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# Italian Translations of Scandinavian Literature in the Interwar Period: A Bibliographic Overview

by ANNA WEGENER

*Abstract.* Various scholars have claimed that Danish literature enjoyed a translation “boom” in Italy in the interwar period, a timespan which largely coincides with the years of Fascist rule. In some respects at least, a significant rise in the number of Italian translations of Danish literature would fit well with Italy’s widely documented interest in foreign literature in the 1930s, a period Cesare Pavese famously dubbed “the decade of translations.” The author of this article puts the translation boom claim to the test by compiling a bibliography of book-form Italian translations of Scandinavian literature – defined as literature originally written in Danish, Norwegian or Swedish – from 1886 to 1955 (Appendix A). In order to effectively assess whether the number of Italian translations was particularly high in the interwar years, the chronological boundaries of the bibliography are deliberately set beyond 1918-1940. The bibliography does show that the 1930s was indeed a period of intense translative activity, but it also shows that there had been a previous boom in the transmission of Scandinavian literature to Italy, namely in the 1890s when Henrik Ibsen’s dramas were launched on the Italian market, and that the number of Italian translations of Scandinavian literature actually peaked during the last two years of the Second World War. The article furthermore contains an Appendix B in which the translated authors are listed by source language.

## *“The decade of translations”*

In an unpublished 1946 essay titled “L’influsso degli eventi”, Italian author Cesare Pavese (1908-1950) famously designated the 1930s the decade of translations, “il decennio delle traduzioni.”<sup>1</sup> With this phrase he alluded to the fact that not only himself but also authors and intellectuals such as Elio Vittorini, Emilio Cecchi and many others had been intensely engaged in translating and writing about American literature in this period. Pavese had been fascinated by American film and literature from an early age; he had translated

American authors and published essays about their work and some of these authors had influenced his own writing. He initially turned his attention to America because, at that moment, Italian literature did not have a great deal to offer him. Fascist Italy was, according to Pavese, “estranged, debased, petrified – she needed to be shaken up, unclogged and re-exposed to all the spring winds of Europe and the world.”<sup>2</sup> It was not only American authors who fascinated Pavese and his generation, however. Other foreign writers also gripped their attention, as Pavese made clear in the

<sup>1</sup> Pavese 1951, 147. I would like to thank Angelina Zontine for reviewing my English.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 247: “L’Italia era estraniata, imbarbarita, cal-

cificata – bisognava scuoterla, decongestionarla e riesporla a tutti i venti primaverili dell’Europa e del mondo.” All translations are my own unless other-

essay “Ritorno all’uomo” (1945):

In our efforts to understand and live, we were supported by foreign voices: each of us followed and loved with love the literature of a people, a distant society; he spoke about it, translated it and made it his ideal country.<sup>3</sup>

In Pavese’s account young Italians were not only interested in foreign literature because they wanted to draw inspiration from it to revitalize Italian literature, however, nor did foreign texts represent solely a means of nourishing the political resistance of the reading public;<sup>4</sup> rather, Italians also attributed foreign literature an existential value. Reading foreign literature was a means of self-discovery: in America, Russia, China and elsewhere, they “looked for and found themselves.”<sup>5</sup>

In his 2010 monograph *Publishing Translations in Fascist Italy*, Christopher Rundle grants new meaning to Pavese’s famous phrase and argues against what he sees as the prevailing tendency to identify Italian literary history with the interests and concerns of an elite group of writers and intellectuals such as Pavese. In Rundle’s view, the 1930s was not only the decade of translations because writers such as Pavese and Vittorini were influenced by the American literature they read and occasionally translated, it was also a key period for foreign literature in that “Italy published more translations than any other country in the world, and because a taste and a market for popular fiction – the reading matter of the masses – was catered to using translations.”<sup>6</sup>

Not only did Italy publish more translations than France and Germany in the 1930s, translations also accounted for a larger proportion of the overall book production in Italy than in the two neighboring countries.<sup>7</sup> The proportion of translations as part of the country’s overall book production remained relatively stable during the twenty years of the regime, but the proportion of translations within narrative literature increased to the point that translations accounted for more than one third of all novels published in the 1930s. Furthermore, some of these translations enjoyed enormous commercial success. Arnoldo Mondadori (1889-1971), who had founded his publishing house in 1907, secured a leading position in the Italian book market by importing foreign popular fiction and publishing the translations in an inexpensive magazine format. The print run of the novels in Mondadori’s series *Libri gialli* (crime fiction) and *Romanzi della Palma* (romances and adventure stories), both of which consisted largely of translations, significantly outpaced those of the average Italian author.<sup>8</sup>

Rundle’s book is an important example of strong contemporary interest in exploring the role of translations in Fascist Italy, and indeed this topic began to attract increasing academic attention starting in the mid-1990s. In a 1997 article, Gianfranco Tortorelli pointed out that Luisa Mangoni, likewise taking her cue from Pavese’s famous phrase, had a few years earlier described the 1930s as a period in which Italian culture was extraordinarily open to “international stimuli.”<sup>9</sup> Tortorelli noted that the line of inquiry indicated by Mangoni – the exploration and documentation of

wise indicated.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 217: “Nei nostri sforzi per comprendere e per vivere ci sorressero voci straniere: ciascuno di noi frequentò e amò d’amore la letteratura di un popolo, di una società lontana, e ne parlò, ne tradusse, se ne fece una patria ideale.”

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 194.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 217: “Laggiù noi cercammo e trovammo noi stessi.”

<sup>6</sup> Rundle 2010a, 3. See Rundle 2010b for a summary of the main points of his research on translation in

Italy during the Fascist regime.

<sup>7</sup> Rundle 2010a, 43-66.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 41.

<sup>9</sup> The exact quotation is: “furono per la cultura italiana uno dei periodi più permeabili alle sollecitazioni internazionali.” Gianfranco Tortorelli (1997, 157) quotes Luisa Mangoni’s 1994 essay “Civiltà della crisi. Gli intellettuali tra fascismo e antifascismo.” Another important text inaugurating the study of translation in Fascist Italy is Pietro Albonetti’s *Non c’è tutto nei romanzi*, also published in 1994 but men-



the cultural renewal that took place through translations in interwar Italy – had not yet been pursued by other scholars although, he commented, there were some scattered studies showing that post-WWI Italy had hosted a lively debate about translations, the figure of the translator and the inclusion of foreign authors in publishers' series. Tortorelli emphasized that this line of research would give the lie to the "journalistic preconception" that the Italian publishing world had to wait until after the Second World War to recover all the foreign texts that had presumably been barred from circulating in the country during Fascism.<sup>10</sup>

It is no longer true that, as Tortorelli's once lamented, the scholarly community has failed to follow Mangoni's lead. Indeed, as Natascia Barrale points out, this area of study can no longer be considered virgin soil.<sup>11</sup> Since the new millennium, numerous studies have been published exploring issues in this field such as the (self-)censorship of translations in Fascist Italy,<sup>12</sup> the importance of high-profile cultural mediators in promoting foreign literature,<sup>13</sup> and the presence of specific national literatures on the literary scene in Italy in this period.<sup>14</sup> As regards the latter area of study, scholars have focused in particular on Italian translations of American and German literature. Valerio Ferme, for instance, noted in a 2002 study that the United States' economic expansion into European markets after the First World War and the overwhelming number of American films in Italian theaters, films cultivating an image of America as a land of wealth, freedom and opportunity, paved the way for a "sensational increase in

the number of translations from American" in the 1924-1938 period.<sup>15</sup> In a similar vein, in a study published the same year Mario Rubino explores how translations of contemporary German literature into Italian enjoyed a similar boom.<sup>16</sup> According to Rubino, the Italian interest in German literature stemmed from a number of interconnected factors, including the more accessible character German literature assumed with the *Neue Sachlichkeit* literary school, a desire on the part of Italian audiences to see the world through the eyes of their former enemy, the bevy of Italian newspaper articles dedicated to the Berlin lifestyle in particular and the intriguing contradictions of the Weimar Republic in general, and the popularity of German cinema in Italy.

Scholars have also provided more general explanations for the translation boom. Although the two main strands of explanation employ different theoretical frameworks, both set off from the point that 1930s was a period of crisis – political, financial, cultural and literary.

The first strand of explanation based on this state of "crisis" adopts Itamar Even-Zohar polysystem theory according to which translated literature can take on an innovative function in a literary polysystem under various circumstances, for instance "when there are turning points, crises, or literary vacuums in a literature."<sup>17</sup> Even-Zohar's theory states that the dynamics within a given polysystem can give rise to historical moments "where established models are no longer tenable for a younger generation."<sup>18</sup> According to Valerio Ferme, this was the historical state

tioned only cursorily by Tortorelli (174).

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 158.

<sup>11</sup> Barrale 2011, 1.

<sup>12</sup> Fabre 1998; Dunnett 2002; Cembali 2006.

<sup>13</sup> Antonello 2015.

<sup>14</sup> See the essays collected in Esposito 2004.

<sup>15</sup> Ferme 2002, 41.

<sup>16</sup> Rubino 2002. See also Rubino 2010, 158. According to Rubino's count, whereas the period between 1919 and 1928 saw only eight works of contem-

porary German literature translated into Italian, ten works were translated in 1929 and 16 in 1930. There were 12 translations in 1931 and eight in 1932 while the peak year was 1933, with 35 works of contemporary German literature published in Italian. Regarding German literature in Italian translation, see also Barrale 2012.

<sup>17</sup> Even-Zohar 2002, 201.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

of the Italian literary polysystem in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and this fact led to the rapid importation of foreign texts;<sup>19</sup> what is more, the Italian polysystem was also “young,” another circumstance Even-Zohar identifies as potentially enabling translation to play an innovating role.

The second strand relies on historical description and analysis rather than a specific theoretical model. According to Luisa Mangoni, the “decade of translations” began in 1929, peaked between 1931 and 1936 and gradually petered out in the late 1930s when young Italians found outlets other than foreign literature for, as she phrases it, “their confused needs.”<sup>20</sup> The year 1929 saw the most famous novel about the First World War, Eric Maria Remarque’s *Im Westen nichts Neues*, published in Germany. Remarque’s novel was merely one of many novels dedicated to the same theme, however. This interest in writing and reading about the war – an interest which Mondadori skillfully exploited through its *Romanzi della guerra* book series (1930-1932) – reflected a widespread feeling that the war represented a rupture in European history. The 19<sup>th</sup> century ended with the war, and with it the culture, ideology, and politics of the pre-war world.<sup>21</sup> Many viewed the new political systems that emerged in Russia, Italy and Germany as symbols of this radical break with the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Mangoni’s interpretation, the passion for foreign literature in Italy was yet another aspect of the crisis in and re-negotiation of values generated by the war. This passion also represented a kind of rupture, namely the young generation’s desire to distance themselves from the world of their fathers, although in terms of literature young people did not look primarily to the newly established authoritarian regimes; they tended to privilege America and Weimar

Germany. An implicit but fundamental element of this argument is that Italian culture was conservative, provincial and backward-looking at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Still other general explanations identify the reason for the significant number of translations on the Italian market in the mundane fact that it proved more economically advantageous for publishers to publish translations than original literature because translation rights were significantly cheaper than the rights to Italian works.<sup>22</sup> Publishers made a profit from translations and, because translations were inexpensive to publish, they could also be sold cheaply to the popular classes.

#### *Aim and structure of the article*

This article seeks to explore whether there was also a boom in the publication of Italian translations of Scandinavian literature in the interwar period (1918-1940). By “boom” I mean a rapid and significant increase in the number of book-form translations published.<sup>23</sup> As we shall see, various scholars have suggested that there was a surge in translation activity as regards Danish literature, but that the number of translations diminished after the war. Since the political and literary history of the three Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) are closely intertwined and the literary output of these countries have been and still are studied as a whole in Italy and elsewhere, I hypothesize that a possible translation boom would have affected all three literatures.<sup>24</sup> In other words, the research question posed in this article is: Did Scandinavian literature prosper numerically in Italian translation in the interwar period?

The first step to answering this question involves drawing up a bibliography of translations. After briefly presenting the existing

<sup>19</sup> Ferme 2002, 25-29.

<sup>20</sup> Mangoni 2004, 18: “[e] loro confuse esigenze.”

<sup>21</sup> Mangoni 1994, 625.

<sup>22</sup> Albonetti 1994, 98-99; Pedullà 1997, 360-361; Rundle 2010a, 34-41.

<sup>23</sup> This definition is modelled on the *OED* that defines a ‘boom’ as “a sudden bound of activity in any business or speculation” (‘boom’, no. 3).

<sup>24</sup> For various definitions of the adjective ‘Scandinavian,’ see Vikør 2004.

studies of Scandinavian literature in Italian translation in the interwar period, I define the parameters I used to compile data for the bibliography. It goes without saying that the chronological boundaries of the bibliography – or research corpus – must exceed the 1918-1940 period, since a period of comparison is needed to estimate whether or not there was a rapid increase in the number of translations. The bibliography thus covers the time span from 1886 to 1955 (Appendix A).

I chose 1886 as a starting point because it coincides with the commencement of the Italian national bibliography, the *Bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa*. The *Bollettino* was a running national bibliography reflecting the new national state's attempt to create cultural cohesion through information-sharing which was published every fortnight (and from 1900 every month) by the National Central Library of Florence.<sup>25</sup> The choice of 1886 as a starting point should not obscure the fact that various Scandinavian authors had appeared in Italian translation well before 1886, including Ludvig Holberg (translated in 18<sup>th</sup> century Venice by Elisabetta Caminer Turra),<sup>26</sup> Fredrika Bremer, Adam Oehlenschläger and H. C. Andersen,<sup>27</sup> but these translations fall outside the chronological boundaries of the research corpus.

By compiling a bibliography of translations, this article investigates the “external history” of Italian translations of Scandinavian literature in a specific historical period. The concepts of internal and external translation history were launched in 1990 by Armin Paul Frank,<sup>28</sup> head of the so-called Göttingen group of literary translation, and have since been taken up by various scholars.<sup>29</sup> Frank initially defined external translation history as concerned with

“the circumstances and the institutions involved in translational transfer, and the agents [...] who actually have carried out these transactions,” whereas he defined internal translation history as an area of research dealing with “the texts themselves [...] with the modifications and deviations that the works have undergone in translational transfer”<sup>30</sup> and likened these two branches of historical translation studies to two kinds of literary history, the former social and institutional, the latter more purely literary. In a 2004 article, Frank explicitly framed external translation history in terms of bibliographic research, writing that whereas internal translation history seeks to answer the question “what is this particular translation like?” and thus ideally results in “a complete description of the translation as a multiply connected literary work,” external translation history may be said to begin with the question “what was translated and what was not?”<sup>31</sup> In the same article, he also raised a number of other questions to be addressed in the framework of external translation history, questions aimed at identifying the specific contexts in which translations were published and translators worked in the target culture.<sup>32</sup> He also recognized, albeit implicitly, that important exchanges take place between the two kinds of translation history, giving examples of how external translation history could raise questions to be asked when analyzing a particular translation.

The kind of study undertaken here can also be termed “translation archaeology,” a term coined by Anthony Pym to refer to the area of translation history concerned with “answering all or part of the complex question ‘who translated what, how, where, when, for whom and with what effect?’”<sup>33</sup>

<sup>25</sup> On the *Bollettino*, see Melozzi 2011.

<sup>26</sup> Kjølner 1997, 9-12.

<sup>27</sup> For a bibliography of Italian translations of Andersen, see Möller 1974.

<sup>28</sup> Frank 1990; Frank 2004.

<sup>29</sup> E.g. Koster 2002; Pięta 2016.

<sup>30</sup> Frank 1990, 9.

<sup>31</sup> Frank 2004, 808-809.

<sup>32</sup> Frank's questions have recently been developed by Hanna Pięta into a descriptive-explanatory model for writing external translation history. Pięta 2016, 359-361.

<sup>33</sup> Pym 1998, 5. These questions are almost identical to the ones posed by Frank (who relied on Kenneth Burke), but the crucial difference is that Pym puts the who-question first, thereby underscoring

Pym divided translation history not into internal and external components but rather into “archaeology”, “historical criticism” and “explanation”, and he considered the latter area, concerned with explaining “*why* archaeological artefacts occurred when and where they did, and how they were related to change,”<sup>34</sup> to be the most important one. Despite the legitimate importance Pym and other scholars have granted to explanation, however, this article is primarily concerned with unearthing archaeological data rather than explaining why they occurred. It provides the necessary foundations for a more thorough understanding of the translation flow from Scandinavia to Italy in the interwar period and beyond.

The bibliographic data listed in Appendix A derive from existing bibliographic resources. Since these resources in turn primarily glean their information from translation paratexts – and more precisely, publisher’s peritexts<sup>35</sup> – this article is an example of the kind of external translation history that can be written on the basis of the elements of paratexts which are carried over into library catalogues and other kinds of lists. To employ another Genettian term, these lists constitute metatexts, i.e. texts commenting on other texts.<sup>36</sup> Appendix A contains more information that is strictly necessary to answer the research question. First, because this information required virtually no effort to find, being readily available in some of the bibliographies I consulted, and second because a subordinate aim of the bibliography is to function as a data reservoir for future research in the external and internal histories of Scandinavian literature in Italian translation.

*Existing studies of Scandinavian literature in Italy in the interwar years*

Without referencing the research carried out

by cultural historians such as Luisa Mangoni, publishing historians such as Gianfranco Tortorelli or Germanists such as Mario Rubino, Scandinavian literature scholars Mette Tønnesen and Bruno Berni have recently claimed that the interwar period was particularly important for the establishment of a tradition of translating Danish literature into Italian.

In 2009, Tønnesen stated that not only were many more literary works translated into Italian in the period from 1920 to 1940 as compared to the previous two decades, but the study of Danish literature was also institutionalized in academic sites in the same period. As an example of this institutionalization, she mentions that Giuseppe Gabetti (1886-1948), the first director of the Italian Institute for Germanic Studies (Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici) founded in 1932, included Danish literature in his definition of Germanic literature, thus designating it as part of the institute’s legitimate sphere of research.<sup>37</sup> Gabetti also contributed to disseminating general knowledge about Danish literature by authoring the entry on this topic for *Enciclopedia Italiana* as well as writing a short literary history of the Scandinavian countries titled *Le letterature scandinave* (1927) in which he focused on J. P. Jacobsen, Henrik Ibsen, August Strindberg, Verner v. Heidenstam and Selma Lagerlöf. As Tønnesen points out, two periodicals, *Il Convegno* (1920-1939) and *Solaria* (1926-1936), also granted special attention to J. P. Jacobsen, and this author’s novels and short stories were translated into Italian in the 1920s and 1930s among others by Gabetti. Tønnesen does not, however, provide a list of the works of Danish literature published in Italian translation; she only notes that more than 20 Danish authors came out in Italian translation from 1920 to 1940, whereas only

the importance he grants to the study of translators and their social actions.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 6.

