WOMAN’S SPHERE IS THE HOME. WHEREVER SHE MAKES GOOD —

The James Madison Council continues to inspire us by illustrating how a dedicated group of private-sector philanthropists can have a dramatic impact on the nation’s library.

We deeply thank Chairman Rubenstein for his leadership role in the Library’s new campaign to reimagine the visitor experience and make our unparalleled holdings more accessible and relevant for users and future users onsite and online. We are nearing the completion of a visionary master plan that we are excited to share with you and look forward to your involvement and advice as we enter this exciting chapter in the Library’s story.

We are grateful to Buffy Cafritz, Marjorie and Roy Furman, Tom Girardi, JoAnn Jenkins, and Alicia Georges, representing AARP, and David Moskowitz, representing Wells Fargo, and Maureen and Ed Bousa for their key support for the 2019 Gershwin Prize for Popular Song celebratory events. We are especially delighted to honor this year’s awardees, Emilio and Gloria Estefan who, in addition to being Grammy Award winners, are much-respected philanthropists.

The Madison Council, as well as AARP, Tom Girardi, and Roger and Julie Baskes are making possible Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote. This landmark exhibition on the women’s suffrage movement, opening on June 4, will bring to life this courageous campaign inspired by idealism and grounded in sacrifice.

We extend our deep appreciation to Joyce and Tom Moorehead for bringing their good friend, baseball icon Henry Aaron, to our last gathering. I was honored by our dialogue and by the opportunity to show him our Baseball Americana exhibition. What a magical evening that was! We thank the Mooreheads for their key support of the much-anticipated Rosa Parks exhibition, opening this December.

We offer special thanks to Diane and Craig Welburn for making possible the Archives, History, and Heritage Advanced Internship, a new partnership with Howard University. Three talented Howard University students are currently working with senior Library specialists, augmenting their studies through experiential learning, professional development, and mentoring while helping to organize and catalog three very important collections.

All of us at the Library were saddened at the loss of Jim Billington last November. Dr. Billington left a remarkable legacy at the Library, which he led with such passion for 28 years. Included among his remarkable accomplishments was the establishment of this Council. We have his wonderful wife Marjorie and his family in our thoughts.

We acknowledged the passing of Council member Jay Kislak at our last meeting. Jay’s extraordinary gift to the American people includes not only rare masterpieces of indigenous art, but also world treasures including Waldseemüller’s 1516 Carta Marina Navigatoria, the companion to the great 1507 world map. We extend our deepest sympathy to his wife Jean and his entire family. He will be greatly missed.

Many, many thanks for your continued support of the Library. We remain grateful for your impressive record of stewardship.

Carla Hayden
On October 18, 2018, Dr. Hayden welcomed Madison Council members into the historic Thomas Jefferson Building for yet another memorable meeting. Council members Joyce and Thomas Moorehead made it possible for American baseball icon Henry "Hank" Aaron and his lovely wife Billye to be our honored guests.

Following brief welcoming remarks, Dr. Hayden spent the next hour interviewing Aaron and asking him questions about his life, family, influences, and legendary career.

Later, Council members and the Aarons were given a private, curator-led tour of the Baseball Americana exhibition that opened to great acclaim in June.

Curator Susan Reyburn escorted the Aarons to a display of Branch Rickey material, specifically his 1963 scouting report on rookie Henry Aaron. Reyburn read the report aloud, including Rickey’s suspicion that young Aaron was a “guess hitter.” To the delight of everyone, Aaron cheerfully responded, “I WAS a guess hitter!”
After the exhibition tour, Dr. Hayden welcomed everyone to the Members Room for a marvelous musical program featuring singer and actor Marcus Lovett, who began his career in the original Broadway production of Les Misérables.

Lovett covered masterpieces of musical theater including Andrew Lloyd Webber, Leonard Bernstein, and Stephen Sondheim. He also performed selections from the Great American Songbook such as “Say a Little Prayer,” “Fly Me to the Moon,” “The Way You Look Tonight,” and “Our Love is Here to Stay.”

A delicious meal was served in the Great Hall, where Council members and guests discussed all they had seen and heard. The hall soon echoed with hearty laughter and the clink of glasses.

Chairman Rubenstein welcomed new members Alicia Georges and David Moskowitz and recognized Buffy Cafritz, Tom Girardi, Marjorie Fisher Furman, Joyce and Tom Moorehead, John Medveckis, Diane and Craig Welburn, and Tom Liljenquist for their extra measures of support to the Library.

At the conclusion, the Librarian and Chairman Rubenstein thanked the Aarons for being with us and for sharing such an inspirational story, and Aaron presented Chairman Rubenstein with an autographed baseball and bat.

