

**Court Statistics Project.** Access: <https://www.courtstatistics.org/>.

A combination of *Examining the Work of State Courts* and *State Court Caseload Statistics*, the Court Statistics Project (CSP) aggregates caseloads from state courts across the country. The project is an undertaking by the National Center for State Courts and the Conference of State Court Administrators. The website is split into data tools and topical publications that include statistics dating back to 1975. According to the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*, CSP attempts to collate data for “intelligent comparisons among state courts.” The data are collected through a liaison system and analyzed via a matrix that creates comparable data from disparate state court systems. While caseload data are not available for every state, the data tools clearly indicate where missing data exist, and there are federal estimates available to overlap where state data are absent. Navigating the data tool to find caseload information is relatively simple as a set of filters distinguishes different types of cases: traffic, criminal, civil, domestic relations, and juvenile. Filtering by state caseloads and clearance rates is also available for most states. Results can be downloaded into Excel-compatible formats using Tableau software through the Data Tables feature. Topical publications are useful if you prefer static documents over generating data from a digital tool. CSP discontinued the “static digest” in 2019, but the previous publications from 1975 to 2018 are downloadable in the Annual Report Archive.

Portions of the site could prove to be a challenge for a researcher with limited legal expertise; however, the site is full of documentation that explains the data-collection process, court organization, and court structures. Simple Google searches for information about the data featured often yield helpful explanations from the CSP site. A prime example of this is the confusing clearance rates higher than 100% that exist when a court is clearing more cases than are filed, meaning that previously filed and cleared cases count toward the current year’s statistics.

Evidence of CSP’s reliability can be found in citation information as many academic and legal journal publications cite the CSP website, data tools, and topical reports. This reviewer searched Google Scholar for Court Statistics Project and found an abundance of refereed publications using CSP data. This site provides transparent caseload data for legal researchers that can be discovered and constructed with relative ease.—*Christopher M. Hulsmann, SUNY Buffalo State University, hulsmacm@buffalostate.edu*

**Medical Heritage Library.** Access: <https://www.medicalheritage.org/>.

The Medical Heritage Library (MHL) invites users to explore its comprehensive and continually growing site. This rich, multi-layered, digital collective, initiated in 2009 by the Open Knowledge Commons, provides access to seven centuries of quality medical history resources.

Partnering with leading medical libraries such as the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library at Yale University, the US National Library of Medicine, the UCSF Library and Center for Knowledge Management, and the Wellcome Library, the MHL has coordinated and

curated a collection of interdisciplinary and historical medical resources all freely available and searchable through the Internet Archive. Those familiar with the Internet Archive know that for decades it has been at the forefront of digital, open access archiving. All items found in the archive come accompanied by a full metadata record, links to related MARC records, high-quality image files, effortless page-turning capabilities, and links to the home collections of each item.

Starting on the MHL homepage, users have easy access to basic information about the MHL collective. The “Blog” tab offers digital highlights, news, and announcements and the “Collaborate” tab provides information on partnering or contributing to the collective. The “Content” tab offers a list of available resources including the MHL Flickr Stream, State Medical Society Journals, Reference Sets, and the UK Medical Heritage Library.

Complex searching is also provided. By going to “Search Our Collections” and then to the “Everything” link, users can search by media type, date, topic or subject, partner library collections, creator, and language. Under “Content,” the link to “Primary Source Sets” takes users to a growing number of source sets, subject-curated by MHL interns, staff, and fellows. These sets are developed using materials from the MHL’s collections that relate to a particular topic. Extensive information and illustrations can be found in each source set with cited materials linking directly to their Internet Archive record.

The MHL is timely, comprehensive, and offers a rich interdisciplinary examination of the interrelated nature of medicine and society. Campus and citizen scholars, and all readers with an interest in medical humanities, will find the MHL a tremendous resource. It is, indeed, a window into the vast historical medical resources housed in libraries around the world, now accessible to users from their office or kitchen table.—*Sarah Goodwin Thiel, University of Kansas Libraries, sgthiel@ku.edu*

**Poetry Foundation.** *Access:* <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/>.

Looking for a seasonal poem or a recent poetry book review? The Poetry Foundation site can help with this, and so much more.

*Poetry* magazine, founded in Chicago in 1912 by its first editor Harriet Monroe, benefited in 1941 by the creation of the Modern Poetry Association to support the publication of that magazine. However, it was a major gift from the philanthropist Ruth Lilly in 2003 that enabled this association to evolve into the Poetry Foundation. Their mission is to recognize “the power of words to transform lives. We work to amplify poetry and celebrate poets by fostering spaces for all to create, experience, and share poetry.”

Like other national poetry organizations, such as the Poetry Society or the League of Canadian Poets, this site lists competitions, events, and a poem of the day. However, the Poetry Foundation site is more integrated, allowing for lateral searching via tags on most poems and articles. The search box on the main page finds poems, articles, interviews, podcasts, videos, and more.

Although populist by design, the site has numerous features of interest to academic users. A digital archive of all issues of *Poetry* magazine goes back to 1912. In the “Poems” section, the “Explore Poems” feature enables one to browse more than 46,000 poems by “Topics,” “Forms,” “School/Period,” or “Poet’s Region.” The “Poets” section offers similar searching features.

Secondary sources include “Poem Guides” to individual poems and “Collections” with essays on topics, such as “Poetry and the Civil Rights Movement.” Under “Articles,” users will find interviews, profiles, and even “Essays on Poetic Theory.” The “Harriet” section is the home of reviews of recent poetry books (all reviewed by poets), a weekly news roundup of poetry-related news from around the web, and blog posts. Finally, the homepage of the “Learn” section offers resources for different audiences, namely, “Children,” “Teens,” “Adults,” and “Educators,” as well as “Online Resources,” which includes links to such resources as “Online Courses in Poetry” and “Single-Poet Archives.” Users will also find “Glossary of Poetic Terms,” which defines all poetic terms and provides links to sample poems illustrating a poetic form.

A wealth of primary and secondary sources about poetry await discovery in the Poetry Foundation website.—*Doreen Simonsen, Willamette University, dsimonse@willamette.edu* ✎