



MARAC April 26, 2013
S5. Mobile Archives: Bringing Your
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The NW Pa Heritage Public History Project



Amelia Carr, Ph.D.
Assoc Prof. of Art History

Quick Response codes take advantage of ubiquitous mobile technology to deliver content in non-traditional locations by connecting to web-based multi-media elements.

GLCA.IT.2013@ALLEGHENYCOLLEGE

Amelia Carr

Allegheny College

Coming together is a beginning, staying together is progress, and working together is success. — Henry Ford



QR codes fulfill desire for MORE
information in traditional locations

THADDEUS MOSLEY

SCULPTURE: (STUDIO | HOME)

April 4, 2009 – July 19, 2009



This is a QR code, a new type of barcode. Use a QR code reading application and the camera on your 3G mobile phone to access more information about this exhibit.

Standard phone internet charges will apply for accessing content. For more information, text **QRCODE** to 41411.



The Mobilists: [QR Codes in Museums](#)





QR codes carry an expectation of interactive multimedia

Cleveland Museum Gallery One



QR codes need to access significant content in a compatible format

QRpedia <http://qrpedia.org/>



Want to know more about our carousel?

Got a smartphone?



This QR code will take you to the Wikipedia article on the Broad Ripple Carousel.

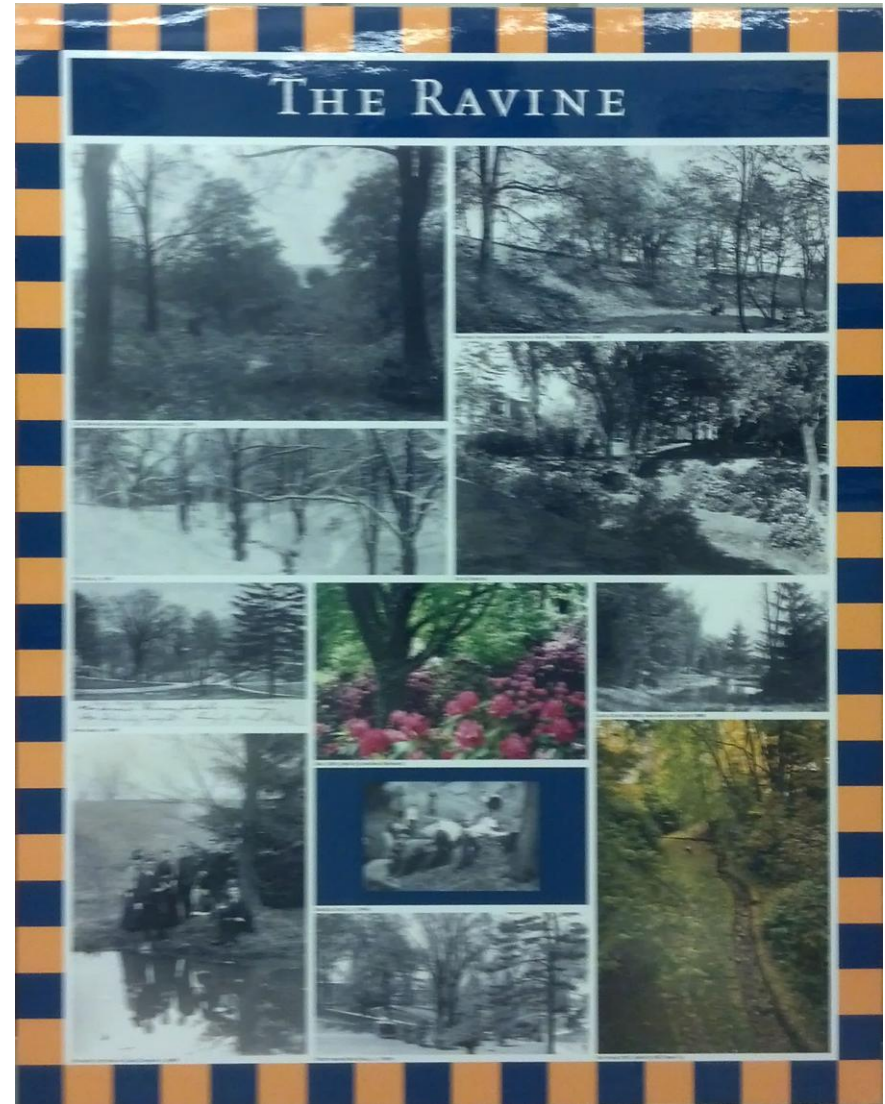
- 1 Download a free QR code reader from your favorite app store.
- 2 Start the app. Then point your phone's camera at the symbol to the left.
- 3 Your phone's browser will automatically open the web page for you!

