

from the train at New Haven, he died in a hospital there on October 28, 1952. The capacity of All Saints Episcopal Church in Worcester, where the funeral services were held, was so far short of the demand that student attendance from the Institute had to be restricted to representatives of organizations. He was buried at Arlington. He was married on April 5, 1900, to Hannah Walker Sampson, daughter of the then commandant of the Boston Naval Yard. She died in 1938. They are survived by a son, Commander Wat Tyler Cluverius, Jr., and by two daughters, Martha (the wife of Rear Admiral William S. Parsons), and Elizabeth Sampson (the wife of Rear Admiral John S. Crenshaw).

C. K. S.

### DOUGLAS SOUTHWALL FREEMAN

On June 13, 1953, Dr. Freeman got up at his usual hour of 2:30 a.m., prepared and delivered his 8:00 o'clock radio news broadcast, and had settled to a morning's work on the sixth volume of his *Washington* when stricken with a fatal heart attack. So we lost one of the most distinguished men of letters of this generation.

Although Dr. Freeman's name will always be associated with an impassioned, but reasonable, devotion to the Confederacy, his paternal ancestors came from Cape Cod. He was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, on May 16, 1886, a son of Walker Burford and Bettie Allen (Hamner) Freeman, and graduated at Richmond College in 1904. His first professional work was the compilation of a catalogue of the papers in the Confederate Museum at Richmond, on which he was busily engaged in the summer of 1905 when Waldo Leland first met him and made a mental note that here was a young man whose charm, enthusiasm, and energy would carry

him far. The next year he was appointed to a fellowship at Johns Hopkins, where he took his Ph.D. in 1908.

Freeman entered newspaper work as a member of the editorial staff of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* in 1909, but the next year he became secretary of the Virginia Tax Commission, with which he remained until joining *The News Leader* as associate editor in 1913. As editor of the latter from 1915 to 1949 he did much to promote the transition of Virginia from the old order which he loved so dearly to the new one in which he lived. The extent of his activities beyond the newspaper and the radio was incredible. He was a member of the President's Committee on Higher Education and of the Planning Committee of the Library of Congress, a lecturer on journalism at Columbia and on military history at the Army War College, the Rector and President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Richmond (1934-49), a trustee of the Rockefeller Fund and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the Southern Railway, a member of the national Councils of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, and of the council of the Washington Cathedral, the Historian-in-Chief of the S. C. V., and the last president of the Southern Historical Society which, reduced to a membership of one by his death, has since disbanded.

It is a temptation to repeat some of the tales of the many ingenious shifts by which Dr. Freeman made the time to serve all of these organizations loyally and to make a hundred historical addresses a year, but I could not vouch for them. Although he was always kindly and courteous in his stately way, he never had the time for the ordinary social contacts by which historians come to know one another. His success as an historian came from three qualities which he had to an unusual degree: his respect for sources, his

sympathetic comprehension of the Civil War South, and his newspaperman's instinct for "human interest" stories. With his passing there is broken an intellectual tie which connected Robert E. Lee, and the common soldiers under him, with the modern world; it is not likely that any other historian will ever be able to re-establish that contact.

Dr. Freeman had the satisfaction of being fully appreciated in his own generation. He received honorary doctorates from a score of institutions, including Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—a sweep of the Big Three which not even George Washington achieved. He was elected to the American Antiquarian Society in 1938, and at the meeting of April, 1947, he spoke on the problems encountered in his biography of Washington. In general he was too busy to attend meetings, but he loyally supported the work of the Society. At the time of his death his *Washington* was just reaching the stage where our collections would be of use to him.

It is fitting that Dr. Freeman was buried near Jefferson Davis, J. E. B. Stuart, and other Confederate leaders. He is survived by his wife, the former Inez V. G. Richmond, and by three children: Mary Tyler (Mrs. Leslie Cheek, Jr.), Anne Ballard, and James Douglas. C. K. S.

### JOHN THOMAS LEE

John Thomas Lee was born in Swadlincote, in Derbyshire, on November 6, 1875, a son of Charles and Emma (Turner) Lee. Two years later he lost his father, and at the age of nine was brought to this country. He was trained as a public accountant, and in the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin he had risen to the post of chief accountant when, in 1917, he left to join the Nash Sales Company of Madison as secretary. Two years later the company moved

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