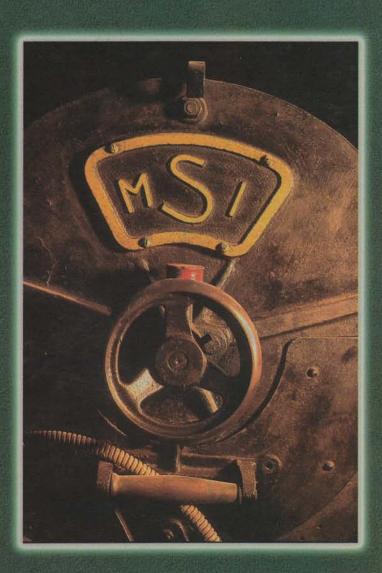
# MUSEUM THESSALONIKI







#### TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM, THESSALONIKI

A legal, non-profit body under private law, aimed at the attainment of cultural objectives. (By joint decision of the Ministries of Culture and Economy Decision ΥΠ.ΠΟ. / ΓΔΠΑ / ΔΙΠΕ / 38296 / 1772 / 14-7-93 Φ.Ε.Κ. 602 / B / 12-8-93)

#### **EXHIBITION HALL**

BUILDING 47, 2nd STREET THESSALONIKI INDUSTRIAL ZONE, SINDOS

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 10977, 541 10, THESSALONIKI, GREECE TELEPHONE: (+30-31) 799 773, 795 150, FAX: (+30-31) 796 816 E-MAIL: TMTH@uranus.eng.auth.gr

a.

### INTRODUCTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM, THESSALONIKI

A Museum of Science and Technology has numerous objectives: to present the nature of technology through the ages; to exhibit the progress being made in modern technological activities; to inform the public how quickly modern technology is being spread in the general geographic area of the Museum; to educate and create an aptitude for technology; and, finally, to keep the public in touch with the technology of today and the expected developments of tomorrow.

Since it was established, the Technology Museum, Thessaloniki has been striving towards all these goals. In addition to the Exhibition Hall, where all actions of a museum take place or from where they are initialised, the Museum has organized parallel exhibitions with the aim of including in its activities every possible means of achieving its goals. An additional consideration of great importance is that the Exhibition Hall should constitute a means of transferring information in an enjoyable way.

Today, our city, with the assistance of the General Secretariat of Research and Technology and the previous support of other private and public-sector bodies such as the Municipality of Thessaloniki, via the Institution of the annual "DIMITRIA", and the OTE (the Greek Telecommunications Organization), has a Museum of Technology with an exhibition hall which in terms of size may not be on a par with major European museums, but in terms of exhibits has no reason to be jealous of any other institution. The interactive Science Park is of a satisfyingly high standard and the information offered, especially via its multi-media computer technology, places the museum quite high in terms of technological development. Essentially, the museum constitutes an exhibition centre of the post-industrial era, in which information is combined with recreation and interaction.

In the **Exhibition Hall** we meet exhibits which are of interest to everyone, covering a wide variety from the ancient method of transferring messages via beacon towers and fire-signals (fryctories and pyrsies), to medical and industrial technology. In the Science Park we can play with fluid flows or illusory sensations; And alround the museum we get information via touch screen technology and **"hot words"**, through which new pages of information on technology and the exhibits appear. All of this, for the pleasure of young and older visitors who have visited the old Exhibition Hall in thousands - and whose visits have helped the museum to understand the visitors' requirements and demands - and for the thousands who will pass through in the years to come.

The Institution of the Cultural Capital of Europe "Thessaloniki 1997" has created new prospects and is inspiring new activities, in which the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki" will certainly play its own part.

In this way, we hope that the Museum will continue to grow and upgrade its services to all of you.

With our kindest Regards, N. A. Economou Professor Emeritus

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### GREETING BY THE MAYOR OF THESSALONIKI

It is with particular satisfaction that I welcome this publication of the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki" depicting the progress and successes of this unique - not only in our city but in the whole of Greece - dynamic and highly thought of cultural body, which is of such benefit to our society.

Indeed, in my position as Mayor of Thessaloniki, I have had the opportunity to follow at first hand - and, as far as has been possible, to provide economic support for - the systematic efforts of a group of fellow citizens who succeeded in transforming their vision of a remarkable objective into reality. As such, their success serves to highlight the important role, that private initiative has to play in offering services to the general public.