The time spent with the Aarons was an exceptional experience for all who attended, making this one of the most memorable Madison Council meetings to date.
Clockwise from top: Darren Jones with Ocie Sween and Joyce Moorehead; Billye Aaron, Joyce Moorehead, Carolyn Young, and Linda Gulley; Thomas Moorehead with Katy and Ken Menges; Laurence Belfer and Maureen Bousa

Opposite, clockwise from top: Darren Jones, Henry Aaron, Thomas Moorehead, Casey Wright, and Carla Hayden; Henry Aaron and Marina Kats; Heidi and David Moskowitz with Roswell Encina; Craig Welburn, Thomas Moorehead with Diane and Craig Welburn
Clockwise from top: Henry Aaron and Katy Menges; Frank Islam and Debbie Driesman with Carla Hayden; Carla Hayden and Henry Aaron

Opposite, clockwise from top: Carla Hayden and Henry Aaron; Heidi and David Moskowitz with Henry Aaron; Ocie Swead, Marla McDaniel, and Clarence Butts; Darren Jones, Henry Aaron, and Thomas Moorehead
Clockwise from top: Thomas Moorehead and Henry Aaron; Wayne Nelson with Carla Hayden; Frank Islam and Debbie Driesman with Henry Aaron.

Opposite, clockwise from top: Henry Aaron, Wayne Nelson, and Norma Asnes; Henry Aaron and Norma Asnes; Craig Welburn and Carla Hayden; Sue Siegel and Tom Girard; Henry Aaron reading a letter written by Jackie Robinson.
Clockwise from top: Susan Reyburn, Betsy Nahum Miller, and Thomas Moorehead with Henry Aaron; Mike and Jean Strunsky; Janet and Lewis Klein with Marina Kats; David Rubenstein and Tom Girardi

Opposite, clockwise from top: Frank Jenkins, Billye Aaron, Jo Ann Jenkins, and Joyce Moorehead; Jo Ann and Frank Jenkins with Henry Aaron; Caitlin Miller with Evan Thomas and Craig Welburn; Henry Aaron and Adrienne Cannon
Clockwise from top: Ken Miller and Marcus Lovett with Billye and Henry Aaron; Tom Girardi and Marcus Lovett; Laurence Belfer with David Rubenstein; Marcus Lovett and David Rubenstein

Opposite, clockwise from top: Ken Miller and Marcus Lovett; David Rubenstein and Carla Hayden with Ken Miller and Marcus Lovett; Ken Miller and Marcus Lovett with David Rubenstein; Marcus Lovett
From top: The Great Hall set for dinner; David Rubenstein and Henry Aaron, Alicia Georges with David Rubenstein

Opposite, from top: Carla Hayden, Alicia Georges, and David Rubenstein; Carla Hayden and Henry Aaron; Wayne Nelson and David Rubenstein
Clockwise from top: Carla Hayden, Linda Gulley, Billye Aaron, Henrietta Antonin, Ruby Lucas, Carolyn Young, and Joyce Moorehead; Janet and Lewis Klein with Buffy Cafritz; Carla Hayden and Paul Stern; David Rubenstein and Craig Welburn

Opposite, clockwise from top: Carla Hayden, David Moskowitz, and David Rubenstein; Sarah Perot with Henry Aaron; Carla Hayden, Billye Aaron, and David Rubenstein; Jo Ann Jenkins with Ed Miller
On October 19, Dr. Hayden opened the meeting by sharing the news of the enormously popular exhibition *Not an Ostrich: And Other Images from America’s Library* at the Annenberg Space for Photography in Los Angeles. The exhibition featured nearly 500 images from the Library’s collection of over 14 million. Visitors were able to view a large selection of rare and handpicked works from the Library’s vaults that span the history of photography from daguerreotypes—the first photographic process—to contemporary digital prints. The exhibition proved to be extremely popular and was viewed by tens of thousands of visitors.

Madisonians heard next from Helena Zinkham, Director for Special Collections at the Library, who spoke about the most recent Civil War images donated by Tom Liljenquist. Later, everyone was invited to view the Liljenquist items as well as other treasures purchased by the Council: a Gershwin manuscript and three Rosa Parks letters.

Later, John Hessler, Curator of the Jay I. Kislak Collection, gave a moving tribute to Jay Kislak, a founding member of the Madison Council who passed away at age 96 on October 3. Hessler described Jay Kislak as one of the premier collectors of the archaeology of the early Americas in the last century, who in a single-minded act of philanthropy donated his entire collection of nearly 4,000 pieces of pre-Columbian art, manuscripts, and rare books to the Library of Congress.

