

Building an up-to-date library. Prospero Podiani's use of booksellers' catalogues, with special reference to law books

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ABSTRACT

Prospero Podiani (1535 ca. - 1615) is well known as one of the major book-collectors in the 16th century Italy. He was keen to gather the best editions of the most important works published until his own day (along with relevant manuscripts) and to make them available to scholars. In 1582 he agreed with Perugia city governors about the donation of his collection and the foundation of the Biblioteca Augusta. Podiani was able to keep pace with the production of all the major European publishers mainly by acquiring sale catalogues. The evidence for this can be found in the great number of copies of those catalogues (some of which are very rare) that exist today in the Biblioteca Augusta. Along with acquiring printed catalogues, he also produced a series of manuscript lists of books for sale. This article aims to provide an overall presentation of those documents, printed and manuscript, and then to present the results of a more detailed analysis of one of those catalogues where Podiani listed almost exclusively law books printed in the course of the 16th century and to put them in relation to the section of the library dedicated to legal texts.

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KEYWORDS

Book Trade; Sale catalogues; Private Libraries; Perugia Biblioteca Augusta; Prospero Podiani.

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Podiani and his library

Prospero Podiani, citizen of Perugia, must be esteemed the equal of the princes of our time for the magnanimity and nobility that he has shown himself to possess and which are needed for the foundation of a library. He has, in fact, established in Perugia a Library which is admirable, since it is full of a great variety of manuscripts, as well as of printed books which have been published up to the present times.¹

In 1591 Angelo Rocca, later to become celebrated for the foundation of the Biblioteca Angelica in Rome (Serrai 2004), wrote this description of the library that Prospero Podiani (1535 ca.-1615) established in Perugia. In his brief account of the library, Rocca makes some remarkable statements. Among other things, he highlighted the fact that the library was an up-to-date collection, full of modern editions. Rocca was not relying on second-hand information: he had studied in Perugia and had met Podiani, from whom he had even borrowed some books (Panzanelli Fratoni 2002, p. 281). Furthermore the accuracy of his description has been borne out by subsequent information, especially the data gathered from the inventory of the library drawn up in 1617, two years after Podiani's death.² This inventory provides detailed descriptions which allow us to figure out the main features of the collection, the bulk of which was formed by editions printed between the 1530s and 1580s. These were mainly scholarly publications by the major authors of all ages, in any field and language. Moreover, very importantly, they were editions printed all over Europe (Panzanelli Fratoni 2016a, 86–93; Dondi-Panzanelli Fratoni 2016, 134–140).

The library was the result of Podiani's ambitious project to build a 'universal' collection, formed of all the best editions ever published, so as to provide scholars of any discipline with all the works they needed. In doing this, he was drawing on his personal passion for books, a passion he had developed since his childhood. Very little is known about Podiani's education but he certainly received a good training in the humanities: along with Latin, he probably studied Greek, at least enough to read it and to write a few lines. We can also infer, from various sources, that his family played an important role in his education. Prospero was born around 1535 to a family of professionals and landowners who came from a village near Perugia (Poggio Aquilone, from which the family name derives: de Podio, then Podiani). Towards the end of the 15th century they moved to Perugia where they soon became involved in the government of the city and in the University. An important member of the family was Lucalberto (1471-1551), *doctor artis et medicinae*, but also secretary of the Priori (the city governors), and dean of the *Domus Sapientiae Veteris* (the earliest college in Perugia). Interestingly, when Prospero introduced himself to a cardinal (Fulvio Della Cornia), whose patronage he wished to obtain, he did it by making a reference to Lucalberto. Around 1580, when he was "half way through the journey of his life" Podiani announced his plan to transform his book collection (which at the time consisted of about 7,500 books) into an institutional library. In 1582 an agreement was drawn up

¹ "Prosperus Podianus, civis Perusinus, animi nobilitate ac magnitudine in hac praesertim re praesanda, hoc est in Bibliotheca instituenda, Principibus viris aetate nostra haudquaquam cedere debere iudicatur: extruxit enim Bibliothecam Perusiae mira manuscriptorum codicum, omniumque librorum, qui ad hanc usque diem in luce prodierunt, varietate refertissimam» (Rocca 1591, 396; on Podiani: Vian 2015; Bartoli Langeli and Panzanelli Fratoni 2016).

² Perugia, Biblioteca Augusta, MS 3082; if not otherwise stated, all manuscripts and printed books mentioned in this article are found in this library.

between him and the city governors, and the city Library was established, with the name Biblioteca Augusta. In return for his generous donation, Podiani would be elected Librarian, with an annual salary of 150 scudi.

It has been written that the official opening of the library did not take place until 1623, some years after Podiani's death (1615). It has been proven, however, that the library was in fact in existence at least as earliest as the 1590s, and there is evidence that a number of scholars made heavy use of the books (Panzanelli Fratoni 2002; 2006; 2009; 2013). It was an imperfect arrangement, though, since Podiani continued to manage the collections as if they were still his own property. Records of loans or expenditure for the library do not have the form of official documentation. Several registers exist, scattered within the manuscript collection, with lists and notes of various kinds written in Podiani's hand: some were conceived as tools for organising the collections, including a treatise on library management on which the present writer is currently working. Other registers were used to record notes of loans or expenses, but often in a disordered way and undated. Analysis and interpretation is needed of the information found in these notebooks, which is significant for our understanding not only of Podiani's library. Furthermore, along with his notes, he kept valuable printed material related to the booktrade.

In this article I will analyse a number of sale catalogues, printed and manuscript, which contain abundant data concerning the book-trade on an international scale. The final section is dedicated to law books, of particular significance since the Faculty of Law was a very important one in the University of Perugia. A detailed examination of the law books found in Podiani's library can serve as a significant test of its up-to-dateness.

How Podiani dealt with the bookmarket

On 13 July 1591 a certain Filippo Guidalotti, probably a native of Perugia but by then living and working in Venice, sent a letter to Podiani.³ He was glad to inform him – he wrote – that “Sig. Bernardo” (Giunta?), who always had Podiani's interests at heart, had just sent him a note to say that a ‘catalogue of the last Frankfurt fair’ was waiting for him [in Sig. Bernardo's bookshop] to collect.

Al Molto Mag.co Sig.r e p.ron mio
il sig. Prospero Pudiani
Perugia

Molto Mag.co sig. mio

V.S. potra cognoscire di continuo la memoria che tiene il sig. Bernardo di lei. In una fattura mandata à m. Michele Vaschetto, costi che vi è notato per V.S. un **Catalogo venuto dalla fiera di Francoforte cioè di questa ultima fiera**, et rendesi conto V.S. che dove la potrò servire, io sempre mi troverò paratissimo.

Ringratio somamente V.S. della alerezza che à preso di me, quando à sentito che me ritrovo apresso al signor Bernardo, che del tutto sia reingratiato Dio et per essere novitio in questa terra,

³ A collection of about 300 letters, mainly received by Podiani from more than 150 correspondents, is preserved in Perugia, Archivio di Stato, Archivio storico del Comune di Perugia (= ASPg, ASCPg), Miscellanea 103.

per ora non li potrò dare haviso particolare che lo farò con prima occasione; né essendo questa per altro, Nostro sig. Dio vi felicitè e contenti.

di Venetia il dì 13 di luglio 1591

D.V.S.M.M.

Aff.mo p. s.r

Filippo Guidalotti

This letter reveals clearly Podiani's acquaintance with major publishers and booksellers; it also clarifies, at least on this occasion, how he acquired the numerous sale catalogues he owned, as we can see from the considerable number described in the inventory mentioned above (MS 3082). Furthermore, once these descriptions are identified with copies still in the library, they are often found to refer to *Sammelband*, where the catalogue described is merely the first of a series:

[Inv. 2580, f. 48r]: “**Indice di tutti i libri, Latino, Francfort, 1569, in 4**”

Shelfmark	Description	Place	Year
I L 1328(1-2)	<i>Catalogus Librorum a nundinis Francofurti ... in Officina libraria Georgij Vvilleri ...</i>	Frankfurt	1569
I L 1328(3)	<i>Catalogus eorum librorum qui post vernaes Francofordienses Nundinas anni MDLXXI ad autumnales usque in lucem prodierunt. Francofurti ad Moenum, per Nicolaum Basse</i>	=	1571
I L 1328(4-5)	<i>Catalogus nuntinarum autumnalium Francoforti ad Moenum ...</i>	=	1572
I L 1328(6-11)	<i>Catalogus novus ex nundinis autumnalibus Francofurti ad Moenum ...</i>	=	1573-76
I L 1328(12-15)	<i>Catalogus novus nundinarum vernalium Francofurti ad Moenum, anno MDLXXVII ...</i>	=	1577-78

The catalogue mentioned in the letter can easily be identified with the item in the inventory listed as “**Nuovo Catalogo della fiera di Francfort 1590, latino, Francfort**” (no. 5710, f. 104r). This has been bound with five more Fair catalogues for the immediately following years: *Catalogus novus nundinarum Francofurti ad Moenum ...* Winter 1590; Winter 1591 (2 copies); Autumn 1592 (2) Autumn 1593 (I I 2945(1-6)). There was a ‘new catalogue of all books in Italian Spanish and French’, printed in 1592 (f. 3v, no. 110: “**Elenco nuovo, Catalogo di tutti libri Italiani spagnuoli e francesi, Latino, Francfort, 1592**”) and a series of the catalogues printed at the beginning of the 17th century:

[Inv. 3843, f. 70r]: “**Indice generale de libri stampati dal 1500 sino al 1600, latino, Francfort**”

I I 2877(1)	<i>Elenbus seu Index generalis in quo continentur libri omnes, qui ultimo, seculo 1500. lustro, post annum 1593. usque ad annum 1600. in S. Romano Imperio & vicinis regionibus novi auctive prodierunt.</i>	Eisleben	1600
I I 2877(2-7)	<i>Elenchi seu indicis Quinquennalis continuatio prima [-sexta]</i>	Leipzig	1600-02
I I 2877(8-10)	<i>Catalogus universalis pro nundinis Francofurtensibus autumnalibus, de anno 1605.</i>	Frankfurt	1605

II 2877(11)	<i>Catalogus universalis pro nundinis Francofurtensibus vernalibus, de anno 1608. ... excudebat Ioannes Saur</i>	Frankfurt	1608
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Publishers' and booksellers' catalogues

Some very rare and on occasion unique copies of booksellers' catalogues have been found in Podiani's collection, such as the following: *Index librorum qui Lugduno veniunt, et sunt apud Ioannem Tallinum bibliopolam in Vrbe* (IT\ICCU\UM1E\025796), described in the inventory as: **"Indice dei libri che si uendono in Leone, latino, Roma, 1599"** (no. 5391, f. 98v) and once again bound with other catalogues including an *Index librorum quorundam Romae impressorum* (Rome: Zannetto, 1580; Edit16 CNCE 51877; Renzi 2016a). The **"Catalogo della libreria de Giunti Ciotti e co(m)p(agni) in Venetia, lat. Venetia, 1608"** (no. 6306, f. 113v) can easily be identified with the copy shelfmarked I O 1424: *Catalogus librorum qui prostant in bibliotheca Bernardi Iuntae, Io. Bapt. Ciotti, et sociorum* (Venetiis, 1608), which brings us back to the already cited letter from Filippo Guidalotti who was indeed probably an employee in the bookshop of Bernardo Giunta.

Of particular interest is the following entry: **"Indice di libri della stampa d'Aldo et altri libri, 1535"** (no. 2626, f. 49r). This might refer to a *Sammelband*. In fact, while there is no known catalogue of the Manutius' publishing house printed in 1535, a copy of the 1563 catalogue (Edit16 CNCE 51311; Ald 350) can be found today in the Biblioteca Augusta which certainly belonged to Podiani who wrote a humanistic *ex-libris* in Greek in it: "Prosperi Podiani" (Coppens 2008, 109; Panzanelli Fratoni 2009b; Renzi 2016a, 79; Renzi 2016b, 102). This copy is currently disbound but it is probable that this has not always been the case. We know that, between the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, a librarian working in the Augusta, with the intention of giving more prominence to certain areas of the collections, such as incunables and Aldines, started shelving them together, detaching them if necessary from other copies in which they had been bound (Dondi-Panzanelli Fratoni 2016, 147–148). If confirmed, this would explain the 'wrong' description in the inventory but also the fact that we do not find, in there, any items for the 1563 catalogue of Aldines.

