7th day of November, 1896, and died in Georgetown, South Carolina, on May 14, 1947.

He volunteered for service in World War I and, following his discharge from the armed services, he attended the University of South Carolina, finishing as an honor graduate.

He came to Georgetown in the year 1922 and was associated in the practice of law with the Honorable Walter Hazard. After the death of Mr. Hazard, he continued the practice of law in Georgetown until his death. His natural ability and close application to his duties, together with his affable and courteous disposition, attracted to him many friends and clients.

During the years that he was a citizen of Georgetown he devoted much of his time and energy to civic affairs and took a leading part in movements for the betterment of the community. He was a charter member and past president of the Rotary Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Georgetown Country Club, and a member of the Georgetown County and the State Bar Associations. He was also Senior Warden of Winyah Indigo Society and one of the founders of the Georgetown Athletic Club.

He was greatly interested in military matters and especially in affairs of the American Legion. He was past Commander of the Georgetown Post of the American Legion and served as Judge Advocate for the Department of South Carolina for a number of years. He was also a member of the Legion's Forty and Eight Pee Dee Voiture.

Upon the formation of the State Guard during World War II, he was made commanding officer of the Third Regiment, holding the rank of Colonel.

His friends will always cherish his memory and the community which he selected as his home will remember him for his untiring efforts in its behalf.

**HON. H. H. WATKINS**  
Judge of the District Court of the  
United States for the Western  
District of South Carolina  
1866-1947

By THOMAS ALLEN

Henry Hitt Watkins was born on a farm in Laurens County, South Carolina, on June 24, 1866, the seventh of nine children born to Henry Hitt Watkins and Hannah Elizabeth (Culbertson) Watkins. His father died when he was sixteen years of age.

He graduated from Furman University with a degree of Master of Arts in 1883, when he had not yet reached seventeen, showing at that early age a brilliant mental capacity which marked him throughout his life.

For several years he taught school, being chosen as principal of the Preparatory School of Furman University for four years, and teaching in the schools of Hodges and Honea Path. He early turned to the practice of law and read law under the firms of Wells & Orr, of Greenville, and Murray & Murray, of Anderson. In 1890 he attended the summer law schools of the University of Virginia and heard lectures from John B. Minor, that great law teacher of whom it has been written, "He taught the law, and the reasons thereof."

He was admitted to the Bar of South Carolina in 1892 and shortly thereafter, with the late E. B. Murray, formed the partnership of Murray & Watkins. He practiced with this firm until the tragic death of his senior partner in July, 1894. This firm had a large practice and needed an experienced advocate to supply the place left vacant by Major Murray's death. By rare good fortune, he induced General Milledge L. Bonham, then practicing at Abbeville, to join him in Anderson. There was thus formed the firm of Bonham & Watkins, which in 1907 admitted to membership Thomas Allen and became Bonham, Watkins & Allen. This firm was by every standard one of the top-flight legal firms in the South Carolina Piedmont, and enjoyed a large and important practice until Judge Watkins was appointed to the Bench in 1919.

On December 27, 1892, he married Miss Maude Wakefield, and, for the next 55 years, lived out with her a great romance.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in the spring of 1898, Company C of the First South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers was organized at Anderson, S. C. H. H. Watkins, although without military education or experience, was, by virtue of his inherent character and capacity, selected and appointed as Captain of this Company and served through that War as its Commander. He was, thereafter and until he went on the Bench, universally called "Captain Watkins" by those who knew him best.

He was appointed United States District Judge for the Western District of South Carolina by Woodrow Wilson on July 28, 1919 and thereafter until his death, devoted his full powers of mind and heart to the discharge of the duties of this high post. As provided by law, he took conditional retirement some time after reaching his 70th year, and thereafter served on the District Bench, when called by reason of some temporary vacancy, and often, both before and after his retirement, he sat on the Circuit Court of Appeals of the 4th Circuit.

His health and his strength began perceptibly to fail some two years ago and on September 8, 1947, he passed away, rich in the esteem and affections of the people of his State and his associates in a long life-time of service.

At the Bar he was a sound lawyer and, when occasion required this talent, a brilliant advocate. On the Bench he was a Judge of outstanding acumen and erudition, who wrought always with great diligence, with unbending conscientiousness and rectitude. But above all, as a trial

Judge, he was distinguished by his exercise of that mercy which "doth become a Judge better than the robe he wears."

We cannot better conclude this brief appraisal than by quoting the remarks of the late Mr. Chief Justice Fuller about a predecessor of Judge Watkins on the District Court of South Carolina. He said of Judge Simonton:

"The world in general does not sympathize with judicial labors, which have nothing in themselves to invite public applause; and yet it is through them that around life and liberty and property and happiness is drawn the sacred circle of the law. But in the consciousness of duty done, of ancient landmarks preserved, of rights protected, of truth maintained, and justice executed, the patient toil of years finds its reward. That reward came to our friend in the fullest measure, and the sweet remembrance of the noble work in his lifetime will blossom, though he has been called to rest."

## SAMUEL MARION WOLFE

1880-1947

By R. A. DOBSON

Samuel Marion Wolfe was born in Charlotte, N. C., March 29, 1880. He was the son of Samuel Columbus Wolfe and Ida Mobley Wolfe. His father died when he was two years old and his mother moved to her former home at Kingstree, in Williamsburg County, and died when he was 12 years old. Mr. Wolfe attended school at Kingstree, graduated from Patrick Military Institute at Anderson, S. C. in 1899 and took B.A. degree at Furman University, Greenville, S. C. in 1903. After teaching at Pickens, Williston and Timmons ville, he decided to study law, entering the University of South Carolina. He was admitted to the Bar in 1907 and began practicing law at Anderson, S. C. that year and continued until 1918 when he was elected Attorney General of South Carolina and served for three successive terms. He then returned to Anderson and continued his practice of law until 1932 when he moved to Gaffney and formed the partnership of Wolfe & Fort, being a partner with his brother-in-law, J. Claude Fort, which partnership continued until his death.