I am particularly pleased because the social benefits of this initiative did not go unnoticed by the relevant governmental bodies; as a result, the General Secretariat of Research and Technology of the Ministry of Industry, has offered within the EPET - II European Programme, all the financial support that was needed for the Museum to make an important leap in developing and modernising its infrastructure and operations. This publication is able to present only a part of the impressive remodelling and upgrading which has occurred during 1995 / 96.

I am also grateful, as President of the "Organisation for the Cultural Capital of Europe, Thessaloniki 1997", for the close contact and fruitful co-operation which the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki" has consistently demonstrated towards the Organisation for the Cultural Capital; and for the museum's willingness to play a major role throughout 1997 by staging cultural exhibitions and running educational programmes. It is for this reason that the "Cultural Capital" has included this informative booklet in its list of publications.

Together with my warmest congratulations and an expression of the particular esteem in which I hold the enthusiasm, thoroughness, and high aspirations of those responsible for the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki", I would also like to extend my best wishes for even greater successes in the future, and to assure them of my continued fervent support.

#### Konstantinos Kosmopoulos

Mayor of Thessaloniki President of the Board of the Organisation "Cultural Capital of Europe -Thessaloniki 1997"



### TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM, THESSALONIKI

The "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki" is a cultural and educational non-profit organization. It offers the public an environment conducive to the familiarisation with and the understanding of Natural Sciences and Technology, and is actively involved with subjects concerned with the technolgical culture. The activities of the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki" are aimed at the general public, dealing with general subjects within its scope. More specifically, the museum's activities are directed towards: School groups, for whom organised visits and guided tours are arranged;

- Young people with an aptitude for Natural Sciences and Technology;
- Educators, via the provision of ongoing training and support in their educational work;

 Any other members of the public interested in Science and Technology, whether for reason of information, education or provision of services.

### GOALS

 The collection, salvage, preservation, documentation, and presentation of our technological and industrial heritage;

The attraction of interest; the education of the public, especially the younger generation, with the aim of creating a greater intimacy with Technology and Natural Sciences (past, present, and future);

The growth and spread of the spirit of innovation.

### EXHIBITIONS

The Technology Exhibition, consisting of exhibits and communicative material. Thematic units are presented in a way relating to the historical development and the contemporary successes of Science andTechnology;

The Science Park: consisting of interactive exhibits, through the use of which the visitor can learn about the phenomena and laws of the Natural Sciences in an informing and enjoyable way.

### ACTIVITIES

- Guided tours and organised demonstrations of the exhibits.
- Presentations of experiments in the fields of Physics and Chemistry.
- Film screenings, slide shows, and other audio-visual presentations.
- Operation of Science Clubs.
- Organisation and running of periodic exhibitions.
- Organisation of Technology competitions for school-children.
- Organisation of various events, such as conferences, talks, meetings, etc.
- Publications.
- Organisation and operation of a library (includes conventional and electronic media).
- Operation of the Centre of Creativity and Innovation;
- Co-operation with other cultural bodies;
- Co-operation with Museums in other countries.

### THE HISTORY OF THE TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM, THESSALONIKI

he Technology Museum has been active in Northern Greece since 1978. During these years it has passed through various stages of development. To date (1996), over 300,000 individuals - most of them young people - have taken part in its various activities and have found the museum's environment to be ideal for finding out about and involving themselves with Technological Culture.





#### THE EXHIBITION HALL IN ACHELOOS STREET 1978 - 1989

 The Physics experiments Room
General view of the Exhibition Hall's central part

#### Period: November 1978 - October 1989

The Technical Museum was established in November 1978, after two years' research and preparation by a small team of educators, engineers, and businessmen, on the initiative and through the efforts of its subsequent director, Mr. M. latridis. The founders shared a vision of a public-spirited cultural body existing to educate the general public, but mainly school children and students, on subjects associated with Science and Technology.

At the first General Meeting of the members in 1979, a five-member Governing Board was elected with Mr. N. Economou, professor of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, as its President; Mr. M. latridis, Management Consultant, as its Vice President; and Messrs. I. Papaefstathiou, Physicist, K. Skyfalidis, Manager of the International Trade Fair, and G. Fokidis, Interior Decorator, as its other members.