A mistake was made in writing the entry for the catalogue of the works of the Accademia Veneziana, initially recorded as the Florentine academy: **"Somma dell'opere nella stampa dell'Acad(emi)a Fiorentina Venetiana, Volgare, Venetia, 1558, in folio"** (no. 4874, f. 89v). Luckily this copy of the celebrated catalogue printed by Paolo Manuzio (Edit16 CNCE 71) has not been treated as other Aldines (possibly it was not identified as such) and it has been survived the form Podiani would have handled it: a *Sammelband* made up of fifteen different works, most of which are sale catalogues (Figg. 2-16):

shelfmark	description	place	date	unica
Ald 558(1)	Accademia Veneziana. <i>Somma delle opere</i>	Venice	1558	
Ald 558(2)	M. Cholin. <i>Librorum qui apud Maternum Cholinum ...</i>	Cologne	1565	X

Ald 558(3)	Guillaume Postel. <i>Astronomicae considerationis brevissima synopsis</i>	Paris	1553	
Ald 558(4)	Rihel. <i>Catalogus librorum typis Riheliani ...</i>	Strasbourg	[1556/57]	X
Ald 558(5)	Hervagius. <i>Catalogus librorum Tabernae Hervagianae</i>	[Basel]	1569	
Ald 558(6)	P. Perna. <i>Index librorum officinae typographicae Petri Pernaee</i>	[Basel]	1565	X
Ald 558(7)	Episcopius. <i>Librorum Tabernae et Officinae Episcopianaee</i>	[Basel]	1567	
Ald 558(8)	Giunta. <i>Index librorum ... Iuntarum typographia ... MDXCI</i>	[Venice]	1591	
Ald 558(9)	[List in alphabetical order with no title nor imprint]	—	[1590s?]	X
Ald 558(10)	D. Tarino. <i>Lista de libri di Gio. Dominico Tarino, stampati in Torino</i>	Torino	[1600 ca.]	X
Ald 558(11)	C. Plantin. <i>Typographiae Plantini</i>	Antwerp	1579	X
Ald 558(12)	<i>Libri di stampa forestiera latini</i>	—		
Ald 558(13)	Giolito. <i>Libri di stampa de Gioliti</i>	[Venice]	[1587]	
Ald 558(14)	Giolito. <i>Libri spirituali di stampa de' Gioliti</i>	[Venice]	[1587]	X
Ald 558(15)	A. Du Verdier. <i>Supplementum Epitome Bibliothecae Gesnerianaee</i>	Lyon	1585	

The importance of this collection has been highlighted by Christian Coppens (Coppens 2008, 116–117, 121–124; the information on unique copies is taken from here). More recently a presentation of Podiani’s catalogues overall was shown as part of an exhibition on the library, in which sale catalogues and bibliographies were displayed together in order to show their use as tools used by Podiani in building up his collections (Renzi 2016a). It can also be observed that this *Sammelband* includes two bibliographical works: no. 15 (Du Verdier), but also no. 3 (Postel) an analysis of a specific discipline which is conceptually close to a bibliography.

The data found in this extraordinary collection is significant in itself (unica are obviously very important) but also when it is put in relation to other documents as the following examples show. Valuable information on currencies is found in the catalogue of books sold by Giovan Domenico Tarino in Turin, the title of which is full of information; it tells us that the “books are listed with their prices” and explains the latter: “12 grossi make 1 florin, and 10 florins and 6 grossi make 1 Italian scudo of gold”. In doing this, Tarino also provides his customers (and us) with a clue on how to read the symbols used for the coins: ff = florins, gr/g = grossi. The scudo never occurs in this broadsheet, although many items were priced at more than 10 ff and 6 g (Fig. 11). The question of how to interpret the symbols used for coinage is one of the many issues which arise in studying prices and currencies (Nuovo-Ammannati 2017); shown here also by the different systems that we can see in Giolito’s and Giunta’s catalogues (Figs. 14-15, 9).

Different problems arise with catalogues no. 9 and 12, which are both lacking an imprint. No. 9 consists only of a list of titles in alphabetical order and was probably printed in the 1590s, to judge

from some of the titles. Certainly this is not a catalogue of a publishing house; maybe it was printed for a bookseller, but it is also possible that it was made for a private collector wishing to sell duplicates or discarded copies, just as Podiani himself would do. Evidence of Podiani's habit of selling off books from his library, an important aspect of the way he managed his collection, is found in various documents, including the presence of multiple copies of the same editions. Catalogue no. 12 is only apparently clearer; the heading, in Italian, reads "books printed abroad in Latin" (*Libri di stampa forastieri latini*) and one would think that it therefore includes books printed outside Italy. For most of them, however, Venice is given as the place of printing; others were printed in Milan, Florence, Turin and Ferrara. My hypothetical conclusion is that this catalogue was not printed outside Italy, in the overall sense, but in one of the Italian states existing at the time; possibly the Kingdom of Naples, as the cities mentioned in it cover almost all the states in northern Italy.

Manuscript annotations and manicules are found in the catalogues of Rihel, Hervagius, Perna, Episcopius, and Plantin (Figg. 5-7, 12); they are particularly relevant in the latter, where a price is added to most of the items, expressed in florins (fl) and stuivers (st). Interestingly prices appear in all categories apart from the section of books printed in Dutch (*Flandrico sermone*).

A manuscript collection of catalogues

Podiani's library contains other information on the contemporary booktrade. Among the many notebooks that Podiani filled with lists of various kinds, there is a small register (MS H 20; mm 205x150, 150 leaves) that seems to be entirely dedicated to the booktrade. It is mostly in Podiani's handwriting, with lists of books arranged according to various criteria, almost always with a price, expressed in various currencies (Figg. 17-23). The central section of the register is, again, a collection of sale catalogues, remarkably similar to the one that has been just analysed but much richer in the data it provides.

	Heading in the list	page
1.	<i>Giolito</i>	15r
2.	<i>Tramezzino</i>	16r
3.	<i>Valgrisi</i>	18r
4.	<i>Scotto</i>	21r
5.	<i>Diversi</i>	24r
6.	<i>Sigismundus Feyerabend civis et Bibliopola Francofurtensis</i>	25r-26v
7.	<i>Haeredes Egenolphi Francofurtensis</i>	27r-28r
8.	<i>Nicolaus Basseus Francofurtensis</i>	28rv
9.	<i>Frobenius</i>	29r
10.	<i>Eusebius Episcopus</i>	30rv
11.	<i>Hervagius et haeredes Basilee</i>	31rv

12.	<i>Haeredes Oporini, Basilee</i>	32r
13.	<i>Haeredes Brylingereri, Basilee</i>	32v
14.	<i>Basilee</i>	33r-34v
15.	<i>Thomas Guarinus, Basilee</i>	35rv
16.	<i>Del Gionta</i>	36r
17.	<i>Petrus Perna Basiliensis</i>	37r-38r
18.	<i>Andreas Gesnerus et Christ. Froscouerus</i>	39rv
19.	<i>Ingolstadij. Dylingae. Augustae</i>	40r-41v
20.	<i>Guerinus Callennius, Coloniae</i>	42rv-45r
21.	<i>Haeredes Jodochi Bricmanni Coloniae</i>	45r-46v
22.	<i>Jo. Gymnicus Coloniensis</i>	61v-62v
23.	<i>Petri Hort Coloniae</i>	63r-64r
24.	<i>Christophorus Plantinus Antuerpiae</i>	65v-70v
25.	<i>Haeredes Joannis Stelsij</i>	70v-72r
26.	<i>Jo. Belleus Antuerpiae</i>	72r-73v
27.	<i>ex off. na Christ. ri Plantini</i>	119v-120r

At the beginning of the register and also interspersed among the publishers' catalogues there are lists of books arranged in alphabetical order by author's name or by subject, also with prices, which recall the anonymous catalogue no. 9 of the *Sammelband* mentioned above; perhaps a more extensive analysis of the two documents will contribute to a better understanding of the purpose of this kind of list.

The lists are made up of short titles and format, as in printed catalogues. Various symbols are found to indicate the currency, not always perfectly clear; however, kreuzer, florins, lire, scudi and the related smaller monetary denominations can be recognised. Taken as a whole, this register appears to be a rather comprehensive survey of the international booktrade. It is hard to say whether these lists were made by copying printed sale catalogues or Podiani was compiling 'catalogues' for his own use by listing books he was looking for or which he had seen in a book-fair or a shop. Possibly all these methods were used in the lists.

Along with information on which editions were available at which prices, there are also notes on the future availability of certain editions (forthcoming), or the opposite (out of stock), respectively indicated by the notes "sub prelo" (in press) and "non extat" (unavailable). A few examples of the three possibilities (on sale, in press, not available) can be found in the lists on editions published by Christophe Plantin:

MS H 20 Plantin	Transcription	Identified editions	Bibliography
<i>on sale</i>			
119v	Corpus Civile Carondae f. [i.e. Louis Le Caron, 1534-1613] [Kreuzer?] 6	<i>D.N. Sacratissimi principis Iustiniani ... opera & diligentia L. Charondae iurisconsulti</i> 1575. Fol.	Voet 1035, series B
=	<i>[manicula]</i> Civile cum glossis f. [Kreuzer?] 15	<i>Corpus iuris civilis ... ex Pandectis Florentinis ... commentariis Accursii, & multorum neotericorum ...</i> 1575. Fol. (6 vols)	Voet 1035, series A
<i>In press</i>			
66r	Lat(in)a cum figuris eneis f° sub prelo	<i>Bible</i> [in Latin], 1583. Fol	Voet 1980-83 I p. 365, no. 690
=	Hebraica in 4 sub prelo	<i>Bible</i> [Hebrew], 1582. 4°	Voet no. 654
=	<i>[manicula]</i> Hebraicolat. interlindaris(?) sub prelo	<i>Biblia hebraica eorundem latina interpretatio Xantis Pagnini Lucensis, recenter Benedicti Ariae Montani ... cum interlineari interpretatione</i> 1584. Fol	IT\ICCU\BVEE\022352 Voet?
=	Lat.a in 8 sub prelo		Voet 689 (1582), 691 (1583), 692 (1584)
<i>not available</i>			
119v	Corpus Canonicum in 8 non extat	<i>Decretorum canonicorum collectanea</i> 1569-70 [or] <i>Compendium of canonic Law</i> 1566	Voet 1030/ 1032-33
=	<i>Corpus Civile Duareni</i> [i.e. François Duaren 1509-59] in 8 non extat	<i>Ius ciuile manuscriptorum librorum ... auctoritate Fran. Duareni I.C.</i> 1567	Voet 1034-35

These records provide a wealth of information on the availability and prices of editions printed all over Europe for a resident in the Papal State. How did Podiani amass such an extraordinary collection of publishing data? How did he manage to be in touch with what all the major publishing houses across Europe were producing?

Reaching the European market through Rome and Venice

Podiani did not spend all his time in Perugia; he was frequently in Rome, where he had a house. Evidence of his book-trading in Rome is also found in letters that he exchanged with Pietro Paolo Giuliani, the printer and bookseller whose name appears in the registers of the so-called “Inchiesta clementina” (Barberi 1981, 339–359; Fiorani-Lebreton 1985, 47). Giuliani was from Perugia and in

Rome he worked in the shop of Giovanni Tallini; it was through Giuliani that Podiani probably acquired his copy of Tallini's catalogue of books printed in Lyon.

Podiani does not seem to have travelled outside Italy: so far only one piece of evidence has been found for a lengthy journey he made to towns in Northern Italy, during which he took notes on all the money spent on travelling from one place to another and purchasing all kinds of commodities (MS I 93; Bignami Odier 1964; Cecchini 1978, 113–114, 569). He went to Venice (6 scudi), in Cremona he purchased knives for 2 scudi and socks in Mantua for the same price; he visited Ferrara, Bologna, Pesaro, and Padua, paying for horses, local taxes and fares:

- [f. 22r] Per la strada sino a **Venetia** spesi [scudi] 6 ... Per comperar cortelli in **Cremona** [scudi] 2 ... Per comperar li calzini in **Mantua** [scudi] 2 ...
[23r] Per pagare la bolletta e il datio [scudi] 1 ... Per venire sino a **Ferrara** e per le spese [scudi] 2 ... [23v] Per pagare il cavallo da **Bologna** sino a Pesaro [scudi] 1 ...
[24r] Per pagar la gabella in **Pesaro** g[iuli] 12 ...
[32v] Per andare a **Padova** [L?] 1.

In all these places Podiani could purchase books. Venice, however, was the gateway for the European market, and it was through Venitian booksellers that Podiani purchased the bulk of the editions printed in Northern countries. A vivid illustration of this is found in another letter to him, sent in 1587 by a certain Ludovico Carbone, who wrote:

As soon as I received your letter I went to look for the books you wish to have. [...] I have not bought the other booklet because it costs up to **40 solidi**, I think because only one copy is available, in the **Valgrisi bookshop** [...]. As for the **catalogues** I went to visit all the bookshops I know but I could not find the ones you are looking for; and because I wished to do everything I could in order to satisfy you, I went to see sig. **Pietro Longo**, and told him I was doing this on your behalf. He replied that **he knows you** and that he would be very happy and grateful if you wished to ask him for his services, because – so he said – **no one else deals with books printed abroad** to the extent that he does.⁴

This is a colourful piece of evidence for something which is already well known to scholars (Maclean 2012, 172; Nuovo 2013, 287–291): Pietro Longo was a leading bookdealer, in touch with the major book collectors of the time, such as Gian Vincenzo Pinelli. As Angela Nuovo has pointed out, Longo regularly visited the Frankfurt Fair also on behalf of the major Italian publishers who preferred not to attend in person in order to avoid the censor's strict controls. Longo was in touch with reformed publishers, such as Perna and Wechel, and specialised in the publication of legal texts. The letter from Carbone highlights the fact that he was very proud of his expertise in dealing with foreign books.

