REV. W. C. WINSLOW, Fieb. 1397
BOSTON. ingstem Piz William: Join entire Coo Interibus & Canadian & American, are I more or less indequaitmany with an abooketely om dependent Gocy. Is to the meeting of the 3 bomm. on March 2, u Francton, I write to inge prompt reconsidera-Than, ere it is too late. The formations, non

realize that on Jubin well not approve i write to Fonden: We beg that for well feel entirely at bety to dispense with our dervices or make any new ar rangement for may Leen best for the Sucy without regard to us. Nume dem a color of their official lellu.

I wo or three men on the Foundan Com. I 30, ignorante, dia this thing. Then pride is great. Will jun at once write to fiz golun Frowler, Bart., Prest 8. 37 Great Russell It. fondom W.C. ? Please urge Gull recourseder tim a return to in statu que - taint Eas à of med after a while we can muhally

lake up the bounittee matter , again. Discuplion is at hand, already. Two forzign Workers (one French) want us. Blicago Mu.
ashs me to start an
Otm. Soc. Herges suffert. Sash no pravi - Jong. work for the cause's McGILL UNIVERSITY
ARCHIVES
ACC. NO. 1463
REF. 737 with on regards to fact Danison & Jourill.

LEGALITY OF THE

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR AMERICA."

The only technicality in favor of the legality of the commission sent to General Loring is its priority of date; but the *intent* of the Committee, their desire, in placing such a Committee under such a commission, is explicit in their explanatory or second official letter; which absolutely and clearly defines our American approval as essential. This explicit interpretation by the Committee of their intent, to my mind, invalidates the original document—at the least,

impairs its weight.

General Loring writes me that if the London Committee had power to make me Hon. Secretary and the like, it had the power to make a Committee, and clothe it with power; but the difference is radical. I was and am an officer of the Society and not self-perpetuating in office; the new Committee, under their commission, is a self-perpetuating body, which power not only is contrary to the declaration of the London Committee that "the approval of American subscribers is essential," in establishing a Committee, but is contrary to the spirit and letter of the laws of the Fund, which require its committee to be elected at the stated meetings of the Society by the members present and voting. How, then, could a non-self-appointing Committee legally appoint a self-perpetuating Committee? How could the London Committee confer a power it did not itself possess? My "opinion" is that the "Executive Committee for America," as named by General Loring, is not legally constituted.

Invited to attend the second meeting of the Committee on January 19, I wrote to the four members a letter to be read at the meeting. After an allusion to my opinion as to its legality, I said: "But it is not the legality of the thing that I now call your earnest attention to. The morality and the courtesy, nay, the common justice of the case, demanded the utmost deference to the views and

wishes of the sixty or more officials of the six hundred subscribers, whose subscriptions have far exceeded those of the English. * * * When our rights had thus been violated, at least fifty representative subscribers severally addressed a protest or the like to the London Committee, who officially promised that in any reorganization the approval of the American subscribers was essential. * * * Nothing was done. * * * My love for the Egypt Exploration Fund was such that at the first I was inclined to practice self-abnegation, but circumstances which I will not go into, and particularly the views of our constituents, forced me into the position I now take." * * * My letter to General Loring, read at the meeting, says of the disaster impending, and how we should regard the complication patriotically, as true lovers of the Fund: "The remedy is a simple one and can be honorably and gracefully employed at this stage of the proceedings-to have the Committee return its letter to the London Committee, saying that a great deal of misapprehension exists as to the manner of reorganization-that Mr. Winslow has himself disapproved of it-that, to spare the American Branch trouble or dissension, the Committee advise the London Committee to reconsider the entire matter." In my other letter, I ask that "mutual proposals can be exchanged, looking to a satisfactory plan of reorganization."

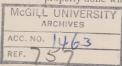
Admit that there are two sides to the question, and what can be fairer than my advice? I simply ask in courtesy, to heal the breach, two gentlemen who previously had never been members of the Society,* and a lady and gentleman who had never worked for it, but now a Committee, if they will simply re-open matters for consideration and mutual agreement. And the one asking is the active promotor of the Society speaking for the active officials and the subscribers.

