

1: The Witches Of Warboys: Thomas Wright: www.enganchecubano.com: Books

The Witches of Warboys were Alice Samuel and her family, who were accused of, and executed for witchcraft between and in the village of Warboys, in the fens of England.

Overview[edit] The trials of the witches occurred during the sixteenth century at Warboys in Huntingdonshire. The first allegations were made in November by Jane Throckmorton, the year-old daughter of Robert Throckmorton the Squire of Warboys when she started suffering from fits see Initial Allegations below. When Alice Samuel was brought forward to the children, they became more ill and had the urge to scratch her. In March , Lady Cromwell came to Warboys to visit. At the Throckmorton house, she interviewed Alice Samuel and what came after the interview served to confirm the suspicions the Throckmortons had. Lady Cromwell was tormented by Alice Samuel in her dreams, and after some time she became ill and died buried This was enough proof to put Alice Samuel through a trial that would find her and the rest of her family guilty. When Alice Samuel came in, the child proclaimed: Take off her black thrumbed [shaggy or fringed] cap, for I cannot abide to look on her". However, because Jane continued to get worse, her parents sent her urine to Doctor Barrow of Cambridge, who sent medicine to Jane three separate times thinking it would heal her. After the third time, the Doctor inquired whether there were any signs of sorcery or witchcraft involved that the parents could see. Soon after this, the oldest daughter, fifteen years old, fell sick. She was sickest out of the five. Both cried out against Alice Samuell. Their eldest sister, having been the strongest, strived with the spirit, and was grievously tortured not being able to overcome it. This caused her to " neefe , screech and groan very fearfully, sometimes it would heave up her belly and bounce up her body with such violence that she was not kept upon her bed". They accused Mother Samuell, asking for her to be taken away. These fits would sometimes last for half a day and happened up to six or seven times a day. They believed that God freed them of this sorcery and afterwards, the sisters remembered nothing of what they had been saying. During this conversation, Lady Cromwell reportedly grabbed a pair of scissors and cut a lock of hair off Alice, and gave it to Mrs. That night, Lady Cromwell had nightmares, became ill and later died in However, she confessed again when she was brought before the Bishop of Lincoln , and taken to Huntingdon where she was imprisoned with her daughter and husband. The family was tried in April for the murder by witchcraft of Lady Cromwell. I never did you any harm as yet" were used against her at the trial, and all three were found guilty and eventually hanged. Yet in the end, not willing to conceal so strange a matter, and decently covering that privy place a little above which it grew, they made open show thereof unto diverse that stood by. It is also cited by writers such as Lynn Picknett. He makes a case that the Warboys trial influenced the passage of the Witchcraft Act of Following the hangings, Robert Throckmorton left Warboys hastily, his wife allegedly dying shortly before his departure.

2: The Witches of Warboys | Huntingdon Youth Theatre

Witches of Warboys Witch Trials (England, -) on a map of Europe The accusation, trial and execution for witchcraft of Alice Samuel and her family in the village of Warboys, in the fens of England, occurred between and

Witches of Warboys The Witches of Warboys is the name used to describe the accusation, trial and execution for witchcraft of Alice Samuel and her family between and in the village of Warboys , in the fens of England. The first allegations were made in November by Jane Throckmorton, the year-old daughter of Robert Throckmorton the Squire of Warboys when she started suffering from fits see Initial Allegations below. When Alice Samuel was brought forward to the children, they became more ill and had the urge to scratch her. Robert Throckmorton was a close friend of Sir Henry Cromwell , one of the wealthiest commoners in England and the grandfather of Oliver Cromwell. In March , Lady Cromwell came to Warboys to visit. At the Throckmorton house, she interviewed Alice Samuel and what came after the interview served to confirm the suspicions the Throckmortons had. Lady Cromwell was tormented by Alice Samuel in her dreams, and after some time she became ill and died buried This was enough proof to put Alice Samuel through a trial that would find her and the rest of her family guilty. Initial allegations Throckmorton family The first allegations declaring Alice as a practicer of witchcraft were made in November When Alice Samuel came in, the child proclaimed: Take off her black thrumbed [shaggy or fringed] cap, for I cannot abide to look on her". However, because Jane continued to get worse, her parents sent her urine to Doctor Barrow of Cambridge, who sent medicine to Jane three separate times thinking it would heal her. After the third time, the Doctor inquired whether there were any signs of sorcery or witchcraft involved that the parents could see. Their youngest daughter, nine years old, fell sick less than a month later. Soon after this, the oldest daughter, fifteen years old, fell sick. She was sickest out of the five. Both cried out against Alice Samuel. Their eldest sister, having been the strongest, strived with the spirit, and was grievously tortured not being able to overcome it. This caused her to " neefe , screech and groan very fearfully, sometimes it would heave up her belly and bounce up her body with such violence that she was not kept upon her bed". When sitting in a chair, her fits often caused her to break that chair. The daughters could not see, hear or feel while in these fits. They accused Mother Samuel, asking for her to be taken away. These fits would sometimes last for half a day and happened up to six or seven times a day. They believed that God freed them of this sorcery and afterwards, the sisters remembered nothing of what they had been saying. During this conversation, Lady Cromwell reportedly grabbed a pair of scissors and cut a lock of hair off Alice, and gave it to Mrs. That night, Lady Cromwell had nightmares, became ill and later died in However, she confessed again when she was brought before the Bishop of Lincoln , and taken to Huntingdon where she was imprisoned with her daughter and husband. The family was tried in April for the murder by witchcraft of Lady Cromwell. I never did you any harm as yet" were used against her at the trial, and all three were found guilty and eventually hanged. Yet in the end, not willing to conceal so strange a matter, and decently covering that privy place a little above which it grew, they made open show thereof unto diverse that stood by. It is also cited by writers such as Lynn Picknett. He makes a case that the Warboys trial influenced the passage of the Witchcraft Act of Following the hangings, Robert Throckmorton left Warboys hastily, his wife allegedly dying shortly before his departure. Witchcraft in England The most strange and admirable discoverie of the three Witches of Warboys. The most strange and admirable discovery of the three Witches of Warboys.

3: Witches of Warboys - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

The Witches of Warboys has 24 ratings and 4 reviews. Mr_wormwood said: Full of compelling surreal details. The best being the 'Dun Chicken', which, we ar.