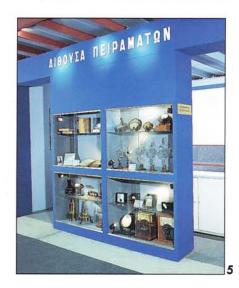
The Museum's Exhibition Hall was housed during the 1979-1989 period in a 500 sq.m. space of a building on Acheloos Street, which was provided by Mr. P. Tsoukalas, a founding member.

The enthusiasm and support of its members and many









friends coupled with numerous remarkable offers of exhibits from organisations, businesses and private individuals, succeeded, in a short period of time, in giving the museum real substance, thus enabling it to provide a valuable service to school groups and individual visitors.

This period also saw the creation of the museum's infrastructure, and an increase in the experience and know-how required for the organisation and running of



the museum. This period also witnessed developments in the Technology Museum's parallel activities which came to include regular talks on scientific subjects given by eminent speakers; annual written competitions for school children; seminars for groups of teachers on the use of audio-visual teaching methods; and joint programmes with other bodies working with youth and education. Similarly, efforts for the design and construction of

small mobile exhibitions bore fruit. The most important, entitled "Man in Space" was organized in 1987, on the thirtieth anniversary of the launch of Spoutnik - 1 into space, with material donated by NASA, ESA, and the Russian Space Agency.

#### Period: October 1989 - June 1995

From the beginning of 1988, it was obvious that the Museum needed bigger and more suitable housing for its activities. The Greek Bank for Industrial Development (ETBA), recognising the public-spirited nature of the Technology Museum and its contributions in the field of Technological Culture, offered a new



industrial building, with a total floor space of 1,500 square metres, located in the Thessaloniki Industrial Zone, to the Museum for a period of ten years.

The building was suitably renovated and the museum was enhanced by the creation of new thematic exhibitions, offices, a library, a workshop, a room dedicated to Educational Technology, and a small lecture room. The new installations were inaugurated on October 8, 1989.

Due to the lack of air-conditioning, visitors were only able to visit the Museum during the spring and autumn months. In spite of this, a large number of people - over 30,000 every year, mostly school children and students have visited the museum and participated in its various activities between 1990 and 1995.

During this period, the Technology Museum, Thessaloniki was active in many other cultural and educational areas and organised a large number of Science demonstrations and exhibitions in Thessaloniki, as well as other cities throughout Northern Greece.

#### Period: June 1995 - June 1996

In June 1995, thanks to the interest of the General Secretariat for Research and Technology, the Technology Museum, Thessaloniki entered into an EPET - II E. C. funding programme and has therefore succeeded in completing the first phase of important work on the remodelling and refurbishment of the Exhibition Hall; the

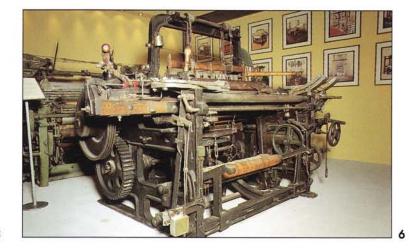
 General view of the Exhibition Hall. Central part-1996
Electrical energy Exhibition collaboration with ΔEH (Public Electrical Company)
The STARLAB mobile planetarium
Electrone-microscope, Siemens, 1963.
Industry in Thessaloniki 1912 - 1940
Electromechanical Printing Press, Vogtlandische Maschinen Fabric, 1925
Partial view of the "Eureka" Park, The creativity's games













modernisation of its installations; and a major step forward in the presentation techniques (multimedia) for the exhibits. Work on the documentation of the exhibits and research into the educational role of the museum has also been undertaken, with the assistance of modern methods and media, within the framework of the same European Comunitee Programme. The second phase of this work (1996 - 1999) will undertake-among other things- the expansion of the space available to the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki"; the installation of a computer network and other applications of information technology; the creation of a Classic Cars exhibition; and the installation and operation of a 50 - seat Planetarium.