<sup>35</sup> Genette 1997, 16-36.

<sup>36</sup> Poupaud *et al.* 2009, 266.

<sup>37</sup> On Gabetti and the Italian Institute for Germanic

six Danish authors had their works translated into Italian in the previous two decades.<sup>38</sup>

In an article on Danish literature in Italian translation from the 1770s to the present, Bruno Berni also singled out the interwar years as a particularly important period for the transmission of Danish literature to Italy.<sup>39</sup> He specified that the period was characterized by the birth of several publishers' series dedicated to contemporary foreign literature, the most important of which was probably the 1933 launch of Mondadori's *Medusa*.<sup>40</sup> Mondadori hired literature experts to read foreign titles in the original languages, including less common foreign languages, and evaluate their suitability for Italian translation.<sup>41</sup> According to Berni, there had traditionally been quite a long lag between the publication of an original work of Danish literature and the Italian translation. Mondadori managed to significantly reduce this delay because, relying on his team of experts, the publisher did not have to wait for the publication of translations in other, more central languages before deciding to commission an Italian version.<sup>42</sup> With the exception of one author, Isak Dinesen/Karen Blixen, Italian publishers lost interest in Danish literature after the Second World War, however. According to Berni, this period of stagnation lasted until the mid-1980s and these years of declining interest also constitute a backdrop against which the interwar period stands out, appearing even more markedly as a particularly fertile time for the transmission of Danish literature to Italy.

A recent article by Edoardo Esposito on the reception of European literature by Italian

literary and cultural periodicals from the 1920s to the 1940s would seem to indicate, however, that Scandinavian literature held no more than a peripheral position on the Italian book market despite the translation boom described by Tønnesen and Berni.<sup>43</sup> Esposito quantifies the average amount of space periodicals dedicated to various foreign national literatures. French literature was clearly the most dominant, with 25 percent of all foreign literature contributions coming from French writers. French literature was closely followed, and in some periodicals eventually overtaken, by Anglo-American literature. A mere 15 percent of the contributions were dedicated to what Esposito terms "minor European literatures" such as those from Scandinavia.<sup>44</sup> Indeed, Esposito claims, the panorama of European literature presented by the periodicals was interesting but not at all wide-ranging: there were almost no contributions on Portugal, Greece and Holland and only rarely did the periodicals dedicate space to the Nordic, Eastern and Balkan countries.<sup>45</sup> In Esposito's opinion, in some cases the choice to grant attention to these minor literatures was probably the effect of political events. He argues, for example, that the publication of a series of Finnish poets by the periodical *Circoli* in 1938 reflected the political importance granted to Finland as a possible bulwark against communist Russia.<sup>46</sup>

Tønnesen's and Berni's articles suggest that Scandinavian authors were indeed part of the chorus of foreign voices which sustained young Italians in their efforts to endure the years of Fascism in Pavese's memorable

Studies, see also Berni 2018.

<sup>38</sup> Tønnesen 2009, 97. The scholar did on purpose not include translations of Andersen and Kierkegaard in her overview of Italian translations of Danish literature.

<sup>39</sup> Berni 2013, 131-133.

<sup>40</sup> Regarding the birth of the *Medusa* series, see Deleva 1993, 186-192. Out of 149 titles published from 1933 to 1943, 148 were translations. Rundle 2010a, 93.

<sup>41</sup> On Mondadori's team of experts on Scandinavian

literature, see Wegener 2018.

<sup>42</sup> However, recent research shows that Mondadori to a large extent relied on mediating translations, particularly German ones, when selecting Scandinavian literature for Italian translation. *Ibid.*, 46-50.

<sup>43</sup> Esposito 2009, 9-31.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 30.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 22.

<sup>46</sup> Tortorelli (1997, 60) also points out that political events had an impact on Italian publishers' choice of texts to translate.



description; additional facts, not mentioned by the two scholars, would also seem to indicate that Scandinavian literature began to enjoy a hitherto unprecedented degree of attention in the interwar period. For instance, three of the period's most important translators, Giuseppe Gabetti (1927), Giovanni Bach (1932) and Giacomo Prampolini (1938), all authored literary histories of Scandinavia,<sup>47</sup> and Swedish and Danish were offered as course options at the university level when Hans Kristofersen (1928) and Knud Ferlov (1938) began lecturing at the University of Rome.<sup>48</sup> Nevertheless, although we should not assume that the Europe represented in periodicals necessarily matched that represented by books, Esposito's article suggests that Scandinavian literature held no more than a marginal position in the Italian book market.

#### *Drawing up a bibliography*

To outline the external history of Italian translations of Scandinavian literature from 1918 to 1940 it is necessary to begin by drawing up a bibliography.

This list can be extracted from already existing bibliographies, and indeed there are various bibliographic resources that can be used in creating it. Following Sandra Poupaud, Anthony Pym and Ester Torres Simón, I shall term these already existing resources "prior filters."<sup>49</sup> As prior filters, previous bibliographic listings are based on selection criteria and choices that condition which translations the researcher is able to locate when applying his or her own "research filter." This latter filter can be defined as the particular kind of translations the researcher is looking for; in my case, book-form Italian

translations of Scandinavian literature in a specific historical period.<sup>50</sup>

My research corpus is based on the following seven bibliographies, listed here in order of the most inclusive to the most delimited: *OPAC SBN (Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale)*, the union database of almost 5,000 Italian libraries; *Bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa*; *CUBI (Catalogo cumulativo 1886-1957 del Bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa)*, a bibliography published from 1965 to 1968 that re-arranged the information provided by the *Bollettino* into alphabetical order and made it possible, for example, to find all the registered Italian translations of H. C. Andersen from 1886 to 1957 in the same volume rather than scattered across 72 volumes of the *Bollettino*; *Index Translationum*, the international bibliography of translations launched by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation under the League of Nations in July 1932;<sup>51</sup> Riccardo Marmugi's online databases of Italian translations of Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Finland-Swedish literature; Cecilie Wiborg Bonafede's 1981 bibliography documenting the presence of Norway in Italy; and Bruno Berni's 1999 bibliography of Italian translations of Danish literature.<sup>52</sup> Only the latter four bibliographic resources are specifically concerned with translations (and in Bonafede's case, only partly so).

#### *Defining the research filter: Book-form Italian translations of Scandinavian literature*

Some scholars define books in contrast to periodical publications while others also hold that, apart from being non-periodical

<sup>47</sup> Prampolini's literary history of the Scandinavian countries is not a separately published book but part of his world literary history, *Storia universale della letteratura* (1933-1938). On Prampolini's life and work, see Culeddu 2018.

<sup>48</sup> On the establishment of Swedish language teaching in Rome, see Lilliestam 1992, 18.

<sup>49</sup> Poupaud *et al.* 2009, 266-268. See also Pym 1998,

61-65.

<sup>50</sup> Poupaud *et al.* 2009, 268-269.

<sup>51</sup> On the history of *Index Translationum*, see Rosi and Tukaj 2007; Paloposki 2018.

<sup>52</sup> Two shorter and more recent bibliographies of Norwegian and Danish literatures, Ciaravolo 1999 and Berni 2012a, are not taken into consideration in this study.

publications, books must also contain a minimum number of pages to be considered such. For the purposes of this article I employ the definition Hanna Pięta proposed in her research on Polish literature in Portuguese translation, that is, “any non-periodical printed publication made available to the general public and subject to the legal deposit requirements, regardless of the number of pages.”<sup>53</sup>

This study thus does not consider translations issued in periodicals, anthologies or literary histories. Nor will the corpus include prefaces to the works of other writers. The focus on book-form publications means that I prioritize longer narrative texts over poetry and short stories. It goes without saying that, whereas translations of novels are issued as individual books (unless extracted for publication in periodicals), translations of poetry and shorter pieces of prose fiction often appear in periodicals and anthologies.

I shall return to the meaning attributed to the term ‘literature’; for now, it should be specified that I use ‘Scandinavian literature’ to refer to literature originally written in one of the three Scandinavian languages: Danish, Norwegian or Swedish. The key parameter in this definition of Scandinavian literature is thus a linguistic one. Because authors outside the Scandinavian mainland also wrote in Scandinavian languages, the definition includes literature written by Finnish authors in Swedish (e.g. Sally Salminen and Edvard Robert Gummerus) and Faroese and Icelandic authors in Danish and Norwegian (e.g. William Heinesen, Jørgen-Frantz Jacobsen, Gunnar Gunnarsson and Kristmann Guðmundsson), whereas it excludes works originally written in Faroese for which Danish served as a mediating language (e.g. by Heðin Brú).

Defining Scandinavian literature with reference to the language of composition

prevents me from taking into account the linguistic variety that has characterized Scandinavia historically, for example writers’ use of Latin or English. While downplaying Scandinavia’s linguistic heterogeneity, the corpus instead highlights the Italian mediators who were proficient in the Scandinavian languages. It brings into focus a small group of translators who consistently translated from these languages over the years (Astrid Ahnfelt, Giovanni Bach, Paola Faggioli, Kirsten Montanari Guldbrandsen, Piero Monaci, Maria Pezzé-Pascolato, Giacomo Prampolini, Giulio Ricci and others) as well as a much larger group of translators who translated only one or two titles, amateurs or professionals who were most probably not proficient in the Scandinavian languages and who were chosen to carry out these translations for other, as yet unexplored, reasons.

The concept of ‘literature’ adopted in this study is deliberately broad, including novels, plays, poetry, essays, biographies, travel accounts, philosophy and children’s literature. I exclude social science and natural science texts as well as dictionaries and manuals of various kinds. The bibliography thus does not list an anti-British pamphlet by Swedish Law professor Karl Olivecrona;<sup>54</sup> it excludes an anthology on Sweden<sup>55</sup> and fish and fishing in Norway<sup>56</sup> as well as the numerous translations of Danish gymnastics educator Jørgen Peter Müller’s manuals for men, women and children explaining how to stay fit and healthy that were published by Sperling & Kupfer from the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and onwards.

As for the definition of ‘Italian translation’, I refer to translations into Italian and published in Italy.<sup>57</sup> Defining translations is notoriously difficult. Generally, translation studies during the last forty years have gradually embraced

<sup>53</sup> Pięta 2009, 18.

<sup>54</sup> Olivecrona 1941.

<sup>55</sup> Selander 1945.

<sup>56</sup> Lesca 1927.

<sup>57</sup> There are very few Italian translations of Scandinavian literature published outside Italy. These

so-called relativist viewpoints of the concept of translation, meaning that scholars have largely abandoned fixed definitions of what a translation is (or should be) to instead explore what a translation can be in various historical and cultural settings. A crucial factor in this development was Gideon Toury's concept of "assumed translations" defined as "all utterances in a [target] culture which are presented or regarded as translations, on any grounds whatever."<sup>58</sup> Toury's concept allows a corpus of translations to include pseudo-translations (originals masquerading as translations) as well as adaptations presented and accepted as translations. Many scholars have considered the notion of assumed translations an effective tool for exploring the variability of the translation concept across cultures and historical periods, but it has also met with criticism.<sup>59</sup> One of Toury's most severe critics is Anthony Pym, although paradoxically Pym's thinking on the concept of translation is also dependent on the Israeli scholar's reasoning. The working definition of translation employed in this study is based on Pym's criticism of Toury; however, it should remain clear that Pym also relies on Toury's thinking.<sup>60</sup>

Specifying what the notion of assumed translations includes, Toury states that this notion can be broken down into three assumptions or postulates: the source text postulate, the transfer postulate and the relationship postulate. If one takes these three postulates together, an assumed translation is

any target-culture text for which there are reasons to tentatively posit the existence of another text, in another culture/language, from which it was presumably derived by transfer operations and to which it is now

related by a set of relationships based on shared features, some of which may be regarded – within the culture in question – as necessary and/or sufficient.<sup>61</sup>

In critiquing this notion of assumed translations, one of Pym's arguments is that Toury does not state explicitly "who is doing the assuming."<sup>62</sup> Is it the target reader in the past or the translation scholar in the present? Given Toury's focus on translations as facts of target culture, it would seem obvious that it is the target reader who posits that a given text is a translation, but Toury's definition and particularly his cautious phrasing "tentatively posit the existence of another text ..." could also suggest that it is instead the translation researcher who makes these assumptions.

More importantly, Pym has argued that the translation scholar cannot impose the three postulates "directly on the material world," meaning that s/he would normally not pick up a text at random to see whether or not it fits the postulates.<sup>63</sup> To find translations, the scholar instead relies on the way texts have been classified in the past. In other words, s/he relies on previous lists or filters. Since Toury defined assumed translations as "all utterances in a [target] culture which are presented or regarded as translations," it is clear that, contrary to what Pym's criticism would suggest, he is attentive to labels and especially the light these labels might shed on the variability of the translation concept. However, there is still significant validity to Pym's point that the researcher does not, metaphorically speaking, till virgin soil, but rather studies textual material which others have already described and that it is precisely these descriptions that bring a given text to the researcher's attention. Especially when sifting

include Johannes Jørgensen's pamphlet *La campana Roeland*, issued in France in 1916, and Kristmann Guðmundsson's novel *E la vita continua*, issued in Switzerland in 1946.

<sup>58</sup> Toury 2012, 27.

<sup>59</sup> D'hulst 2013, 7-11.

<sup>60</sup> In the following I refer to Pym's criticism of Toury in Pym 1998, 58-67. See also Pym 2007.

<sup>61</sup> Toury 2012, 31.

<sup>62</sup> Pym 1998, 59.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 61.



through long lists in search of translations, reliance on past classifications is not only useful but necessary.

Following Pym, then, I define translations on the basis of paratexts.<sup>64</sup> As Pym reminds us, elements of the paratext are carried over into lists of all kinds – library catalogues, publishers catalogues (metatexts) – and allow us to locate translations.<sup>65</sup> The research corpus thus includes declared translations. The translational status of a text may be indicated in various ways. Most explicitly, the paratext may distinguish between an author and a translator, but it may also omit mention of the translator altogether even while indicating in other ways that the work in question has been produced by translative procedures, for instance by adding phrases like “romanzo svedese”<sup>66</sup> to the title.

Defining translations on the basis of paratexts implies that the researcher initially filters out the so-called unmarked translations or pseudo-originals Pym defines as “translated texts falsely presented and received as originals.”<sup>67</sup> Since it was not uncommon to publish unmarked translations in Italy in the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it would be unfortunate not to include these texts in the research corpus. The corpus therefore also comprises texts for which there is convincing archaeological evidence to suggest that the ultimate source text is a Scandinavian one. The primary guideline adopted in this study for assuming the existence of such source texts is the name of the author and title of the target text. To return to Pym’s critique of Toury, in these cases the translations are assumed translations according to the researcher but not the target culture. And yet, it would

be premature to suppose that unmarked translations were always perceived by target readers as originals and not translations. If one reads Pym’s definition of unmarked translations carefully, it is clear that he relies on Toury’s definition of assumed translations and only departs from this latter definition at one crucial point, namely the choice of the coordinating conjunction ‘and’ instead of ‘or.’ Pym defines unmarked translations as translations “falsely presented *and* received as originals” (my emphasis), whereas Toury defines assumed translations as translations presented or regarded as translations. Pym’s definition is undoubtedly too restrictive, as one could imagine cases where a translation was indeed presented as an original without being regarded as such by target culture readers.

#### *Establishing the research corpus*

##### a) Data collection

I established my research corpus in the following manner: as the point of departure, I used Marmugi’s databases of Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish Literature (for Finland-Swedish writers), relying on the internet browser’s search function to extract translations published in the relevant period. I then compared the information provided by Marmugi with the SBN database. If Marmugi’s data disagreed with those present in the national union catalogue, I generally relied on the latter. The next step was to search the SBN to see if Marmugi had included all Italian translations of the authors he had listed. I also searched the national database to check if there were any Italian titles containing the words “danese”, “norvegese”, or “svedese.”

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 61-65.

<sup>65</sup> According to Genette, the life span of paratextual elements is often brief. In a diachronic perspective, paratextual classifications of texts as translations provide good examples of the fugitive nature of the paratext. A target text may not be presented as a translation when it is first published and only later be paratextually classified as such; the paratextual

indication of the source language from which the target text is translated may change over time, and names of translators may be added or removed from the paratext. See Appendix A for examples of changes of paratextual classification.

<sup>66</sup> See Lagerlöf 1910.

<sup>67</sup> Pym 1998, 60-65.

The appearance of one of these terms in a title (as elements of the paratext carried over into the library catalogue) could indicate that the ultimate source text of the book in question was a Scandinavian one.<sup>68</sup> Finally, I checked Marmugi's data against Berni's and Bonafede's bibliographies. For every book I included in the corpus, I indicated the entry number allotted to the publication by the *Bollettino*. For the most part it was possible to extract the entry number directly from the SBN, but in some cases it was necessary to consult the printed volumes of the periodical available at the National Central Library of Rome.

On some occasions, Marmugi recorded translations that were not listed in the national bibliography. There was thus not a complete overlap between the books effectively published in Italy in the period and those registered by the National Central Library of Florence. This should not, however, be taken to suggest that there was a large body of unregistered book production in Italy at the time, since the figures provided by the *Bollettino* are generally considered to constitute a sufficient basis for estimating the overall scope of national book production.<sup>69</sup> Nevertheless, the number of books in the research corpus not listed in the national bibliography is surprisingly high. I have included these "invisible" translations in the research corpus while specifying that they were not listed by the *Bollettino*.

#### b) Structure of the research corpus

The research corpus consists of the bibliography appended to the article (Appendix A). As mentioned above, it spans the period from 1886 to 1955, thus covering seventy years of the external

history of book-form Italian translations of Scandinavian literature, and consists of nine headings: Author(s), Target Language Title(s), Publisher, Source Language, Mediating Language, Price, Translator(s), Reprint(s) and Entry Number. Some titles are furthermore provided with an asterisk (\*). In Appendix B, the translated authors are listed according to source language.

The first heading is the author's name. The name is entered as it is spelled in a Scandinavian language. The bibliographies thus do not register the various Italianized versions of the names of Scandinavian authors (e.g. Giovanni/Gianni Cristiano Andersen, Enrico/Enryk Ibsen, Severino Kierkegaard, Giovanni Joergensen etc.). If a book was published under a pseudonym, the corpus registers this name rather than the writer's original name (e.g. the corpus lists Jens Anker instead of Robert Hansen).<sup>70</sup> In some instances, books include works by two authors, and in these cases the names of both contributing authors are recorded. However, I have included only books that have as their primary author a Scandinavian-language writer, a fact which leads me to eschew thematic collections such as a collection of four Nobel-prize winners including Selma Lagerlöf,<sup>71</sup> of various fairytale writers (Andersen, Grimm, Perrault)<sup>72</sup> or of multiple religious writers addressing a single topic (Jørgensen, Huysmans, Coppée).<sup>73</sup>

The second heading is dedicated to the TL title(s). Both in cases of books containing works by more than one author and of books containing more than one work by the same author (e.g. more than one drama by Henrik Ibsen or August Strindberg), the titles of all works are recorded.

