

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials encapsulates the profound and complex narrative of witchcraft accusations and prosecutions throughout history. This article explores the pivotal thirteen trials that have shaped the perception, legal response, and cultural impact of witchcraft from ancient times through the modern era. By examining these significant episodes, readers gain insight into how superstition, fear, and societal dynamics influenced the evolution of witchcraft trials. The discussion highlights notable trials, legal frameworks, and the consequences faced by those accused. With a focus on historical accuracy and depth, the article provides a comprehensive overview of witchcraft as both a social phenomenon and a legal challenge. The following sections will guide readers through the chronology and significance of these thirteen landmark trials.

- Origins of Witchcraft Accusations
- The Malleus Maleficarum and Its Influence
- The Pendle Witch Trials
- The Salem Witch Trials
- The Würzburg and Bamberg Trials
- The Torsåker Witch Trials
- The European Witch Hunts
- The Role of the Church and State
- Legal Procedures in Witchcraft Trials
- Notable Figures in Witchcraft History
- The Decline of Witch Trials
- Modern Reflections on Witchcraft Persecutions
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Origins of Witchcraft Accusations

The history of witchcraft accusations predates formal trials and legal codifications, rooted in ancient beliefs and folklore. Early societies often attributed unexplained events, such as illness or crop failure, to malevolent supernatural forces. Witchcraft accusations initially emerged from a mixture of fear, religious dogma, and social tensions. These accusations served as a means to explain misfortune and enforce societal norms. Throughout the early medieval period, various cultures began to formalize beliefs about witches, often associating them with evil spirits or demonic pacts.

Early Cultural Beliefs

In many early civilizations, witchcraft was perceived as a form of magic wielded by individuals who could influence natural and supernatural forces. These beliefs varied widely but shared common themes of fear and suspicion. The concept of witches as agents of harm can be traced back to ancient Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome, where laws and myths addressed magical practices.

Transition to Legal Prosecution

By the medieval era, accusations of witchcraft began to appear in legal documents and court cases. This transition marked the beginning of formal trials, where alleged witches faced prosecution under emerging legal systems. The intertwining of religious authority and secular law played a crucial role in this development.

The Malleus Maleficarum and Its Influence

The publication of the *Malleus Maleficarum* in 1487 was a turning point in the history of witchcraft trials. Written by Heinrich Kramer and Jacob Sprenger, this treatise served as a comprehensive guide for identifying, prosecuting, and punishing witches. The text reinforced the belief that witchcraft was a heinous crime linked to heresy and devil worship.

Content and Purpose

The *Malleus Maleficarum* outlined the characteristics of witches, methods of interrogation, and procedures for trial. It portrayed witches as a dire threat to Christian society and justified harsh punishments. The manual became widely disseminated and heavily influenced judicial proceedings across Europe.

Impact on Witch Trials

The treatise legitimized witch hunts and trials, contributing to a surge in prosecutions during the 16th and 17th centuries. Its influence extended beyond legal circles, affecting popular perceptions and fueling mass hysteria in numerous regions.

The Pendle Witch Trials

One of the most famous witchcraft trials in England, the Pendle Witch Trials of 1612, exemplify the social and judicial dynamics of witch hunts. These trials resulted in the execution of twelve people accused of witchcraft in Lancashire.

Background and Accusations

The Pendle community experienced tension due to economic hardship, family rivalries, and religious conflict. Accusations arose after reports of curses and malefic acts attributed to local women and men. The trials were marked by testimonies from neighbors and coerced confessions.

Trial and Outcome

The accused were tried at Lancaster Assizes, where evidence was largely circumstantial and based on superstition. Despite this, the court convicted most defendants, leading to executions by hanging. The Pendle Witch Trials remain a significant case study in the history of English witchcraft prosecution.

The Salem Witch Trials

The Salem Witch Trials of 1692 stand as one of the most notorious examples of witchcraft hysteria in American history. These trials led to the execution of twenty individuals and the imprisonment of many more in colonial Massachusetts.

Causes and Social Context

Social, religious, and political tensions in Salem Village created a fertile ground for witchcraft accusations. Fear of the devil's influence, combined with local disputes and strict Puritanical beliefs, spurred a wave of allegations primarily against women.

