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Malleus Maleficarum is one of the most important books of Western culture, both for readers who are interested in history and for those who study the history of thought and laws. The fundamental document of Dokartov's thought, as well as one of the most important contributors to the laws that prevailed in the theocratic state, reveals specific articulations between sexuality and power, and is therefore a unique part for all those who study the depth of the human psyche and the functioning of societies. For four centuries, this book was the official guide to the inquisition for witch-hunting. This has led to the torture and death of more than 100,000 women under the pretext, in particular, of copulating with the devil. This genocide was committed at a time when modern European societies were forming. One consequence, which the experts pointed out, was that later women's bodies were obedient and submissive. Academia.edu no longer supports the Internet Explorer. To browse the Academia.edu and the wider Internet faster and more securely, please take a few seconds to update the browser. Academia.edu uses cookies to customize content, adapt ads, and improve the user interface. Using our website, you agree to our collection of information using cookies. For more information, check out our privacy policy. × One of the most important books in Western culture. Written in 1484 by inquisitors Heinrich Kramer and James Sprenger, Malleus Maleficarum (The Hammer of the Witch) is the most important work on demonology in history, a terrible source of inspiration for all later treatises. This has led to the torture and death of more than 100,000 women under the pretext, in particular, of copulating with the devil. The work is divided into three parts: the first performance before the judges, teach them to recognize witches in their many disguises and relationships. The second was subjected to all sorts of damage, classifying them and explaining them. A third rewrites the formalities to act legally against witches, demonstrating how to interview and condemn. It was based on a biblical commandment that reads: To the sorceress you sands you sands do not let us live. (22:18). Opening the work, focusing on the three conditions necessary for witchcraft, tells us: If faith in witches is so important to the Catholic faith that stubbornly supporting opinion should have a lively taste of heresy. Pros and cons We have not found any positive results. We didn't find any flaws. 1. Malleus Maleficarum - Hammer witches - Tools Torture of the Holy Inquisition Collection of Instruments of Torture and Execution in the European Middle Ages by Christine Vieira Vilarinol - Instruments of Execution 2. 1 - Espada, Machado and CepoA beheading with a sword, public entertainment, since the beginning of the Middle Ages, is still used today in some third world countries. It took a long apprenticeship to learn how to handle the sword accurately, to cut off the head with a single blow, which the crowd praised as a sign of the executioner's skill. The executioners kept themselves fit by training with animals in abattoirs or with pumpkin head scarecrows. Decapitation, a mild punishment in the execution with skill, was reserved exclusively for noble and important convicts. The slings were executed in other ways, which provided longer torments, of which the most frequent and rapid was the general hanging, in which the victim was erected and slowly strangled - unlike English hanging, which leads to the victim of a certain height tipping the rope around the neck, causing rupture of the cervical vertebrae and spinal cord. Important difference: the stump was only used in combination with an axe; In beheadings with a sword, convicts must remain upright, while the executioner has made a horizontal motion with the blade, reaper neck.2 - GarroteConsisted garrotho on a wooden pole, secured by an iron collar or, less often and effectively, from hard skin, and which is gradually tightened with a screw. There were two main versions of this instrument: a) typically Spanish version, in which the twisting of the gaun screw, made an iron ring, killing the victim with suffocation;b) the Catalan version, which was, in the back of the condemned, an iron puncture, which, while tightening the collar, 3. Penetrated and broke the cervical vertebrae, while pushing the neck forward, causing the trachea to crush against the ring, killing both suffocation and the destruction of the spinal cord or brain lamp. The presence of this sting does not guarantee a quick death; earlier, on the contrary. The agony can be more or less prolonged, depending on the mood of the executioner. The first type was used in Spain until Franco's death in 1975, when King Juan Carlos abolished the death penalty. The second type used before this century in Catalonia and Central America is still used in some third world countries as a tool of torture and execution.3 - EmparadamentoThe emparadamento, used already in Roman times to punish women who have lost their virtue, without any explanation. The victim was buried alive, dying, depending on the place of detention, from starvation or simply suffocated. 4 - Suspended Cages From the High Middle Ages to the late 19th century. In the 18th century, the urban and suburban landscapes of Europe were replete with iron and wooden cages, outside municipal buildings, palaces of justice, cathedrals and city walls, and hung on pillars located at the crossroads of various paths; often there were several cells in a row, each other. In Florence, Italy, there were two seats reserved for cells: one on the corner of Bargello, on Via Aguilara and San Firenze Square, and the other on a pole set on the hill of San Gagio, past Porta Romana, next to the road in Siena. In Venice, considered one of the probable places of origin of the cage, they were located on the Bridge of Sighs and in the walls of the Arsenal.As victims, naked or almost naked, were closed in suspended cages that were not much larger than their bodies; they died of hunger and seeds, bad weather and cold in winter, burns and heatstroke in the summer and were often tortured and mutilated to better serve as an example. The corpses in the putrefaction mostly remained in place until the skeleton was lifted. 