<sup>68</sup> This procedure yielded one surprising result, namely the anti-British propaganda pamphlet titled *Londra sotto il fuoco della V. 1*, published by Mondadori in 1944 (when the publishing house had fallen into the hands of the Italian Social Republic) and allegedly authored by a Swedish journalist named Alfons Rangholm. There is, however, reason to doubt that this person ever actually existed.

<sup>69</sup> Borruso 1983, 82, n. 1.

<sup>70</sup> Robert Hansen (1883-1957) published a series of crime novels under the pseudonym Jens Anker in the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Hougaard 1996, 15-16.

<sup>71</sup> Galsworthy 1934.

<sup>72</sup> Andersen 1955.

<sup>73</sup> Cojazzi 1929.

The third heading is the publisher's name, whereas SL in the fourth heading stands for (ultimate) source language. The bibliography does not indicate potential Italian misconceptions as to the language of the source-text.<sup>74</sup> It also does not distinguish between New Norwegian and Bokmål, listing both languages as 'Norwegian.' Obviously, potential difficulties arise in the classification of the language of certain Norwegian authors such as Ibsen. The bibliography considers the source language of Ibsen's works to be Norwegian even though it could be argued that he wrote in Danish.<sup>75</sup>

ML, the fifth heading, stands for mediating language, i.e. the language through which the ultimate source text may have been mediated to the ultimate target language (e.g. Danish to German/French/Volapük to Italian).<sup>76</sup> In principle, ascertaining whether a translation is indirect – an indirect translation being defined as “any translation based on a source (or sources) which is itself a translation into a language other than the language of the original, or the target language”<sup>77</sup> – is not a task for external translation history because it is a question that can normally only be fully resolved through textual analysis.<sup>78</sup> In some cases, however, the paratext explicitly states that a given translation is an indirect translation. Whereas one should probably be extremely wary of trusting claims about directness made in paratexts,<sup>79</sup> it is assumed here that claims of indirectness – a claim carried over for the most part into library catalogues – correspond to the truth. The bibliography records all cases of explicitly indicated indirectness and thus does not mention cases of translation indirectness that

scholars have identified on the basis of textual analysis.<sup>80</sup>

The sixth heading is the price of the book. The *Bollettino* only recorded the price when it was printed on the cover, so it was not possible in all cases to find out how much a given book cost. According to Ferme, in the interwar period most readers could afford a book that cost less than L. 4, whereas books priced between L. 5 and L. 10 were already too expensive for the average reader. Books that cost more than L. 10 were comparable to present-day luxury editions.<sup>81</sup>

The seventh heading is dedicated to the name(s) of the translator(s). Where possible, full name(s) are provided. In some cases, the names of translators were removed from or added to the paratext when the book was reprinted. I provide the name(s) of the translator(s) as it/they appears on the first impression of the book and indicate in a footnote if there were any changes in crediting translators when the book was reprinted. In cases of pseudo-originals/unmarked translations, the translator's name is recorded as Anon.

The eighth heading indicates reprints. Although this study sets out to discover if there was a significant rise in the number of new translations from 1918 to 1940, figures for reprints are recorded for the purposes of future research since they testify to the commercial viability of a given text as well as the fact that the publisher might have considered this particular text a safe bet in an uncertain political climate.<sup>82</sup> The term 'reprint' in this case indicates a new impression of a text which had already been published. The reprint and first impression are part of the same edition and, as regards textual

<sup>74</sup> Andersen's fairytales are sometimes indicated as having been translated from the “original” Swedish version. Berni 2007, 69.

<sup>75</sup> On Ibsen's language, see Falkenberg 2000.

<sup>76</sup> To describe the chain of languages and texts involved in indirect translation I rely on the terminology recently proposed by Alessandra Assis Rosa *et al.* 2017, 115: “the ultimate ST/SL > mediating text/language > ultimate TT/TL.”

<sup>77</sup> Kittel & Frank 1991, 3; quoted from Marin-Lacarta 2017, 135.

<sup>78</sup> Rosa *et al.* 2017, 125.

<sup>79</sup> Ringmar 2012, 143; Marin-Lacarta 2017, 138.

<sup>80</sup> See e.g. Ciaravolo 2018, 72-76; Wegener forthcoming.

<sup>81</sup> Ferme 2002, 50.

<sup>82</sup> In tracking patterns of importation of foreign literature in Nazi Germany, Kate Sturge finds that an

make-up, in principle the reprint is identical to the first impression.<sup>83</sup> In reality, changes of various kinds may have been introduced into the reprint, but textual analysis would be required to verify the existence and extent of any such modifications.

I regard a translation as a reprint if a previous translation by the same translator already exists. I also consider a text a reprint if the translator is the same but the issuing publishing house is different than the one which first brought the translation onto the market,<sup>84</sup> although this is admittedly a somewhat loose use of the term 'reprint' because generally for a text to be considered a reprint it must be printed from the same plates as the first impression. The number of reprints listed is undoubtedly significantly lower than the reality, since the research corpus only includes reprints recorded by *CUBI*. This catalogue ended in 1957, so the corpus only includes reprints issued before this year. Furthermore, the data on reprints provided by *CUBI* are undoubtedly somewhat distorted, because the catalogue does not, for example, list any of Mondadori's reprints despite the fact that some titles were issued many times, whereas, in contrast, it does record the reprints issued by Attilio Barion, a Milanese publisher specializing in cheap editions of modern masterpieces.<sup>85</sup>

An asterisk (\*) indicates that the first impression was published before 1886 and that the book listed in the bibliography is a reprint. For this reason, it is not to be counted in the final enumeration of translations.

The ninth heading is the entry number of the first impression of the given translation, according to the *Bollettino*.<sup>86</sup>

*Italian translations of Scandinavian literature, 1918-1940*

To return to the research question driving this article, was there in fact a boom in Italian translations of Scandinavian literature in the interwar period? Did Scandinavian literature prosper numerically in Italian translation?

The research corpus comprises 574 Italian translations of Scandinavian literature published in the period between 1886 and 1955 (excluding reprints). The data were first plotted onto a graph representing the diachronic distribution of translations. This figure shows that there were various peaks in the translation flow from Scandinavia to Italy over the years (see Graph 1). After a period with few or no translations (for instance, in 1890 and 1891) the first peak occurred in 1894 (14 translations). The next peaks took place in the interwar period, in 1929 and 1933 (with 18 and 19 translations, respectively). However, the rise in Italian translations of Scandinavian literature truly culminated during the last years of the Second World War, reaching its apex in 1945 (35 translations). The number of translations diminished radically in the immediate post-war period only to begin to rise again in the early 1950s. The year 1954 thus proved fertile for the transmission of Scandinavian literature to Italy (29 translations).

The data were also arranged in a table showing the average number of translations published per year, in five-year increments. These average values smooth out the peaks while making general increases or decreases in the volume of translations more apparent.

The number of translations doubled in the first half of the 1930s as compared to the first

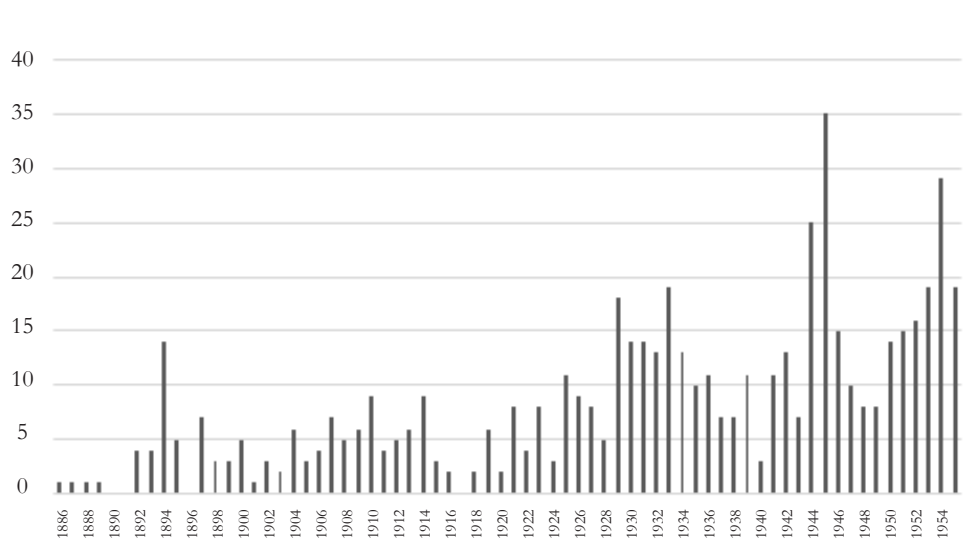
increase in the number of reprints suggested increased caution on the part of publishers keen to avoid the risks of pre- and post-publication censorship procedures. Sturge 2004, 58.

<sup>83</sup> For the technical terms used to define the relationship between different copies of the same work, see Gaskell 1995.

<sup>84</sup> An example is Giacomo Prampolini's translation of Knut Hamsun's *Victoria*, which was first published in 1925 by Giuseppe Morreale and later (in 1938) released by Corbaccio.

<sup>85</sup> On Attilio Barion, see Brambilla 1997.

<sup>86</sup> In some cases, however, the *Bollettino* does not register the first impression, only a later reprint.



Graph 1. Number of book-form Italian translations of Scandinavian Literature, 1886-1955.

Years	1886-1890	1891-1895	1896-1900	1901-1905	1906-1910	1911-1915	1916-1920
Average	0.8	5.4	3.6	3.0	6.2	5.4	2.4
Years	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1945-1950	1951-1955
Average	6.8	10.8	13.8	7.8	18.2	11.0	19.6

Table 1. Number of book-form Italian translations of Scandinavian Literature, 1886-1955.

half of the preceding decade, but this boom faded out in the latter part of the 1930s, at which point the average returned to almost the same level as the early 1920s. The figures also clearly show that the war period was particularly important for the transmission of Scandinavian literature to Italy, with an average of 18.2 translations published per year from 1941 to 1945. Furthermore, they suggest that the early 1950s was not exactly a moment of stagnation; rather, it was a productive period in which the average actually surpassed the level characterizing the first part of the 1940s.

The data would thus seem to answer the research question in the affirmative: there was indeed a boom in Italian translations of Scandinavian literature in the interwar period. And yet, this ‘yes’ also entails some reservations. Contrary to what has been claimed by scholars in the past, in terms of the numerical output of translations it was

actually the last two years of the Second World War that proved most important.

As regards the interwar period, it is interesting to observe that 1929 was the breakthrough year for Scandinavian literature in Italian translation. According to Mario Rubino, 1929 was also an important year for contemporary German literature, just as it was the year, according to Luisa Mangoni, that marked the beginning of the decade of translations. After the mid-1930s, output declined and reached a low point of only three Italian translations of Scandinavian published in 1940 (of works by Knut Hamsun, Sigrid Undset and Søren Kierkegaard, respectively). To some degree at least, we might explain this decline as a general petering-out of the country’s translation fever after 1936. According to Mangoni, Italy’s colonial enterprise, among other developments, served to shift a part of the interests of the



confused young generation towards the war; Fascist censorship imposed more and more restrictions and the racial laws introduced in 1938 also narrowed cultural horizons.<sup>87</sup>

There is, however, another important lesson to be learnt from the bibliographic data. If Scandinavian literature was a niche literature in Italy, as Edoardo Esposito suggests, and as a quick glance at the pages of the *Index Translationum* would indeed confirm, then even small variations in the publishing of translations will result in booms and falls, increases and decreases. A boom may have been caused by publishing houses “flooding” the Italian market with translations. The first peak identified in 1894 was therefore caused by the publication of 11 translations of Henrik Ibsen’s plays by two different publishing houses, Fratelli Treves and Max Kantorowicz.<sup>88</sup> The same phenomenon was repeated several times: the peak of 1929 was partly due to the publishing house Delta, established by Gian Dàuli (1884-1945) and specializing in cheap editions of modern masterpieces, issuing no less than six translations of Scandinavian literature (of works by Selma Lagerlöf, Karin Michaëlis, Jonas Lie among others);<sup>89</sup> in 1944 Rosa e Ballo published five plays by August Strindberg,<sup>90</sup> while Genio brought out no less than 12 translations of H. C. Andersen’s fairy tales in 1945, with each book containing only a few tales.

The many translations of H. C. Andersen issued by a few publishing houses (e.g. Gino Conte, Celi and others) also explain why this research corpus depicts the 1950s as a relatively fertile period for Italian translations of Scandinavian literature. If the multiple Andersen publications were to be removed from the corpus, resetting the filter to include only translations of contemporary Scandinavian literature, the 1950s would

appear in a less positive light, as claimed by Bruno Berni. However, to exclude translations of Andersen from the bibliography would undoubtedly be quite a disastrous choice. Translations of the Danish poet’s works were published regularly over the entire time span from 1886 to 1955. Of the entire corpus, translations of Andersen account for approximately 100 titles, that is, nearly one-fifth of all the translations published. To remove the most frequently translated author from the corpus would result in a distorted picture of the translation flow from Scandinavia to Italy.

However, it would be possible to extract Italian translations of contemporary Scandinavian literature in the interwar period from the research corpus and consider this body of work separately. Such a sub-corpus could, for example, serve as a basis for exploring whether the decision to publish a given Italian translation was conditioned by the existence of translations of the same work in French or German. It could be an index of the semi-peripheral position of Italian in the world language system if Italian translations were found to systematically follow French or German ones in time.<sup>91</sup>

Why did the number of Italian translations peak during the war period? To answer this question it is necessary to divide the period into two parts: 1940-1943 and 1944-1945. The first covers the last years of Mussolini’s government while the second corresponds to the complex years of transition from Fascism to liberation when Italy was divided in two, occupied by foreign troops and the scene of a violent civil war.

Apart from the low point of 1940, the first period is not numerically significant. There were neither very few nor very many translations issued in the 1941-1943 timespan

<sup>87</sup> Mangoni 2004, 18.

<sup>88</sup> See D’Amico 2013 regarding the introduction of Ibsen’s plays in Italy.

<sup>89</sup> On Delta see David 1989, 35; Marchetti 2014.

<sup>90</sup> On Rosa e Ballo’s Strindberg translations, see Ciaravolo 2018.

<sup>91</sup> Heilbron 2000, 16.

as compared with the late 1930s (1941: 11 translations; 1942: 13 translations and 1943: seven translations). There was, however, a significant change of emphasis in the content of the publications. For the first time, several translations of Danish crime stories – written by Carlo Andersen (1904-1970), Jens Anker (1883-1957), Niels Meyn (1891-1957), and Otto Schrayh (1888-1956) respectively – were brought out in Italy.<sup>92</sup>

Of the total number of six translations of crime novels issued in 1942 and 1943, four had been translated from German, as openly declared by the paratexts. These translations most likely served as stand-ins for the translations of Anglo-American crime novels that had flourished in Italy in the 1930s.<sup>93</sup> By explicitly declaring their status as indirect translations from German, these texts furthermore seemed to signal that they had also been allowed to circulate in the literary space of Nazi Germany. In reality, however, three of the translations had actually been issued by the Swiss publishing house A. Müller, while the fourth – Jens Anker's *Die Rache*, published in Hamburg in 1922 – dated from the period before the rise of Nazism. By paratextually stating that they were indirect translations from German, the Italian translations of Danish crime stories feigned a literary dependence on Italy's great ally, which, on closer scrutiny, did not exist.

The translations of Danish crime fiction would seem to confirm Mario Rubino's observation that "as the course of the war progressively blocked international literary circuits, the series dedicated to foreign literature took on a strange appearance."<sup>94</sup> As publishers could no longer issue translations of works by Jewish writers and only with difficulty publish

works by writers from countries with which Italy was at war, they were forced to find other sources of translations and turned their gaze towards works "by authors from countries which were considered 'friendly'"<sup>95</sup> or works by authors from countries that were either neutral or occupied by the Germans.

Rubino somewhat ungraciously compares the "Danish, Hungarian and Norwegian authors of novels set in exotic backgrounds" to the coffee substitutes and wooden clogs people were forced to make due with because the genuine products from the interwar period were no longer available.<sup>96</sup> He also observes that the names of the translators proved that books in less-common languages were translated from the German editions. This study's research corpus supports Rubino's observation as regards crime fiction, but not as concerns novels with a so-called "exotic setting." Scandinavian novels depicting the outskirts of the Nordic world (by William Heinesen, Heđin Brù and Jørgen-Frantz Jacobsen) or the ancient Nordic past (by Frans G. Bengtsson) were all translated by translators proficient in the Scandinavian languages.<sup>97</sup>

The publication of the former three novels is a distinctive feature of the 1940-1943 period. For the first time ever, three great Faroese writers made their appearance on Italy's literary scene. There may have been various reasons behind the choice to pick these authors for Italian translation; they could have been selected because they belonged to and wrote about a world that was historically and/or geographically far removed from contemporary war-torn Europe, or because their works – this would be the special case of William Heinesen's *Noatun* (1938), a novel about how a group of poor fishermen settles

<sup>92</sup> On the introduction of Danish crime fiction in Italy, see Berni 2012b.

<sup>93</sup> Translator Giuliana Pozzo's lukewarm reader's report on Niels Meyn's novel *Mysteriet i Sandkroen*, translated into Italian in 1942 as *Appuntamento all'albergo del lido*, preserved by the Arnolfo and Alberto Mondadori Foundation in Milan, would seem

to confirm that Danish crime novels primarily had a substitutive function. Wegener 2018, 41.

<sup>94</sup> Rubino 2010, 170.

<sup>95</sup> Fabre 2007, 44.

<sup>96</sup> Rubino 2010, 171.

