## **Access: Mind the Gap**

Resource list from speaker Ariela Netiv, director, Heritage Leiden

As promised during the webinar, a short list with some crowdsourcing software. It's not exhaustive, just the stuff that I'm aware of, to help listeners on their way.

- Heritage Helpers: <a href="https://picturae.com/en/dsh#heritage-helpers">https://picturae.com/en/dsh#heritage-helpers</a> is the English version of what we use for indexes. It is a platform that can be shared by many institutes; you pay to put your own project out there. It is proprietary software from Picturae. For those who want to see the platform: <a href="https://heritagehelpers.co.uk/">https://heritagehelpers.co.uk/</a>
- Map Warper is what we use to put maps in the right place on the globe. It is an open source tool
  developed by the New York Public Library: <a href="http://maps.nypl.org/warper/">http://maps.nypl.org/warper/</a>. This and more can be
  found on GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/search?q=mapwarper">https://github.com/search?q=mapwarper</a>
- The developer of MapWarper, a Dutchman, now works with two partners in Hic Sunt Leones. They have the platform <a href="https://hetvolk.org">https://hetvolk.org</a> with widgets for camera standpoints, annotating pictures, adding coordinates, data entry, etc. They can be contacted at <a href="mailto:info@hicsuntleones.nl">info@hicsuntleones.nl</a>. The camera standpoint software in my lecture comes from them.
- The Library of Congress has launched a new open source crowdsourcing platform: <a href="https://crowd.loc.gov">https://crowd.loc.gov</a>. The transcription software can be found here on GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/search?q=crowd.loc.gov">https://github.com/search?q=crowd.loc.gov</a>
- For European listeners: Europeana has developed
   CrowdHeritage: <a href="https://crowdheritage.eu/en/about">https://crowdheritage.eu/en/about</a> a project that aims to improve the quality of Europeana's digital content by developing a standalone online platform for enriching metadata of selected cultural items.
- <a href="https://transkribus.eu/Transkribus/">https://transkribus.eu/Transkribus/</a> is software for transcribing digitized documents, partly by AI but with help from the crowd.
- The Smithsonion uses https://transcription.si.edu/ for transcription.
- The Australian Museum uses DigiVol for transcription of labels and documents: <a href="https://digivol.ala.org.au/">https://digivol.ala.org.au/</a>
- Zooniverse (<a href="https://www.zooniverse.org/about">https://www.zooniverse.org/about</a>) is a large crowdsourcing platform where you can build your own projects. Difficult projects can be divided into segments where the results from one segment form the basis for another project. In this way volunteers can engage at different levels.
- From the page <a href="https://fromthepage.com/">https://fromthepage.com/</a> is open source software for (collaborative) transcription. It uses wiki style markup to link references and subjects within texts to dynamically index terms.
- Most of the transcription tools are mentioned and compared
   in:<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321076598">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321076598</a> Crowdsourcing Natural History Archives
   Tools for Extracting Transcriptions and Data

Finally, in response to the question about managing a lot of old photos and films: ResCarta is open source and free software for managing all sorts of collections <a href="https://rescarta.org/">https://rescarta.org/</a>.