

Friends of the UNCG Libraries

Founded 1959

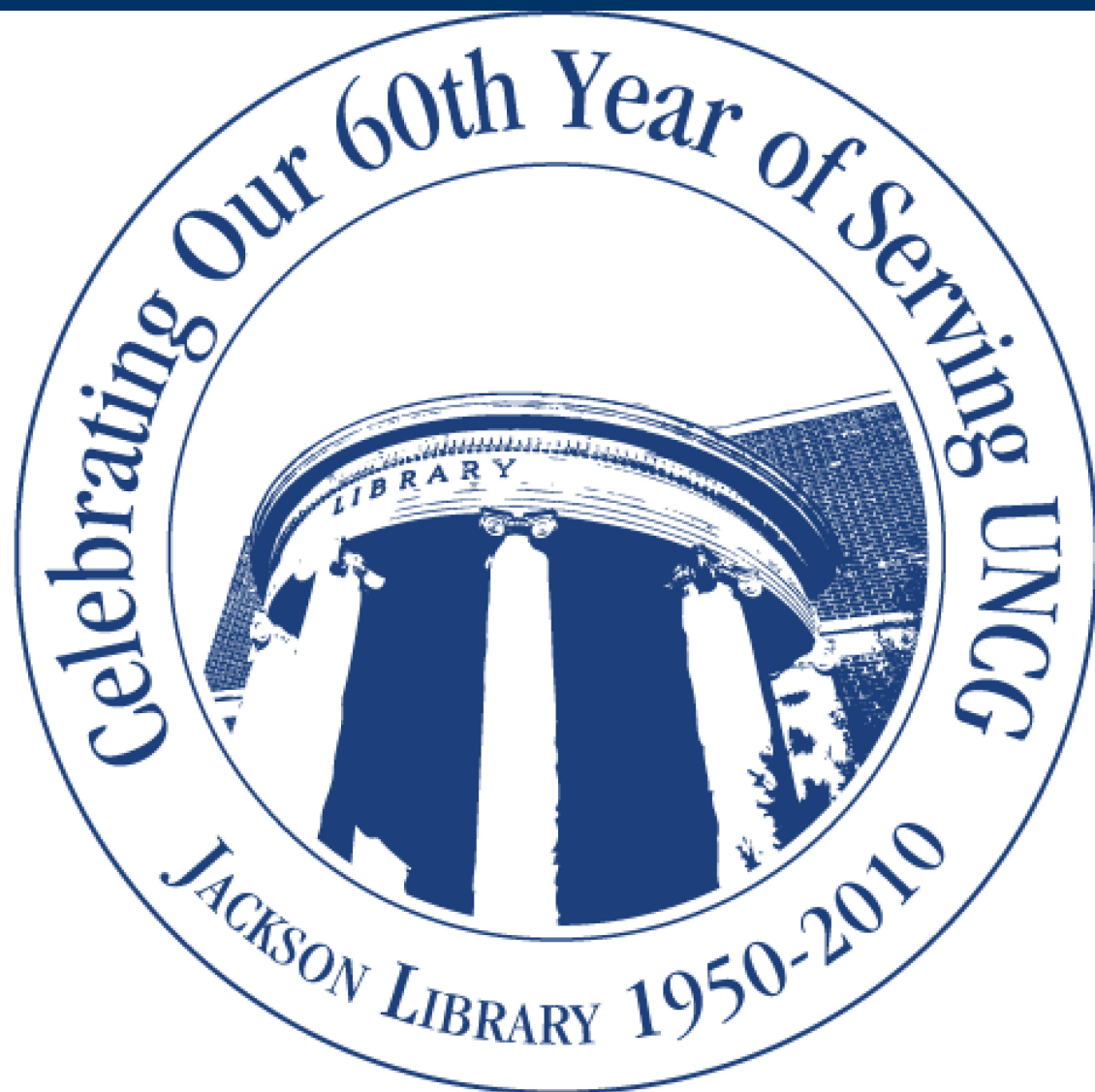
Jackson Library

Constructed in 1950

Named in 1960



Chancellor Walter Clinton Jackson
breaking ground on new library
September, 1948



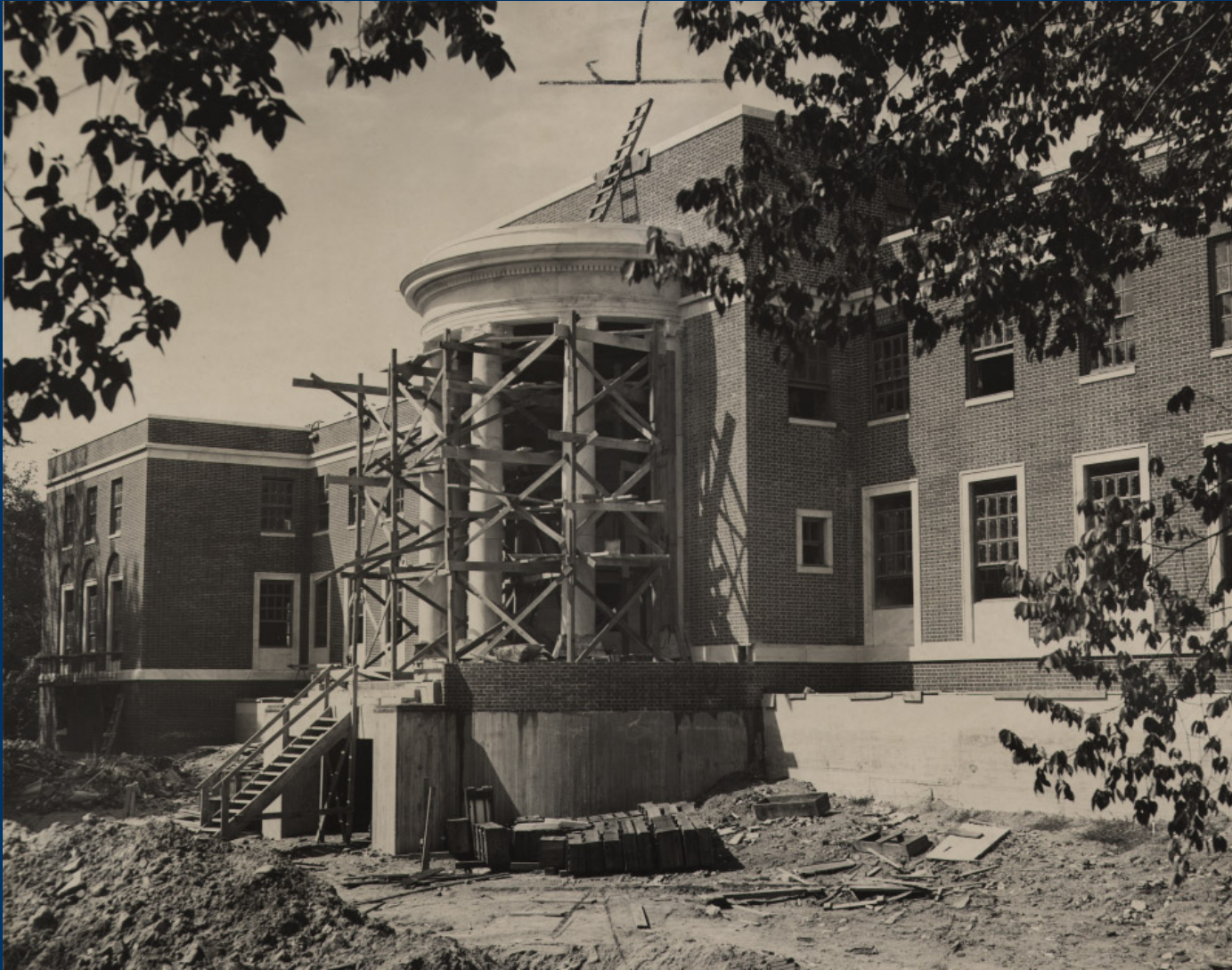




Chancellor Walter Clinton Jackson about
1950



Chancellor Jackson with students,
1946



Jackson Library Construction Photo



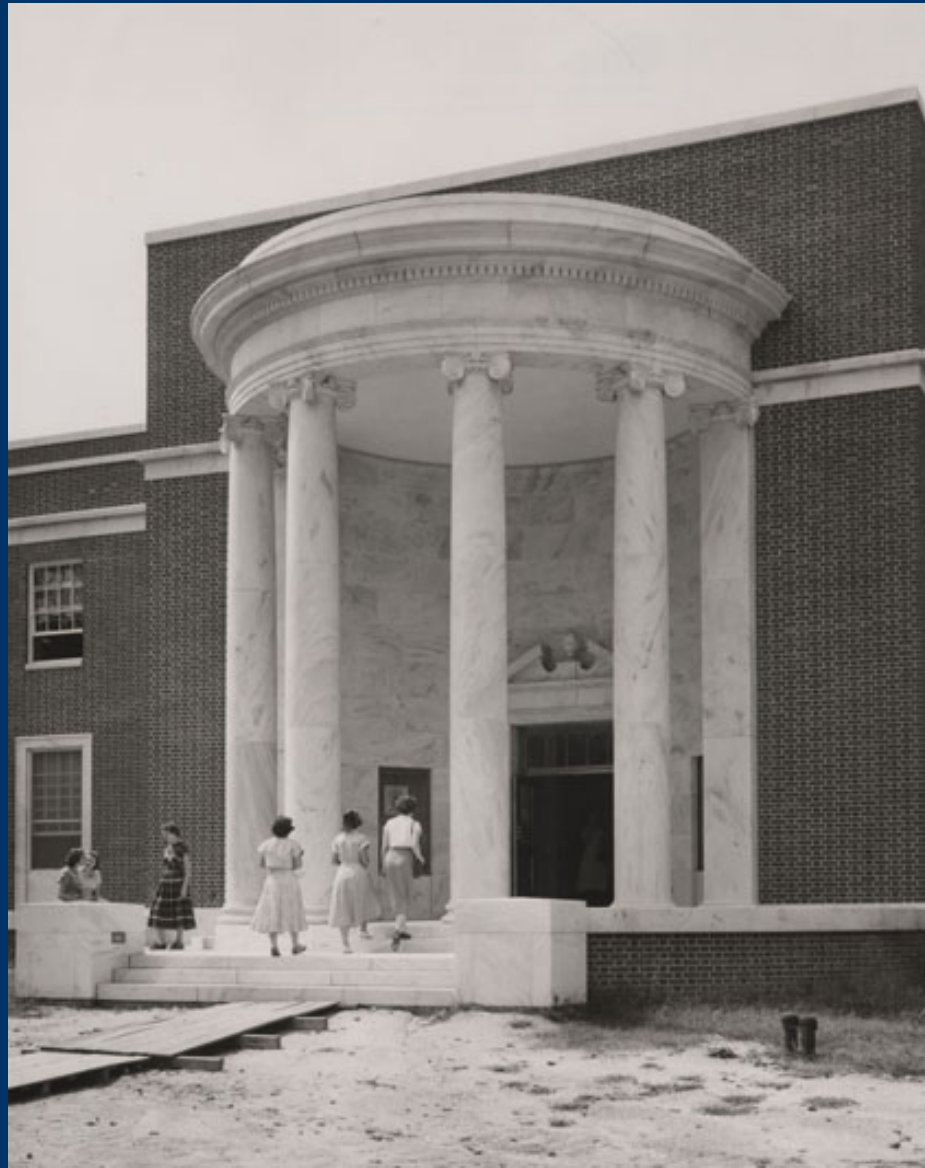




1955



View from Walker Avenue Bridge,
1949



Library construction 1950



Portico 1950



Library exterior
1951



Library exterior
1950



General Reading Room,
1st Floor, 1950



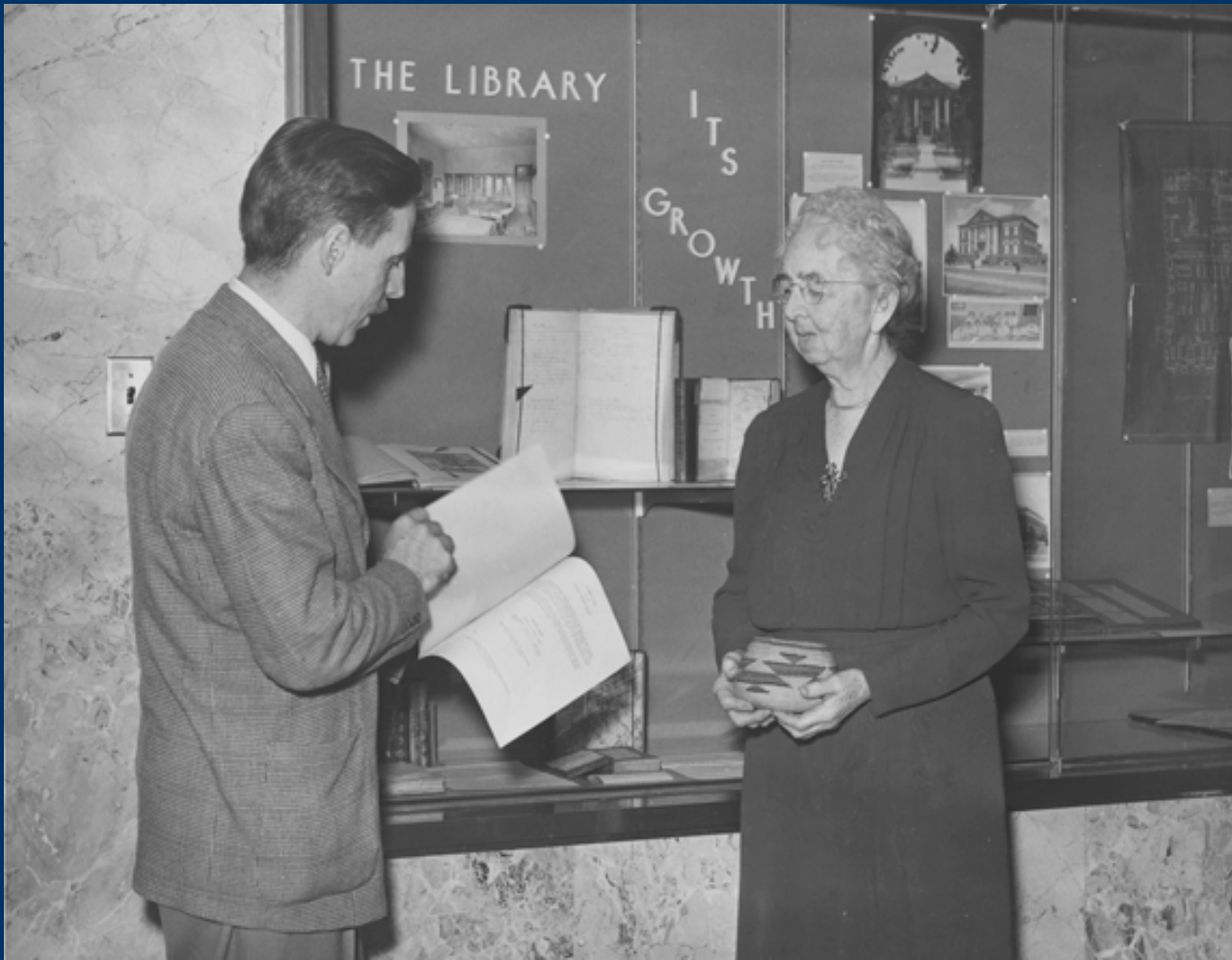


Periodical Reading Area 1950





Interior of new library, 1950





Moving in, 1950



Moving in, 1950



Librarian Charles Adams and others moving in to new library



General Reading
Room, 1950



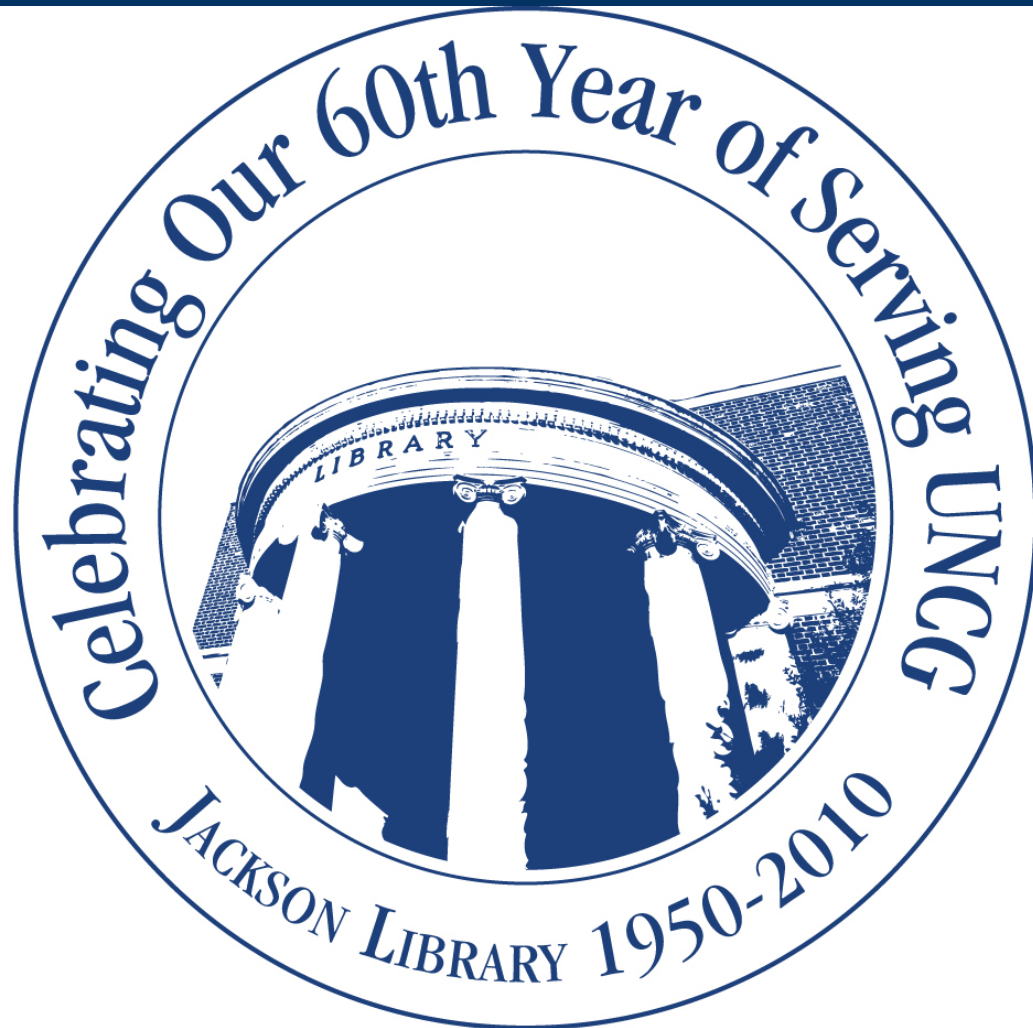


Catalog Department, 1950





Upper class reading area



2009-2010 in Review

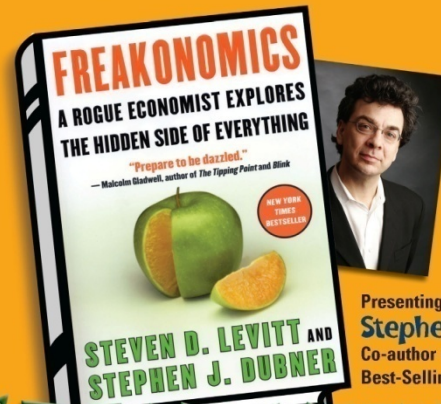
Friends of the UNCG Libraries ANNUAL DINNER

