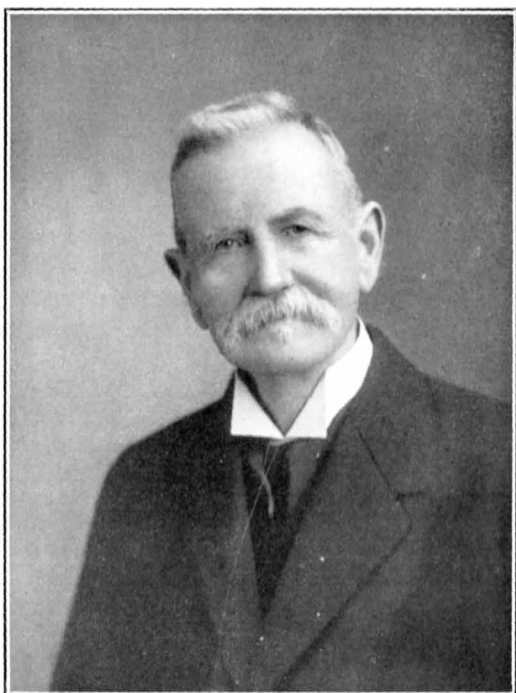


SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

By the death, on January 21 of this year, of Sir Charles Warren the Palestine Exploration Fund loses one of its oldest and most honoured members : one whose work did more than that of anyone to make known widely the objects of the Society and one who in many ways served the Society from its very beginning, and was actually a member of the Executive Committee, to which he was elected in 1871, at the time of his death. He presided at the Annual Meeting in 1906. The first numbers of the *Quarterly Statement* and the other early publications of the Fund are almost entirely occupied with reports of his work, and yet he lived to contribute an important letter in 1925 on "The Diamond Jubilee of the Palestine Exploration Fund."

Born in 1840 at Bangor, the son of Major-General Sir Charles Warren—one of the heroes of Inkerman—Charles Warren was educated at Cheltenham College, from which he proceeded to Sandhurst and Woolwich. He was gazetted in 1857 in the Royal Engineers, got his company in 1869, and six years later became Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He did his memorable work in Palestine between 1867–70. After this he was sent to South Africa (where all his active military service was done) and during the next years it fell to him to settle many difficult questions in connection with the boundary of the British possessions. Returning to England in 1880, he was appointed Instructor of Surveying at Chatham, but in 1882 he again returned to Africa, first to Egypt and then to South Africa, where he established the claims of Great Britain over the disputed territory known as British Bechuanaland. After holding command of the garrison in Suakim (1886) he was recalled to England the same year to be Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police at a time of considerable difficulty—a position which he resigned in 1888 through disagreements with the Home Office. In the following year he went to Singapore, where he remained five years in command of the troops in the Straits Settlements. During the Boer War he—now Lieutenant-General—commanded the 5th Division of the South African Field Force and took part in the relief of Ladysmith. His first failure at Spion Kop was the subject of much controversy, but



GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

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on the resumption of the offensive in Natal he succeeded in forcing the Tugela River and in winning an action at Pieters Hill which paved the way for the triumphant relief of Ladysmith. He later held an important administrative post in Cape Colony. He was promoted General in 1904, and the next year was placed on the retired list. Sir Charles Warren was a keen Mason and first Master of the first lodge founded with the aim of conducting Masonic research.

During his years of retirement he took a keen interest in the Church Lads' Brigade and in the Scout movement.

In his latter years he settled first at Ramsgate and later at Westbere, near Canterbury; he died at the house of his son, Dr. Richard Warren, at Weston-super-Mare. The funeral service was conducted with full military honours at Canterbury Cathedral, after which his body was interred at Westbere.

It will be seen how wide and varied were the occupations and responsibilities of Sir Charles Warren's life, and yet we have ample evidence that the interest which he acquired in Palestine and its Biblical and archaeological problems during the early days when he worked there, remained with him throughout his life.

In 1867, when but a Lieutenant, R.E., Warren, with a small party of N.C.Os., commenced those brilliant excavations to the south and south-east of the Temple area which have been for so many years familiarly pictured upon the cover of the *Quarterly Statement*. Then he found those strange "Phoenician" marks upon the stones of the lowest course which were supposed at the time to prove that the masonry was the work of Solomon. Hampered in those days—as ever since—by lack of funds, the excavations continued under the greatest difficulties. Not even the supreme importance to historical and Biblical students was enough to arouse the public sufficiently. After the gap of half a century the interest, both of the members of the Fund and of others who had an eye upon the site of the earliest Jerusalem, was again brought back to Warren's earliest labours and "Warren's Shaft" on Ophel and his 700 feet of wall foundations running south-east of the south-eastern corner of the Hauran—together with his "tower that standeth out"—became the subject of a renewed interest and enquiry. His books *Recovery of Jerusalem* and *Underground Jerusalem* have been the indispensable companions of all those who have recently worked on the "Ophel" site. His many plans, which fill a portfolio attached to the Jerusalem Volume

of the Memoirs of the P.E.F. Survey (a volume edited jointly by him and Colonel Conder), remain a monument of careful and scientific pioneer work essential to all that come after.

Before he left Palestine, Captain Warren made extensive surveys—over 800 square miles—of Southern Palestine and also toured in the then little-known east of the Jordan. He published also *The Temple and the Tomb*, against the theories of the late James Ferguson which, as he admits, he was inclined himself to hold before he examined things on the spot. In recent years most of Sir Charles Warren's contributions to the *Quarterly Statement* have been upon "Early Weights and Measures"; in 1917 he contributed a paper to the Victoria Institute upon "The Significance of the Geography of Palestine," and in 1925 he made a last contribution to the *Quarterly Statement* in an article on the Diamond Jubilee of the Fund. It is a contribution which should be read by all; it reveals an interest in the welfare of the Fund surviving undimmed after sixty years. In it Sir Charles Warren especially emphasises those points which he feels are essential to the interesting of new subscribers:—

- (1) That all our Archaeological reports should be reported in a popular version for the ordinary reader as well as in technical terms for the specialist.
- (2) That a uniform chronological table of antiquarian periods in Palestine should be adopted and followed. If it has to be modified notice should be given to the subscribers. (He refers to that given in the *Quarterly Statement*, April, 1923.)
- (3) And this last he specially emphasises: that the public should be encouraged to send in short papers, queries and speculations, for the *Quarterly Statement*, and that discussion, speculation and controversy upon topographical and other unsettled points should be encouraged, as they certainly were in the earlier days of the Fund.

There is no doubt that his last message to us is right: there is too little speculation and keen controversy to-day; subjects which once provoked eager discussion are now viewed with lukewarm indifference. It is always a point to be remembered that it is one of the first duties of the Fund to present new facts to the supporters of the Fund in a form that is intelligible to those who are not, like the explorers themselves, technically trained or educated.