Allegheny College History & Heritage Committee Outreach

Brochures

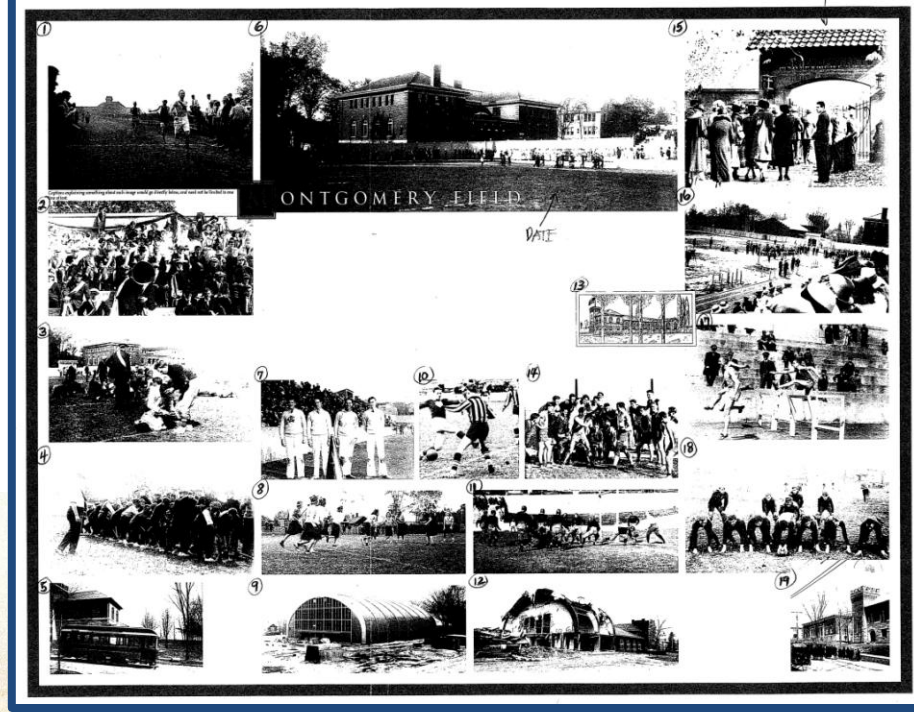
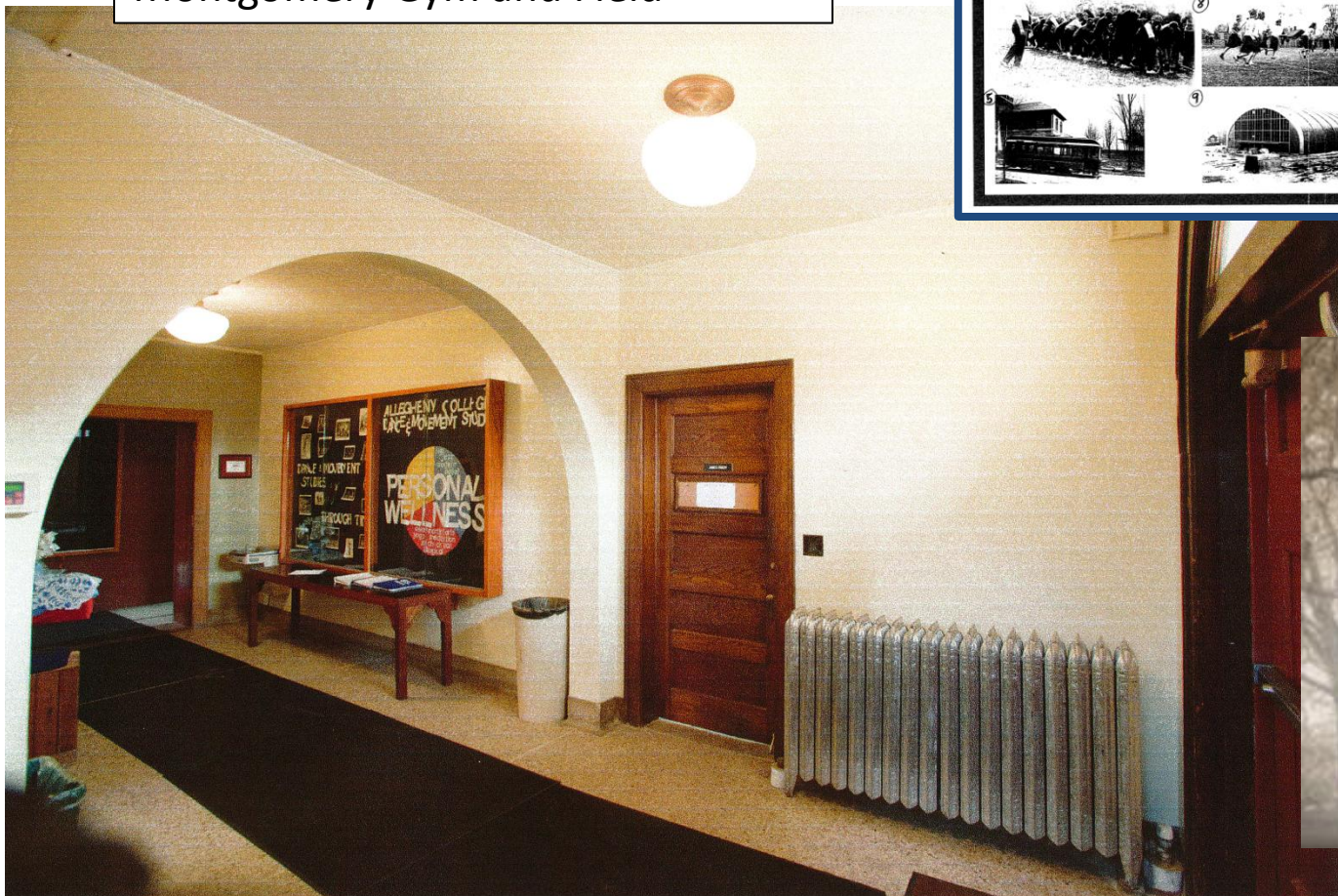
Narrated Walking Tours (CDs)