Legal Proceedings and Aftermath

The trials featured controversial methods such as spectral evidence and dubious testimonies. Eventually, skepticism about the validity of accusations halted the prosecutions. The Salem Witch Trials have since been studied for their lessons on mass hysteria and judicial fairness.

The Würzburg and Bamberg Trials

The Würzburg and Bamberg witch trials in Germany during the early 17th century represent some of the largest and deadliest witch hunts in European history. Thousands of people were accused and executed in these regions.

Scale and Severity

These trials were characterized by widespread panic, rigorous interrogations, and brutal torture methods. Both cities saw the execution of hundreds of alleged witches over a few years, often targeting marginalized individuals.

Political and Religious Factors

The trials were influenced by the Thirty Years' War, religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants, and local power struggles. Authorities used witch trials to assert control and eliminate perceived threats to social order.

The Torsåker Witch Trials

The Torsåker witch trials, held in Sweden in 1675, are notable for the mass execution of alleged witches in a single event. This trial resulted in the deaths of 71 people, making it one of the deadliest witch hunts in Scandinavian history.

Events Leading to the Trial

Accusations emerged during a period of social instability and religious fervor. Local clergy played a significant role in identifying and prosecuting suspects based on confessions extracted under pressure.

Trial Proceedings

The trial was swift and severe, with many defendants sentenced to death by beheading and burning. The Torsåker witch trials highlight the intensity of

witchcraft persecutions in Northern Europe.

The European Witch Hunts

Between the 15th and 18th centuries, Europe experienced widespread witch hunts that varied in intensity and methodology. These hunts were marked by common themes but adapted to local cultural and legal contexts.

Geographical Variations

Regions such as Germany, France, Switzerland, and Scotland each had distinctive patterns of witch trials. Differences in legal systems, religious affiliations, and social structures influenced the nature of prosecutions.

Common Characteristics

- Use of torture to obtain confessions
- Accusations often triggered by personal vendettas
- Predominance of female defendants
- Association of witchcraft with heresy and satanic worship
- Execution methods including hanging, burning, and drowning

The Role of the Church and State

The involvement of religious and governmental institutions was critical in the prosecution of witchcraft. Both entities often collaborated to identify and punish alleged witches, motivated by doctrinal and political interests.

Religious Doctrine and Witchcraft

The Church condemned witchcraft as a sin and heresy, linking it to the devil and spiritual corruption. Clergy were instrumental in promoting witch hunts and legitimizing trials through sermons and theological arguments.

Governmental Authority

State authorities enacted laws criminalizing witchcraft and oversaw judicial proceedings. The intertwining of church and state power reinforced the severity of punishments and the social acceptance of witch hunts.

Legal Procedures in Witchcraft Trials

Witchcraft trials followed specific legal procedures that reflected the era's judicial norms and superstitions. These procedures often compromised fairness and due process.

Investigation and Evidence

Investigations typically involved witness testimonies, physical examinations for "witch marks," and sometimes the use of torture to extract confessions. Evidence standards were low, with hearsay and spectral evidence frequently accepted.

Trial and Sentencing

Trials were conducted in courts that ranged from local magistrates to special witchcraft tribunals. Sentences commonly included death by burning, hanging, or drowning, with imprisonment also used.

Notable Figures in Witchcraft History

Several individuals have become synonymous with the history of witchcraft trials, either as accused witches, persecutors, or scholars.

Accused Witches

Figures such as Agnes Sampson, Anne Boleyn (accused of witchcraft as part of political intrigue), and Bridget Bishop have become emblematic of the witch hunt phenomenon.

Persecutors and Scholars

Individuals like Heinrich Kramer, Matthew Hopkins (the "Witchfinder General"), and Cotton Mather played pivotal roles in promoting witch trials and shaping public opinion.

The Decline of Witch Trials

By the late 17th and early 18th centuries, witch trials began to decline due to changes in legal standards, rationalist thought, and skepticism toward witchcraft accusations.

Legal Reforms

Judicial reforms introduced stricter evidentiary requirements and limited the use of torture. Courts became more cautious in accepting spectral evidence and dubious testimonies.

Enlightenment Influence

The rise of Enlightenment philosophy emphasized reason and scientific inquiry, diminishing belief in witchcraft and supernatural causes of events.

Modern Reflections on Witchcraft Persecutions

Contemporary scholarship examines witchcraft trials as manifestations of social, political, and psychological phenomena rather than genuine supernatural occurrences.