The most strange and admirable discoverie of the three Witches of Warboys Cover The most strange and admirable discoverie of the three Witches of Warboys arraigned, conuicted and executed at the last Assises at Huntington, for the bewitching of the fiue daughters of Robert Throckmorton Esquire, and diuers other persons, with sundrie Diuelish and grieuous torments: And also for the betwitching to death of the Lady Crumwell, the like hath not bene heard of in this age. In these times Right worshipfull wherein euery idle wit seekes to blaze abroade their vainnesse, there ought to be no small care for the restraining of triuiall Pamphlets, aswell to exercise the Readers in matter necessary, as to cut off the writing of thinges needles. Among other your worships care, as well for the furthering of the truth of this arraignment, being Iudge at the tryall of the malefactors, as also the crossing of whatsoeuer pamphlets should haue bene preferd, respecting either the matter partly or confusedly: Image 3 containing page [2] To the Reader. At length, though long first, gentle Reader, this notable arrainment and examinations of Samwell, his wife, and daughter, for their sundry witchcrafts in Huntingtongshire are com to view. It hath for speciall cause bene thus long deferd, aswell that nothing might escape vntoucht which they had done, as that euery thing might be thoroughly sifted least it should passe any way corruptly. These cares hauing perfected the worke, it is now past the presse to your presence, wherein I presume ye shall find matter as admirable as euer this age afforded. About the tenth of November which was in the yeare Mistris Iane one of the daughters of the saide Master Throckmorton being neere the age of tenne yeares, fell upon the sodaine into a strange kinde of sickenes and distemperature of body, the manner whereof was as followeth. Sometimes shee would neese very lowd and thicke for the space of halfe an howre together; and presently as one in a great rance and sound lay quietly as long, soone after she would begin to swell and heaue up her bellie so as none was able to bende her, or keepe hir downe, sometime shee would shake one legge and no other part of her, as if the paulsie had bin in it, sometimes the other, presently she would shake one of hir armes and then the other, and soone after hir head, as if shee had binne infected with the running paulsie: The child when the old woman came into the parlour was held in an other womans armes by the fire side, so she went into the chimney corner and sate Image 4 containing page [4] downe hard by the childe, the Grandmother of the childe, and the Mother beeing also present, shee had not bene there long, but the child grue something worse than she was at her comming, and on the sodaine cried saing Grandmother looke where the old witch sitteth pointing to the said mother Samuell did you euer see said the Child one more like a witch than she is: Take off her blacke-thrumbed cappe, for I cannot abide to looke on her. The old woman hearing this sate still, and gaue neuer a word, yet looked very ruefully, as afterwards was remembred by them that saw her. The child still continuing her manner of sickenes, rather worse than better, within two daies after, her parents sent the childs urine to Cambridge to Doctor Barrow, a man well knowne to be excellent skilfull in Phisicke, who returned this answer: Then he sent other prescripts as he thought good to purge her body, which tooke no place nor prevayled any thing in the childe as he looked for. Then the Parents sent to him the third time as his desire was to understand howe his Phisicke wrought declaring that it wrought nothing at all as hee looked for, neither that the child was any way amended. Then Mister Doctor looking again in the urine, and perceiving the childs body to bee in good temper as hee then saide for any thing that hee sawe demaunded whether there was no sorcery or witchcraft suspected in the childe, answeere was made no. Then said he, all surely cannot be well, for it is not Image 4 containing page [5] B2 possible, that the childs body should be distempered by any natural cause as then was declared to him, and no signe thereof at all to appeare in the urine: Whereupon the messenger went to Master Butler, who considering of the urine, and hearing the maner of the childs trouble said, that he thought it might be the wormes, which yet he did not perceiue to be by the urine and if it were the wormes, that then it was a very strange kind of grieffe to bee caused by them in that sort, and appointed the same medicine and phisicke for the remedie which before Doctour Barrow had prescribed: After which answeere from Master Doctour Barrow,

Master Throckmorton resolved himselfe to rest upon Gods pleasure, not striving any further by Phisicke to helpe his daughter; yet both himselfe and his wife were free from any such conceit of witchcraft which Master Doctour Barrow did suspect; untill within one iijst moneth after the very day and houre almost observed two more of his daughters elder than the other by two or three yeares, fell into the same like extremities as the other Sister before them was in, and cryed out upon Mother Samuell: This thing did something moue the Parents, and strike into their minds a suspition of witchcraft, yet deuising with themselves for what cause it shoulde be wrought upon them or their children, they could not image, for they were but newly come to the towne to inhabite, which was but at Michaelmas before, neither had they giuen any occasion to their Image 5 containing page [6] knowledge either to her or any other, to practise any such mallice against them. Within lesse than a Moneth after that, another Sister younger than any of the rest about the age of nine yeeres fell into the like case, and cried out of Mother Samuell as the other did. These kide of fits would hold them, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, either an howre or two sometimes halfe the day, yea the whole day, and many times they had sixe or seauen fits in an howre, yet when it pleased God to deliver them of their fits, they neither knew what they had said, neither yet in what sort they had bin delt with all as hereafter shalle be declared in perticuler. After that Mistris Ioane had binne thus handled a while, the Spirite as it should seeme would sound in her eares some thinge which shee would declare in her fit, and amongst the rest, it shewed unto her one time, that there should bee twelve of them which should be bewitched in that house, in one sorte or other, and named them all unto her, being all women kinde, and seruantes in the house, her selfe and her Sisters being fiue of the number, all which proued afterwards very ture, for they had all their seuerall griefes, and most of them afflicted in the same sort and manner as Image 5 containing page [7] B3 these fiue Sisters were, Of whome and the manner of their faith, if it should bee written in perticuler how they were delt withall, there would be no end of this booke. And this may suffice to be knowen concerning the seruantes, that when they first fell into their fits, they all cried out of Mother Samuell, as the Children did, saying take her away Mistris, for Gods sake take her away and burne her, for shee will kill us all if you let her alone, hauing the same miseries and extremities that the children had, and when they were out of their fittes they knew no more than the children did, what either they had done or saide: Pickering had take aduice of good Divines of the unlawfulness thereof, wherefore the saide M. I charge thee doe not confesse any thing, which the saide Masiter Pickering, being behinde them perceiuing thrust his head as neere as he could betweene their heads whilst the words were spoken and hearing them, presentlye replied to olde Mother Samuell, thou naughty woman, dost thou charge thy daughter not to confesse any thinge, nay saith she I said not so, but I charged her to hasten hir self home to get hir Father his dinner. In the meane time, whilst these words were in speaking M. Not withstanding, the occasion being thus offered by the child, or rather by the Spirite in the childe to disclose some secret, wherby the Witches might be by some meanes or token made manifest and knowen, the saide Master Pickering went into the Hall and tooke Mother Samuell by the hand who went as willingly as a Beare to the stake and brought her to the further side of the bed from the childe, who lay scraping with her nailes on the bed couering, saying, Oh that I had her, then the said M. Yea, sometimes, whilst the saide Master Pickering with his hande did cover mother Samuels hand, the saide childe would put one of her fingers betweene the fingers of the saide Master Pickering, and scratch mother Samuels hande that lay nethermost with that one finger, all her other fingers lying on the hand of the said Master Pickering without mouing. And in this passion, if at any time mother Samuels hand had beene hidden or withdrawn from the childe, shee woulde haue mourned and shewed apparant tokens of dislike, as though there had beene some great discourtesie offered, and this is to bee noted Image 7 containing page [11] C for a most certaine truth, for so it was by the saide Master Pickering at the Assizes in Huntington giuen in evidence, that the Child s eyes were closed, so that shee could not see any person, for so was the order of their Fittes; and though shee at that present coulde haue seene, yet the childes heade and necke were so turned backward into Master Whettels bosome who covered as before is saide both her head, face, and body, with his body, in such fore so close, that it was impossible for the child to see the company which stood on the further side of the bed. This beeing done, the saide Master Pickering departed out of that place into an other Parlour, where there was a woman holding one of the other children, which child as the said master Pickering passed by, scraped the womans Apron that held

