

Chapter 1 : School Libraries | News and Press Center

The School Corps and public school libraries have formed a wonderful partnership in Multnomah County, with the School Corps promoting the resources of the public library and collaborating with school teachers and librarians, both respecting each other's role.

Promoting local public libraries since What is the purpose of a public library? The original purpose of a public library was to acquire books and then lend those books out to the community to improve literacy, share knowledge and provide education and entertainment. This allowed a huge number of people to share one book rather than each having to purchase their own copy. Today, public libraries offer a wide variety of resources and services to the communities they serve. The primary goals are still education, information, individual improvement and recreation. What can you do at a public library? Groups often meet at libraries and kids will frequently hang out after school at their local library. For example, people can benefit greatly from a librarian assisting them with searching through public records and obituaries when they are researching their family tree. Are public libraries funded by the government? Public libraries receive virtually all of their funding from local city, county and state taxes. Some libraries receive grants from the federal government as well, though this is not typical. Many also receive donations from members of their local community. How many public libraries are in the US? However, the 9, number includes library systems which have multiple branch locations so the actual number of physical locations is considerably higher than 9, The report found that there were 9, public, 3, academic, 98, school, 6, special, armed forces and government libraries. Who invented the first public library? Benjamin Franklin in along with some of his friends created the Library Company of Philadelphia and it was the first library in America that let members borrow books if they paid a subscription fee. This made it the first lending library in America and it invented the model for public libraries. It is still in operation today. What is the biggest library in the world? Amazingly, Amazon does not make this information easy to find. The good news is we have found the list of ebooks for you. We even figured out how to search through the results and filter them for what you are interested in. Average Librarian Salary One of the most common questions we get asked is what the average salary of a librarian is. This is great because it means that lots of people want to become librarians! There really is no easy answer to the question. It depends what part of the country you are looking at and what type of librarian at what type of library.

Chapter 2 : Public Libraries

The public library is directed by a certified public librarian and the school library is staffed by a paraprofessional and a part-time licensed school media specialist (who also staffs other libraries in the district).

The later part of the 19th century marked the beginning of the modern American library movement with the creation of the American Library Association ALA in by a group of librarians led by Melvil Dewey. At these beginning stages of development, the school libraries were primarily made up of small collections with the school librarian playing primarily a clerical role. Dewey wrote that "a broad conception at the end of the century of the work of the schools is simply this, to teach the children to think accurately, with strength and with speed. If it is in the school that they get their start, then where do they get their education? School libraries experienced another major push following the launch of Sputnik in , which forced the United States to re-evaluate its priorities for math and science education. As a result, the s were one of the greatest periods of growth and development for school libraries due to an increased flow of money and support from the private sector and public funding for education. Most notable during this time was the Knapp School Libraries Project [11] which established model school library media centers across the country. Hundreds of new school libraries were expanded and renovated during this time. Most recently, school libraries have been defined by two major guidelines documents: The school library equips students with life-long learning skills and develops the imagination, enabling them to live as responsible citizens" para. The purpose of the school library[edit] Inside a school library. School library media centers in the 21st century can, and should be, hubs for increased student achievement and positive focused school reform--Kathleen D. Smith [14] The school library exists to provide a range of learning opportunities for both large and small groups as well as individuals with a focus on intellectual content, information literacy, and the learner. School libraries function as a central location for all of the information available, and a school librarian functions as the literary map to the resources and materials found within the library. In her article, "Tag! Staffing of the school library[edit] In many schools, school libraries are staffed by librarians , teacher-librarians , or school library media specialists or media coordinators who hold a specific library science degree. In the teacher role, the school librarian develops and implements curricula relating to information literacy and inquiry. School librarians may read to children, assist them in selecting books, and assist with schoolwork. Some school librarians see classes on a "flexible schedule". A flexible schedule means that rather than having students come to the library for instruction at a fixed time every week, the classroom teacher schedules library time when library skills or materials are needed as part of the classroom learning experience. As information specialists, school librarians develop a resource base for the school by using the curriculum and student interests to identify and obtain library materials, organize and maintain the library collection in order to promote independent reading and lifelong learning. Often these catalogs are web-based from which students can gain access both at school and from home. This role also encompasses many activities relating to technology including the integration of resources in a variety of formats: School librarians are often responsible for audio-visual equipment and are sometimes in charge of school computers and computer networks. Many school librarians also perform clerical duties. They handle the circulating and cataloging of materials, facilitate interlibrary loans , shelve materials, perform inventory, etc. School librarian with card files Minnesota, Notable school librarians:

Digital Alger County Newspapers and Yearbooks Now at Library. After a multi-year project, the Munising School Public Library is very pleased to announce the launch of an historic digital archive at the library.