The 2018 fall meeting of the Madison Council ended with an interesting dialogue between Chairman Rubenstein and award-winning author Evan Thomas. The focus of the discussion was on his book *Being Nixon: A Man Divided*. As a nod to Thomas’s book, curators presented rare selections from the Library’s Nixon materials.
Clockwise from top: Jean and Mike Strunsky, Maureen Bousa with Ray White; Helena Zinkham and Tom Girardi; David Rubenstein

Opposite, clockwise from top: Luncheon in the Members Room; luncheon table setting; Martha Morris and Mike Strunsky; Frank Islam and Raja Sidawi
Clockwise from top: John Hessler; David Rubenstein and Evan Thomas; Being Nixon: A Man Divided; David Rubenstein and Evan Thomas

Opposite, clockwise from top: David Rubenstein; David Rubenstein and Evan Thomas; David Rubenstein and Evan Thomas; Raja Sidawi and Ken Menges
"Silent sentinel"  
Alison Turnbull Hopkins at the White House on New Jersey Day. 
Created/published January 30, 1917

Opposite, top:  
Suffragists with flag between ca. 1913 and ca. 1915

Lower: A poster sponsored by the League of Women Voters depicts Liberty urging a woman to exercise her right to vote.
The Madison Council has made it possible to honor the 100th anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution with a landmark exhibition on the women’s suffrage movement.

Through the support of the Madison Council, *Shall Not Be Denied: Women Fight for the Vote* will be presented in the Thomas Jefferson Building from June 4, 2019, to September 2020. The Library is also grateful for the financial support of Democracy Fund, First Financial Bank, Tom Girardi, HISTORY, AARP, and Roger and Julie Baskes.

The campaign for women’s voting rights—considered the largest reform movement in American history—established not only women’s voting rights, but also began a legacy of defending the exercise of free speech, free assembly, and the right to dissent for all Americans. The exhibition will highlight the significance of the movement and show how this courageous and persistent campaign, inspired by idealism and grounded in sacrifice, fought to ensure voting rights for women in the United States.
Audiovisual presentations will bring the voices and events of the suffrage movement to life in an immersive experience, and visitors will see unique, rarely viewed items from the Library’s suffrage collections, including:

- The Library’s unsurpassed documentary record of the suffrage campaign from its early roots in the abolition and temperance campaigns through its final victory, embodied in the personal papers of leaders Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt, and more, along with the records of the two leading organizations, the National American Woman Suffrage Association and its militant offshoot, the National Woman’s Party

- Correspondence, speeches, and other documents of members of Congress and U.S. presidents considering the legislation and of journalists, photographers, cartoonists, and others who chronicled the movement

- Rare books, pamphlets, sheet music, maps, motion pictures, photographs, cartoons, posters, newspapers, scrapbooks, and other pro- and anti-suffrage materials selected from the collections throughout the Library’s vast holdings

Personal Sacrifices, Public Triumphs

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

The sparse sentences of the Nineteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution embody more than seven decades of personal sacrifice and public triumphs as women and men fought for women’s voting rights. During these years, determined women organized, lectured, petitioned, lobbied, paraded, picketed, and went to jail for daring to support suffrage.

The campaign and surrounding controversies also questioned the country’s commitment to democracy, highlighted persistent racial and class tensions, and challenged existing relationships.

The Library’s exhibition will tell the story of these women and their partners—their hope and perseverance, skill, sacrifice, courage, creativity, and conviction.
Key galleries will include:

- **Seneca Falls and Building a Movement (1776–1890)** traces the post-Revolutionary challenges leading to the women’s rights convention in Seneca Falls—and Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s famous Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions outlining women’s inferior legal status and demands for change—as well as the convention’s aftermath.

- **New Tactics for a New Generation (1890–1915)** begins with a reunited national movement and the emergence of new leaders—Harriot Stanton Blatch, Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, and others—who brought more working-class women and younger women into the movement and introduced tactics used by the British suffrage campaign.

- **Confrontations, Sacrifice, and the Struggle for Democracy (1916–1917)** centers on the decision of both national organizations to focus on a federal amendment amidst the backdrop of World War I, using behind-the-scenes lobbying of Congress and cultivation of state leaders, as well as confrontational tactics such as picketing the White House.

- **Hear Us Roar: Victory, 1918 and Beyond** celebrates the success of convincing the U.S. Congress and President Woodrow Wilson to support women’s suffrage and then follows the grueling 14-month campaign to achieve ratification of the constitutional amendment, after which suffragists immediately regrouped to educate and rally women voters around candidates and civic concerns.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the Library will host a spectrum of events, from an opening gala reception to concerts, talks, educator programs, and more. The Library is developing a series of engaging programs that will feature historical figures and events and reveal extraordinary personalities, colorful experiences, and legendary exploits. These programs will offer students, teachers, and lifelong learners a fuller and richer view of American history with new heroes like Carrie Chapman Catt, Lucretia Mott, and Sojourner Truth.

For individuals and organizations who support education, history, human rights, and social justice, this exhibition presents an unparalleled opportunity to experience what the Library does best: share American treasures to foster awareness and knowledge. The exhibition will serve the Library’s more than two million annual visitors and reach millions more worldwide via the Library’s website, providing visitors and viewers with insights into American history and a better understanding of today’s world.

![Suffragist picketing the White House, 1917](image)
With a little ingenuity, countries can respond to new challenges.