Laminated Easel Displays



Plans for Plaques in Historic Buildings to commemorate the 2015 Bicentennial

Montgomery Gym and Field



MONTGOMERY GYM—FROM WEST ENTRY LOOKING SOUTHEAST

FEBRUARY 2012



Project in
Progress

ABOUT

NW PA HERITAGE

NWPaHeritage is a free app that puts the history of Northwestern Pennsylvania (Crawford and Venango Counties, and the Oil Heritage Region) at your fingertips. Explore unique historic places and take self-guided walking tours. Find interesting people, places and events in NW Pennsylvania history. With a growing list of interpretive stories, each point on the interactive GPS-enabled map includes historical information about the location,

CONTACT

EMAIL: info@nwpaheritage.org

TWITTER: [@nwpaheritage](https://twitter.com/nwpaheritage)

PHONE: 814-332-3378

DONATE

Your donation helps us continue to provide the NW PA Heritage App. Future updates will include additional content, new features and more, but we will need your support. Help us keep this app free and continue to keep our history history alive.

Please contact us directly if you would like to support the project.



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TWITTER: [@nwpa](https://twitter.com/nwpa)

PHONE: 814-332-XXXX

Public History Project

Steering Committee:

Faculty: Art Historian, Historian,
Communication Arts

Archivist

Instructional Technologist

Community Partners

Please contact us directly if you would like to support the project.