I hope I am patriotic. I cannot conceive how any true American would wish to serve on an English-appointed Committee for subscribers in the United States, without the approval of American subscribers. Practically it is a Society here, and if our sister Branch does not have a self-perpetuating Committee over them, why should we have one?

WM. C. WINSLOW.

525 Beacon Street, Boston, January 21, 1897.

^{*}THORNTON K. LOTHROP, Esq., of Boston, a patron, says in re.: "I am quite clear that no persons not subscribers were entitled in any way to represent the subscribers, nor can I see how anything affecting the organization could have been properly done without consulting all the subscribers in this country."



[1883-4-1896.]

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

Report of Treasurer — \$80,000 Contributed — English and American Subscriptions Compared.

To our American Subscribers:

Your careful attention is called to this financial exhibit, which it is a duty and a pleasure to present, now that my labors as Honorary Treasurer come to a close. The comparison between the English and our subscriptions will be particularly appropriate just now.

The Statement for Thirteen Years ending in July, 1896, stands briefly:

Dr.			
7,277 subscriptions to the General Fund			\$68,854.44
923 subscriptions to the Survey Fund .			7,449.00
			\$76,303.44
Cr.			
Printing		\$879.72	
Government Envelopes and Postages .		1,781.66	
Stationery		415.44	
Miscellaneous (office, etc.)		526.65	
Rent		731.50	
Clerical Aid of every kind, packing, etc.		5,631.67	A
"American Student" for Egypt		347.60	
Drafts £13,460 14s. 4d		65,664.11	\$75,978.35
Balance to Fund			325.09
			\$76,303.44

To the above \$76,303.44 should be added \$2,879 sent direct to London, and over \$1,000 in smaller sums from Americans "on the Nile" and in Europe, and from libraries direct; making our proper gross total, \$80,182.44. To the \$65,664.11, add the \$2,879 and \$1,000, and we have a total net of \$69,543.11 (about £14,250) from America for London.

Previous to June, 1894, the clerical labor of every kind averaged but \$406 per year, notwithstanding the enormous extra efforts required to build up a live subscription list like ours. The clerical salary alone stands to-day at \$800. Our office expenses have included duties, mailing reports (the entire edition for 1893–94), packing, etc. (not reckoned in the London office costs), but, nevertheless, represent far greater economy than that practised in London, even without reckoning that printing and labor are much cheaper there than here.

These statistics represent more time than money: —

I.	Total Circulars and Notices, etc., printed	164,000
2.	Total Government Envelopes	43,125
3.	Total Letters and Notes	21,360
4.	Total Articles, Letters, etc., for the Press from W. C. W.	2,560

English and American Support Compared.

Let us look into the English and American budgets for ten years ending in July, 1896. The English gross subscriptions are £12,349 10s. 2d. From this deduct £795 received from America and Americans, and £1,298 19s. 6d. subscribed and used expressly for transporting monuments, and

£9 7s. 4d., one half of exhibit proceeds, and the office costs of £3,201 12s. 7d., footing up £5,304 19s. 5d., and there is an English net for exploration and publication of £7,044 10s. 7d. The £514 14s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. charged to packing, labelling books, reports, etc., for nine years, are not included in the English office costs. Of the American gross receipts, through me, of \$68,858.41, £12,083 have been sent to London, to which now add £590 from Philadelphia, Chautauqua, etc., and £205 from Americans and libraries, and £9 7s. 4d. from exhibit, footing up £804 7s. 4d., and we have an American net of £12,887 7s. 4d. Under our office costs are included packing, labelling, etc., not a large charge, however. To the £12,887 7s. 4d., add £67 for our net balance of \$325.09, and we have a final total of £12,954 net to the final English total of £7,044 net. These figures favor the London office, but in round numbers the respective net amounts may be stated at £7,000 net for England, etc., and £13,000 net for the United States. In a united total of over £20,000 net the past decade the United States have furnished about £6,000 more than England. If the English subscriptions were some £500 less than they are, our subscriptions would be just double those of England for exploration and publication. The sale of publications, impossible to divide, is not included in these figures.