Wednesday, March 25, 2009
Cone Ballroom, Elliott University Center
UNCG Campus

You may order tickets at the UNCG Box Office
or by phone at (336) 334-4849.

All reception and dinner reservations must be made by March 18.

Program-only tickets are also available.



Presenting
Stephen Dubner
Co-author of the
Best-Selling Book

FREAKONOMICS

A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything

Reception: 6:00 p.m.

Seated dinner: 6:30

Program: 8:00 p.m.















































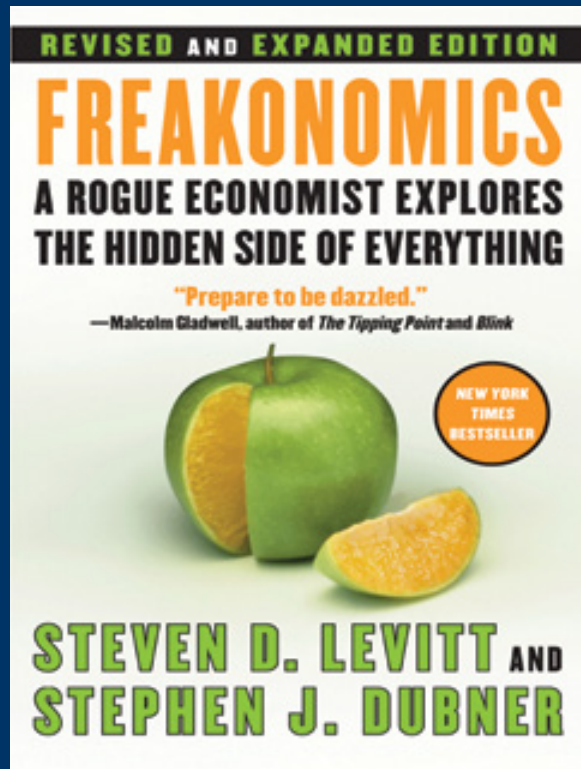












**Be a Friend, Make a Friend, Join a Friend at the 2009-2010
Friends of the UNCG Libraries Book Discussion Group**

Register online at <http://library.uncg.edu/fof/register/> or call 336-256-8598

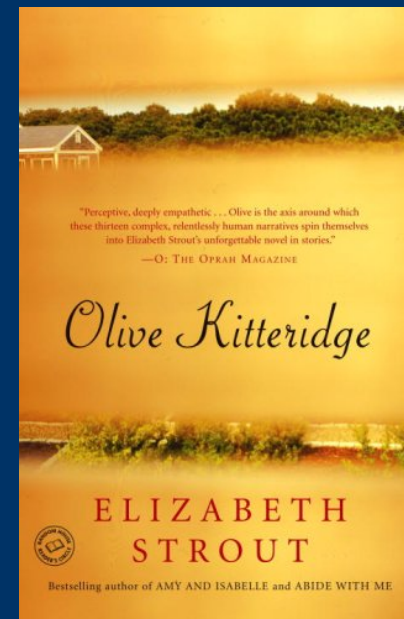
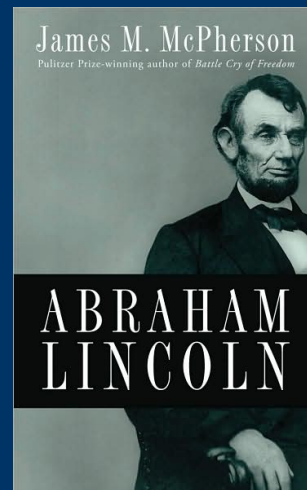
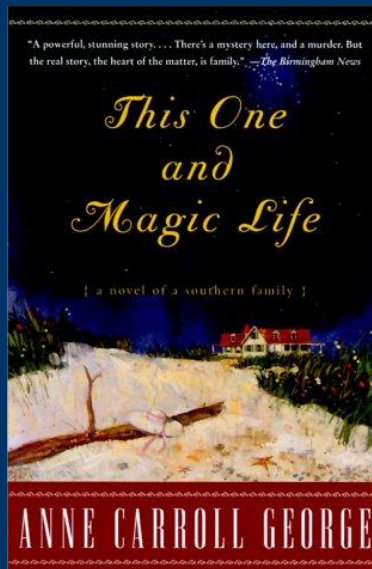
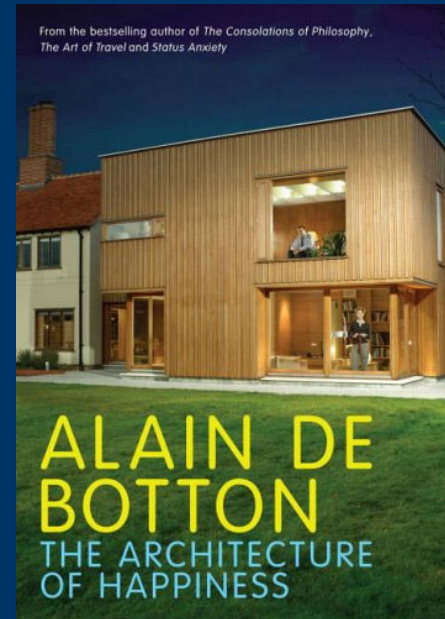
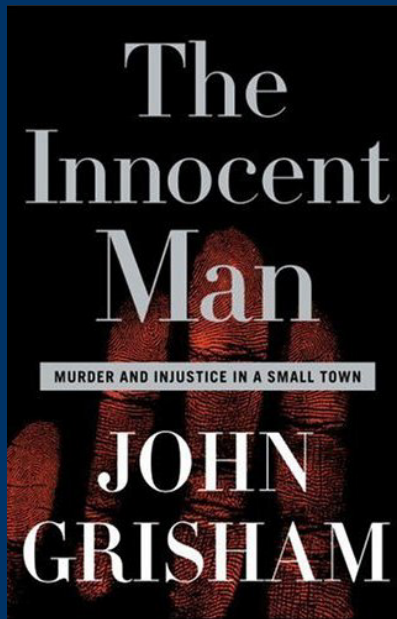
**What do you love to read?
The Friends' Book Discussion Group reads faculty favorites**

- Monday, September 21, 2009:** *The Innocent Man* by John Grisham.
Discussion Leader: Sandra Westervelt, Sociology Department.
- Monday, October 5, 2009:** *Stoner* by John Williams.
Discussion Leader: Michael Parker, English Department.
- Monday, November 9, 2009:** *The Architecture of Happiness* by Alain de Botton.
Discussion Leader: Patrick Lee Lucas, Interior Architecture Department.
- Monday, January 25, 2010:** *This One and Magic Life* by Anne Carroll George.
Discussion Leader: Bill Carroll, School of Music.
- Monday, February 22, 2010:** *Abraham Lincoln* by James McPherson.
Discussion Leader: Mark Elliott, History Department.
- Monday, March 22, 2010:** *Olive Kitteridge* by Elizabeth Strout.
Discussion Leader: Hepsie Roskelly, English Department.

All book discussions meet in the Hodges Reading Room of Jackson Library at 7 p.m.

Please visit the Friends of the UNCG Libraries blog at uncgfol.blogspot.com for more information about the book selections.
All discussions are freely available and open to our Friends. Others are welcome on a space available basis.





