

Giuseppe Marci

Letteratura sarda

In presenza di tutte le lingue del mondo



With an English translation
Con traduzione in lingua inglese

CENTRO DI STUDI FILOLOGICI SARDI / CUEC

Giuseppe Marci

SARDINIAN LITERATURE

In the presence of the languages of the world

CENTRE FOR SARDINIAN PHILOLOGICAL STUDIES/CUEC

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Sardinian Literature
In the presence of the languages of the world

ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY SALLY DAVIES

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In praise of “*sardità*”

What makes Sardinia, its history and the works of Sardinian writers so particular is that the Sardinians have *mixed* with peoples, cultures and languages and have elaborated their very own linguistic expression *in the presence of the languages of the world*, as they encountered all those people who sailed here or came to trade or even to make war.

Sardinian and its use in writing is a somewhat complex problem, since this ancient language, apparently rarely present in the written tradition, is in fact strongly upheld by the fruitful relation between orality and writing and by the habit of comparison with the languages of the dominating cultures. This would thus explain the phenomenon displayed by the twentieth century writers who in composing their works in poetry and prose, chose to make use of the various forms of Sardinian as well as a number of even more hybrid linguistic forms.

In their *Éloge de la créolité*, Jean Bernabé, Patrick Chamoiseau, and Raphaël Confiant claim to have launched “*la minutieuse exploration de nous-mêmes*”: an archaeological dig that intends to lose nothing of what has been buried by the tormented passing of time.

In our case too, this *dig* has to reconstruct the interior layers *de nous-mêmes*, of our culture, thoughts and psychology. We have to reevaluate Sardinia’s one thousand year old history making ethno history its central focus once again, a subject which has played a leading role but which has almost been forgotten in historical and literary-historical reconstructions. In actual fact quite a few Sardinias exist (the Phoenician-Punic one, the Roman one, the Catalan-Aragonese one and the one of the Savoy Household): only rarely has the unitary dimension of Sardinian history been studied, imparted by the people who have lived on the Island for thousands of years, by how they consider *themselves* and the *place*, by their visions of the world.

Our great knowledge of this presence of the Sards in the same geographic space, so strongly identified by its insular physiognomy, is equalled by our ignorance. And this lack of knowledge seems to authorise us to also give little value to what we already know. On the other hand, this knowledge obliges us to pay great attention and to a certain extent to consider present, what is actually missing from a documental point of view.

Even more so when we move within the ambit of literary communication and thus within the sphere of perception and the representation of reality or rather, inside the convention that binds the author to the reader.

First of all we should keep in mind that Sardinian authors and readers share a belief, which as the writer Giuseppe Dessì explains, is founded on an idea of time that differs from the *European historical* one: immobile, “an eternal present” where nothing is lost and everything conserves topicality.

In literature we once again come across the memory of geological eras when the stone that still bears so much importance in the Sards’ collective imagination was forged and likewise, the memory of seafaring and trade, of the first sown seed, of the first wine pressed from grapes when the Nuraghic civilisation was still in the distant future.

And how could it be otherwise with the thousands of monuments, the nuraghes, keeping watch not for the arrival of a possible enemy but rather over the danger of forgetting, of losing one’s memory of self? Just reading one of Grazia Deledda’s novels allows us to see the results of this vigilance, giving rise to the *imprinting* that is also expressed in the positive semantic value accompanying the adjectives *ancient*, *primitive*, *prehistoric*, defining the quality of a distant time, a lost time, a space and condition torn from the Sardinian people and to which they seek to return.

Likewise we need to pay attention to the cultural relations that the Sards have interwoven with first of all the Latin and then the Italian and Hispanic cultures.

From one point of view we might say that we are talking about a privilege; the possibility of getting an inside look at prestigious cultural universes, to feel as if they were our own.

The Sards have always had ties with the Italian peninsula. They were navigating in the Mediterranean thousands of years before Christ, trading obsidian with the Ligurians, setting up a relationship that was continued and strengthened by the traffic of goods and the linguistic habits of the medieval period. Genoa and Pisa as the gateway to what would become Italy, to the Italian language, culture and literature; a free choice that was reconfirmed throughout the Spanish period, helping us to understand the Italianisation processes that came about centuries later in the union with Piedmont: not the relinquishing of the basic features of one's identity but rather the acquisition of other means of expressing its very essence.

Cultural and Literary History

The Sardis come from distant origins to which no one can give a date. And indeed, perhaps there is really no point in asking oneself in which dawn of time man first set foot on the Island. Nor does it make any sense to ask ourselves who this man was, where he came from and what had actually brought him to this land, whether he had made a deliberate choice or rather was driven on against his will by the sea currents and the force of the winds.

This unknown father and the mothers who came with him were the progenitors of a race which can be identified and defined by a single certain fact: the choice of Sardinia as their place of residence. The rest is far less clear and is mixed up in the twisted passing of the millenniums, in the continuous renewal of the bloodline, inevitably modified by the infinite number of contributions that could not be avoided on an island situated in the centre of the Mediterranean, an intermediate port for seafarers, a natural place for meetings and exchanges.

One of the first available pieces of information tells us that at a time dating back to more or less 7000 BC, somebody took obsidian from Sardinia to Liguria. This vitreous paste was used in the Mesolithic and then the Neolithic Age to make tools, knives, arrow or spearheads. Who can say who extracted it, who transported it and on what kind of vessel? Were they natives or did they come from Liguria? Was this meeting marked by violence and a wish to steal or was it friendly and determined by the need to trade? Which linguistic code must they have used to communicate?

In the meantime, pottery working and decorative techniques were developing; statues, houses and graves were being built; sacred circles were being erected; megalithism was emerging, bringing to mind similar happenings occurring in many areas of western Europe from the Iberian peninsula to Ireland; cultural forms were being elaborated which were structured and recognizable for their main characteristics, fruit of local elaboration and capable however of being able to document relations with the eastern Mediterranean

cultures and the Iberian peninsulas as well as those with Italy and southern France.

An extremely blurred picture that emphasises how dynamic it really was, if we think that with the decline of obsidian and the development of the use of metals starting from the Copper Age (2900-2300) a “metal fever”, as the archaeologist Giovanni Lilliu calls it, had broken out. These “metallurgists” with their wealth of technical skills, driven by the taste for adventure and hunger for money, set out on courses that led west from Anatolia and from the Aegean Islands towards the Iberian peninsula, France, the Atlantic and the Baltic countries, the Balkan peninsula, Malta, Sicily and Sardinia.

We know very little about the languages spoken in the Pre-Nuraghic Age and in the following Nuraghic Period: only *relics* have survived to the current day (present in toponomy and vocabulary) dating back to the most ancient times and showing Pre-Indo-European characteristics.

History went on with its game, overlapping different layers and creating the base conditions for the constitution of what seems to us nowadays to be an extremely dense *pre-Roman linguistic substratum*, where Paleo Sardinian elements co-exist with Punic ones as well as Iberian relics that indicate concord with Basque. Furthermore, as regards the phonetic element, the linguist Max Leopold Wagner has indicated possible points of contact with Gascony, with Sicily and southern Italy, with Berber dialects and with several Hamito-Semitic phonetic conditions.

Who knows if this is the whole story? The VIII century BC sees the beginning of the historically documented arrival of different peoples: Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Byzantines, Arabs, Pisans, Genoese, Catalans, Aragonese and Piedmontese. A different procedure every time, each time a new idiom: words learnt and put in relation with the ancient Pre-Indo-European language which was gradually modified into a substratum that was however alive and kicking, capable of expressing itself in the roots of several words, in many toponyms, in the transformation processes of the superior linguistic layers.

Our lack of knowledge far exceeds the things we know and within

our lack of knowledge lies something that can only be imagined since it does not transpire from any *relic*, from any root or any toponym, namely, the effort that is life, the worries, expectations and the sufferings of men.

It cannot have been simple to pass from one's native language to that of Rome, made necessary when Sardinia was transformed into a Roman province after the breakdown of relations with Carthage.

Once again there is very little cultural and linguistic historical information available for this period; Wagner defined these as the "silent" centuries which saw the development of the process of *absorption* of the native languages into that of Rome, and then that of the transformation of Latin into Sardinian.

Silent centuries. Darkness. Just like being in the hold of a ship that carries men from one continent to another, against their will and in contempt of every right.

Whosoever is patient enough to observe the passing of time might philosophically think that everything has an end, even the power of Rome. After this event Sardinia passed under Byzantine rule. The linguist records the changes, marked by the fact that Greek became the official language. Then the Eastern Empire also fell and with it the use of Greek.