HISTORICAL



TAKE A TOUR

- Campus District: Millionaires' Row
- Cleveland Food Traditions
- Conflict
- Coventry Village
- Cultural Gardens
- Cuyahoga Valley
- Detroit-Shoreway
- Downtown: Public Square and the Mall
- Environmentalism
- Gordon Square Arts District
- Irish Immigration
- Music History & Venues
- North Union Shakers

Recently Added Stories



The Slovak Institute
 On April 16, 1936, four delegates from Matica Slovenska (pronounced "Mah-tee'-sa Slow")

About

Cleveland Historical is a free mobile app that puts Cleveland history at your fingertips. Developed by the Center for Public History + Digital Humanities at Cleveland State University, Cleveland Historical lets you explore the people, places, and moments that have shaped the city's history.

Get The App

Cleveland Historical is available in the [iOS App Store](#) and the [Google Play Android App Market](#).

Get In Touch

Feature



Fairmount Boulevard and the Shaker Lakes Trolley
 Many residents of Shaker Heights know that the Van Sweringen



<http://clevelandhistorical.org/>



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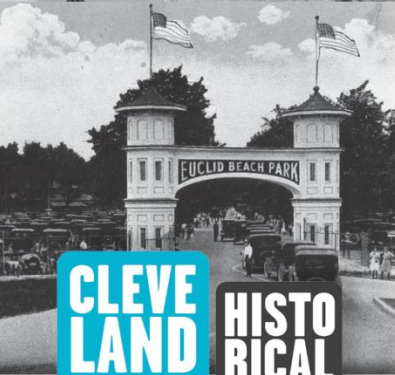
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Cleveland Historical



Euclid Beach Park

Tour content sponsored by **EUCLID BEACH PARK NOW** www.euclidbeach.org

Euclid Beach Park

ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN CLOSED since 1969, Euclid Beach amusement park lives on throughout Northeast Ohio in a number of ways. Indeed, even those too young to have visited the park themselves can still take a ride on the rocket car, crunch into an authentic Humphrey popcorn ball, and hear the quavering cackle of Laughing Sal. In addition, the park's 1910 carousel, lovingly restored after being rescued from a shuttered amusement park in Maine, will soon be open for rides again in its new location at the Western Reserve Historical Society in University Circle.

The former site of Euclid Beach, on the other hand, has largely been stripped of remnants of the amusement park located there from 1901-1969. The grand entrance arch still stands on Lakeshore Boulevard, and sections of the concrete pier remain. A public park on part of the site is frequented by elderly residents of the high-rise apartment build-

1. **Euclid Beach Park**
2. **Laughing Sal**
3. **Euclid Beach Carousel**
4. **Humphrey Popcorn**
5. **Euclid Beach Riot**
6. **Pioneers of Flight**
7. **Euclid Beach Rocket Car**
8. **Euclid Beach Arch**

ings that were built on most of the rest of the old amusement park's land following its closing. Fortunately, the efforts of preservation groups like Euclid Beach Park Now and the Cleveland Euclid Beach Park Carousel Society have ensured that Euclid Beach will not be forgotten by the generations of Northeast Ohioans too young to have experienced it directly, even as its original site on the shores of Lake Erie crumbles.



TO LEARN MORE ABOUT EACH SITE ON THE TOUR, DOWNLOAD THE **CLEVELAND HISTORICAL** MOBILE APP FOR IPHONE AND ANDROID DEVICES OR USE THE QR CODE TO OPEN THE TOUR IN YOUR BROWSER: BIT.LY/EUCLID-BEACH



csudigitalhumanities.org

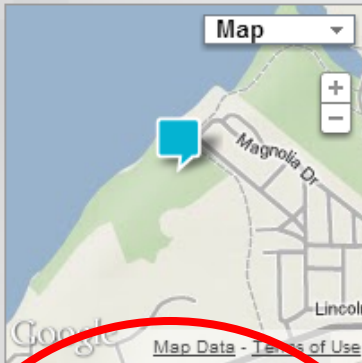


Two sides of an 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 in. card advertising the tours

Laughing Sal

Laughing Sal

Geolocation



View in Google Maps

Audio Files

Laughing Sal Recording [info](#)



Subject

[Entertainment](#)

Tags

Euclid Beach

Laughing Sal evokes a number of different reactions from those who encounter her. Her larger than life presence, mechanical gyrations, and raucous cackle cause delight in some and fear in others. Some deep thinkers have even speculated about the meaning of Laughing Sal. Is she the incarnation of modern wo(man) in an industrial age? A soulless, machine-powered being with an empty laugh and an empty mind?

