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Websight

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SCOUT REPORT: <http://scout.es.wisc.edu>

One of the most difficult tasks a librarian has is to try to keep up with changes on the internet. New important sites are being added every day.

Publishing on the internet occurs faster than print publishing. No one can stay truly up to date without some help. One of the best helps is the Scout Report. The Scout Report is the flagship publication of the Internet Scout Project. The Internet Scout Project is located in the Department of Computer Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and is funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation. The Scout Report is published every Friday both on the web and by email. The intent of the project is to help people keep abreast of new valuable resources on the internet. The sites are selected by a team of librarians and subject specialists. Each resource is annotated. This project has existed for over 3 years. There are over 7000 site summaries on the database. The use of the database is free as is the email service. One can subscribe to the whole report, or to one or more of the individual sections. The reports are divided into three academic areas: Business & Economics; Science & Engineering; and Social Sciences.

There is also a KIDS Report. This is a bi-weekly publication produced by K-12 students for K-12 students. With aid from teachers, K-12 students select and annotate sites for this report. There is also a K-12 NEWSLETTER. This newsletter is designed to be of aid to both teachers and students.

WEB ELEMENTS: The Periodic Table: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/~chem/web-elements>

This is a site at the University of Sheffield in Sheffield, United Kingdom. This is an uniquely interesting site. The mission of the site is to provide a high quality source of information relating to

the periodic table that will be useful to professional scientists and students. Naturally one can find the actual Periodic Table in color that can be printed. There is a plethora of information about each element. Among the data areas for each element is the background and history of the element, its uses, electronic properties, physical properties, crystallography, nuclear properties and compounds. There is even a search engine at each compound to aid in getting to the desired information. In addition, the user can actually view various kinds of three-dimensional images of the molecules. The images are in the BPD (Brookhaven Protein Database) format. An additional service on the site is the SHEFFIELD CHEMPUTER which is a set of simple interactive calculators for chemistry. The calculators include: isotope patterns, element percentages, reaction yields, oxidation state of d-block metals in a complex, electronic accountancy for metals in a complex, VSEPR shape, and MLXZ classification of an atom in a compound.

MATRIX-Resources for the Study of Women's Religious Communities: <http://matrix.divinity.yale.edu/MatrixWebData/matrix.html>

MATRIX is an ongoing collaborative effort by an international group of scholars of medieval history, religion, history of art, archaeology, and other disciplines, as well as librarians and experts in computer technology. The database is designed for use by scholars and students interested in the study of women, medieval Europe, or the history of Christianity. The resources are both scholarly and pedagogical. The goal of the site is to document the participation of Christian women in the religion and society of medieval Europe. To accomplish that goal the aim is to collect and make available all existing textual and material sources, primary

or secondary, about all professional Christian women in Europe between 500 and 1500 AD. It includes information on individuals and groups; ecclesiastical institutions; monastic houses of every size, affiliation and rule; and related pictures and drawings. There are several sections on the site. The MONASTICON, the IMAGE LIBRARY, the BIBLIOGRAPHY, and the BIOGRAPHIES have their own search engine. The MONASTICON is a repertory of profiles of religious women's communities. The information about each community includes: community ID number, name, alternate name, town, diocese, region, country, both medieval and modern locations, corporate status, dedication, date founded, date terminated, foundation information, notable heads, order, dependent communities, visitations, secular political affiliations, relative wealth, assets/property, early documents, architecture/archaeology, population counts, manuscript sources, primary sources, secondary sources, notable members/residents/guests, present state of medieval structure, contributors, date of last modification, and related records. The BIOGRAPHIES are quite extensive and contain significant information. The categories of information include: name, alternate names, date of birth, date of death, birthplace town, birthplace diocese, birthplace region/province, birthplace country, location of work, family, father, mother, other family members, education, social status, communities, religious titles/offices, religious roles, orders, ecclesiastical relationships, secular affiliations, founder of, charitable works, feast day, profile, bibliography, contributor, biography number, and related records. The BIBLIOGRAPHY either does not have much data in it, or the search terms are not parsed well as the author could not get any hits on any of several searches.

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