Appendix: trials for witchcraft in Rothenburg ob der Tauber, 1549–1709

<i>Date of trial</i>	<i>Name of alleged witche(s); status (if known); fate (! denotes execution) (I)</i>	<i>Age of alleged witch(es) at trial (? denotes age has been estimated) (II)</i>	<i>Trial evidence of pre-existing reputation as a witch (III)</i>	<i>Accusers; fate of accuser(s) (if applicable) (IV)</i>
1549	<p>(1) <i>Dorothea, widow (of at least four years) of Rothenburg citizen Caspar Klennckh.</i></p> <p>Possibly of middling to high status?</p> <p>Gaoled; interrogated under torture; banished for sorcery and fornication.</p>	<p>? May have had children of marriageable age, suggesting she was in her forties or fifties.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Probably <i>Jorg Bubenleben of Rothenburg</i> (married), her children's guardian, upon whom she had allegedly tried to inflict the pox through witchcraft.</p> <p>It was also alleged that she had had sex during her widowhood.</p>
1561	<p>(2) <i>Barbara, wife of Paulus Brosam of Wettringen</i>; (3) <i>Paulus</i> was accused of having helped Barbara in her witchcraft.</p> <p>Gaoled; interrogated; released after paying their costs and promising to reappear before the council if the matter went any further.</p>	<p>? Had six young children, the last one less than a year old; probably married twelve years. Assuming this was their first marriage and they had married at c. twenty-five and c. twenty-seven, they were probably in their late thirties in 1561.</p>	<p>Wettringen's pastor claimed that Barbara had been reputed a witch for ten years and had been taught witchcraft by her parents-in-law, Elisabetha and Veit Brosam. Elisabetha, Veit and Veit's brother, Hans, had also had reputations as workers of witchcraft since the Peasants' War (1525), suggesting that they were in their sixties or seventies by 1561.</p>	<p><i>Hans Lautenbach and his brother-in-law, baker Leonhart Immell, of Wettringen</i>, as the result of a feud with the Brosams. Lautenbach was married and probably in his fifties or sixties by 1561. Immell was probably married and older than the Brosams.</p> <p>Gaoled; interrogated; banished (Immell) and put in the pillory and banished (Lautenbach) for slander.</p>

1563 (4) *Appolonia, wife of Georg Schneider, and her children by her first husband, Cuntz Kellner*; (5) *Appolonia, wife of carpenter Leonhardt Bretner*; (6) *Anna, wife of donkey-drover Michel Arnns*; and (7) *Georg Kellner, all of Finsterlohr*.

All four were gaoled and interrogated: Appolonia senior (thumbscrews once, strappado once) and Anna (thumbscrews once) were tortured; the three women were banished for slander and quarrelsomeness; Georg was released unpunished.

1571 (8) *Magdalena, widow (of at least five years) of citizen/rope-maker Caspar Weinmāj̄r of Rothenburg*. Poor; working as a lying-in maid by 1571.

Gaoled; interrogated under torture; banished for attempted poisoning and fornication.

? With two married daughters, Appolonia senior was probably at least in her fifties by 1563. (She was known as ‘old Appolonia’, although this was probably to distinguish her from Appolonia junior.) Her daughters were probably in their mid-to-late twenties or early thirties in 1563; Georg was probably younger.

? The fact that she had not remarried after the death of second husband Weinmāj̄r suggests she was possibly in her late forties–early fifties.

Appolonia senior had been reputed a witch in Finsterlohr for at least twenty-nine years by 1563. With a reputed witch for a mother, Appolonia, Anna (also rumoured to be a witch by 1563) and Georg had probably been at risk of acquiring similar reputations from a young age.

She had been rumoured a witch in Rothenburg for many years.

Appolonia’s son-in-law, Leonhardt Bretner, and his wife Appolonia junior, of Finsterlohr, called Appolonia senior and Anna witches and Georg ‘king of the witches’ as part of a family feud. Bretner and his wife had hit hard times and felt that Appolonia senior and Anna were refusing to help them.

Bretner: gaoled; interrogated; banished with his wife for slander.