⁴ “Non ho mancato subito hauta la sua di far diligenza di haver quelli libri che lei desidera. Trovai le Questioni de Plutarcho, ma senza quell'altro opuscolo, et però non l'ho voluta pigliare senza altra sua commissione et massime per che ne dimanda sino a **40 soldi** et è un'operetta di pochissime carte, credo per che non ve ne è se non una in botega del **Valgrisi**. [...] quanto alli **cataloghi** ho recercate tutte queste librerie, et non ho trovati quelli che V.S. desidera et per non lasciar di far ogni diligenza so andato a trovar **m. Pier Longo** et gli ho detto che voleva questo servitio per V.S. et me disse che la conosceva, et che V.S. gli farà cosa grata nelle occorrenze di servirsi di lui per che **non vi è altro che così a tenda a libri forastieri come lui fa ...**” (ASPg, ASCPg, Misc. 103).

However, this very expertise might have drawn the authorities' attention to him; in January 1588, just a few months after Carbone sent his letter to Podiani (9th May), Longo was arrested and put to death. Prohibited books and censorship are not the subject of this article; however, it should be pointed out that an important part of the scholarly production of the period was written, edited and published by Protestants or in countries which adhered to the Reformation and that this production was prohibited in various ways.⁵ This kind of production was the core of Podiani's collection, and he found his own way of acquiring it, even when it was prohibited. A subset of about 500 editions listed in the Roman indexes has been identified within his collection (Alfi-Panzanelli Fratoni 2016) and some research has been carried out in order to understand how Podiani was able to maintain such a collection almost intact until his death (Fragno 2001, 35–36; Panzanelli Fratoni 2016c). An important part of this section of the library was formed of legal texts, that attracted the attention of the censors for various reasons (Savelli 2001a, 2001b, 2004, 2006). Such texts, however, could also be essential if the Law School, which was still the main Faculty in the University of Perugia, was to keep abreast of new developments in the discipline.

Law Books in Podiani's collection

The fame of Perugia's Law School stemmed from the teaching of Bartolus de Saxoferrato (1313/14-1357/58), who had spent the largest part of his career in Perugia where he pioneered a new approach to the study of Roman Law, the so-called School of Commentators. The motto "nemo iurista sine Bartolista" was still in use in the 15th century and after the invention of printing Bartolus was among the most popular authors (there are about 200 editions of his works printed between 1450 and 1500).⁶ At the beginning of the 16th century, however, the expression "Bartolism" began to acquire negative connotations. A new trend in the study of Law appeared on the scene, based on a philological approach and the search for original witnesses of the Justinian texts. This was a humanistic approach to law, also known as *mos gallicus*, as the new school of thought first emerged in France, in opposition to a *mos italicus*, the traditional approach rooted in Italy. Recent scholarship on legal history has begun to trace a more nuanced development of Legal Humanism⁷ however, and in this debate, book and library historians might play a role, by providing evidence of the popularity of authors and works during the period. In Perugia, the birthplace of Bartolism, we might expect to find the most traditional approach to the study of Law being maintained. An analysis of the section on law in the Biblioteca Augusta, given that Podiani conceived it as a working research library for scholars, may provide a way of testing such hypotheses.

⁵ A vast bibliography on censorship is available today; in the last two decades, studies in the field have been strongly enhanced by the opening of the Archives of the Holy Office and by research projects such as RICI, which is making available data and publications based on study of the lists of the "Inchiesta Clementina" (Borraccini, Granata, Rusconi 2013). On the subject of the effect of censorship on literacy and scholarly publications see the work in general of Paul F. Grendler, Gigliola Fragnito, Ian Maclean, Adriano Prosperi, Ugo Rozzo.

⁶ Scholarship on Bartolus is possibly as vast as scholarship on Dante; an overall idea can be inferred from the entries in major dictionaries and conferences: Segoloni 1962; Calasso 1964; Lepsius 2013; Bartolo da Sassoferrato 2014; Crescenzi and Rossi 2015; Treggiari 2016.

⁷ Du Plessis and Cairns 2016.

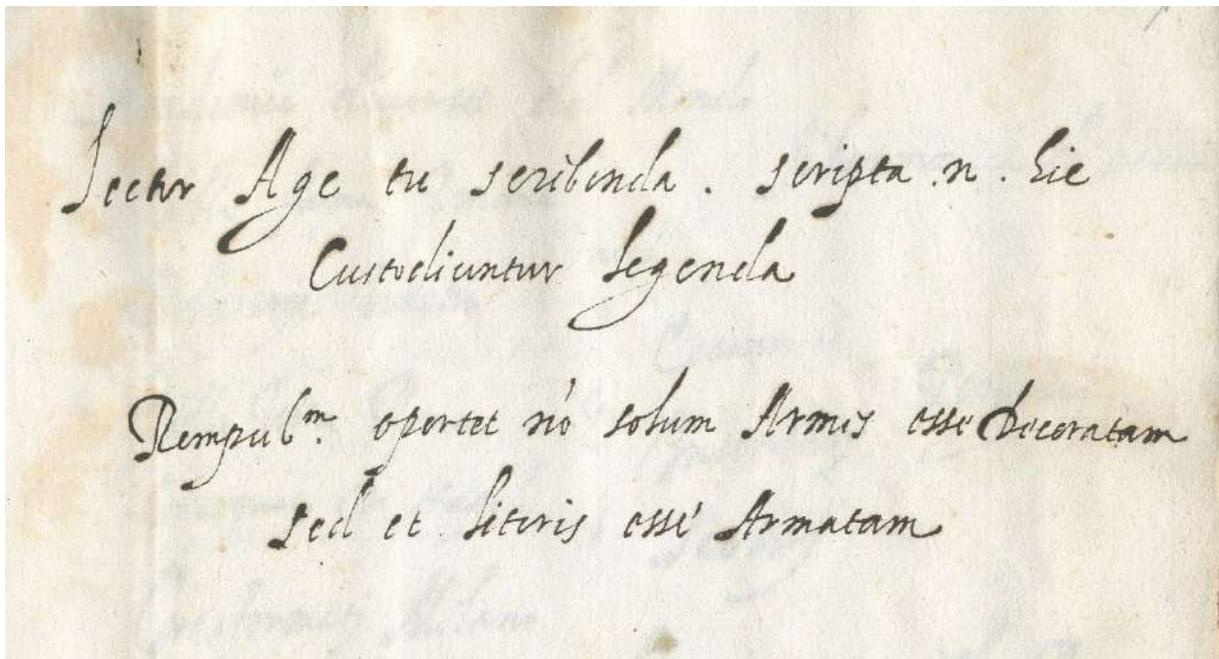


Fig. 1. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, MS E 1, f. 1r.

“*Rempublicam oportet non solum Armis esse Decoratam, sed et Literis esse Armatam*”: the *Res publica* not only needs to be adorned with weapons, it also needs to be armed with culture. This sentence is found, in Podiani’s hand, at the opening of a register which he was going to use for the compilation of a catalogue of Italian books ([P. Podiani] *Indice de’ libri toscani*, MS E 1). It comes right after another sentence which sounds like a complex invitation to the reader.⁸

How Podiani devised this refined invitation has not yet been found. Instead, the source of his inspiration for his dictum on the Republic and its cultural needs is well known: it is a paraphrase of the incipit of the Justinian’s *Institutiones*: “*Imperatoriam maiestatem non solum armis decoratam sed etiam legibus oportet esse armatam*”. Podiani’s reinterpretation of the Emperor’s statement is highly significant in relation to his project of founding a library, which was clearly conceived as an instrument of cultural politics.⁹ It also shows that he was acquainted with Roman Law, even though he was not a jurist.¹⁰ Professional jurists, though, and law students were among the scholars who made use of his collection as the annotations made in the catalogues also show. The section on law books, as reconstructed through the inventory made in 1617 (MS 3082), comprises about 330 editions.

⁸ “*Lector age tu scribenda, scripta enim hic custodiuntur legenda*”: Reader, do things that are worth writing about; once written, in fact, they will be kept here to be read. The two sentences and other quotations from Podiani’s writings have been commented on in the catalogue of the exhibition organised to celebrate him (Bartoli Langeli – Panzanelli Fratoni 2016, 31, 72).

⁹ Bartoli Langeli seeks to interpret this sentence as a decided expression of Podiani’s republican sympathies (Bartoli Langeli 2016b, 31).

¹⁰ Podiani has sometimes been described as a jurist, but there is no evidence of his ever having undertaken legal studies. He certainly had a knowledge of the laws, rules and customs, acquired through his family and his personal involvement in the city government.

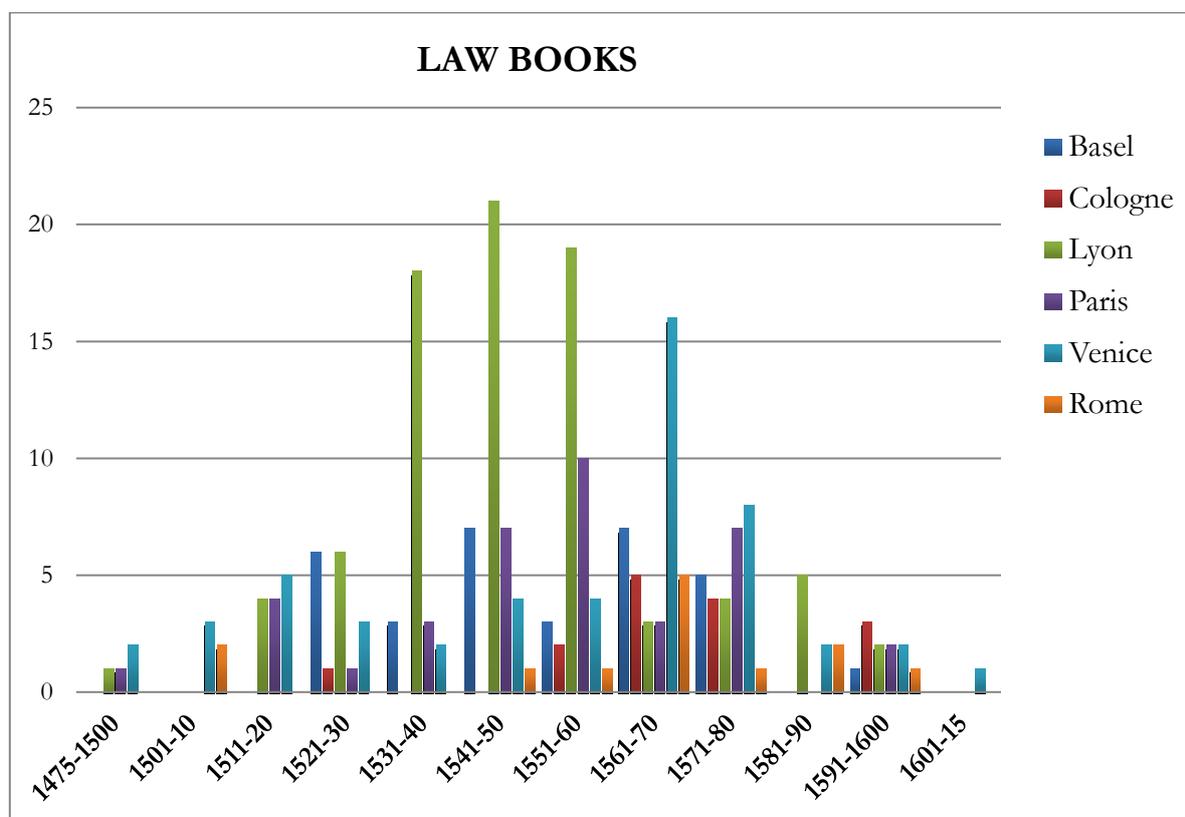


Table 1. Dates and places of printing of law books: towns where ten or more editions were printed.

This means that it was not a major component of the library (which at the time was said to contain 10,000 volumes) but nor was it a negligible part. Most importantly, it was made up of new editions, by the leading modern legal authors and printed by the major publishing houses. Here a list of the authors of legal texts found in the inventory (in chronological order; authors with three or more entries of legal works and a selection of authors with two entries):

Author	dates	entries
Ubaldi, Baldo degli	1327-1400	5
Nebrija, Antonio de	1444-1522	3
Decio, Filippo	1454-1535	4
Zasius, Ulrich	1461-1536	7
Budé, Guillaume	1467-1540	5
Alciati, Andrea	1492-1550	7
Azpilcueta, Martin de	1493-1586	6
Duaren, François	1509-1559	3
Agustín, Antonio	1517-1586	4
Baudouin, François	1520-1573	3

Cujas, Jacques	1520-1590	2
Hotman, François	1524-1590	6
Förster, Valentin	1530-1608	3
Wesenbecius, Matthaeus	1531-1586	5
Vivien, Joris	1536 (n.)	4
Nevizzano, Giovanni	1540 (m.)	4
Gentili, Alberico	1552-1608	2

Bartolus is never explicitly mentioned in the inventory; Baldus, the most renowned of Bartolus's pupils, has five entries, each referring to his commentary on a section of the *Corpus iuris*. Most of the collection was made up of works by modern jurists, including those who were on the Index of prohibited books. Some of the most important critical editions of the various sections of the *Corpus iuris civilis*, on which much scholarship was produced during the 16th century, is present: the edition of Justinian's *Novellae*, as established by Gregor Haloander (Nuremberg: Petreius, 1531) is described as **"Giustiniano Nouvelle Constit.ni legali Greco e lat. Norimberg 1531"** (Inv. 802, f. 17r). Under the entry no. 7537 (f. 134v) one finds the description of the celebrated edition by Lelio Torelli of Justinian's *Digest* (Florence: Torrentino, 1553; CNCE 13438): **"Pandette, Volumi tre latino Fiorenza 1553"**.