The Halifax Central Library , a modern public library. The modern public library grew at a great pace at the end of the 19th century especially in the English-speaking world. Philanthropists and businessmen, including John Passmore Edwards , Henry Tate and Andrew Carnegie , helped to fund the establishment of large numbers of public libraries for the edification of the masses. Public libraries in North America developed from the 18th century to today; as the country grew more populous and wealthier, factors such as a push for education and desire to share knowledge led to broad public support for free libraries. In addition, money donations by private philanthropists provided the seed capital to get many libraries started. In some instances, collectors donated large book collections. It was "established in The first large public library supported by taxes in the United States was the Boston Public Library , which was established in but did not open its doors to the public until Over half of its volumes were lost when it was used as the British Officers Club during the Revolutionary War. An effort was made to replace the original collection. The library is still in use. By , half the American public libraries had been built by Carnegie. This was however purely a reference library. In , the Brisbane Public Library was established. In the Free Library Movement was established in New South Wales advocating for free public libraries to be supported by municipal authorities. He put forward his ideas in the book *La Librairie publique*. The main task of public libraries is to provide the public with access to books and periodicals. Most libraries offer quiet space for reading, known as reading rooms. Borrowers may also take books home, as long as they return them at a certain time and in good condition. If a borrowed book is returned late, the library may charge a small library fine , though some libraries have eliminated fines in recent years. About two-thirds of libraries now provide access to e-books and digital or digitized periodicals as well as printed books. Child oriented websites with on-line educational games and programs specifically designed for younger library users are becoming increasingly popular. Services may be provided for other groups, such as large print or Braille materials, Books on tape , young adult literature and other materials for teenagers, or materials in other than the national language in foreign languages. Libraries within the same system, such as a county system, may lend their books to each other, or libraries in different states may even use an interlibrary loan system. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. The right to freedom of speech and information is significant to public libraries; one way of upholding this doctrine is to protect the privacy of all patrons that belong to a library. Members of society need to be reassured that even if they borrow controversial or embarrassing materials, their privacy will be upheld. Some libraries require staff to talk about confidentiality or direct the patron to literature on the subject when creating a new library card for patrons. As more books, information resources, and government services are being provided online see e-commerce and e-government , public libraries increasingly provide access to the Internet and public computers for users who otherwise would not be able to connect to these services. They can also provide community spaces to encourage the general population to improve their digital skills through Library Coding Clubs [65] and Library makerspace. Almost all public libraries now house a computer lab. In addition to typical public library financing, non-governmental organizations NGOs and business fund services that assist public libraries in combating the digital divide. For many communities, the public library is the only agency offering free computer classes, information technology learning and an affordable, interactive way to build digital skills. Wikipedia edit-a-thon on December 9 at BLI: Public libraries have a long history of functioning as community centers or public spaces for reading, study and formal and informal public meetings. In , Andrew Carnegie, a prominent library philanthropist, built a library in Homestead, Pennsylvania, where his main steel mills were located. Besides a book collection, it included a bowling alley, an indoor swimming pool, basketball courts and other athletic facilities, a music hall, and numerous meeting rooms for local organizations. It sponsored highly successful semi-pro football and baseball teams. They served as much for social gossip and the meeting of friends, as coffee shops do today. Today, in-person and