Albrecht Bernpeck, of Rothenburg (married), whose new-born baby she had allegedly tried to poison with mercury.

It was also alleged that she had had sex during her widowhood and that she might have been responsible for her husbands’ deaths.

- 1572** (9) *Anna, wife of Hans Eck of Tauberscheckenbach.*
Gaoled; interrogated; released on payment of costs and told to keep the peace with her sister.
? She could have been any age from her late twenties to her fifties. Given that she and her sister were both married, it is perhaps most likely that they were in their thirties or forties.
None, other than her sister's accusation.
Anna's sister Kunigundt, wife of Georg Richter, citizen/nail-maker of Rothenburg, accused Anna of laming her husband through witchcraft.
Kunigundt: gaoled; interrogated; released on the same conditions as her sister.
- 1582** (10) *Gertraud, widow (of seven years) of herdsman Leonhardt Durmann;* (11) *Anna, wife (since 1570) of Melchior Schneider;* (12) *Anna, wife of butcher Georg Weh, all of Oberstetten.*
None of them were gaoled, questioned or punished.
? Neighbours described Anna W. as young and Gertraud and Anna S. as 'advanced in years'. Gertraud seems to have had a daughter who was probably at most a teenager in 1582, while Anna S. had had at least one husband prior to Melchior S., by whom she had had three surviving children, so both were probably in their fifties in 1582.
None against Anna S.. Gertraud had been reputed a witch for at least eight years and had a brother who was a cunning man. Anna W.'s mother and grandmother were reputed witches, so she would have risked acquiring the same reputation from a relatively young age.
Margaretha, wife of Burckhardt Seitz, of Oberstetten, claimed she had seen the trio at a witches' feast. She was married with children still living at home and was probably older than Anna W. but younger than Anna S. and Gertraud.
Margaretha: gaoled; interrogated; released on payment of costs after promising to reappear before the council if the matter went any further.

- 1587** (13) *Magdalena, wife of Martin Gackstatt; her son*, (14) *Hans*; (15) *Anna, wife of Jörg Brodt*; (16) *Babelein, daughter of Hans Kuch junior, all of Hilgartshausen*.
All four were gaoled and interrogated; Magdalena (strappado once) and Hans (two floggings, thumbscrews once) were tortured; Anna and Babelein were definitely released unpunished; Magdalena and Hans almost certainly were as well.
- ? Magdalena was probably not older than her mid-forties in 1587 (as Hans was aged six), and may have been younger. Anna was about thirty, Babelein about thirteen.
- Suspicion of witchcraft had first arisen against Magdalena ten or twelve years earlier. No evidence against Anna, although there are hints that Babelein's mother (probably aged early thirties) and grandmother (probably in her fifties or sixties) were also reputed witches.
- Hans Gackstatt, Magdalena's six-year-old son*, claimed to have been taken to a witches' dance by his mother, and that he had seen Anna, Babelein and other village women there: see column (I) for his fate.
- 1602** (17) *Katharina, wife of Franz Kupfer*; (18) *Anna, wife of Jörg Stahl*; (19) *Elisabeth, wife of Daniel Kraft*; (20) *Katharina, wife of mason Michael Lientschner*; and (21) *Appolonia, wife of carpenter Leonhardt Holenbuch, all of Steinach*.
None of them was gaoled, questioned or punished.
- ? Daniel Kraft was thirty-seven in 1602, so his wife Elisabetha was probably two–three years younger than him, at around thirty-four–thirty-five. The other couples may have been of the same generation as the Krafts (mid-to-late thirties).
- Only Appolonia H. had a pre-existing reputation of at least six years' – and probably longer – standing.
- Blacksmith's apprentice Leonhardt Brandt, of Steinach*, claimed to have seen the five women at a witches' gathering. Brandt was unmarried but betrothed, so was probably in his mid-twenties in 1602.
- Gaoled; interrogated; released under the same conditions as had pertained to Margaretha Seitz in 1582.