Historical Interpretations

Historians analyze witch trials in the context of gender dynamics, social control, and cultural anxieties. These interpretations provide a nuanced understanding of the causes and consequences of witch hunts.

Memorialization and Apologies

In recent decades, some communities and governments have acknowledged the injustices of witch trials, offering apologies and memorials to the victims.

Legacy of Witchcraft Trials in Contemporary Culture

The legacy of witchcraft trials endures in literature, film, and popular culture, often symbolizing themes of persecution, fear, and injustice.

Cultural Representations

Witch trials have inspired numerous works exploring the psychological and societal impacts of mass hysteria and scapegoating. These representations continue to shape public understanding of this historical period.

Influence on Modern Witchcraft

Modern pagan and witchcraft movements often reinterpret historical trials as a source of identity and resilience, reclaiming the term “witch” in positive contexts.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is 'Witchcraft: A History in Thirteen Trials' about?

'Witchcraft: A History in Thirteen Trials' explores the historical events and legal proceedings surrounding witchcraft accusations, presenting thirteen significant trials that shaped the perception and treatment of witchcraft throughout history.

Who is the author of 'Witchcraft: A History in Thirteen Trials'?

The book is authored by Brian P. Levack, a renowned historian specializing in the history of witchcraft and early modern Europe.

Which time periods do the thirteen trials in the book cover?

The thirteen trials span from the late medieval period through the early modern era, roughly covering the 15th to 18th centuries, highlighting key moments in the evolution of witchcraft persecution.

Why are thirteen trials significant in the study of witchcraft history?

The thirteen trials selected represent pivotal cases that illustrate the changing legal, social, and cultural attitudes toward witchcraft, showcasing different regions, legal systems, and the impact of witch hunts on societies.

Does the book discuss the role of gender in witchcraft accusations?

Yes, the book examines how gender played a critical role, with a majority of accused witches being women, reflecting broader societal anxieties and gender dynamics of the periods covered.

How does 'Witchcraft: A History in Thirteen Trials' contribute to modern understanding of witchcraft?

By analyzing historical trials in detail, the book provides insights into the legal procedures, cultural beliefs, and social mechanisms that fueled witch hunts, helping readers understand the complex legacy of witchcraft in history.

Is 'Witchcraft: A History in Thirteen Trials' suitable for academic study?

Yes, the book is well-regarded in academic circles for its thorough research, balanced analysis, and accessible writing, making it a valuable resource for students and scholars of history, law, and cultural studies.

Additional Resources

1. The Crucible by Arthur Miller

This classic play dramatizes the Salem witch trials of 1692, exploring the hysteria and injustice that gripped the Puritan community. Miller uses the historical event as an allegory for McCarthyism, examining themes of fear, power, and integrity. The intense courtroom scenes and personal conflicts offer a gripping portrayal of mass paranoia.

2. The Witch-Hunt in Early Modern Europe by Brian P. Levack

Levack provides a comprehensive historical analysis of witch trials across Europe from the 15th to the 18th century. He examines the social, religious, and political factors that fueled witch hunts, as well as the legal procedures involved. This scholarly work sheds light on the complex reasons behind one of history's darkest phenomena.

3. A History of the Witch Craze in England by Wallace Notestein

This detailed study focuses on the English witch trials, tracing their origins, development, and eventual decline. Notestein explores how cultural beliefs and legal institutions influenced the persecution of alleged witches. The book offers an insightful look into the intersection of folklore and law.

4. Witchcraft in Europe, 400-1700: A Documentary History

This collection of primary sources presents a wide range of documents related to witchcraft accusations and trials throughout European history. Readers gain firsthand perspectives from court records, testimonies, and contemporary

writings. It is an invaluable resource for understanding the historical context and human experiences behind the witch hunts.

5. *In the Devil's Snare: The Salem Witchcraft Crisis of 1692* by Mary Beth Norton

Norton delves into the social and political tensions in Salem that contributed to the infamous witch trials. She highlights the role of gender, religion, and community conflict in the outbreak of hysteria. The book combines rigorous scholarship with vivid storytelling to bring the events to life.

6. *Witches and Neighbors: The Social and Cultural Context of European Witchcraft* by Robin Briggs

Briggs examines how witchcraft accusations were embedded in local social networks and cultural beliefs. Focusing on France but with broader European insights, the book reveals how personal grievances and community dynamics fueled witch hunts. It challenges simplistic explanations by emphasizing the complexity of social relations.

