The campus maps produced by the University's Facilities Department are useful guides to the history of the campus's development. The Map Library holds maps published by the University between 1895 and 2019.

**BY THE NUMBERS**

**YEAR IN REVIEW**

*Fiscal Year 2022 Statistics*  
(July 1, 2021–June 30, 2022)

| Category                                      | Statistic  
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<tr>
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<td>Study Space Bookings</td>
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<td><em>Some FY22 service usage affected by the COVID-19 pandemic</em></td>
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</table>
The past year has been one marked by remarkable change. As 2022 unfolded, we experienced the decline of COVID and the benefits of vaccines, the robust return of the university community to in-person teaching and learning, the return of large numbers of students and faculty to our libraries, and concrete signs of progress on the Library Building Project.

It’s only appropriate that we give a nod to such journeys—both physical and metaphysical—by illustrating this calendar with images from our own Map Library, a collection of more than 630,000 items that depicts geographical and imaginary landscapes. Take a peek at the breadth of coverage—from the whimsy of Winnie the Pooh to a marvelous map of the heavens. So, too, was 2022 filled with reflection and planning, coupled with hard work, as we continue to reshape our current library spaces and plan for future ones.

Perhaps the most visible change in 2022 was the closing of the Undergraduate Library, as we prepare to refashion it into a home for archives and special collections. Our Library staff worked with diligence and care to create welcoming library spaces around campus for our undergraduates. The most prominent of these is the newly created Orange Room on the Main Library’s first floor. The room’s name was selected based on student feedback, and the room (formerly the north side of the Social Studies, Health, and Education Library) now offers many of the same services previously available at UGL, including loanable technology, printing, and the Writers Workshop. Staff from the new Teaching, Learning, and Academic Support unit support the Orange Room and its services. Additionally, web pages such as “Find Undergraduate Library Services” and “Study Space Directory” provide further guidance to our students, listing everything from locations to noise levels.

Finally, I want to take this opportunity to mention my own personal journey here at Illinois after more than nine wonderful years. I am pleased to let you know that the search for my successor is progressing well. I feel privileged to have led this great Library and to have played a modest part in shaping its future. I’m humbled to have had the opportunity to be a part of this extraordinary university, with its outstanding research, teaching and students, and its remarkable commitment to the state and its citizens. For these opportunities, I am grateful to our university’s leadership and my fellow deans. My debt of gratitude, of course, extends to you, our Library Friends, for so staunchly supporting our efforts as we traveled together on this magnificent journey.

John P. Wilkin
Juanita J. and Robert E. Simpson Dean
of Libraries and University Librarian

“...2022 [was] filled with reflection and planning, coupled with hard work, as we continue to reshape our current library spaces and plan for future ones.”

This calendar contains maps with dated expressions and imagery reflecting attitudes and biases of their time. These maps are part of our history. In keeping with our mission to provide collections and content that comprise a record of human knowledge, we present them here unedited.

To see the University Library’s diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility vision statement, please visit library.illinois.edu/geninfo/deia.

*Winnie the Pooh*, by A.A. Milne with illustrations and endpaper map by Ernest H. Shepard (1879–1976), was published in 1926. Shepard illustrated all of Milne’s works for children beginning with the 1924 volume of poetry *When We Were Very Young*. Shepard’s work on *When We Were Very Young* led Milne to ask Shepard to provide the illustrations for *Winnie the Pooh*. Shepard spent some time at Milne’s farm in Sussex to sketch the farm and Ashdown Forest, the inspiration for the One Hundred Acre Wood. The *Winnie the Pooh* endpaper map “comes to life” at the beginning of the Disney animated featurette *Winnie the Pooh and the Honey Tree* (1966) and at the start of the later animated anthology *The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh* (1977). The map originally was a black-and-white ink drawing and is printed in black-and-white when used as endpapers in the original volumes. Color was added later. Shephard created a map for another classic of British children’s literature, Kenneth Grahame’s *Wind in the Willows* (1931).  

* January 18 is the day chosen to celebrate our favorite “chubby little cubby all stuffed with fluff” in honor of his creator’s birthday, author A.A. Milne, born January 18, 1882.
February


*Abraham Lincoln* by Karl Smith is a pictorial biographical map showing the area in which Lincoln grew up and spent most of his life prior to becoming president in 1861. The geography of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky is shown simply through partial depictions of the Sangamon, Wabash, and Ohio rivers. Most of the map’s attention is paid to depictions of events or places from Lincoln’s life, not to exact locations. Smith created a number of other historical pictorial maps some of which, including his historical map of Illinois and a four-map series showing the territorial expansion of the United States, are in the Map Library.
FREIHEIT DER MEERE.

