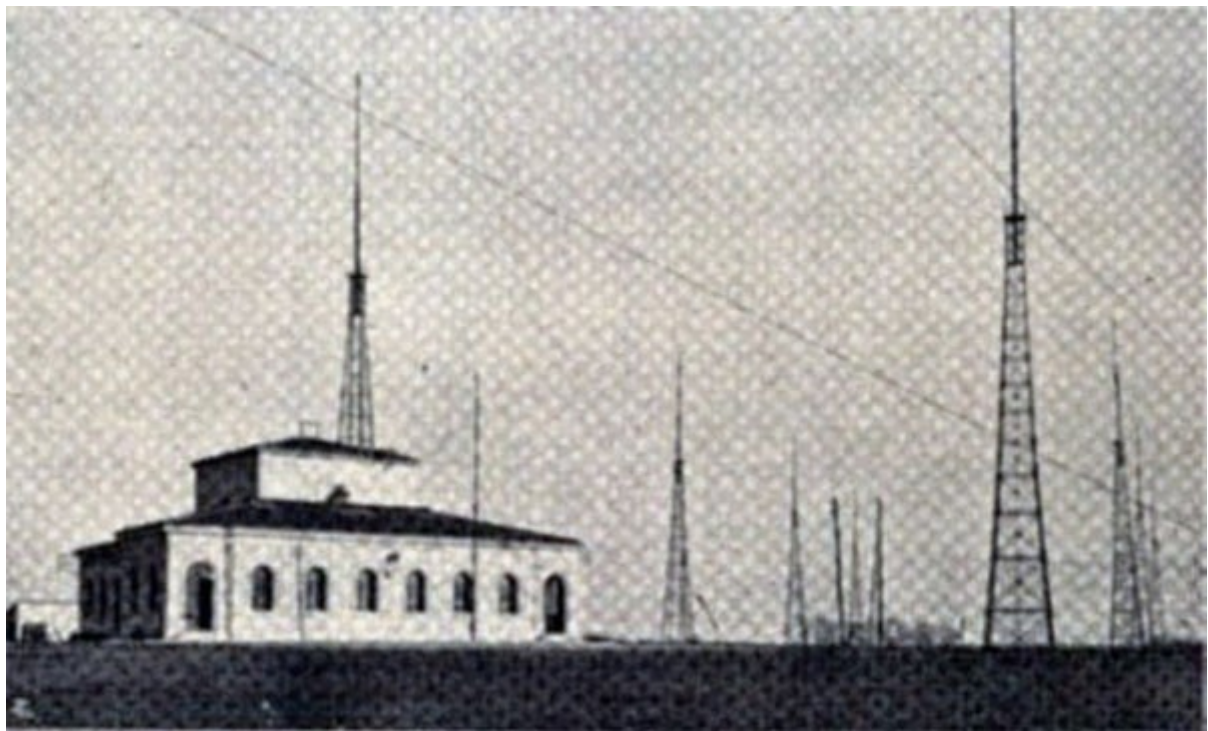


THE RADIOTELEGRAPHIC STATION OF COLTANO

A little bit of history – A look to the future

by Roberto Stefanelli IK5HGU

It was 1894 and due to the low profitability of sericulture Giuseppe Marconi, father of Guglielmo Marconi, his son, who was born as fruit of his second marriage, decided to agree to the request of his son to set up an experimental electrical laboratory in the room that was previously used in the breeding of silkworms.



The building site of Marconi's 1st radio telegraph station

It was in the “silkworm room” that the young Guglielmo Marconi gave birth to the wireless telegraphy. It was Dicembre of the year 1895 when Guglielmo Marconi with humble and tenacious commitment, was able to build and successfully put in operation his brilliant work on what will be soon called radiotelegraphy.

The first ether radio broadcasts proceeded well by the first successes of the previous year, that took place inside of his laboratory and were noted to the mother on the night of the 8th of Dicembre 1894.