her, saying: Oh that I had her, Oh that I had her. Then the said master Pickering went into the hall, and did bring Cicely Burder to the saide childe, and for breuity sake, as the saide master Pickering did with mother Samuell to the first child, so did he to Cicely Burder, and as the first child did to mother Samuell, so this second child did to Cicely Burder in all respects. There was also a third childe also at that present in the hall, which spake the same wordes, but the father of the children, and master Doctor Dorington Parson of the same parish, came then into the house, not allowing that which was done, by reason whereof the third was not put in prooffe. Now this held her not a quarter of an hower, but with a gaspe shee came againe to her selfe, stroking her eyes as though she had beene but a sleepe. Sometimes, beeing taken in her feete, shee is but deafe onely when shee can speake, or rather as wee thinke the spirite in her, but very vainely, and she can see also, but with a small glimmering when, if you looke upon her, ye would deeme her to haue no sight at all. Sometimes also shee can heare onely, and not every body, but someone whom shee liketh and chooseth out from the rest, sometimes shee seeth onely, and as plainely as any other, but neither heareth nor speaketh any thing, her teeth beeing set in her heade, sometimes both hearing and seeing very well, and yet not able to speake. Above all thinges shee delighteth in play: She continued well untill night, and before Supper in time of thankesgiuing, it vexed her very strangely, taking her at the very name of grace, and holding her no longer than grace was in Image 8 containing page [13] C2 saying: Shee sate very well at the Table, but no sooner had shee put up her knife, but it pitched her backwardes, then beeing taken from the table, shee was well untill thankesgiuing, all which time shee was most grievously vexed and no longer. Then Master Pickering, and others that were acquainted with the manner of it, saide, that if any should reade the Bible, or any other Godly booke before her, it woulde rage as before so long as they readd, but because it was a thing very strange, and therefore hardly beleueed, one did take a Bible and readd the first Chapter of Saint John the first verse: At the hearing whereof shee was as one besides her minde, when he that readd held his peace shee was quiet: Nay at the motion of any good worde, as if any that stode by chaunced to name God, or prayed God to blesse her, or named any word that teuded to God or Godlines, it raged all one as if any had read or prayed by her, and thus she was carried to bed still continuing in her Fitte. In the morning, being a Sabbaoth day, shee came downe into the Hall towards prayer time, and being asked whether she would tarry the time of prayers or not, shee answered that shee would doe as they woulde haue her. Then was shee asked whether shee could reade, shee said that shee could once, but shee had almost forgotten now: Then beeing asked further whether shee had prayed that day, shee made answeere it would not suffer her: Shee came down to dinner, and during the time of grace, it held her againe which as is usuall yet will it suffer better another to say grace than her selfe, but no body well: At dinner time it plaide with her, so sometimes shee hath merry fits, putting her hand besides her meate and her meate besides her mouth, mocking her, and making her misse her mouth, whereat shee woulde sometimes smile, and sometimes laugh exceedingly, and amongst many other things this is worthy to be noted, that beeing in her fit shee looked far more sweetely and chearefully than when shee is awake: At length Master Gibert Pickering called to minde and experiment which was made at Waboyse, which was, that if one tooke any of those children in their Fits, and carried them into the Churcharde which is adjoyning to the house, they presently awaked, but bring them in again they were as before, carry them forth, and they came to themselues: Hereupon we proued the like with this childe, and carried her out of the house, and shee presently recouered, but within the house it tooke her againe. But the certainty of this failed us soone as Sathan is most uncertaine yet for three daies space, if shee were carried abroad in her Fit, it would leaue her, and not take her againe untill she was brought into the house. Hereof we reioyced greatly with thankesgiuing to God for the childes release in some sort. Hereupon arose a question amongst the diuers that were present at that time what they thought thereof, some said one thing some another, in the ende it was thought that the Spirit had it not in commission to molest her abroad, because he is but a Vassaile to the wicked purpose of her that detaineth him. Image 9 containing page [15] C3 As the Angell of God said unto Lot, I can doe nothing till this be come thither, much lesse may the Angels of Sathan goe beyond their commission. But when this imagination was concluded uppon, and once uttered foorth, the said experiment presently failed; For now contrarily when she was carried abroad, you would have thought the childe had beene in daunger of rending and utter spoyling, which did greatly feare and amaze the best that did see it. The obseruations of certaine daies follow, from the