That’s the lesson of the past 70-plus years, Christine Lagarde, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), told an audience in the Great Hall on December 4. By working together to achieve goals, countries have prospered individually and collectively, extending peace and security worldwide. Now they must adapt the system of international cooperation to improve the lives of more people, most notably women. “I call that the new multilateralism,” she said. “You might just call it common sense.”

Lagarde made her remarks as the Library’s eighth Kissinger lecturer on foreign policy and international relations. Dr. Hayden introduced her as a “distinguished public servant with deep knowledge of ways financial architecture can shape the lives of individuals in countries around the globe.” Hayden also announced “breaking news”: Forbes magazine had just listed Lagarde as the third most powerful woman in the world, after Angela Merkel of Germany and Theresa May of Britain.

Friends and colleagues of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, including several members of the Madison Council, established the Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in
Foreign Policy and International Relations within the John W. Kluge Center in 1999 and created an endowment for an annual lecture. Kissinger himself delivered the inaugural lecture in 2001. Lagarde followed lecturers that have included Valéry Giscard D’Estaing, George Shultz, James A. Baker III, and Tony Blair. After her address, Lagarde joined Margaret Brennan of CBS News in conversation.

Lagarde is relatively optimistic about the prospects for reimagining international cooperation. She recounted the IMF’s creation in 1944 when the U.S. and some 40 other countries met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to agree on a framework for economic collaboration, charging the IMF with promoting monetary cooperation and supporting trade and economic growth.

After World War II, the IMF helped Europe rebuild. It went on to assist countries worldwide in succeeding years, up to and beyond the global financial crisis of 2008. “We learned from the past, we got creative and we changed for the better,” Lagarde said, describing the IMF’s approach to new challenges.

We’re faced with a fundamental choice, Lagarde concluded: “Stand still and watch discord and discontent bubble over into conflict, or move forward, reimagine the way nations work together, and build prosperity and peace.”

From the start, the U.S. has been a leader in supporting the IMF’s endeavors because, in part, “a stronger and more stable world paid dividends for the U.S.,” Lagarde said. “It enabled the U.S. to enjoy some of the longest runs of sustained economic growth the modern world has ever known.”

Today, the global landscape is shifting again. “Everything moves faster: information, money, disease, you name it,” Lagarde said, bringing “enormous opportunities but also big risks.” International cooperation,

she said, is critical for reforms in areas including the world’s trading system, climate changes, international tax regulation, and, most important, governance to free it “from the shackles of corruption.”

“Corruption saps economic vitality and siphons off desperately needed resources,” Lagarde said. “The money that is diverted from education and health perpetuates inequality and limits the possibility of a better life.”

To achieve reform, leaders must consider diverse voices, including those of women, Lagarde said, noting that about 90 percent of the IMF’s 189 member countries still have legal barriers to women’s participation in the economy. When that occurs, she said, the economic benefits are “huge.”

Madison Council members Buffy Cafritz, Debbie Dreisman and Frank Islam, and Eric Motley attended.
Library of Congress and Howard University partner to create the new Archives, History, and Heritage Advanced Internship.

In the spring of 2018, Dr. Hayden envisioned a Library of Congress partnership with Howard University that would host students to work with staff members on key projects that increase the public’s access to the Library’s collections.

The Library, represented by Dr. Hayden, and Howard University, represented by President Dr. Wayne A. I. Frederick, entered into partnership to create a meaningful internship experience for talented Howard University students known as the Archives, History, and Heritage Advanced Internship. The generosity of Council members Diane and Craig Welburn is making these inaugural internships possible in spring 2019.

The initiative leverages a broader and more inclusive talent pool, which is critical to the Library’s mission. Accordingly, the Library has committed to placing students and emerging professionals from minority-serving educational institutions to increase access to the Library’s internship opportunities and cultivate a more diverse workforce.

This spring, the Library of Congress will pilot Archives, History, and Heritage Advanced Internship: Howard University, which will create an enduring model for similar partnerships going forward. The paid interns will augment their academic studies through experiential learning, professional development, and mentoring while helping to organize and catalog many new items in the Library collections.

The pilot program will offer three part-time paid internship positions to Howard University senior undergraduates, masters and doctoral candidates majoring primarily in the subjects of English and History. The internships are aligned with the University’s spring 2019 semester, and the part-time schedule will enable the students to meet their academic requirements.
The pilot will be managed by the Library’s Internship and Fellowship Programs Division, which will also coordinate enrichment activities for the interns. Library Collections and Services Group staff will develop and directly oversee the internship projects and serve as project mentors to the interns.

The interns, working under the supervision and guidance of a senior Library specialist, will learn to properly arrange and provide online descriptions for the following collections:

- **Rosa Parks Papers, Ann Tanneyhill Papers, and National Urban League Records (Manuscript Division)**
  The Rosa Parks Papers comprise 525 items, including correspondence, clippings, photographs, political buttons, and other ephemera that provide insight into the civil rights movement icon’s life and activism. The Ann Tanneyhill Papers consist of 385 items of correspondence, diaries, biographical material, school papers, financial records, clippings, photographs, and printed material relating to her work as a civil rights leader in the National Urban League during the mid-20th century. The National Urban League Records are made up of about 20,000 items.