The \$80,000 contributed during the thirteen years represent sufficient effort to have endowed a small college or several chairs in Yale. Under existing circumstances I will indulge in a few personal data. For nearly eleven years my study has been the "Fund's office," and my house the storage of our publications, thus saving rental, which last year cost \$370. I have spent a round thousand dollars in many incidental ways. Since 1883-84 I have had but one summer's vacation free from Fund duties and work.* Two or three of the earlier Annual Reports alluded to donations from me, which I regretted. I had thought never to give these two notes to the world: -

My dear Friend, - It is out of the question that we can accept a £50 donation from you towards the "Fowler Fund"; and you must not be hurt by the refusal, or by the return of your cancelled draft. Your immense and invaluable services, and the large subscription you annually collect for our explorations in Egypt, to say nothing of your time, which is money, are enough — more than any other one would give us, either in America or Great Britain. The Egypt Exploration Fund can never repay its debt of gratitude to you, and to accept so large a money gift - or, in fact, any money gift whatever, either large or small — is for us quite out of the question. . . . We thank you equally for your great generosity, and we are as grateful to you as if we accepted your £50. Believe me, my dear friend,

Yours with the highest regard and admiration,

My dear Friend, — I brought the matter concerning your need of secretarial help before the Committee. . . . There was not a dissentient voice — all heartily and warmly concurred in the vote. . . . I could not resist the pleasure of telling you how warmly you are appreciated, and how your great services are recognized.

Yours in haste and affectionately,

AMELIA B. EDWARDS. With our American foundations so firmly laid, and an interested constituency of six or seven hundred members, and with an able and devoted office Secretary to maintain the subscriptions, I thought I could properly lay aside the financial office, and with a truly interested Committee here, to at first coöperate, I could move wisely and moderately on towards an evolution that would indeed "organize affairs on a national footing"; and which with committees, local societies and secretaries at work, would insure that "extended support" so earnestly desired by those who now lead the London Committee. But revolution came. The financial argument goes to show that the American constituency, entitled to a voice, a vote, was not even consulted — when it spoke, promises were made, but not fulfilled. In conclusion, those words "The Egypt Exploration Fund can never repay its debt of gratitude to you," I apply equally to many secretaries and others† who have nobly sustained our cause and helped me to bear the burden and heat of the day. I am now and ever their debtor.

525 Beacon Street,

WM. C. WINSLOW.

Boston, December 30, 1896.

*"Of his literary and business labors for the Fund, Dr. Winslow has remarked that so far as toil is concerned he had rather fill the most laborious professorship in Harvard University than act as the representative of the Society and Egyptological interests in this country, and as treasurer of the Fund."—Biographical sketch in *Biblia*, February, 1893, by Dr. Chas. H. S. Davis.

treasurer of the rund. — Biographical sketch in Biotia, February, 1893, by Dr. Chas. H. S. Davis.

† There come to mind the names of Hyde, Hutchinson, Beecher, Ryerson, Farnam, Knox, Morton, Coxe, Tyler, Hoffman, Hopkins, Osgood, Grafflin, Stillman, Jackson, Darling, Devereux, Gilman, Low, Green, Hurtt, Johnson, Harris, Mather thrice, Sloane, Stokes, Pickering, Willing, Thaw, White, Andrews, Coykendall, Cramp, Bentley, Bigelow, Norcross, Lothrop, Fiske, Endicott, Foster, Dodge, Gardner, James, Jesup, Johnston, Kennedy, Kimball, Maitland, Mixter, Phipps, Phillips, Rice, Royaland, Scott, Sharpe, Spaulding, Stone, Taintor, Willard, Wolcott, Aub, Cone, Blatchford, Palmer, Marquand, Stewart, White, Wood, Davis, Zimmerman, and Mrs. John F. Winslow.



After 5 days, return to REV. DR. WM. C. WINSLOW, 525 Beacon St., BOSTON, MASS.



William

Danson F. R. S. S. E. L. M. Y

Montreal

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