sixteenth of February to the 26, of that moneth, she was taken most commonly fiue or sixe times a day, sometimes ten times, sometimes twice, somtimes once, but not untill night. On the seventeenth of February she could not refraine from gasping and gaping, and being demaunded the cause, she answered, that if forced hir thereunto. She was then perswaded to strive against it, and to shut her mouth, or so to stop it, but still she could not refraine, untill the end, by much strife and contention she overcame it, yet not before it was said in her hearing, that the spirite was thought to be a spirite of the aire, entring by a breath and departing by a breath, because it was an usuall signe of hir present awaking out of her fitte and recouery, when she stretched hir armes, often gasping, and long, with a little rubbing of her eies, and thus this continuall gasping ceased with her, but only at suchtimes, as when she awaked out of hir fit. Sodainly in this feare, she start out of ones armes that helde hir, and ran away out of the doores into another roome, where sodainly hir legs failed hir, an was catched up by one that followed hir, still crying away with your mouse mother Samuel, I wil none of your mouse after which time she imagined she had a mouse in her belly. Image 10 containing page [16] The This drowsie fit as sleeping and yet awake, continued neere two daies. In the morning being awaked she remembered no such thing , not that she bled at all. The second of March she had all merry fits, ful of exceeding laughter as they were al often times in their fits and that so hartely and excessiuely, as that if they had bene awaked they would have bene ashamed thereof, being also full of trifling toyes, and some merry iests of her owne deuising, whereat she would force both the standersby, and her selfe to laugh greatly. In this fit she did choose one of her uncles to goe to cards with her, as desirous therefore to see the end of it, they plaied together: And thus playing at cards, her eies were almost clean shut, but the sight of her eies were cleane couered, she saw the cards and nothing els, she knew her uncle and no man els, she hard and answered him, and none other, she perceived him when he plaied foule, or did steal from Image 10 containing page [17] her, her counters or cards, but any other might take them out of her hands, she not seeing or feeling. Sometimes she would choose another, whom she did see, and heare, sometimes a little child, but euer one and no more in any one fit. The fift day of March she fell into a mourning fit, and longed to goe home to her fathers: This was often prooued at that time to bee true, now this also fell out infallible: The eight day of March she caught a new kind of going antique wife, she could goe very well two steppes, but the third shee halted downe-right, giuing a beck with her head as low as her knees, and as shee was sitting by the fire, she sodainly start up, saying, that shee would goe to Warboyse, but shee was staid at the portall doore, where going out with a nod, hit her forehead against the latch, which raised a knob the bignesse of a Walnut, it being carried afterwards to the pond, where awaking shee asked how her face came so hurt. There shee was left all day well, playing in the company of other children at bowles and other sport for the more foolish sport shee useth, the more the spirite spareth her: This failed not for other three daies, but stil she went but upon one leg in the house. The tenth day after she had eaten some milke, she listned and Image 11 containing page [18] hearkened as often she would doe demaunding whether no body heard the spirit in hir belly lapping the milke which she had eaten. Then she began to dislike all bad things, and delighted in reading saying, that the spirite loued no goodnes: The eleuenth day one chanced to aske her, or rather the spirite in hir: But love you Witchcraft? Againe, it shaked hir, but love you Papistry: Love you the Masse: Love you the Gospell? Then the twelfth day she was carried unto the pond, but shee halted still, for there is no trueth in or certaintye in the Authour of lies. The 13, 14, and 15, dayes she passed away the time in a heauy fitte, on the It followeth to declare, as it hath bene further very trulie obseued in this childe Elizabeth Throckmorton, remaining at Tichemarsh grove, that euery moneth from March to Julie she hath had some vexation of body, which is termed by the name of fits, because of the diuers maners thereof, so that she was neuer Image 11 containing page [19] D cleare and perfectly freed as it may be thought since her first visitation, although in some of the moneths she had but only one fit. And now because it seemeth to giue a fresh one-set and a newe attempt upon her, we have noted in perticular wise how she hath been diversly handled. For the manner of it, you have heard before to be very straunge. It is first perceived commonly to be in her belly, by the great swelling and heaving up thereof from thence, it ariseth up into her throte stopping the passage of her breath, so that shee is oftentimes forced to draw the same with great difficulty and streightues. Remaining there, it tieth her tong many times, and setteth her teeth together: It will further ascend up into her head, and shake the same as if she had the paulsie, benumbing

all her parts, and depriuing her of the use of her senses, sometimes it will be in her armes and hands after the same manner, sometimes in one place, many times in another, and sometimes in all places at once. For the continuance of it it hath bin either short or longer, mild or more vehement as it pleased God to permit for it hath alwais from the beginning kept a very mutable and uncertaine course in dealing with them. Now the 29 of July, she had a fit from noone until night sleeping the most part of the time, upon the thirtie she had three severall fits in the afternoone going to bed in her fit, but all of them were very milde and without any such vehement plunges, and excessive neeing as in former times. Upon the second of August presently after dinner she fel very sodainly as many times before into her ordinary maner of fits, not hauing so much liberty as to say it commeth, which words she commoly used to utter in a great hast imediately before the assault, which was very strong and troublesome at this time: But the next day morning all paine ceased, Image 12 containing page [20] and then shee fell to her meat cheerfully, and was verie well as at any time before. But Sathan, the malignant spirite for it was without question that disquieted the childe envied her long and good estate, for the same night, before she went to bed, she had two grievous fittes, which caused many teares to fall from her eies, as also from them that stood by, and so she was caried to bed. The next morning she was found to be in her fitte, and so continued the whole day, being in her fitte, and in her bed, lying as one in a drowsie sleepe, eating and drinking in her fitte, speaking very little, but sometimes saying she would goe to Warboyse, for there her sisters were well as shee saide and named some of them whereas when she is out of her fitte, she is loath to bee drawne anie place from Tichmarsh grove. The next day was the Manie thinges happened woorthy the remembrance, as that sometimes shee would sow all the day long, and mourne if her worke were taken from her, sometimes she would minde yarne, or knit, but neuer cast up her Image 12 containing page [21] D2 eies or countenance, some daies againe shee would bee mirrie and lightsome, finding many things wherein she would take delight, as playing with her cosins children in the house at some light and childish sportes, wherein children doe pastimes themselues, and all in her fit, as if she were as perfect as any of them. Sometimes againe shee would be so heavy and drooping, that she could not sit in her chair, but would cast her selfe on the ground, and so lie with a cushen or pillow under her head halfe the day togeather. Sometimes she would take a booke and read either chapter or praiers very well, but whensoever she misread a worde, or slipped in any thing, shee could not heare any that corrected her, thogh he had spoken neuer so lowd, yet if he had pointed to the place with his finger, or giuen some other signe, shee would have gone backe and read over the place againe, sometimes reading it true, sometimes not: Againe, when she came to this word Sathan, or the deuil, she should have much to doe, to passe it quickly, or to keepe the booke in her hands, for it would shake her armes, and straine her body very sore, insomuch that shee would oftentimes say, wilt though not suffer me to say my prayers:

4: Witches of Warboys - Wikipedia

'The Witches of Warboys is a fascinating but neglected episode in the history of English witch-trials. Using contemporary texts and parish records, Philip C Almond pieces together the story with scholarly diligence, investigative determination, and the imagination of a dramatist.'