7. *Witchcraft: A Very Short Introduction* by Malcolm Gaskill

This concise overview introduces the history and cultural significance of witchcraft across different societies. Gaskill discusses the evolution of witch beliefs, the nature of trials, and their impact on modern perceptions of witchcraft. It is an accessible entry point for those new to the subject.

8. *The Triumph of the Moon: A History of Modern Pagan Witchcraft* by Ronald Hutton

Hutton explores the origins and development of contemporary witchcraft and paganism, tracing their roots back to historical witch trials and folklore. The book offers a critical examination of how modern witchcraft emerged in the 20th century. It is both a historical study and a cultural analysis.

9. *Witchfinder General: The Life and Trials of Matthew Hopkins* by Malcolm Gaskill

This biography focuses on Matthew Hopkins, the infamous witch-hunter of 17th-century England. Gaskill investigates Hopkins' methods, motivations, and the broader context of the English Civil War. The book provides a chilling portrait of one of the most notorious figures in witch trial history.

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James VI, *Malleus Maleficarum*. The world of witch hunts and witch trials sounds antiquated, relics of an unenlightened and brutal age. However, 'witch hunt' is heard often in the present-day media, and the misogyny it is rooted in is all too familiar today. A woman was prosecuted under the 1735 Witchcraft Act as recently as 1944. This book uses thirteen significant trials to explore the history of witchcraft and witch hunts. As well as investigating some of the most famous trials from the middle ages to the 18th century, it takes us in new and surprising directions. It shows us how witchcraft was decriminalised in the 18th century, only to be reimagined by the 1780s Romantic radicals. We will learn how it evolved from being seen as a threat to Christianity to perceived as gendered persecution, and how trials against chieftains in Africa stoked anger against colonial rule. Significantly, the book tells the stories of the victims - women, such as Helena Scheuberin and Joan Wright - whose stories have too often been overshadowed by those of the powerful men, such as King James VI and I and "Witchfinder General" Matthew Hopkins, who hounded them. While this will be a history of witchcraft, the subject cannot be consigned to the history books. Hundreds of people, mostly women, are tried and killed as witches every year in Africa. 'WITCH HUNT!' is as common in our language today as ever it was, and witches are still on trial across the world.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *Witchcraft* Marion Gibson, 2024-01-16 National Bestseller A New Yorker Best Book of 2024 A "thought-provoking and timely" (The Times, London) global history of witch trials across Europe, Africa, and the Americas, told through thirteen distinct trials that illuminate a pattern of demonization and conspiratorial thinking that has profoundly shaped human history. This "inventive and compelling" (The Times Literary Supplement, London) work of social history travels through thirteen witch trials across history, some famous—like the Salem witch trials—and some lesser-known: on Vardø island, Norway, in the 1620s, where an indigenous Sami woman was accused of murder; in France in 1731, during the country's last witch trial, where a young woman was pitted against her confessor and cult leader; in Lesotho in 1948, where British colonial authorities executed local leaders. Exploring how witchcraft was feared, then decriminalized, and then reimagined as gendered persecution, *Witchcraft* takes on the intersections between gender and power, indigenous spirituality and colonial rule, political conspiracy and individual resistance. Offering a striking, dramatic journey unspooling over centuries and across continents, *Witchcraft* is a "well-rounded insight into some of the strangest and cruelest moments in history" (Buzz Magazine), giving voice to those who have been silenced by history.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *The Clues in the Fjord* Satu Rämö, 2024-10-10 THE CORRECT EBOOK IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE 'Satu Rämö's Hildur series is a wildly successful publishing phenomenon that has put the genre of Nordic blue on Europe's literary map' The Guardian 'Atmospheric and startlingly original' Sunday Times Hildur Rúnarsdóttir is the only police detective working on the isolated west coast of Iceland. She is desperate to forget her traumatic past by burying herself in her cases alongside her new trainee, Jakob Johanson. But Jakob's life has its own complications, and it soon becomes clear that neither can run from their pasts for long. When a local man is found with his throat slit, underneath an avalanche that has buried much of the evidence, Hildur and Jakob must set their own problems aside and unravel the dark secrets to expose a killer . . . Translated by Kristian London Praise for Satu Rämö: 'Hildur Rúnarsdóttir, a police detective who surfs the icy waters of Iceland, barrels into the genre like a tsunami. This book must be read in one sitting' Max Seeck, NYT and Der Spiegel bestselling author 'Rämö plans to continue Hildur's story, and if she does it as well as in this, her debut novel, she may become a significant new name in Nordic crime fiction' Helsingin Sanomat