ENGLAND DER BLUTSAUGER DER WELT.

This German propaganda map depicts England as a red octopus threatening the “Freiheit der Meere” (“freedom of the seas”) and extending its tentacles to lands either under Great Britain’s rule or control as of late 1917. Below the map is a list of 27 colonies, possessions, and other entities together with the dates they came under British control. The list does not include former colonies; the United States does not appear! The head of the 24-armed octopus mimics the iconic shape of the tall, black bear skin hats of the British foot guards emblazoned with a crude Union Jack to make sure that the reader does not miss the point of who or what the octopus represents. Of course, as a propaganda map, all indication of German overseas holdings and controlled territories is missing. The octopus, along with the spider, is an often used meme in persuasive cartography, often in the context of war and imperialism, to indicate evil and grasping tendencies.

*Acquired with the support of the Richard and Elaine S. Avner Endowment Fund*

Thomas O’Dea was interned at the infamous Andersonville Prison for less than a year (summer 1864–February 1865) but those months had a lifelong effect. When he arrived at Andersonville, the prison camp, which had been operating for half a year, was already at more than three times its intended capacity, 35,000 men in a space designed to house 10,000. O’Dea, like many other prisoners, was ill when he was released. Additionally, his family, which had been in Boston, had completely disappeared. O’Dea originally created his *Andersonville Prison* as a pencil sketch in reaction to a photograph he saw in 1879 which appeared to imply that the camp had been clean, orderly, and well-maintained; the view took six years to complete. The central image and surrounding 19 sketches show all aspects of the camp’s appalling conditions, from prisoners’ arrival to their deaths. O’Dea included himself in the central scene and in a portrait in the margin. In 1887, O’Dea wrote a pamphlet titled *History of O’Dea’s Famous Picture of Andersonville Prison* explaining elements of the image. The bird’s eye view image is roughly oriented with west at the top of the sheet. Originally printed in black-and-white, the copy in the UIUC Map Library is expertly hand colored.

*Acquired with the assistance of a Library Friend*
May

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CHARLES LINDBERGH FLEW INTO HISTORY in May 1927 with his 33-hour non-stop flight from Roosevelt Field, on Long Island, to Le Bourget Airport north of Paris. Before his famous flight, Lindbergh served as an airmail pilot between St. Louis and Chicago with stops in Springfield and Peoria. Ernest Clegg’s map celebrates the famous transatlantic flight in the Spirit of St. Louis but also includes other Lindbergh flights, among them the cross-continental trip made from San Diego, where Lindbergh picked up his airplane, modified to his specifications for his attempt to claim the $25,000 Orteig prize, a prize to be given to the first allied aviator(s) to fly between New York City and Paris non-stop. In July 1928, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle described Clegg’s celebratory map as “a map of splendors, legends and devices, a gaudy but eyefully pleasant thing to cover a stain on the wallpaper and visualizes the immense distances traversed by the ‘Spirit of St. Louis’ effectively.”

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Charles Augustus Lindbergh (1902–1974), an American aviator, made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean on May 20–21, 1927.

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*Charles Augustus Lindbergh (1902–1974), an American aviator, made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean on May 20–21, 1927.*

Published in 1931, the year that Al Capone was imprisoned for tax evasion, this map shows, in a comic pictorial manner, gang warfare in Chicago during the 1920s and Prohibition. A crowned Capone appears immediately above the title. Chicago mobsters, bootleggers, speakeasies, and police actions were paid a lot of attention in news media and were romanticized by the film industry—thrilling readers but dismaying Chicago city officials and promoters. Copies of this map, a piece that is not always geographically or factually correct, are surprisingly rare. Even though fairgrounds are prominently marked, it appears that most copies of the map were destroyed prior to the 1933 Century of Progress world’s fair hosted by Chicago. Local officials feared that the map undermined their preferred story about Chicago as a global, developing, and progressive city. Mayor Anton Cermak ordered that as many copies of the map be collected and destroyed as possible. Interestingly, Cermak died in March 1933, the victim of an assassination attempt as he stood next to President Franklin D. Roosevelt at an event in Miami, Florida.
**July**


Joseph Patterson Sims was an architect and artist based in Philadelphia. He created at least two other maps about animal breeds similar to his *Horse Map of the World*, one about dogs which was published in 1933 and again 1943 and the other about wool in South America which was published in 1940. *Horse Map of the World* highlights 28 different breeds around the margin of the map. Each breed's number is tied to areas on the map. Additional text is added on the map to describe other breeds or history. In some cases, the animals described are not horses but are horse-like, such as the zebra and wild asses in Africa and Asia. Even mythical horse-like animals appear; two unicorns decorate the scale bar in the center of the map, Pegasus flies over the edition and publication statement, and a horse-headed sea monster swims in the southern Indian Ocean.