Witchcraft – Witchcraft broadly means the practice of, and belief in, magical skills and abilities that are able to be exercised by individuals and certain social groups. Witchcraft often occupies a religious, divinatory or medicinal role, and is present within societies. The concept of witchcraft and the belief in its existence have existed throughout recorded history and it posits a theological conflict between good and evil, where witchcraft was generally evil and often associated with the Devil and Devil worship. Christian views in the day are diverse and cover the gamut of views from intense belief and opposition to non-belief. From the mid-th century, witchcraft – sometimes called contemporary witchcraft to clearly distinguish it from older beliefs – became the name of a branch of modern paganism and it is most notably practiced in the Wiccan and modern witchcraft traditions, and no longer practices in secrecy. The Western mainstream Christian view is far from the only societal perspective about witchcraft, Beliefs related to witchcraft and magic in these cultures were at times influenced by the prevailing Western concepts. Suspicion of modern medicine due to beliefs about illness being due to witchcraft also continues in countries to this day. This definition was pioneered in a study of central African magical beliefs by E. Evans-Pritchard, European witchcraft is seen by historians and anthropologists as an ideology for explaining misfortune, however, this ideology has manifested in diverse ways, as described below. Some modern commentators believe the malefic nature of witchcraft is a Christian projection, many examples appear in early texts, such as those from ancient Egypt and Babylonia. Malicious magic users can become a cause for disease, sickness in animals, bad luck, sudden death, impotence. Witchcraft of a benign and socially acceptable sort may then be employed to turn the malevolence aside. The folk magic used to identify or protect against malicious magic users is often indistinguishable from that used by the witches themselves, there has also existed in popular belief the concept of white witches and white witchcraft, which is strictly benevolent. Many neopagan witches strongly identify with this concept, and profess ethical codes that prevent them from performing magic on a person without their request. Probably the most obvious characteristic of a witch was the ability to cast a spell, spell being the word used to signify the means employed to carry out a magical action. A spell could consist of a set of words, a formula or verse, or a ritual action, or any combination of these. Strictly speaking, necromancy is the practice of conjuring the spirits of the dead for divination or prophecy – although the term has also applied to raising the dead for other purposes 2. Most of the fens were drained several centuries ago, resulting in a flat, dry and it is one of the driest areas in England, thanks to a system of drainage channels and man-made rivers and automated pumping stations. A common misconception is that the fens are damp, in whole it occupies an area of nearly 1, sq mi. Most of the Fenland lies within a few metres of sea level, with the support of this drainage system, the Fenland has become a major arable agricultural region in Britain for grains and vegetables. The Fens are particularly fertile, containing half of the grade 1 agricultural land in England. The Fens have been referred to as the Holy Land of the English because of the monasteries, now churches and cathedrals, of Crowland, Ely, Peterborough. Other significant settlements in the Fens include Boston, Cambridge, Spalding, the Fens are very low-lying compared with the chalk and limestone uplands that surround them – in most places no more than 10 m above sea level. Indeed, as a result of drainage and the subsequent shrinkage of the peat fens, within the Fens there are a few hills, which have historically been called islands as they remained dry when the low-lying fens around them were flooded. The largest of the fen-islands is the Isle of Ely, on which the city of Ely was built. Some areas of the Fens were once permanently flooded, creating small lakes or meres, the rest of the Fenland was dedicated to pastoral farming, fishing, fowling and the harvesting of reeds or sedge for thatch. In this way, the medieval and early modern Fens stood in contrast to the rest of southern England, drainage in the Fenland consists of both river drainage and internal drainage of the land between the rivers. The internal drainage was organised by levels or districts, each of which includes the fen parts of one or

several parishes, in the 17th century, the Great Level was divided into the North, Middle and South Levels for the purposes of administration and maintenance. In the 20th century, these levels have gained new boundaries, the South Level lies to the southeast of the Ouse Washes and surrounds Ely, as it did in the 17th century. The Middle Level currently lies between the Ouse Washes and the Nene, but historically lay between the Ouse Washes and Mortons Leam, a 15th-century canal which runs north of the town of Whittlesey. The Black Sluice District, much of which was known as the Lindsey Level when it was first drained in , extends from the Glen and its water is carried through to the Haven at Boston. The above were all redrained at one time or another after the Civil War, at the end of the most recent glacial period, known in Britain as the Devensian, ten thousand years ago, Britain and continental Europe were joined by the ridge between Friesland and Norfolk. The topography of the bed of the North Sea indicates that the rivers of the part of eastern England flowed into the Rhine 3. Little is known of the first 40 years of his life as only four of his letters survive alongside a summary of a speech he delivered in He became an Independent Puritan after undergoing a conversion in the s. He was a religious man, a self-styled Puritan Moses. Cromwell was one of the signatories of King Charles Is death warrant in and he was selected to take command of the English campaign in Ireland in â€” Cromwells forces defeated the Confederate and Royalist coalition in Ireland and occupied the country, during this period, a series of Penal Laws were passed against Roman Catholics, and a substantial amount of their land was confiscated. Cromwell also led a campaign against the Scottish army between and , as a ruler, he executed an aggressive and effective foreign policy. He died from natural causes in and was buried in Westminster Abbey, the Royalists returned to power in , and they had his corpse dug up, hung in chains, and beheaded. However, his measures against Catholics in Scotland and Ireland have been characterised as genocidal or near-genocidal, Cromwell was born in Huntingdon on 25 April to Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward. Katherine married Morgan ap William, son of William ap Yevan of Wales, Henry suggested to Sir Richard Williams, who was the first to use a surname in his family, that he use Cromwell, in honour of his uncle Thomas Cromwell. They had ten children, but Oliver, the child, was the only boy to survive infancy. Cromwells father Robert was of modest means but still a part of the gentry class, as a younger son with many siblings, Robert inherited only a house at Huntingdon and a small amount of land. He was baptised on 29 April at St Johns Church and he went on to study at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, then a recently founded college with a strong Puritan ethos 4. Magic paranormal â€” Magic or sorcery is the use of rituals, symbols, actions, gestures, and language with the aim of exploiting supernatural forces. The term magic has a variety of meanings, and there is no agreed upon definition of what it is or how it can be used. Religious scholars have defined magic in many different ways, one approach, associated with the anthropologists Edward Tylor and James G. Frazer, has magic and science be opposites. Many scholars of religion have rejected the utility of the term magic, the term magic comes from the Old Persian magu, a word that applied to a form of religious functionary about which little is known. This meaning of the term was adopted by Latin in the first century BCE. The concept was incorporated into Christian theology during the first century CE. This concept was pervasive throughout the Middle Ages, although in the modern period Italian humanists reinterpreted the term in a positive sense to establish the idea of natural magic. Both negative and positive understandings of the term were retained in Western culture over the following centuries, throughout Western history, there have been examples of individuals claiming to be practitioners of magic and referring to themselves as magicians. This trend has proliferated in the period, with a growing number of magicians appearing within the esoteric milieu. Scholars of religion have failed to agree on a definition of magic is. The subject has one of intense dispute, with some scholars criticizing the validity of the term in the first place. Even among those throughout history who have described themselves as magicians, there has been some debate among scholars as to whether to use the term magic at all. The scholar of religion Jonathan Z. Smith for example argued that it had no utility as a term that scholars should use. Religious historian Wouter Hanegraaff agreed, stating that the magic is an important object of historical research. Since the s its usage among scholars has declined, within Western culture, magic has been linked to the idea of the Other. Using the term magic when discussing non-Western cultures or pre-modern forms of Western society raises problems, alternately, this term implies that all categories of magic are ethnocentric and that such Western preconceptions are an unavoidable component of scholarly

research. Magic is one of the most heavily theorized concepts in the study of religion, the intellectualist approach to defining magic is associated with two prominent British anthropologists, Edward Tylor and James G. This was an approach that viewed magic as being the theoretical opposite of science, in his book *Primitive Culture*, Tylor characterized magic as beliefs based on the error of mistaking ideal analogy for real analogy 5.