<sup>97</sup> Wegener 2018, 40.

in a barren part of the islands and, in the face of various difficulties, founds a new village – could be seen as expressing the same belief in the moral healthiness of rural life<sup>98</sup> that Fascism also promoted (witness the regime’s policy of ruralization, internal colonialization and land reclamation during the 1930s).<sup>99</sup>

The neutrality of Sweden might have made Swedish writers seem well-suited to serve the purposes of Fascist propaganda. As mentioned above, I searched the national database to check if there were any Italian titles containing the words “danese”, “norvegese”, or “svedese.” This procedure yielded one surprising result, namely the anti-British propaganda pamphlet titled *Londra sotto il fuoco della V. 1*, published by Mondadori in 1944 – when the publishing house had fallen into the hands of the Italian Social Republic – and allegedly authored by a Swedish journalist named Alf Rangholm. There is, however, reason to doubt that this person ever actually existed and the book is most probably a pseudo-translation. By presenting the book as a translation from Swedish, the unknown producer of the text sought to grant an air of impartiality to the idea that Britain was on her knees and soon to capitulate under the Germans’ heavy bombing of London.<sup>100</sup>

Numerically, the last two years of the war were very important for the transmission of Scandinavian literature to Italy. The significant increase in translations probably reflects a

general increase in book production in Italy in this period. Scholars have pointed out that one of the effects of the end of Fascism and the war was a flourishing of editorial initiatives.<sup>101</sup> Many of the publishing houses that saw the light in these years were short-lived, but their publishing repertoires revealed a profound desire for cultural and political renewal of the country. Within the field of Italian translations of Scandinavian literature, Rosa e Ballo’s publication of August Strindberg’s chamber plays<sup>102</sup> or Frasinelli’s publication of Marxist writer Hans Kirk’s novel *Fiskerne* (1928), for example, could be said to express such a desire for rebirth and reconstruction. Paolo Colombo, the Italian translator of Kirk’s novel, even dedicated his translation to his deported Jewish relatives, comparing their faith in God to that of the humble fishermen portrayed by Kirk.<sup>103</sup>

#### *Conclusions and future research*

This article has demonstrated that there was indeed an upsurge in Italian translations of Scandinavian literature in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The interwar years were undoubtedly important for the transmission of Scandinavian literature to Italy.

This study has also shown, however, that the last two years of the Second World War were actually more important in terms of output viewed in purely numerical terms. The significant upsurge in translations during this

<sup>98</sup> Giacomo Prampolini wrote a reader’s report on *Noatum* in which he emphasized that “il significato fondamentale del romanzo è che soltanto il lavoro agricolo innalza, in certi ambienti geografici e sociali, l’uomo, lo arricchisce anche nell’animo, sottraendolo agli ozi forzati, ai sussidi per mancato imbarco, etc. Ma tale significato scaturisce dall’intera vicenda, non già da considerazioni dottrinarie; l’autore, che è indubbiamente un ottimo narratore, si limita a effigiare persone, fatti, luoghi, con omerica semplicità” (the underlying meaning of the novel is that only agricultural work, in certain geographical and social environments, elevates man; it enriches him even in his soul and rescues him from forced idleness, financial support when the fishermen are not taken on board, etc. But this meaning stems from the story it-

self, and not from any doctrinal considerations; the author, who is undoubtedly an excellent storyteller, limits himself to portraying people, facts, and places, with Homeric simplicity). Reader’s report available at: <[www.fondazionemondadori.it](http://www.fondazionemondadori.it)>

<sup>99</sup> Caprotti 2007; Frandsen 2006.

<sup>100</sup> Although not included in the research corpus, Karl Olivecrona’s essay *L’avenire dell’Europa... con l’Inghilterra o con la Germania?* (1941) is another example of how Fascist observers tried to present anti-British opinions as “neutral” by referring to the neutrality of Sweden and presumably, therefore, of Swedes more generally.

<sup>101</sup> Turi 1997, 383-391; Forgacs 2000, 153.

<sup>102</sup> See Ciaravolo 2018.

<sup>103</sup> Colombo 1945, xv.



period seem to be part of a general upsurge of publishing activity at the time, characterized as it was by a rejoicing in the freedom from censorship and a belief in the possibility and necessity of moral reconstruction after the fall of the Fascist regime.

On the basis of Armin Paul Frank's work, Hanna Pięta has recently developed a model for studying external translation history. She proposes to analyze translation data by asking five key questions: "what was translated and why?", "how was it translated and why?", "who translated and why?", "where were translations produced and why?" and "when was it translated and why?". The research corpus compiled here makes it possible to answer the first component of all these queries, but to answer the second part it would be necessary to consider wider contexts such as the Italian literary polysystem, translators' biographies, publishers' profiles and the political history of the country. The inclusion and description of these contexts are beyond the scope of this article, given that it is focused on answering a specific research question and, in doing so, sets out to provide the necessary archaeological grounding for understanding the external history of Scandinavian literature in Italian translation.

Translations were undoubtedly important in interwar Italy but, as mentioned above, there were other kinds of cultural interactions between Scandinavia and Italy as well. The importance of this period surely lies not only in the sheer volume of translations, but also in the publication of literary histories and the institution of language learning at the university level. Translations are not the only barometer of relations between cultures,<sup>104</sup> and to achieve a deeper understanding of the interwar period one would undoubtedly need to supplement research on the external history of Italian translations of Scandinavian

literature with a study of not only internal history but also other kinds of transfer products (e.g. literary histories) and transfer activities (e.g. language learning).

As Tortorelli and others have noted, Italy after the First World War was home to a lively debate about translations, the figure of the translator and the inclusion of foreign authors in publishers' series. However, one of the bibliographic resources used in this article, the *Index Translationum*, indicates that this debate might not have been an exclusively Italian phenomenon. The creation of this world bibliography in 1932 can be seen as the expression of a general interest in mapping translation flows, homogenizing national bibliographies, rendering the work of translators more visible and drawing attention to translations as a means of establishing intercultural understanding. It would be interesting to put the Italian debate about translators and translations into perspective by comparing it to the discussions which, as evidenced by the creation of the *Index*, must have taken place during the interwar period in other countries as well.

In addition to answering a specific research question and furnishing data for future studies of the external history of Scandinavian literature in Italian translation, this research corpus can also provide data for other branches of translation studies. For instance, translation indirectness remained an understudied topic for many years, but recently there has been increased interest in exploring this phenomenon.<sup>105</sup> The corpus lists all the texts over a period of seventy years whose paratexts indicated their status as indirect translations. While translation studies scholars have often focused on the tendency to conceal certain elements such as the translational status of the text or the fact that the text is an indirect translation, there are

<sup>104</sup> D'hulst 2012, 141.

<sup>105</sup> E.g. Pięta 2012; Rosa *et al.* 2017; Marin-Lacarta

currently no in-depth studies exploring why some texts are not only declared translations but declared translations of translations. The bibliography attached to this article furnishes a sub-corpus to explore this phenomenon in greater detail.

Furthermore, the bibliography shows that retranslations – a retranslation being defined as “a second or later translation of a single source text into the same target language”<sup>106</sup> – were quite frequent in the interwar period. The corpus presents four translations of Knut Hamsun’s *Sult* (1890), three almost contemporaneous translations of J. P. Jacobsen’s *Niels Lyhne* (1880) and two contemporaneous translations of Sigrid Undset’s *Vaaren* (1914), for example. There could be several general explanations for several translations of the same source text to appear on the Italian market in this period. The above-mentioned works were free of copyright restrictions because originally issued before 1921<sup>107</sup> and thus cheap to publish;

furthermore, two of the writers – Hamsun (1920) and Undset (1928) – had received the Nobel Prize for Literature, so they would have seemed a safe bet for publishers. Additionally, the Italian book industry lacked coordination, so different publishers often published the same foreign writers and occasionally even the same works.<sup>108</sup>

By revealing the high frequency of retranslations, however, the bibliographic data also prompts us to examine the intertextual relations existing between the various translations of the same source text. This could be an important example of how external translation history can pave the way for enquiries pursued as part of internal translation history.

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<sup>106</sup> Koskinen & Paloposki 2010, 294.

<sup>107</sup> Ferme 2002, 47-48 (note 15).

<sup>108</sup> Mangoni 1994, 626.

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## Appendix A

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALIAN TRANSLATIONS OF SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE, 1886-1955

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
<b>1886</b> Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Tip. Luigi Niccolai	Danish		L. 1.50	Florentinus		BNI 1886/534
<b>1887</b> Heiberg, Johan Ludvig <sup>1</sup>	<i>Novelle danesi</i>	Sonzogno	Danish		Cent. 25	Anon		BNI 1887/4333
<b>1888</b> Andersen, H. C.	<i>Libro di immagini senza immagini</i>	Stab. tip. lit. degli Artigianelli	Danish	Volapük		Tiberto Villani		BNI 1888/11029
<b>1889</b> Nordenskiöld, A. E.	<i>La seconda spedizione svedese nella Groenlandia</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 12	Adolfo Massoni		BNI 1889/541
<b>1892</b> <sup>2</sup> Flygare-Carlén, E. Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Il dolore di una donna. Novella svedese</i> <i>La colonie della società</i>	Luigi Piërro Edit. Max Kantorowicz	Swedish Norwegian		Cent. 10 L. 1.50	Anon Paolo Rindler & Enrico Polese Santarnecchi		BNI 1892/9947 BNI 1892/6093
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Spettri</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Polese Santarnecchi		BNI 1892/8811
Leffler, Anne Charlotte	<i>Come si fa il bene</i>	Luigi Piërro Edit.	Swedish		L. 1.50	Anon	1915	BNI 1892/5211
<b>1893</b> Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La signora Inger di Östrol</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Minnecci		BNI 1893/7286
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Hedda Gabler</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Polese Santarnecchi		BNI 1893/6781

<sup>1</sup>The author is not Johan Ludvig Heiberg (1791-1860) but rather Thomasine Gyllembourg (1773-1856), Heiberg's mother.<sup>2</sup>There are no data from 1890 or 1891.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Il costruttore Solness</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Polese Santarnecchi		BNI 1893/5536
Strindberg, August	<i>Padre e' Simon</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Swedish		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Minneci		BNI 1893/8530
* Tegner, Esaias	<i>Friithof</i> <sup>3</sup>	Sonzogno	Swedish		Cent. 25	Alessandro Bazzani		BNI 1893/4535
<b>1894</b>								
Bjornson, Bjornstjerne	<i>Le vie di Dio</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian			Alfredo Tovajera	1931	BNI 1894/8335
Bjornson, Bjornstjerne	<i>Un fallimento</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Anon		BNI 1894/4057
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Casa di bambola</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Pietro Galletti	1928	BNI 1894/3251
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Casa di bambola</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Luigi Capuana		BNI 1894/2472
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La lega dei giovani</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Maria Savini		BNI 1894/4061
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Un nemico del popolo</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Anon	1920	BNI 1894/5046
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Nemico del popolo</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian			Cesare Gabardini		BNI 1894/8860
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Spettri</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Anon	1900	BNI 1894/7521
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La donna del mare</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Polese Santarnecchi		BNI 1894/177
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La fattoria Rosmer</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Polese Santarnecchi		BNI 1894/1699
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>L'anitra selvatica</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Polese Santarnecchi		BNI 1894/1700
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La festa di Solhaug</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian			Paolo Rindler & Oreste Poggio	1900	Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Spedizione nordica</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian			Paolo Rindler		BNI 1894/2473
Strindberg, August	<i>Creditori e' Non scherzare col fuoco</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Swedish		L. 1.50	Paolo Rindler & Enrico Minneci		BNI 1894/966
<b>1895</b>								
* Andersen, H. C.	<i>Racconti fantastici per fanciulli</i>	Paolo Carrara Edit.	Danish		L. 1.50	Anon		BNI 1896/67

<sup>3</sup>The first printing of this book dates from 1851.

<sup>4</sup>The first printing of this book dates from 1862. Moller 1974, 36.



Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle fantastiche</i>	G.B. Paravia e C.	Danish		L. 1.20	Luigi Mellano <sup>5</sup>	1914, 1922, 1934, 1941, 1945	BNI 1895/2961
Björnson, Björnsterne	<i>Oltre il potere nostro</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Ugo Ojetti		BNI 1895/177
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>I pretendenti della corona</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1	A. G. Amato		BNI 1895/9282
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La lega della gioventù</i>	Max Kantorowicz	Norwegian		L. 1	Giuseppe Oberosler		BNI 1895/4265
Leffler, Anne Charlotte	<i>Aurora Bunge</i>	E. Loescher	Swedish			Anon		Not registered
<b>1897<sup>6</sup></b>								
Björnson, Björnsterne	<i>La signora Falk<sup>7</sup></i>	Barbagallo e Scuderi	Norwegian			Margrethe Consoli Glöersen		BNI 1898/1996
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Le colonne della società</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Bice Savini		BNI 1897/9718
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Il piccolo Eyolf</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Ernesto Gagliardi		BNI 1897/4478
Leffler, Anne Charlotte	<i>Dabbio</i>	V. Vecchi	Swedish		L. 1	Anon		BNI 1897/6685
Nansen, Fridtjof	<i>La spedizione Nansen al Polo Nord</i>	Stab. Tip. Carlo Aliprandi	Norwegian			Anon		BNI 1897/205
Nansen, Fridtjof	<i>La spedizione polare norvegese 1893-1896, 2 vols.</i>	Enrico Voghera	Norwegian		L. 20	Cesare Norsa	1901	BNI 1898/8927
Strindberg, August	<i>Il padre</i>	C. Schmidl	Swedish			Nelia Fabretto		Not registered
<b>1898</b>								
Björnson, Björnsterne	<i>Il re</i>	Fontana e Mondani	Norwegian		L. 2	F. Fontana		BNI 1898/1643
Montelius, Oscar	<i>Ricordi della Sardegna</i>	Tipo-litografia Commerciale	Swedish		L. 1.25	Pasqual Gastaldi-Millelire		BNI 1898/6439
Munch, Andreas	<i>Un poeta della Norvegia</i>	F. Pedicone	Norwegian			Francesco Contaldi		Not registered
* Runeberg, Johan Ludvig	<i>Nadeschda, schiava russa<sup>8</sup></i>	Sonzogno	Swedish		Cent. 25	Domenico Ciampoli		BNI 1898/7830

<sup>5</sup> In 1914 Giuseppe Isidoro Arneudo was also credited as translator of this book (BNI 1914/6619).

<sup>6</sup> There are no data from 1896.

<sup>7</sup> This book was printed in only 100 copies and not for sale: "edizione di solo 100 esemplari fuori commercio".

<sup>8</sup> This translation was first published in 1883.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
<b>1899</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La piccola sirena</i>	Tip. S. Bernardino Edit.	Danish	English		De Cathelain		BNI 1899/5258
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Era þazgu? 2 vols.</i>	Sandron	Norwegian			L. F. P.		Not registered
Tengström, Anna	<i>Marghit</i>	G. B. Paravia e C.	Swedish		L. 2	Ebba Atterbom	1914	BNI 1899/5653
<b>1900</b>								
Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne	<i>Synnöve Solbakken</i>	Baldini & Castoldi	Norwegian		L. 2.50	Mario Borsa	1919, 1928	BNI 1899/8751
Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne	<i>Arne</i>	S. Lapi	Norwegian		L. 1	Alessandro Tomei		BNI 1901/633
Elkan, Sophie	<i>Novelle svedesi</i>	Giacomo Agnelli	Swedish		L. 1.25	Ebba Atterbom		BNI 1900/2132
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Quando noi morti ci destiamo</i>	Stab. Tip. Soc. Edit. La Poligrafica	Norwegian		L. 1.50	Pietro Ottolini	1915	BNI 1900/3295
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Gian Gabriele Borkman</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 1	Mario Buzzi		BNI 1900/1652
<b>1901</b>								
Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne	<i>Novelle rustiche</i>	Tip. D. Del Bianco	Norwegian			Conte Emilio Budan		Not registered
<b>1902</b>								
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Catilina</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		Cent. 25	Piero Ottolini & Flavio Pasquali		BNI 1902/4713
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Imperatore e Galileo</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 2.50	Mario Buzzi		BNI 1902/2212
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Quando noi, morti, ci destiamo</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		Cent. 25	Mario Buzzi <sup>9</sup>		BNI 1902/3220
<b>1903</b>								
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Dalla lettera per pallone<sup>10</sup></i>	Stab. Tip. di Osvaldo Paggi	Norwegian			Giuseppe Meoni		BNI 1903/3629
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Le regine di Kungaballa</i>	Salvatore Biondo	Swedish			A. Borzi		Not registered

<sup>9</sup>The translator's name is incorrectly recorded as Mario Busi [vzi].

<sup>10</sup>This book was printed in only 100 copies and not for sale: "Edizioni di 100 esemplari non venali".

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
<b>1904</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Quaranta novelle</i>	Hoepli	Danish		L. 6	Maria Pezzé-Pascolato	1907, 1912, 1919, 1923, 1928, 1931 1935, 1938, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1953, 1955	BNI 1904/1077
Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne	<i>Leonarda</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		Cent. 25	Alfredo Moscatiello		BNI 1904/1591
Hedin, Sven	<i>L'Asia sconosciuta</i>	Hoepli	Swedish		L. 14	Anon <sup>11</sup>		BNI 1904/2517
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Terje Vigen e In alto</i>	Laterza	Norwegian		Cent. 75	Mary von Verno & Renato Manzini		BNI 1904/4338
Sverdrup, Otto	<i>Quattro anni fra i ghiacci del Polo Nord</i>	Enrico Voghera Tip. Edit.	Norwegian	French <sup>12</sup>	L. 6	Edmondo Corradi		BNI 1905/148
Tegnér, Esaiás	<i>La saga di Fritiof</i>	Alberto Reber Edit.	Swedish		L. 4	Amilcare Martines		BNI 1904/2052
<b>1905</b>								
Hedin, Sven	<i>Avventure nel Tibet</i>	Società Editrice Laziale	Swedish			Anon		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La commedia dell'amore</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		Cent. 25	Piero Ottolini		BNI 1905/593
Von Qvanten, Emil & Runeberg, Johan Ludvig	<i>Caniti nazionali della Finlandia</i>	Stab. Tip. Alterocca	Swedish			Diocleziano Mancini		BNI 1905/2168
<b>1906</b>								
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Dalle "Liriche"</i>	G. Salvati	Norwegian			Mary von Verno & Renato Manzini		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Rosmersholm</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian			Anon		Not registered
Key, Ellen	<i>Il secolo dei fanciulli</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Swedish			Maria Ertlinger Fano	1921	BNI 1922/2563

<sup>11</sup>The name of the translator - Helga Vinciguerra-Bödker - was not recorded by the *Bollettino*.