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *Hellish Nell* Malcolm Gaskill, 2023-10-05 One of the last criminal trials using the 1735 Witchcraft Act was, improbably, in London in 1944. The accused was Helen Duncan, a middle-aged Scotswoman. This is her extraordinary story. Helen Duncan - known since childhood as 'Hellish Nell', for her uncontrollable nature - was one of the most popular mediums of the twentieth century, holding seances around the country where she was believed to manifest the spirits of the dead. What happens when we die? It was the question of the age for a generation which had endured one world war and now was living through another. Mrs Duncan's

seances offered an answer. But when she started foretelling naval disasters, she also attracted the unwelcome attention of the secret service. And so just weeks before the Normandy landings, absurdly, anachronistically, she was prosecuted for witchcraft and jailed. Was Nell a conjurer, a martyr or a security risk? *Hellish Nell* was first published in 2001 to widespread acclaim. It remains in this revised edition a fascinating window into the unsettled spiritual and psychological mood of the times: a sensational tale of spectacle, credulity and cruelty, and of Britain's last witch.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *Community* J. Toby Reiner, 2025-07-04 People often yearn for a sense of belonging and connection: they long to live in a meaningful community. In the modern age, however, this often seems to be a chimera. Does modernity doom us to be atomised individuals? Does the promise of community imply a loss of autonomy and freedom and entrench inequality and hierarchy? In this book, J. Toby Reiner examines the debates surrounding community in modern political and social thought. He outlines how liberals, conservatives, socialists, and nationalists have historically conceived of the ties that bind together political communities, and how recent political philosophers such as Rawls, Taylor, Walzer, and Sandel have debated the nature and merits of community in the contemporary world. He goes on to consider how prominent conceptions of community relate to and are in tension with characteristically modern ideals such as equality and freedom. He deftly shows how a meaningful conception of community can be reconciled with the demands of modern liberal societies. Filled with real-life examples and thought-provoking discussions of the key debates, this book will be essential reading for students of contemporary political theory and philosophy and of sociology.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: America's Horror Stories Kevin Revier, Favian Alejandro Martín, 2024-12-31 *America's Horror Stories: U.S. History through Dark Tourism* conducts a ghost tour(ist) methodology to explore how slavery and racism are represented in dark tourism via ghost tours. The authors travel to key sites of racist U.S. history, including Salem, Massachusetts, where a witch panic was sparked by accusations of witchcraft by Tituba, an enslaved woman practicing Voodoo; New Orleans, Louisiana, which hosts the largest slave trade market; the Myrtles Plantation in Francisville, Louisiana; and to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where the bloodiest battle of the Civil War took place, marking a pivotal moment to end slavery in the nation—but where Confederate ghosts are said to continue roaming the town and battlefield. Acting as research ghost hunters/tourists, the authors go on walking and bus tours, visit historical monuments, stay at haunted hotels, ponder objects in haunted museums, and do some ghost hunting of their own. They find that the ghosts conjured by tour guides—ghosts of confederate soldiers, American citizens, and enslaved people—tend to whitewash, sensationalize, and commercialize the horrors of U.S. history, including slavery, racism, and colonialism. They do not discount dark tourism entirely; but recommend a ghost tour(ist) pedagogy that critically considers social issues—and structural forms of inequality—that haunt us today. *America's Horror Stories* will be of great interest to students and scholars researching and taking part in critical criminology and cultural criminology courses, specifically on crime, media, and culture.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: Bad Indians Book Club Patty Krawec, 2025-09-16 A fascinating advanced seminar about how to think, read, think about reading, and think about Indigenous lives. --Booklist, starred review In this powerful reframing of the stories that make us, Anishinaabe writer Patty Krawec leads us into the borderlands of history, science, memoir, and fiction to ask: What worlds do books written by marginalized people describe and invite us to inhabit? When a friend asked what books could help them understand Indigenous lives, Patty Krawec, author of *Becoming Kin*, gave them a list. This list became a book club and then a podcast about a year of Indigenous reading, and then this book. The writers in Bad Indians Book Club refuse to let dominant stories displace their own and resist the way wemitigoozhiwag--European settlers--craft the prevailing narrative and decide who they are. In *Bad Indians Book Club*, we examine works about history, science, and gender as well as fiction, all written from the perspective of Bad Indians--marginalized writers whose refusal to comply with dominant narratives opens up new worlds. Interlacing chapters with short stories about Deer Woman, who is on her own journey to