on-line programs for reader development, language learning, homework help, free lectures and cultural performances, and other community service programs are common offerings. The library storytime, in which books are read aloud to children and infants, is a cultural touchstone. Most public libraries offer frequent storytimes, often daily or even several times a day for different age groups. Some libraries have begun offering sensory storytimes for children and adults on the autism spectrum. Summer reading usually includes a list of books to read during summer holidays, as well as performances, book discussions or other celebrations of reading, culture and the humanities. Many libraries offer classes to the community such as tech clinics where patrons can bring in laptops and electronic devices and receive one on one attention in solving their problems and learning how to use them. Libraries may also offer free or inexpensive meeting space for community organizations and educational and entrepreneurial activity. The addition of makerspaces in libraries, beginning with the Fayetteville Free Library in , offers the potential for new roles for public spaces and public libraries. Although some libraries will have similar programs with different names, such as book club, writing club or computer programs, most programs will differ based on the specific library and the community they serve. The [example of service response] offered at one library may vary significantly from [the same example] offered by another library. The differences are perfectly appropriate if they result from a tailoring of services to address local needs. Some adult programs include Excel classes, writing club, adult coloring club, chess club, knitting club, and a jewelry making class. However, they also offer an early morning walking club, chair yoga classes, beginning computer classes, genealogy classes, walk-in tech help, and a coffee and French talk class. They also offer writing and book clubs, a Dungeons and Dragons club, a coding lab, an anime club, guided meditation , and an occasional Super Smash Bros. They also offer baby yoga, stay and play time, toddler rhyme time, a dads and donuts day, and an annual Gingerbread Festival. Public libraries are an equal access facility and want to make everyone feel welcome no matter the religion, race, ethnicity, sex, or financial status. To accomplish this goal, libraries are striving to find ways in which to make both staff and the library programs they provide more culturally sensitive. A starting point for most libraries is to find out the demographics in which they are located. Once the library system learns more about the community they serve, they can start building a collection and programs around it. Another suggestion from multiple experts says to hire staff that represents the society that the library is located in order to better relate and serve members of that society. By making culturally diverse programs, a library can be inviting to many members of the community. A few ways libraries accomplish this goal are by providing programs which are inclusive to many different cultures such as having lectures or events in different languages, including celebrations and holidays that are diverse, and by inviting speakers and authors from different cultures to come and talk. This can include assisting students in finding reliable sources for papers and presentations; helping the public find answers to questions or evidence in a debate; or providing resources related to a specific event or topic. Reference assistance is usually provided through a reference interview which is usually conducted at a public reference desk but may also be conducted by telephone or online. Reference librarians may also help patrons develop an appropriate bibliography or works cited page for an academic paper. Depending on the size of the library, there may be multiple reference desks that deal with different topics. Large public, academic or research libraries may employ librarians that are experts in specific topics or subjects. On the other hand, at a smaller library, circulation and reference may occur at the same desk. The Internet has had a significant effect on the availability and delivery of reference services. The rise of search engines and crowd-sourced resources such as Wikipedia have transformed the reference environment. In addition to the traditional reference interview, reference librarians have an increasing role in providing access to digitized reference works including the selection and purchase of databases not available to the general public and ensuring that references are reliable and presented in an academically acceptable manner. Librarians also have a role in teaching information literacy , so that patrons can find, understand and use information and finding aids like search engines, databases and library catalogs. Public libraries may answer millions of reference questions every year. For example, the Boston Public Library answers more than one million reference questions annually. Archives and Special collections Reading area in a Singapore public library In addition to their circulating collection, public libraries usually offer a collection of reference books , such encyclopedias,

dictionaries, phone books and unique or expensive academic works. These books may not be available for borrowing, except under special circumstances. Reference books that are frequently used, such as phone books, may be housed in a special section called "ready reference. For example, the Queens Public Library kept letters written by unrecognized Tiffany lamp designer Clara Driscoll , and the letters remained in the library until a curator discovered them. Collections of unique or historical works are sometimes referred to as special collections ; except in rare cases, these items are reference items, and patrons must use them inside the library under the supervision or guidance of a librarian. Libraries that are focused on collecting works related to particular families are genealogical libraries and may be housed in the same building as a public library. Many libraries—especially large, urban libraries—have large collections of photographs, digital images, rare and fragile books, artifacts and manuscripts available for public viewing and use. Digitization and digital preservation of these works is an ongoing effort, usually funded by grants or philanthropy. In , the New York Public Library offered the " NYPL Digital Gallery " which made a collection of , images viewable over the web; while most of the contents are in the public domain , some images are still subject to copyright rules. In addition to print books and periodicals, most public libraries today have a wide array of other media including audiobooks , e-books , CDs , cassettes , videotapes , and DVDs. In , certain libraries started to stock general materials for borrowing, such as pots, pans, sewing machines, and similar household items in order to appeal to a larger population. As more government services move online, libraries and librarians have a role in providing access to online forms and assistance with filling them out. In communities that are extremely isolated or that have poor digital infrastructure, libraries may provide the only access to online education, telemedicine , or telework. Libraries also partner with schools and community organizations to promote literacy and learning. Libraries promote cultural awareness; in Newark, New Jersey , the public library celebrated black history with exhibits and programs.

