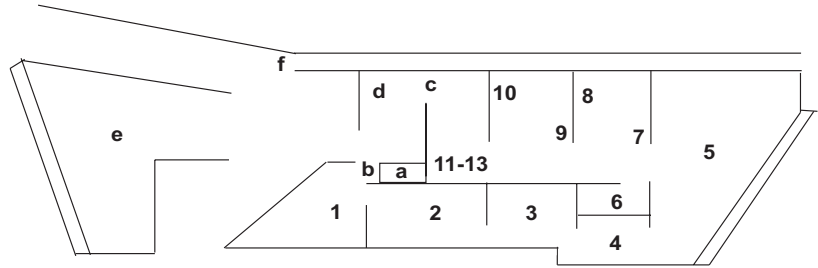


- a. reception / informations
- b. entrance
- c. exit
- d. shop
- e. auditorium
- f. w.c.



There are about 300 instruments in the MIMMA exhibition, part of a collection of more than a thousand. These instruments have been collected by D. Miguel Ángel Piédrola Orta. It is a representative selection that gives a panoramic view of all instruments of the world. The exhibition, thanks to sophisticated technologies, shows the public all aspects of music, from the meaning of silence to the music as a product. The visitor will discover other cultures and the music's roots through many interactive stations located in the different areas of the itinerary.

MIMMA's exhibition motivates the visitor to have a conversation with it. The use of computers, music stations and multimedia documents helps the public to be "in interaction" with the museum. The use of the slogan "Se ruega tocar – Please, play" encourages visitors to learn by self-experience.

1. Music Origins

In this area we are surrounded by natural sounds that represent the musical beginning of the humanity. The human beings know that in nature there are many different sounds, which make them aware of dangerous or, on the contrary, pleasant events. When the first humans felt the need to improve their communication and their language, they used these sounds as a reference.

2. Sound Physique Area

In this area it is explained the sound process as a journey. Simple experiments are used in order to explain the sound parameters and the most abstract qualities of sound in an enjoyable and easy way.

1. Music Chronology and Music of the World

This area is dedicated to two different aspects: the history through the main periods of the music and music from the five continents, with its differences and similarities.

1. Sensations Gallery

In this area we underline the relation between music and brain, how music can train the mind, how our body's movements can produce sounds, etc. The visitor can reflect about the importance of music in our lives and how these elements can produce physical and psychological reactions.

1. Ethnomusicology

The relation between music and culture began when the human being became conscious that there are elements in nature which produce different sounds and can be used to imitate these sounds, with wooden, bones, canes, stones, etc. The human being also discovered that it is possible to improve the quality or expand the potential of the sound with the help of these elements. Humans started to build instruments, not only for war purposes, but to communicate, to hunt, etc.

We can find these instruments in all countries and cultures.

6. Andalusia's Music

This room is dedicated to the music of our region and its culture, and it is divided into four different parts: Verdiales, Malaga's typical dance and music; Flamenco, with a tablao (a wooden stage), to experience the taconeo typical of this genre of music; Malaga's musical history, with pianos from the two factories that the city had in the past; and an area that represents a luthier's workshop, where it is possible to discover how to make a guitar.

7. Chordophones

In this family of instruments, the sound is generated by the vibrations of the strings, which can be plucked, strummed or brushed. In this area we can see not only classic and traditional instruments, as the Spanish guitar or the piano, but also other instruments, typical of other countries, as the Japanese *koto*, the Latin American *charango*, the Finnish *kantele* or the Venezuelan *cuatro*.

8. Aerophones

In this category of instruments, the sound is originated by the vibration of the columns of air inside them. In this room we can find woodwind and brass instruments and distinguish the different forms air vibrates: using human or mechanical blows. In the exhibition, the most peculiar are the harmonium, the *tiktiri*, the *didjeridu* and the Moroccan Trumpet.

9. Percussion instruments

There is a wide variety of percussion instruments all around the world. They are related to the most primitive cultures and have recovered a very important role in the 20th Century orchestra.

In the exhibition we can find drums, a gong, kettledrums, *charachas*, a *ghatan*, etc.

10. Electronic instruments

The invention of the synthesizer represented a drastic change in the evolution of musical instruments. From the beginning of the 20th Century started to appear many instruments that use the conversion of the sound into electronic impulses, in order to alter or amplify it. In this area, it is possible to see different models of electric guitars, an electric violin, a Hawaiian guitar and Hammond organs.

11. Mechanical Music

The hurdy-gurdy was one of the first instruments that produced music in a mechanical way. But it was the invention of the cylinder music box the one that made possible for everyone to enjoy music at home, because of its dimension without touching an instrument.

In the Museum there are music boxes, discs and cylinder that let them work.

12. History of Recorded Sound

In this area, it is possible to see the evolution of the different manners of sound recording, which also could be detained or modified for different purposes.

Thomas A. Edison represents one of the most important artificers of this revolution. The invention of the phonograph, the gramophone, etc., created a new way in the production of historical files. Thanks to the recording of artists' performances, a new transformation began: the entertainment industry started up.

13. Cinema and Radio

This area shows the music changes during the 20th Century, which transformed music into a mass product, thanks to the radio and the cinema.

Hours:

Monday through Friday:

10:00 to 14:00

16:00 to 20:00

Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays:

11:00 to 15:00

16:30 to 20:30

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