4. 5 - The wheel to SmashThe wheel to smash was, after the gallows, the most common form of performance in German Europe, from the low Middle Ages to the early 19th century. THE 18TH CENTURY; In Latin and Helled Europe, the rout was made with the help of massive iron bars and apples instead of a wheel. The victim, naked, was stretched from belly up on the wheel (either on the floor or on the jib), with the limbs extended to the maximum and tied to stilts or iron washer. Under neat wrists, elbows, knees and hips were placed wooden supports. Verdugo struck the bar, tearing all joints and breaking bones, avoiding blows that can be fatal. This provoked, as it is easy to imagine, a real paroxysm of pain, which greatly amused the audience. After the defeat, the convict unleashed and intertwined with the rays of the great wheel, leaving him there to death a few hours, if not days. The crows, moreover, pulled out pieces of meat and seeped eyes until the last moment arrived. It was the most brutal and long-predicted agony of all judicial enforcement procedures. Along with the bonfire, the destruction or dismemberment was one of the most popular performances that took place in the squares of Europe. Crowds of commoners and nobles dowered to contemplate a good smash, as evidenced by several engravings of the time.6 - Immersion in olive oilConsigned in olive oil can be both a form of execution and interrogation, both judicial and extrajudicial. The prisoner, hung with his hands on the ceiling, was lowered, with the help of the erold rope system inside the boiler is filled with boiling olive oil. This torment can be applied along with the stumbling block (!) and almost always leads to the death of the victim; at best, he left it invalid for life. 5. 7 . Serra Serra was another extremely cruel means of execution, in which the victim, suspended at the feet, sawed in the middle, from top to bottom, between his legs. This type of execution can be performed with any type of lumberjack saw used with four hands and large teeth. History tells that several martyrs - saints, religious, secular - suffered from this torment, perhaps worse than slow cremation or immersion in boiling olive oil. Because of the inverted position, which provides oxygenation of the brain and prevents the general loss of condemned blood, does not lose consciousness until the saw has reached the navel, and sometimes even the breast. The Bible tells us that the Jewish king David exterminated the inhabitants of Rabah and all other ammonite cities by putting men, women and children under saws, puffs, iron axes and brick ovens. This kind of benepl'cito, little less than divine, made a great contribution to the adoption of the saw, axe, rastelo as a means of fulfilling the well-thinking people of the medieval church. Saw was often used for homosexuals of both sexes, especially men. In Spain, the mountain range was a means of military execution until the mid-19th century. XVII, according to several links that do not mention, however, one particular case. In Catalonia, during the War of Independence (1808-1814), against Napoleon's armies, Spanish guerrillas subjected a mountain of dozens of French and British officers without worrying too much about the alliances of the time. In Germany, the mountain was reserved for the leaders of the rebel movements, and in France the witches got pregnant with Satan. 6. 8 - Empalamentolt was a particularly brutal form of execution, as the victim agonized for a few days before death, taking too long to become unconscious. It has been known to be used with age; in the 19th century. XVI, widely used by the Turkish armies who invaded Eastern Europe.The method was simple: lay the victim face down and shoved it into the anus, the navel or perhaps if it is a woman, in the vagina - a stake long enough to freeze the body in a longitudinal direction. In order for the stake to stand firm, he was injected into the body of the condemned with a sledgehammer blows. Then, the pile was simply planted on the ground; gravity did the rest. The body was simply pulled to the ground, while the bet slowly tore the intestines, in a process that could last -- depending the thickness of the stake and the durability of the victim - a few hours or even days. Even worse was further empalation, such a war was done by the Turkish forces of Yanizzazarov, who invaded Eastern Europe in the fifteenth century. thus, the convict was in no hurry to lose his senses, remaining conscious for most of the operation.9 - CremationCremation or Vivicombuta is known as a form of execution used in cases of witchcraft or witchcraft; in fact, the Romans had already used it for parricides and traitors. In the medieval form used by the inquisition, the convict was burned alive only if he refused to renounce himself, that is, to renounce the mistakes that had dragged him into this situation; in this case he was strangled. For the victim to really die in the fire, rather than choking on smoke, they wore it for 7. With a sweater soaked in sulfur.10 - Evisceration Tablett terrible torment was carried out in a special apparatus, a table or board constant, which had a pulley and a system of ropes and small hooks. Verdugo opened the victim's uterus, tied to the board, so as not to be able to argue about himself; then insert the hooks into the hole, holding them firmly in the bowels of the convicts. While manipulating the pulley, the intestine was pulled out, with the victim still alive; it was then abandoned and left to die in this state. Death took hours or even days. The longer the executioner's ability was considered - the longer the convict had to be considered.II - The