Law Books on sale

Two later editions, also based on the Florentine manuscript which was the earliest witness of the Digest, appear, in Podiani's hand, in another list of books.

Podiani wrote this list on the remaining blank pages of a manuscript which has been used by another hand to transcribe poems by another author: MS I 22, (260 leaves), entitled 'Miscellanea latina'. Podiani's handwriting can be seen on leaf 54r, and on leaves 124-188: on 54r there are a few Jurists' *Consilia*; all the rest is clearly the second half of a single catalogue, arranged by author's name (first name) from L to V. Altogether about 250 books are listed (Figg. 24-28). The bibliographical descriptions are quite precise and detailed, consisting of author, title, and (in the vast majority of cases) imprint, format and, most significantly, prices. These are always expressed with the symbols used for scudi and baiocchi, the currency used in the Papal State. Blank leaves inserted between each lettered section suggest the catalogue was to be supplemented. Also, a number of shorter descriptions, consisting only of author and title, show that the list (or part of it) was drawn up on two separate occasions: first, the work (author and title) was listed, then the edition and its price was added. Books are printed in different towns and by various publishers; the date of printing also varies, ranging from the end of the 15th to the end of the 16th century. The following table gives a synoptic view of the information contained in the list:

<i>years of printing</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Theology</i>	<i>Literature</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>total</i>
1471-80	1					1
1491-1500	1					1

1501-10	1					1
1511-20	2		1			3
1521-30	2					2
1531-40	8					8
1541-50	17					17
1551-60	28		1			29
1561-70	28	2	2			32
1571-80	50	2				52
1581-90	36	6			1	43
<i>s.a.</i>	48	6	6	3		63
<i>total</i>	222	16	10	3	1	252

Since the catalogue only includes authors from the second half of the alphabet, we cannot be sure whether some of the most important jurists of the Middle ages (such as Bartolus or Baldus) were in fact present. We can see, however, that most of the authors are from the 16th century. The following list includes those authors with three or more works:

Author	Titles
Mantova Benavides, Marco (1489-1582)	18
Vigel, Nikolaus (1529-1600)	12
Rebuffi, Pierre (1487-1557)	10
Medici, Sebastiano (m. 1595)	6
Follerio, Pietro (m. 1588)	5
Natta, Marco Antonio (m. 1568)	5
Sanders, Nicholas (1530?-1581)	5
D’Afflitto, Matteo (ca. 1448-ca. 1528)	4
Decio, Filippo (1454-1535)	4
Grammatico, Tommaso (1473-1556)	4
Paschal, Pierre de (1522-1565)	4
Pierre de Belleperche (m. 1308)	4
Belloni, Niccolò (m. 1552)	3
Bohier, Nicolas (1469-1539)	3
Cucchi, Marcantonio (1506-1567)	3
Fanucci, Fanuccio (sec. 16.)	3
Odofredus Bononiensis (m. 1265)	3
Roberto Bellarmino (1532-1621)	3

Sangiorgio, Giovanni Antonio di (1439-1509)	3
Zasius, Ulrich (1461-1536)	3

Finally a list of the most expensive editions: in the first column is a transcription of Podiani's manuscript entries; the last column contains the control numbers for the editions used by the major online database tools:

Description	price:		Author/Title	Identified edition
	scudi	baiocchi		
Tract. In f. in 28 Volumina Franc.cus Zilettus 1584	70		Tractatus illustrium in vtraque tum pontificii, tum caesarei iuris	IT\ICCU\RMLE\002972
Repet.s Iur. Civilis in f. in [...] Hugo a Porta 1553	35		Repetitionum seu commentariorum in varia iurisconsultorum responsa.	IT\ICCU\RMLE\011134
Repet. In Universas fere Iuris. Canonici partes volum. Sex Venet. Apud Iunctas 1587 in f.	16	50	Repetitionum in vniuersas fere iuris canonici	Edit16 CNCE 27720
Stephani Beltrandi Cons.a in f. Lugduni Claudius Servantius 1560	15		Bertrand, Etienne (ca. 1434-ca. 1516)	IT\ICCU\BVVEE\015688
Nicolai de Tudeschis Abbatis supra Decretal. Clem Questiones et Tractatus Cons. Practica de Arbitris in f. Ven apud Iuntas 1582 9m Volum.	12		Tedeschi, Niccolò (1386-1445)	Edit16 CNCE 75286
Raphaelis Cumani et Fulgosii super ff. et Cod. f in 8 Vol. Lug. Ugo. 1544	12		Fulgosio, Raffaele (1367-1427)	IT\ICCU\LO1E\007708
Eiusdem [i.e. Petri Rebuffi] Gul. Rerullius 1576 haec 6 vol. const.	11		Rebuffi, Pierre (1487-1557)	IT\ICCU\RMGE\000584
Eiusdem [i.e. Nicolai Vigelii] Partes 6x in Digesta sex Voluminibus Oporini in f. 1570	10		Vigel, Nikolaus (1529-1600)	IT\ICCU\BVVEE\015755
Odofredi Lectura Lugd. Pet. Compater. 1552 in f. in sex. Vol.na	10		Odofredus Bononiensis (m. 1265)	GVK PPN 314393188
Per. De Ancarano supra lib. 5 Decret.m 6° et Clem.nis in f. in 6x vol. 1581 Bonon. Societ.	10		Pietro d'Ancarano (ca. 1330-1416)	Edit16 CNCE 32268
Tiberii Deciani Cons.a in f in 4or Volumin. Venetiis Zenarii 1579	10		Deciani, Tiberio (1509-1582)	IT\ICCU\TO0E\022280

Uldrichi Zasii opera in 4.or Volumina in f. Griphius [1550-51]	9		Zasius, Ulrich (1461-1536)	IT\ICCU\VIAE\017943
Pauli Castrensis Lectura in f. in 5 vol. ad signum Coronae 1550	8		Paolo di Castro (ca. 1360-1441)	IT\ICCU\BVEE\014904, IT\ICCU\URBE\018710 [-018716, -018717, -018719].
Prepositus super 2. et 4. Decretalium in 3 Volum. Venet. Iuntae 1578	8		Sangiorgio, Giovanni Antonio di (1439-1509)	IT\ICCU\VIAE\000122
Vincentii Herculani super p.a et 2.a Infortiati et ff. Novi in f. Perusiae Franc.cus Balthasar 1570 1507 in 2 vol.	8		Ercolani, Vincenzo (m. 1539)	Edit16 CNCE 18261
Eiusdem [i.e. Petri Philippi Cornei] Consilia in 5 volumina Lugd. Incolus Myt 1531	7		Corneo, Pier Filippo (ca. 1420-ca. 1493)	IT\ICCU\RMSE\056062
Petri Episcopi Brixiensis Repertorium in f in 2 volumina Romae apud S.m Marcum 1576 [i.e. 1476]	7		Del Monte, Pietro (1400-1457)	ISTC im00842000
Eiusdem [i.e. Pet. Pauli Parisii] Cons. Venet in 4or vol. 1543	6		Parasio, Pietro Paolo (1471-1545)	IT\ICCU\BVEE\044982
Pand. Florent. In 8 Antwerp. Christ. Plantinus 1567	5	20	<i>Corpus iuris civilis</i>	IT\ICCU\PUVE\017355
Pandectae Florentinae Lug.ni [de] Rouilius 1561 in 2 volum.	5		<i>Corpus iuris civilis</i>	IT\ICCU\BVEE\015793
Petri Peraltae in Tit ff. De haered. Inst.ne et ff de leg. 2 et 9 in fo. In 2 vol. Salam 1563 [scudi] 4,5	4	50	Peralta, Pedro de (1498-1561)	IT\ICCU\BVEE\007533

The most expensive edition is, not surprisingly, the celebrated *Tractatus Vniuersis Iuris* printed by Ziletti: 28 volumes sold for 70 scudi (by way of comparison, the annual salary assigned to Podiani in 1582 as the city librarian was 150 scudi). The list is clearly different from the sale catalogues examined in the first part of this essay. It describes a stock of books comprising both recent publications as well as earlier editions and consists almost entirely of law books. Very few of the books in the list correspond to books described in the inventory of the Library, which could mean that the list might correspond to a section of his collection that Podiani eventually decided to sell. In any case, it is noteworthy that these books were all sold at prices which are calculated in the currency in use in the Papal State, though they were printed in various other countries and were most probably purchased for sums in other currencies. A comparative analysis of this list and the sales catalogues might well provide us with valuable information also on the matter of currency change and the variation of the value of books.

Conclusion

Podiani's book collection was one of the major private libraries in 16th century Italy (Nuovo 2009). The actual number of books which were in the collection is open to discussion (Bartoli Langelì 2016; Nuovo 2017), but that part of it which is best known – the portion which eventually became the Perugia City Library, confirms that it was indeed an extraordinary collection (about 7659 items are in the inventory), formed of up-to-date editions of the most important works in every discipline as well as a number of manuscript works and incunabula editions. How Podiani managed to build up such an impressive collection can be explored by studying the many documents that still survive, such as the sale catalogues presented in this article. Taken as a whole, these documents provide much information on Podiani's bibliographical activities. However, much more data can be derived from the documentation when a more in-depth analysis is carried out, identifying editions and recording all the listed prices. Information on the various aspects of the contemporary booktrade can be extracted: prices, currencies, second-hand books, variations in prices over time and in different places, as well as on the circulation of certain sectors of publishing production, such as law books. The documents associated with Podiani's library constitute therefore a valuable resource for a better understanding of the 16th century book-market.

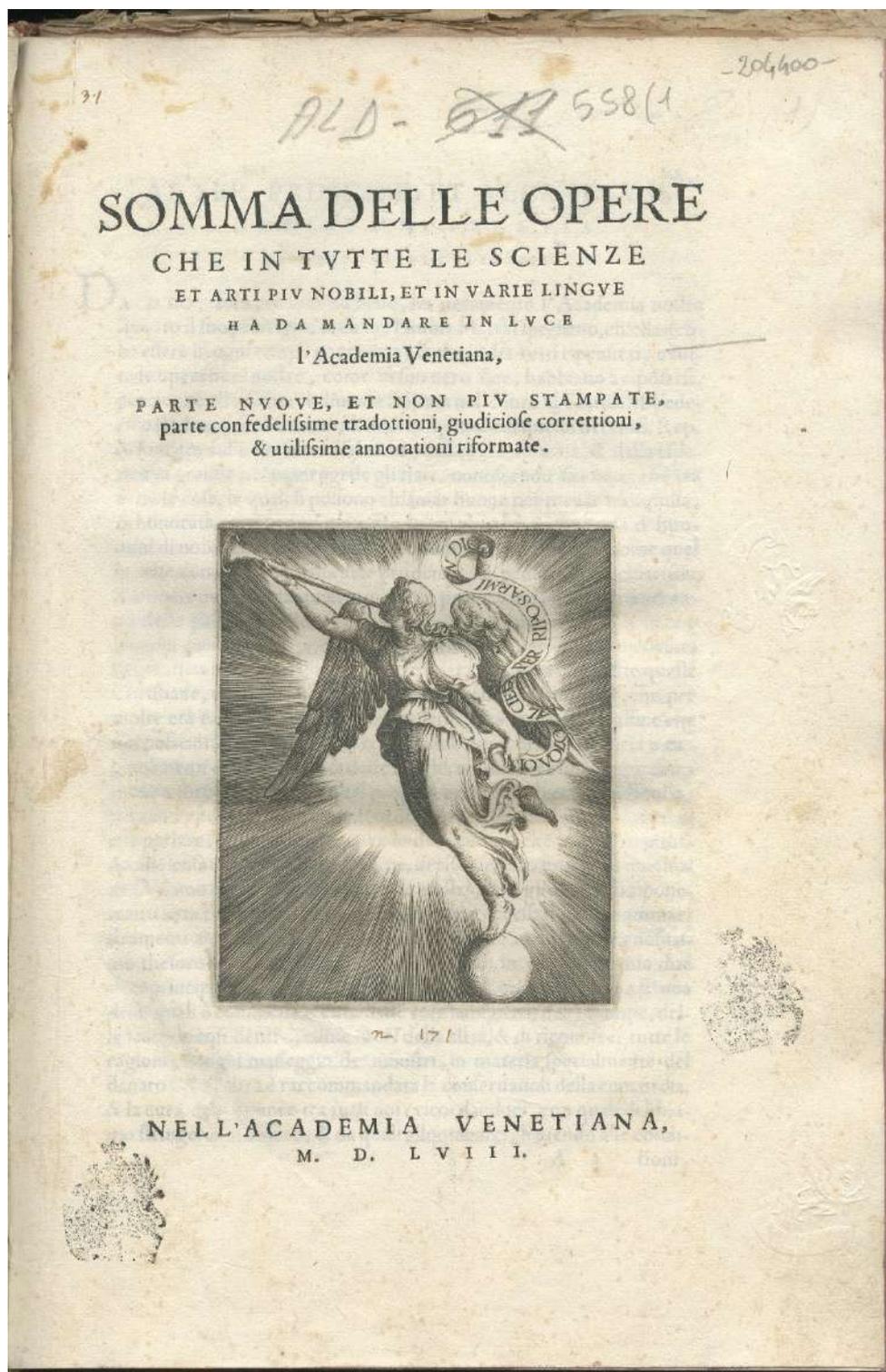


Fig. 2. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(1).