*Acquired with the support of the Waco Worthy Albert and Betty Jean Peters Albert Endowment Fund*

*Celebration of the Horse Day is to encourage people to think about the economic, cultural, and historical contributions that horses have made to the United States.*
August


The map included in the Welcome to Illinois guide to the campus exaggerates the campus's number of academic Georgian revival buildings by depicting nearly all buildings, regardless of architectural style, as “red brick.” The University Library is shown as a composite – the original 1927 easternmost part of the building as well as the later north and south wing extensions are appropriately red; the stacks additions built out toward the west are light grey. The Assembly Hall is indicated with a dashed line as a “site.” The location of the Pennsylvania and Florida avenue residence halls is labeled “Illini Village,” a group of temporary buildings intended as housing for married students. The Kranzert Art Museum, and attached fine arts building, is under construction. The area that would soon be the location of Scott, Snyder, and Weston is labeled “Men’s Residence Halls (site).” The area north of Green Street is greatly different from how we know it now, including a number of buildings which no longer exist on the current Engineering Quad. Although building number 126 (in the center near the bottom) looks like the Grainger Engineering Library Information, it is not! It is the Woodshop and Foundry which was constructed in 1901.

Armour and Company was founded in Chicago in 1867 by three brothers, Phillip, Herman and Joseph Armour. The company originally specialized in hog packing but began to expand to other areas of the meat and broader food industry within a decade of its founding. Based out of the Union Stock Yard, Armour and Company expanded nationally, influencing prices of both livestock at the beginning of the packing process and meat sales prices at the end. This version of Armour’s Food Source Map (the first version appeared in 1922) was published at a time when Armour’s fortunes were in a decline. Beef cattle, hogs, and sheep appear first in the symbol key as they were the most important to the company. Armour packing plants also appear on the map. Meatpacking began to disburse from central, large conglomerate facilities, such as the Union Stock Yards, to more regional facilities, facilities closer to animal production areas, after the Second World War. On the map’s verso appear text and black-and-white photographs about the American food industry including a photograph of part of the Union Stock Yard and a cut away view of the interior of a refrigerator car.

United States of North America was published prior to the United States’ purchase of Louisiana, thus United States territory extends no farther west than the Mississippi River. The Northwest Territory is identified as “Indian Territory.” Names of tribes appear in Indian Territory, Georgia, and west of the Mississippi River. State and national borders east of the Mississippi have not yet been completely settled. Maine is identified as a “district” and is governed by the state of Massachusetts, as it had been since the colonial era. Georgia extends westward to the Mississippi River, a remnant of the Georgia Colony’s original charter. The southern border of West Florida was negotiated in Pinckney’s Treaty (1795) between the United States and Spain. Spain controlled Florida and all of the Gulf of Mexico coastline at the time of this map’s publication. The importance of rivers for accessing the interior of the nation is evident through the number of named rivers included on the map. The Falls of Saint Anthony, the only falls on the Mississippi River, are clearly marked as are lead mines in the region that would eventually become part of northern Illinois. The map is hand colored.
November


Dorothea Dix Lawrence, a classically trained opera soprano, became interested in folklore music in the 1930s and began collecting songs from residents of the New Jersey Pine Barrens and the Zuni in New Mexico. Lawrence hosted two different radio program series about music, *Primer of American Music* and *Folk Musicians*. With Harry Cimino as her graphic artist collaborator, she recast the content of these programs as this folklore map, first published in 1946, and in 1959 a volume, *Folklore Songs of the United States*, based on the map. A copy of the volume can be found in the UIUC Music and Performing Arts Library’s special collections. Additionally, Lawrence gave lecture-recitals, titled “Musically Mapping America,” which included performances of collected folklore music in Europe and across the United States. The map was widely distributed to schools in the United States and is part of an important genre of pictorial maps intended for instruction that began to form in the 1930s.
This Map represents the Stars as they may be observed during the greater part of November, December, and January, at the hours named, the dotted circle which crosses the graduated Meridian, as well as the circle of perpetual opposition, the Stars within that circle being visible at all times from the Meridian of Greenwich.

