

or impressive. In his opinion his edition of Landa's *Relaciónas* was his most ambitious work. His colleagues praise the monumental synthesis of Middle American prehistory which he completed just before his death. He died on October 5, 1954, leaving his wife, his daughter Joan (Mrs. William Lincoln of Brookline), and several grandchildren. C. K. S.

CHARLES WARREN

Charles Warren was born at Boston on March 9, 1868, a son of the Honorable Winslow and Mary Lincoln (Tinkham) Warren. He was prepared at the Dedham High School and at Noble's School in Boston for Harvard College, where he won such honors as the Bowdoin Prize and yet found time for social activity. After graduating in 1889 he taught in Adams Academy, Quincy, for one year, and then entered the Harvard Law School, where he won a place on the staff of the *Law Review*. In 1892 he took the degree of M.A. and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. During his first two years at the bar he was associated with Moorfield Storey, and after this experience he went into practice with Governor William E. Russell. When the Governor died in 1897, Warren formed a partnership with his classmate, Gardner Perry, with whom he was active until he was carried to Washington in 1914. At this period he was a director of various business corporations.

Mr. Warren made his home in Dedham, but one of his first acts after entering practice was to join the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, and soon he made his influence felt in the reform, free trade, anti-immigration, hard-money wing of his party. In 1892 he became secretary of the Massachusetts Independent Cleveland Committee, and during that Administration he twice ran for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket and was faithful in attending conventions. He was secretary of the Immigration

Restriction League from 1894 to 1897. In 1905 he became chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission with which he performed wonders of reform in spite of the bitter opposition of the Democratic Mayor of Boston. When, after six years, he was finally sacrificed to the job-hungry politicians, his fall was lamented by reform papers throughout the country.

In 1914 President Wilson appointed Mr. Warren Assistant Attorney General of the United States, an office which took on vast importance when all of the legal cases arising from World War I were placed under its jurisdiction. It was he who supervised the "secret service," the arrest of alien enemies, and the drafting of such legislation as the Espionage Act and the Sabotage Act. Being an ardent anti-imperialist he was mortified to have to prepare, and distressed to win, the case of *Cerecedo vs. the United States*. But, unlike later New-Dealers, he did not have that emotional unbalance which made them sure that every social underdog was a victim of persecution; in reviewing some three-thousand Federal criminal cases with a view to pardons, he found only half a dozen in which he did not think the prisoner clearly guilty. He did not like to see the guilty go unpunished, and he did not like the drift toward socialism even though it promised the quick and easy achievement of the reforms which were so dear to him.

In 1918 Mr. Warren resigned in order to go into private practice before the Supreme Court. Over the next two decades that body frequently appointed him Special Master for important cases being heard before it. When a young man he had published many short stories in the popular magazines, but they clearly showed that his interest was in politics and law rather than in literature. In 1909 he published a solid two-volume history of the Harvard Law School, and in 1922 he brought out one of the great works of American history, his Pulitzer-prize-winning *The Supreme*

Court in United States History. The Court itself has several times cited this work as a legal authority.

Mr. Warren was a loyal son of Harvard. For nearly fifty years he was secretary of the Class of 1889; he was an organizer of the Harvard Club of Boston, he served on the Board of Overseers from 1934 to 1940, and then became president of the Alumni Association. He was wont to enliven the drab formal dress of their official occasions by wearing a crimson bow tie. It is a curious commentary on the honorary-degree habits of universities that this great historian received only one LL.D.—from Columbia in 1933. Lesser men have fistfuls of them. It was not that he was a stranger in the academic community, for he delivered courses of endowed lectures on law and the history of law in a dozen major universities.

Music was Mr. Warren's chief hobby. He was a member of the Dedham Glee Club and the Harvard Musical Association, and he served as a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music. Sincere and unflinching courtesy without artificiality was his chief social characteristic. His gentle wit made every visit a pleasure. For years before his election to the American Antiquarian Society in October, 1944, he was accustomed to send us works of his which he rightly thought we ought to have. He welcomed election and savored the pleasure of attending meetings and mingling with old friends; but simultaneously with his election he was called back into government service to become a member of the War Relief Control Board. When that was over and he was again free to attend meetings, his wife fell sick; and then his own health failed. The reunions which we had mutually anticipated never took place. He died on August 16, 1954, survived by his wife, the former Annie Louise Bliss, and by two sisters, Margaret Warren of Dedham and Mrs. Alfred Rodman Hussey of Plymouth. C. K. S.

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