Scissors – They consist of a pair of metal blades pivoted so that the sharpened edges slide against each other when the handles opposite to the pivot are closed. Scissors are used for cutting various materials, such as paper, cardboard, metal foil, cloth, rope. A large variety of scissors and shears all exist for specialized purposes, hair-cutting shears and kitchen shears are functionally equivalent to scissors, but the larger implements tend to be called shears. Hair-cutting shears have specific blade angles ideal for cutting hair, using the incorrect scissors to cut hair will result in increased damage or split ends, or both, by breaking the hair. Kitchen shears, also known as scissors, are intended for cutting and trimming foods such as meats. Modern scissors are often designed ergonomically with composite thermoplastic and rubber handles which enable the user to either a power grip or a precision grip. The noun scissors is treated as a noun, and therefore takes a plural verb. Alternatively, it is referred to as a pair of scissors. In American English, a pair is singular and therefore takes a singular verb, in other forms of English, a pair does not take the singular. The word shears is used to similar instruments that are larger in size. Opinions vary geographically as to the size at which scissors become shears and it is most likely that scissors were invented around BC in ancient Egypt. The earliest known scissors appeared in Mesopotamia 3, to 4, years ago, spring scissors continued to be used in Europe until the 16th century. They entered common use in not only ancient Rome, but also China, Japan, and Korea, during the Middle Ages and Renaissance, spring scissors were made by heating a bar of iron or steel, then flattening and shaping its ends into blades on an anvil. The center of the bar was heated, bent to form the spring, the Hangzhou Zhang Xiaoquan Company in Hangzhou, China, has been manufacturing scissors since . The company is still manufacturing today, and is the oldest company in the West to do so. Pivoted scissors were not manufactured in large numbers until , when Robert Hinchliffe produced the first pair of modern-day scissors made of hardened and polished cast steel. He lived in Cheney Square, London, and was reputed to be the first person who put out a signboard proclaiming himself fine scissor manufacturer, during the 19th century, scissors were hand-forged with elaborately decorated handles 6.

The present diocese covers the county of Lincolnshire and the unitary authority areas of North Lincolnshire, the bishops seat is located in the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the city of Lincoln. The cathedral was originally a church founded around and refounded as a cathedral in . Until the s the bishops were in communion with the Roman Catholic Church. The historic medieval Bishops Palace lies immediately to the south of the cathedral in Palace Yard, managed by English Heritage, an adjacent later residence was converted from office accommodation to reopen in as a bedroom conference centre and wedding venue. It is now known as Edward King House and provides offices for the Bishops, Archdeacons, the historic Bishop of Dorchester was a prelate who administered the Diocese of Dorchester in the Anglo-Saxon period. The town of Dorchester again became the seat of a bishop in around , the diocese merged with that of Lindsey in , the bishops seat was moved to Lincoln in and thus the Mercian Bishops of Dorchester were succeeded by the Bishops of Lincoln. The first bishops of Leicester were originally prelates who administered an Anglo-Saxon diocese between the 7th and 9th centuries, the bishopric fell victim to the invasion by the Danes and the episcopal see was transferred to Dorchester-on-Thames in Oxfordshire. The dioceses of Lindsey and Leicester continued until the Danish Viking invasions, the see of Leicester was transferred to Dorchester, now in Oxfordshire, sometime between and . After an interruption, the see of Lindsey was resumed until it was united with the bishopric of Dorchester in the early 11th century, the diocese was the largest in England, extending from the River Thames to the Humber Estuary. Since the English Reformation, the bishops and diocese of Lincoln have been part of the reformed Church of England, the dioceses of Oxford and Peterborough were created in out of parts of the Diocese of Lincoln.

Huntingdon – Huntingdon is a market town in Cambridgeshire, England. The town was chartered by King John in and it is the traditional county town of Huntingdonshire and the seat of the Huntingdonshire district council. It is known as the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell, who was born in and was the member of parliament for the town in the 17th century, the former Conservative prime minister John

Major was the MP for the town from to Huntingdon was founded by the Anglo-Saxons and Danes and it prospered successively as a bridging point of the River Great Ouse, as a market town, and in the 18th and 19th centuries as a coaching centre, most notably The George Hotel. The town has a medieval bridge that used to serve as the main route of Ermine Street over the river. The bridge only ceased to be the crossing point to Godmanchester in Its valuable trading position was secured by the now vanished Huntingdon Castle, the site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and is home to a beacon used to commemorate the th anniversary of the Spanish Armada.

5: The Witch, The Weird, and The Wonderful: The Witches of Warboys and the Death of Lady Cromwell

User Review - Flag as inappropriate Though at first its telling of the Warboys story seems rather scattered, this book manages to present a fuller sense of the prevalence and diversity of 16th century witchcraft beliefs than a more measured narrative could.