<sup>12</sup>The paratext also indicates the name of the French translator: Carlo Rabot.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Höfðing, Harald	<i>Storia della filosofia moderna</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Danish	German		Piero Martinetti	1913, 1926, 1950	BNI 1906/1731 & BNI 1906/5747
<b>1907</b>								
Bojer, Johan	<i>La potenza della mezzogena</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 3	Anon	1916, 1935	BNI 1907/259
Bojer, Johan	<i>Un cuore ferito</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 3	Giulia Peyretti	1917	BNI 1907/3794
Björnson, Björnstjerne	<i>Mary</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 3	Anon	1911	BNI 1907/2037
Brandes, Georg	<i>Anatole France</i>	Carlo Clausen	Danish			Anon		Not registered
Duse, Samuel August	<i>Verso il Polo Sud</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 6	Ugo Farfara		BNI 1907/178
Heiberg, Gunnar	<i>Il balcone</i>	E. Voghera	Norwegian			Ferruccio Bernadini & Cesare Castelli		BNI 1908/1297
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>La vecchia Agneta. Leggenda di Selma Lagerlöf</i>	Premiata tip. Umbra	Swedish			Mattia di Martino		Not registered
<b>1908</b>								
Amundsen, Roald	<i>Il passaggio Nord-ovest: La mia spedizione polare sulla Gjåa</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 10	Nina Romanowski		BNI 1909/3518
Andersen, H.C. & Maria Petersen	<i>Album di schizzi senza schizzi e La principessina Ilse</i>	Sonzogno	Danish/ German			Anon	1931	BNI 1932/5398
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Il giorno del giudizio</i>	Soc. Edit. Pro Familia	Danish			Oscar Ulm		Not registered
Nordenskjöld, Otto & Verne, Jules	<i>Al polo antartico e L'invasione del mare</i>	Società editrice Laziale	Swedish/ French			Anon		Not registered
Runeberg, Johan Ludvig	<i>Patria nostra</i>	Casa ed. Romana	Swedish			Esther Åkerblom & Francesco Di Silvestri Falconieri		BNI 1908/1227
<b>1909</b>								
Björnson, Björnstjerne	<i>Un buon ragazzo</i>	Soc. Ed. Milanese	Norwegian		Cent. 25	Ventura Almanzi		BNI 1909/1337
Bojer, Johan	<i>La coscienza (Erik Ejje)</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 3	H. M. Hansen	1914	BNI 1909/248
Key, Ellen	<i>L'amore ed il matrimonio</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Swedish		L. 3.50	Anon <sup>13</sup>	1921	BNI 1908/6221

<sup>13</sup> When this translation was reprinted in 1921, Giulia Peyretti was credited as translator.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Hedin, Sven	<i>Trans-Himalaja, 2 vols.</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish			Anon		BNI 1909/6493 BNI 1910/731
Höfding, Harald	<i>Filosofia della religione</i>	Soc. Ed. Pontremolese	Danish	English	L. 10	Domenico Battaini & Pia Cremonini	1942	BNI 1909/4015
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Peer Gynt</i>	E. Voghera	Norwegian		L. 2.50	Bruno Villanova D'Ardenghi	1942	BNI 1910/841
<b>1910</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Bemporad & Figlio	Danish		Cent. 95	Giuseppe Fanciulli	1932, 1940	BNI 1911/997
Bjornson, Bjornstjerne	<i>La figlia del pescatore</i>	Frank & C.	Norwegian		L. 2	Alessandro Tomci		BNI 1910/1938
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Brand</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 2.50	Tyra Kleen & Arnaldo Cervesato		BNI 1910/840
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Vita di S. Francesco d'Assisi</i>	Alberto Reber	Danish		L. 6	Anon		BNI 1910/3479
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Il diario del seduttore</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Danish		L. 3.50	Luigi Redaelli		BNI 1910/567
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>In vino veritas con l'aggiunta del Più infelice e Diapsalmata</i>	R. Carabba	Danish		L. 1	Knud Ferlov		BNI 1910/3972
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>La leggenda di Gosta Berling</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 3	Anon	1940	BNI 1910/3620
Munthe, Axel	<i>La città dolente. Lettere da Napoli e bozzetti di vita italiana</i>	G. Barbara	Swedish			Antonio Winspeare		Not registered
Runeberg, Johan Ludvig	<i>Anna</i> <sup>14</sup>	Fratelli Gallina	Swedish			Emilio Teza		BNI 1910/6482
<b>1911</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Tesoro dorato e altre novelle</i>	Bemporad & Figlio	Danish		Cent. 95	Giuseppe Fanciulli	1919, 1930	BNI 1911/7868
Andersen, H.C. & Bechstein, Ludwig	<i>Novelle</i>	Salani	Danish/ German			Anon		BNI 1911/8510
Hedin, Sven	<i>Dalla Persia all'India attraverso il Sistan e il Belucistan, 2 vols.</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish			Anon		BNI 1912/1227 BNI 1912/5909
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>L'età pericolosa</i>	Soc. Ed. del Secolo	Danish		L. 1.25	Mario Mariani		BNI 1911/7878

<sup>14</sup> This book was printed in only 100 copies and not for sale: "edizione privata di 100 esemplari".

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
<b>1912</b>								
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Solness il costruttore</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian			Tyra Kleen & Arnaldo Cervesato	1942	BNI 1944/1529
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Il valore estetico del matrimonio</i>	Francesco Perrella & C.	Danish		L. 2	Gualtiero Petrucci		BNI 1913/966
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>La casa di Lajverna</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 3	Anon	1915	BNI 1912/6035
Rydberg, Viktor	<i>Singolla</i>	G. Carabba	Swedish		L. 1	G. Fredbäri		BNI 1913/9671
Strindberg, August	<i>Maestro Olof</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 3	Astrid Ahnfelt & Maria Pezzé-Pascolato		BNI 1912/7954
<b>1913</b>								
Amundsen, Roald	<i>La conquista del Polo Sud. La spedizione norvegese del "Fram" verso il Polo Australe, 41 fascicoli</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		Cent. 50	Anon		BNI 1913/6737
Bojer, Johan	<i>Vita</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 3	Sigismund Friedmann	1925	BNI 1913/5885
Höfding, Harald	<i>Saggio di una psicologia basata sull'esperienza</i>	Soc. Ed. Libraria	Danish		L. 7.50	Francesco Galasso		BNI 1913/9283
Leffler, Anne Charlotte	<i>In lotta con la società</i>	Tip. De Robertis	Swedish		L. 2	Anon		BNI 1913/3982
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>L'erotic nella musica</i>	A. F. Formiggini	Danish		L. 2	Gualtiero Petrucci		BNI 1914/775
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>Marthe</i>	L. Cappelli	Danish		L. 1.50	Maria Pezzé-Pascolato		BNI 1913/5902
<b>1914</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Fiabe</i>	Istituto Editoriale Italiano	Danish			Cecilia Zancan		BNI 1914/7558
Andrée, Salomon August	<i>Le memorie dell'ingegnere Andrée</i>	A. Vallardi	Swedish			Arnaldo Faustini		BNI 1915/1226
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La donna del mare</i>	Humanitas	Norwegian			A. Sangiovanni & Arnaldo Cervesato		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Poesie complete</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		Cent. 30	Fausto Valsecchi		BNI 1914/2208
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Hadda Gabler</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		Cent. 30	Fausto Valsecchi	1931	BNI 1914/3176
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Poemetti e liriche</i>	G. Carabba	Norwegian		L. 1	Piero Ottolini		BNI 1914/5004

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Viaggio miracoloso del piccolo Nils</i> <i>Holgerson in compagnia delle oche</i> <i>sehatiche. Parte prima</i>	Baldini & Castoldi	Swedish		L. 2.50	Georg Reisinger <sup>15</sup> & Francesco Bartoli	1947	BNI 1914/147
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Genuslanne</i>	C. A. Bontempelli	Swedish			Maria Ertlinger Fano		BNI 1924/1618 <sup>16</sup>
Tegnér, Esaias	<i>La saga d'Axel</i>	Quattrini	Swedish			Fortunato Vitali		Not registered
<b>1915</b>								
Brandes, Edvard	<i>Sotto la legge</i>	Istituto Editoriale Italiano	Danish			Mario Marini & C.Z.		BNI 1915/10919
Hoffding, Harald	<i>Compendio di storia della filosofia</i> <i>moderna</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Danish		L. 5	Ludovico Limentani	1923, 1946	BNI 1915/1891
Leffler, Anne Charlotte	<i>Il viaggio della verità</i>	Tip. R. Acc. Delle Scienze Fisiche e Matematiche	Swedish		L. 1.50	Anon		BNI 1915/10934
<b>1916</b>								
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Gli spettri</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		Cent. 30	Ugo Sandor	1932, 1940	BNI 1916/6930
Oehlenschläger, Adam	<i>Hakon il Conte, 2 opus.</i>	Istituto Editoriale Italiano	Danish			Alessandro de Stefani		BNI 1916/4763
<b>1918</b> <sup>17</sup>								
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Parabole</i>	G. Giannini e figlio	Danish	French		Eliseo Battaglia		BNI 1918/56
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Pellegrinaggio francescano</i> <sup>18</sup>	Libr. Ed. Giuntini- Bentivoglio	Danish		L. 6	Mario Pichi	1922	BNI 1918/3835
<b>1919</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La diligenza dei dodici posti. Favole per</i> <i>i piccoli e per i grandi. Da Andersen</i>	Sonzogno	Danish			Angelo Nessi		Not registered
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Pan</i>	Dott. Gennaro Giannini	Norwegian		L. 5	Federigo Verdinois	1920	BNI 1920/257

<sup>15</sup> When this book was reissued in 1947, Georg Reisinger was no longer credited as one of the translators. This might be due to the fact that the 1947 translation also contains the second part of Lagerlöf's text whereas the 1914 translation does not.

<sup>16</sup> This translation published by Bontempelli was not recorded by the *Bollettino*. Instead, the periodical listed the reprint (issued by G. B. Paravia) in 1923.

<sup>17</sup> There are no data from 1917.

<sup>18</sup> This translation was published under a different title when it was reprinted in 1922. *Il libro del pellegrino* (1922) instead of *Pellegrinaggio francescano* (1918).

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>S. Francesco d'Assisi</i>	F. Ferrari/Libr. ed. Intern.	Danish	French <sup>19</sup>		Anon <sup>20</sup>	1922, 1937	BNI 1919/4707
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Dal pelago alla riva</i>	Andrea Begnozzi	Danish		L. 6	Mons. Antonio Boni		BNI 1919/5390
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>In exelsis!</i>	Libreria Arcivescovile	Danish			Anon		BNI 1920/1074
Madelung, Aage	<i>Il cavallo della sposa</i>	L'Editrice Italiana	Danish		L. 3	Margherita Beck		BNI 1920/2668
<b>1920</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Due ragazzi d'amore</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 3	Regitze Winge <sup>21</sup>		BNI 1920/2150
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Il juovo sauro</i>	Soc. Edit. Internazionale	Danish		L. 2.50	Mons. Benedetto Neri		BNI 1921/2442
<b>1921</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La piccola venditrice di fiammiferi ed altre novelle</i>	G. B. Paravia e C.	Danish			Maria Bersani		BNI 1938/5263
Andersen, H. C.	<i>I racconti delle cose</i>	G. B. Paravia e C.	Danish			Marisa		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>L'anitra selvatica e Hadda Gabler</i>	Facchi	Norwegian		L. 5	Silvio Catalano		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Casa di bambola e Rosmersholm</i>	Facchi	Norwegian		L. 5	Silvio Catalano		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Gian Gabriele Borkeman e Il nemico del popolo</i>	Facchi	Norwegian		L. 5	Silvio Catalano		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Gli spettri e Il costruttore Solness</i>	Facchi	Norwegian		L. 5	Silvio Catalano		Not registered
* Bremer, Federica	<i>Le figlie del Presidente</i> <sup>22</sup>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 3.50	Anon		BNI 1922/1406
* Carlén, Rosa	<i>Tre anni e tre giorni</i> <sup>23</sup>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 3.50	Anon		BNI 1922/467
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Fame</i>	Dott. Gennaro Giannini	Norwegian		L. 7	Federigo Verdinois		BNI 1921/2211
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Santa Caterina da Siena</i>	F. Ferrari/Soc. Edit. Inter.	Danish		L. 20	Anon <sup>24</sup>	1926, 1934, 1940	BNI 1921/3836

<sup>19</sup>The fact that the Italian translation was based on the French edition is listed in the paratext of the reprint from 1937.

<sup>20</sup>The first printing was published without the name of the translator, but with the following subtitle: "prima edizione italiana sul testo danese, riveduta ed ampliata dall'Autore" (first Italian edition based on the Danish text, revised and expanded by the author). When it was reprinted in 1922, Mons. Benedetto Neri was credited as translator. The subtitle had changed as well: "nuova e unica traduzione approvata dall'autore per Mons. Benedetto Neri" (new and only translation approved by the author, by Mons. Benedetto Neri).

<sup>21</sup>The name of the translator is incorrectly recorded as Regitze Winge [v.i].

<sup>22</sup>This translation was first published in 1880.

<sup>23</sup>This translation was first published in 1880.

<sup>24</sup>A reprint from 1954 (not recorded by CUPJ) changed the book's status from a pseudo-original to a declared translation by indicating the name of the translator: Dina Puliti.



Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
<b>1922</b>								
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>La donna del mare</i>	G. C. Sansoni	Norwegian		L. 6	Astrid Ahnfelt	1932, 1949	BNI 1923/650
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>La verna</i>	Libr. Ed. Fiorentina	Danish			Domenico Griliotti	1926	BNI 1922/4951
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Rosa rosarum</i>	F. Ferrari	Danish		L. 5	Eugenio Dupré Theseider		BNI 1922/3379
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Viaggio meraviglioso del piccolo Nils</i> <i>Hogerson attraverso la Svezia</i>	R. Carabba	Swedish		L. 6	Luisa Slataper & Mala Bank	1928	BNI 1923/1936
<b>1923</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il giardino del paradiso</i>	Prometeo	Danish		L. 1	L. B.		BNI 1923/2570
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il giardino del paradiso, 2 vols.</i>	R. Carabba	Danish		L. 12	Mala Bank Caroncini		BNI 1924/513
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le più graziose novelle</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish			Lucia Petrali Castaldi		BNI 1924/1910
Hertz, Henrik	<i>La figlia del re Renato</i>	R. Carabba	Danish		L. 4	Domenico Ciampoli		BNI 1924/647
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Il libro della via</i>	Soc. Edit. Vita e Pensiero	Danish		L. 5	Enrico Pessina		BNI 1924/1414
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Le leggende di Gesù</i>	R. Caddeo e C.	Swedish		L. 5	Alberta Albertini	1929	BNI 1923/4474
Lie, Jonas	<i>Un matrimonio</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		L. 4	Alcide Barbieri	1931	BNI 1924/711
Strindberg, August	<i>La storia d'un'anima</i>	G. C. Sansoni	Swedish		L. 7	Astrid Ahnfelt	1938	BNI 1923/2541
<b>1924</b>								
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Rosmersholm</i>	G.B. Paravia e C.	Norwegian		L. 6.50	Zino Zini		BNI 1925/1671
Hedberg, Tor	<i>Giuda</i>	Imperia	Swedish		L. 4.50	Alessandro Koltonski	1932	BNI 1925/2109
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>L'ospite di Natale e altri racconti</i>	G.B. Paravia e C.	Swedish			Maria Ertlinger-Fano		Not registered
<b>1925</b>								
Amundsen, Roald	<i>Il mio volo polare fino a 88° lat. nord</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian			Ada Vangesten		Not registered
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Sirenetta</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 2.25	Maria Cavani		BNI 1925/2087
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La campana</i>	Prometeo	Danish			Anon		Not registered
Asbjørnsen, Peter Christen	<i>Il libro delle fate scandinave</i>	Bietti	Norwegian		L. 5	Ida Lori		BNI 1926/1092
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Victoria. Storia di un amore</i>	G. Morricale	Norwegian		L. 8	Giacomo Prampolini	1938	BNI 1926/1569
Heidenstam, Verner v.	<i>Il pellegrinaggio di S. Brigida</i>	Tip. E. Rigacci	Swedish		L. 4	Giulio Ricci		BNI 1925/3031

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Il piccolo Eyolf</i>	Rondinella & Loffredo	Norwegian		L. 8.50	Giacomo Marcocchia		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Gli spettri</i>	Le Monnier	Norwegian		L. 18	Paolo Emilio Pavolini		BNI 1925/5197
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Il libro d'oltremare</i>	Libr. Ed. Fiorentina	Danish		L. 7.50	Giulio Ricci		BNI 1925/2463
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Lourdes</i>	Libr. Ed. Fiorentina	Danish		L. 7.50	Anon		BNI 1925/4597
Strindberg, August	<i>Inferno</i>	Tip. E. Rigacci	Swedish		L. 5	Giulio Ricci		BNI 1925/5272
<b>1926</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Fåbe</i>	A. Barion	Danish		L. 2	Auturo T. Lambri	1935, 1936, 1939	BNI 1927/3909
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Cinque in un guscio ed altre fiabe</i>	Mondadori	Danish			Anon		Not registered
Bojer, Johan	<i>Gli emigranti</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 16.50	Rosina Binetti	1934	BNI 1927/4942
Bojer, Johan	<i>L'ultimo Viking</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 11	Anon		BNI 1926/5315
Bojer, Johan	<i>La grande fame</i>	Modernissima	Norwegian		L. 11	Gian Dàuli	1930, 1949	BNI 1926/3393
Hamsun, Knut	<i>La fame</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		L. 6	M. Bugelli		BNI 1926/3888
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Vittoria</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		L. 5	Giovanni Marcellini		BNI 1932/4629
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Pan</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		L. 6	Giovanni Marcellini		BNI 1926/5330
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Pellegrinaggi francescani</i>	G. Morreale	Danish	French <sup>25</sup>	L. 10	L. G. Tenconi	1930, 1938	BNI 1926/4242
<b>1927</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'ultimo sogno della vecchia quercia</i>	A. Barion	Danish		L. 2	Auturo T. Lambri	1932, 1935	BNI 1927/3910
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il porcellino di bronzo</i>	A. Barion	Danish		L. 2	Auturo T. Lambri	1933, 1940	BNI 1928/769
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Fiabe e racconti</i>	Bietti	Danish		L. 20	Rina Maranini Melli	1933	BNI 1927/2477
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La fata dei Lilla ed altre fiabe</i>	A. Barion	Danish		L. 2	Anon	1933	BNI 1927/4493
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La regina delle nevi</i>	Soc. Edit. Internazionale	Danish	French	L. 6.50	Marialetti Fanciulli		BNI 1927/2478
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Sulla soglia del regno</i>	Alpes	Norwegian		L. 10	Raffaello Casertano		BNI 1929/2993
Höfding, Harald	<i>I problemi di filosofia</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Danish	English	L. 15	Vittoria Tedeschi		BNI 1927/1372
Strindberg, August	<i>Teatro, 2 vols.</i>	Alpes	Swedish		L. 12	Clemente Giannini & Nino Frank		BNI 1929/3003

<sup>25</sup>The paratext of the Italian translation not only states that the translation was carried out indirectly from French, it also mentions the name of the first translator: Théodore de Wyzewa. The paratext states that the book is "tradotto dal francese di T. Wyzewa, da L. G. Tenconi" (translated from T. Wyzewa's French by L. G. Tenconi).