- **Bruce Jackson and Diane Christian Collection and Pete Welding Collection (American Folklife Center)**
  These two collections are composed of papers, photographs, audio, and video documenting a variety of African American music traditions, including work songs, blues, and jazz. Recordings include extensive oral history interviews with the performers, conducted primarily from the 1960s and 1970s.

- **Alvin Ailey Dance Collection (Music Division)**
  The collection consists of Alvin Ailey’s personal papers and scrapbooks, which capture the intersection of history, culture, and the arts in the 1960s, including social justice concerns.

The conclusion of the pilot program will be commemorated by a capstone event that highlights the interns’ accomplishments, reflects upon the impact of their work, and recognizes those who participated in making the internship projects possible.
The Madison Council has made it possible for the Library of Congress to acquire an autograph letter of Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901) and three first-edition scores.

Ray White, the Library's senior music specialist, identified this important signed working draft of an unpublished letter to the publisher Giulio Ricordi. Dated Genoa, January 9, 1880, the four-page letter discusses the staging of four of Verdi’s best-known operas and two of his vocal pieces. It is heavily worked, with extensive deletions and revisions.
The majority of the text of this document is unpublished. Only the text of the postscript had been known previously, which Verdi sent to Ricordi as a telegram on January 11, 1880, two days after writing the original, somewhat heated, draft.

Along with the letter, the Library has acquired three first-edition scores for important operas of Verdi dating from the 1850s, the period that established Verdi’s reputation as the greatest composer of Italian opera of his time. The scores are the first edition of the second version of the opera La Traviata, 1855; the first complete edition of Un Ballo in Maschera (A Masked Ball), 1860; and the first complete French edition of Les Vêpres Siciliennes (The Sicilian Vespers), 1855.

The Library of Congress has long been internationally known as a major repository of opera scores and librettos. These three scores, along with this very significant letter, are important additions to our documentation not only of Giuseppe Verdi, but of opera as a genre.

These items are now available to researchers in the Music and Performing Arts Reading Room in the James Madison Building.
First African Baptist Church

Thanks to funding from the Madison Council, the Library of Congress acquired a unique manuscript document from March 13, 1835, in which a Quaker philanthropist Isaac Collins leases the first floor of a two-story brick building on Fries Court to the First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia. The property on “Fries’ Court” was located on Eleventh Street, between Market and Filbert Streets. The second floor was occupied by a school, later J. W. Roberts’ Select English Mathematical & Classical Academy for Boys.

According to research conducted by Adrienne Cannon, the Library’s Afro-American history and culture specialist, the African Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, founded in 1809, was a precursor to the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., founded in 1880, the largest body of organized African American Christians and the seventh largest religious denomination in the United States.

The African Baptist Church Manuscript Document Signed (1838) predates anything the Manuscript Division currently holds representing African American Baptists. This document enhances and augments the selection of 19th-century church records available in the Carter G. Woodson Papers. Woodson’s book The History of the Negro Church (1921) was based, in part, on these records. The document also complements the personal papers of two prominent 20th-century African American Baptist leaders: Nannie Helen Burroughs, a founder of the Woman’s Convention Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, and Reverend Leon Sullivan, who achieved international acclaim as the pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia.
Historical Background

The African American Baptist church in Pennsylvania was founded in 1809 by thirteen men who had come to Philadelphia from the Eastern Shore of Virginia “to escape the cruel treatment of slave masters.”

They joined the (white) First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, which agreed to supervise the establishment of “a church of the same faith and order” by the black members. A free man of color from Savannah, Georgia, ministered the new congregation from 1809 to 1812. From 1813 to 1828, he was succeeded by a white minister from Virginia. The new congregation first worshiped in a small frame building (26’ x 37’) on a rented lot on Tenth Street. In 1817, the church purchased a lot on Thirteenth Street, and in 1825, moved to Haviland Place. The African Church appears on an 1830 map on Smith’s Court between Chester Street and Eighth Street. As they grew, they “worshipped from house to house” until building another church.

From 1832 to 1844, their pastor was James Burrows, who was born a slave in Virginia and gained permission from his master to come north to earn enough to buy his freedom. Two freemen from the church agreed to post a bond as security for Burrows’ return. Within a year, Burrows had earned enough money to purchase his freedom and release them from the financial obligations of the bond.

Isaac Collins leased this property only seven months after riots against the Philadelphia African American community. The riots started on August 12, 1834, at a carousel patronized by both whites and blacks.
Over the next several days, Methodist and Presbyterian African American churches and “innumerable” private homes were attacked. On August 14, another church was burned a mile-and-a-half away, after a 17-year-old white youth had been shot, reportedly from that church.