Love her or hate her, there is no doubting the fact that Sal creates a lasting impression on all who lay eyes on her. She debuted at Euclid Beach amusement park in the 1930s, placed in a glass case at the entrance to the Surprise House, a traditional fun house with moving floors, slanted rooms, and distorting mirrors. That is where she stayed until 1969, when Euclid Beach closed. A Euclid Beach enthusiast purchased Sal in the years following the closing, and she has since appeared at events across Northeast Ohio, becoming a prominent symbol of the park. Now those too young to have visited Euclid Beach themselves can be amused or terrified, delighted or repulsed, by Laughing Sal.

Laughing Sal, however, was not unique to Euclid Beach Park and Cleveland. In fact, in the 1930s the Philadelphia Toboggan Company (PTC) mass-produced Laughing Sals (as well as 'Laughing Sams') and sold them to amusement parks across the United States. The Old King Cole Papier Mache Company of Canton, Ohio got the contract from PTC to actually build the Sals, tweaking their laughing, papier mache Santa Claus model for the job. Sal's gyrations were created by two rotating cams (or discs) attached to a single motor in her hips. Springs in her arms, head, and chest provided even more movement. Sal's famous laugh emanated from a repeating record player hidden in the base of the figure. The combined effect of Sal's evocative appearance, constant motion, and endless laughter proved to be a hit with amusement park goers, and Laughing Sals became a fixture in fun houses during the 1930s. It appears that no more Sals were built

Photos



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Michael Rotman, "Laughing Sal," *Cleveland Historical*, accessed April 26, 2013, <http://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/1000>

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Center Stage

For a time in the mid-1990s, Laughing Sal was prominently displayed at a Euclid Beach-themed restaurant and bar in suburban Kirtland, Ohio.

Image courtesy of Cindy May
Photo Gallery (17) | [+](#) | [-](#)

Euclid Beach Park Riot

Geolocation



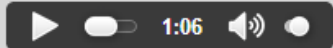
[View in Google Maps](#)

Audio Files

'Gestapo Methods at Euclid Beach' [info](#)



'Communism Is an Issue' [info](#)



Subject

[Race and Ethnicity](#)

[Conflict](#)

Tags

[African-Americans](#), [Euclid Beach](#), [riots](#)

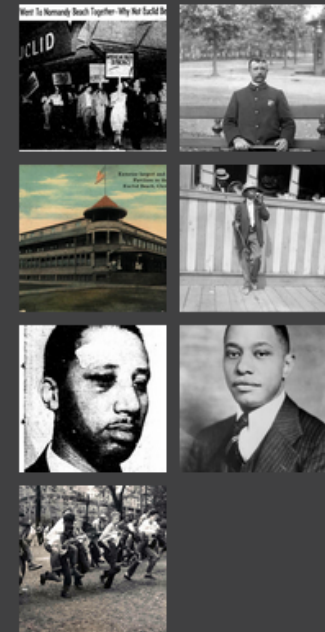
On August 4, 1946, almost one year after the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan and the end of World War II, a picket line appeared in front of Cleveland's Euclid Beach amusement park for the first time in its history. Protesting the park's long-standing policy of excluding African Americans from using the park's roller rink, swimming facilities, and dance hall, an interracial crowd of over 100 picketers - including many uniformed World War II veterans - held signs reading 'We Went to Normandy Beach Together - Why Not Euclid Beach?' Others compared the park's owner with the recently defeated leader of Nazi Germany: 'Hitler and Humphrey believe in super race.'