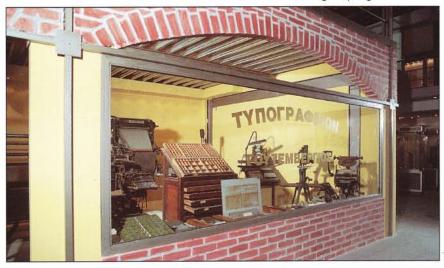


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### EXHIBITION HALL-EXHIBITS

ost of the exhibits which are on show in the Exhibition Hall of the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki" were donated by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, organisations, businesses and various other friends of the museum. A small number of the exhibits were purchased, while the interactive exhibits were constructed in the museum workshop. The exhibits are all connected in some way with Technology - mainly with technologies that were developed or utilised in Northern Greece - and / or Science. A great deal of effort has been put into creating "hands-on" exhibits within the Science Park: thus, instead of labelling these exhibits "Please, Do Not Touch", we encourage the visitor to "See How This Works!".

The grouping of exhibits in terms of "subject" or "area



 1,2. The Printing Technology Exhibition
3. Telephone line control apparatus, Siemens & Halske, (Germany, 1940)
4. Almo Movieton 16mm Projector (Poland, 1941)
5. Grossmann hand-operated sewing machine, (Germany, 1920)
6. The newly-styled entrance of the Museum
7. The "Traditional Technology" Exhibition
8. The Exhibition of Marine navigation instruments of knowledge" has taken place in specific thematic exhibitions. The constant addition of exhibits results in the enrichment and expansion of the existing exhibitions or in the creation of totally new ones. All of this has resulted in a living organisation which is constantly and dynamically developing.

The organisation and assembly of the museum's exhibitions was achieved with the technical support and know-how of collaborating museums in Europe and the valuable experience attained during the museum's many years of operation.

The concise presentation of the exhibits in this leaflet shows the Museum in its newly refurbished and modernised form - after the work done from June 1995 to May 1996, with the support of the General Secretariat of Research and Technology and the EPET -II European Committee Programme.

















#### The electronic presentation of "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki" exhibitions and exhibits via Multimedia Technology.

The exploitation of the potential offered by modern multimedia technoloay, together with the interactive exhibits, is a course of



action of the utmost importance for the "Technology Museum, Thessaloniki". Multimedia are computer programmes, able to present subjects with the help of text, sound, pictures, video, as well as other tools. The aim behind the use of multimedia in a museum is to inform and educate the visitor in a friendly, pleasant, easy, quick and more effective way.

With the financial means provided by the EPET - II Programme (mentioned above) and with the co-operation of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the Museum was able to organise and produce 11 pilot multimedia units for the presentation of the museum's exhibitions and exhibits.

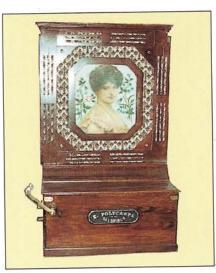
These units work within specially designed "intokiosks" which are located at the entrance of selected exhibitions. Visitors can use them to find out more about each exhibition, the most important exhibits (their description, function and history), as well as the particular technology.

 The Telecommunications Exhibition.
A partial view of the Telecommunications Exhibition, ancient Greek beacon signal towers.
One of the first carbon microphones; used by Mr. C. Tsingiridis' first Greek Radio Station (1926-1930).
Barrel-organ, manufactured by the firm of E. Polycarpe[1], Thessaloniki, 1920' s.
Manually-operated telephone, 1940' s.
The Railway Exhibition, manuallyoperated gang-car and other railway exhibits.













#### EUREKA SCIENCE PARK "Where recreation imparts knowledgeand learning is fun."

Since the Technology Museum started operating, efforts have been made in the Exhibition Hall to get away from the usual view of glass cases and countless notices exhorting the visitor not to touch anything.

The philosophy of the Technology Museum has always been to create a suitable infrastructure and environment in its Exhibition Hall for the visitor to touch, try out, and experiment with the exhibits.

The "Eureka" Science Park was created with this in mind, and as such it constitutes one of the main poles of attraction for the school children and students who visit the Museum; as such, it attracts their attention to a particularly high degree.

The Science Park occupies a 200 square metre area and consists of 30 self-standing, experimental units and apparatuses covering subjects within Electricity, Optics, Aerodynamics, Acaustics, Astronomy and others. Each device has been especially designed and built to operate under the direct control of the visitor. The Science Park creates therefore a unique environment and gives visitors the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the laws, phenomena, and particularities of Nature and Science.

Located in the same area are the exhibits on Intelligence, Illusions and problem solving puzzles of the Museum's Centre of Creativity and Innovation.