decide who she is, Krawec leads us into a place of wisdom and medicine where the stories of marginalized writers help us imagine other ways of seeing the world. As Krawec did for her friend, she recommends a list of books to fill in the gaps on our own bookshelves and in our understanding. *Becoming Kin*, which novelist Omar El Akkad called a searing spear of light, led readers to talk back to the histories they had received. Now, in *Bad Indians* Book Club comes a potent challenge to all the stories settler colonialism tells—stories that erase and appropriate, deny and deflect. Following *Deer Woman*, who is shaped by the profuse artistry of Krawec, we enter the multiple worlds Indigenous and other subaltern stories create. Together we venture to the edges of worlds waiting to be born.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *Something Wicked* Carol Ann Lee, 2024-10-10 On 20 August 1612, ten people from Pendle were executed before a vast crowd at Lancaster's Gallows Hill. The condemned and their associates had endured six months of accusations, imprisonment and torture; their treatment was such that one of the group died in Lancaster Castle's dungeons, while awaiting trial. Today, a thriving tourism industry exists in and around Pendle, the former home of the so-called witches, yet virtually everything we know about the case originates from a single source: Thomas Potts' *Wonderfull Discoverie of Witches*, hurriedly published in 1613 and distinctly skewed in favour of the prosecution. Until now... Sunday Times bestselling author Carol Ann Lee brings an entirely fresh perspective to the story by approaching it as true crime. Having worked in the genre for more than a decade, her research leads to revelatory discoveries, transforming our knowledge of those shadowy figures behind ill-famed names, and the terrible events that befell them. After four centuries of superstition and surmise, the two central, warring families - each headed by a fiercely independent widow working as 'cunning women' - emerge fully formed, as the book uncovers the reality of their lives and their alleged crimes before exploring the trial and executions. Along the way, we uncover the truth behind some of the story's most enduring mysteries: the legend of Malkin Tower and the final resting place of the Pendle witches. This is a ground-breaking book that will take the reader on a spellbinding journey into the dark heart of England's largest and most notorious witch trial.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *Witchland* Marion Gibson, 2026-06-04 *Witchland* tells the sensational story of a series of witch trials that convulsed Britain between 1640 and 1650. It was a witch hunt that began separately in south-east England and Lowland Scotland in the early 1640s and grew into a mass panic that killed hundreds of convicted 'witches' over the next decade. Most of these people lived in England's eastern counties, where around 200-300 probably died - records are incomplete - but there were also important trials across Britain from West Lothian to Cornwall to Northamptonshire to Northumbria during this time. These trials were all related - by the puritan theology that drove them and by the violence and economic disruption that encouraged people to turn on each other. Some of the witch hunts' stories have been told individually before, but this book brings together ten cases demonstrating the huge national scale of the crisis. The ten cases each explore a community in turmoil, with a strong focus on the characters of the accused and accusers. The British civil wars of the seventeenth century can seem intimidating in their complexity, but this book keeps the focus tightly on personal stories. The war rages in the background, but the reader will be fascinated by what happened to Anne West, Ellen Driver, Henry Maggs, Ann Jefferies and the other accused people whose stories structure each chapter in turn. One accused witch shares the author's name - Marion Gibson - with provides a unique opportunity for the author to explore the personal impact of a witch trial and the sense that 'it could have been me'. The 1640-50 witch hunt shows us an unreasonable, angry and polarised Britain with echoes in the present. It deals with topics such as inequality, the refugee crisis of the civil war, and the violence that can develop from name-calling and stereotyping. Based on three years of archival research across Britain, it offers a completely new history of the country's biggest witch hunt, explaining why it is relevant today.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *The Last Witch* C. J. Cooke, 2025-10-14 A deeply compelling historical horror novel following a woman accused of being a witch who must use her voice to fight for her life—and the truth—from the acclaimed author of *The Book of Witching*