In the weeks that followed, protests continued and violence broke out. On August 23, Albert Luster, a member of the interracial civil rights group the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was severely beaten by Euclid Beach Park Policemen. Luster was to be one of an interracial group of ten or so CORE members who, like other groups that summer, sought to test the park's policies by attempting to enter the dance hall together. He had arrived late to the park; the group had already been roughly ejected from the park by the time he showed up. Park policemen Julius Vago came upon Luster sitting by himself on a park bench and set upon him with his nightstick in an apparently unprovoked attack.

Then, on September 21, two black Cleveland police officers scuffled with members of the Euclid Beach Park Police, and Patrolman Lynn Coleman ended up with a bullet in his leg. Coleman and Henry Mackey, off duty at the time, observed an interracial group of CORE members being treated roughly by park policemen as they tried to enter the dance floor. When the two Cleveland Police officers attempted to intervene, a fight ensued and Coleman's gun went off, hitting him in the leg. Other Cleveland Police officers detailed to the park soon intervened. Coleman was taken to the hospital, while the Euclid Beach Police officers involved in the fight, after undergoing questioning at Central Police Station, were released, the Cleveland Police Department opting not to pursue charges against them. The events that night came to be known as 'The Euclid Beach Park Riot.'

Discussions soon began in Cleveland City Council that would result in

Photos



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Michael Rotman, "Euclid Beach Park Riot," *Cleveland Historical*, accessed April 26, 2013, <http://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/1000>

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Publicizing the App

Door cling in a bookstore with scannable QR code to access website

SHAKER HEIGHTS
CENTENNIAL
2012

CLEVELAND HISTORICAL



Shaker Heights

Tour content sponsored by Shaker Heights Centennial HISTORICSHAKER.COM

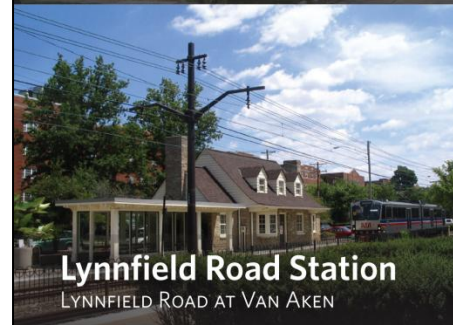
Different models for cards



Bloodgood Tuttle
18435 VAN AKEN



Howell & Thomas
18560 PARKLAND DRIVE



Lynnfield Road Station
LYNNFIELD ROAD AT VAN AKEN



Winslow Road
HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOTH SMALL AND LARGE GROUPINGS OF DEMONSTRATION HOMES were constructed on Parkland Drive, Van Aken Boulevard, Courtland Boulevard, and South Woodland. Each home was architecturally distinct, but also built in harmony with both surrounding structures and the natural environment. Designs for the demonstration homes employed the three recommended architectural styles for Shaker residences: English, French, and Colonial. The sturdy yet picturesque homes offered a vision of permanence within a highly landscaped rural setting. These demonstration homes were a symbol of the dignified, enduring community that the Van Sweringen brothers desired to create and market. As evidenced by the Van Sweringen Co. advertisement on the front of this card, the brothers imagined Shaker Heights as “a city upon a hill.”