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
<b>1928</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Fiatte</i>	Bietti	Danish		L. 5	Anon	1936	BNI 1929/2825
Heidenstam, Verner v.	<i>Saggio poetico</i>	Tip. E. Rigacci	Swedish			Giulio Ricci		BNI 1928/3784
Höfding, Harald	<i>La filosofia del Rinascimento, 2 vols.</i>	Athena	Danish		L. 5	Anon		BNI 1931/17 & BNI 1932/6910
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Peer Gynt</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 16.50	Dominico Lanza		BNI 1929/2994
Strindberg, August	<i>Il figlio della serva</i>	Delta	Swedish		L. 2	Caesar Stadlin		BNI 1932/6598
<b>1929</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Storia di una mamma</i>	La Nuova Italia	Danish		Cent. 95	Anon		BNI 1929/6504
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le soprascarpe della fortuna ed altre fiabe</i>	A. Barion	Danish		L. 2	Arturo T. Lambri		BNI 1930/1306
Bang, Herman	<i>In margine alla vita</i>	Delta	Danish		L. 2	F. Ardelli		BNI 1929/5756
Bojer, Johan	<i>Il prigioniero che canta</i>	Dauliana	Norwegian		L. 4	L. Krag & Gian Dauli <sup>26</sup>	1949	BNI 1930/3197
Hansen, Lars	<i>Tra gli artigiani dello Spitzberg</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 15	Ada Vanghesten	1940	BNI 1930/2172
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Pan</i>	Delta	Norwegian		L. 2	Bice Giachetti Sorteni		BNI 1930/4216
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Sotto la stella d'autunno</i>	Delta	Norwegian			S. Ardelli		Not registered
Hirn, Yrjö	<i>I ginocchi dei bimbi</i>	La Nuova Italia	Swedish		L. 16	Paola Faggioli		BNI 1929/6173
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Peer Gynt</i>	Maia	Norwegian		L. 9	Italo Vitaliano		BNI 1931/308
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>Niels Lybne</i>	Fratelli Treves	Danish		L. 15	Giuseppe Gabetti		BNI 1931/272
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Don Bosco</i>	Soc. Edit. Internazionale	Danish		L. 12	Antonio Cojazzi		BNI 1929/5623
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Olive fructus</i>	Libr. Edit. Fiorentina	Danish		L. 6	Alessio Di Giovanni		BNI 1929/6373
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Il pellegrinaggio della mia vita</i>	Libr. Edit. Fiorentina	Danish			Ridolfo Mazzucconi		Not registered
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>L'esiliato</i>	Dauliana	Swedish		L. 4	P. Garbi & J. Nilsson		BNI 1930/3254
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Il pazzo e la fanciulla</i>	Delta	Swedish		L. 2	Bice Giachetti Sorteni		BNI 1930/3253
Lie, Jonas	<i>Il tre-alberi "Avenire"</i>	Delta	Norwegian		L. 2	P. Garbi		BNI 1929/6565
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>L'età pericolosa</i>	Delta	Danish		L. 2	P. Garbi		BNI 1930/8443
Nansen, Peter	<i>Maria. Un libro d'amore</i>	La Nuova Italia	Danish		L. 6	Giovanni Bach		BNI 1930/3289

<sup>26</sup> When this translation was reprinted in 1949 by another publishing house (ELJ), L. Krag was no longer credited as translator of the text.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
<b>1930</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il giardino del paradiso ed altri racconti</i>	Bemporad & Figlio	Danish		L. 5.50	Anon		BNI 1931/4362
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il piccolo elfo ed altri racconti</i>	Bemporad & Figlio	Danish		L. 5.50	Anon		BNI 1931/4363
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La regina della neve ed altre fiabe</i>	A. Barion	Danish		L. 2	Arturo T. Lambri		BNI 1930/2264
André, Salomon August	<i>Il libro di André. Con l'Aquila verso il Polo</i>	Mondadori	Swedish			Giacomo Prampolini		Not registered
Bojer, Johan	<i>Dyrendal</i>	Bietti	Norwegian		L. 5	Fabia Fagetti	1933	BNI 1931/4517
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>Niels Lybne</i>	R. Carabba	Danish		L. 6	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1931/8060
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>Maria Grubbe</i>	Mondadori	Danish			Giuseppe Gabetti		Not registered
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>Novelle</i>	R. Carabba	Danish		L. 6	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1931/7319
Hamsun, Knut	<i>L'ultima gioia</i>	R. Carabba	Norwegian			Rosina Spaini Pisaneschi		BNI 1931/8147
Haukland, Andreas	<i>Il mare e Le grandi foreste</i>	R. Carabba	Norwegian		L. 5	Giovanni Bach		BNI 1930/5845
Huld, Palle	<i>A quindici anni intorno al mondo in 44 giorni</i>	La Nuova Italia	Danish		L. 12	F. Nunziata & F. Ozelbergher		BNI 1931/892
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>I miracoli dell'Anticristo</i>	Bietti	Swedish		L. 5	Anon		BNI 1931/3578
Lie, Jonas	<i>Le figlie del comandante</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian	German	L. 1	Angelo Treves		BNI 1930/8429
Nansen, Peter	<i>La tregua di Dio</i>	La Nuova Italia	Danish		L. 6	Giovanni Bach		BNI 1930/5105
<b>1931</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'improvvisatore, 2 vols.</i>	A. Vallecchi	Danish		L. 3	Helga & Giovanni Cau Elmqvist		BNI 1931/4364
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Racconti e fiabe</i>	U.T.E.T.	Danish		L. 10	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1931/8850
Björnson, Bjørnstjerne	<i>Al di là delle nostre foreste e Quando fiorisce il vino nuovo</i>	U.T.E.T.	Norwegian		L. 14	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1931/1841
Duun, Olav	<i>Odin</i>	Sperling & Kupfer	Norwegian		L. 12.50	Giacomo Prampolini		BNI 1932/472
Geijerstam, Gustaf af	<i>Il libro del piccolo Sven</i>	A. Vallecchi	Swedish		L. 3	Laura Colombo	1949	BNI 1932/485
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Misteri</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian		L. 6	L. F. P.		BNI 1931/7317
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Spettri e L'anitra selvatica</i>	U.T.E.T.	Norwegian		L. 12	Zino Zini		BNI 1931/4669
Janssen, Borge	<i>Un millennio di ricordi scandinavi in Italia</i>	Libreria del Littorio	Danish		L. 10	Bodil Børge Ciccarella		BNI 1931/2369

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Jorgensen, Johannes Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Nella terra di sorella morte</i> <i>L'ora: Atti d'accusa al Cristianesimo</i> <i>del Regno di Danimarca, anno 1855,</i> <i>2 vols.</i>	A. Vallecchi Doxa	Danish Danish		L. 8 L. 15	Venanzio di Verano A.B.	1951	BNI 1931/2647 BNI 1932/965
Michaëlis, Karin Strindberg, August Undset, Sigrid Undset, Sigrid	<i>Bibi. Una bimba del Nord</i> <i>La contessina Giulia</i> <i>Una donna e l'amore</i> <i>Kristin, figlia di Larrens</i>	A. Vallardi A. Vallecchi Sperling & Kupfer Fratelli Treves	Danish Swedish Norwegian Norwegian		L. 15 L. 3 L. 9	Emilia Villoresi A. G. Doraldi Clemente Giannini Ada Vangesten	1937	BNI 1931/4598 BNI 1932/535 BNI 1932/5708 Not registered
<b>1932</b>								
Andersen, H. C. Andersen, H. C. Andersen, H. C. Andersen, H. C. Freuchen, Peter Hamsun, Knut Ibsen, Henrik Jacobsen, J.P. Janssen, Borge	<i>Tra le dame ed altre fiabe</i> <i>Il libro delle immagini ed altre fiabe</i> <i>Il ramo della fortuna ed altre fiabe</i> <i>La vergine dei ghiacciai ed altre fiabe</i> <i>L'eschimese</i> <i>Un vagabondo suona in sordina</i> <i>Rosmersholm</i> <i>Niels Lybne [sic]</i> <i>Italia, Italia! La fanciulla di Lucca</i>	A. Barion A. Barion A. Barion A. Barion Sonzogno Slavia G. C. Sansoni Sonzogno Zanichelli	Danish Danish Danish Danish Danish Norwegian Norwegian Danish Danish		L. 2 L. 2 L. 2 L. 2 L. 4.50 L. 8 L. 6 L. 5.50 L. 10	Anon Anon Anon Anon Angelo Treves Giovanni Bach Paola Faggioli Gustavo Macchi Bodil Børge Ciccarella & Giuseppe Zoppola	1937	BNI 1933/2826 BNI 1933/8279 BNI 1933/8280 BNI 1933/8281 BNI 1932/6528 BNI 1932/9076 BNI 1932/5731 BNI 1932/3717 BNI 1933/1393
Lagerlöf, Selma Lagerlöf, Selma Lie, Jonas Michaëlis, Karin	<i>L'imperatore e il pargolo</i> <i>Il paese dei tre magi</i> <i>Il galeotto</i> <i>Bibi e il suo grande viaggio</i>	R. Carabba R. Carabba Sonzogno A. Vallardi	Swedish Swedish Norwegian Danish		L. 1 L. 15	Anon Anon Aldo Serafini Emilia Villoresi	1949	BNI 1933/7517 BNI 1932/5640 BNI 1932/6551 BNI 1932/5657
<b>1933</b>								
Andersen, H. C. Andersen, H. C. Boo, Sigrid	<i>La regina delle nevi</i> <i>La rosa del miracolo</i> <i>Cameriera per scommessa</i>	A. B. C. G. Carabba Mondadori	Danish Danish Norwegian		L. 12 L. 3	Anon Anon Anon <sup>27</sup>		BNI 1934/1135 BNI 1933/10067 BNI 1933/5566

<sup>27</sup>This novel was translated by Giacomo Prampolini, but this fact is not recorded by the *Bollettino*.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Bruun, Laurids <sup>28</sup>	<i>Le isole dell'incanto</i>	Corbaccio	Danish		L. 5	Bice Giachetti Sorteni	BNI 1933/3826	
Christiansen, Sigurd	<i>Due vivi e un morto</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 3	Jacopo Marini	BNI 1934/1395	
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Fame</i>	Mediolanum	Norwegian		L. 3	Giovanni Battista Varini	BNI 1933/10244	
Jensen, Johannes V.	<i>Il ghiacciaio</i>	Rizzoli	Danish			Giacomo Pesenti	BNI 1934/529	
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>I miracoli dell'Anticristo</i>	Sonzogno	Swedish		L. 5.50	Italo Vitaliano	BNI 1934/1416	
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Akka di Kebekaise</i>	Baldini & Castoldi	Swedish			Anon	Not registered	
Lauesen, Marcus	<i>Ed ora aspettiamo il nave</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 9	Giacomo Prampolini	BNI 1934/7653	
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>Bibi ha un amico</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish		L. 15	Emilia Villoresi	BNI 1933/3875	
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>Bibi e le congiurate</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish		L. 15	Emilia Villoresi	BNI 1934/265	
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>L'età pericolosa</i>	Elit	Danish		L. 2	Anon	Not registered	
Petersen, Nis	<i>Il vicolo dei sandalini</i>	Mondadori	Danish			Giacomo Prampolini	Not registered	
Siwertz, Sigrid	<i>Destino di spariere</i>	Baldini & Castoldi	Swedish		L. 12	Emanuele G. Farina	BNI 1934/1469	
Söderberg, Hjalmar	<i>La giovinezza di Martin Birck</i>	Corticelli	Swedish		L. 9	Carlo Piazza	BNI 1934/ 2352	
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Amore e sangue</i>	Rizzoli	Norwegian			Giacomo Pesenti	BNI 1933/4918	
Undset, Sigrid	<i>L'età più bella</i>	Elit	Norwegian		L. 2	Luigi Taroni	BNI 1934/1479	
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Il peccato</i>	Elit	Norwegian			Anon	Not registered	
<b>1934</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le favole di Andersen</i>	Genio	Danish			Cina Sacchi-Perego	BNI 1934/1136	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il soldatino di piombo e altre storie</i>	Genio	Danish			Cina Sacchi-Perego	BNI 1934/2002	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le più belle favole di Andersen, e altre storie</i>	Genio	Danish			Cina Sacchi-Perego	BNI 1934/2003	
Andrae, Tor	<i>Maometto, la sua vita e la sua fede</i>	Laterza	Swedish		L. 16	Francesco Gabrieli	BNI 1934/2056	
Berg, Bengt	<i>Abu Markeb. Con la macchina da presa tra elefanti e civogne giganti</i>	Mondadori	Swedish	German	L. 15	Ervino Pocar	BNI 1935/2144	
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Figli dei loro tempi</i>	Rizzoli	Norwegian			Giacomo Pesenti	BNI 1934/6687	
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Vittoria. Storia di un amore</i>	G. Carabba	Norwegian		L. 5	G. Giannini	BNI 1934/6688	
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Il carrettiere della morte</i>	Ed. Arcadia	Swedish			A. Inglese	Not registered	

<sup>28</sup> The name of the author is erroneously indicated as Laurid Bruuns [sic].

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>L'età pericolosa</i>	Minerva	Danish		L. 3.50	T. Donghia		BNI 1935/1409
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>L'isola verde</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish		L. 15	Emilia Villoresi		BNI 1935/1146
Strindberg, August	<i>Gli abitanti di Hemsö</i>	U.T.E.T.	Swedish		L. 10	Zino Zini		BNI 1934/2233
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Primavera</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian	French	L. 5.50	Italo Vitaliano		BNI 1934/5011
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Primavera</i>	Eletra	Norwegian		L. 9	Ida G. Serra		BNI 1934/5883
<b>1935</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Favole scelte</i>	Genio	Danish			Cina Sacchi-Perego		Not registered
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La principessa sul pisello ed altre fiabe</i>	S. A. C. S. E.	Danish			Luigi Lazzarini		BNI 1935/10253
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le soprascarpe della felicità ed altre fiabe</i>	S. A. C. S. E.	Danish			Luigi Lazzarini		BNI 1935/10254
Berg, Bergt	<i>Il mio amico piovre</i>	Mondadori	Swedish	German	L. 15	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1935/2466
Guðmundsson, Kristmann	<i>Il mattino della vita</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 10	Giacomo Prampolini		BNI 1935/8646
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Fåne</i>	Minerva	Norwegian		L. 3.50	S. Giurleo		BNI 1935/2284
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>Mogens e altri racconti</i>	Fratelli Treves	Danish			Giuseppe Gabetti		Not registered
Janssen, Borge	<i>Cristina di Milano, vol. I</i>	Serenissima	Danish		L. 8	Bodil Borge Ciccarella		BNI 1935/5741
Strindberg, August	<i>Quelli di Hemsö</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish			Bruno Ducati		Not registered
Undset, Sigrid	<i>La vera felicità</i>	Ed. Liliput	Norwegian			Anon		Not registered
<b>1936</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La luna racconta</i>	Bietti	Danish			Elda Bossi		BNI 1936/5319
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Tre novelle</i>	T. Ist. Di Belle Arti	Danish			Anon		Not registered
Björnson, Bjørnstjerne	<i>Anime in pena</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian	French	L. 1	Enzo Gemignani		BNI 1936/5415
Gunnarsson, Gunnar	<i>L'uccello nero</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 10	Giacomo Prampolini		BNI 1936/4640
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Pan</i>	S. A. C. S. E.	Danish			Anon		BNI 1936/8214
Janssen, Borge	<i>Cristina di Milano, vol. II</i>	Serenissima	Danish			Bodil Borge Ciccarella		Not registered
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>L'anello dei Lövensköld</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 8	Sven Schalin		BNI 1936/8217
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>Bibi di sorpresa a sorpresa</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish		L. 15	Emilia Villoresi		BNI 1936/1904
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Angela Merici</i>	Ancora	Norwegian			Anon		Not registered
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Maternità</i>	S. A. C. S. E.	Norwegian			Anon		Not registered



Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Maternità</i>	Ed. Liliput	Norwegian			Anon		Not registered
<b>1937</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La più felice</i>	G.B. Paravia e C	Danish		L. 12	Maria Bersani		BNI 1938/167
Bojer, Johan	<i>La casa e il mare</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 12	Zino Zini	1948	BNI 1937/363
Hedin, Sven	<i>La strada della seta</i>	Bompiani	Swedish	German	L. 15	Angelo Treves		BNI 1937/9800
Jensen, Johannes V.	<i>Il mostro</i>	Ed. Attualità	Danish		L. 3	Mario Benzi		BNI 1938/430
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>I legami invisibili</i>	Intra	Swedish			Clemente Giannini		BNI 1938/2148
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>La figlia della palude</i>	S. A. C. S. E	Swedish		L. 1	Anon		BNI 1937/9931
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>I fratelli Gormsen</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish		L. 15	Emilia Villoresi		BNI 1938/193
<b>1938</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Nuove novelle</i>	Hoepli	Danish		L. 28	Maria Tibaldi Chiesa	1942, 1948, 1952	BNI 1938/1051
Bojer, Johan	<i>Gente della costa</i>	Fratelli Treves	Norwegian		L. 12	Giuseppina Ripamonti Perego		BNI 1938/5445
Duun, Olav	<i>Tormentosa inchiesta</i>	Sperling e Kupfer	Norwegian			Giacomo Prampolini		Not registered
Heidenstam, Verner v.	<i>Carolis Rex</i>	G.C. Sansoni	Swedish		L. 20	Astrid Ahnfelt		BNI 1938/6856
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Carlotta Lövensköld</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish <sup>29</sup>		L. 12	Anon		BNI 1938/7913
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Anna Svärd</i>	Fratelli Treves	Swedish		L. 12	Evi-Elli La Valle Nryssöla & Giuseppina Ripamonti Perego		BNI 1939/471
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>Bibi si fa contadina</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish		L. 15	Emilia Villoresi		BNI 1939/1059
<b>1939</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Andersen racconta le sue più belle favole</i>	Genio	Danish			Cina Sacchi-Perego		BNI 1940/2736
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle di Andersen narrate da Nonno</i> <i>Elbe ai suoi nipotini</i>	Carroccio	Danish			Ettore Boschi		BNI 1940/172

<sup>29</sup> The paratext incorrectly indicates the source language as Norwegian.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Björnson, Björnstjerne	<i>Pohare &amp; Il padre</i>	Sperling & Kupfer	Norwegian		L. 8	Carlo Piazza		BNI 1940/5317
Guðmundsson, Kristmann	<i>L'amore di Sigmur</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 12	Giacomo Prampolini		BNI 1939/9727
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Il cerchio si chiude</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 12	Anon		BNI 1939/7235
Lagerkvist, Pär	<i>Il sorriso eterno</i>	Mondadori	Swedish		L. 12	Giacomo Prampolini		BNI 1939/4654
Lagerkvist, Pär	<i>Il pino</i>	All'Insegna del Pesce d'Oro	Swedish			Giacomo Prampolini		Not registered
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Il carrettiere della morte</i>	Rizzoli	Swedish			Giacomo Pesenti		BNI 1940/9331
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Pagine scelse</i>	Laboratori Maestretti	Swedish			Anon		Not registered
Mahrt, Haakon Bugge	<i>Nella tormenta</i>	Garzanti	Norwegian		L. 12	Bruno Ducati	1940	BNI 1940/5382
Salmiinen, Sally	<i>Katrina</i>	Mondadori	Swedish		L. 15	Alessandra Scalero		BNI 1939/4664
<b>1940</b>								
Hamsun, Knut	<i>La regina di Saba</i>	Tip. Airoldi	Norwegian		L. 5	Clemente Giannini		BNI 1940/5423
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Il concetto dell'angoscia</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Danish	German <sup>30</sup>	L. 10	Michele Federico Sciacca	1951	BNI 1941/1591
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Pagine scelse</i>	Laboratori Maestretti	Norwegian			Anon		Not registered
<b>1941</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le belle novelle</i>	Carroccio	Danish			Anon		BNI 1941/8429
Egge, Peter	<i>Frida Brem</i>	Sonzogno	Norwegian			F. Santandrea		BNI 1942/2725
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Pan &amp; L'estrema gioia</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 15	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1941/3572
Hedin, Sven	<i>Il lago errante</i>	Einaudi	Swedish		L. 25	Carlo Diano	1943	BNI 1941/8546
Heidenstam, Verner v.	<i>Il pellegrinaggio di Santa Brigida</i>	U.T.E.T.	Swedish		L. 15	Astrid Ahnfelt		BNI 1941/6907
Jacobsen, Jorgen-Frantz	<i>Barbara</i>	Rizzoli	Danish		L. 20	Angela Zucconi	1946	BNI 1941/8675
Jorgensen, Johannes	<i>La beata Angela da Foligno</i>	Vita e Pensiero	Danish		L. 2	Anon		BNI 1941/6603
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Novelle svedesi</i>	Sonzogno	Swedish		L. 3	Decio Cinti		BNI 1941/7736
Rolvaaq, Ole Edvart	<i>Giganti sulla terra</i>	Corticelli	Norwegian	English <sup>31</sup>	L. 25	Anon		BNI 1941/6922

<sup>30</sup> When the translation was first published, the paratext did not state that the Italian translation had been carried out from a German translation. This information is only available in the reprint from 1951.

