

reached by the cable-car on rails from the town of Mercogliano at the foot of the hill, though the energetic or the penitent might prefer to climb by foot. Inevitably over the course of the centuries it built up a significant library of manuscripts and early printed books. Though much was lost in the confiscations of the early nineteenth century, it was still important enough after unification for the Italian government of the time, as with another ten of the great historic monasteries, to transfer the ownership of the library to the state, though the monks remain active in the day-to-day running of the same. While the holdings of early printed material have been regularly reported to the ongoing repertories of incunabula and sixteenth-century books (at least as far as the Italian *Edit16* is concerned), as well as described in the SBN catalogue network, an overview and synthesis of the collection is always valuable. The present bunch of catalogues describes in detail thirty-five incunabula, including a magnificent copy on parchment of a Book of Hours printed in Paris by Philippe Pigouchet in 1498 (ISTC ih00395000), which has its own fascicule of colour illustrations, and some 1,016 sixteenth-century books, with a further thirty-four items in the supplement. There are also abundant introductions on the history of the library, the bibliographical features of the books described, and a wealth of indexes. Altogether an impressive achievement.

*Collezionare autografi. La raccolta di Giuseppe Campori.* Ed. by MATTEO AL KALAK and ELENA FUMAGALLI. (Biblioteca dell'Archivum romanicum'. Serie I: Storia, letteratura, paleografia, 521.) Florence: Olschki. 2022. xiii + 208 pp. €30. ISBN 978 88 222 6816 7.

Collecting autographs of the famous and the illustrious in the nineteenth century was a popular, affordable hobby which in some cases became an overriding passion, as in the case of the Italian aristocrat Giuseppe Campori (1821–87), who at his death left his collection, containing over 100,000 examples, to his home city of Modena, which deposited it at the Biblioteca Universitaria Estense. The present book marks the launch of a project to put all these documents online; at the same time, the title is slightly misleading, since as well as interesting essays on the figure of Campori, it contains articles on three other major Italian autograph collectors of the time, whose collections have survived intact: Gaetano Ferrajoli (in the Vatican Library), Carlo Piancastelli (in the Biblioteca Civica, Forlì), and Pietro Bastogi (in the Biblioteca Labronica, Livorno). Includes essays by Matteo Al Kalak, Carlo Baja Guarienti, Marco Callegari, Angela Fiore, Elena Fumagalli, Marco Iacovella, Antonella Imolesi Pozzi, Cristina Luschi, Giacomo Mariani, Luca Sandoni, Rosiana Schiuma, and Paolo Vian.

*Come un ministro per la cultura. Giulio Einaudi e le biblioteche nel sistema del libro.* By CHIARA FAGGIOLANI. (Biblioteche & bibliotecari, 4.) Florence: Firenze University Press. 2020. xix + 347 pp. €19.90. ISBN 978 88 5518 133 4 (also available in electronic formats).

When, and if, one thinks about Italian libraries, certain buildings and places automatically spring to mind. In Milan the Brera and the Ambrosiana, both living cheek-by-jowl with major art galleries; the Marciana in Venice on Piazzetta San Marco; the Laurentian in Florence, concealed in the cloister of the eponymous church; the Angelica and the Corsiniana in Rome, as well as that archetypal non-Italian library, the Vatican. These are names known the world over, not only by scholars and library professionals, but also by travellers and tourists, while books about this or that feature of their history or holdings are regularly noticed (with favouritism) under the present rubric. Almost on the same level are some of the great city libraries: for instance, the Intronati in Siena, the Archiginnasio in Bologna, the Panizzi in Reggio Emilia, or the exceptional reality of the Malatestiana in Cesena, which balance historical collections with the requirements of a modern library system. And Dogliani? no, sorry! not heard that one. Where? what? Dogliani is a small town of 5,000 inhabitants in the Langhe, near Cuneo in Piedmont, whose