In using the Map place it over the Head, the top point being towards the North, and if the Night be sufficiently dark and bright, the Stars may be traced occupying the position indicated in the Map at any of the times named.

By reckoning back allowing 20 minutes for every 5 days, the Map may be made to apply to any other day or hour during which the Stars are visible.

TIME OF OBSERVATION.

NUMBER OF STARS.

IN VIEW THIS MONTH AND THEIR MAGNITUDES.

First published in 1850, A Descriptive Atlas of Astronomy and of Physical and Political Geography is an omnibus volume that includes astronomical maps which initially appeared in Thomas Milner’s The Gallery of Nature: A Pictorial and Descriptive Tour Through Creation, published by W.S. Orr in 1848. The physical and political geography maps in Descriptive Atlas probably were created for the atlas and then repackaged into other W.S. Orr publications in 1850 and after. The Library’s copy of Descriptive Atlas is unusual in that the title page appears to have been altered to change the publication date from 1850 (MCDDDL) to 1853 (MCDDDLIII). Looking carefully, it is obvious that the title page was somehow changed, perhaps by printing over the original type, to add “III” to the end of the original MCDDDL. Little is known about the Reverend Thomas Milner (1808–1882) except that he was the author of a number of geographical, historical, and scientific works including a four-volume geography of the world and that he, like many other intellectuals of the time, was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Augustus Petermann (1822–1878), a German cartographer, worked in Great Britain 1845–1854, initially with Alexander Keith Johnston in Edinburgh to publish an English edition of Heinrich Berghaus’s Physikalischer Atlas and then in London on a variety of projects.
MISSION

The University Library is central to the intellectual life of the university. By providing and stewarding collections and content that comprise a record of human knowledge and by offering a wide array of services, it enhances the university’s activities in creating knowledge, preparing students for lives of impact, and addressing critical societal needs. The Library advances the university’s goals by striving to ensure unfettered access to information and by providing a network of expertise that ensures value, quality, and authenticity of information resources. The Library integrates and manages knowledge to enable learning and the creation of new knowledge.

VISION

The Library is central to the vibrant intellectual life found at Illinois and committed to student success. Infused throughout the university, the Library fully engages with the university’s mission by offering physical and virtual access to the finest and broadest array of scholarly resources available and by providing the expertise of the best librarians and staff. Serving scholars around the world, the Library’s global preeminence reflects the university’s land grant values and its own rich heritage.


This map of roads in Illinois, originally published July 24, 1924 and revised on August 1 and September 4 of the same year, was intended to show progress on federal and state funded road construction projects. Progress indicated ranges from “no work done” through heavy grading or pavement contracts awarded or complete. In some locations, differentiation is made between pavement and “narrow pavement” or “narrow pavement in place with macadam or gravel shoulders.” Bridge contracts and completion are also indicated. The interesting thing about this map is that in fall 1924 it was hand annotated in orange crayon or wax pencil (making the map orange and blue!) with route numbers and road condition descriptions, mostly related, it appears, to weather conditions. The annotators were focused on people returning to Urbana for Homecoming. “Status 9-4-24. All shown in heavy lines should be open by Homecoming. Other parts dirt or detours.” Champaign-Urbana is marked with a large circled star. Many of these 100 year old routes can still be travelled today, as state routes or United States highways and interstates.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

During the 2021–2022 fiscal year, the Library received more than $4.4 million in total giving. The Library is grateful for these generous contributions, which help sustain its excellence and status as one of the world’s preeminent research collections.

The Library’s advancement effort is an integrated fundraising program that seeks support on several different levels, including the annual fund program, which includes the corporate matching gift program; major gifts, many of which are endowed funds; planned giving, or deferred gifts; and more.

The market value of the Library’s total endowment as of June 30, 2022, was $69.3 million. Invested both for income and long-term growth, endowment funds play an especially important role in helping the Library meet the challenges of the future.

Fiscal Year 2022
(7/1/21–6/30/22)

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<td>Outright Giving</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planned Giving</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL GIVING</strong></td>
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†Includes outright gifts, pledge payments, recurring payments, undocumented estate distributions, and matching gifts
‡Includes planned gift commitments, such as bequests and wills

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Endowment funds provide a valuable opportunity to invest in the future of higher education. Each fund serves as a permanent financial resource that generates annual income for a designated purpose. In this way, donors create a living legacy that spans generations.