Friends Book Discussions



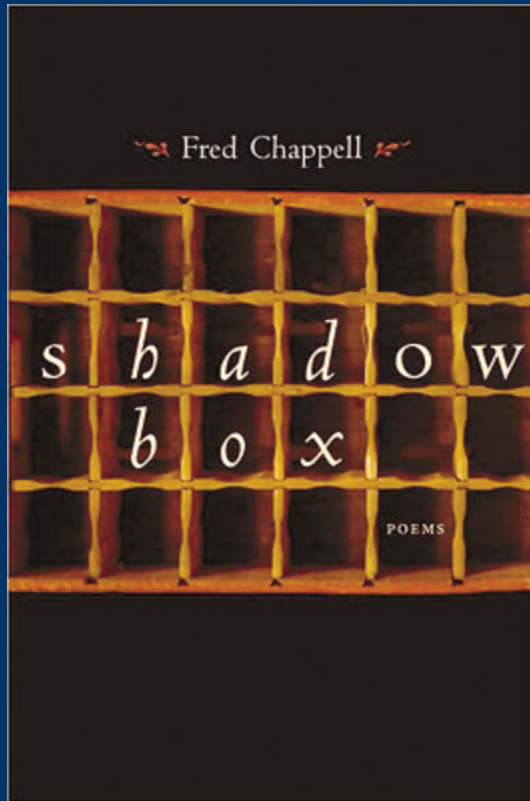
You are invited...

Collaborating with Friends and Alumni in Asheboro to promote the research of faculty and the importance of the Library

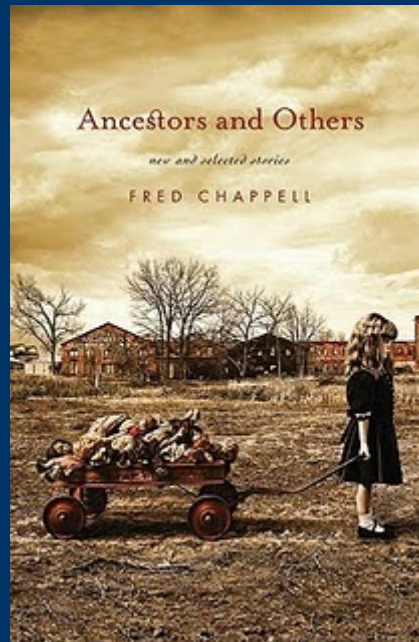
Dr. Patricia Gray, professor of Biomusic at UNCG, described her groundbreaking research on the musical abilities of bonobo apes and her jam sessions with Kanzi, the “Einstein of the Apes.”

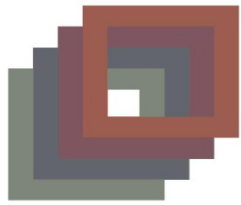


Friends and Faculty Lecture
by Dr. Jonathan Tudge,
UNCG Human Development
and Family Studies
Department,



Collaboration with the Center for Creative Writing in the Arts and the MFA Writing Program





INSPIRATION, INNOVATION, CELEBRATION
an entrepreneurial conference for librarians
June 3 & 4, 2009



Collaboration to promote
and improve the practice of
librarianship



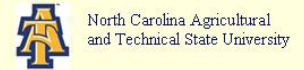


Hosting International Guests

Training a
new
generation of
librarians



Participating Institutions:





Diversity Residency Program

Jason Alston,
first Diversity Resident

Reaching out into the community to serve outside the Library



AN EVENING WITH STORYTELLER AND AUTHOR **WILLY CLAFLIN**



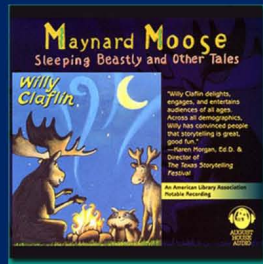
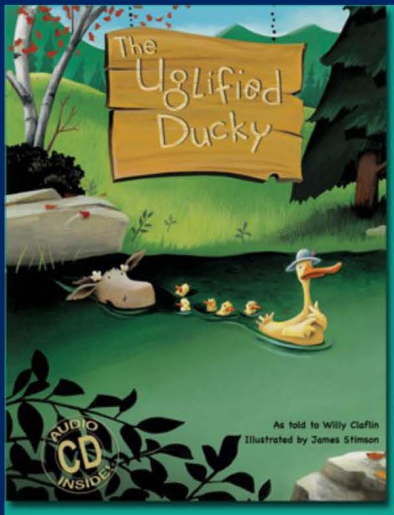
**Monday,
September 14, 2009**

7:00 pm

**Elliott University Center
Auditorium**

UNCG Campus

Free and Open to the Public



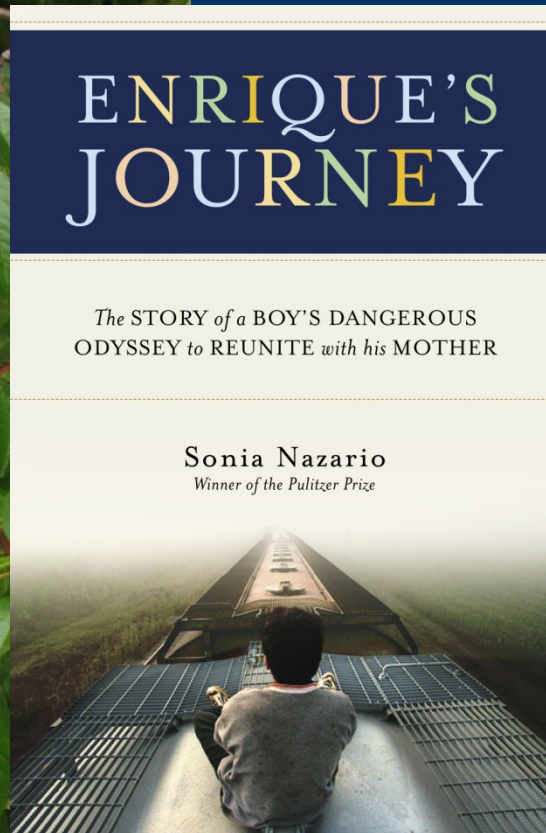
Collaborating with
BOOKMARKS Festival
and with area schools
and schoolchildren

Claflin, Moose Coming to the Triad



Sponsored by the University Libraries at UNCG with the grateful support of Pam and David Sprinkle and Betty and Bill Hicks. Pam and Betty are members of the Board of Directors of the Friends of the UNCG Libraries.
Thanks also to the O. Henry Hotel for their support.





Collaborating with UNCG
Campus Read 2009



SONIA NAZARIO

NOVEMBER 16,
2009

3:00 p.m. (UNCG community only)
Cone Ballroom
Overflow seating in EUC Auditorium
Book signing at 4 p.m. outside EUC Auditorium

7:00 p.m. (free and open to the public)
Sullivan Science Building Auditorium
Book signing at 8 p.m.
Copies of the book will be available from the UNCG
Bookstore at both presentations.

Sponsored by

- Housing and Residence Life
- Graduate Student Association
- Department of English
- University Libraries
- Lloyd International Honors College
- Human Rights Research Network

ENRIQUE'S JOURNEY

*The STORY of a BOY'S DANGEROUS
ODYSSEY to REUNITE with his MOTHER*

Sonia Nazario
Winner of the Pulitzer Prize



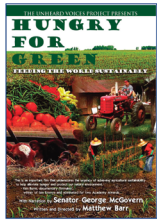
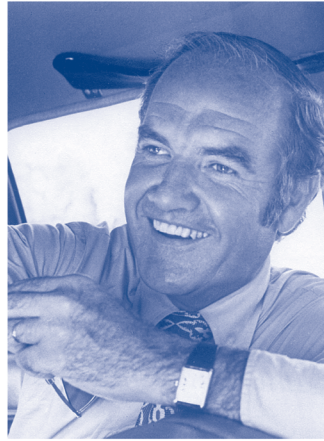
UNCG



UNCG
University Libraries

★ ★ ★

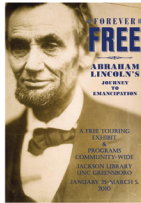
Former Senator and
Presidential Nominee
**GEORGE
MCGOVERN**
Will be at UNCG
★ ★ Wednesday, ★ ★
January 27, 2010



Senator McGovern will speak and participate in a panel discussion following the premiere screening of "Hungry for Green: Feeding the World Sustainably." The film, written and directed by UNCG professor Matt Barr

and narrated by McGovern, begins at **7 pm in the Elliott University Center Auditorium.** For more, visit sustain.uncg.edu.

“This is an important film that underscores the urgency of achieving agricultural sustainability to help alleviate hunger and protect our natural environment.” — Ken Burns, documentary filmmaker



★ ★ ★

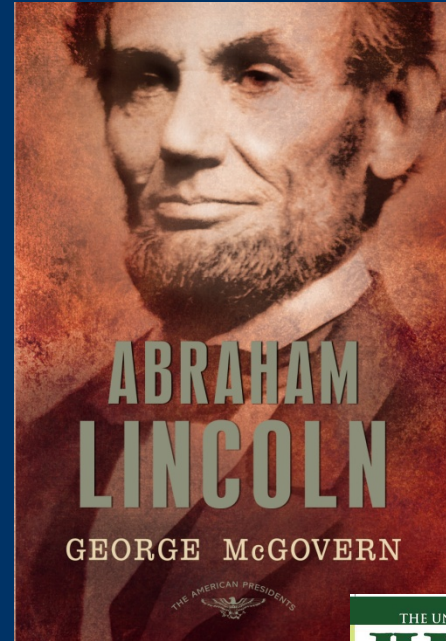
SENATOR MCGOVERN will speak about Abraham Lincoln and sign copies of his book about the President in **Jackson Library's Reading Room at 3:30 p.m.** as part of the opening week of the "Forever Free: Abraham Lincoln's Journey to Emancipation" exhibit. For more, visit <http://library.uncg.edu/depts/admin/lincoln/>.