Thereafter something completely unexpected happened in a land where a native language had not been used for official purposes or in public administration for centuries. Greek is no longer present and the Latin culture has "dried up": there is a risk of losing the ability to speak, if it were not for an unhoped-for resource, Sardinian, from the ancient Pre-Indo-European-Mediterranean substratum, bejewelled with Punic and Berber, Iberian and Sicilian, Southern-Italian *relics* or derived from goodness knows which other contact, which had been more recently covered by a sediment of Latin.

This was the language to which the Sardinians turned for help for their official documents, written in a vernacular that was born at the same time or even before the other Romance languages. One might even consider this as a fortunate situation, all the more appreciable especially when compared to the sorry cases of peoples who have lost every chance of constructing a language that they can call their own; people who have had to and have to maintain the

message of identity through the language of the nation that has conquered them.

It is obvious that Sardinian, which up till then had only been used in the oral tradition, for the needs of day to day life and mainly in agriculture and sheep-farming, could not readily lend itself to use in the most refined kind of writing or in diplomatic-chancery work.

Thus, either by astuteness dictated by the need for survival or by an inherent ability elaborated during the long period of oppression following on at the end of the Nuraghic civilisation, the Sardis modelled their documents on the kind used by the nations that had conquered them or with whom they had had diplomatic, cultural or commercial relations. This was logical for a small country that sent its offspring to study in the cities in the east, on the Italian peninsula which already had a number of renowned university centres, or to those in the west on the Iberian peninsula, drawn not merely for study reasons but also for commercial, diplomatic and matrimonial ties. And on the other hand, the sovereign of a small rustic State could not be unaware of the existence of the great culture that was developing on the northern coasts of Provence, landing place for the ships that trafficked with southern France, as well as with Genoa and Pisa.

If there had been a balance of forces, the *game* would have gone on for centuries in an equilibrium that political and commercial convenience and matrimonial alliances would have kept unaltered. But there was a general logic that concerned the authorities of that time, the empire and the papacy, and they could not but overwhelm a tiny population settled on a land which was attracting the attention of powerful interests.

Nobody on the Island must have noticed when on 4 April 1297, Boniface VIII assigned the Kingdom of Sardinia and Corsica as a fief to James II of Aragon. Perhaps the fact was deemed of little importance, especially because for a quarter of a century nothing happened. In fact, it was only in 1323 that Alphonso of Aragon sent the expedition to conquer Sardinia.

The merit of the event became clearer over the course of the decades which saw an increase in the Catalan presence; Pisa and

then Genoa were expelled from the Island; the alliance between Arborea and Aragon was severed and gave rise to a war destined to end only in 1409 when the Catalans defeated the Arborean forces once and for all in the battle of Sanluri.

Meanwhile the famine (and the economic crisis) of 1333 and the *black death* of 1348 could not but have a negative effect on the already precarious demographic trend. But 1392 also saw the promulgation of the *Carta de Logu*, Queen Eleonora of the *Guidicato* (Kingdom) of Arborea's code of laws, written in Sardinian and destined to remain in force until 1827: a sure sign of identity for the Sards.

In 1421 the *Carta de Logu* was extended to the whole of Sardinia. The local language was thus vested with what was no longer a marginal role in the administration of justice, together with Catalan and Castilian, the language of the Kingdom of Spain.

What is striking is the fact that these languages coexisted in ways that were somewhat surprising. Catalan spread from the cities where it had its major diffusion towards the inland centres, it resisted the unification of the Crowns of Aragon and Castile, continuing to be used in a public capacity until 1643, the time when Castilian came to be permanently used for issuing decrees. In turn, Castilian had a far-reaching effect; it adapted itself to the expressive and spiritual needs of the Sards, to the complexity of their interior world.

We should now add that at every turning point in history, someone or other emerges to reproach the Sards for not having learnt their languages well. The most ancient writer who received a ticking-off was Lucifer (300-370), Bishop and author of written works in a Latin that was deemed as being almost barbaric. Thus the Bishop from Cagliari is to be found at the origin of the Sardinian literary tradition, not merely for chronological reasons but also because he made himself the initiator of a way of writing that has accompanied the Sardinian authors right up to the contemporary age. And this way of writing is caught in the balance between languages and cultures: partly because of the conditioning of the historical circumstances, partly due to a personal choice that ends up becoming the distinctive cipher of a people.

Thus Castile catches on and with such verve in Sardinia that it is

capable of overcoming the threshold represented by the end of Spanish domination. Little wonder if Sardinian contains countless examples of Catalanisms and Hispanisms and that they regard social life, public administration, the religious and cultural sphere.

1718 is the year of the London treaty which assigns Sardinia to Victor Amadeus II of Savoy.

How many Sardinians were aware of this diplomatic accord? If they had known about it, would they have been favourable or not? And would they ever have been able to imagine the future results of this bond that was being forged with the Piedmont dukedom and which would have transformed two regions, each with a completely different history in the fulcrum of the Italian unification process?

We now have enough information to allow us to reconstruct a complex page in the Island's history, marked by the crossing of another frontier, by the birth of a different nostalgia, by the generation of a great number of expectations and just as many controversies. We have the memory of the mighty Spain, the sense of frustration for the link with the tiny Piedmont and the bitterness on discovering that the Savoy household were not pleased with their new possession; there is the feeling of satisfaction for the recovery of an ancient and never extinguished notion of *Italian spirit* and there is the idea of self, seen in the dimension of a *sardità* that history continues to oppress. There are the day to day problems of a population made up of around 300000 people (11 inhabitants per sq km) scattered on a land lacking in means of communication, vulnerable, malarial, stripped for centuries of the most meagre monetary resources.

A difficult situation from a political and economic point of view but rich and full of life in the field of culture and language. Spanish is on the decline (but does not disappear); Sardinian remains and finds dignity and elaboration on the written page; Italian becomes widespread, a language with which there had once been a close acquaintance.

This was a season of *revival* destined to come to an end in the last part of the eighteenth century, when internal affairs were interwoven with the events of European politics. The arrival of a French fleet, sent to conquer Sardinia, almost acted as the

detonator. The Sards fought off the onslaught; the victory exalted their strength and at the same time, their exasperation with the arrogance of the Piedmontese. This resulted in the days in 1794 when, with exemplary courtesy, the oppressors were accompanied to their ships and embarked with all their possessions, including the wealth they had accumulated during their exercise of power on the Island.

It was in this context that Giovanni Maria Angioy's uprising came to fruition, probably a chance at taking one last shot when all other hopes of seeing conditions improving on the Island had failed. This *revolutionary* event was subsequent to a period of fierce repression that led to a bloodbath in Sardinia, suffocating every hope and inaugurating a process of restoration almost fifteen years before the whole of Europe, with the Congress of Vienna, faced up to a similar test.

These events, the complexity and fascination of a rich and adventure-filled page in history, as well as the human aspect that is directly involved, are effectively described in Vincenzo Sulis's (1758-1834) *Autobiografia*, written in an Italian language where the sounds and meanings of all the languages spoken in Sardinia are mixed together.

Whatever we may make of it, there can be no doubt at all about the fact that during the nineteenth century the Island's history comes to a radical turning point.

1847 is the year of the *perfect alliance* with which the Sardinians, after a great deal of controversy, chose to renounce their very own institutional privileges to unite with Piedmont. The following processes of the Risorgimento follow a course which in a good measure is largely consistent with the choices made by the writers and scholars who in the second half of the nineteenth century, chose to express themselves in the Italian language, even when they were composing works that focused attention on the destiny of the Sardinian homeland and the virtues of the ancient heroes in different moments of history.

A fact which might even seem contradictory, unless we consider that once again the Sards have chosen to make use of the language seen as being the most effective in the given circumstances, making

use of the language skills which they possess and have possessed for centuries, acquired by need or by choice and which they are capable of using separately or mixed together, in any case disclosing their own language, the “native” one, even when written in another idiom.

1861 is the year of Italian Unity, born from the action of two outlying regions and destined to be expressed in a way that did not guarantee a balanced and harmonious life between the different parts of the nation.

Literary works, on both the thematic and linguistic level, provide us with some information which is just as logical as it is difficult to explain: nineteenth century writers feel both Sardinian and Italian at the same time. And they choose to write in Italian. It is difficult to think that the very idea of political sardism could ever have arisen without Enrico Costa (1841-1909) who in every one of his works sets about *exhorting* Sardinians to consider *their history*. Nonetheless, Costa wrote his major historical, literary work of the geographical illustration of Sardinia in Italian. And likewise did the other authors operating in an age marked by Romanticism, by the rediscovery of the concept of people and by the idea of *nation*.

The twentieth century opens with the novels and tales of Grazia Deledda (1871-1936), the writer who received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1926, and with the verses of Sebastiano Satta (1867-1914): two different ways of representing in the Italian language an inner life strongly marked by the insular universe where the authors were born and received their education.

