

**The Canadian Encyclopedia.** Access: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en>.

The Canadian Encyclopedia (TCE) presents itself, accurately, as a national resource “produced by, for and about the people of a single country, charting its events, culture, history and landscape.” Based on a print reference project initiated in 1985, TCE has evolved into a bilingual online portal since 2013 and provides an accessible starting point for Canadian history and memory to a wide array of stakeholders. The encyclopedia project is maintained by the not-for-profit organization Historica Canada and is slated to remain freely available. TCE appears rooted in a centrist ideal of Canadian nationhood and explicitly denies political party connections, while also extensively covering topics that challenge and complicate the Canadian national project.

Users will experience TCE as an assemblage of varied elements and formats based on multitude of topical articles but also including timelines, photo galleries, maps, videos, pedagogical study guides, and quizzes. All these elements are drawn into thematic collections, which can vary from the name of a province or political party to broader interdisciplinary topics such as women in STEM. One can search for individual keywords, but the site appears optimized for serendipitous browsing and discovery according to broad categories of “People,” “Places,” and “Things.” Thematic collections vary greatly in scope depending on the topic and the available documentation, putting to good use the plentiful navigational facets. TCE prioritizes relevance for classroom education, and most collections include at least one printable study or curricular guide. Content level is designed for a general audience, and many articles include references to published or web sources. Those seeking to use this encyclopedia for scholarly purposes may find occasional frustrations, as when photographs are fully identified as part of articles but not when in standalone photo galleries. While there are many digitized interviews, documents, and photos to be found in TCE, it is not intended as federated archival repository.

TCE has evolved from the stability of a static reference work into something more dynamic and at times slightly chaotic. The interface design is attractive and in line with prevailing standards for discoverability and accessibility (including sign-in account allowing saved searches and links for citing and sharing in many instances). With more than 3,000 authors of individual articles, there appear to be opportunities for communities throughout Canada to be represented and to have a potential role in editing or writing, not to mention contributing stories and suggestions/corrections.—*Joshua Lupkin, Harvard University, joshua\_lupkin@harvard.edu*

**The Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions.** Access: <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/departments/health-policy-and-management/research-and-practice/center-for-gun-violence-solutions>.

The mission of the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions “is to bridge the gap between researchers and lawmakers and enact evidence-informed policy to make gun violence

rare and abnormal.” The center formed in March 2022 when two existing gun violence prevention organizations—the Center for Gun Violence Prevention and Policy (CGVPP) and the Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV)—merged. The CGVPP was founded at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health in 1995 and was well-known for producing groundbreaking research to produce data-driven policy recommendations to prevent gun violence. The EFSGV was a 501(c)(3) founded in 1978 that created the Consortium for Risk-Based Firearm Policy following the shooting in Newtown, Connecticut, in 2012, and was widely recognized for translating research into evidence-based policy.

The combination of these two organizations brings together high-quality research to inform evidence-based advocacy. The center’s work revolves around five current policy solutions to gun violence: “Community Violence,” “Firearm Removal Laws,” “Firearm Purchaser Licensing,” “Public Carry of Firearms,” and “Safe and Secure Storage.” Each of these five solutions includes select journal articles and reports produced by center researchers and faculty to inform policy solutions and educate gun violence prevention advocates.

In addition to evidence-based policy solutions, the center will continue to provide resources and technical assistance for stakeholders, produce special reports, launch new educational programs, train gun violence prevention researchers, and engage with decision-makers on the federal, state, and local levels. The site is not comprehensive—the information presented supports the stated goals of the center and does not highlight outside research—and the site does not provide raw data.

The site includes information and statistics that may be useful for professionals, undergraduate students, and researchers in the fields of public policy, public health, education, domestic violence, mental health, political science, and firearm policy.—*Kristen Peters, Wittenberg University, petersk@wittenberg.edu*

**William Blake Archive.** Access: <https://blakearchive.org>.

William Blake (1757–1827) was an English printmaker, painter, and poet whose work went largely unrecognized during his lifetime. Blake is now recognized as a seminal poet of the Romantic Age and his visual art is now as well-known as his poetry. The William Blake Archive, founded in 1996, furnishes unified access to Blake’s literary and visual art. The toolbar on the archive’s landing page describes the broad panoply of Blake’s works: “Illuminated Books,” “Commercial Book Illustrations,” “Separate Prints and Prints in Series,” “Drawings and Paintings,” and “Manuscripts and Typographic Works.” The tab “All Works” lists these works both in alphabetical order and in order of date of publication.

Under “Illuminated Books,” for example, patrons can access *There is No Natural Religion* (1788). In this work, Blake states basic principles on physical perception, reason, and the limits of knowledge derived from the philosophy of John Locke; he etched these on twenty small plates. The page lists all known copies of this work and visitors can click through to the digital versions of each, whether located in the British Museum or the Yale Center for British Art, etc. As of October 2022, the Archive contained fully searchable and scalable digital editions of 123 copies of Blake’s illuminated books.

Blake’s letters can be found in “Manuscripts and Typographic Works.” Although only around ninety-five of Blake’s letters survive, they provide invaluable context for interpreting his life and work. On this page, visitors can find facsimiles of the handwritten originals accompanied by typeset transcriptions.

The homepage also contains the link “Resources for Further Research.” Included here are bibliographies that contain basic reference works, standard editions of Blake’s works, and biographical treatments. Users will also find “Collection Lists” featuring institutions from all over the world with noteworthy Blake collections.

The William Blake Archive is currently mutually maintained by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the University of Rochester. It is a valuable tool for reference librarians fielding requests for information on Romantic literature and visual arts. The William Blake Archive gives researchers a digital alternative to multi-volume reference works such as the *Dictionary of Art* and *Dictionary of Literary Biography*.—Wendell G. Johnson, Northern Illinois University, [wjohnso1@niu.edu](mailto:wjohnso1@niu.edu) ✉