The following year 1897 the young Guglielmo Marconi, submitted to the Royal Italian Navy, in the Gulf of La Spezia, the primordial transceivers, realizing radiotelegraphic links to a section about twenty kilometers, between ships and land. The radio had just been born and thanks to the technical and scientific data the young Guglielmo Marconi, took power because the devices built

were met with great interest and admiration, by the leaders of the High Command of the Royal Navy.



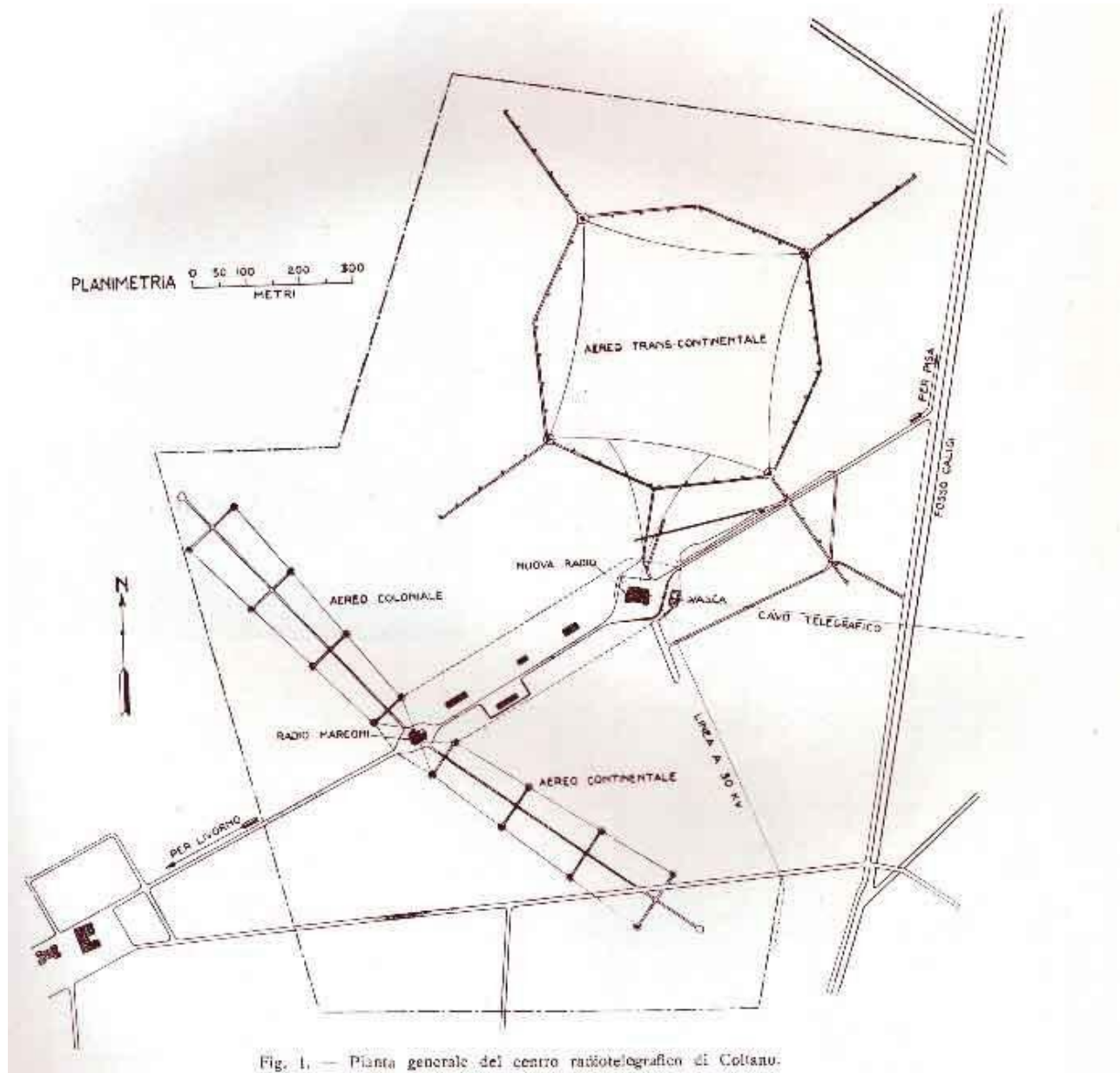
Another perspective of the headquarters of the Palazzina Marconi Radio Station

This brings us to 1903 when the Italian Government approves the construction of what will be the first Intercontinental Radiotelegraph Station, which will be for the technical choice , that of Coltano.