★ ★ ★

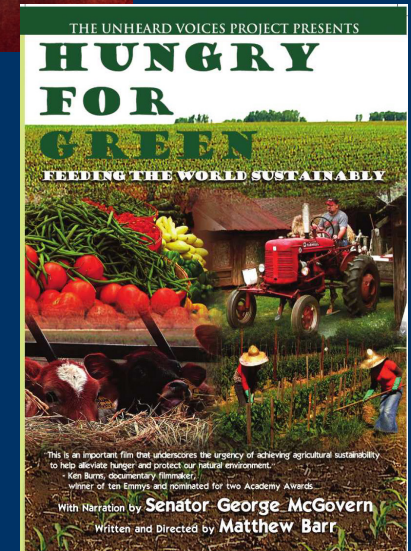
Both events are free and open to the public

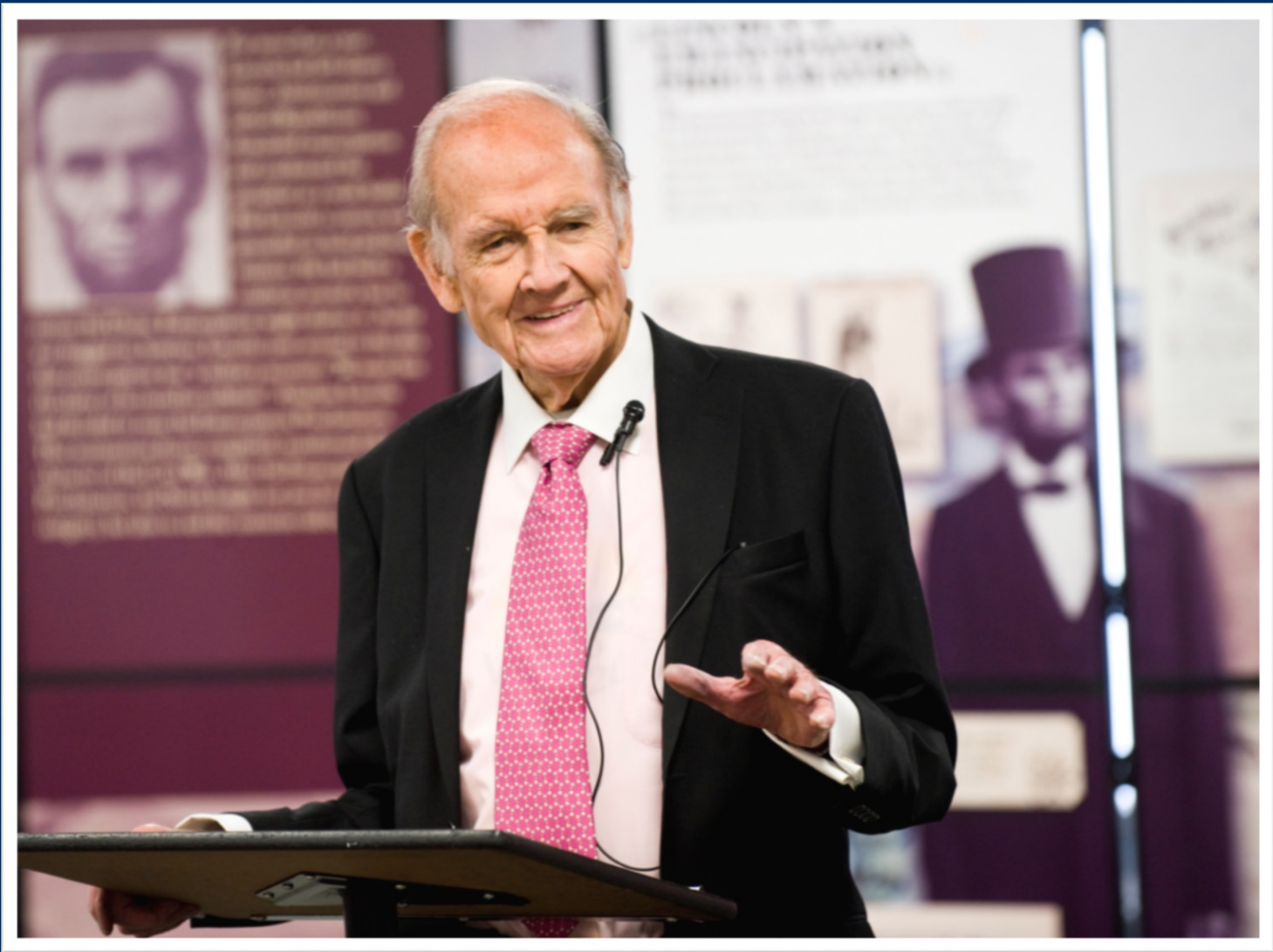


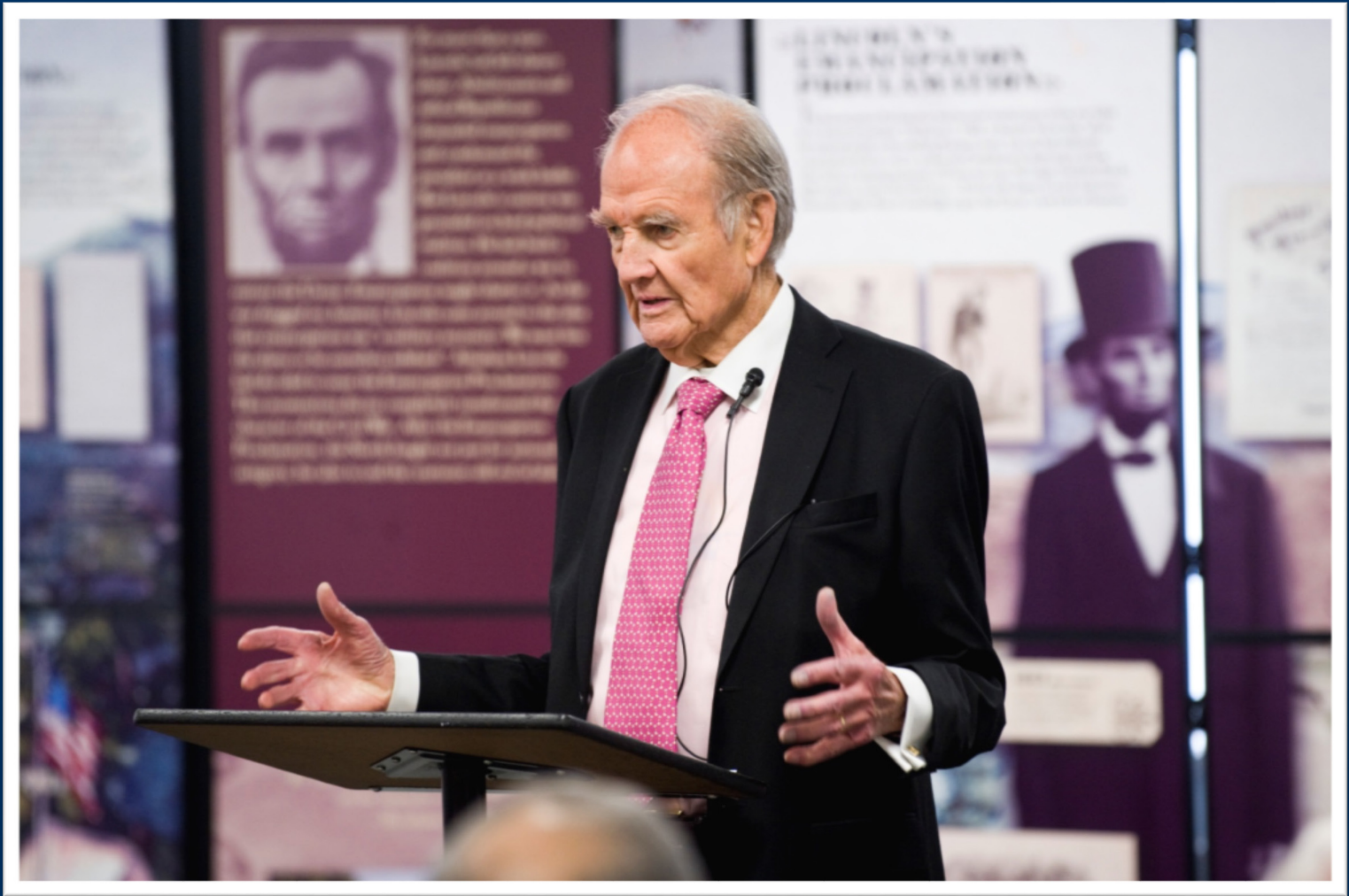
Thanks to our sponsors: O'Henry Hotel, Green Valley Grill, Sierra Club, Sustainable Health Choices, Tate St. Coffee House, UNCG College of Arts and Sciences, UNCG Department of Media Studies, UNCG Sustainability Committee, UNCG University Libraries, and Friends of the UNCG Libraries