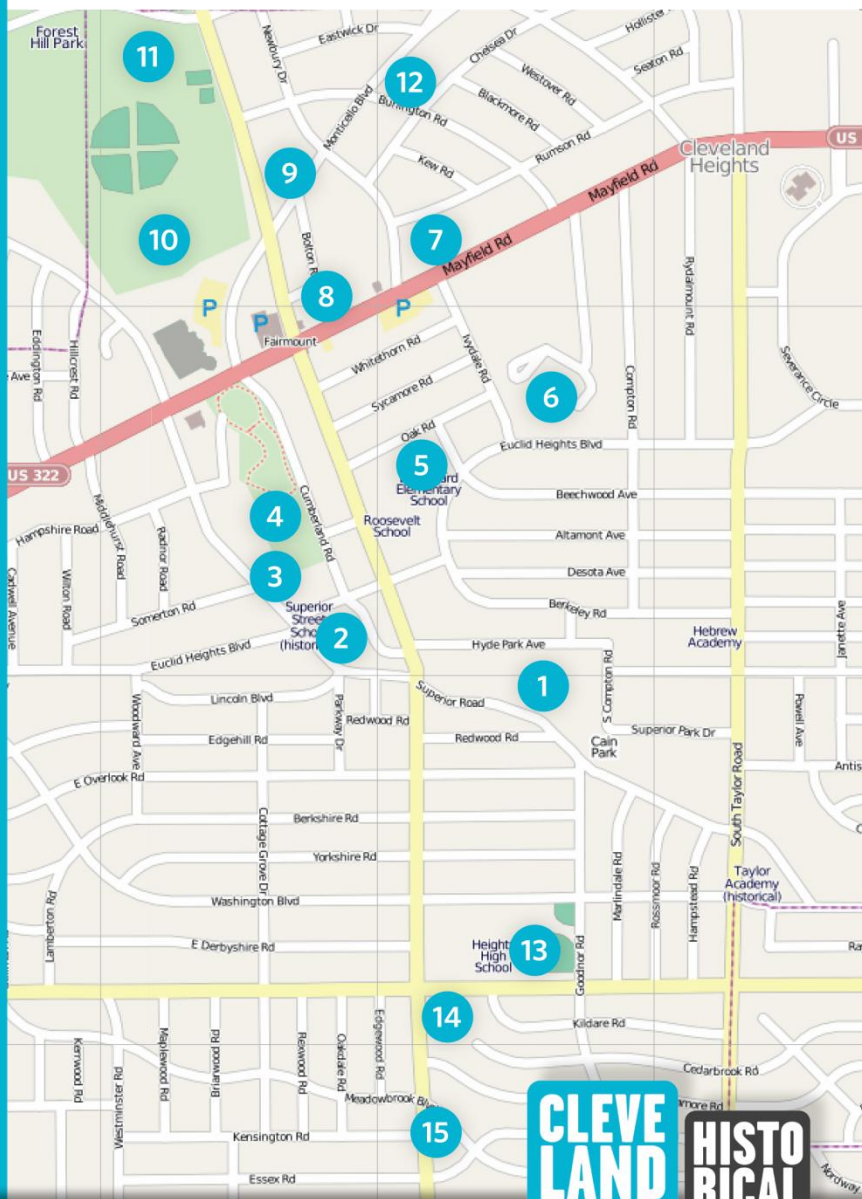


TO LEARN MORE ABOUT EACH SITE ON THE TOUR, DOWNLOAD THE CLEVELAND HISTORICAL MOBILE APP FOR IPHONE AND ANDROID DEVICES OR USE THE QR CODE TO OPEN THE TOUR IN YOUR BROWSER: BIT.LY/SHAKER-HOMES



SHAKER HEIGHTS
CENTENNIAL
2012





Discover Dugway Brook



Discover Dugway Brook

DUGWAY BROOK, among the blue-stone brooks that flow into Lake Erie, is all but invisible today. Generations ago its serpentine branches plunged into culverts buried beneath streets, parking lots, and parks. Though mostly unseen, Dugway traces a path through the heart of Cleveland Heights. Along its scenic courses, John Peter Preyer carved orchards and vineyards; Orville A. Dean built a successful dairy business; and John D. Rockefeller, Frank Cain, and Eric Mendelsohn created some of the city's most iconic places in Forest Hill, Cain Park, and Park Synagogue. Yet citizens mostly forgot about the brook amid relentless expansion. Cleveland Heights, 60K strong by 1960, was a mosaic of suburban neighborhoods and business districts. A two-mile greenbelt of parks transformed one branch of Dugway into ballfields, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities. By the 1970s, devastating floods in University Circle prompted new concerns about Dugway, leading to the construction in Lake View Cemetery

1. **Cain Park**
2. **Superior Schoolhouse**
3. **Dugway Brook**
4. **Cumberland Pool**
5. **Boulevard Elementary**
6. **Park Synagogue**
7. **Dean Dairy**
8. **Heights Rockefeller Building**
9. **Forest Hill Church**
10. **Forest Hill**
11. **Forest Hill Park Footbridge**
12. **Monticello Modern**
13. **Cleveland Heights High School**
14. **Cedar Lee Theatre**
15. **Mitchell's Fine Chocolates**

of the largest poured-concrete dam east of the Mississippi. Today, we are rediscovering the Dugway Brook as a fragile yet important resource.