The supports 75 meters dipoles for Long Wave of over 1200 meters

In fact Guglielmo Marconi senses that the Coltano area has geoelectric requirements for the successful installation of a powerful Radiotelegraphy station and for this sole reason that in 1904 the King and Marconi met there. Identifying, in an acre of Corniolo, the area to be allocated for building the Intercontinental Radiotelegraph, obeying the decision of the Italian Government.



Plant of the 1st radiotelegraph station built by Guglielmo Marconi between 1903 and 1911

Here the King laid the foundation stone for the construction of what will symbolically be the most impressive and majestic radiotelegraph station of the globe that could connect multiple continents, even the southern hemisphere.

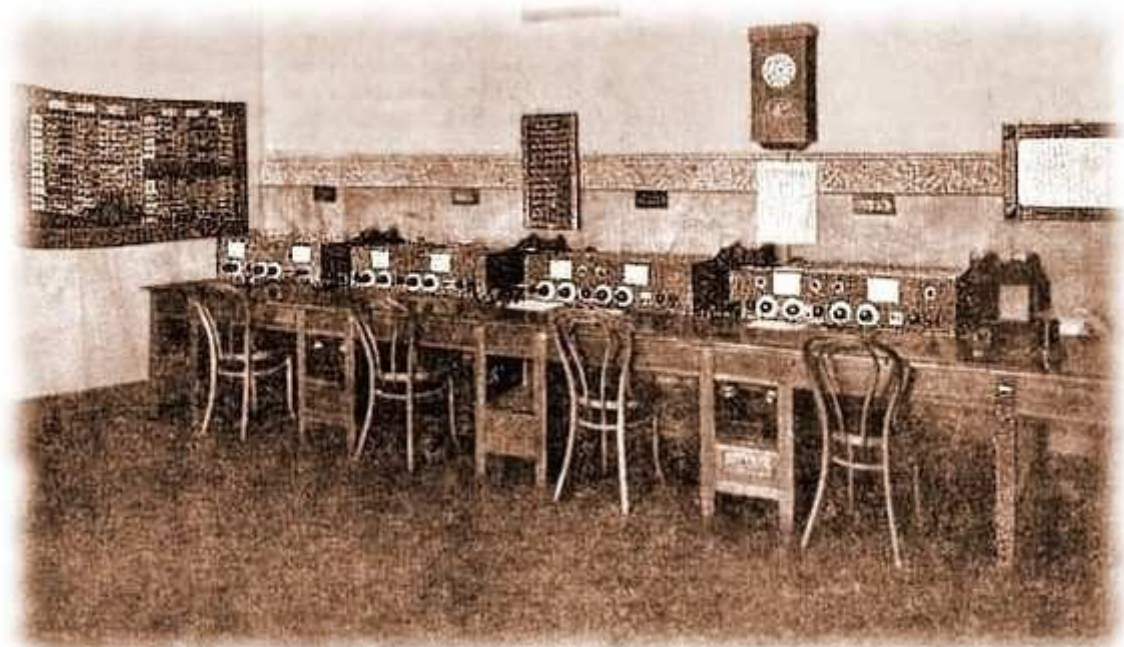
The construction of the plant soon begins but the work does not continue with regular rapidity, for a combination of adverse situations related to various problems arising during construction. In fact, in addition to the construction problems and the consequent changes

to be made, created discontent in the workforce.



The building of the Royal Navy built between 1919 and 1924 headquarters of the II ^ Station R.T.

The fact is that the work continues slowly and it's only in 1910 that, Guglielmo Marconi Nobel awarded in the meantime, is able to perform the first tests of intercontinental telegraphic connection from that site.