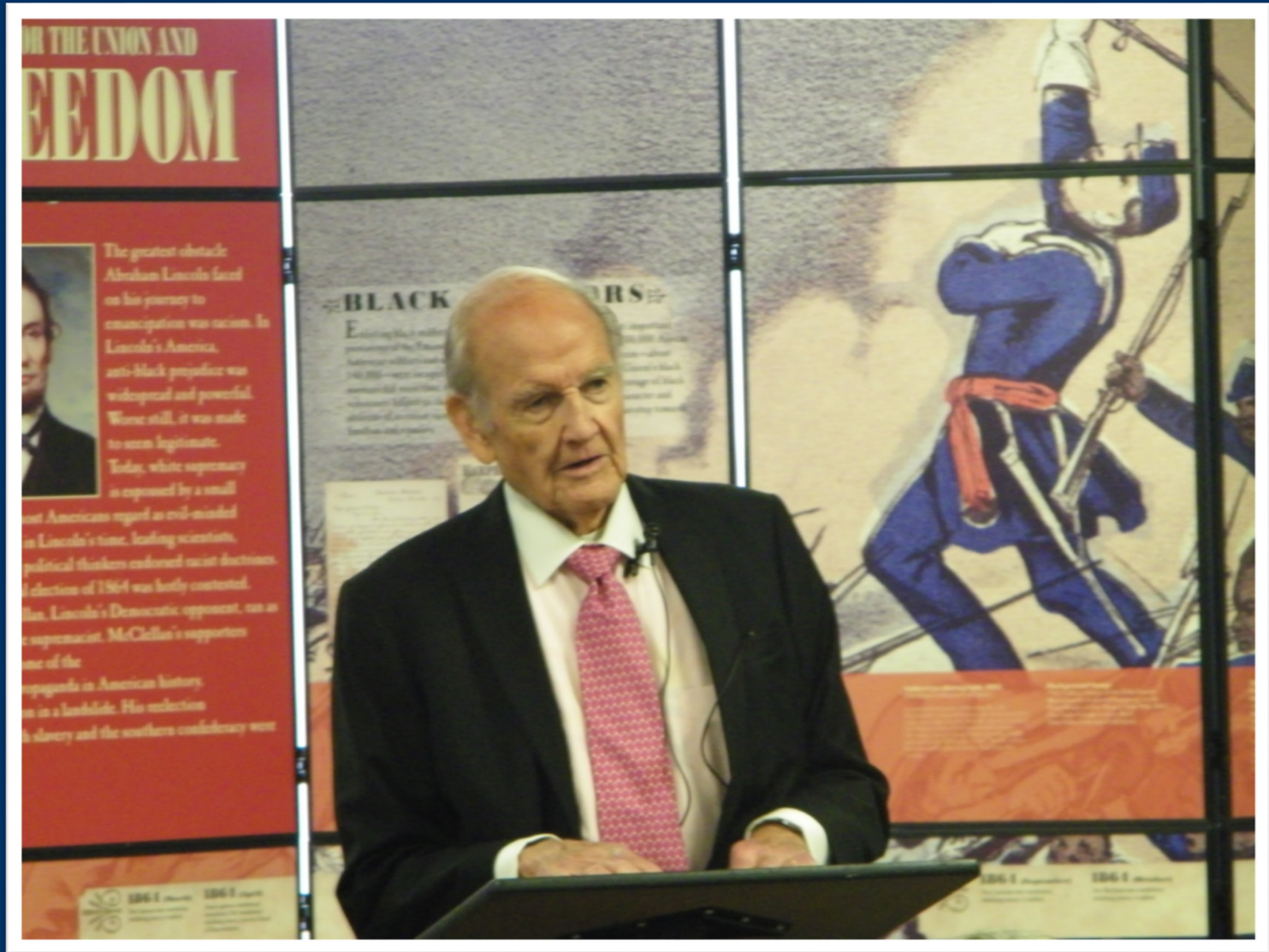
Collaborating
with the
UNCG
Sustainability
Committee





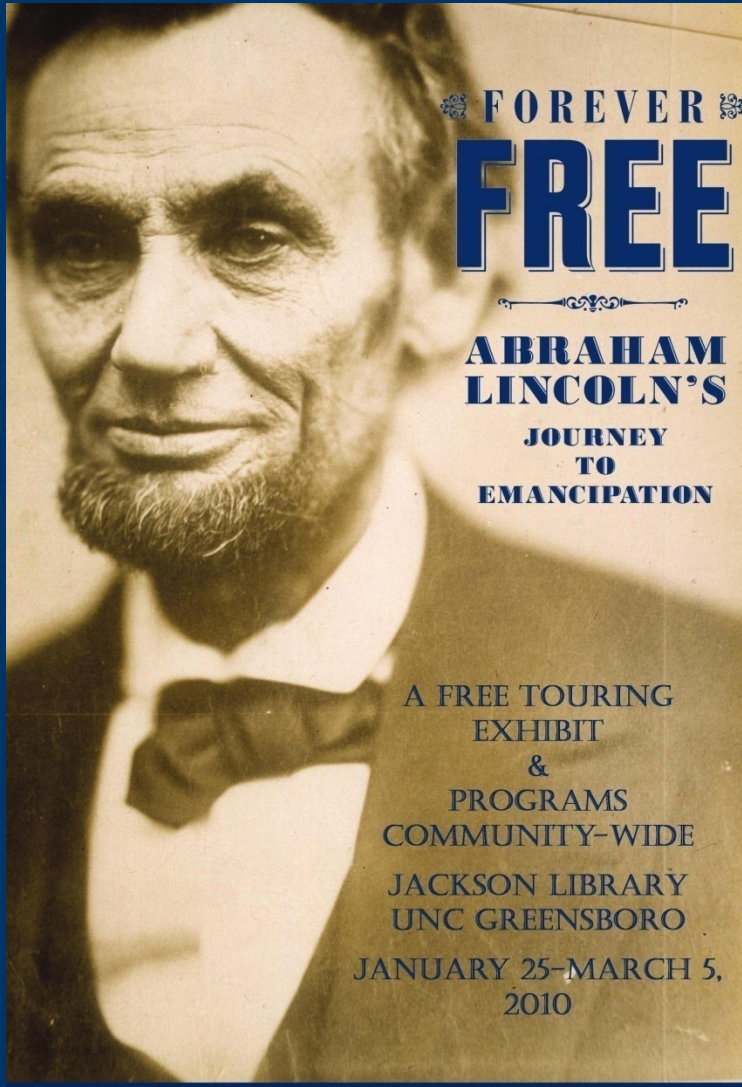






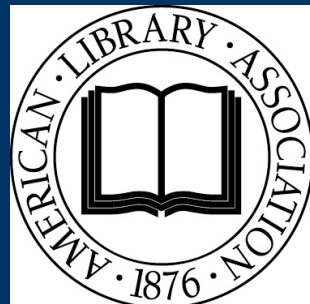






Collaborating with





THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY

Friends of
the UNCG
Libraries



UNCG
History Club





FOREVER
FREE

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S
JOURNEY
TO
EMANCIPATION**

Racial slavery, along with the lingering prejudice it fostered, remains the central tragedy of American history. Slavery condemned millions of Americans to lives of bleak captivity. Slavery brought about a terrible civil war. How could it be that a nation founded on freedom was also home to one of the harshest labor systems the modern world has known? The exhibition "Forever Free" looks for answers in the progress of Abraham Lincoln towards a higher realization of America's ideals. Lincoln himself embodied the contradictions of the slaveholding republic. Lincoln hated slavery. Yet he was not an abolitionist who demanded immediate emancipation. The cautious moderate was transformed into the great emancipator only when he and his nation were recast in the fiery crucible of war.

Abraham Lincoln

Portrait from the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. The portrait was painted by the American Library of Art, Boston, California, and the book was published by the American Library of Art, Boston, California, and the American Library of Art, Boston, California. The portrait was painted by the American Library of Art, Boston, California, and the book was published by the American Library of Art, Boston, California.

© 2009 GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

YOUNG LINCOLN'S
AMERICA



The American Revolution left a contradictory legacy of freedom and slavery. Most of the founding fathers thought slavery was wrong, but could envision no peaceful way to end it. They hoped that their descendants would somehow achieve gradual emancipation.

Instead, as the United States grew, slavery flourished. No longer did slaveholders lament slavery as a "necessary evil." They began to celebrate it as a "positive good."



1619 1675-1808

"We are proclaiming ourselves political hypocrites before the world by thus fostering Human Slavery and proclaiming universal rights, at the same time, the Friends of Human Freedom."
- Abraham Lincoln, 1854

ABOLITIONISM

Beginning their campaign in about 1830, the abolitionists were successful in dragging slavery out of shadows where white America had tried to hide it. Early opponents of slavery had proposed a gradual process of emancipation linked with plans to remove the freed blacks from America. The abolitionists, in contrast, demanded immediate, unconditional freedom for all the enslaved. They showed that blacks deserved citizenship. Most white American land abolitionists. In the North as well as the South, antislavery leaders were considered dangerous, unapologetic fanatics out to destroy the Union.