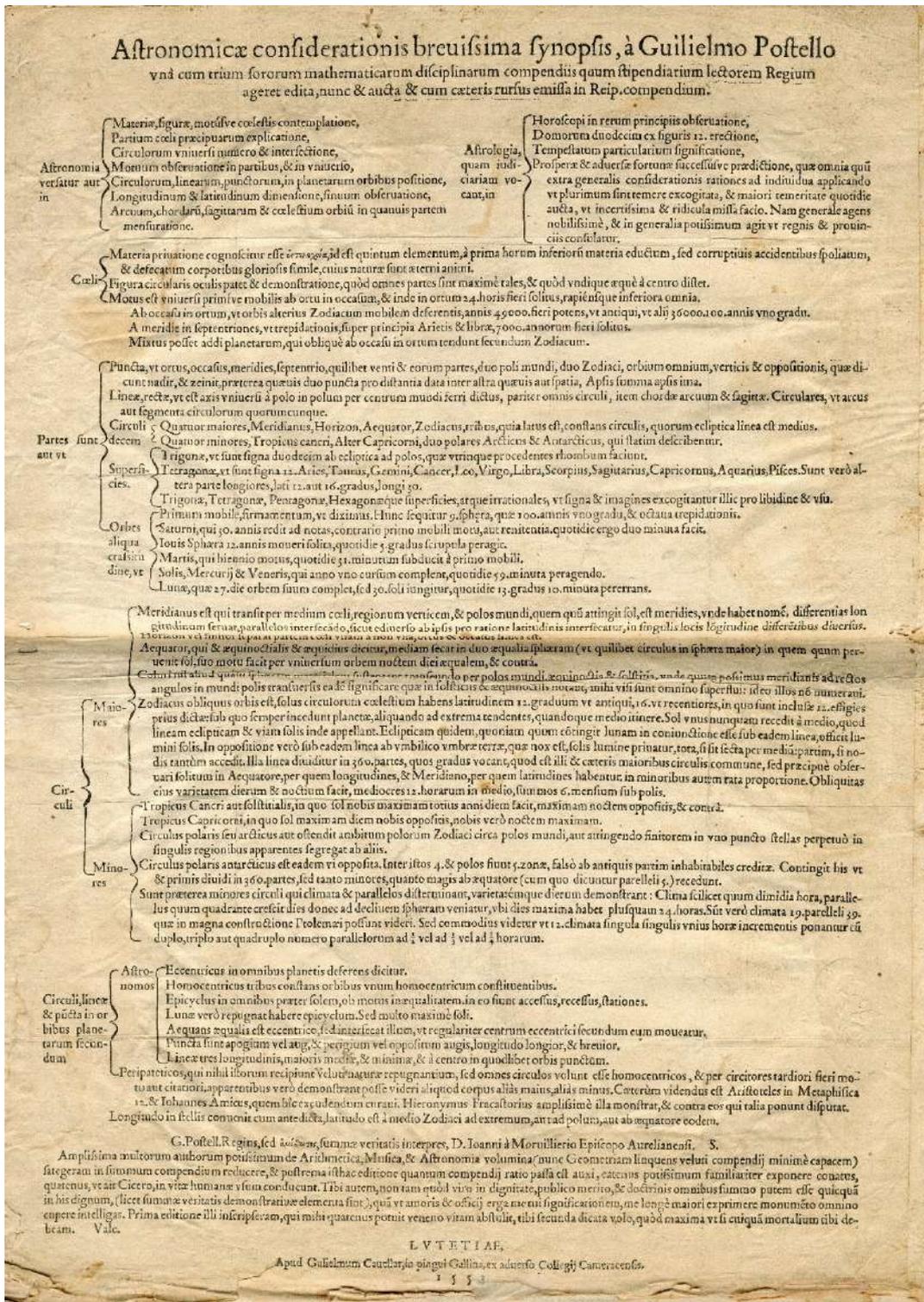


Fig. 4. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(3).

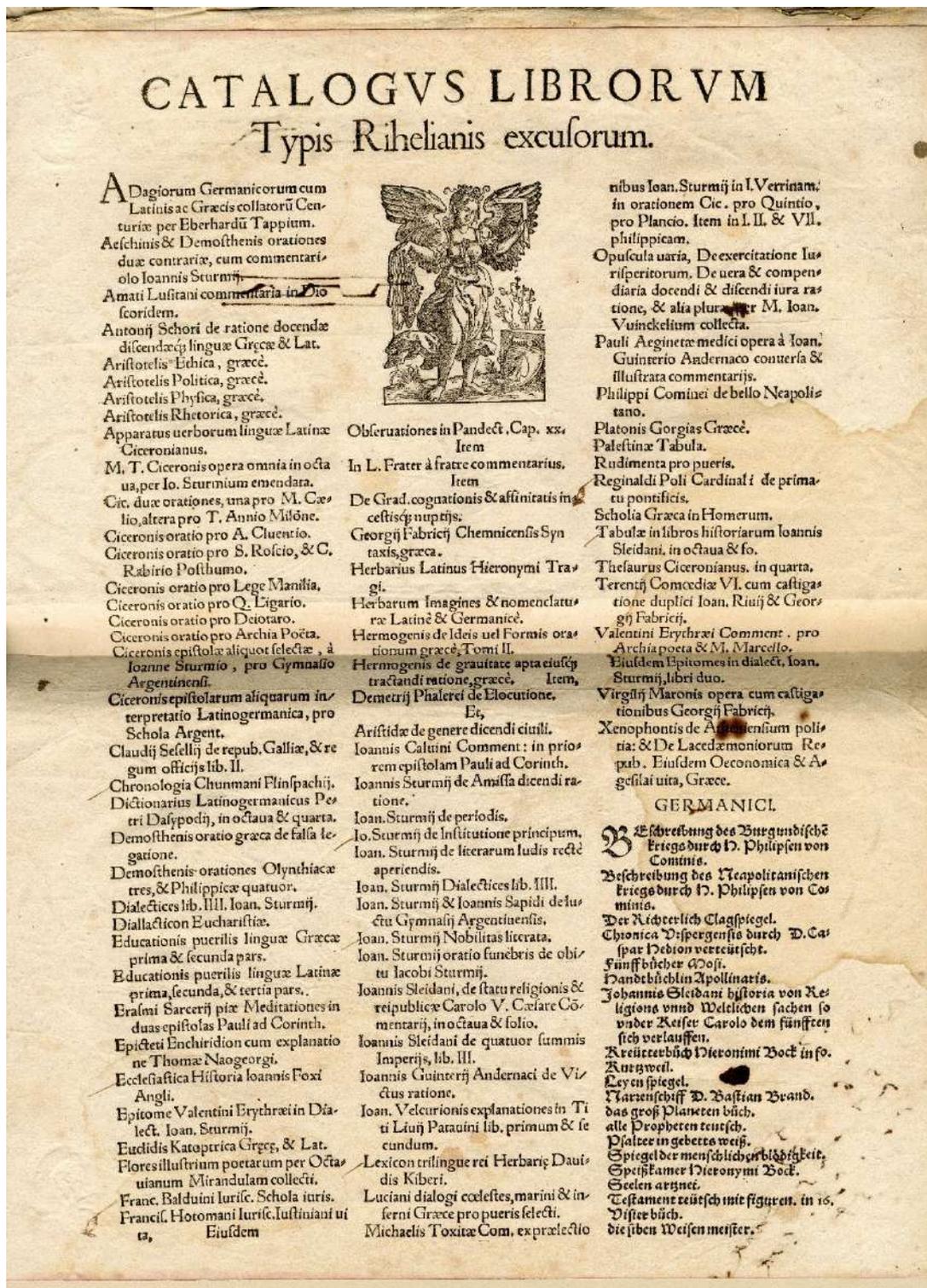


Fig. 5. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald. 558(4).

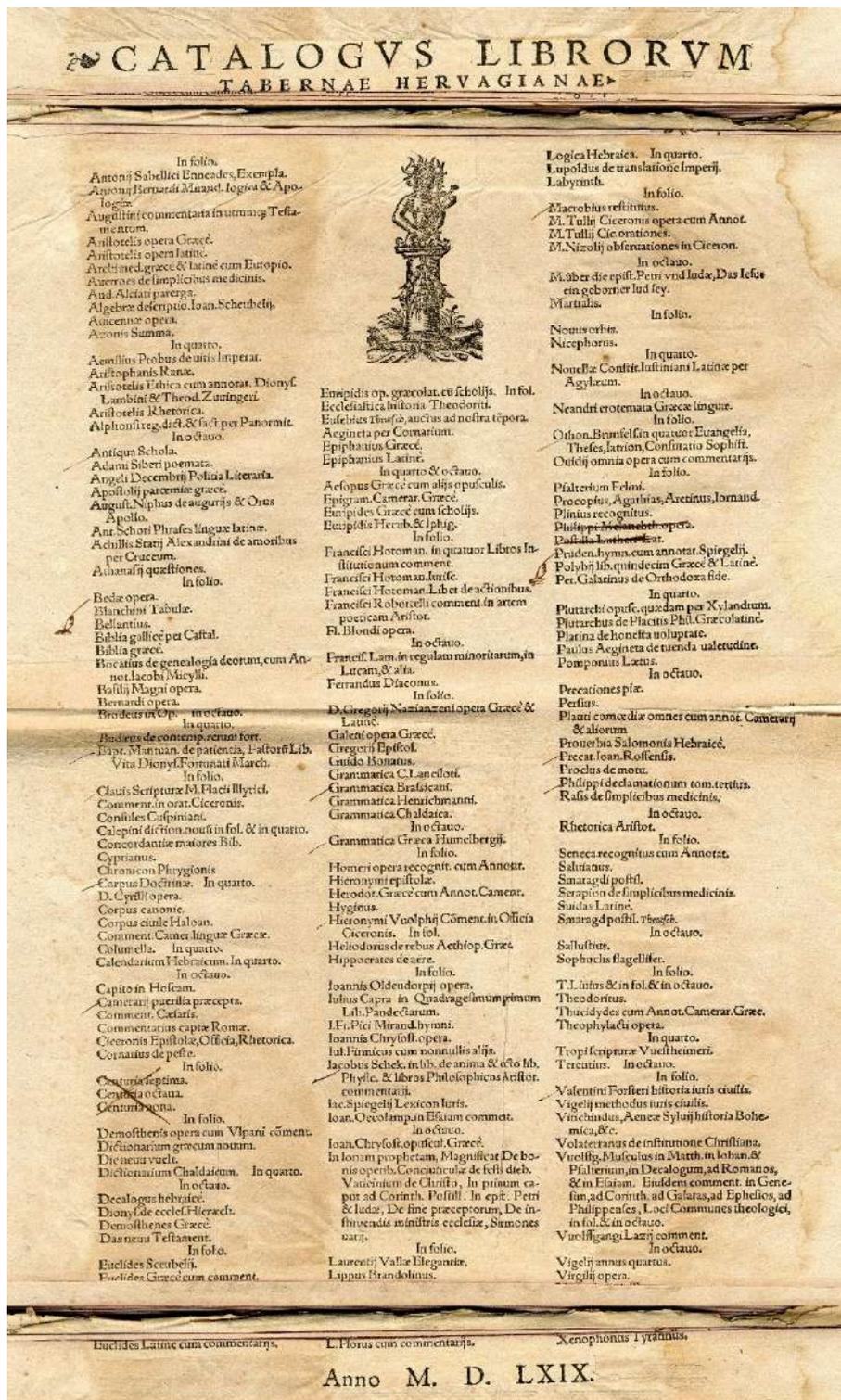


Fig. 6. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald. 558/6.



Fig. 7. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(6).



Fig. 8. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(7).



Fig. 10. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(9).

