



EARLY MODERN INDEXES OF EXPURGATION

This online site is dedicated to the least known type of early modern indexes of banned books, the expurgation indexes published from 1571 to 1790 (and the 1805 supplement).

Its three main goals are:

- 1) to provide digital access to and consultation of texts;
- 2) to allow the inventory of the copies submitted to their control;
- 3) to promote the development of microcensorship studies for the period concerned.

The first two objectives are achieved through the digital edition, the database and the IndApp application.

The site and its main components, edition, database and application, is intended to be extended to other editions from the end of the sixteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Situation (May 2022).

The IndApp database (1581-1624) contains information from the two redaction indexes published in Lisbon under the authority of the Portuguese Inquisition, namely the *Catalogo dos livros que se prohibem nestes Regnos* (1581) and the *Index Auctorum damnatae memoriae* (1624).

Two expurgation indexes have been completely republished, two others, partially, in printed form:

A-*Index expurgatorius* (Antwerp, 1571): J. M. De Bujanda (ed.), *Index of Antwerp, 1569, 1570, 1571* (1988, facsimile excerpts: pp. 711-834; analysis of contents, pp. 89-102, and condemnations, pp. 409-555) ;

B-*Catalogo* (Lisbon, 1581): F. H. Reusch, *Die Indices Librorum Prohibitorum des Sechzehnten Jahrhunderts* (1886, pp. 363-372);

C-*Index librorum expurgatorum* (Madrid, 1584): J. M. De Bujanda (ed.), *Index de l'inquisition espagnole, 1583, 1584* (1993, facsimile excerpts: pp. 977-1036; content analysis: pp. 100-151; condemnation analysis: pp. 783-872) ;

D-*Index librorum expurgandorum* (Rome, 1607): R. Gibbings, *An exact reprint of the Roman Index Expurgatorius, the only Vatican Index of this kind ever published* (1837).

All expurgation indexes produced from 1571 to 1790 are readable online or downloadable in pdf format. However, searching in the texts remains limited, if not impossible.

The automatic transcription was carried out on the Transkribus platform, thanks to the creation of the first HTR model for Portuguese prints from the presses of Pedro Craesbeeck (1600-1630).

Transcription and digitization allow for the editing of these increasingly large works. For example, the expurgatory of 1581 contains a little less than 5,000 words, while that of 1624 contains more than 400,000 (a combination of excerpts from the Portuguese prohibitory, pp. 89-188, and the expurgato-

ry itself, pp. 196-1047). The latter can also be compared with the Roman prohibitory index of 1596, reproduced at the head of the Portuguese index of 1624, which counts about 24,000 words for 1143 condemnations.

The enormous difference in the volume of text between a prohibition index and an expurgation index is explained by the fact that in the latter, authors (first name + surname) and/or titles of works are catalogued, whereas in an expurgation index, instructions for correction by deletion, substitution or addition of words in a given text are developed. The index of 1624 delivers nearly 26 000 instructions to be carried out in the texts of 507 authors.

Overall design, editing and database: Hervé Baudry; application and webdesign: Manuel Duarte.