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Center for Public History & Digital Humanities

Different models for cards



[Pennsylvania On Display](#)

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Hours and rates are subject to change. Please contact us for additional event information.

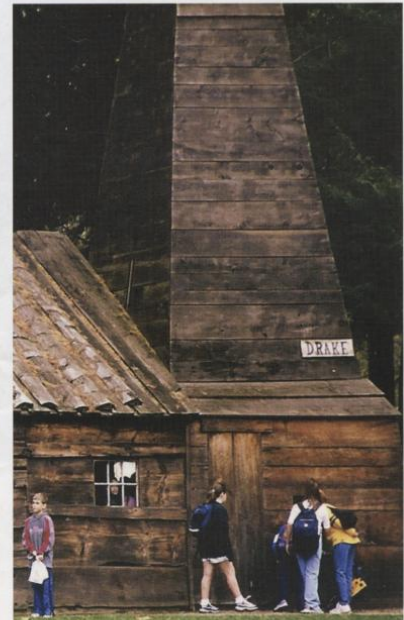
Individuals with disabilities who need special assistance or accommodation should call in advance to discuss their needs. Persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech impaired who wish to contact a hearing person via Text Telephone may use the PA Relay Center at (800) 654-5984.

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5/12
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 Tom Corbett, Governor Andrew E. Masich, Chairman James M. Vaughan, Executive Director

Drake Well Museum and Park
 Titusville, Venango County



Visitor Guide
 Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

2012 NORTHEAST OHIO & NORTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA

& VISITOR RECREATION GUIDE



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Questions and Concerns

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Cleveland Museum of Art

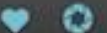


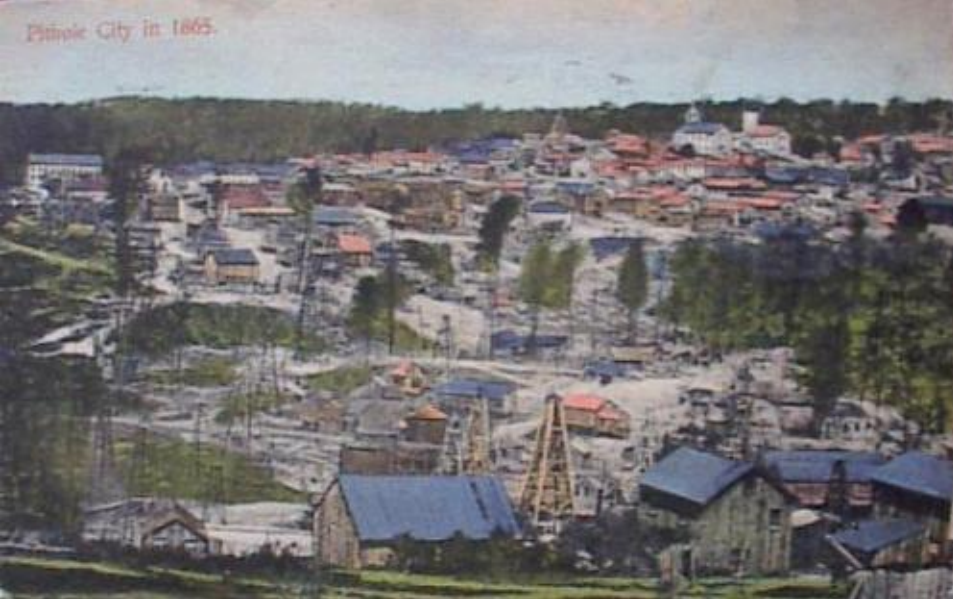
SCAN ARTWORK

View our collection through the eyes of an expert



ARTLENS NEAR YOU NOW TOURS TODAY





What about Pithole?

[source](#)



PITHOLE CITY
— ♦ —
Site of oil boom town of
15,000. Established in 1865,
a ghost town by 1868.
Administered by the Pennsylvania
Historical and Museum Commission

[source](#)

Pithole:
Then and
Now

Pithole
[Visitors
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