

1964 Freedom Summer Project. *Access:*

<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15293>.

The Freedom Summer Project is the name commonly applied to the 1964 movement to integrate Mississippi's segregated political system. The Wisconsin Historical Society owns more than 100 collections documenting the project, of which more than 40,000 pages are available online. This material includes such primary source materials as the official records of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and related organizations, personal papers of leaders and participants, newsletters, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, and press releases.

The collection forms part of the society's main website. Principal sections contain an overview, links to manuscripts and other historical documents, photographs, finding aids, a timeline, and teacher resources. A historical essay, "What Was the 1964 Freedom Summer Project?" provides an excellent overview of the project's origins, goals, and outcomes. It has short descriptions of key participants, such as Fannie Lou Hamer, Robert Moses, Julian Bond, and Dave Dennis. It also includes links to related collections, such as the Civil Rights in Mississippi Digital Archive, the King Center, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Legacy Project.

The Key Documents and Information section offers topically arranged document descriptions, a downloadable Freedom Summer Sourcebook, and a timeline of events. The Sourcebook is arranged chronologically, with images of primary source documents and links to the document descriptions on the project website. The Teacher Resources section includes a PowerPoint presentation

with images from the collections and discussion notes, a PBS video documentary, and the Sourcebook. Most pages include links for sharing content to social media or by email.

The site itself needs some updating. One paragraph referenced the 2014 50th anniversary as forthcoming, and the links to the PBS video and related transcript were also broken.

The finding aid search engine defaults to repositories across Wisconsin. The user must scroll to the bottom of a pulldown menu and select "Wisconsin Historical Society" to limit the search. A list of sample search terms is included in the link description. The library catalog is part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The "refine" option on the catalog search screen allows limiting to resources at the Society Library.

Overall, the site is an essential resource for anyone studying or researching the Freedom Summer.—*Mark A. Stoffan, Western Carolina University, mstoffan@wcu.edu*

Data & Society. *Access:* <https://datasociety.net/>.

Data & Society is a nonprofit research institute dedicated to providing empirical research on data-centric technology and its impact on society. The resource library contains various media types, including scholarly articles, reports, and multimedia covering multiple topics, including artificial intelligence, surveillance, privacy, disinformation, automation, and how these new technologies affect the individual and communities. There are five major sections: "About," "Research," "People," "Events," and "Library."

"About" provides its mission and values, annual reports, and financial statements to support the nonprofit organization's goal to remain transparent and independent.

"Research" allows the user to browse the collection using curated research tracks. The section highlights featured tracks and recent works added to the collection, followed by a complete listing of the research tracks.

Joni R. Roberts is associate university librarian for public services and collection development at Willamette University, email: jroberts@willamette.edu, and Carol A. Drost is associate university librarian for technical services at Willamette University, email: cdrost@willamette.edu

Selecting a research track takes users to a page that features research on the topic and a list of works filtered by the research track topic. Using the research tracks is an easy way to find works on a curated topic, but sections can have inconsistent content.

The “People” section lists members and researchers involved with the organization. The list can be filtered using roles or research topics, and clicking on individuals reveals a short biography and a list of individual’s authored works.

“Events” provides access to recordings of their recent events and podcast series. Here you will find discussions between experts on current topics related to the research tracks the organization covers, as well as a regularly scheduled speaker series called “Databites.”

“Library” allows users to search through the resources listed in the other areas and provides access to peer-reviewed content. Researchers can use a basic keyword search or combine filter options to narrow down the list by topic or content type. There are listings for academic articles authored by their members, but it’s not always clear how the work relates to the research tracks or why it is part of the collection.

The organization publishes a variety of original research provided by members of their expert networks. This website is a good resource with a relatively narrow focus. It does an excellent job of delivering empirical research sources, though many are not necessarily peer-reviewed. For researchers interested in the social implications of new technology, this site provides timely content.—*Ken Fujiuchi, Buffalo State College, fujiuck@buffalostate.edu*

Enslaved: Peoples of the Historical Slave Trade. Access: <https://enslaved.org/>.

Enslaved: Peoples of the Historical Slave Trade is a website that unites digital humanities with history, sociology, and the study of slavery and justice. The project dates back to 2011, with a humanities initiative funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Today, Enslaved.org provides a gateway to datasets otherwise siloed across museums, public history sites, archives, museums, libraries, and more. Drawing from this vast wealth of material, Enslaved.org provides a single feder-

ated search and browse of metadata representing the lives and experiences of the enslaved, enslavers, and freed persons from the 15th to the early 20th century.

The website consists of two parts. The first is a database populated with more than 5 million data entry points drawn from primary sources and translated into metadata. The second half is the *Journal of Slavery and Data Preservation*, which is an open-access, peer-reviewed academic journal. The journal features articles by contributing partners to the Enslaved.org database. These articles add historical and contemporary context to the datasets searchable in the online portal.

Researchers browse the Enslaved.org website broadly through the “Explore” function. Hundreds of biographies are available and searchable through three biographical dictionaries. One of the greatest strengths of the database is the federated search function. Using keywords, scholars can retrieve metadata related to people, places, and events within the half million people records currently incorporated. Each record includes links to geographical places, archival documents, and related people, allowing for both targeted and broad views within the greater historical record.

Another strength of the site lies in its pioneering use of Linked Open Data, resulting in one single federated search of records relating to enslaved peoples of African descent otherwise scattered across libraries, archives, museums, and other collections. Each contributing partner provides records supported by rich datasets of at least ten fields, all available for analysis and supported by articles within the *Journal of Slavery and Data Preservation*.

For scholars within digital humanities, Enslaved.org and its associated journal are a prime resource. While the database will appeal to graduate students and undergraduates guided by research support, the journal is accessible at the undergraduate level. Students at these levels will find endless uses for the records held in Enslaved.org. Institutions holding collections documenting the lives of those associated with the slave trade may consider contributing to the project, thus enriching the database. This resource is highly recommended.—*Katharine Van Arsdale, Pacific Union College, kvanarsdale@pucc.edu* 