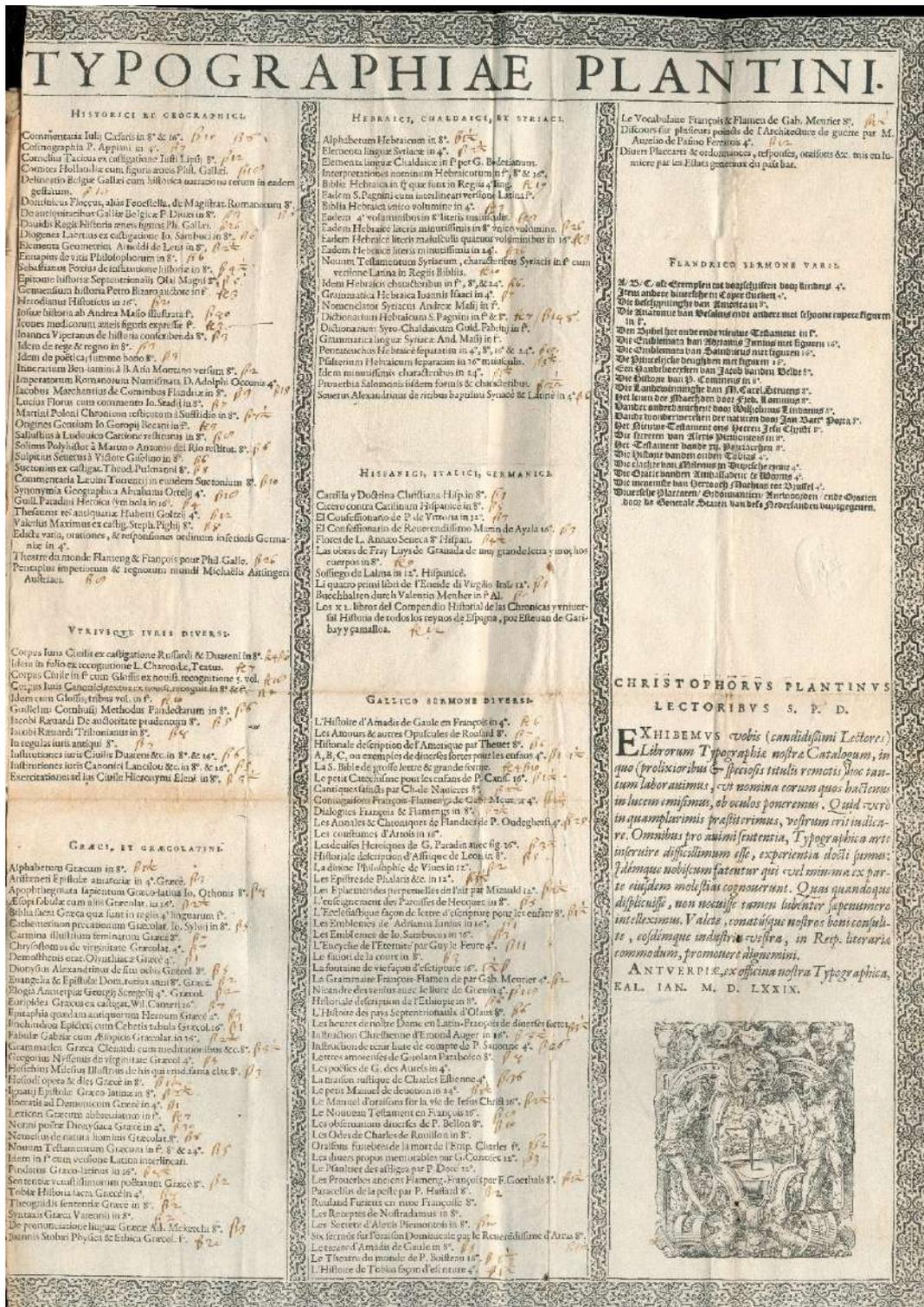


Fig. 12. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(11).

LIBRI DISTAMPA FORESTIERA LATINI		
A	Mbrofius Catharinus de considera- tione. Venetia 8	Blondus Italia illustrata. 4
	Idem de iustificacione. Venetia 8	Benedicti Perizoni Super Instituta C 8
	Augustini Dati. Venetia 8	C
	Augustini Meditationes. Venetia 16	Capella Lanova. 4
	Alejoius Pedianus in Oratione. Aldo 8	Compendium Grammaticae Genoua 8
	Archimedes Siragusanus 8. Venetia	Collanella cum commento. fol.
	Anotomia Curij. 8. Paris	Idem Aldo 4
	Acta generalia Concilij Tridentini. Mi- lano 8	Alto Tacito Roma. fol.
	Adrianus de Sermone Latini. 8. Venetia	Idem Venetia fol.
	Andreas Mocerigo In pentatheucium. 8 Venetia.	Idem Aldo 4
	Ars testandi. 8. Venetia.	Cornucopia Aldo fol.
	Apologia Pandolfi Colonnati. 4. Romo	Idem fol.
	Andrea Turino de Curatione. 8	Cornucopia Aldo fol.
	Augustini Retractions. 8. Venetia.	Idem 4
	Idem de gratia & libero arbi- trio. 8. Venetia	Excitatus Super anas. F.
	Idem de Spiritu, & litera. 8. Venetia.	Carmina quinque poetarum. Venetia 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8	Communes Sententiae Ioannis Bellonij 16
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Comentarij Galeati Capella Lat. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Christophori Longolij. Defensio. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Comentaria Casaris. Venetia fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Consilia Grammaticae. Venetia 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem ad Collectas 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Consilia Federici de Senis fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Rolandi a Valle F. tomo 3.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Craneta primo, Secondo fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Cagno. de regulis iuris Venetia 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Comentarij pro G. Roscio Manutij.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Caicanus in Evangelia. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem tentacula Venetia. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Concilium Coloniense. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Ferrariae, & Florentiae fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Consolatorium emorata Conscientiae. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Claudianus de laudibus Italiae Et Heru- ris. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Catullus cum commento. fol. & d
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Comentarij ad quatuor Fratrem 8.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Venetia.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Clauidij Crescetti. Venetia 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Go. fol. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	D
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Onatus 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dialogus Collrij 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Demostenis orationes contra Philip. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Venetia.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dilla notabilia 16
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dialogus Baldini 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dominicus Sotus contra Catharinum Apo- logia. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Buchi in Cantica 16. Venetia
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem super Psalmos 4. Venetia
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dialogi de Santo Gregorio 16
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dioscorides. Venetia 16
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Decius de regulis iuris. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	De origine Prinsipum fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dialogus Flamini 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Distinctiones Bartoli fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Duclum Epistoliarum. Venetia fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	De bello Rhodio. fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dialogus Ludj.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Deliberatio Monitorum. Venetia 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	De Eccles. Republica 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Declaratio negotiorum Regij. per Angu- Ra. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Dispensarium Valeij Corda. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	E
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Ecclusus de iudicij ormarum 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Enchiridion de patientia 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Scolasticum.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Efflor Pius in Ezechielem Spag. fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Epistole Ouidij con commento 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem Fo. et 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Antonij Flamini 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Eiusdem ad Paulum Tertium. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Pancratij Iustiniani 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Expositio Turorum. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Epistole Mamardi primo Secundo 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Santi Ignacij 16
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Filesi 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Epistole Aphrica. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Elucidatio ueritatis Catholicae 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Exotemata Guenrij Greca 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Examen uirtutum, & uitiorum 16
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Elegantiae Valle F. & 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Eusebijus de demystratione. fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	F
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Francisci Robertelli adnota. diuer. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Greco Latino 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Nigri 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Beati in predic. & metab. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Fernandi in Seneca. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Fornelius de Euacuandi ratione 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	In medicina F.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Francisci Imper. in medicina. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem Terilli in medicina 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Pafini. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	G
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Aleni methodus 16
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Art medicinae
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	In pronostica Hippocratis. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	De morbis acutis. fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	De locis affectis. fol.
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Grammatica Vitruuij. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Plazonis. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Theodori Gazze. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem Greca & Latina. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Idem. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Scopa. 4
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Pomponis. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Trigianeris. 8
	Antonij Parentini in Posteriora. 8. Venetia.	Galeatus Marty de homine. 4

Fig. 13. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(12, recto).

ALD 558 (13)

LIBRI DI STAMPA DE GIOLITI.

A ppiano Alessandrino 12. tre libri . L. 10 s. 10	Sopra la passione dell'Avrifico. 12. L. 4 s. 4
Amiano Marcellino 8. L. 2 s. 10	Del Centorio di guerra primo secondo, & terzo in 4. L. 1 s. 4
Ambratiori sopra il Petrarca di Giulio Camillo. L. 10 s. 10	Dialettica del Scavienfe. 4. L. 16 s. 16
Arcadia del Sanazaro. 8. L. 10 s. 10	Diameron del Marcellino. 4. L. 4 s. 4
* Amori del Cataaneo. 8. L. 12 s. 12	* Dispregio del mondo. 12. L. 15 s. 15
Ationi del Landi. 4. L. 3 s. 10	* Dione historico in 4. con l'Epitome. L. 7 s. 10
* Apostegmi di Plutarco. 4. L. 4 s. 10	* Diodoro Siculo. 4. volg. L. 9 s. 10
* Accbille del Dolce. 4. L. 4 s. 10	Idem in 8. L. 12 s. 12
Avvertimenti sopra la peste del Centorio. 4. L. 3 s. 10	De causis pestilentia. L. 4 s. 4
Avvertimenti del Crispoldo sopra la Passione. 12. L. 16 s. 16	De Stanmo Pontifice. 4. L. 4 s. 4
B occacio Fiammetta 8. L. 10 s. 10	E rodiano delle vite d'Imperatori. 8. L. 12 s. 12
* Labirinto. 12. L. 5 s. 10	Epistole Fallaride. 8. L. 6 s. 6
* Amero. 8. L. 12 s. 12	Egloghe del Mutio. 8. L. 15 s. 15
Beata in Epistolar Pauli in 8. L. 3 s. 10	Esercizi del buon Christiano. 4. L. 4 s. 4
C armine Lampridij. 8. L. 10 s. 10	Emilio probo. 8. L. 8 s. 8
Coriziano. 8. L. 1 s. 10	Entociasmo del Camilla 8. L. 8 s. 8
Idem 12. L. 15 s. 15	F atti d'Alfonso d'Aragona. 4. L. 10 s. 10
Commentarij del Capella. 4. L. 1 s. 10	Filoftrato. 8. L. 10 s. 10
Croniche di Spagna. 8. L. 16 s. 16	Fatto d'arme del Taro. 8. L. 8 s. 8
Compendio dell'histo. del Gioio. 8. L. 4 s. 4	Fenestella de' magistrati Romani. 8. L. 8 s. 8
Crispoldo della Commuone. 12. L. 8 s. 8	* Fior di Consolazione. 8. L. 12 s. 12
Idem sopra la passione. 12. L. 16 s. 16	Francia Antartica. 8. L. 10 s. 10
* Cancellier dei Doni. 4. L. 12 s. 12	G ioffo volg. 4. L. 9 s. 9
Cagioni delle guerre. 4. L. 2 s. 10	Guerra di Cartagine. 8. L. 10 s. 10
Commentarij d'Europa del Centorio. 4. L. 2 s. 10	De' Goti. 8. L. 10 s. 10
Commentarij di Cesare. 12. volg. L. 2 s. 10	Di Gerusalem. 8. L. 12 s. 12
Confession Panormitano. 12. L. 4 s. 4	Gaudenij Merula memorabilium. 8. L. 6 s. 6
Fra Michele. 8. L. 8 s. 8	Gioie historiche. 4. L. 10 s. 10
Per le donne. L. 2 s. 10	Grammatica l'itruvio. 8. L. 15 s. 15
Comedia Lucidi. 12. L. 4 s. 4	* Granata scelta di pretiosi fiori. 12. L. 1 s. 10
Trinezia. 12. L. 4 s. 4	H oratio volg del Dolce. 8. L. 1 s. 10
Calandra. 12. L. 4 s. 4	Heroici del Tigna. 4. L. 15 s. 15
Alessandro. 12. L. 4 s. 4	Historia del Manenti. 4. seconda parte. L. 8 s. 8
Conversion del peccatore. 12. L. 6 s. 6	Delle due Sarmatie. 8. L. 10 s. 10
* Calixtus in Euangelia. 4. L. 6 s. 6	* Del Domenichi. 8. L. 10 s. 10
Correttio anni 8. L. 2 s. 10	Del mondo nuovo, cioè Perù. 4. L. 1 s. 10
D ignità de' Consoli Romani. 4. L. 5 s. 5	Del Zonora. 4. L. 5 s. 5
Dialogo dell'Orator di Cic. volg. 12. L. 15 s. 15	Del Cuiccardini. 4. ultimi libri. L. 3 s. 3
Di Polidoro uirg. 8. L. 15 s. 15	Di Niceforo. 4. L. 10 s. 10
* Domenichi. 8. L. 4 s. 4	D'Avolio, & Isabella 8. L. 5 s. 5
Dialogo delle partitioni oratorie. 4. L. 4 s. 4	* Di Niceta, e Niceforo, insieme. L. 10 s. 10
Discorso di Davio Attendoli del duello. 8. L. 5 s. 5	
Del Possuino. 4. L. 6 s. 6	

Fig. 14. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(13, recto).