The committee investigating the riot concluded that rioters were “in no instance, given by any prejudice against any religious sect, or from any indisposition to seeing the people of color assembled together, for the purpose of public worship.”

The committee blamed the African American congregations for “the disorderly and noisy manner in which some of the colored congregations indulge, to the annoyance and disturbance of the neighborhood, in which such meeting houses are located.”

Sixty people were arrested, mostly young men, including several Irish immigrants and others with criminal records, but only ten ever appeared in court. None were fined or jailed for their roles in the riot.

In the summer of 1841, the church filed Articles of Incorporation, which included four parties to this document, Robert Peterson, Joshua Bundick, William Stevens, and David “Northwick,” among its members. A census commissioned by the Quakers to assist the African American population of the city in 1847 listed William Cole earning $3 per week as a carter, Joshua “Bundic” earning $1.50 per week selling cakes, and William Stevens earning $16 per month as a waiter.

The congregation purchased property on Pearl Street in the 1840s, where they remained until after the Civil War. After more than a century at a location at Sixteenth and Christian Streets in South Philadelphia, the First African Baptist Church sold its building to a developer in 2016. The congregation dedicated a new facility in West Philadelphia in September 2017.

Isaac Collins (1787–1863) was born in Trenton, New Jersey, into an Orthodox Quaker family. His father published the first New Jersey newspaper and the first family bible printed in America. The younger Collins married Margaret Morris (1792–1832) in 1810 and became a publisher in New York City.

Isaac Collins & Company was so successful that he retired at age 34 to devote himself to philanthropy, moving to Philadelphia in 1828. After his first wife’s death, Collins married Rebecca Singer (1804–1892) in 1835. He served on the board of Haverford College for many years.

In 1859, Collins compiled A List of the Some of the Benevolent Institutions of the City of Philadelphia, and Their Legal Titles: Together with a Form of Devise and Bequest to Them. His wife was president of the Howard Institution—the first of 75 charities listed—which aided discharged female prisoners who had not been prostitutes.
Billy Strayhorn

Among the great jazz treasures of the Library of Congress are the papers of jazz composer, arranger, and pianist Billy Strayhorn. The collection contains approximately 3,000 music manuscripts in Strayhorn’s own handwriting for compositions written solely by Strayhorn as well as in collaboration with Duke Ellington.

Thanks to funding from the Madison Council, the Library was able to acquire Strayhorn’s music manuscript for the song “Love Came.”

“Love Came” was written in 1965, late in Strayhorn’s life. Strayhorn recorded it with himself on piano and Ozzie Bailey on vocals, but the recording was not released commercially until 1992, 25 years after Strayhorn’s death, on an album titled *Lush Life*.

Currently, the sole original manuscript item for “Love Came” in the Library’s Strayhorn Collection is a four-bar fragment in Strayhorn’s handwriting; until recently the whereabouts of the complete manuscript was unknown. Fortunately, the present manuscript came to light and the Library has been able to acquire it, thus completing the documentation of this song and adding an additional piece to the Library’s Strayhorn holdings.
James Hadley Billington was sworn in as the Librarian of Congress on September 14, 1987. He was the 13th person to hold the position since the Library was established in 1800.

During his 28-year tenure at the Library of Congress, Billington doubled the size of the Library’s traditional analog collections, which grew from 85.5 million items in 1987 to more than 160 million items. Simultaneously, he created a massive new online presence for the Library of Congress and launched a series of innovative Library programs to “get the champagne out of the bottle” for millions of Americans and the world.
In 2003, Billington acquired the only copy of the 1507 Waldseemüller world map for permanent display in the Library’s Thomas Jefferson Building. He reconstructed the contents of Thomas Jefferson’s original library and, in 2008, placed it on permanent display in the Jefferson Building using privately raised funds.

He obtained a complete copy of Lafayette’s previously inaccessible papers from the Lafayette family’s castle at LaGrange, France, as well as hundreds of other collections of great Americans ranging from Thurgood Marshall to Irving Berlin and Jackie Robinson.

By enlarging and technologically enhancing the Jefferson Building’s public spaces, Billington transformed it into a national exhibition venue. It has hosted over 100 exhibitions, many featuring materials never before publicly displayed in America. These included large-scale exhibits on the Vatican Library; the Bibliothèque nationale de France; the Civil War; President Abraham Lincoln; African-American culture, religion, and the founding of the American Republic; the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta; and early American printing featuring the Rubenstein Bay Psalm Book.

The magnificent collection on the history and culture of the Early Americas donated by Jay I. Kislak is now on permanent display in the Jefferson Building. Billington also advocated successfully for an underground connection between the Library and the U.S. Capitol Visitors Center in 2008, which has greatly increased congressional usage and public tours of the Library of Congress.

In 2001, Billington launched a mass deacidification program that has extended the lifespan of almost 4 million volumes and 12 million manuscript sheets. Beginning in 2002, he opened new collection storage modules at Fort Meade, Maryland, to preserve and make accessible more than 4 million items from the Library’s analog collections.