deadly instruments of torture are those that, although they served as instruments for interrogation, could be used as tools of realization - such as the Iron Lady - or caused the victim the injuries and injuries that eventually killed her a few hours after their use. They are therefore generally applied only to members on death row who should be monitored without delay; thus, there was a guarantee that the victims, even if they were seriously injured, would not escape the application of justice.1 - Wedges or Borzegimlt was one of the most painful torments imaginable. The victim was strapped and pulled to the ground, with his legs encased between four oak boards, of which the pair outside was fastened, while the inside was mobile. By inserting wedges into the separation space between the two moving boards, it was possible to crush the victim's legs against the fixed structure of the machine. There were so-called general and extraordinary torture; difference between them was estimated by the number of increasingly thick wedges were built in. This type of torture, since it has always - though not always immediately - fatally, has only been sentenced to death, which must be executed without delay. 8. 2 . The Crush-HeadsThe crushes of the head, usually medieval instruments, consisted of a helmet and a bar in which the chin torture was placed. Then, using a screw, the helmet was tightened, squeezing the man's head to the base, in an upright direction. The result was devastating: first, the alveolostals were destroyed; Then jaws; and finally, if the torture did not stop, the eyes jumped out of orbit, and the brain seeped through a broken skull.3 - The story of torture of the iron lady recorded many instruments in the form of an anthropomorphic sarcophagus with nails inside, which, when the door was closed, penetrated into the body of the victim. The most famous example was the so-called Iron maiden of Nuremberg, modeled at the end of the fifteenth century, improved reproduction of old specimens. The device was destroyed during the bombing of Nuremberg in 1944. It is difficult to separate a legend from facts when it comes to such an instrument, because there are several descriptions of the time, and most of the published material is based on distorted studies of the nineteenth century, whimsical and romantic opinions and unglazed and exaggerated evidence. Contrary to what is often said, the Iron Lady was rarely used in a deliberate execution (although, no doubt, the convict could, for a pitiful misfortune, die suffocating inside). The first reliable mention of the execution with the Iron Lady is reported on August 14, 1515, since the instrument has been used, proven, for about two centuries. 9. On that day, a coin forger was introduced there, and the doors were slowly closed, so the tips penetrated into his arms, stomach and chest, legs in various places, bladder, eyes, shoulders and buttocks, but they were not enough to kill him, and thus continued to scream and grieve for several days, after which he died. It is likely that the cloves were removable and of different sizes, so that they could place themselves in several holes inside the appliance, becoming more or less poked, as required by the proposal. The Iron Lady applied to perpetrators of crimes against the State that were not forest/greatness, as well as to the adultery of women and young women or widows who did not preserve their chastity. It has also been used as a tool to interrogate in specific cases women suspected of witchcraft or trafficking with the forces of hell. In this case of interrogation, it was used especially in women, that they could support it better than other methods, and leaving little or no visible traces, and that, moreover, the confession of the accused was virtually guaranteed.4 - The vertical wheel on the vertical wheel, which, as the title says, was erected perpendicular to the ground, the victim's body was tied to the instrument as far as possible. Then the wheel was rotated, exposing the tortured, at every step, burning nails or coals placed on the ground, under the machine. The end result was slow otalathing or burns exposed across the surface of the body, which, according to its severity, can lead to death tortured.5 - Cageit glove is usually associated with the invention of this ingenious instrument by the Hungarian Countess Elizabeth Botori, who lived in the sixteenth century; however, there are indicators of its use already in Roman times. It should be noted, however, that this is not a method of judicial interrogation or punishment that is used only by certain individuals in isolation. Basically, the mill was a cylindrical cage made of sharp iron blades, the interior of which was decorated with pointed iron tips. The victim was locked in a cage, and the executioner, armed with an arbot, a bras iron or even a pointed iron, began to stick or move the prisoner, who in his digressions crashed into the tips and blades of the cage. The end result is easy to imagine. While most of the karonium cells that were reported were placed directly on the ground, he said that Elizabeth Botori's cell (perfect for her to take the famous bloodshed that was supposed to always keep her young and beautiful) was suspended from the ceiling; the Countess sat below 10. her and her blood flowed right over her body.6 - HorseStretch stretch, or dismemberment caused by the tension exerted longitudinal, has already been used in ancient Egypt and Babylon. In medieval Europe - and after - the stretch horse was the main instrument of any respectable dungeon, and that's before the disappearance of torture, around the 19th century. 