Listening center room-only reception of Nodica connected cable with Coltano

On November 1911, with the presence of the King and Marconi, the powerful Intercontinental radiotelegraph station finally opens. Radio links with Massaua and Mogadishu are accomplished by using a powerful long wave spark transmitter which once again demonstrated the

genius and intuition of the scientist in his early thirties.



The promoter of the Stations Coordination Marconiane Italian Roberto Alaimo IS0JMA

In the years to follow the radiotelegraph station enjoys some technical improvements so that between 1919 and 1924, the Navy creates a new center transmitter equipped with eight electric antennas for single



From right to left: Andrea Serfogli, prof. Ing. Filippo Giannetti, Antonio Dell'Omodarme and IW5AOT Roberto Lorenzi

transmission for the building of the Royal Navy built between 1919 and 1924. At the same time, the Navy, to improve the single transmission, in a location known as Nodica in the the municipality of Vecchiano in the area of Migliarino Pisano,



The building site of the Marconi I ^ radiotelegraph station today

where he created a center for the receive single radio signals because in that area the signals had no despondency.



Other statement of the building Marconi

Unfortunately, the passage of the front, causes the destruction of

Marconi's equipment as well as the majestic antennas. On the contrary, the German Armed Forces save the historic building designed, built and technologically staged by Guglielmo Marconi as a sign of respect towards the scientist.



Other statement of the building Marconi

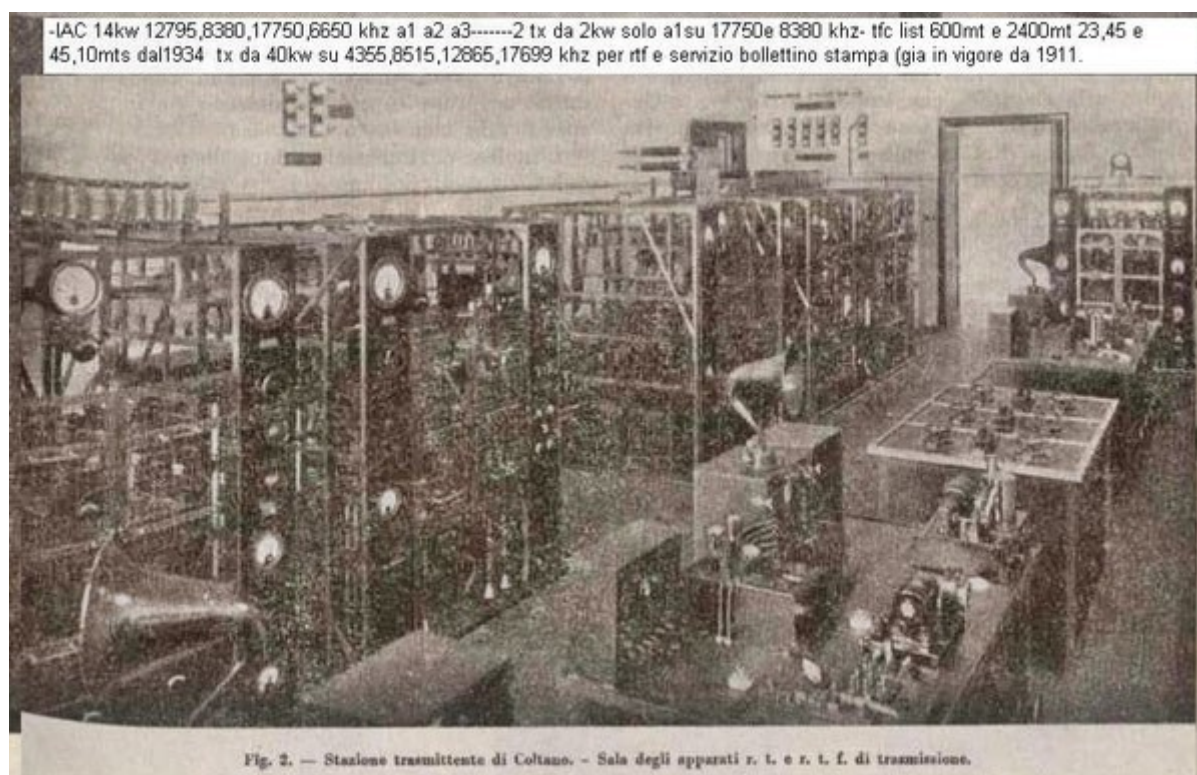
After the war, the Marconi building is used for purposes which historically are not certain, but it was no longer used for the original purpose that it was constructed for but maybe it could have been used as a museum or an experimental radio laboratory.