And a number of other writers will do the same, each one elaborating their own style, enhanced by the comparison with the concepts being expressed contemporaneously in Italy, Europe and the rest of the world. To name but a few: Emilio Lussu (1890-1975), Giuseppe Dessì (1909-1977), Salvatore Satta (1902-1975), Benvenuto Lobina (1914-1993), Sergio Atzeni (1952-1995) – working in the first half and then in the second half of the century when, after the World War, the Kingdom of Italy is transformed into a Republic (1946) and Sardinia receives a Statute that ratifies its special autonomy (1948).

But we have no intention of talking of individuals in this summary but rather of a trend line, of the expression of a *welthanschauung* in

which it is possible to find shared features, concepts and expressions, the emergence and the entwining of the languages used in one's own milieu, in orality and writing, in thoughts and in prayer.

Everyone, in their own personal way, expresses the idea of an identity, the result of a slow process of life, reflection and study, which is developed and enhanced, which changes (and sometimes *invents*) making the most of moments of contact and knowledge. Eventually there comes the realisation of the existence of multiple and complex dimensions of identity even greater than those which characterise each ethno historical individuality and which contribute to widening the borders of every homeland, be it small or big.

For example, Giuseppe Dessì and Sergio Atzeni share such a way of interpreting the theme of identity: they have both reflected on and recounted Sardinia, animated by passion and rationality, without ever precluding the observation and the comprehension of wider horizons. Perhaps this is why, for their being *Sard*, *Italian* and *European* and for having succeeded in giving a narrative representation of this complex tangle of identities, they have left a significant mark on contemporary literary production.

On the basis of these elements, one can look at the Sardinians' cultural and literary history as if it were a means of getting ready to encounter the future: obliged by destiny to anticipate the times of globalisation, uprooted from their villages and catapulted into the big wide world of international relations, used to dealing with Phoenicians and Romans, with Catalans and Aragonese, with Piedmontese and Italians, accustomed to using their own language and that of the others and to studying the cultures of extremely powerful nations with whom they must have had perhaps even more complex relations than those found in web navigation, they can be considered capable of tackling the difficulties of the present and of being ready for the future. As long as they do not forget their history and know how to learn from it.

Cronologia/Chronology

Dalle origini all'Ottocento

From the origins to the Nineteenth Century

IV sec.	EUSEBIO	<i>Epistolae ad Constantium, ad presbyteros et plebem Italiae, ad Gregorium episc. Spanensem</i>
	LUCIFERI CALARITANI	<i>Moriundum esse pro dei filio</i>
	LUCIFERI CALARITANI	<i>De Sancto Athanasio</i>
	LUCIFERI CALARITANI	<i>De non conveniendo cum haereticis</i>
XI sec.		<i>Carta scritta in caratteri greci</i>
XII sec.		<i>Passio di S. Antioco</i>
		<i>Passio Sancti Lussori</i>
		<i>Passio sanctorum martyrum Gavini, Proti et Januari</i>
		<i>Passione di Sant'Antioco</i>
		<i>Statuti di Castelsardo</i>
		<i>Statuti di Sassari</i>
		<i>La vita e l'ufficio di San Giorgio di Suelli</i>
		<i>Legenda Sancti Saturni</i>
		<i>Legenda Sanctissimi praesulis Georgii Suelensis</i>
XIII sec.		<i>Libellus Judicum Turritanorum</i>
1070-1216		<i>Carte Volgari di Cagliari</i>
XII-XIII sec.		<i>Condaghe di S. Maria di Bonarcado</i>
XII-XIII sec.		<i>Condaghe di S. Nicola di Trullas</i>
XII-XIII sec.		<i>Condaghe di San Gavino di Porto Torres</i>
XII-XIII sec.		<i>Condaghe di S. Pietro di Silki</i>
1318-1321		<i>Breve del porto di Cagliari</i>
1353	MARIANO IV	<i>Codice rurale</i>
1392?	ELEONORA D'ARBOREA	<i>Carta de Logu</i>
1004-1478		<i>Cartulari de Arborea</i>
XV sec.		<i>Registro di San Pietro di Sorres</i>
1400		<i>Laudario</i>
		<i>Laude de Nostra Signora de sa Rosa</i>
		<i>Laudes de sa Santa Rughe</i>
	ANTONIO CANO	<i>Sa vitta et sa morte et passione de Sancti Gavinu, Prothu et Januariu</i>
1550	RODERIGO HUNNO BAEZA	<i>Caralis panegyricus</i>

	PROTO ARCA	<i>De bello et interitu marchionis Oristanei</i>
	GIOVANNI FRANCESCO FARA	<i>De corographia Sardiniae</i>
	RODERIGO HUNNO BAEZA	<i>In dispar coniugium</i>
	GIOVANNI ARCA	<i>Naturalis et moralis historiae de rebus Sardiniae</i>
	SIGISMONDO ARQUER	<i>Sardiniae brevis historia et descriptio</i>
1556	GAVINO SAMBIGUCCI	<i>In hermathenam Bocchiam interpretatio</i>
1565	JUAN TOMAS PORCELL	<i>Informacion y curacion de la peste de Çaragoza, y preservacion contra la peste en general</i>
1570?	SIGISMONDO ARQUER	<i>Coplas al imagen del Crucifixo</i>
1571	ANTONIO LO FRASSO	<i>El verdadero discurso de la gloriosa victoria</i>
	ANTONIO LO FRASSO	<i>Los mil y dozientos consejos y avisos discretos</i>
1572	FRANCESCO BELLIT	<i>Capitols de Cort del estament militar de Sardenya</i>
1573	ANTONIO LO FRASSO	<i>Los diez libros de la fortuna d'amor</i>
1580	GIOVANNI FRANCESCO FARA	<i>De rebus sardois</i>
1582	GIROLAMO ARAOLLA	<i>Sa vida, su martiriu et morte d'essos gloriosos martires Gavinu, Brothu et Gianuari</i>
1590?	GIOVANNI ARCA	<i>Barbaricorum libelli</i>
1591	PIETRO GIOVANNI ARQUER	<i>Capitols de Cort del Estament militar de Sardenya ec., y de nou añadits y stampats los capitols dels parlaments reespectivament celebrats per los señors Don Joan Coloma y D. Miguel de Moncada</i>
1595	ANTIOCO BRONDO	<i>Historia y milagros de N. Señora de Buenayre de la Ciudad de Caller</i>
1596	PIETRO DELITALA	<i>Rime diverse</i>
1597	GEROLAMO ARAOLLA	<i>Rimas diversas spirituales</i>
1598	GIOVANNI ARCA	<i>De sanctis Sardiniae</i>
XVII sec.		<i>Canzoniere ispano-sardo</i>
1600	ANTIOCO DEL ARCA	<i>El saco imaginado</i>
	JUAN FRANCISCO CARMONA	<i>Passiòn de Christo nuestro Señor</i>
1603	PIETRO GIOVANNI ARQUER	<i>Rubrica de tots los reals privilegis concedits a la magnifica ciutat de Caller por los serenissimos Reys de Arago</i>
1612	ANTIOCO BRONDO	<i>Commentario sull'Apocalissi</i>
1627	JACINTO ARNAL DE BOLEA	<i>Encomiosen octavas al Torneo</i>
	GIAN MATTEO GARIPA	<i>Legendariu de santas virgines, et martires de Jesu Christu. Hue si contenen exemplos admirabiles, necessarios ad ogni sorte de persones, qui pretenden salvare sas animas insoro. Vogadas de Italianu in Sardu per</i>

		<i>Ioan Matheu Garipa Sacerdote Orgosolesu pro utile dessor devotos dessa natione sua. Andat dedicadu assas Iuvenes de Baunei, et Triei unu tempus Parrochianas suas in su Regnu de Sardigna</i>
1630?	GIOVANNI DEXART	<i>Discursos politicos de los Varones illustr. de Sardeña</i>
1631	JUAN FRANCISCO CARMONA	<i>Alabanças de los Santos de Sardeña</i>
	GIOVANNI DEXART	<i>Discursos y apuntamientos sobre la proposicion hecha en nombre de su Magestad a los tres Braços ecclesiastico, militar y real en 8 de henero de 1631 por Don Geronimo Pimentel marques de Vayona, virrey</i>
1633	GIOVANNI DEXART	<i>Pro marchione de Villa Cidro, domino Encontratae de Planargia contra Promotorem fiscalem Mensae episc. Bosanensis</i>
1636	JACINTO ARNAL DE BOLEA	<i>El Forastero</i>
1638	SAVATORE VIDAL	<i>Urania sulcitana</i>
1639	FRANCISCO ANGELO DE VICO	<i>Historia general de la Isla y Reyno de Sardeña</i>
	SALVATORE VIDAL	<i>Madriperla serafica della vita et miracoli del B. Salvatore da Orta</i>
1640	FRANCISCO ANGELO DE VICO	<i>Leges y pragmaticas reales del reyno de Sardeña</i>
1641	GIOVANNI DEXART	<i>Capitula sive acta curiarum regni Sardiniae</i>
	SALVATORE VIDAL	<i>Clipeus Aureus excellentiae calaritanae</i>
1643	SALVATORE VIDAL	<i>Propugnaculum triumphale</i>
1644	SALVATORE VIDAL	<i>Respuesta al historico Vico</i>
1651	GIOVAN BATTISTA BURAGNA	<i>Batalla peregrina entre amor y fidelidad con portentoso triumpho de las armas de España etc.</i>
	GAVINO FARINA	<i>Medicinale patrociniun ad tyrones Sardiniae medicos, in quo natura febris Sardiniae provincias vexantis, causae, signa, prognostica et medendi methodus describitur eiusdemque Sardiniae calumnia quam a priscis meruit habere vindicatur</i>
1672	JOSÉ DELITALA Y CASTELVÍ	<i>Cima del monte Parnaso Español</i>
1680	JORGE ALEO	<i>Historia cronologica y verdadera de todos los successos y casos particulares sucedidos en la Isla y Reyno de Sardeña del año 1637 al año 1672</i>

