

Private

REV. W. C. WINSLOW,
525 BEACON ST.,
BOSTON.

Feb. 13/97

My dear Sir William:

Our entire Geo subscribers
Canadian & American, are
more or less indignant
many with an absolutely
independent Socy.

To the meeting of the
Comm. on March 2, in
London, I write to
urge prompt reconsidera-
tion, ere it is too late.
The foring Comm., won

Post Gilman writes to Misses Prof. Boston

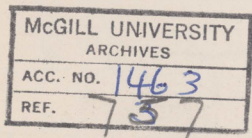
realize that our Subm
will not approve, I
write to London: "We
beg that you will feel
entirely at liberty to
dispense with our services
or make any new
arrangement you may
deem best for the
Soc'y without regard
to us". I have seen
a copy of their official
letter.

Two or three men on
the London Bow. I
30, Ignorantly, did
this thing. Their pride
is great. Will you at
once write to Sir John
Howler, Bart., Pres't or.,
37 Great Russell St.
London W.C. ? Please
urge full reconsideration
— a return to in statu
quo — & hint (as I
do) that after a while
we can mutually

take up the committee
matter, again.

Disruption is at hand,
already. Two foreign
workers (one French)
want us. Chicago Mr.
asks me to start an
Am. Soc. & pledges support.

I ask no praise - only
work for the cause's
sake - Found in



Wm E. Winslow

with our regards to Lady
Dawson & yourself.

[From BIBLIA, Meriden, Conn., for February, 1897.]

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

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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 disension, 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."

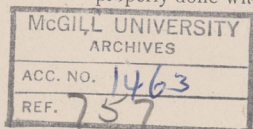
Admit that there are two sides to the question, and what can be fairer than my advice? I simply ask in courtesy, to heal the breach, two gentlemen who previously had never been members of the Society,* and a lady and gentleman who had never worked for it, but now a Committee, if they will simply re-open 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 :

<i>Dr.</i>	
7,277 subscriptions to the General Fund	\$68,854.44
923 subscriptions to the Survey Fund	7,449.00
	<u>\$76,303.44</u>
<i>Cr.</i>	
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
"American Student" for Egypt	347.60
Drafts £13,460 14s. 4d.	65,664.11
Balance to Fund	\$75,978.35
	325.09
	<u>\$76,303.44</u>

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.

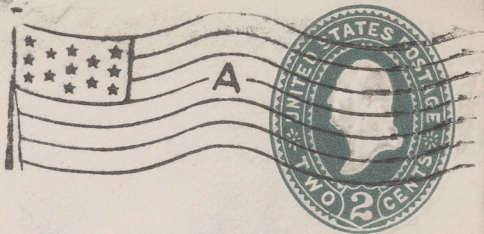
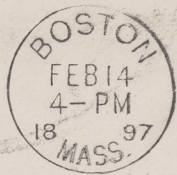
These statistics represent more time than money : —

1. 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

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



Winslow
G. William Dawson F. R. S.
D. C. H. M. S.

Montreal
Canada

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