Yet another statement of the building Marconi

The abandonment of the building and above all the scarce maintenance, has over the years, brought the building with its neoclassical style to ruins. The building now is seriously damaged. The roof has caved, the external walls are scarcely damaged but as far as the whole structure is concerned if maintenance would be applied the structure would be a functional again.

So far the story, first glorious and sad after, the Intercontinental Radiotelegraphic Pisa Station symbol of Italian ingenuity and tenacity of the scientist Guglielmo Marconi, Nobel Prize 1909.



Some transmitting apparatus of Coltano center destroyed at the transition from war

On September 24, 2016 there was a significant tangible sign of a turning point, one could say "in opposite phase" by using one of our technical terms, which suggests to look ahead because from now on, all of us, we can all state that in all probability the Intercontinental Radiotelegraphic Station of Coltano will have a future.

In fact, during the proceedings of the 3rd Meeting of the Coordination of Stations Marconiane Italian (C.S.M.I.), held in Coltano, at the Villa Medici, which houses the A.R.I section of Pisa, the President Roberto Lorenzi, in IW5AOT radio, welcomed the President of proloco Coltano Antonio Dell 'Omodarme; prof. Ing. Filippo Giannetti, professor of Ingeneering and Communications of the University of Pisa, in IW5DPW radio; promoter C.S.M.I. Roberto Alaimo, in IS0JMA radio, together with the various representatives of the C.S.M.I.; commissioner of public works of the Municipality of Pisa Andrea Serfogli and the Architect Antonio Ghionzoli, representing the Regional Park of Migliarino - San Rossore -

Massaciuccoli, which by extension congloba acres of Corniolo.

After the technical and historical intervention of prof. ing. Filippo Giannetti, expressed, with true feelings, all the glories and disadventure of the historic intercontinental radiotelegraphic station, Andrea Serfogli commissioner of public works in the municipality of Pisa takes the floor.

The aforementioned public administrator assured the daily commitment to recover the historical area.

In fact, he assured a financial commitment that is already inscribed in the budget of the city of Pisa in the amount of € 1,300,000 to be allocated to the recovery of Marconi building.



Participants and intervened at the 3rd meeting C.M.S.I.

He then pointed the finger on the real difficulties of the expected recovery of the building of Marconi, home of the radiotelegraph station. Without delay, the public administrator emphasized that the difficulties rooted in the change of ownership to free title to the Public Sector, today owner, should address in favor of the Municipality of Pisa.

Without overcoming this passage between authorities the City of Pisa does not have the legal support, or the property, so that it can spend now it's economic resources as works of considerable public interest.

Nothing else obstructs the recovery of the historic radio station that we cannot absolutely never forget because it has so much more to give to the community if planet earth in terms of history, art, culture, education and radio amateur.



Guglielmo Marconi in front of one of his buildings radio

I conclude the work of amateur radio by highlighting around the world that, even on this occasion, they have distinguished themselves for showing public spirit, unselfishness, generosity, tenacity and technical preparation in favor of future generations around the world and invite everyone to browse the sites that I have written below, that will allow you to "touch" what is briefly narrated.

<http://www.csmi.altervista.org/index.htm>

<http://www.csmi.altervista.org/meeting2016.htm>

<http://www.csmi.altervista.org/chisiamo.htm>

<http://www.fgm.it/>

<http://aripisa.it>

My inventions are used to save humanity not to destroy it

Guglielmo Marconi

The article is in Italian Roberto Stefanelli IK5HGU.

The English translation was made by google translator and seen by Maria Cristina Paladini from Grosseto.