Library endowment funds are established with gifts of $25,000 or more, payable over a five-year period. The income is used according to the wishes of the donor and typically benefits a specific Library collection, program, or service.

Funds Endowed from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

- Sai Collection Endowment Fund—To support the University Library
- Andrew W. Mellon Foundation—Library Conservation Quasi Endowment Fund—To support the University Library
- David E. and Emily J. Batista University Library Fund—To support the University Library
- Matching Gift Quasi Endowment Fund for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Grant—To support the University Library

For a complete list of endowment funds, please visit library.illinois.edu/friends.

Who is giving to the University Library?*

- Alumni (96%)
- Friends (2%)
- Corporations/Businesses (1%)
- Foundations (<1%)
- Faculty/Staff (<1%)

*Percentage of donors by group


We would like to recognize and acknowledge that we are on the lands of the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankashaw, Wea, Miami, Mascoutin, Odawa, Sauk, Mesquaki, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Ojibwe, and Chickasaw Nations. These lands were the traditional territory of these Native Nations prior to their forced removal; these lands continue to carry the stories of these Nations and their struggles for survival and identity.

As a land-grant institution, the University of Illinois has a particular responsibility to acknowledge the peoples of these lands, as well as the histories of dispossession that have allowed for the growth of this institution for the past 150 years. We are also obligated to reflect on and actively address these histories and the role that this university has played in shaping them. This acknowledgement and the centering of Native peoples is a start as we move forward for the next 150 years.
MEMORIAL GIFTS

From July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, the University Library received gifts in memory of the following individuals:

June M. Allison
David E. Batista
Maryann D. Bitzer
Darwin F. Bostick
Anthony K. Cassell
Burdett S. Dunbar
Kermit J. Fessler
Patricia L. Fessler
Donald A. Fischer
Ralph T. Fisher
Andrew V. Granato
Alan L. Gray
William T. Greenough
Wayne E. Grove

Mary H. Hay
William W. Hay
Theodore Hymowitz
Earl A. Knies
Arletta Maass
Louis M. Mervis
Christopher Millsap
Roy L. Ostrom
Fred Pacius
Campo E. Palencia
Theodore B. Peterson
Christopher J. Quinn
Robert M. Sanford
Eustachia Shtohryn
James E. Skeath

Ward W. Smith
John L. Tevebaugh
Patricia J. Tevebaugh
Allen H. Toby
Ruth H. Toby
Benjamin Uroff
Scott J. Van Jacob
Martha L. Walker
Luitpold Wallach
Don E. Wood
Esther F. Woodruff
Eugene H. Woodruff
Ann Yudin
Julian H. Yudin


TRIBUTE GIFTS

From July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, the University Library received tribute gifts in honor of the following individuals:

Patricia Albery
Todd Albery
Brian W. Allen
Susan J. Allen
Tamara F. Bouseman
Iris Chang
Marianna T. Choldin
Timothy W. Cole
Dorn Cox
Sarah Cox
Barbara J. Ford
Anne Fribourg
Jay B. Gooze
Martha T. Gooze
Rachel Gooze
Diane Grube
James W. Grube
Nancy W. Grube
Wesley W. Grube
Judith A. Hays
Theodore Hymowitz
Joann Jacoby
Scott Kaplan
Paula T. Kaufman
Sybil Mervis
Alexander V. Sagil
Thomas V. Siwe
Ronald P. Toby
Yuko Toby
David Ulric
Karen Ulric
Jacqueline M. Vossler
Mara R. Wade
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Michael Norman, Discovery Services Librarian and ILS Coordinator
Stefanie Postula, Senior Library Specialist
Cherié Weible, Head of Central Access Services
Jen-chien Yu, Library Assessment Coordinator

Office of Advancement

Kathryn Heise, Assistant Dean for Advancement
Javonda Pelman, Director of Advancement
Alyson Bell, Associate Director of Advancement for Stewardship and Donor Relations
Vicki Sparks, Administrative Aide

The Office of Advancement would like to thank Jane Cronkhite, Research and Portfolio Management Manager, at the University of Illinois Foundation for all of her assistance throughout the year.

For more information about Library Friends and giving opportunities, please contact:

Office of Advancement

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E-mail: friends@library.illinois.edu

library.illinois.edu/friends

The publication from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library’s Office of Advancement includes information about the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Each year, it mails to more than 2,700 individuals who financially support the University Library. Every effort is made to ensure completeness and accuracy. If there is an error, please make us aware by calling (217) 333-5682.

Editor: Heather Murphy, Chief Communications Officer

Design: Studio 2D

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