	JORGE ALEO	<i>Successos generale de la Isla y Reyno de Sardaña</i>
1687-1688	GIUSEPPE ZATRILLAS Y VICO	<i>Engaños y desengaños del profano amor</i>
1700?	MAURIZIO CARRUS	<i>Comedia de la Sacratissima Passion de nuestro Señor Jesu Christo sacada de los quatro Evangelistas</i>
1700?		<i>La Passion de Nuestro Señor Iesu Christo</i>
1702	PIETRO AQUENZA MOSSA	<i>Tractatus de febre intemperie, sive mutaciones vulgariter dicta Regni Sardiniae</i>
1709	VICENTE BACALLAR Y SANNA	<i>Los Tobias, su vida escrita en octavas rimas</i>
1714	VICENTE BACALLAR Y SANNA	<i>Description géographique, historique et politique du royaume de Sardaigne</i>
	VICENTE BACALLAR Y SANNA	<i>Palacio de Momo</i>
1719	VICENTE BACALLAR Y SANNA	<i>Monarchia hebrea</i>
1725	VICENTE BACALLAR Y SANNA	<i>Commentarios de la guerra de España y historia de su Rey Phelipe V el animoso desde el principio de su regnado hasta la paz general del año 1725</i>
1726-1727	MAURIZIO CARRUS	<i>Libro de gosos</i>
		<i>Las siete estrellas de la mano de Jesus.</i>
1732	ANTONIO MACCIONI	<i>Tratado historico de las admirables vidas y resplandores de virtudes de siete varones illustres de la compañía de Jesus, naturales de Cerdeña</i>
1736	GIOVANNI DELOGU IBBA	<i>Index libri vitae</i>
1750?	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Catalogo istorico di tutte le più illustri famiglie sarde</i>
1750?	GIOVANNI BATTISTA MADEDDU	<i>Comedia sacra a sa Resurrezione de Jesu Christu in sesta lyra sarda</i>
1750	MAURIZIO PUGIONI	<i>El barbero</i>
	PIETRO CHESSA CAPPAL	<i>Historia de la vida y hechos de San Luxorio</i>
	MAURIZIO PUGIONI	<i>La vita di S. Luigi Conzaga</i>
	ANTONIO SISCO	<i>Memorie pertinenti alle cose di Sardegna</i>
	ANTONIO SISCO	<i>Miscellaneè edite e inedite di cose sarde</i>
	ANTONIO SISCO	<i>Notizie di cose sarde</i>
1750?	GIOVANNI MARIA CONTU	<i>Obra poetica... Alegre, festiva y devota representaci3n de algunas de las virtudes, y prodigios que por virtud divina obr3... el milagroso Beato Salvador de Horta</i>
1760?	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Relazione sull'invasione del 1793 in Sardegna</i>
1765	GIAN BATTISTA VASCO	<i>De certitudine in quaestionibus facti...</i>
1770	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Ripulimento della lingua sarda</i>
1772	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>De sardoa intemperie</i>

	DOMENICO SIMON	<i>Trattenimento sulla sfera e sulla geografia</i>
	DOMENICO SIMON	<i>Trattenimento sulla storia sacra dalla creazione del mondo alla nascita di Gesù Cristo</i>
1774	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>La sanità dei letterati</i>
	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Pensieri per resistere ai funesti effetti dell'abbondanza e della carestia</i>
	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Poesie italiane e latine</i>
	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Sonetti anacreontici</i>
1776	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Carmina nunc primum edita</i>
	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>La coltivazione della rosa</i>
1778	DOMENICO SIMON	<i>Per le feste di S. E. conte Lascaris di Ventimiglia, canto in 8^a rima</i>
1779	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>De corallis</i>
	ANTONIO PURQUEDDU	<i>De su tesoro de sa Sardigna (Del Tesoro della Sardegna nel cultivo de' bachi e gelsi)</i>
	GIUSEPPE MARIA PILO	<i>Discorso sopra l'utilità delle piante e della loro coltivazione per uso della diocesi di Ales e Terralba</i>
	DOMENICO SIMON	<i>Le piante</i>
	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Selecta carmina</i>
1779-1780	GIAMBATTISTA QUASINA	<i>Discorso sopra la coltivazione di alcuni alberi</i>
1780	ANDREA MANCA DELL'ARCA	<i>Agricoltura di Sardegna</i>
	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Della città di Cagliari</i>
1780?	ANTONIO MARCELLO	<i>Le trecento matrone romane</i>
1780?	V. F. MELANO DI PORTULA	<i>Lettera pastorale</i>
1780?	GAVINO PES	<i>Lu pentimentu</i>
1780?	GAVINO PES	<i>Lu tempu</i>
1780?	ANTONIO MARCELLO	<i>Perdicca</i>
1780?	EFISIO PINTOR SIRIGU	<i>Pilloni chi sesi</i>
1780?	EFISIO PINTOR SIRIGU	<i>Po paras canzonis?</i>
1780	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Recentiora carmina</i>
1780?	PIETRO PISURZI	<i>S'abe</i>
1780?	PIETRO PISURZI	<i>S'anzone</i>
1780?	EFISIO PINTOR SIRIGU	<i>Sa canzoni de su caboniscu</i>
1781	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Hendecasyllaba ad SS. Eucharistiam</i>
1782	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Saggio d'un'opera intitolata «il ripulimento della lingua sarda» lavorato sopra la sua analogia colle due matrici lingue la greca e la latina</i>
1783	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Della città di Sassari</i>
1784	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Carmina nomnulla</i>
	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>D. Thomae rythmus</i>
	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>De extrema Cristi coena</i>

	ANTONIO MARCELLO	<i>Il Marcello</i>
	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Lettera apogetica, ovvero osservazioni critiche sopra l'opera del P. Fra. Giacinto Hintz contro l'avvocato Saverio Maffei</i>
	LUIGI SOFFI	<i>Poesie</i>
1785?	ANTONIO MARCELLO	<i>La morte del giovane Marcello</i>
1785	ANTONIO MARCELLO	<i>Olimpia ovvero l'estinzione della stirpe di Alessandro il Grande</i>
1787	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Discorso sopra i vantaggi che si possono trarre dalle pecore sarde</i>
	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Le armonie dei Sardi</i>
1787-1788	DOMENICO SIMON	<i>Rerum sardoarum scriptores</i>
1788-1789	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>La coltivazione de' gelsi, e propagazione de' filugelli in Sardegna (tomo primo, Morio-grafia sarda ossia Catechismo gelsario proposto per ordine del Regio Governo alli possessori di terre ed agricoltori del Regno sardo; tomo secondo Seriografia sarda ossia Catechismo del filugello proposto per ordine del Regio Governo alle gentili femmine sarde)</i>
1789	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Del cotone arboreo</i>
	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Istruzione olearia</i>
	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Metodo per distruggere le cavallette</i>
	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Pensieri sulla moneta papiracea</i>
1790	PIETRO CRAVERI	<i>Lettera pastorale di Monsignor Pietro Craveri, vescovo di Galtelli-Nuoro sopra la coltivazione del cotone</i>
	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Saggio sul commercio della Sardegna</i>
1791	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Versione de su Rithmu Eucaristicu cum paraphrasi in octava rima, facta dae su latinu in duos principales dialectos</i>
1792	MATTEO MADAO	<i>Dissertazioni storiche apogetiche critiche sulle sarde antichità</i>
1793	RAIMONDO CONGIU	<i>Il trionfo della Sardegna</i>
1793?		<i>L'Achille della Sarda Liberazione</i>
1793	MAURIZIO PUGIONI	<i>Memorie storiche della spedizione della gran flotta francese contro l'isola di Sardegna dell'invasione della città capitale e delle isole intermedie</i>
1793?	PIETRO PISURZI	<i>Sa religione contra sa libertade e iguaglianza</i>
1793?	FRANCESCO IGNAZIO MANNU	<i>Su patriota sardu a sos feudatarios</i>
1798	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>L'isola dei sogni</i>

