**Crowdsourcing transcriptions**

Listed in no priority order, below are a number of annotated links and comments, gleaned from us -- the Code4Lib mailing list, describing the possibility of crowdsourcing transcriptions. It seems as if FromThePage and a number of Omeka plugins float to the top when it comes to recommendations:

* Amanda French <amanda@noyb.com> says, "I will say that it's usually not so simple as putting up the documents and letting people transcribe them: there's a fair amount of publicity and community management that has to happen before things get transcribed. Two really effective strategies in the absence of a dedicated transcription community manager are 1) to hold "transcribathon" events, and 2) to partner with teachers who'll ask their students to do transcriptions as class exercises. Transcribing documents is always a fantastic thing for students to do: it sparks their interest and gets them to really engage with primary sources in a way they rarely get to do."

* Ben Brumfield <benwbrum@noyb.com> - An acknowledged expert on the area of crowdsourcing transcriptions with a number of links from which to read:
  o YouTube video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jNrTC4Y0_dk
  o older blog entries - http://manuscripttranscription.blogspot.co.uk
  o new blog entries - http://content.fromthepage.com

* Crowd Sourced Indexing (https://csindexing.com/) - Used more along the lines for genealogical research

* DIY History (http://diyhistory.lib.uiowa.edu) - A set of transcriptions hosted by the University of Iowa and supported by a set of locally written Omeka 2 theme.

* Freedom on the Move (http://freedomonthemove.org) - Outlines how a database of content will be crowdsourced surrounding the topic of fugitives from North American slavery

* FromThePage (https://github.com/benwbrum/fromthepage) - "A wiki-like application for crowdsourcing transcription of handwritten documents", and also available as a fee-based hosted solution (https://www.fromthepage.com)

* Incite (http://incite.cs.vt.edu/m4j/incite/) - Yet another Omeka plugin, but I can not really find from where to download it.

* Scribe (http://scribeproject.github.io/) - "Scribe is a framework for crowdsourcing the transcription of text-based documents, particularly documents that are not well suited for Optical Character Recognition. It is a collaboration between Zooniverse and The New York Public Library Labs with generous support from The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), Office of Digital Humanities."

* Scripto (http://scripto.org) - "A free, open source tool enabling community transcriptions of document and multimedia files. Scripto brings the power of MediaWiki to your collections. Designed to allow members of the public to transcribe a range of different kinds of files, Scripto will increase your content's findability while building your user community through active engagement"; an Omeka plugin

* Smithsonian Institution's experience documented at a number of links:
  o project page - https://transcription.si.edu/
  o about crowdsourcing - https://siarchives.si.edu/blog/tag/crowdsourcing
  o more about crowdsourcing - http://bit.ly/2BDN1D

* Transcribe (http://transcribe.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca) - A set of transcriptions hosted by the Royal BC Museum

* Transcription Tools: a survey by Katie Mika, NDSR Resident (http://bit.ly/2rgWtAK) - A list of apropos tools; "To this end one of my first tasks when I arrived at MCZ (Museum of Comparative Zoology) was to familiarize myself with the current landscape of tools for building crowdsourcing, citizen science, and manuscript transcription projects."
* Why transcribe (https://library.mcz.harvard.edu/blog/why-transcribe) - To paraphrase, "Transcription helps bridge the gap between digitization and use by enhancing access through full text search, enriching metadata collection, and opening collections to digital textual analysis."

* Wikisource (https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Main_Page) - Apparently functioning like a wiki, enables writers/transcribers to do their good work.