ALD 558 (14)

LIBRI SPIRITUALI DI STAMPA DE' GIOLITI.

B iblia latina con figure in quarto Giolito. L. 1 fs 10	M onarchia di CHRISTO in ottavo L. 1 fs 10
C ronache di San Francesco 2. par. 4. L. 4 fs 15	M odo d'orar di Fra Siluestro in 12. L. fs 15
Confessione del Granata in 12. L. fs 6	D i contemplar il sangue in 12. L. fs 4
Combattimento Spirituale in 12. stampato di nuouo. L. fs 4	D i ben confessarsi. L. fs 8
Crispoldo della Communion in 12. L. fs 8	M editationi sopra la passione di N. Sig. con le figure del Testamento vecchio del P. Bruno Gesuita in 12. L. fs
Idem sopra la Passion in 12. L. fs 16	I dem sopra la vita di N. Sig. con le figure del Testamento vecchio del P. Bruno sopradetto in 12. L. fs
Confessione Panormitano in 12. L. fs 4	M ethodo di Confessione in 12. L. 1 fs
Fra Michele in 8. L. fs 8	M odo d'ascoltar la Messa in 8. del Ghirarducci. L. fs 6
Per le donne. L. fs 2	M editationi di diuersi Santi Dottori in 12. L. 2 fs 10
Conversion del peccatore in 12. L. fs 6	
Calixtus in Euangelio in 4. L. 6 fs	N
	N arratione sopra il Quibabitat in ottavo. L. 1 fs
D ispregio del mondo in 12. L. fs 15	N ono nascimento del Christiano in 8. L. fs 6
Sopra la Passio dell' Aufrisco in 12. L. fs 4	
	P
E pistole Euangeli in 4. Remigio. L. 6 fs 10	P rediche del Cornelio in 8. compite con la vita. L. 9 fs 10
Essercitij del Taulerio sopra la Passione in 12. L. 1 fs	I dem in 4. con la vita. L. 12 fs
Essercitij del buon Christiano in 4. L. 5 fs 4	F atte a Vienna. L. fs 4
	I dem 4. uicime con la vita in 8. L. fs 12
F ior di Consolatione in 8. L. fs 11	P oeti antichi emendati Roma in 16. L. 2 fs 8
	P ianto della Pescara in 12. spirituale. L. fs 3
G ranata opere compite in 4. L. 14 fs	P ersecutioni della Chiesa in 4. L. 3 fs
Idem in 12. L. 10 fs	
Guida in 12. ristampata del 87. L. fs 16	R
Idem in 24. L. fs 4	R etorica Cipriani in 12. L. fs 10
Idem in 4. L. 1 fs 10	R egola spiritual del 'Blosio in 12. L. fs 6
Memorial parte prima in 12. L. 1 fs 4	
Idem in 4. L. 1 fs 10	S
Idem seconda parte in 12. L. 1 fs 10	S ermoni di Santo Agostino in 4. L. 3 fs
Trattato dell'Oratione in 12. L. 1 fs	S elua d'Orationi in 12. con aggiunta ristampata del 87. L. 1 fs 10
Idem in 4. L. 2 fs	S cudo di Fede in 4. L. 2 fs
Specchio della vita humana in 12. L. fs 16	S cudo e spada in 8. L. fs 11
Idem in 4. L. 1 fs 10	S pada di Fede in 4. L. 1 fs 10
Pie, e deuote Orationi in 12. L. fs 2	S pecchio di Croce in 11. L. fs 12
Trattato di Confess. & commun. in 12. L. fs 6	S tadio del Cuor Christiano in 12. L. fs 6
Meditationi sopra la vita in 12. ristampate. L. 1 fs 4	
Aggiuntioni al Memorial in 12. L. 1 fs 4	T
Scelta di pretiosi fiori in 12. L. 1 fs	T rattato dell'obedienza in 8. L. fs 16
Scorta in 4. con aggiunta. L. 2 fs 10	T heodoro della prouidenza in 8. L. fs 12
Gioseffo volg. in 4. dell'amicizia, e Guerra Giudaica. L. 8 fs	
Di Hierusalem in 8. L. fs 12	V
Gaudetij Merula memorabilium. 8. L. fs 6	V ita della Madonna in 4. L. 1 fs
	V ita della Beata Gertruda con aggiunta de gli Essercitij in 4. L. 3 fs 10
H	D ella B. Merilde, & Elisabetta in 4. L. fs
H ellor Pinctus in Ezechielem fol. Salamanca. L. 8 fs	V ita del P. Ignatio volgare in 4. L. fs
Historia del Mondo nouo, cioè Perù in 4. L. 2 fs	I dem in 8. volg. L. 2 fs 8
	P. Ignatij latina in 8. L. 1 fs
L	V ita di San Placido dell'Ordine di S. Benedetto in 4. in ottaua rima stampata di nuouo. L. fs 16
L ettere del Giappone, e della Cina in 8. L. 1 fs 10	D i Gioseffo in 4. in rima. L. fs 10
Ludouici Legionensis super Canticam 4. Salamanca. L. 4 fs	D e Pontefici, e Cardinali in 4. L. 3 fs 10

Fig. 15. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(14).

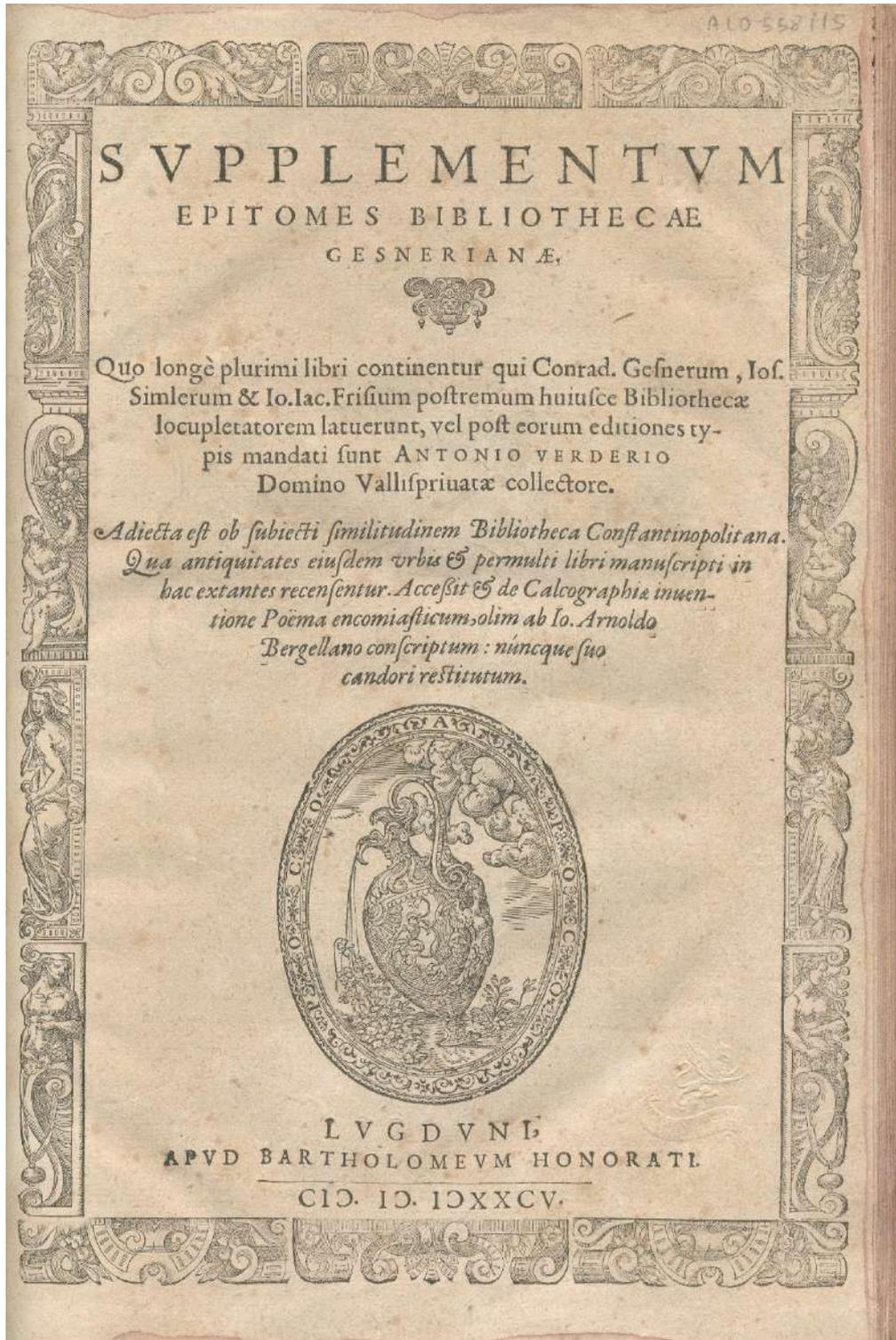


Fig. 16. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, Ald 558(15).

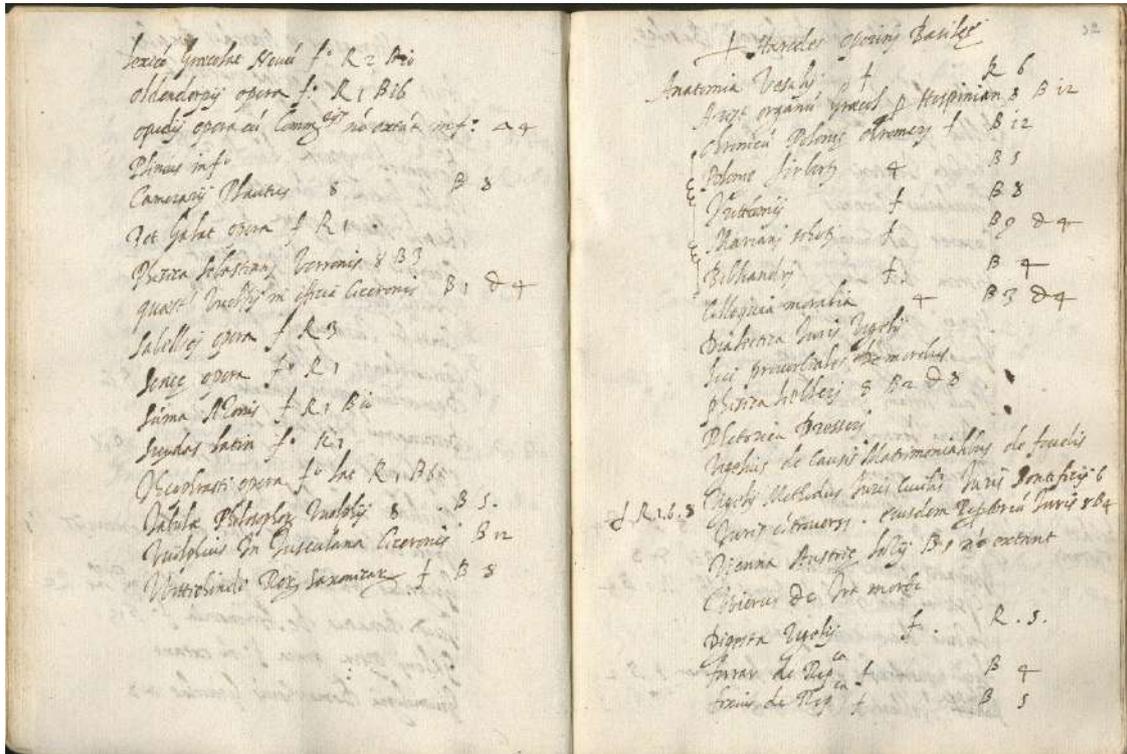


Fig. 21. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, MS H 20, ff. 31v-32r.