1799	GIUSEPPE COSSU	<i>Descrizione geografica della Sardegna</i>
1800	GIOVANNI (GIAN) ANDREA MASSALA	<i>Del matrimonio e de' suoi doveri</i>
1800?	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Epigrammi</i>
1800?	GIUSEPPE LUIGI SCHIRRU	<i>Il Napoleone</i>
1800	GIOVANNI (GIAN) ANDREA MASSALA	<i>Istituzioni poetiche proposte agli amatori di poesia latina e italiana</i>
1800?	GIOVAN PIETRO CUBEDDU (PADRE LUCA)	<i>Su leone e s'ainu</i>
1800	MELCHIORRE MURENU	<i>Tancas serradas a muru</i>
1800?	anonimo	<i>Canzona di mastru Juanni</i>
1801	PIETRO ANTONIO LEO	<i>Di alcuni antichi pregiudizii sulla così detta Sarda intemperie, e sulla malattia conosciuta con questo nome, Lezione Fisico-Medica</i>
1802	DOMENICO ALBERTO AZUNI	<i>Histoire géographique, politique et naturelle de la Sardaigne</i>
	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>I tonni</i>
1803	GIOVANNI (GIAN) ANDREA MASSALA	<i>Dissertazioni sul progresso delle scienze e della letteratura in Sardegna dal ristabilimento delle due regie Università</i>
1805	DOMENICO ALBERTO AZUNI	<i>Droit maritime de l'Europe</i>
	GIOVANNI (GIAN) ANDREA MASSALA	<i>Saggio storico-fisico sopra una grotta sotterranea esistente presso la città di Alghero</i>
1807	GIOVANNI (GIAN) ANDREA MASSALA	<i>Programma d'un giornale di varia letteratura ad uso de' sardi</i>
1808	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>L'antro fatidico</i>
	GIOVANNI (GIAN) ANDREA MASSALA	<i>Sonetti storici sulla Sardegna</i>
1811	VINCENZO RAIMONDO PORRU	<i>Saggio di grammatica sul dialetto sardo meridionale</i>
1812	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>Ercole ed Ebe</i>
1814	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>Camilla e Polidoro</i>
1818	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>Gli eroi</i>
1822	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>I coralli (traduzione del poema latino De corallis di Francesco Carboni)</i>
1825-1827	GIUSEPPE MANNO	<i>Storia di Sardegna</i>
1827	CARLO FELICE	<i>Codice feliciano</i>
1828	GIUSEPPE MANNO	<i>De' vizi de' letterati</i>
1831	GIUSEPPE MANNO	<i>Della fortuna delle parole</i>
1832-1833	VINCENZO SULIS	<i>Autobiografia</i>
1832	VINCENZO RAIMONDO PORRU	<i>Nou dizionariu universali sardu-italianu</i>
1833	RAIMONDO VALLE	<i>Il tempio del destino</i>
1834	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>De sardorum literatura</i>
	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>Selectiora carmina</i>

1837-1838	PASQUALE TOLA	<i>Dizionario biografico degli uomini illustri di Sardegna</i>
	PIETRO MARTINI	<i>Biografia sarda</i>
1839-1841	PIETRO MARTINI	<i>Storia ecclesiastica di Sardegna</i>
1839	VITTORIO ANGIUS	<i>De laudibus Leonorae Arborensium reginae oratio</i>
	GIUSEPPE MANNO	<i>Il giornale di un collegiale</i>
1840	GIOVANNI SPANO	<i>Ortografia sarda nazionale, ossia grammatica della lingua logudorese paragonata all'italiana</i>
1840?	VINCENZO BRUSCU ONNIS	<i>L'orfano</i>
1842	FRANCESCO CARBONI	<i>De corde Jesu, Sonetti in sardo logudorese sull'Eucaristia</i>
	GIUSEPPE MANNO	<i>Storia moderna della Sardegna dall'anno 1775 al 1799</i>
1843-1844	GIOVANNI SIOTTO-PINTOR	<i>Storia letteraria di Sardegna</i>
1845	VINCENZO BRUSCU ONNIS	<i>Adelasia di Torres</i>
		<i>Carte d'Arborea (Falsi d'Arborea)</i>
1847	VITTORIO ANGIUS	<i>Leonora d'Arborea o scene sarde degli ultimi lustri del secolo XIV</i>
1850?	GAVINO NINO	<i>Ugone d'Arborea</i>
1851	GIOVAN BATTISTA TUVERI	<i>Del diritto dell'uomo alla distruzione dei cattivi governi. Trattato teologico filosofico</i>
1851-1852	GIOVANNI SPANO	<i>Vocabolario sardo-italiano e italiano-sardo</i>
1852	PIETRO MARTINI	<i>Storia di Sardegna dal 1799 al 1816</i>
1855-1876	GIORGIO ASPRONI	<i>Diario</i>
1857	FRANCESCO SULIS	<i>Dei moti politici dell'isola di Sardegna</i>
1861	PIETRO MARTINI	<i>Storia delle invasioni degli arabi e delle piraterie dei barbareschi in Sardegna</i>
1861-1868	PASQUALE TOLA	<i>Codex diplomaticus Sardiniae</i>
1862	ANTONIO BACCAREDDA	<i>Angelica</i>
1864	ANTONIO BACCAREDDA	<i>La crestaia</i>
1868	GIOACCHINO CIUFFO	<i>Eleonora d'Arborea</i>
	GIUSEPPE MANNO	<i>Note sarde e ricordi</i>
1869	ANTONIO BACCAREDDA	<i>Paolina</i>
1870	CARLO BRUNDU	<i>L'Alcaide di Longone</i>
1871	ANTONIO BACCAREDDA	<i>Il bene dal male</i>
	MICHELE OPERTI	<i>Vincenzo Sulis</i>
	ANTONIO BACCAREDDA	<i>Vincenzo Sulis. Bozzetto storico</i>
1872	CARLO BRUNDU	<i>La rotta di Macomer</i>
	PIETRO CARBONI	<i>Leonardo Alagon</i>
1874	OTTONE BACCAREDDA	<i>Roccaspinoso</i>
	CARLO BRUNDU	<i>Adelasia di Torres</i>
	ENRICO COSTA	<i>Paolina</i>

1875	MARCELLO COSSU	<i>Elodia e la repubblica sassarese</i>
	GIOVANNI SIOTTO-PINTOR	<i>Il ridicolo</i>
	GIOVANNI SIOTTO-PINTOR	<i>Non mi ama</i>
	MARCELLO COSSU	<i>Violetta del Goceano</i>
1876	CARLO BRUNDU	<i>Una congiura in Cagliari</i>
1877	GIOVANNI SIOTTO-PINTOR	<i>Storia civile dei popoli sardi dal 1798 al 1848</i>
1878	GIOVANNI SIOTTO-PINTOR	<i>Feliciana, ossia la ribellione delle mogli</i>
1879	MARCELLO COSSU	<i>La bella di Osilo</i>
	OTTONE BACAREDDA	<i>Bozzetti sardi</i>
1881	ANTONIO BACCAREDDA	<i>Sull'orlo dell'abisso</i>
1882	GAVINO COSSU	<i>Gli Anchita e i Brundanu</i>
1884	OTTONE BACAREDDA	<i>Casa Corniola</i>
1885	ENRICO COSTA	<i>Il muto di Gallura</i>
	MARCELLO COSSU	<i>Ritedda di Barigau</i>
1887	STEFANO SAMPOL GANDOLFO	<i>L'eremita di Ripaglia ossia l'antipapa Amedeo VIII di Savoia. Racconto storico</i>
	ENRICO COSTA	<i>La bella di Cabras</i>