<sup>31</sup> This book was originally published in Norwegian, but later translated by Lincoln Colcord and the author himself into English. It is included in the research corpus even though it could be argued that a translation of a work by this work's original author should be considered a new original, not a translation.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Salminen, Sally	<i>Mariana</i>	Mondadori	Swedish		L. 16	Carlo Piazza		BNI 1941/6923
Sorensen, Jon	<i>Fridtjof Nansen</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 25	Franco Franchi <sup>32</sup>		BNI 1941/7693
<b>1942</b>								
Andersen, Carlo	<i>Il mistero della fattoria</i>	Ed. Alpe	Danish	German	L. 12	Alberto Taliero		BNI 1943/1760
Andersen, Carlo	<i>Testamento di guerra</i>	Ed. Alpe	Danish	German	L. 12	Piera Rossi		BNI 1943/3101
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Nicolone e Nicolino</i>	R. Istituto D'Arte	Danish			Anon		BNI 1943/2955
Anker, Jens	<i>La vendetta</i>	Ediz. Economiche	Danish	German	L. 6	Mario Benzi		BNI 1942/7103
Bojer, Johan	<i>Sogno sull'abisso</i>	S.A.C.S.E.	Norwegian			Anon		BNI 1942/7111
Gunnarsson, Gunnar	<i>La famiglia di Borg</i>	G. C. Sansoni	Danish		L. 25	Augusto Guidi		BNI 1942/3432
Hamsun, Knut	<i>La nuova terra</i>	Longanesi	Norwegian		L. 25	Giuseppe Isani		BNI 1943/3123
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Vagabondi</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 25	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1942/4125
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Il concetto dell'angoscia</i>	G. C. Sansoni	Danish		L. 35	Meta Corssen		BNI 1943/34
Meyn, Niels	<i>Appuntamento all'albergo del lido</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 6	Ada Salvatore		BNI 1943/6041
Salminen, Sally	<i>Sabbie mobili</i>	Mondadori	Swedish		L. 22	Piero Monaci		BNI 1943/361
Schrayh, Otto	<i>Una radio chiama a mezzanotte</i>	Ed. Alpe	Danish	German	L. 10	P. Rossi		BNI 1942/8520
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Kristin, figlia di Larrens</i> <sup>33</sup>	Garzanti	Norwegian		L. 60	Evelina Bocca		BNI 1943/3772
<b>1943</b>								
Gunnarsson, Gunnar	<i>Navi sul cielo</i>	Bompiani	Danish		L. 25	Gianni Puccini & Vittoria Nobile	1945	BNI 1943/3758
Hansen, Aase	<i>Una donna torna a casa</i>	Sperling & Kupfer	Danish		L. 17	Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen		BNI 1944/598
Heinesen, William	<i>Noatun</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 25	Giacomo Prampolini & Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen		BNI 1944/599
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>La signora Föuss</i>	Bompiani	Danish		L. 20	Bruno Maffi		BNI 1943/5988
Lie, Jonas	<i>Rutland</i>	Frasinelli	Norwegian		L. 40	Anon		BNI 1944/193
Schrayh, Otto	<i>La morte al gran premio</i>	Edizioni economiche italiane	Danish			Piero Monaci		Not registered

<sup>32</sup> Franco Franchi was the pseudonym of Lavinia Mazzucchetti (1889-1965).

<sup>33</sup> The first part of this book was reprinted in 1954 (*La Chirlanda*).

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Strindberg, August	<i>Racconti svedesi</i>	G. C. Sansoni	Swedish		L. 40	Mario Gabrieli		BNI 1945/1206
<b>1944</b>								
Aabye, Karen	<i>Non riavremo il nostro denaro</i>	Garzanti	Danish		L. 30	Mario Merlini		BNI 1945/141
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Elsa e i cigni</i>	Arti grafiche italiane	Danish		L. 16	Anon		BNI 1945/1818
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'acciarino</i>	Studio D'arte Grafica	Danish			L. Squilloni		BNI 1945/434
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'intrepido soldatino di piombo</i>	Editoriale Romano	Danish			P. G. Jansen		Not registered
Bengtsson, Frans Gunnar	<i>Orm il rosso</i>	Mondadori	Swedish			Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen		BNI 1948/8285
Björnson, Björnsterne	<i>Mary</i>	Ultra	Norwegian			Arturo Petronio		Not registered
Bojer, Johan	<i>La casa sulla sabbia</i>	ELJ	Norwegian		L. 150	Maria Piccoli		BNI 1949/10654
Gullvaag, Olav	<i>Cominciò una notte d'estate</i>	Baldini & Castoldi	Norwegian			Anon		Not registered
Gummerus, Edvard R.	<i>La fortezza</i>	Mondadori	Swedish			Piero Monaci		BNI 1948/8356
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Victoria</i>	Jandi-Sapi	Norwegian		L. 58	Luisa Santreau		BNI 1947/6597
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Storia di un amore</i>	Gentile	Norwegian			Andrea M. Zanchi		BNI 1945/3624
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Casa di bambola</i>	G. C. Sansoni	Norwegian			Laila Brandt		BNI 1945/110
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Spettri</i>	Libreria del teatro	Norwegian			M. B.		Not registered
Jensen, Johannes V.	<i>Jørgine</i>	De Carlo	Danish		L. 20	Gianni Puccini		BNI 1949/2914
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Don Giovanni. La musica di Morzart e l'eros</i>	M. A. Denti	Danish		L. 80	Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen & Remo Cantoni		BNI 1945/3851
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Aut-aut. Estetica ed etica nella formazione della personalità</i>	M. A. Denti	Danish		L.100	Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen & Remo Cantoni		BNI 1945/2697
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>Il carro della morte</i>	De Carlo	Swedish			Giovanni Bach		BNI 1945/1456
Rangholm, Alfons	<i>Londra sotto il fuoco della V.1. Fatti e testimonianze narrate da A.R.</i>	Mondadori	Swedish		L. 3	Anon		BNI 1946/6474
Siwertz, Sigfrid	<i>I pirati del Mälär</i>	De Carlo	Swedish		L. 40	Giovanni Bach		BNI 1945/876
Siwertz, Sigfrid	<i>Il testamento</i>	De Carlo	Swedish		L. 6	Giovanni Bach		BNI 1945/2126
Strindberg, August	<i>L'incendio</i>	Rosa e Ballo	Swedish			Alessandro Pellegri		BNI 1947/6485
Strindberg, August	<i>Lampi</i>	Rosa e Ballo	Swedish		L. 40	Alessandro Pellegri		BNI 1945/3722
Strindberg, August	<i>Pasqua</i>	Rosa e Ballo	Swedish			Alessandro Pellegri		BNI 1945/3723
Strindberg, August	<i>Il pellicano</i>	Rosa e Ballo	Swedish		L. 40	Alessandro Pellegri		BNI 1945/3721

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Strindberg, August	<i>La sonata dei fantasmi</i>	Rosa e Ballo	Swedish			Alessandro Pellegrini		BNI 1947/6484
<b>1945</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>I meravigliosi racconti</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10563
Andersen, H. C.	<i>I racconti del sole</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10564
Andersen, H. C.	<i>I regali della fata</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Ada Zamagni		BNI 1949/10565
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il berretto da notte e altri racconti</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10566
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il barattinaio e altri racconti</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10567
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il soldatino di piombo ed altre fiabe</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Ada Zamagni		BNI 1949/10568
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il ventaglio delle fiabe</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Ada Zamagni		BNI 1949/10569
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La mamma del sambuco e altre fiabe</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10570
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La regina delle nevi e altre fiabe</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10571
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le novelle fantastiche</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10572
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le più belle fiabe</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Ada Zamagni		BNI 1949/10573
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Nel mondo delle fiabe</i>	Genio	Danish			Carola Schimansky & Fabula		BNI 1949/10574
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'ombra e Le scarpe rosse</i>	B. Cennini	Danish			Luciana C. Tramontani		BNI 1946/84
Anker, Jens	<i>Un colpevole ci deve essere</i>	Ed. Alpe	Danish	German	L. 40	Gilberto Forti		BNI 1946/2239
Asbjørnsen, Peter Christen	<i>Maggia nordica</i>	Hoepli	Norwegian		L. 400	Mario Borsa		BNI 1946/2125

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Bergman, Hjalmar	<i>Markurell</i>	Delfino	Swedish			Ada Terziani		Not registered
Björnson, Björnstjerne	<i>Synnøve Solbakken</i>	Ultra	Norwegian			Elga Helmquist		BNI 1949/10646
Björnson, Björnstjerne	<i>Povere e altri racconti</i>	Ist. Edit. Italiano	Norwegian		L. 165	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1947/6056
Gulbranssen, Trygve	<i>La voce della foresta</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian			Paola Faggioli		BNI 1946/1106
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Quelli di Sivilund</i>	ELI	Norwegian			Luigi Taroni		BNI 1949/6350
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Il risveglio della terra</i>	ELI	Norwegian			Luigi Taroni		Not registered
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Le opere teatrali più acclamate</i>	Soc. ed. torinese	Norwegian		L. 500	Piero Ottolini <i>et al.</i>		BNI 1945/3334
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Casa di bambola</i>	B. Gnocchi	Norwegian		L. 100	Eligio Possenti		BNI 1948/8360
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Quando noi morti ci destiamo</i>	Rosa e Ballo	Norwegian		L. 50	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1945/3335
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Spettri</i>	Gnocchi	Norwegian			Renato Salvatori		Not registered
Kjelland, Alexander	<i>Garman e' Worse</i>	Ist. Edit. Italiano	Norwegian			Ervino Pocar		BNI 1946/1111
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>I gigli dei campi e gli uccelli del cielo</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Danish			Eugenio Augusto Rossi		BNI 1946/432
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Gli uccelli dell'aria e i gigli del campo</i>	Ed. della Bussola	Danish		L. 110	G.D.M.		BNI 1946/17
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>La ripetizione</i>	Fratelli Bocca	Danish			Enrichetta Valenziani		BNI 1946/433
Kirk, Hans	<i>I peccatori</i>	Frassinelli	Danish		L. 300	Paolo Colombo		BNI 1946/4246
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>La saga di Gösta Berling</i>	Ernaudi	Swedish			Augusto Giudi		BNI 1949/2920
Munthe, Curt F.	<i>La nostra città in pianura</i>	Bompiani	Swedish			Anon		BNI 1946/1830
Severinsen, Hans	<i>Otto giorni senza sole</i>	Baldini & Castoldi	Danish			Giuseppina Ripamonti		Not registered
Stjernstedt, Marika	<i>Ullabella</i>	ELI	Swedish	English		Perego		BNI 1949/11253
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Jenny</i>	Garzanti	Norwegian		L. 300	Agnesina Silvestri Giorgi	1949	BNI 1947/6510
<b>1946</b>								
Andersen, Carlo	<i>Il terzo sparo</i>	Ed. Alpe	Danish		L. 25	Giulia Farnese		BNI 1946/3202
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il brutto anatroccolo</i>	M. Conte	Danish			Anon		BNI 1947/3064
Björnson, Björnstjerne	<i>I romanzi</i>	Ultra	Norwegian			Ervino Pocar		BNI 1946/4178
Christiansen, Karen	<i>Tobia Norvedita</i>	Bompiani	Danish		L. 190	Paola Faggioli		BNI 1946/3212
Christensen, Synnøve	<i>Sono una donna norvegese</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 220	Giulio Salvi		BNI 1946/2250
Hamsun, Knut	<i>La gioia suprema</i>	De Carlo	Norwegian		L. 200	Giovanni Bach & Antonio Velini		BNI 1947/321

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Il potere del denaro</i>	ELI	Norwegian			Luigi Taroni		Not registered
Hamsun, Knut	<i>L'amore è difficile, 2 vols.</i>	Longanesi	Norwegian		L. 500	Vittoria De Gavardo		BNI 1949/10902
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Augusto</i>	Rizzoli	Norwegian		L. 300	Bianca Dèttore		BNI 1950/5339
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Drammi, 2 vols.</i>	Garzanti	Norwegian		L. 1600	Clemente Giannini & Nella Zoja		BNI 1949/8476
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>La signora Maria Grubbe</i>	Bianchi Giovini	Danish			Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen		Not registered
Jensen, Johannes V.	<i>Arabella</i>	De Carlo	Danish		L. 250	Giovanni Bach & Gianni Puccini		BNI 1951/10772
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>La figlia della palude</i>	A. Barion	Swedish			Luigi D'Agelao		BNI 1949/2919
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>L'imperatore di Portogallia</i>	Bompiani	Swedish		L. 250	Ada Terziani		BNI 1947/3240
Meyn, Niels	<i>Il treno scomparso</i>	Mondadori	Danish			Anon		BNI 1946/4251
<b>1947</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il fiore di melo e il ranuncolo</i>	Centrauro	Danish			Anon		BNI 1947/2165
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il giardino del paradiso e altre novelle</i>	A. Chiantore	Danish			Anon		BNI 1948/170
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il principe folle (legenda) e altre novelle</i>	A. Chiantore	Danish			Anon		BNI 1948/171
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La figlia del re della palude</i>	A. Chiantore	Danish			Anon		BNI 1948/172
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Storia della bambina che calpestò il pane e altre novelle</i>	A. Chiantore	Danish			Anon		BNI 1948/173
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'ondina e altre novelle</i>	A. Chiantore	Danish			Anon		BNI 1948/1683
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Soc. ed. tirrena	Danish		L. 500	Gigliola Diaz Papino		BNI 1948/2560
Jørgensen, Johannes	<i>Santa Brigida di Vadstena, 2 vols.</i>	Morcelliana	Danish			Riccardo Gismondi		BNI 1949/1002
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>La malattia mortale</i>	Ed. di Comunità	Danish			Meta Corssen	1952	BNI 1948/2436
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Undici anni</i>	Jandi-Sapi	Norwegian		L. 450	Adriana Valori Piperno & Ada Garnett		BNI 1949/3383
<b>1948</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il piccolo Andersen</i>	G. B. Paravia e C.	Danish		L. 180	Marisa		BNI 1949/4608
Holme, Edin	<i>Il fignjal prodigo</i>	Tip. dell'orfanotrofo maschile	Norwegian		L. 300	Riccardo Gismondi		BNI 1949/83
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Lo specchio della parola</i>	F. Fussi	Danish		L. 400	Cornelio Fabro		BNI 1948/4504



Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Timore e tremore</i>	Ed. di Comunità	Danish		L. 550	Anon <sup>34</sup>		BNI 1948/5840
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Diario, 3 vols.</i>	Morcelliana	Danish			Cornelio Fabro		BNI 1951/10774 & BNI 1952/8230
Jensen, Johannes V.	<i>Una ragazza danese</i>	Rizzoli	Danish			Ervino Pocar		BNI 1948/4829
Jensen, Johannes V.	<i>Leontina d'ora</i>	Soc. Ed. Italiana	Danish			Luigi Taroni		Not registered
Tejn, Michael	<i>Sannie</i>	Garzanti	Danish		L. 250	Alice Hammar Cattaneo		BNI 1948/7973
<b>1949</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Salani	Danish		L. 200	Anon		BNI 1949/7882
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Ramella	Danish		L. 1200	Angiola Vera	1952	BNI 1949/7883
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La sirenetta e altri racconti</i>	Rizzoli	Danish		L. 100	Giuliana Pozzo		BNI 1949/8415
Geijerstam, Gustaf af	<i>Il parricidio</i>	De Carlo	Swedish		L. 350	Anon		BNI 1950/2143
Kielland, Axel	<i>V'ia in pericolo</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian	English	L. 250	Luciano Mercatali		BNI 1949/3367
Lagerlöf, Selma	<i>La saga di Gösta Berling</i>	Rizzoli	Swedish		L. 200	Giuliana Pozzo		BNI 1949/8484
Rissler, Gerd	<i>Il barattino Mieke all'isola delle Rose</i>	Bompiani	Swedish		L. 700	Maj-Lis Rissler Stoneman		BNI 1949/7979
Sigsgaard, Jens	<i>Gigino solo nel mondo</i>	A. Vallecchi	Danish		L. 500	Erika Guyer		BNI 1950/1873
<b>1950</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La sirenetta</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 600	Anon		BNI 1950/5971
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'intrepido soldatino di stagno</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Lia Brunetti		BNI 1950/5972
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'isignolo</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Lia Brunetti		Not registered
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'acciarino</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Anon		Not registered
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La sirenetta e altre novelle</i>	Marzocco	Danish			Anon		BNI 1951/149
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'isignolo e altre novelle</i>	Marzocco	Danish			Anon		BNI 1951/881
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La regina delle nevi</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 600	Anon		BNI 1950/7292
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il soldatino di piombo</i>	Daniel	Danish			Giorgio Olivetti		Not registered
Heidenstam, Verner v.	<i>Pellegrinaggi ed anni di niaggi</i>	Lib. Ed. Fiorentina	Swedish		L. 200	Giulio Ricci		BNI 1950/7523
Heyerdahl, Thor	<i>Kon-tiki</i>	Aldo Martello	Norwegian			Benedetto Galbiati		BNI 1950/6231