Chapter 4 : Public Libraries | Department of Libraries

The Patrick Henry Public Libraries were formed when the Patrick Henry School District was created in November of 1978. The Deshler Edwin Wood Memorial Library, Hamler Branch Library, and Malinta Branch Library are public libraries that also serve as school libraries for grades K-5.

Must meet minimum standards in order to receive public funds. Tax Funds May receive appropriation from units of government. Also tax levy by vote of municipal or school district voters. Library should sign contract with appropriating unit. Budget approved by county, city, town, or village board. Budget approved by school district voters. May also petition for a tax levy from municipalities. Budget approved by district voters. May also petition for a tax levy from municipalities, unless enactment legislation specifies otherwise. Bonding Authority Not permitted. School district may bond on behalf of the library, if school district or library owns the library building. A municipality may bond on behalf of district if legislation allows. Elected by association members. Responsible to association membership and to Regents. Residential requirements may be established in bylaws. Approved by municipal governing board; term of office: Must be residents of municipality except village library. Elected by school district voters. Must be residents of school district. Elected by residents of special district. Responsible to special district voters and Regents. Residency requirements determined by enabling legislation. Community Involvement Public can join association and may vote for trustees. Public "owns" library; votes for elected officials who are sympathetic to library needs. Public "owns" library and votes directly for trustees and budget. Retirement Benefits May purchase retirement benefits from private vendor. Some may be in State Retirement System if specified in statute. State Retirement System benefits through municipality. State Retirement System benefits through school district or independently. State Retirement System benefits if library district opts to participate. Civil Service Employees not covered by Civil Service. Employees subject to Civil Service Law. Each one is different and reflects the particular needs and situation of that district. There is no comprehensive legal definition of a special district public library.

Chapter 5 : Patrick Henry School District Public Libraries

"combined library" generally refers to a school and public library, each with its own board, operating cooperatively within a single facility, sharing staff and/or resources, and offering some services on a shared basis.

Libraries can be a treasure trove of resources, whether you want to read the latest mystery novel or learn a new skill. Many types of libraries exist, however, as well as differences between the most common types, the school library and the public library.

Collections One of the primary differences between a public library and a school library is the collections offered. Public libraries intend to serve the general public and offer collections of bestsellers, general fiction books, self-help books and lifestyle books, such as repair manuals, cookbooks and craft guides. Public libraries may carry some reference materials, such as government documents and local interest research materials, but the primary collections at most public libraries are not academically-focused. School libraries, on the other hand -- especially at the upper grade levels and universities -- have an academic focus. While they may carry some fiction, and the occasional popular title, the vast majority of the collection is geared towards nonfiction, scholarly books that students can use for research and learning. The exception is elementary school libraries, which may have a wider variety of fiction titles to encourage children to read.

Location and Operation Location and operating hours are another area of difference between public and school libraries. School libraries are attached to an educational institution, either inside the physical school building or as part of the larger campus. Public libraries are not tied to one particular building or location. In some cities or towns, there may be several branches of the library spread around town to serve different neighborhoods. School libraries located inside of school buildings usually only open during school hours and close on weekends, with the exception of university libraries, which usually open seven days a week and sometimes for 24 hours. Public libraries are generally open for business hours, and sometimes on the weekends, depending on the community. In some smaller communities, public libraries have very limited hours.

Funding School libraries and public libraries are funded by different sources. In general, school libraries are funded through the annual school budget, determined by the state and local governments. Some schools may have fundraisers to help add materials to the library, but they receive very little outside funding. Public libraries, on the other hand, also receive funds by state and federal dollars, but they have more leeway in terms of raising money. Many public libraries have a "Friends Of" organization or a foundation that works to raise money for the library. They can hold book sales or other fundraisers, such as capital campaigns or annual funds. Public libraries also earn income through fines and fees, such as for room or computer use.

