



On December 10, 1909 Guglielmo Marconi received in Stockholm the Nobel Prize for Physics. On December 10, 2009 – exactly one hundred years later – at the Palazzo d'Accursio in Piazza Maggiore in Bologna, the exhibition

GUGLIELMO MARCONI NOBEL PRIZE WINNER 1909-2009

opened to remember the Bolognese inventor and the formidable venture that brought him to earn that prize.

The main exhibition hall was in the Sala d'Ercole in Palazzo d'Accursio, with collateral exhibits in Sala Borsa and the courtyard of the same Palazzo d'Accursio. Peripheral venues included the Museum of Industrial Patrimony (via della Beverara 123), the Pelagalli Museum (via Col di Lana 7/N) and the Marconi Museum in Villa Griffone at Pontecchio Marconi.

The exhibition in Sala d'Ercole was open every day, from 9:30am to 6:30pm, until January 10, 2010.

Closing days only on December 25th and December 31st.

Free admission.

On December 26th and January 6th, a recreational-didactic tour with activities was reserved for childrens.

Exhibition sections:

- Marconi Nobel info point (Sala Borsa)
- The conquest of distance (Palazzo d'Accursio courtyard)
- A cosmopolitan Marconi
- That mysterious 1895
- A possible dialogue
- Gallery of Illustrious Men
- The fruits of wireless communication
- La Spezia 1897
- Morse Code
- The Republic
- Technology and Entrepreneurship
- Marconi Company
- Detectors
- Gallery of equipment
- Nobel windows

The objective of this exhibition was to restore to the figure of Guglielmo Marconi that “nobility” that the very Nobel Prize – received at only 35 years old – attributed to him in 1909. As much admired and acclaimed in his lifetime as forgotten or, in any event, overlooked in the second half of the twentieth century, Marconi – brought back to public attention as of 1995 (the centenary of the wireless telegraphy) – is, in fact, climbing the steps of notoriety with the sole power of his invention: the wireless, in other words, the technology that most connotes, all over the world, the beginning of the Third Millennium.

The exhibition explored the conditions and the bases that allowed Marconi to make that unexpected leap in his venture, the technological and industrial developments brought about by his own research, the triumph of his wireless telegraphy system and the complex event that prompted the Swedish Academy to confer to him the Nobel Prize in Physics.

Explanatory panels, period instruments, interactive equipment, animations, videos and multimedia graphs immersed the visitor in the atmosphere of the early 20th century, and then made him reemerge in the early 21st century: today, here, on this planet Earth, where Marconi’s intuitions make up the fundamental structure of communications today.

An exhibition that highlighted the mechanisms, the gears, the relationships and emotions of a genius projected in the future: Guglielmo Marconi, the father of wireless.

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