1776 1777-1801 1787



Events at UNCG

Tuesday, January 26, 2010: Lecture by **Dr. Loren Schweningen**, UNCG History Department

"Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln and the End of Slavery"

Virginia Dare Room, Alumni House, UNCG campus, 7 p.m.



DEFENSE OF SLAVERY

As slavery came under increasing attack in the North, white Southerners grew more militant in the defense of the institution they saw as the cornerstone of their society. The Bible justified slavery, they said. Southern agriculture required the constant labor of a race suited for work in hot climates. Black men were better off as slaves in America than as free people in Africa—enslavement had given them the benefits of a superior civilization. And Southerners claimed that true equality among whites was possible only in a slave society.

1803 1809 1816

1820 1830

THE HOUSE DIVIDING

ABRAHAM LINCOLN & "THE RIGHT TO RISE"

The fight over the spread of slavery into the western territories was the wedge that finally split the Union. Opposition to slavery's expansion was also the cause that carried an obscure Illinois politician named Abraham Lincoln to the White House. An antislavery moderate, Lincoln had always hoped that slavery would slowly die away. In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Act shattered his complacency. The Act opened vast new territories to slavery. People throughout the North reacted as Lincoln did—with outrage and new determination to resist the encroachments of the "Slave Power." The new Republican Party sprang up in the free states. The party's defining mission was the restriction of slavery.

1831 1831 1837

1847-1849 1854

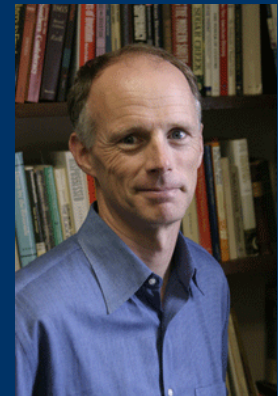
"I think the negro is included in the word 'men' used in the Declaration of Independence. I believe the declaration that 'all men are created equal' is the great fundamental principle upon which our free institutions rest."
— Abraham Lincoln, 1838

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

Events at UNCG

Thursday, February 4, 2010: Lecture by **Dr. Thomas J. Brown**, University of South Carolina
Carolina

“Lincoln and the Civil War in Contemporary America”



Virginia Dare Room, Alumni House,
UNCG campus, 7 p.m.

WAR FOR THE UNION



When the Civil War broke out in 1861, President Lincoln quickly declared that the North was fighting only to restore the Union, and not to free the slaves.

Lincoln moved cautiously, struggling to hold together a fragile coalition. He feared that moving against slavery would push the border states of Maryland and Kentucky into the arms of the Confederacy. Lincoln also recognized that white racism was powerful and widespread in the North. The president thought that the Northern war effort could be fatally damaged if he appeared to be a champion of black freedom.

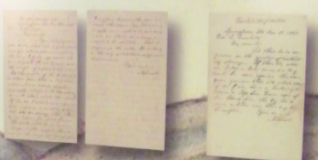
1861 (March) 1861 (April) 1861 (May)

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and have no inclination to do so."
- Abraham Lincoln, 1861

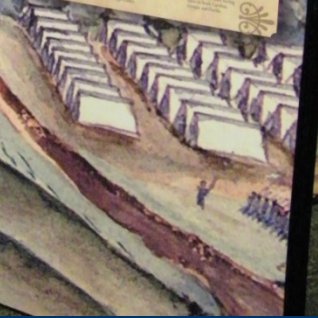


SECESSION

The Republican Party platform of 1860 promised to respect slavery in the South. But Southern slaveholders charged Lincoln was an abolitionist fanatic with a mission to end slavery and bring about racial equality. With remarkable speed, the seven lower South slave states left the Union and seceded as the Confederate States of America. The Confederacy's war proclama declared in 1861 that "our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea of equality of the races... Its consecration rests upon the great truth that the Negro is not equal to the white race; that slavery as his natural and normal condition."

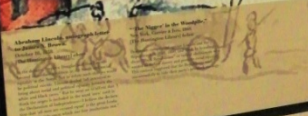
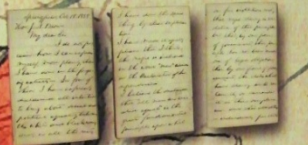


1861 (December) 1861 (January) 1862 (March) 1862 (May)



THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

Republican Abraham Lincoln challenged Democrat Stephen A. Douglas for a U.S. Senate seat in 1858. To win reelection, all Senator Douglas had to do was convince enough voters that Lincoln was tainted by abolitionism, that he preyed on ill-fitted voters who were strong enough to assure the defeat of any candidate who was friendly to African Americans. So Douglas relentlessly hammered away on the race issue. Lincoln fought back by stressing that slavery was "right wrong, evil." He declared his determination to keep slavery out of the Western territories. Lincoln also had to fend off his opponent's charges that he was a radical abolitionist who favored "negro equality."



1858 1859 1860

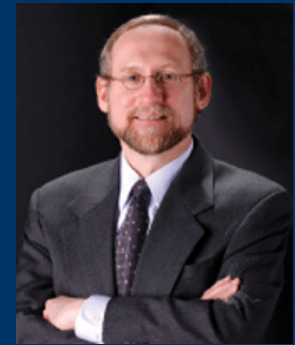


Events at UNCG

Thursday, February 18, 2010: Lecture by
Dr. Paul Finkelman, Albany Law School

"Did Abe Lincoln Really Free the Slaves?"

Virginia Dare Room, Alumni
House, UNCG campus, 7 p.m.



A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM



For more than a year, Lincoln had left slavery alone. Abolitionists and radical Republicans demanded emancipation and condemned the president as a weak leader. But Lincoln's caution was grounded on hard political realities. He had built a coalition around a war to restore the Union. Emancipation might shatter it. As the war dragged on, however, Lincoln came around to the idea that emancipation was "a military necessity. We must free the slaves or be ourselves subdued." Abraham Lincoln had decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree completely transformed the character of the Civil War. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the North fought not just for national integrity, but also to end the centuries-old evil of slavery.

"We must free the slaves, or be ourselves subdued."
— Abraham Lincoln, 1862

SELF-EMANCIPATION



When President Lincoln in Congress said, "enslaved people understood immediately that this was a war for freedom and slavery. Millions of these people escaped to the Northern states. They struck for their liberty long before the president was willing to tackle the explosive issue. These "self-emancipated" people created an irreparable momentum toward freedom. They chose freedom. Lincoln chose the timing and devised a political strategy to win the white North over to the idea of emancipation.

"We are fighting the battle not only on land, where it comes to getting into the battle, but also on the sea."
— Rufus Sargent, 1862

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

The Emancipation Proclamation was a landmark moment in American history. It declared that all slaves in the Confederate states were free. This act was a turning point in the war, as it showed that the Union was willing to take a stand against slavery. It also gave the Union a moral high ground that it had previously lacked. The Proclamation was a bold move, and it was a key factor in the Union's ultimate victory.

1862 **1862** **1862** **1863**

...government, elevate the condition of
all an unfettered start, and a fair
— Abraham Lincoln, 1861

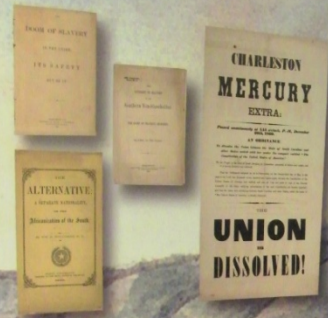
COLONIZATION

The colonization movement proposed removing blacks from America as a condition for the abolition of slavery. The premise of colonization was that blacks and whites could never live together if slavery ended. Colonization was an impractical as it was unfair. The African American population exceeded 4 million and was growing at a rate of 100,000 each year. And, by the time of the Civil War, almost all black people in the United States, free and slave alike, were native-born Americans. Eminent statesmen like Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay had supported colonization. So did Abraham Lincoln—right up to the time he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

CHARLESTON MERCURY EXTRA


UNION DISSOLVED!

ALTERNATIVE



John Brown, the abolitionist, was executed in 1859 for his role in the raid on Harpers Ferry. His actions were a catalyst for the Civil War. The raid was a bold move, and it showed that some people were willing to take extreme measures to end slavery. Brown's death became a martyrdom, and his actions inspired many others to join the fight for freedom.

William Lloyd Garrison, a prominent abolitionist, was a vocal critic of colonization. He argued that it was a betrayal of the principles of the American Revolution. He believed that blacks should be treated as equal citizens, not as a separate people to be removed from the country. His work was instrumental in the abolitionist movement.



Events at UNCG

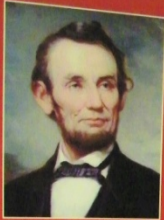
Monday, February 22, 2010: Book discussion
led by **Dr. Mark Elliott**, UNCG History
Department

"Lincoln," by James McPherson

Hodges Reading Room, Jackson
Library, UNCG campus, 7 p.m.