### THE TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM'S ACTIVITIES

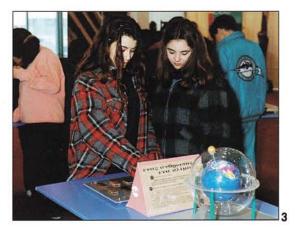


he Technology Museum is not satisfied by its role only as "an ark for the preservation of Technology". With its Exhibition Hall as the starting point and a pole of particular attraction, opportunities are created for the general public - mainly school children and students to learn about and achieve an understanding of the importance of Science and Technology in mankind's efforts towards a better tomorrow.

In order to achieve this goal the museum tries out and organises many educational activities, such as





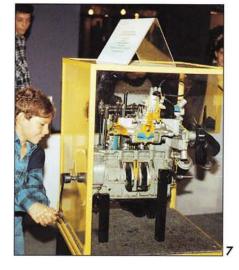






conferences and symposiums; talks on scientific matters; technology competitions for school children; the presentation of multi-media and mobile exhibitions, both within and outside the museum; and finally the operation of Science Clubs.









1,2. The "Eureka" Science Park in Hall 5 of the Thessaloniki International Fair, 1991. 3,4,5. Periodic Environmental Exhibition "Which Earth for our Children" (1994), with the co-operation of the "Thessaloniki French Institute" and "LA VILLETTE". 6. Periodic Exhibition "Science and Technology in Germany of 19'n Century", in the co-operation with the "Thessaloniki German Institute". 7,8. Surprise and satisfaction on the faces of young school children, participating in a Science Park experiment. 9. Periodic Exhibition "Greek Industrial Vehicles" (1990), with the co-operation of ELVO (Greek Vehicle Industry). 10. Periodic Exhibition "Technology and Agriculture" with the co-operation of the American Farm School. 11. The construction of an electronic circuit during a Science Club meeting.















**1.** The "Creativity and Innovation" Symposium, 1988.

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- 2. The Pan-Hellenic Conference for the "Preservation of our Cultural Heritage",
- 1994, (in co-operation with TICCIH).
- **3.** A meeting on International Museum Day, 18-5-95.
- **4.** The Technology Museum's kiosk at INFOSYSTEM '95, with the co-operation of the General Secretariat for Research and Technology.
- 5. A meeting of the Radio-Amateur Club.









 An award ceremony for school children who took part in the 2nd competition for schools in 1986.
8,9. 2nd Exhibition of School Children's Constructions at the Vafopoulio Cultural Centre, (1996), in co-operation with the Directorate of Secondary Education.
8. A Science Club at work (INFOSYSTEM '95, Helexpo).





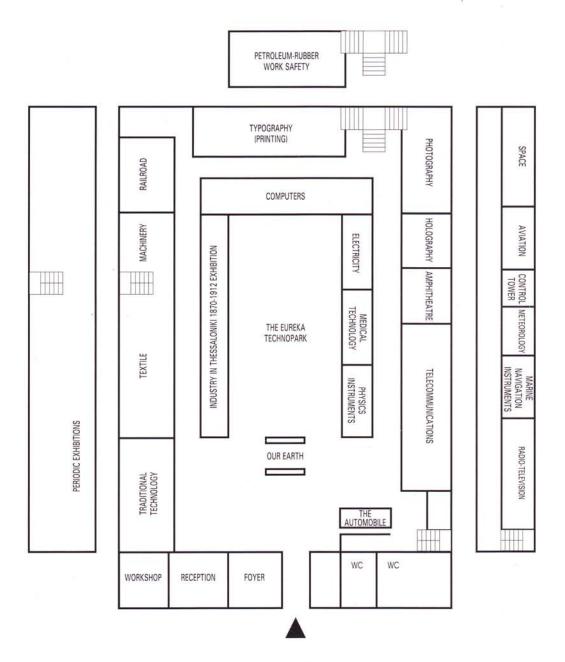
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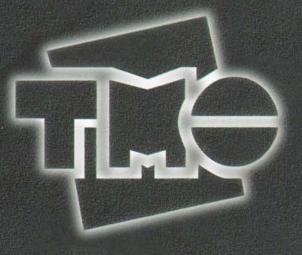
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## TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM, THESSALONIKI EXHIBITION HALL





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TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM THESSALONIKI

