The Tipoteca italiana in Cornuda is a private museum founded by the Antiga family, dedicated to saving our letterpress heritage (see The Library, vii, 10 (2009), 99). Unlike metal type, that has generally been melted down and put to other uses, obsolete wooden type, apart from firelighting and looking wonderful on mantelpieces, is not recyclable, so that the Tipoteca has assembled a collection of some 30,000 items (a drop in the ocean compared to the Hamilton Wood Type Museum in Wisconsin, which has 1½ million, but still impressive). In particular, it has received the types and archive of Luigi Melchiori (1864–1946), who founded his company in his home town of Crespano del Grappa in 1880, when he was only sixteen. The main essay in this volume, by James Clough, surveys the wood-type industry in Italy in general terms, while the shorter piece by Chiara Scattolin, where the English requires a trifle more attention, focuses on the Melchiori archive. The Grafiche Antiga, who finance the Tipoteca italiana, have made their fortune as printers of advertising for the Made in Italy market, and likewise have given this book their best. In an epoch in which far too many books are gruesomely printed, to find an object such as this, splendidly illustrated and executed, that it is simply a pleasure to hold and look at, is an increasingly rare experience.


Antonio Rosmini (1797–1855) was a remarkable priest, who was beatified by the Catholic Church in 2007. His extensive library is still extant in the house of his birth in Rovereto and at the college, now a centre for international studies, at Stresa. These first two volumes in a projected five are part of an ambitious project to catalogue the library and study the personality of its owner.


Luigi Crocetti (1929–2007) was in his lifetime the acknowledged dean of Italian libraries and also a prolific author of short articles and reviews. He didn’t like long books; they took too much effort. Many of his brief items are, however, little nuggets of insight, often beautifully written. This collection brings many such items together in a single volume and has a lot to say about the happenings in Italian libraries in the latter years of the twentieth century.


It is a truism to say that the invention of the printing press coincided with the rise of the city and therefore gave bureaucracy its, not always pleasant, public voice. Of course town criers existed previously, and public written notices go back to the ancient world, but to multiply them and plaster them on every available space was quite another matter, with knock-on effects for urban literacy. And for the printers broadsheets represented a steady, remunerative income. Necessarily ephemeral, such material has long suffered from the contempt of scholars and the fact that they were hidden away in the best place to conceal all such documents, libraries. A shift in the
Recent Books

tide was marked in 1996 by the publication of a substantial tome by the same author, *Bononia manifesta*, listing 3,295 sixteenth-century broadsheets, albeit some in pamphlet form, mostly in Bologna’s Biblioteca Comunale dell’Archiginnasio (see *The Library*, vi, 21 (1999), 400). From 1512 to 1860 the city was part of the Papal state and also the principal university for the same, so it was anything but a backwater, and herein there is a separate listing of university theses (an interesting genre, on which see also those for Siena in *The Library*, vii, 16 (2015), 110). At a distance of two decades, this supplement adds 145 new items (nos. 3296–3440) and additional lists of copies for previously catalogued items, sometimes with corrections or variants. The main source for these new documents has been a campaign to catalogue a quarter of a million items accumulated for many a long dusty year in the same library’s attics. It also includes new indexes, comprising both volumes, for printers, document signatories, and the contents of the broadsheets. The stone of Sisyphus rolls ever upwards!


The Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts in Modena is a distinguished establishment, independent in concept and scope, which from an early date incorporated important collections of books into its impressive library. The present work describes thirty-five incunabula, including the only known copy of the c.1482 Ripoli edition of Luigi Pulci’s *Morgante*.


The author is a researcher at the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History in Frankfurt and has long been engaged in a census of sixteenth-century legal imprints, of which the present work is a spin-off. It describes the early printed books, once owned (mostly) by the Collegio degli avvocati di Firenze, which in 1924 were deposited in the library of the law faculty of the newly-founded University of Florence, where, despite vicissitudes and several physical moves, they have since remained. The first volume lists six incunabula and 1,526 sixteenth-century editions, albeit with a complexity that is not explained with due clarity. The said volume is in fact a reprint of an earlier catalogue first issued in 2005, a fact that explains some outdated statements in the introduction and in the bibliographical references (for the notice, see *The Library*, vii, 7 (2006), 219). The second volume, entirely new, describes 2,424 seventeenth-century editions; a third part, intended to cover the eighteenth century, still has to appear and as yet has not been received by the publisher.


This title deserves the book of the year award. Bellisario Bulgarini (1539–1620) was a wealthy citizen of Siena, who owned property, land, and a money-lending agency. He also fathered fifteen children, of whom a largeish proportion for the time reached adulthood, and dabbled in literature, being acquainted with some of the major personalities of the age, including the poet Torquato Tasso and the publisher Aldo