<sup>34</sup> When this translation was reprinted in 1952, a reprint which is not recorded by CUIPI, Franco Fortini and Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen were credited as translators.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Casa di bambola &amp; Gian Gabriele Borkman</i>	Mondadori	Norwegian		L. 200	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1950/6372
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Scuola di cristianesimo</i>	Ed. di Comunità	Danish		L. 900	Kirsten M. Guldbrandsen & Agostino Miggiano		BNI 1950/97
Strindberg, August	<i>Romanzi e drammi</i>	Casini	Swedish		L. 2000	Carlo Picchio	1965	BNI 1950/7552
Söderholm, Margit	<i>La fattoria di Germund</i>	Aldo Martello	Swedish		L. 1900	Ervino Pocar	1956	BNI 1951/5851
<b>1951</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il soldatino di piombo</i>	Piccoli	Danish			Alberto Cavaliere		BNI 1952/3222
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	R. Franceschini & F.	Danish		L. 400	Ottorina Barbafera & Italiano Marchetti		BNI 1952/3224
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La regina delle nevi</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Laura Okely Romiti	1953	BNI 1951/2512
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La regina della neve</i>	Marzocco	Danish		L. 100	Marcella Rinaldi		BNI 1951/6490
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La figlia del re della palude</i>	Marzocco	Danish		L. 120	Marcella Rinaldi		BNI 1952/948
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Quello che fa il babbo</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Anon		BNI 1951/6491
Fittinghoff, Laura	<i>I piccoli figli della montagna</i>	Marzocco	Swedish		L. 400	Helga & Giovanni Cau Elmquist		BNI 1951/7466
Gilberg, Aage	<i>Un medico tra gli eschimesi</i>	Bompiani	Danish	English	L. 1200	Anna Maria Gadda		BNI 1951/9917
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Preghiere</i>	Morcelliana	Danish			Cornelio Fabro		BNI 1951/7348
Lagerkvist, Pär	<i>Barabba</i>	G. Casini	Swedish		L. 850	Giacomo Oreglia & Carlo Picchio		BNI 1952/1170
Michaëlis, Karin	<i>L'età pericolosa</i>	Ed. De Simone	Danish			Anon		BNI 1951/8779
Ott, Estrid	<i>Ragazze del Nord</i>	Salani	Danish			Anon		BNI 1952/221
Schindler, Peter	<i>Petrus</i>	Soc. An. Tip.	Danish			Angela Zucconi		BNI 1951/6353
Strindberg, August	<i>Il meglio del teatro per la prima volta tradotto dall'originale svedese</i>	Società Editrice Torinese	Swedish			Anon		BNI 1952/9551
Undset, Sigrid	<i>Olan Andmanson</i>	Garzanti	Norwegian			Piero Malvano		BNI 1951/6733
<b>1952</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle di Andersen</i>	Carroccio	Danish			Anon		BNI 1953/2144
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il soldatino di piombo</i>	Fratelli Fabbri	Danish		L. 180	G. Marzetti Noventa		BNI 1952/3223

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il brutto anatroccolo</i>	Ed. Atlas	Danish			Anon		BNI 1953/2944
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il soldatino di stagno</i>	Ed. Atlas	Danish			Anon		BNI 1953/2945
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Ed. Salvadeo	Danish			Rina Tiliier & Italo Grange	1953	BNI 1952/7484
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il vento racconta ... Waldemar e le sue figlie</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Laura Okely Romiti		BNI 1953/1100
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Scarpette rosse</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Laura Okely Romiti		BNI 1952/6545
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La piccola fiammiferina</i>	IGDA	Danish			Anon		BNI 1952/8349
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Coda d'asino</i> <sup>35</sup>	La Sorgente	Danish			Anon		BNI 1952/4075
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La principessa capriciosa</i> <sup>36</sup>	La Sorgente	Danish			Anon		BNI 1952/4076
Floden, Halvor	<i>L'amico di Ingrid</i>	Salani	Norwegian	German	L. 300	Anon		BNI 1952/5697
Fryxell, Karin	<i>I coniglietti e Musonero e Pettogrigo</i>	Lito	Swedish			Anon		Not registered
Fryxell, Karin	<i>I pulcini rispettosi e i gialli anatroccoli</i>	Lito	Swedish			Anon		Not registered
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Fame</i>	Aldo Martello	Norwegian			Ervino Pocar		BNI 1952/5077
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>La signora Föns e altre novelle</i>	Rizzoli	Danish		L. 120	Piero Monaci		BNI 1952/4976
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Antologia Kierkegaardiana</i>	Soc. Ed. Internazionale	Danish		L. 700	Cornelio Fabro		BNI 1952/4776
<b>1953</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La piccola fiammiferina</i>	La Sorgente	Danish		L. 150	Anon		BNI 1954/7412
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le migliori novelle rinate da Guido Fabiani</i>	A. Vallardi	Danish			Guido Fabiani		BNI 1953/8470
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La piccola dei fiammiferi</i>	Lucchi	Danish			Anon		BNI 1953/3922
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il baule volante</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Anon		BNI 1953/7709
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le fiabe di Andersen</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Laura Okely Romiti		BNI 1953/7710
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La Sirenetta</i>	G. Conte	Danish			Saula Dello Strolago		BNI 1953/7711
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La dama dei ghiacci</i>	O. Cibelli	Danish		L. 360	Mary Tibaldi Chiesa		BNI 1953/8469
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il soldatino di stagno</i>	IGDA	Danish			Anon		BNI 1953/9249
Andersen, H. C.	<i>I racconti di Andersen</i>	Giuseppe Principato	Danish			Cesare Giardini		BNI 1953/9250

<sup>35</sup> This is not a translation of a text by H. C. Andersen. Møller 1974, 84.

<sup>36</sup> This is not a translation of a text by H. C. Andersen. *Ibid.*, 85.

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le scarpette rosse e altri racconti</i>	Mondadori	Danish		L. 500	Rina Zeisler	BNI 1953/2946	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il brutto anatroccolo</i>	S.A.S.	Danish			Clotilde Massa	BNI 1954/109	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La sirenetta</i>	S.A.S.	Danish			Clotilde Massa	BNI 1954/110	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Pollicina</i>	S.A.S.	Danish			Clotilde Massa	BNI 1954/111	
Hamsun, Knut	<i>I capolavori</i>	G. Casini	Norwegian		L. 2100	Clemente Giannini	BNI 1953/2257	
Holmsen, Sverre	<i>Gli ulivi della Polinesia</i>	Aldo Martello	Swedish	English	L. 200	Enzo Cappelli	BNI 1954/3569	
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Il concetto dell'angoscia e La malattia mortale</i>	G.C. Sansoni	Danish			Cornelio Fabro	BNI 1953/7590	
Kierkegaard, Soren	<i>Il concetto dell'angoscia</i>	G. B. Paravia e C.	Danish		L. 520	Enzo Paci	BNI 1954/4332	
Lagerkvist, Pär	<i>Il nano</i>	G. Casini	Swedish		L. 900	Clemente Giannini	BNI 1953/4217	
Ott, Estrid	<i>Elsabetta alle terre polari</i>	Salani	Danish		L. 350	Anon	BNI 1953/2972	
<b>1954</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il folletto Dormisogna</i>	G. P. Paravia e C.	Danish			Maria Bersani	BNI 1954/9439	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La piccola fiammiferina</i>	La Scuola	Danish		L. 120	G. Ajmone	BNI 1955/4497	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Raccolta di fiabe</i>	La Sorgente	Danish			Ester Piazza	BNI 1955/4499	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle di Andersen</i>	Ed. Boschi	Danish		L. 200	Zio Fantasio	BNI 1955/7790	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Pollicina ed altre fiabe</i>	Ed. Tip. Paoline	Danish		L. 250	Maria Rosaria Berardi	BNI 1955/5502	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Fiabe di Andersen</i>	Ernaudi	Danish			Alda Manghi & Marcella Rinaldi	BNI 1955/215	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>I cigni bianchi</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro	BNI 1955/1517	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il baule volante</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro	BNI 1955/1518	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'abete</i>	Tip. Ricordi	Danish		L. 200	Lia Brunetti	BNI 1955/1519	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'acciarino e altri racconti</i>	La Scuola	Danish		L. 180	Graziella Ajmone	BNI 1955/1520	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La diligenza da dodici posti</i>	G. Conte	Danish		L. 80	Francesco Corda	BNI 1955/1521	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>L'usignolo</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro	BNI 1955/1522	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Pollicina</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro	BNI 1955/1523	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La diligenza a dodici posti</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro	BNI 1954/9441	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il guardiano di porri</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro	BNI 1954/6440	
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Ed. A. & G. M.	Danish			Neri Labrone	BNI 1954/3451	
Danielsson, Bengt	<i>L'isola del Komtiki</i>	Bompiani	Swedish		L. 1200	Giacomo Prampolini	BNI 1954/7533	

Author(s)	TL title(s)	Publisher	SL	ML	Price	Translator(s)	Reprint(s)	Entry
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Vittoria. Storia di un amore</i>	O. Cibelli	Norwegian	German	L. 360	Clemente Giannini		BNI 1954/8713
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Spettri</i>	Rizzoli	Norwegian		L. 60	Piero Monaci		BNI 1955/1792
Ibsen, Henrik	<i>Una casa di bambola</i>	Rizzoli	Norwegian		L. 60	Piero Monaci		BNI 1955/1793
Jacobsen, J. P.	<i>Romanzi e novelle</i>	G. S. Sansoni	Danish		L. 2500	Giuseppe Gabetti		BNI 1955/409
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>La ripresa</i>	Ed. di Comunità	Danish		L. 750	Angela Zucconi		BNI 1954/1676
Nexo, Martin Andersen	<i>Espiazione</i>	Ed. Coop.libro popolare	Danish	German	L. 150	Clelia Noulhan		BNI 1954/3686
Macfie, Harry & Westerlund, Hans G.	<i>Wasa - Wasa</i>	Aldo Martello	Swedish	English	L. 2500	Olga Ceretti		BNI 1954/4615
Strindberg, August	<i>La camera rossa</i>	Mondadori	Swedish		L. 350	Paola Pavolini		BNI 1954/2738
Strindberg, August	<i>Verso Damasco, 2 vols.</i>	La Fiaccola	Swedish		L. 1500	Alessandro Pellegrini		BNI 1954/2739
Söderholm, Margit	<i>Nogge svedesi</i>	Aldo Martello	Swedish	German	L. 1200	Ervino Pocar		BNI 1955/2048
Vesaas, Tarjei	<i>Il cavaliere selvaggio e altri racconti</i>	Rizzoli	Norwegian		L. 700	Alfheid Motzfeldt		BNI 1955/605
<b>1955</b>								
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Notissime novelle</i>	Hoepfli	Danish		L. 4000	Mary Tibaldi Chiesa		BNI 1956/286
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Il favoloso Andersen</i>	Fratelli Fabbri	Danish	German		Marise Ferro		BNI 1956/5922
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Pollicina</i>	La Scuola	Danish		L. 180	Anon		BNI 1955/4498
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Novelle</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro		BNI 1955/6705
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La pastorella e lo spazzacamino e altre fiabe</i>	Fratelli Fabbri	Danish			Marise Ferro		BNI 1956/3986
Andersen, H. C.	<i>Le più belle novelle</i>	Fratelli Fabbri	Danish			Marise Ferro		BNI 1956/3987
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La piccola fiammiferina e altre novelle</i>	Fratelli Fabbri	Danish			Marise Ferro		BNI 1956/5924
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La nonna del sambuco e altre novelle</i>	Ed. Celi	Danish			Adele Cremonini Ongaro		Not registered
Andersen, H. C.	<i>La campana misteriosa</i>	G. Malipiero	Danish		L. 150	Italia Bernabò		BNI 1956/5923
Hamsun, Knut	<i>Pan</i>	Mundus	Norwegian			Romana Mariani		BNI 1956/717
Hansen, Leo	<i>50° sotto zero</i>	Olimpia	Danish		L. 2000	Piero Monaci		BNI 1955/9625
Host, Per	<i>Ciò che ho visto nel mondo</i>	Aldo Martello	Norwegian		L. 3200	Titti Cavaleri		BNI 1956/4197
Kierkegaard, Søren	<i>Il diario del seduttore</i>	Rizzoli	Danish		L. 120	Artilio Veraldi		BNI 1956/556
Munk, Kaj	<i>La parola</i>	Lib. Evangelica e di cultura	Danish			Nancy van Alst		Not registered
Nexo, Martin Andersen	<i>La famiglia Frank</i>	Ed. di cultura sociale	Danish	German	L. 700	Erasmus Valente		BNI 1955/8174
Nordahl, Gunnar	<i>Oro e campi verdi</i>	Mondadori	Swedish			Anon		Not registered

<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>TL title(s)</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>SL</b>	<b>ML</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Translator(s)</b>	<b>Reprint(s)</b>	<b>Entry</b>
Holmberg, Åke	<i>Lo strabillante Signor Teffan</i>	Fratelli Fabbri	Swedish			Irma Back Afficri		BNI 1956/6008
Salminen, Sally	<i>Principe Eifflam</i>	Mondadori	Swedish		L. 1400	Italo Grilli		BNI 1956/756
Schildt, Göran	<i>Nella via di Ulisse</i>	Corticelli	Swedish			Franco Cembe-Ternex & Renato Prinzhofer		BNI 1955/9671

## Appendix B

## Scandinavian Authors translated into Italian, 1886-1955

Danish	Norwegian	Swedish
Andersen, Carlo (1904-1970)	Amundsen, Roald (1872-1928)	Andrae, Tor (1885-1947)
Andersen, Hans Christian (1805-1875)	Asbjørnsen, Peter Christen (1812-1885)	Andrée, August Salomon (1854-1897)
Anker, Jens (1883-1957)	Bjørnstjerne, Bjørnson (1832-1910)	Bengtsson, Frans Gunnar (1894-1954)
Bang, Herman (1857-1912)	Bojer, Johan (1872-1959)	Berg, Bengt (1885-1967)
Brandes, Edvard (1847-1931)	Boo, Sigrid (1898-1953)	Bergman, Hjalmar (1883-1931)
Brandes, Georg (1842-1927)	Christiansen, Sigurd (1891-1947)	Danielsson, Bengt (1921-1997)
Bruun, Laurids (1864-1935)	Christensen, Synnøve (1919-1968)	Duse, Samuel August (1873-1933)
Christiansen, Karen (1883-?)	Duun, Olav (1876-1939)	Elkan, Sophie (1853-1921)
Freuchen, Peter (1886-1957)	Egge, Peter (1869-1959)	Fittinghoff, Laura (1848-1908)
Gilberg, Aage (1912-2002)	Floden, Halvor (1884-1956)	Flygare-Carlén, Emilie (1807-1892)
Gunnarsson, Gunnar (1889-1975)	Guðmundsson, Kristmann (1902-1983)	Fryxell, Karin (1911-2003)
Gyllembourg, Thomasine (1773-1856)	Gulbranssen, Trygve (1894-1962)	Geijerstam, Gustaf af (1858-1909)
Hansen, Leo (1888-1962)	Gullvåg, Olav (1885-1961)	Gummerus, Edvard R. (1905-1991)
Hansen, Aase (1893-1981)	Hamsun, Knut (1859-1952)	Hedberg, Tor (1862-1931)
Heinesen, William (1900-1991)	Hansen, Lars (1869-1944)	Hedin, Sven (1865-1952)
Hertz, Henrik (1797-1870)	Haukland, Andreas (1873-1933)	Heidenstam, Verner von (1859-1940)
Huld, Palle (1912-2010)	Heiberg, Gunnar (1857-1929)	Hirn, Yrjö (1870-1952)
Høffding, Harald (1843-1931)	Heyerdahl, Thor (1914-2002)	Holmberg, Åke (1907-1991)
Jacobsen, Jens Peter (1847-1885)	Holme, Edin (1865-1927)	Holmsen, Sverre (1906-1992)
Jacobsen, Jørgen-Frantz (1900-1938)	Høst, Per (1907-1971)	Key, Ellen (1849-1926)
Janssen, Børge (1867-1933)	Ibsen, Henrik (1828-1906)	Lagerkvist, Pär (1891-1974)
Jensen, Johannes V. (1873-1950)	Kielland, Alexander (1849-1906)	Lagerlöf, Selma (1858-1940)
Jørgensen, Johannes (1866-1956)	Kielland, Axel (1907-1963)	Leffler, Anne Charlotte (1849-1892)
Kierkegaard, Søren (1813-1855)	Lie, Jonas (1833-1908)	Macfie, Harry (1879-1956)
Kirk, Hans (1898-1962)	Mahrt, Haakon Bugge (1901-1990)	Montelius, Oscar (1843-1921)
Lauesen, Marcus (1907-1975)	Munch, Andreas (1811-1884)	Munthe, Axel (1857-1949)
Madelung, Aage (1872-1949)	Nansen, Fridtjof (1861-1930)	Munthe, Curt F. (1900-1979)
Meyn, Niels (1891-1957)	Rølvaag, Ole Edvart (1876-1931)	Nordahl, Gunnar (1921-1995)
Michaëlis, Karin (1872-1950)	Sverdrup, Otto (1854-1930)	Nordenskiöld, Nils Adolf Erik (1832-1901)
Nansen, Peter (1861-1918)	Sørensen, Jon (1868-1936)	Nordenskiöld, Otto (1869-1928)
Nexø, Martin Andersen (1869-1954)	Undset, Sigrid (1882-1949)	Qvanten, Emil von (1827-1903)
Oehlenschläger, Adam G. (1779-1850)	Vesaas, Tarjei (1897-1970)	Rangholm, Alfons (?-?)
Ott, Estrid (1900-1967)		Rissler, Gerd (1909-1996)
Petersen, Nis (1897-1943)		Runeberg, Johan Ludvig (1804-1877)
Schindler, Peter (1892-1967)		Rydberg, Viktor (1828-1895)
Schrayh, Otto (1888-1956)		Salminen, Sally (1906-1976)



<b>Danish</b>	<b>Norwegian</b>	<b>Swedish</b>
Severinsen, Hans (1900-1956)		Schildt, Göran (1917-2009)
Sigsgaard, Jens (1910-1991)		Siwertz, Sigfrid (1882-1970)
Tejn, Michael (1911-1994)		Stiernstedt, Marika (1875-1954)
Aabye, Karen (1904-1982)		Strindberg, August (1849-1912)
		Söderberg, Hjalmar (1869-1941)
		Söderholm, Margit (1905-1986)
		Tegnér, Esaias (1782-1846)
		Tengström, Anna (1860-1941)
		Westerlund, Hans G. (1895-1974)