La narrativa del Novecento

Twentieth Century narrative

1890	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Nell'azzurro</i>
1891	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Amore regale</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Stella d'Oriente</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Fior di Sardegna</i>
1892	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Amori fatali, La leggenda nera</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La regina delle tenebre</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Sulle montagne sarde</i>
1893	CARLO BRUNDO	<i>Il romanzo di una montanina</i>
1894	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Racconti sardi</i>
1895	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Le tentazioni</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Anime oneste</i>
1896	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La via del male</i>
1897	ENRICO COSTA	<i>Rosa Gambella</i>
	ENRICO COSTA	<i>Giovanni Tolu</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il tesoro</i>
1898	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>L'ospite</i>
1899	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Giaffah</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La giustizia</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>N. S. del buon consiglio</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Le disgrazie che può cagionare il denaro</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>I tre talismani</i>
1900	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il vecchio della montagna</i>
	GIOVANNI SARAGAT	<i>Tribunali umoristici. Anno I</i>
1902	POMPEO CALVIA	<i>Quiteria</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Dopo il divorzio</i>
	GIOVANNI SARAGAT	<i>La giustizia che diverte.</i>
		<i>Tribunali umoristici. Anno II</i>
1903	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Elias Portolu</i>
1904	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Cenere</i>
	FILIBERTO FARCI	<i>Novelle rusticane</i>
	GIOVANNI SARAGAT	<i>La famiglia alpinistica. Tipi e paesaggi</i>
1905	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>I giochi della vita</i>
	GIOVANNI SARAGAT	<i>Mondo birbone. Tribunali umoristici</i>
1906	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Nostalgie</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>L'edera</i>
1907	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Amori moderni</i>

	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>L'ombra del passato</i>
	GIACINTO SATTA	<i>Il tesoro degli angioini</i>
1908	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il nonno</i>
1910	PIETRO CASU	<i>Notte sarda</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Sino al confine</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il nostro padrone</i>
1911	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Nel deserto</i>
1912	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Colombi e sparvieri</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Chiaroscuro</i>
1913	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Canne al vento</i>
1914	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Le colpe altrui</i>
1915	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Marianna Sirca</i>
1916	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il fanciullo nascosto</i>
	GIOVANNI SARAGAT	<i>Ironie</i>
1918	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>L'incendio nell'uliveto</i>
1919	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il ritorno del figlio, La bambina rubata</i>
1920	FILIPPO ADDIS	<i>Il divorzio</i>
	PIETRO CASU	<i>Ghermita al core</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La madre</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Naufraghi in porto</i>
1921	PIETRO CASU	<i>Il voto</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Cattive compagnie</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il segreto dell'uomo solitario</i>
1922	PIETRO CASU	<i>Aurora sarda</i>
	PIETRO CASU	<i>Per te, Sardegna</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il dio dei viventi</i>
1923	PIETRO CASU	<i>La dura tappa</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il flauto nel bosco</i>
	ROMOLO RICCARDO LECIS	<i>La razza</i>
	STEFANO SUSINI	<i>Sardi alla mola</i>
1924	PIETRO CASU	<i>Tra due crepuscoli</i>
	PIETRO CASU	<i>Mal germe</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La danza della collana</i>
	FILIBERTO FARCI	<i>Edera sui ruderi</i>
1925	FILIPPO ADDIS	<i>Giagu Iscriccia</i>
	PIETRO CASU	<i>La voragine</i>
	FRANCESCO CUCCA	<i>Galoppate nell'Islam</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La fuga in Egitto</i>
1926	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il sigillo d'amore</i>
	LINO MASALA LOBINA	<i>La mola</i>
1927	GIOVANNI CAU	<i>La fonte di Narciso</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Annalena Bilsini</i>
1928	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il vecchio e i fanciulli</i>
1929	FILIPPO ADDIS	<i>Il fior del melograno</i>

	PIETRO CASU	<i>Santa vendetta</i>
	LINO MASALA LOBINA	<i>I capitomboli di Gabriele Deriu</i>
1930	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La casa del poeta</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il dono di Natale</i>
1931	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il paese del vento</i>
1932	FILIPPO ADDIS	<i>Le bestie dei miei amici: i bipedi</i>
	SALVATORE CAMBOSU	<i>Lo zufolo</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La vigna sul mare</i>
	LINO MASALA LOBINA	<i>Uno nella folla</i>
1933	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Sole d'estate</i>
1934	FILIPPO ADDIS	<i>Le bestie dei miei amici: i quadrupedi</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>L'argine</i>
	GIOVANNI ANTONIO MURA	<i>La tanca fiorita</i>
1935	FILIBERTO FARCI	<i>Sorighittu</i>
1936	FILIPPO ADDIS	<i>Il moro</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>La chiesa della solitudine</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Cosima, quasi Grazia</i>
1937	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Cosima</i>
1938	PIETRO CASU	<i>Cuore veggente (postuma)</i>
	EMILIO LUSSU	<i>Un anno sull'altipiano</i>
1939	FILIPPO ADDIS	<i>Vecchia Sardegna</i>
	GRAZIA DELEDDA	<i>Il cedro del Libano</i>
	MARIA DELOGU	<i>Cor meum</i>
	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>San Silvano</i>
	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>La sposa in città</i>
	FILIBERTO FARCI	<i>Racconti di Sardegna</i>
	FILIBERTO FARCI	<i>L'ultima tappa</i>
1942	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Michele Boschino</i>
1945	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Racconti vecchi e nuovi</i>
	FRANCESCO FANCELLO	<i>Il diavolo fra i pastori</i>
1948	SALVATORE SATTA	<i>De profundis</i>
1949	MARIA DELOGU	<i>Gli operai della fabbrica</i>
	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Storia del principe Lui</i>
	FRANCESCO FANCELLO	<i>Il salto delle pecore matte</i>
1953	MARIA DELOGU	<i>Albana Gregori</i>
	PARIDE ROMBI	<i>Perdu</i>
	FRANCESCO ZEDDA	<i>C'è un'isola antica</i>
1954	SALVATORE CAMBOSU	<i>Miele amaro</i>
1955	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>I passerì</i>
1956	FRANCO SOLINAS	<i>Squarciò</i>
1957	SALVATORE CAMBOSU	<i>Una stagione a Orolai</i>
	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Isola dell'Angelo</i>
	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>La ballerina di carta</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Diario di una maestrina</i>

1959	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Introduzione alla vita di Giacomo Scarbo</i>
	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Racconti drammatici</i>
1960	GIUSEPPE FIORI	<i>Sonetàula</i>
1961	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Il disertore</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Piccole cronache</i>
1962	FRANCESCO MASALA	<i>Quelli dalle labbra bianche</i>
	MARIANGELA SATTA	<i>Il grano e il loglio</i>
	FRANCESCO ZEDDA	<i>Ascanio</i>
	GIUSEPPE ZURI - SALVATORE MAN- NUZZU	<i>Un Dodge a fari spenti</i>
1964	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Eleonora d'Arborea</i>
1965	ANTONIO GRAMSCI	<i>Lettere dal carcere</i>
1966	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Lei era l'acqua</i>
	MARIANGELA SATTA	<i>Il ventilabro</i>
1967	ANTONIO COSSU	<i>I figli di Pietro Paolo</i>
1968	MICHELE COLUMBU	<i>L'aurora è lontana</i>
	EMILIO LUSSU	<i>Il cinghiale del diavolo</i>
	ANTONIO PUDDU	<i>Zio Mundeddu</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Marco e il banditismo</i>
1969	ANTONIO COSSU	<i>Il riscatto</i>
	PARIDE ROMBI	<i>Il raccolto</i>
1971	FRANCESCO ZEDDA	<i>Maracanda</i>
1972	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Paese d'ombre</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Il filo della pietra</i>
1974	LINA CHERCHI TIDORE	<i>Colloqui e dialoghi</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Greggi d'ira</i>
1975	GAVINO LEDDA	<i>Padre padrone</i>
1976	LINA CHERCHI TIDORE	<i>Natale a Orgosolo</i>
1977	LINA CHERCHI TIDORE	<i>Capo d'orso</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Le radici</i>
	GAVINO LEDDA	<i>Lingua di falce</i>
	SALVATORE SATTA	<i>Il giorno del giudizio (postumo)</i>
1978	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>A fuoco dentro A fogu aintru</i>
	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>La scelta (postumo)</i>
1981	ANGELO CARTA	<i>Anzelinu</i>
	GIANFRANCO PINTORE	<i>Sardigna ruja</i>
	SALVATORE SATTA	<i>La veranda (postumo)</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Il ponte di Marreri</i>
1982	LARENTU PUSCEDDU	<i>S'arvore de sos Tzinesos</i>
1983	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Sardonica</i>
	MICHELANGELO PIRA	<i>Sos sinnos</i>
	ANTONIO PUDDU	<i>La colpa di vivere</i>
1984	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Araj dimoniu</i>
	SALVATORE CAMBOSU	<i>Racconti</i>