In 1987, he created the Library’s first development office for private fundraising and, in 1990, established the James Madison Council, the Library’s first national private-sector donor support group.

Billington asked the GAO to conduct the first Library-wide audit in 1987. He then created a new financial management system for the Library and instituted regular annual outside financial audits, which produced unmodified (“clean”) opinions from 1995 onwards. He also created the first Office of the Inspector General at the Library in 1987 to provide regular independent review of Library operations.

During his tenure at the Library, Billington pioneered a range of no-fee electronic services.

American Memory, which later became The National Digital Library, was launched in 1990 to provide free online access to digitized American historic and cultural resources with curatorial explanations for K-12 education.

CONGRESS.gov, a website that provides state-of-the-art services for both Congress and the public, was launched in 2012. It superseded the THOMAS.gov website established in 1994 to provide free public access to U.S. federal legislative information with ongoing updates.
In association with the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), Billington established the World Digital Library in 2009 to make professionally curated primary materials of the world’s varied cultures freely available online in multiple languages. The initiative now has 181 partners in 81 countries.

Billington also established significant public programs at the Library of Congress.

The National Book Festival, founded in 2000 with Laura Bush, has brought more than 1,000 authors and more than a million guests to the National Mall and the Washington Convention Center.

A major gift from David Rubenstein enabled the Library to recognize and support achievements in improving literacy in the U.S. and abroad with new Literacy Awards.

The John W. Kluge Center, begun in 2000 with a grant of $60 million from John W. Kluge, has brought outstanding scholars to work at the Library and to interact with Congress and other public leaders through endowed Kluge fellowships.

The Kluge Prize for Achievement in the Study of Humanity, the first Nobel-level international prize for lifetime achievement in the humanities and social sciences, was created to recognize subjects not included in the Nobel awards.

The Audio-Visual Conservation Center opened in 2007 at a 45-acre site in Culpeper, Virginia, thanks to the largest private gift ever made to the Library (more than $150 million by the Packard Humanities Institute) and $82.1 million in additional support from Congress.

The National Film Preservation Board, congressionally mandated in 1988, selects American films for preservation and inclusion in a National Film Registry, to which Billington added 650 films.

The Veterans History Project, which was congressionally mandated in 2000, collects, preserves, and makes accessible the personal accounts of American war veterans from World War I to the present day.

The National Recording Preservation Board, congressionally mandated in 2000, selects sound recordings for preservation and inclusion in a National Recording Registry.


The Young Readers Center in the Jefferson Building, which opened in 2009, welcomes children, teens, and adults to a place especially designed for young people.

The Junior Fellows Summer Intern Program, inaugurated in 1991, allows university students to experience a broad spectrum of library work. The fellows explore digital initiatives and increase access to the institution’s unparalleled collections and resources.
Gateway to Knowledge, a mobile exhibition of treasures and information from the Library, traveled in a specially designed 18-wheel truck to 90 sites in all states east of the Mississippi from 2011 to 2012. The exhibition increased off-site public access to Library collections, particularly for rural populations.

Born in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on June 1, 1929, Billington was educated in the public schools of the Philadelphia area. He was class valedictorian at both Lower Merion High School and Princeton University, from which he graduated with highest honors in 1950. Three years later he earned his doctorate from Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College and student of the philosopher and historian, Isaiah Berlin. Following service with the U.S. Army and in the Office of National Estimates, Billington taught history at Harvard University from 1957 to 1962 and subsequently at Princeton University from 1964 to 1973. From 1973 to 1987, Billington was director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Billington is the author of Mikhailovsky and Russian Populism (1958), The Icon and the Axe (1966), Fire in the Minds of Men (1980), Russia Transformed: Breakthrough to Hope, August 1991 (1992), The Face of Russia (1998)—a companion book to a television series of the same name, which he wrote and narrated for the Public Broadcasting Service—and Russia in Search of Itself (2004). Billington accompanied ten congressional delegations to Russia and the former Soviet Union. From 1999 to 2011, he was the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Open World Leadership Center, a nonpartisan initiative of the U.S. Congress that has administered 24,000 professional exchanges for emerging post-Soviet leaders in Russia, Ukraine, and seven other successor states of the former USSR to visit counterparts in the United States.

Billington received more than 40 honorary doctorates and innumerable awards and prizes from national and international institutions. In 2008, he was presented with the Presidential Citizens Medal by President George W. Bush.

Billington passed away on November 20, 2018. He was married to the former Marjorie Anne Brennan for 61 years. They had four children: Dr. Susan Billington Harper, Anne Billington Fischer, the Rev. James Hadley Billington Jr., and Thomas Keator Billington, as well as 12 grandchildren.

His successor as Librarian of Congress, Carla Hayden, said, “Dr. Billington has left an indelible legacy on the institution he led passionately for 28 years. With his vigor for philanthropy and tireless efforts to expand the reach and impact of the Library, he achieved so much to advance the Library of Congress as an enduring place for scholars and learners. He will be remembered as a visionary leader, distinguished academic and, most of all, a great American.”