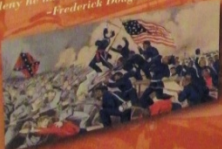
FOR THE UNION AND FREEDOM



The greatest obstacle Abraham Lincoln faced on his journey to emancipation was racism. In Lincoln's America, anti-black prejudice was widespread and powerful. Worse still, it was made to seem legitimate.

Today, white supremacy is espoused by a small minority that most Americans regard as evil-minded extremists. But in Lincoln's time, leading scientists, clergymen, and political thinkers endorsed racist doctrines. The presidential election of 1864 was hotly contested. George McClellan, Lincoln's Democratic opponent, ran as an avowed white supremacist. McClellan's supporters spewed forth some of the ugliest racist propaganda in American history. But Lincoln won in a landslide. His reelection meant that both slavery and the southern confederacy were doomed.

"Once let the black man get on his knees the brass letters 'U.S.', let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on earth that can deny he has earned the right of citizenship."
—Frederick Douglass, 1852



BLACK WARRIORS

Enlisting black soldiers in the Northern army was one of the most important provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation. By war's end, some 200,000 African American soldiers and sailors had fought for the Union. Most of them—about 140,000—were escaped slaves. Nearly 40,000 gave their lives. The Union's black warriors did more than win battles; they also changed minds. The courage of black soldiers helped to change white people's preconceptions of the character and freedom of an entire race of oppressed Americans. It was an enormous step toward freedom and equality.

HARPER'S WEEKLY



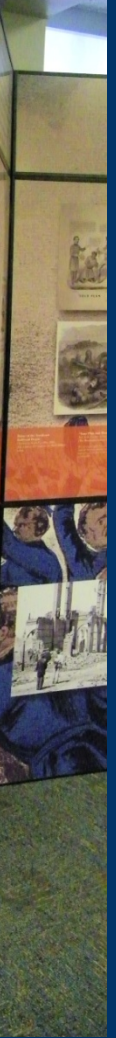
1861 (March) 1861 (March)
1861 (March) 1861 (March)
1861 (March) 1861 (March)



1861 (September) 1861 (October)



1861 (September) 1861 (October)



Events at UNCG

Thursday, March 4, 2010: Lecture by **Dr. Heather Williams**, UNC Chapel Hill

"Help Me to Find My People: Searching for Family After Slavery Ended"

Virginia Dare Room, Alumni House, UNCG campus, 7 p.m.





Events at the



Sunday, January 31 : Lecture by former
Museum Director **Bill Moore**

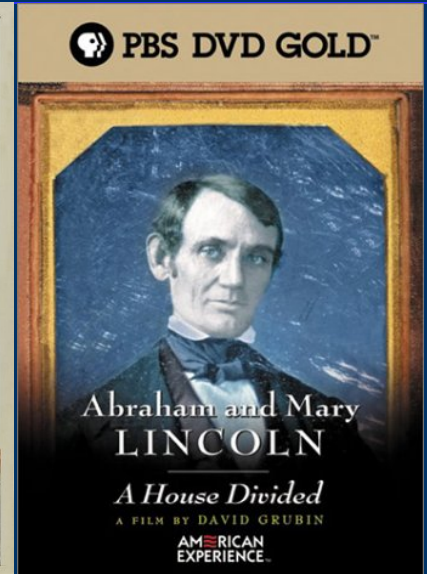
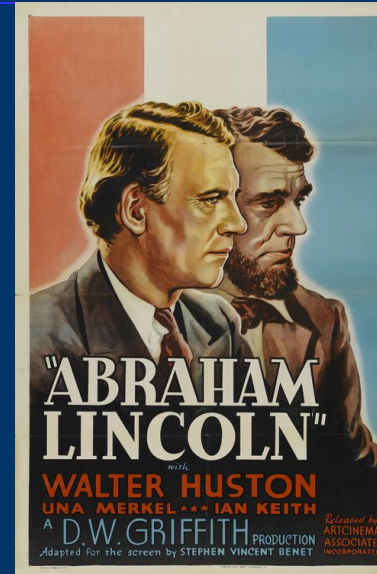
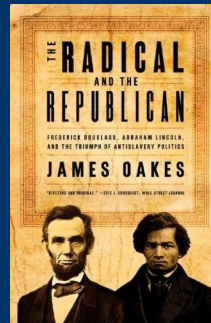
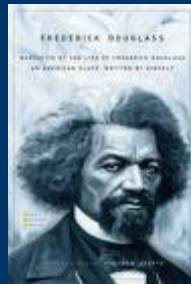
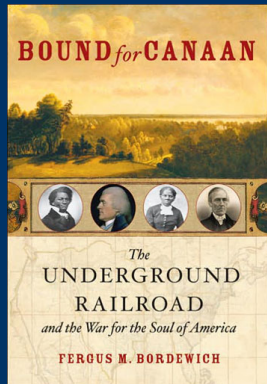
“The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln:
The Greensboro Connection”

Greensboro Historical Museum

Events at the



- Film Series
- Book Discussions



For details on all events see

<http://library.uncg.edu/depts/admin/lincoln/>

And read the blog:

<http://uncgfol.blogspot.com/>



Jennifer Thompson- Cannino

Co-Author of

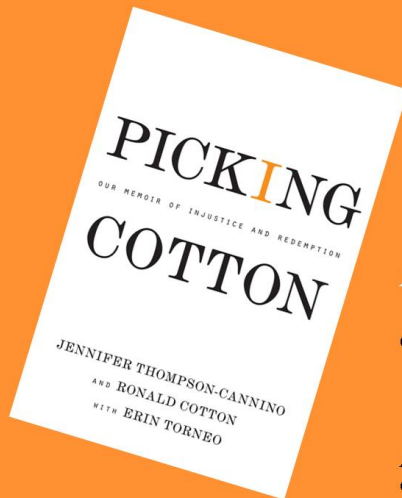
Picking Cotton

April 8, 2010
Virginia Dare Room
Alumni House
UNCG campus
4:00-6:00 pm

Free and open to the public

Sponsored by the
Department of Sociology and the
Friends of the UNCG Libraries

Books available for sale by the UNCG Book Store
prior to and at the event. Book signing follows.



A shocking crime.

A devastating miscarriage of justice.

One man's fight for truth.

One woman's need for forgiveness.

Two lives forever connected.

A true local case of innocence, wrongful conviction, reconciliation and hope that drew national attention.

Come hear their story.

Parking available in the Oakland Avenue Parking
Deck for \$1 per hour.

For more information, call 336-334-5880.



UNCG

Collaborating with
the Sociology
Department



Celebrating Outstanding Special Collections

The Friends of the UNCG Libraries
invite you to
a tea and a talk about the
Girls Books in Series Collection
with

Professor Joe Sutliff Sanders

Department of English
California State University, San Bernardino

"Classic Girls, Modern Stories"

Monday, February 15

2:00-4:00 p.m.

Hodges Reading Room, Jackson Library

"Times, They Are A-Changin'"



New Academic Year & New Art at the University Libraries

Photographs by:
Sarah Dorsey & Mark Stewart

August 17th - December 31st

Jackson Library Reading Room
University Libraries
The University of North Carolina at
Greensboro

For additional information:
(336) 256-8598

Celebrating Creative
Expression by Library
faculty and staff



Borrowed Narratives

*students recontextualize
discarded materials gleaned
from the Jackson Library.*

UNCG Art Department
students enrolled in the
courses of Design II and
Alternative Photographic
Process taught by Bryan
Ellis and Leah Sobsey
collaborate on a project
that explores the
intersection and reinven-
tion of text and images.

April 9 - August 15
Jackson Library Reading Room

Opening Reception
April 9th 4 - 6pm

*Sponsored by the Friends
of the UNCG Libraries*

UNCG
Department of Art

336-334-5249
Gatewood Studio Arts Building
Greensboro, NC 27402

Celebrating Creative
Expression by
Students



Celebrating the acquisition of the Roy Z. Kemp Collection



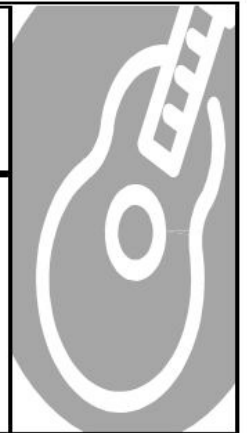
Celebrating the acquisition of the Eric Shoaf Collection



The University of North
Carolina at Greensboro
University Libraries

Music Library

Gift in honor of
Jane Sarsfield Shoaf
Class of 1952





Celebrating students at events in the Library such as the Stress Free Zone during exams and Game Nights



Celebrating Faculty as they receive tenure and promotion



Celebrating Shakespeare's Birthday



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The Bard's Birthday Bash

Friday, April 23

2:00-5:30 pm

On the lawn outside Jackson Library

*Come in costume and enjoy cake,
prizes, and 154 sonnets!*



Thanks to the Department of English
Friends of the UNCG Libraries
Center for Creative Writing in the Arts
Contact kimberly_lutz@uncg.edu



Celebrating Excellence in Library Service



Staff Service Award Winner, Susan Farr (R)
with committee chair Carolyn Shankle



Betty Carter



Nancy Fogarty

Honoring Library retirees from the past year



Clara Kelly

First Slide

- Here is some text