History[edit] Warboys is a large parish and village on what was the eastern side of Huntingdonshire bordering on Cambridgeshire. In 1086, William the Conqueror ordered that a survey should be carried out across his kingdom to discover who owned which parts and what it was worth. The survey took place in 1086 and the results were recorded in what, since the 12th century, has become known as the Domesday Book. Starting with the King himself, for each landholder within a county there is a list of their estates or manors ; and, for each manor, there is a summary of the resources of the manor, the amount of annual rent that was collected by the lord of the manor both in 1086 and in 1087, together with the taxable value. The Domesday Book uses a number of units of measure for areas of land that are now unfamiliar, such as hides and ploughlands. In different parts of the country, these were terms for the area of land that a team of eight oxen could plough in a single season and are equivalent to 100 acres 49 hectares ; this was the amount of land that was considered to be sufficient to support a single family. The survey records that there were nineteen ploughlands at Warboys in 1086 and that there was the capacity for a further ploughland. It was originally a way of collecting a tribute to pay off the Danes when they attacked England, and was only levied when necessary. Following the Norman Conquest, the geld was used to raise money for the King and to pay for continental wars; by 1086, the geld was being collected annually. While this was typically two shillings in the pound the amount did vary; for example, in 1086 it was as high as six shillings in the pound. For the manor at Warboys the total tax assessed was ten geld. The north-east part is fenland , with the higher land to the south composed of stiff clay. Warboys Wood is the only remaining piece of woodland. The village lies on high ground in the south-west part of the parish overlooking the fen to the north-east. It has grown up at the foot of a fork formed at the junction of the main road from St. Ives to Ramsey , with a branch road leading eastwards over Warboys Heath on to Fenton. The main road, as it passes through the village, is called Church Street, and the branch road is High Street. The church is at the south end of the village. There are three or four old cottages in the village, including the White Hart Inn on the north side of the High Street – a 17th-century brick house with a thatched roof. In 1952 an electrical fault caused the roof to catch fire, destroying the top storey of the building. The pub was rebuilt and opened again in 1953. In 1801, an Act was passed for dividing, enclosing and draining the open common fields in Warboys. A further Act was passed in 1811 to amend the previous Act as regards the lands allotted in lieu of tithes. A local landmark is the clock tower, built in 1852 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria on the throne. Warboys is also famous for the trial of the so-called " Witches of Warboys ". Much witch-related iconography can be found in the village, including part of the emblem of the local primary school. The other was Kimbolton. Wellingtons operated there from 1914 until early 1919 when they were replaced by Lancasters. After early 1919, the airfield was used for training until flying operations ended late in 1919. All the buildings and land were sold by 1920. The parish council is elected by the residents of the parish who have registered on the electoral roll ; the parish council is the lowest tier of government in England. A parish council is responsible for providing and maintaining a variety of local services including allotments and a cemetery; grass cutting and tree planting within public open spaces such as a village green or playing fields. The parish council reviews all planning applications that might affect the parish and makes recommendations to Huntingdonshire District Council, which is the local planning authority for the parish. The parish council also represents the views of the parish on issues such as local transport, policing and the environment. The parish council raises its own tax to pay for these services, known as the parish precept, which is collected as part of the council tax. The parish council consists of fifteen elected councillors and has a parish clerk. From 1974, the village was part of the new administrative county of Huntingdon and Peterborough. Then in 1975, following the Local Government Act 1972, Warboys became a part of the county of Cambridgeshire. The second tier of local government is Huntingdonshire District Council , which is a non-metropolitan district of Cambridgeshire and has its headquarters in Huntingdon. Huntingdonshire District Council has 52 councillors

representing 29 district wards. For Warboys the highest tier of local government is Cambridgeshire County Council , which has administration buildings in Cambridge. The county council provides county-wide services such as major road infrastructure, fire and rescue, education, social services, libraries and heritage services. Shailesh Vara has represented the constituency since The previous member of parliament was Brian Mawhinney Conservative who represented the constituency between and Population[edit] In the period to the population of Warboys was recorded every ten years by the UK census. During this time the population was in the range of the lowest was in and the highest was in

6: Witches of Warboys - WikiVividly

*The Witches Of Warboys [Thomas Wright] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks.*

The details are related at length in the extensive albeit descriptively-titled pamphlet: The most strange and admirable discovery of the three Witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted and executed at the last Assizes at Huntingdon, for the bewitching of the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton Esquire and divers other persons, with sundry Devilish and grievous torments: And also for the bewitching to death of the Lady Cromwell, the like hath not been heard of in this age. According to the account, when one of the daughters of Robert Throckmorton fell ill with strange fits, the family did not at first suspect witchcraft to be behind her illness. Second wife to Sir Henry Cromwell, who was not only an influential man in the area but also happened to be the landlord of the Samuel family Lady Cromwell and her daughter-in-law visited the beleaguered Throckmorton household to offer their sympathies for the suffering of the children. According to the pamphlet, Lady Cromwell: Throughout this, Alice Samuel continued to insist that she had nothing to do with the strange illness that had invaded the household, but Lady Cromwell, unconvinced, wished to question her further in the presence of a visiting divine, Master Doctor Hall. Oliver Cromwell, Step-Grandson to Lady Susan Wellcome Library, London Alice made excuse after excuse however, and it was clear that she intended to leave for her home without satisfying Lady Cromwell in her questions. Thus frustrated, Lady Cromwell pulled off the kerchief Alice wore over her head and cut off a lock of her hair. At this unexpected and unwarranted violation, Alice Samuel lost whatever composure she had remaining, uttering the fateful and "some later vowed, fatal" words: I never did you any harm as yet. Her agitated state woke her daughter-in-law who was sleeping with her, and she woke Lady Cromwell in turn, at which the older woman described how a cat, sent to her by Alice Samuel had tormented her in her sleep, threatening to pick the skin and flesh from her arms and body. Lady Cromwell was so disturbed by the dream that she did not sleep again that night out of sheer terror. It might have been brushed off as coincidence, but the fits suffered by the lady were said to be similar in nature to those experienced by the Throckmorton girls. The only difference was that she was perfectly aware of the fact the whole time, unlike the girls who were periodically unaware of others in the room with them. Throughout, Lady Cromwell never forgot the words uttered to her by Alice Samuel, that she had not caused her any harm "as yet. Lady Cromwell passed away on 11th July, , a year and a quarter after her ill-fated visit to Warboys. It was downhill for the Samuel family from then on. Upwards of people were estimated to have visited the pair, attempting and failing to bring Joan out of her fits. On the day of the assizes themselves in April , John Samuel was finally compelled to utter words he had previously refused, admitting that he was a witch and had been party to the death of the Lady Cromwell and commanding Joan Throckmorton to come out of her fit. He was right to have been apprehensive about repeating the words, as the girl appeared as if cured the moment he uttered them. Alice Samuel had also been made to repeat the same words before this point and the same cure was witnessed. The following day three indictments were made against the Samuels: All three were criminal offences under the Witchcraft Act, but bewitching to death carried with it the death penalty, a crime of which, after the matter was debated for five hours, the Samuel family were found guilty. On the day of their execution, Alice Samuel was asked as she stood on the ladder in her final moments to confess again to the murder of Lady Cromwell through witchcraft. She was guilty, she told the assembled crowd, and, when asked why she had borne the lady so much animosity Alice admitted it was because Lady Cromwell had cut some of her hair and burned it along with her hair lace, and that her actions had been carried out in the spirit of revenge. She also implicated her husband in the murder, although right to the end she refused to involve her daughter, trying to protect Agnes to the end. John Samuel himself never admitted to anything aside from the charge he was forced to recite and neither did Agnes, both going to the noose maintaining their innocence. There cannot have been much due to their status, but there was enough money at least to commission an annual sermon to be preached at Huntingdon against the detestable sin of witchcraft. This was carried out until ; by that point however the focus had shifted to become instead an

indictment and warning against the believing in, rather than the carrying out, of witchcraft.