	ANTONIO COSSU	<i>Mannigos de memoria</i>
	FRANCESCO ZEDDA	<i>Rapsodia sarda</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Erthole</i>
1985	MIMMO BUA	<i>Gente di Ischiria</i>
	ANTONIO COSSU	<i>A tempos de Lussurzu</i>
	GIANFRANCO PINTORE	<i>Manzela</i>
1986	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Apologo del giudice bandito</i>
	FRANCESCO MASALA	<i>Il dio petrolio</i>
	NATALINO PIRAS	<i>Il tradimento del mago</i>
	MARIO PUDDU	<i>Alivertu</i>
1987	BENVENUTO LOBINA	<i>Po cantu Biddanoa</i>
	FRANCESCO ZEDDA	<i>Sinfonia aurea</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Santi di creta</i>
1988	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>L'oro di Fraus</i>
	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>La visita</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Procedura</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Mas complicado</i>
1989	GIUSEPPE DESSI	<i>Come un tiepido vento (postumo)</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Un morso di formica</i>
	FRANCESCO MASALA	<i>S'Istoria</i>
	GIANFRANCO PINTORE	<i>Su zogu</i>
1990	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Il sale sulla ferita</i>
1991	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Il figlio di Bakunin</i>
	LARENTU PUSCEDDU	<i>Mastru Taras</i>
	SALVATORE SECHI	<i>Fuga nella memoria</i>
1992	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Una ignota compagnia</i>
	MICHELE COLUMBU	<i>Senza un perché</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Ferro recente</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Picta</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>La figlia perduta</i>
	GIOVANNI PIGA	<i>Sas andalas de su tempus</i>
1993	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Lune di stagno</i>
	ANTONIO COSSU	<i>Il vento e altri racconti</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Meglio morti</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Falso gotico nuorese</i>
	IGNAZIO LECCA	<i>L'arca di Noè</i>
	GIAN CARLO TUSCERI	<i>Sette schegge di luna</i>
	GIAN CARLO TUSCERI	<i>Per Dio e per il re</i>
1994	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>La visita</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Le ceneri del Montiferro</i>
	NATALINO PIRAS	<i>La piana di Chentomines</i>
	GIAN CARLO TUSCERI	<i>Di stenciu a manu mancina</i>
	GIAN CARLO TUSCERI	<i>L'isuli du sprafundu</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Il cammino spezzato</i>

1995	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Il quinto passo è l'addio</i>
	IGNAZIO LECCA	<i>Le intime pietre - un racconto industriale</i>
	NATALINO PIRAS	<i>La Mamma del sole</i>
1996	SALVATOR RUJU	<i>La casa del corso</i>
	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Passavamo sulla terra leggeri</i>
	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Bellas mariposas</i>
	FRANCESCO CUCCA	<i>Muni rosa del Suf</i>
	MICHELANGELO PIRA	<i>Isalle</i>
1997	ANTONIO PUDDU	<i>La valle dei colombi</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Sheol</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Nulla</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Il mare</i>
	IGNAZIO LECCA	<i>Sentieri di città</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>Collodoro</i>
	SALVATORE SATTA	<i>La stazione dei sogni</i>
	GIUSEPPE TIROTTO	<i>Lu bastimentu di li sogni di sciumma</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Cantore in malas</i>
	1998	SERGIO ATZENI
FILIPPO CANU		<i>Funerale di stato</i>
MARCELLO FOIS		<i>Sempre caro</i>
IGNAZIO LECCA		<i>Tornare a Giarranas</i>
PAOLO MACCIONI		<i>Insonnie newyorkesi</i>
1999	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Raccontar fole</i>
	MIMMO BUA	<i>Contos torrados dae attesu</i>
	ALBERTO CAPITTA	<i>Il cielo nevica</i>
	LUCIANA FLORIS	<i>Isole di terra, di pietra, d'aria</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Gap</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Sangue dal cielo</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Maschere e angeli nudi</i>
	IGNAZIO LECCA	<i>Sciuliai umbras</i>
	NICOLA LECCA	<i>Concerti senza orchestra</i>
	BRUNO MUNTONI	<i>Sotto il segno di Lyra</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>Il viaggio degli inganni</i>
	MARIA PES	<i>L'occhio della luna</i>
	BEPI VIGNA	<i>La pietra antica</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Lettere da Orune</i>
2000	MILENA AGUS	<i>Elettroni liberi</i>
	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Il gioco del mondo</i>
	GIOVANNI CARA	<i>L'angelo armato</i>
	NICOLA LECCA	<i>Ritratto notturno</i>
	BENVENUTO LOBINA	<i>Racconti</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Il catalogo</i>
	GIUSEPPE MARCI	<i>Vita, pensieri e opere di Giuseppe Torres</i>
LUCIANO MARROCU	<i>Fàulas</i>	

	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>Il postino di Piracherfa</i>
	GIANFRANCO PINTORE	<i>La caccia</i>
	GRAZIA MARIA Poddighe	<i>Il paese dell'uva</i>
	RAFFAELE PUDDU	<i>Pueblo</i>
	FLAVIO SORIGA	<i>Diavoli di Nuraiò</i>
2001	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Millant'anni</i>
	CRISTIANO BANDINI	<i>Mezza stagione</i>
	PASQUETTA BASCIU	<i>Omar</i>
	FRANCESCO CARLINI	<i>S'omini chi bendiat su tempus</i>
	FRANCESCO CARLINI	<i>Basilisa</i>
	ELIANO CAU	<i>Dove vanno le nuvole</i>
	GIULIA CLARKSON	<i>Le stagioni di Flora</i>
	MARINA DANESE	<i>Corte Soliana</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Dura madre</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Arcipelaghi</i>
	PAOLO MANINCHEDDA	<i>Non toccate la gramigna</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Alice</i>
	MARIELLA MARRAS	<i>La corsa alla stella</i>
	FRANCESCO MASALA	<i>Il parroco di Arasolè</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>Cristolu</i>
	LUIGI PINTOR	<i>Il nespolo</i>
	NATALINO PIRAS	<i>Il sogno e il sonno</i>
	ANTONIO PUDDU	<i>Dopo l'estate</i>
	LARENTU PUSCEDDU	<i>Su belu de sa bonaùra</i>
	ALDO TANCHIS	<i>Pesi leggeri</i>
	GIUSEPPE TIROTTO	<i>L'ombra di lu soli</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>Lo stato delle anime</i>
	BACHISIO ZIZI	<i>Da riva a riva</i>
2002	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>La casa della palma</i>
	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Racconti con colonna sonora</i>
	PIETRO CLEMENTE	<i>Triglie di scoglio</i>
	ANTONIO COSSU	<i>Il sogno svanito</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>L'altro mondo</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Materiali</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Piccole storie nere</i>
	LUCIANO MARROCU	<i>Debrà libanòs</i>
	GIANFRANCO PINTORE	<i>Nurài</i>
	SALVATORE SATTA	<i>Abbalughente</i>
	FLAVIO SORIGA	<i>Neropioggia</i>
	GIUSEPPE TIROTTO	<i>Cumentì òru di néuli</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>La matta bestialità</i>
2003	FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>Il cattivo cronista</i>
	PAOLA ALCIONI	<i>La stirpe dei re perduti</i>
	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Il mare intorno</i>

	SERGIO ATZENI	<i>Gli anni della grande peste</i>
	RINA BRUNDU	<i>Tana di volpe</i>
	GIULIA CLARKSON	<i>La città d'acqua</i>
	NANNI FALCONI	<i>Su cuadorzu</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Scenari d'esilio</i>
	NICOLA LECCA	<i>Ho visto tutto</i>
	PAOLO MACCIONI	<i>L'ufficio del pietrisco</i>
	BASTIANA MADAU	<i>Nàscar</i>
	GIUSEPPE MARCI	<i>Bingia</i>
	GIANFRANCO MURTAS	<i>Lo specchio del vescovo. Il caso di Villamaura</i>
	MARIA PES	<i>Ricordi di Cagliari e altri racconti</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>Paura e carne</i>
2004	FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>Ultima di campionato</i>
	PAOLA ALCIONI - ANTONI MARIA PALA	<i>Addia</i>
	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Assandira</i>
	PASQUETTA BASCIU	<i>La danza delle cavigliere</i>
	ALBERTO CAPITTA	<i>Creaturine</i>
	ELIANO CAU	<i>Adelasia del Sinis</i>
	LINA CHERCHI TIDORE	<i>Ill'anni di la gherra</i>
	ROSSANA COPEZ	<i>Si chiama Violante</i>
	PAOLO MACCIONI	<i>Doppio gioco</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Il terzo suono</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Le fate dell'inverno</i>
	GIUSEPPE MARCI	<i>Il tesoro di Todde</i>
	GIANNI MARILOTTI	<i>La quattordicesima commensale</i>
	LUCIANO MARROCU	<i>Scarpe rosse, tacchi a spillo</i>
	GIAN PAOLO MELE CORRIGA	<i>Lo scialle</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>La sesta ora</i>
	ALBINO PAU	<i>Sas gamas de Istelai</i>
	GIUSEPPE PILI	<i>Il ventre della sposa bambina</i>
	SALVATORE PINNA	<i>La vera storia di Gigaggioga Gungù</i>
	LUIGI PINTOR	<i>Servabo</i>
	BRUNO ROMBI	<i>Una donna di carbone</i>
	MARIANGELA SEDDA	<i>Oltremare</i>
	GIUSEPPE TIROTTO	<i>Agra terra</i>
	GIUSEPPE TIROTTO	<i>La rena dopo la risacca</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>Ei</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>L'occhiata letale</i>
2005	MILENA AGUS	<i>Mentre dorme il pesceccane</i>
	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Alba dei giorni bui</i>
	ROSSANA CARCASSI	<i>L'orafo</i>
	ANNA CASTELLINO	<i>In su celu siat</i>
	PAOLO CHERCHI	<i>Erostrati e astripeti</i>