Mr. Wolfe married Mrs. Edith Fort Sullivan of Anderson, S. C. July 8, 1921. She survives him together with a son, Emerson Fort Wolfe, now a student at Furman University.

Mr. Wolfe died in Columbia on June 14th, 1947 and after appropriate and impressive funeral services at the First Baptist Church of Gaffney, S. C., of which he was a member, was buried in the family plot at Charlotte, N. C. adjoining the Confederate Monument.

As a student in College, Mr. Wolfe was a leader in student activities, being President of his class and literary society, Editor of college annual, and took a lively interest in all college activities.

In fraternal circles, he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a past Exalted Ruler of the Anderson Lodge, also deeply interested in the Knights of Pythias and more re-

cently was primarily responsible for the rejuvenation of Limestone Pythian Lodge No. 74 of Gaffney, S. C.

As a citizen he was always interested in civic, religious, educational and community affairs. He had definite and progressive ideas which he did not hesitate to advocate for the best interests of his County, State and Nation.

As a lawyer he was thorough in the preparation of his cases, zealous of the interests of his clients, and, during the years of his practice, conducted much important litigation, both as Attorney General of South Carolina and in private practice in State and Federal Courts, including the United States Supreme Court. He loved the practice of law, observed its highest precepts and, by virtue of close study and hard work, was a very successful lawyer. He was a member of County, State and American Bar Associations. He was active in forming the Seventh Circuit Bar Association, was its first president, and used his energies in promoting its success.

As a man, he was honest in his convictions, loyal to his friends, delighting them with his wit and humor, and drawing them close to him in ties of respect and friendship. We honor his memory by reason of the fact that he exhibited the true principles of a gentleman of high honor and integrity.

## ARTHUR RUTLEDGE YOUNG

1876-1947

By N. B. BARNWELL

Arthur Rutledge Young, who died at Charleston on Friday, May 16, 1947, was born in Sewanee, Tennessee, July 3, 1876. He came of distinguished ancestry. His father, for more than 60 years a lawyer, was a member of the leading firm of Rutledge and Young and served during the Confederate War as Judge Advocate on the staff of General Lee. His grandfather was Assistant Rector of St. Michael's Church. On the maternal side he was descended from two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

After being educated in private schools and at the University of the South, he studied law in his father's office, as was the custom in those days, and was admitted to the Bar in 1898. For nearly fifty years he was engaged in active practice at the Charleston Bar, being, at the time of his death, the senior member of the leading law firm of Hagood, Rivers and Young. During his long career as a member of the Bar, Mr. Young rose to distinction in his profession, his firm representing not only a large clientele in Charleston, but also many of the most important foreign corporations doing business here. His high standing was recognized by the Bar of Charleston and by the Bar of our State, and he served as President of both the County Bar Association (1925-27) and of the South Carolina State Bar Association (1928). In 1908 he was appointed Commissioner of the United States District Court in Charleston and after serving for three years in that position, was ap-

pointed Assistant United States District Attorney, which position he likewise held for three years.

Mr. Young always took an active interest in civic affairs and here also he attained distinction. Needless to say, he was a Democrat. Commissioned, when a youth, as one of the Clerks in the General Assembly, he continued his public career by being elected to the House of Representatives in 1917. On the death of the Senator from Charleston County, Honorable Huger Sinkler, he was elected to the Senate in 1918, where he served with ability until 1922, when he retired without seeking re-election. Again in 1925, when Senator Todd of Charleston died, he was elected Senator for the unexpired term without opposition. During all of his service in the General Assembly, both in the House and in the Senate, he was a member of the powerful Judiciary Committee where he wielded much influence. His name is still remembered in connection with the construction of the Murray Ferry Bridge which opened up communication between Charleston and the Pee Dee section of the State, and with reference to "good roads" legislation as to both Charleston County and the State at large.

Prior to going to the General Assembly, Mr. Young had been a member of the State Board of Education.

Of a friendly and kindly disposition, Mr. Young naturally took an active interest in the social affairs of the community and here also attained distinction, being at various times President of St. George's Society, The St. Cecilia Society and Otranto Club. He was a member of St. Michael's Church and on occasions, a delegate to the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina.

In 1907 Mr. Young married Miss Nannie Conner, the daughter of General James Conner, a former distinguished member of the Charleston Bar. He left two sons, one of whom is now a member of the Charleston Bar, practicing in his father's firm.

We cannot better describe the character and nature of this distinguished and well-beloved member of our Bar than by quoting from an editorial concerning him which appeared in the *News and Courier* at the time of his death:

"The best that is of Charleston was in him, for he was to the manner born and it was his own by right of inheritance. His life contributed to the goodness as well as to the growth of the community in numerous ways not known to the unobserving to those who were not of his constant associates and the friends that loved him.

"He was not of those who vaunt themselves. Had he addicted himself to the latter-day artistry of politicians he might have climbed to higher posts of public life. He had ambition, but that was not of its kind. He liked friends to whom it was his delight to be kind and hospitable and was more than content with the reward of their returned affection."