Innsbruck, 1485. Helena Scheuberin should be doing what every other young wife is doing: keeping house, supporting her husband, and bearing his children, but as an outspoken, strong woman, she sometimes has difficulty fitting in. Then she draws the unwanted attention of a malign priest who is just starting his campaign to root out “witches” from among the women of her town, and when her husband’s footman dies, she finds herself accused not only of murder but of witchcraft. Helena must find the courage to risk her life and the lives of others by standing up to a man determined to paint her as the most wicked of all.... Based on the incredible true story of a woman who challenged a man who went on to become one of Europe’s most notorious and cruel witchfinders, this novel offers a jewel-bright portrait of female power.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: The Story of Witches Willow Winsham, 2025-03-14 The witch – malevolent, magical, multi-faceted – has walked among us for centuries. Demonic and deviant or liberated and revered, in this enchantingly illustrated book, Willow Winsham explores the many guises of the witch across folklore, history and superstition. From Hekate to Baba Yaga, from shape-shifting hares to Macbeth, the book starts with a rich dive into the ideas of the witch in myth, legend and fairytale. Next follows an exploration of popular belief and superstition during the witch trials across Europe and the United States, one of the most tumultuous and bloody of our collective history. The last section brings us to more recent times, exploring how the image and identity of the witch has been reclaimed and reinvented, the significance of the Wheel of the Year, the advent of Wicca and modern Witchcraft and beyond. Finally and most crucially, we are left with the vital question: what have we learned from the past and what is the best way to approach our – often terrible – shared history of the witch?

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: Monsters, Sorcerers, and Witches of Northwestern Europe Letizia Vezzosi, 2025-04-30 This volume presents the first results of the PRIN 2022 research project involving the universities of Siena, Turin, Naples “L’Orientale” and Florence. It examines how otherness was constructed in non-canonical, vernacular texts addressed to popular audiences in Northwestern Europe from the late Middle Ages to the early modern period. The essays explore how theological and demonological ideas were absorbed and reshaped through exempla, street literature, chronicles, and sermons, often featuring magical, wondrous, or witch-like figures. Special attention is given to the gendered portrayal of women and to the interplay between elite and popular discourses in shaping perceptions of marginality.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: The Routledge History of the Devil in the Western Tradition Richard Raiswell, Michelle D. Brock, David R. Winter, 2025-05-29 Covering a period of 2000 years, this book offers an interdisciplinary exploration of the devil’s role in the Western tradition and draws from history, religion, art, literature, media studies, and anthropology to provide a multifaceted view of the devil over time. The Routledge History of the Devil in the Western Tradition examines topics such as the devil’s scriptural origins, medieval development, and role in witch-hunting and possession cases, as well as the influence of the demonic on contemporary issues like terrorism, political polarisation, and digital culture. Collectively, this volume demonstrates that the demonological imagination has served as part of the glue holding Western societies together. While contexts, misfortunes, and anxieties have shifted according to time and place, many of the dynamics that underlie the devil’s construction and detection have important continuities. This book, then, provides an innovative history of the anti-West—the West as seen through its anxieties, fears, and attempts to define and police itself and its boundaries. With contributions from 28 leading scholars in the field, this volume is of interest to all students and scholars of the devil in the Western world.

witchcraft a history in thirteen trials: *Chasing Fog* Laura Pashby, 2024-08-29 At first, I didn’t find fog – fog found me. Liminal, transformative and increasingly elusive – far from a simple cloud of water droplets, fog is a state of mind. As mist drifted through a copse of trees, turning a familiar place strange and otherworldly, Laura Pashby snapped a photograph and an obsession began. Pashby hunts for fog, walks and swims in it, explores its often pivotal role in literature, mythology and history, as well as its environmental significance. There has been a 50 per cent drop in ‘fog

events' in the past fifty years, fog is drifting away without us noticing and the ecological impact could be calamitous. As she journeys to the foggiest places she can find, Pashby immerses herself in Dartmoor's dangerous fog, searches for the Scottish haar, experiences Venice's magical mist, tell us the myths behind the River Severn's fog and the shipwrecks it hides. It's easy to get lost in fog, but sometimes it's where imperceptible things can be found, including in ourselves. Chasing Fog is a captivating meditation on fog and mist, a love song to weather and nature's power to transform.

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