	LINA CHERCHI TIDORE	<i>Amore, amore</i>
	ROBERTO CONCU	<i>Verità per verità</i>
	MARIANGELA DUI	<i>Meledda</i>
	NANNI FALCONI	<i>Sa gianna tancada</i>
	ANNALISA FERRUZZI	<i>L'uomo in fallo</i>
	MARIO FILIA	<i>Luna mala</i>
	LUCIANA FLORIS	<i>Doppia radice</i>
	MARIA GIACOBBE	<i>Pòju Luàdu</i>
	IGNAZIO LECCA	<i>Quirino Irde stratega</i>
	ANGELO LEDDA	<i>Ex prete</i>
	ARMANDO MACCIOCU	<i>Terra Rossa: un racconto dal Nordeste Brasiliano</i>
	SANDRO MASCIA	<i>Café Marina</i>
	GIAN PAOLO MELE CORRIGA	<i>Gli impareggiabili figli di Nur</i>
	MARIO MEREU	<i>Aremigus</i>
	MARCO MURENU	<i>Nel terzo piano</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>La leggenda di Redenta Tiria</i>
	NINO NONNIS	<i>Hanno ucciso il bar ragno</i>
	MARIO ORRÙ	<i>Il mandorlo fiorisce sempre</i>
	ENRICO PILI	<i>La quinta S</i>
	ANNA PAOLA PISCHEDDA OGGIANO – ANTONELLA RITA PISCHEDDA OGGIANO	<i>Chicchi di grano. Storie d'amore e d'amicizia nella Tempio di fine Ottocento</i>
	GRAZIA MARIA Poddighe	<i>La regina degli Shardana</i>
	MARIA FRANCESCA PUDDU	<i>Una domenica straordinaria</i>
	MARIANGELA SEDDA	<i>Sotto la statua del re</i>
	ALDO TANCHIS	<i>L'anno senza estate</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>E quale amor non cambia</i>
2006	FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>Getsemani</i>
	MILENA AGUS	<i>Mal di pietre</i>
	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Le fiamme di Toledo</i>
	DANIELA BIONDA	<i>Orgianas</i>
	LINA BRUNDU	<i>Riverberi e testimonianze</i>
	ANNA CASTELLINO	<i>Mischineddus</i>
	EMANUELE CIOGLIA	<i>Il mozzateste</i>
	MICHELE CONGIAS	<i>La montagna della luce</i>
	AUGUSTO CUCCUI	<i>Dea madre</i>
	FRANCESCO ANGELO DEMONTIS	<i>L'ultimo desiderio del giudice</i>
	LINA DETTORI	<i>La famiglia immaginaria</i>
	VASCO DOVERI	<i>Banditi</i>
	GIANLUCA FLORIS	<i>Il lato destro</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Memoria del vuoto</i>
	NICOLA LECCA	<i>Hotel Borg</i>
	ARMANDO MACCIOCU	<i>Il diavolo al castello</i>
	GIACOMO MAMELI	<i>La ghianda è una ciliegia</i>

	NICOLÒ MANCA	<i>Sa enna 'e s'anima</i>
	SANDRO MASCIA	<i>Nicoletta</i>
	RITA MASTINU	<i>La mia terra visionaria</i>
	GIANLUCA MEDAS	<i>Le avventure di Flamingo</i>
	VITTORIO MELIS	<i>Sardo, luce degli dei</i>
	FRANCO MELIS	<i>Bonaria</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>La vedova scalza</i>
	ANTONELLO PELLEGRINO	<i>Bronzo</i>
	ENRICO PILI	<i>Incroci a raso</i>
	PAOLO PILLONCA	<i>Antonandria</i>
	GIANNI PILUDU	<i>"...A quel punto volai via"</i>
	NATALINO PIRAS	<i>Sepultas</i>
	ANDREA PUBUSA	<i>Gioco pericoloso</i>
	GIUSEPPE PUSCEDDU	<i>Fratello bandito</i>
	NELLO RUBATTU	<i>Hanno morto a Vinnèpaitutti</i>
	ALDO SALIS	<i>Il padre di Chiara</i>
	GIORGIO SECCI	<i>La carretta</i>
	RINO SOLINAS	<i>Il pastore di capre</i>
	GIUSEPPE TIROTTA	<i>Il bastimento dei sogni di spuma</i>
	FULVIO TOCCO	<i>Correva come un cavallo</i>
	GIAN CARLO TUSCERI	<i>Parlavo col vento</i>
	BEPI VIGNA	<i>Niccolai in mondovisione</i>
2007	FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>I ragazzi di città</i>
	MILENA AGUS	<i>Perché scrivere</i>
	PAOLA ALCIONI	<i>Mordipiedi il tenebroso</i>
	GIULIO ANGIANI	<i>La pelle intera</i>
	MARIANO BACHIS	<i>Anime trafitte</i>
	MARIO CORDA	<i>La piazzetta</i>
	ALESSANDRO DE ROMA	<i>Vita e morte di Ludovico Lauter</i>
	GIOVANNI ENNA	<i>1409. Fuga sulla Giara</i>
	MARIO FILIA	<i>L'ultimo canto del colle</i>
	MARCELLO FOIS	<i>Gente del libro</i>
	NICOLA LECCA - LAURA PARIANI	<i>Ghiacciofuoco</i>
	ADELE LORIGA CAMOGLIO	<i>La porta interna del mare</i>
	ANNALENA MANCA	<i>L'accademia degli scrittori muti</i>
	ANTONIO DIEGO MANCA	<i>La donna delle sette fonti</i>
	SALVATORE MANNUZZU	<i>Giobbe</i>
	SANDRO MASCIA	<i>L'Alfa e l'Omega</i>
	MICHELA MURGIA	<i>Il mondo deve sapere</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>L'ultimo inverno</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>Ritorno a Baraule</i>
	ENRICO PILI	<i>Hinterland Sei</i>
	GIANFRANCO PINTORE	<i>Morte de unu Presidente</i>
	ALBERTO SECCI	<i>Dulcòe</i>

	GIUSEPPE TIROTTO	<i>Lu basgiu di la luna matrona</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>Al caffè del silenzio</i>
	GIORGIO TODDE	<i>L'estremo delle cose</i>
	ANTONIO TURNU	<i>Ibrida perpetua</i>
	MARCO VARGIU	<i>Penne in agrodolce</i>
2008	FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>Così si dice</i>
	MILENA AGUS	<i>Ali di babbo</i>
	MILENA AGUS	<i>Il vicino</i>
	GIULIO ANGIONI	<i>Afa</i>
	ALBERTO CAPITTA	<i>Il giardino non esiste</i>
	MASSIMO CARLOTTO - FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>L' albero dei microchip</i>
	MASSIMO CARLOTTO - FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>Mi fido di te</i>
	ALESSANDRO DE ROMA	<i>La fine dei giorni</i>
	SAVINA DOLORES MASSA	<i>Undici</i>
	ALESSANDRA MURGIA	<i>Mattia Saba</i>
	SALVATORE NIFFOI	<i>Il pane di Abele</i>
	OTTAVIO OLITA	<i>La borsa del colonnello</i>
	FLAVIO SORIGA	<i>Sardinia blues</i>
	ALDO TANCHIS	<i>Una luce passeggera</i>
	BRUNO TOGNOLINI	<i>Ciò che non lava l'acqua</i>
2009	FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>L'uomo di mezzo</i>
	FRANCESCO ABATE	<i>Matrimonio e piacere</i>
	MILENA AGUS	<i>La contessa di ricotta</i>
	MARIO FILIA	<i>Ne parlerò con Elias</i>
	BACHSIO FLORIS	<i>Nùoro forever</i>
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He has published editions of eighteenth-century didactic authors (Domenico Simon, Giuseppe Cossu, Antonio Porqueddu, Andrea Manca dell'Arca, Pietro Leo), nineteenth-century autobiographers (Vincenzo Sulis) and writers (Salvatore Satta) and twentieth-century autobiographers (Umberto Cardia).

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