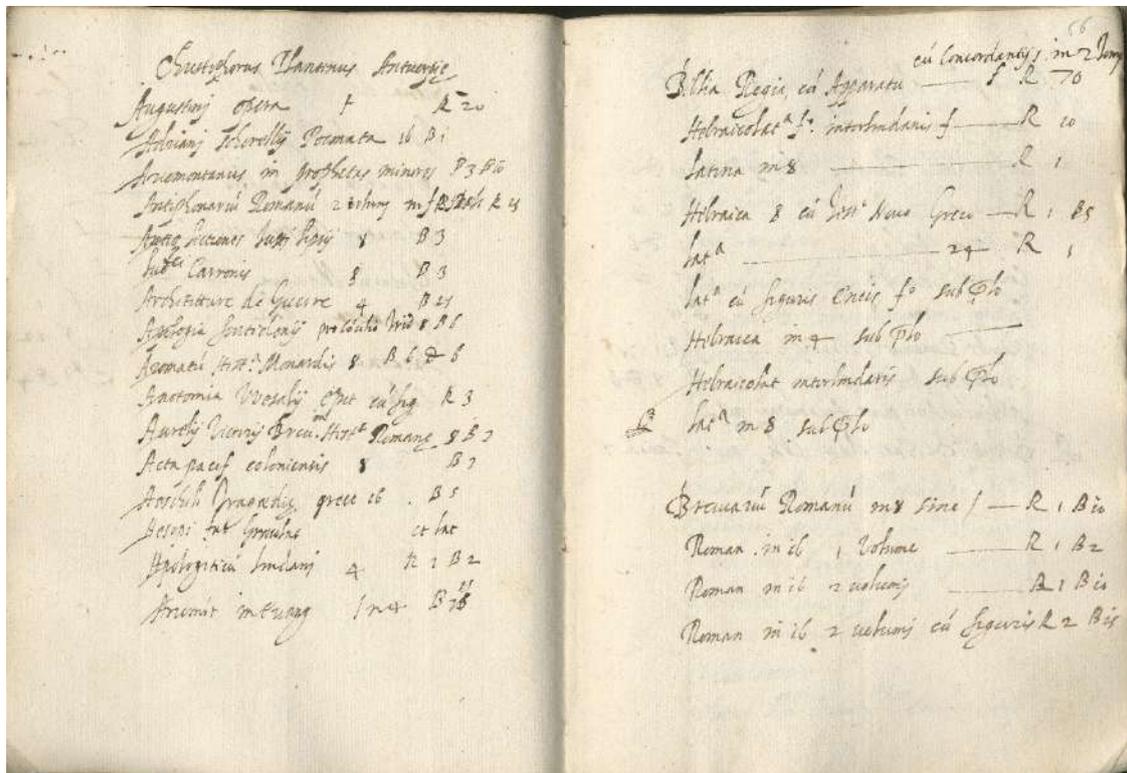


Fig. 22. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, MS H 20, ff. 65v-66r.

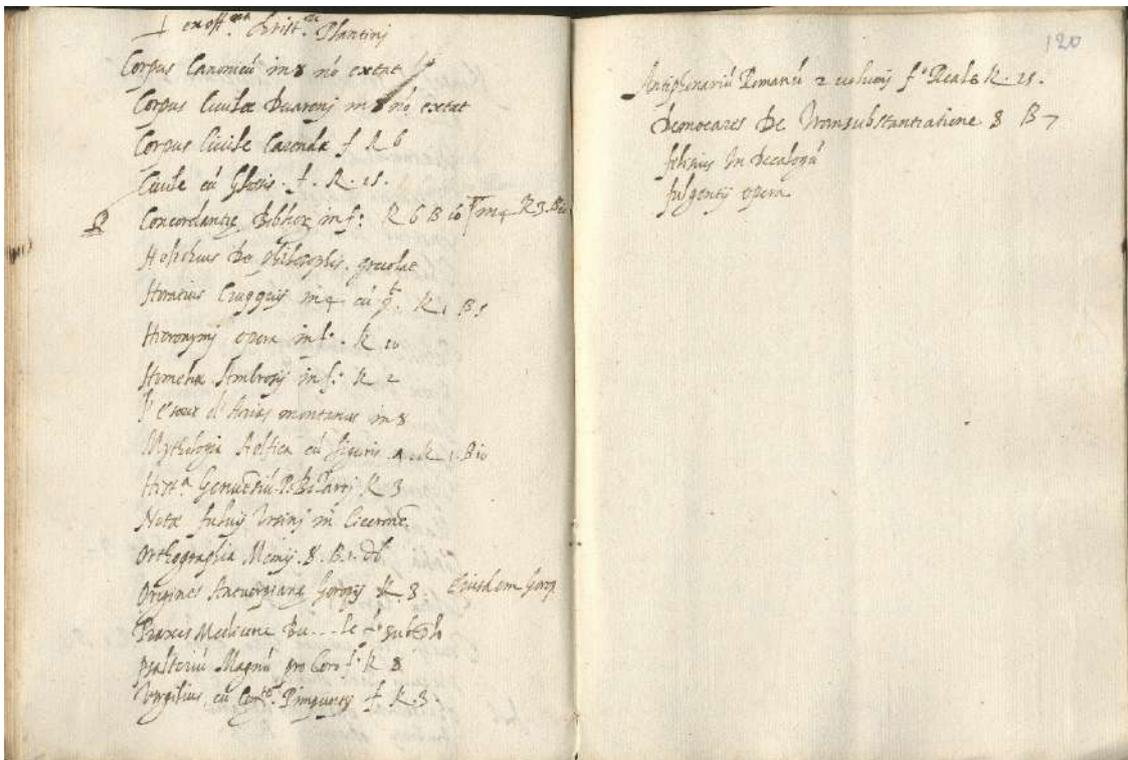


Fig. 23. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, MS H 20, ff. 119v-120r.

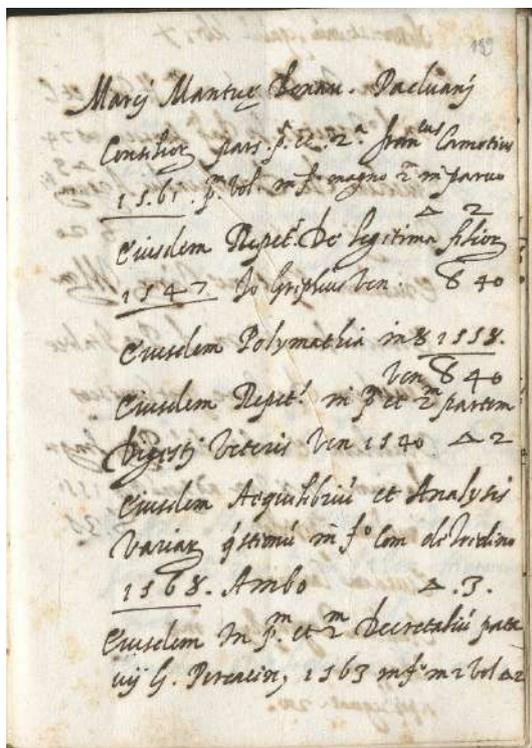


Fig. 24. Perugia, Bibl Augusta, MS I 22, f. 133r.

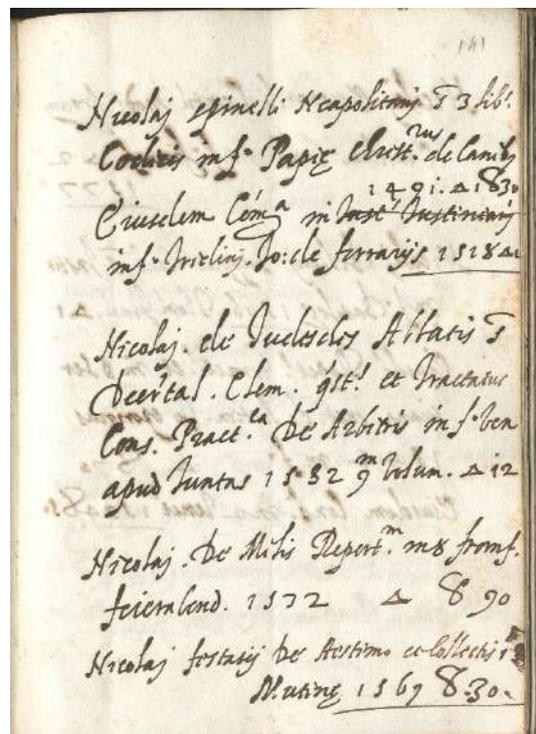


Fig. 25. Perugia, Bibl Augusta, MS I 22, f. 141r.

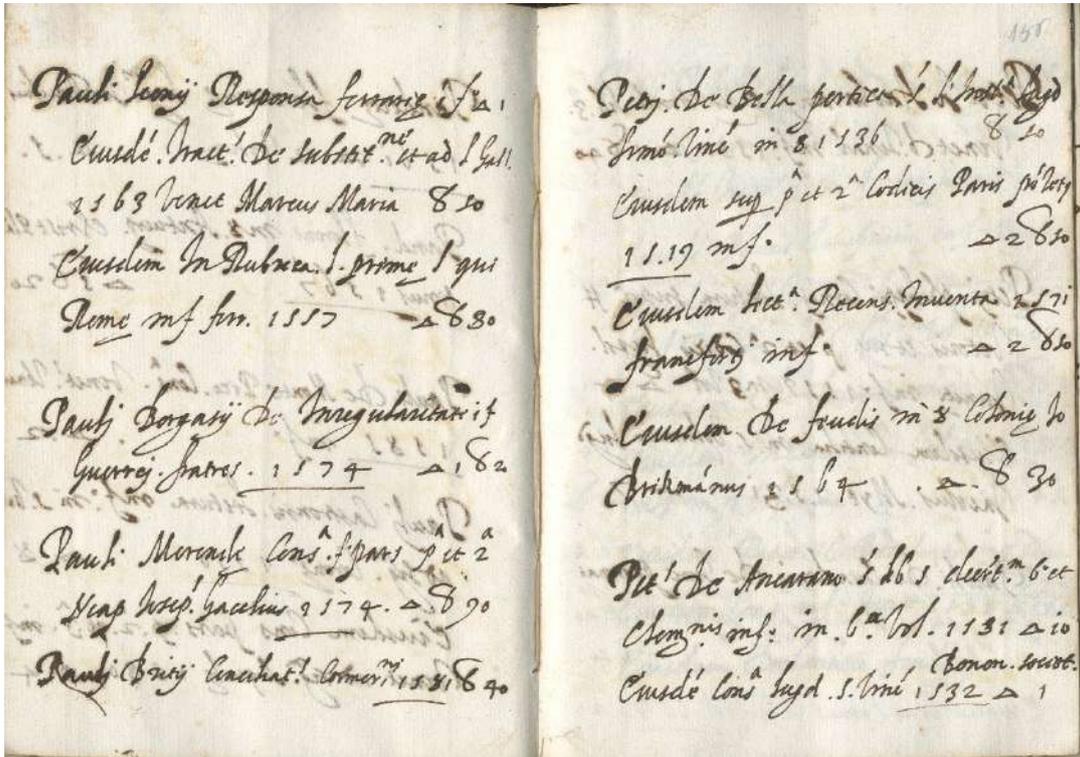


Fig. 26. Perugia, Bibl Augusta, MS I 22, f. 155v-156r.

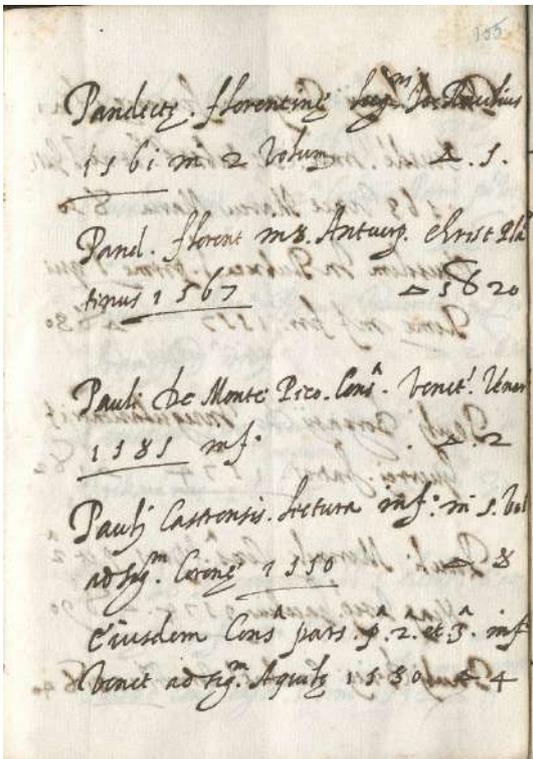


Fig. 27. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, MS I 22, f. 155r.

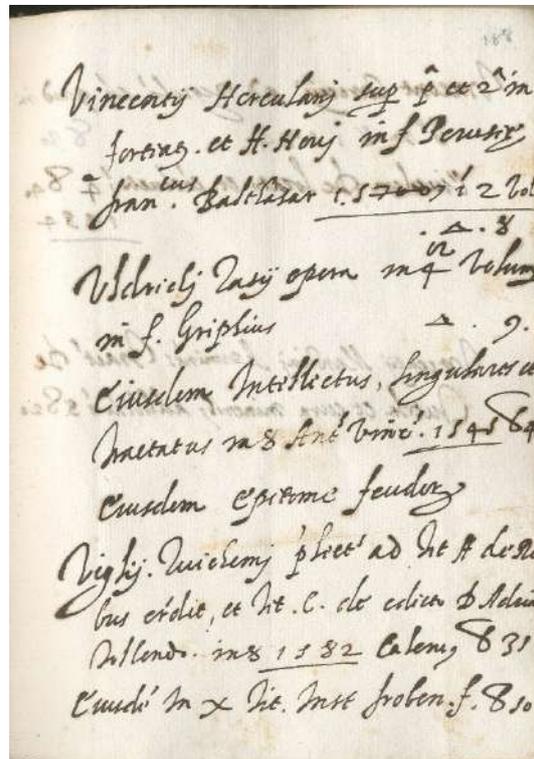


Fig. 28. Perugia, Bibl. Augusta, MS I 22, f. 188r.

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