According to David Rubenstein, “Jim Billington was one of our country’s most impactful Librarians of Congress, and for that the country will always be in his debt. But he was also an extraordinary husband, father, and grandfather, and for me an unmatched mentor, partner, and friend. The Library community and I will miss him dearly.”
Jay I. Kislak, innovative businessman, philanthropist, aviator, collector, history enthusiast, and patron of education and ideas, died peacefully at his Miami home on October 3, 2018, at age 96. The son of Julius I. Kislak and Sophia Segal Kislak, Jay was born June 6, 1922, in Hoboken, New Jersey.

“Jay once wrote about how happy he was that his collection would now be in a place where scholars and the general public could come see it and learn from the stories it had to tell,” said Dr. Hayden. “By donating his collection to the Library, it has become a source of knowledge and inspiration for everyone.”

Jay spent his life exploring unusual places, ideas and ventures, forging relationships and assembling extraordinary treasures, which he generously shared. His achievements encompassed many fields of endeavor—business, collecting, flying, and philanthropy, to name just a few.

Entrepreneurial and driven, Jay earned his first real estate license while still a high school student at Newark Academy. He received a degree in economics from the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating early to serve as a Naval Aviator in World War II. Upon returning home to New Jersey in 1945, Jay entered the family real estate business full time and made it his life’s work.
Jay and his first wife, Beverly Braverman, had three children—Jonathan, Philip, and Paula—and remained friends until her death in 2015. In the early 1950s, Jay moved his family to Miami, establishing what would become one of the country’s largest privately held mortgage banks, originating and servicing loans nationwide for more than 40 years. Until his death, Jay served as chairman of the Kislak Organization, which today focuses on real estate investment and brokerage. Through a shared passion for art, Jay met Jean Ellis Hart and they married in Miami in 1985. They shared adventures that took them from the North Pole to the South Pole, and included every continent.

While building a successful business enterprise, Jay also created a cultural and historic legacy—unique collections of rare books, maps, manuscripts, paintings, prints, and artifacts. With Jean, he established the nonprofit Jay I. Kislak Foundation for the conservation and study of materials related to the cultures and history of the early Americas.

In 2004 Jay donated more than 4,000 items from the collection to the Library of Congress. This extraordinary gift to the American people is now on permanent display and features one of Jay’s greatest acquisitions—the 1516 Carta Marina Navigatoria, the first printed navigational map of the world by the celebrated German mapmaker Martin Waldseemüller.

Through a landmark gift in 2017, Jay and his family established two permanent South Florida homes for his internationally significant collection, the Kislak Centers at the University of Miami and Miami Dade College Freedom Tower. The Kislak Family Foundation established Kislak Centers at the University of Pennsylvania and at Monmouth University in New Jersey, and it also supports programs at Florida State University Real Estate Center, the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine, and other institutions.

Over the years Jay held leadership roles in a long list of local, state, and national organizations, including the U.S. Department of State Cultural Property Advisory Committee, the St. Augustine 450th anniversary federal commission, the boards of trustees of the National Park Foundation and Eisenhower Fellowships program, the Florida Council of 100, Florida Historical Society, Historical Association of Southern Florida, Mortgage Bankers Association of America, University of Miami, Miami-Dade County’s Art in Public Places Trust, Mount Sinai Medical Center, St. Francis Foundation, St. Leo University, Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Jewish Family Services, and United Way, among others.

His Majesty the King of Spain Juan Carlos I granted Jay the prestigious Encomienda of the Order of Merit Civil, and he was named a Miami Living Legend by Miami Today newspaper, a national Unsung Hero by Curtiss Mansion, and received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Association of Fundraising Professionals on National Philanthropy Day 2017.

Jay never lost his genuine sense of curiosity, constantly asking questions, interested in learning more, and embarking on new explorations. Into the final decade of his life, Jay’s energy, memory, and physical bearing were remarkable. He was predeceased by his parents and sisters, Sima and Naomi, and his first wife, Beverly. In addition to Jean Kislak, his wife of 33 years, Jay is survived by his children, Jonathan (Tina) Kislak, Philip (Silvia Figueroa) Kislak, and Dr. Paula (Dr. Peter Mangravite) Kislak; step-daughter Jennifer (Noel) Rettig; grandchildren, Rebecca, Jason, Tamara, Libby, and Jane; and great-grandchildren, Ezra, Simon, Kayla, Julia, Stokes, and Aura. He is also survived by his brother, David, and many nieces and nephews. Jay’s family was among the 25 founding families of Temple Beth Am, now one of the largest temples in Florida, and he also was a member of Temple Israel of Greater Miami and Synagogue Adas Yoshurun in Rockland, Maine.
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Detail of the manuscript of Billy Strayhorn’s “Love Came”