17th place. The victim was lying on the apparatus, his limbs firmly attached to the limbs and stretched by domreonical force, there is old evidence that speaks of up to 30 cm stretching, which is unthinkable; destruction resulted from the displacement and twisting of each joint of the arms and legs, the dismemberment of the spine and the destruction of the muscles of the limbs of the chest and abdomen caused a fatal effect. However, before the final reduction of the victim, and even in the early stages of interrogation, the shoulders were dislocated, due to hand stretching back and forth, as well as severe pain caused by muscle rupture and subjected to excessive stress. With the continuation of torture, hips and elbows began to disengage, eventually parade. noisy. Already at this stage the victim, fleeing life from torment, was crippled for life. After a few hours or days, in the case of the most resilient, vital functions simply ceased, one by one. III - Interrogation tools.Are different from those mentioned above for not causing fatal injuries unless Verdugo was unwilling or extremely clumsy in its use. They were generally used for judicial and inquisitor interrogations rather than for the murder of the victim, which should be preserved in the interests of the investigation of the process. 11. 1. Spanish spider spiders Spiders were four-pointed hooks, connected in the form of tenacious, and made up the main tools in the arsenal of Verdugo. They served, cold or hot, to lift the victim by the wrists, buttocks, abdomen, chest or ankles, while the tips slowly buried themselves in the flesh. In the process of the Templars1, in the early 19th century. The XIV, Spanish spiders were used, according to witnesses, to suspend the accused on the genitals until they admitted their crimes.2 - Crusher from ForeheadCrusher had an iron strip, sometimes with a sting inside that is located around the victim's forehead, being then gradually tightened screws located in the lateral thread, causing cuts and lacerations and can lead to fatal skull fractures. It was a tool used mainly in women and almost never in men. 3 - The Cradle of JudasThis procedure presented variations that were used simultaneously throughout the Middle Ages. The easiest way was to suspend the victim on a kind of pyramid, at the tip of which was lowered, at a greater or lesser speed. Thus, the sharp beak of the pyramid reached the anus, vagina, the base of the crucior, or the last vertebrae of the coccyx. The executioner, according to investigators, could vary speed and pressure from nothing to the entire body weight. I can still shake the victim, or make her fall, over and over at the tip. The cradle of Judas, in Italian Calla de Judah, in German and in the Jewish cradle (or simply cradle) was known in French as La Veille (Vigil). 12. 4 - The Chairman of the interrogation Verne simple: it was an iron chair with a seat and a back, completely covered with sharp tips. It was the main tool in the arsenal of inquisitors. The victim, always naked, was placed and tied to a chair, whose advice had an obvious effect on his willpower, which dispensed with any comment. The torment can be amplified by and blows to the arms and torso. In addition, there was another way to make this tool more effective: as the chair was, for the most part, iron (there were samples and wood in which only the tips were metal), there was also an extra orequente to warm it up to the roaster until it turned red hot.5 - Thumb Crusher Is simple and very effective. The grinding knots and phalanx of fingers and retractable nails are among the oldest tortures. The results, in terms of the relationship between pain, effort and protracted time, are very satisfactory in terms of torment, especially when complex and expensive tools are lacking. The crusher was mostly made up of two or three bars that can be tightened with a screw, slowly, or by using strokes given in wedges, more dramatically.6 - Expansion expansion is a stretch horse option. Instead of extending the body in a longitudinal direction, it is applied only to the hands of convicts, while the chain, enveloping and pressing the chest, exerts additional pressure. Extension is a stretch horse version. 13. 7 - Stretching Ladder The So-called Stretching Staircase was nothing more than a simple wooden staircase that used more of that of the interrogation tool. It was used in Eistadt's lawsuit, in which an old woman was accused of witchcraft in the mid-19th century. The victim was lying on the stairs, tying his legs to one of the steps; hands, equally bound, gradually weeded away, whether with the help of human power, or with the help of an ever-increasing mass. If after all this the victim still refused to admit his guilt, being paralyzed and with detroned shoulders, the court was forced to admit his innocence. This torture was widely used by the German Inquisitors. 8 - FoalThis device, very wittily, consisted of a board on which lay the victim. This board had holes through which hemp ropes were transferred that shook the forearms, arms, hips, calves, into the sum, fleshy parts of the victim's limbs. In the process of 14. torture, these ropes were gradually tightened, with the help of cranks on the sides of the apparatus. The effect was from the turnstile. Spanish law regulating torture provided for a maximum of five turns in the handles that tightened the corps de ballet to the body. This was aimed at ensuring that, if the defendant's innocence was proved, he would not come out of torture with irreversible continuation. However, as a rule, the executioners, instigated by investigators, gave up to ten turns in the turn, which led to the strings crushed flesh to the bone.9 At a greater point, when crushing your thumbs: the two bars are designed to compress each other, at the point of fracting them, the victim's knees. The inside of the device may contain clues. The device was usually used and the victim was allowed one night or several hours of rest; The next day, when the unfortunate's legs were crushed and inflamed if they were not already broken, torture was repeated, which thus became much more painful and almost impossible to resist.10 - Colossal or Paul's main torture, which consisted of dislocated shoulders, moving violently lifting the victim, with his hands tied to his back, with the body