7: Witches of Warboys Witch Trials (England, -) - Witchcraft

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. The Witches of Warboys is the name used to describe the accusation, trial and execution for witchcraft of Alice Samuel and her family between and in the village of Warboys, in the fens of England.

Many of our articles have direct quotes from sources you can cite, within the Wikipedia article! See more info or our list of citable articles. Encyclopedia From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia The Witches of Warboys is the name used to describe the accusation, trial and execution for witchcraft of Alice Samuel and her family between and in the village of Warboys , in the fens of England. The trial The first allegations were made in November by Jane Throckmorton, the year-old daughter of Robert Throckmorton the Squire of Warboys when she started suffering from fits. Robert Throckmorton was a close friend of Sir Henry Cromwell, one of the wealthiest commoners in England. She also accused Mrs Samuel of being a witch. She took Alice Samuel aside and berated her for causing such affliction. An argument ensued in which Lady Cromwell grabbed a pair of scissors and cut a lock of hair off Alice. She gave it to Mrs. Samuel, feeling insulted, asked, "Madam, why do you use me thus? I never did you any harm as yet. In December of Alice Samuel begged the girls to stop their accusations, which they did. Nevertheless, the local parson persuaded Alice to confess to witchcraft, but she recanted the next day. Taken before the Bishop of Lincoln she confessed again and was taken to Huntingdon where she was imprisoned with her daughter Agnes and her husband John. All three were tried on April 5, for the murder, by witchcraft, of Lady Cromwell. They were found guilty and hanged. Her words to Lady Cromwell "I never did you any harm as yet" were used against Alice Samuel at the trial. This continued until , by which time it was being given against belief in witchcraft. Salem in Context by William W. A Bibliographical Note Author: Notes and Queries, Volume 52, Number 2, June , pp. The Encyclopedia of Witchcraft and Demonology.

8: Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities - The University of Queensland, Australia

Title: The Most strange and admirable discoverie of the three witches of Warboys, arraigned, conducted and executed at the last Assises at Huntingdon, for the bewitching of the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton Esquire, and divers other persons, with sundry Devellish and grievous torments: And also for the betwitching to death of Lady Cromwell, the like hath not been heard of in this age.

When Alice Samuel was brought forward to the children, they became more ill and had the urge to scratch her. Robert Throckmorton was a close friend of Sir Henry Cromwell, one of the wealthiest commoners in England. At the Throckmorton house, she interviewed Alice Samuel and what came after the interview served to confirm the suspicions the Throckmortons had. Lady Cromwell was tormented by Alice Samuel in her dreams, and after some time she became ill and died. This was enough proof to put Alice Samuel through a trial that would find her and the rest of her family guilty. Robert Throckmorton and family were from the county of Esquire, though both families were of the same town. The first allegations declaring Alice as a practicer of witchcraft were made in November. When Alice Samuel came in, the child proclaimed: Take off her black thumbed could mean the knitting term "thrummed", in which unspun wool is knitted into an article of clothing. This method is used to insulate from the cold cap, for I cannot abide to look on her. However, because Jane continued to get worse, her parents sent her urine to Doctor Barrow of Cambridge, who sent medicine to Jane three separate times thinking it would heal her. After the third time, the Doctor inquired whether there were any signs of sorcery or witchcraft involved that the parents could see. Their youngest daughter, nine years old, fell sick less than a month later. Soon after this, the oldest daughter, fifteen years old, fell sick. She was sickest out of the five. Both cried out against Alice Samuel. Their eldest sister, having been the strongest, strived with the spirit, and was grievously tortured not being able to overcome it. The daughters could not see, hear or feel while in these fits. They accused Mother Samuel, asking for her to be taken away. These fits would sometimes last for half a day and happened up to six or seven times a day. They believed that God freed them of this sorcery and afterwards, the sisters remembered nothing of what they had been saying. During this conversation, Lady Cromwell reportedly grabbed a pair of scissors and cut a lock of hair off Alice, and gave it to Mrs. That night, Lady Cromwell had nightmares, became ill and later died in. However, she confessed again when she was brought before the Bishop of Lincoln, and taken to Huntingdon where she was imprisoned with her daughter and husband. The family was tried in April for the murder by witchcraft of Lady Cromwell. "I never did you any harm as yet" were used against her at the trial, and all three were found guilty and eventually hanged. Following the hangings, Robert Throckmorton left Warboys hastily, his wife allegedly dying shortly before his departure. U of Massachusetts, External links [1] Page by page photos of complete pamphlet "The Most strange and admirable discoverie of the three witches of Warboys, arraigned, conducted and executed at the last Assises at Huntingdon, for the bewitching of the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton Esquire, and divers other persons, with sundry Devellish and grievous torments: And also for the betwitching to death of Lady Cromwell, the like hath not been heard of in this age". Salem in Context by William W. A Bibliographical Note Author: Notes and Queries, Volume 52, Number 2, June, pp. The Encyclopedia of Witchcraft and Demonology. Bonanza Books, Almond, Philip C.

9: The Witches Of Warboys – Download PDF Now

The Witches of Warboys This piece of theatre was researched and written by Beryl-Anne and Dominic Whitehead at the request of Councillor Bill Hensley, Mayor of Huntindon, in order to raise funds for his charities in the Mayoral year

Check Your Own I.Q. The swines wedding A peculiar treasure. Correspondence between Gov. Andrew and Maj.Gen. Butler The lord is my shepherd stuart townend sheet music Outline of Parapsychology Civil engineering mechanics of materials Privacy in peril : peer review meets judicial review An essay on rights Kleppner and kolenkow solution manual What Baptists believe Manual of steel construction allowable stress design 9th edition The World of the Unknown Study of agricultural geography A narrative of the visit to the American churches by the deputation from the Congregational Union of Engl Four reforms-a guide for the seventies Kings of the Night Load test on dc shunt generator theory Beethoven piano sonata no 2 sheet music Taxation for decision makers 2018 chapter 3 The white goat and his country [by O. Wister. Basic acrylic painting techniques Putting value creation into practice strategy, success measures, and speed Suffering and the image of God Off the Motorway/Britain Pride and prejudice and zombies ebook Work of the angels Five Dysfunctions of a Team Workshop Deluxe Facilitators Guide Package Yearnings for wholeness Pearson chemistry textbook chapter 4 Solved problems in chemical engineering thermodynamics Mastering android studio 3 8. MacArthurs inheritance : liberty and empire in the age of intervention Fields and Galois Theory Public choice and public policy Therese of Lisieuxs / Blade Official Strategy Guide Business intelligence analyst resume Total war shogun 2 unit guide Not showing in ibooks