Usage The usage of school libraries and public libraries is also different. In most school systems, children in elementary, and sometimes middle, school have a dedicated library time each week. During this time, they receive instruction on how to use the library and have the opportunity to check out books. Public libraries are completely optional, and while librarians at public facilities can help with researching specific topics, they generally do not provide overall instruction on library usage.

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Chapter 6 : University Press Books Selected for Public and Secondary School Libraries

The Gladstone School & Public Library is proud to serve the students and community by providing current books, magazines, and the latest in technology. Our holdings include over 46, volumes, fiction and nonfiction books, books on tape/CD, a Michigan history collection, a Native American collection, DVDs, music CDs, magazine and newspaper.

Heather Wallen Elmhurst, IL I am a liaison to our local high school, so when teachers request materials for their students I either pull them or ILL them, then use a van delivery service run by the schools to get the materials there. It works well when I need it, though. If individual teachers or students request materials using their own card, then we do not send the materials to the school. They can issue temporary barcodes that work with their tech system. This system has regularly scheduled delivery stops at most high schools in the state. So we simply "bag" the requested materials again, that would be materials requested by the school, not an individual and the state delivery system picks them up. When delivering, the driver also retrieves materials to be returned. Of course, we still moan and groan about not knowing in advance about some assignments I hope this helps you. Wayne Grimm Conestoga Middle School Beaverton, OR When I was at Tigard Public Library, we had a setup with the Tigard-Tualatin school district where their courier would stop by whenever we had books or materials to deliver to one of the schools in the area. If the books were to go out to individual students once arriving at the school, the LMS would keep track of their circulation with a manual signout list. It was a nice setup, and one I miss here in Beaverton. Mostly we used the system when a school librarian would discover a hole in the school collection--and the kids needed those resources right away. Good luck with your project--let us know how it develops-- Melissa Jones Schaumburg Township District Library Schaumburg, IL We have had a book delivery program in place for many years. The delivery van is run by the local public school district. It travels once each week between the 27 public schools in the district and the library. The teachers call in for a bag of 20 books for their classroom. The books are checked out to the school. The book statistics are part of our YS circulation statistics. Students may not request materials through this program. We send out on average 50 bags of books weekly during the school year, so this adds to our circulation statistics. The library handles the book check out and check in and the school assumes the delivery responsibilities. Stephanie Squicciarini Fairport Public Library Fairport, NY We are a school district public library, meaning our budget is voted on directly by the community considered to be part of the school district. This allows for some natural cooperation, one being a school district courier service We do have a service, actually, an employee of the school district that transports materials between the schools and the public library I work at the public library. This helps with books that the schools need for assignments, book discussions teachers and students and for books returned to the wrong library - that is, if someone returns a book here that belongs to one of the schools, which happens frequently, we just send it on in delivery. Students also often return our books to their school libraries, so they get sent back to us. This has been in place since well before I started here. They see the connection between the two and are pleased that their books will ultimately get in the right place. It is always well-used and very effective. I also use this service to get other materials to the school librarians - fliers about our programs, professional books they might be interested in, etc. Please let me know if you need me to clarify or expand on anything. We are a county-wide library and teachers can call, email, or fax requests to us for a collection. They may want 50 books on frogs or a collection of biographies, etc. The request goes to the associated department and they fill the request. Now, when we send out books, we actually check them out to the teacher or the school librarian on their teacher card. They can have extended loans with these cards. They are, however, responsible for all of the materials and any fines associated with the materials. Teachers do utilize the service and I do think circ stats go up because of it. In any given month I usually send out collections, usually about 20 items. Hope this helps, feel free to ask any questions.

Chapter 7 : Welcome to Largo Library

Association Library. Municipal Public Library. School District Public Library. Special District Public Library. How

Established. By vote of association members or as trustees operating under a will or deed of trust.

Chapter 8 : School/public library cooperative programs | Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC)

One of the primary differences between a public library and a school library is the collections offered. Public libraries intend to serve the general public and offer collections of bestsellers, general fiction books, self-help books and lifestyle books, such as repair manuals, cookbooks and craft guides.

Chapter 9 : School library - Wikipedia

Information about school libraries from the State of America's Libraries Report, including collaborative partnerships, digital learning and the Speak Up National Research Project surveys, and updates to current national learning standards and program guidelines.