- 1605** (22) *Hans Georg Hofmann* and (23) *Michael Pfund*, citizen / joiners of *Rothenburg*. Both had fallen on hard times by 1605. Gaoled; interrogated; banished (Hofmann); formally questioned with no further action taken (Pfund). ? Pfund was in his fifties or – more probably – sixties, as Hofmann’s stepfather had been his apprentice twenty years earlier, and was probably married. Hofmann was married and probably in his late twenties or early thirties. Hofmann had offered his services as a treasure-seeker for at least a year. Pfund had been called before the authorities before 1605 for allegedly possessing a book of magical arts. Hofmann was arrested on the basis of rumours circulating in Rothenburg to the effect that he and Pfund had bewitched a table they had made for Herr David Walther.
- 1627** (24) *Margaretha Hörber of Gebstattel*, claimed she had been seduced into witchcraft by Ursula, the old midwife of Gebstattel and her own mother, and taken by Ursula and (25) *Ursula’s daughter Eva* to witches’ dances where she had seen nineteen women and three men, including (26) *the old herdsman of Gebstattel*. Margaretha was thirteen when her trial began in 1627 and fourteen when finally released from custody in 1628. Her mother and Ursula were dead by 1627. Eva had married in 1627 after eighteen years in service, aged probably around thirty. The old herdsman was possibly at least in his fifties if not sixties to warrant this epithet: he had one son who had been aged probably in his mid-to-late twenties in 1616 (see the Margaretha Horn trial, 1652, for more details). None for Margaretha’s mother, Ursula or Eva; the old herdsman was reputed a witch in Gebstattel. *Margaretha* claimed she was a witch herself: see column (I) for her fate.
- Gaoled for seven months; interrogated; kept in the city hospital for two more months; released on payment of costs after promising to live a Christian life. Eva was formally questioned; enquiries were made about the herdsman but no action was taken against him.

1628– ! (27) *Magdalena, wife of Hans* Twenty-eight or twenty-nine. None.
29 *Dürr of Standorf.*

Gaoled; interrogated;
tortured (thumbscrews
twice); executed (beheaded
then burned).

1629 (28) *Anna Maria, wife of Georg* ? Georg Bezold was sixty-two None.
Bezold, one of the five in 1629 and had been married
Rothenburg mayors. to third wife Anna Maria

No action taken against
her.

since 1609. She had had her
last child by him in 1618,
which suggests that she was at
least in her late forties—early
fifties by 1629.

(29) *Johann Georg Schnepf,*
Rothenburg city councillor.

No action taken against
him.

Twenty-eight.

None.

Magdalena was arrested on
suspicion of having killed her
eleven-week-old baby. She
confessed to this crime and
also claimed that she was a
witch, having been seduced
into witchcraft by her own
mother (who had died three
months earlier): see column
(I) for her fate.

Barbara Rost, a maid in the
Bezolds' service spread rumours
that her mistress was a witch.
Rost was probably in her late
twenties—early thirties by
1629; she had made one
abortive attempt at marriage
eight years earlier.

Gaoled; interrogated;
banished for slander.

Rost and schoolboy Bernhard
Wunsch of Rothenburg spread
rumours that Schnepf had
attended a witches' dance.
Wunsch had to formally
revoke this allegation.

1629

(30) *Anna Dieterich, herdsman and widow (since 1627) of Untereichenroth, and (31) Margaretha Harter of Bovenzenweiler*, who claimed to have been seduced into witchcraft by Dieterich.

Both were poverty-stricken and begged in order to survive.

Gaoled; interrogated; Harter was flogged in gaol and banished for slander; Dieterich was released unpunished.

Dieterich was sixty-one; Harter fifteen.

Dieterich was rumoured to be a witch; these rumours emanated mainly from her son and especially her daughter-in-law, with whom she had lived and been at odds since the death of her husband.

Margaretha was forced into accusing Dieterich by Catholic troops quartered in the area who hoped to start a witch-hunt: see column (I) for her fate.

1639

(32) *Brigitta, daughter of day-labourer Endres Hörner and his wife Ursula of Spielbach*. Endres was long dead by 1639; Ursula had turned to begging after his death and died in 1638. Brigitta claimed to have been seduced into witchcraft by her godmother, Brigitta, the wife of pastor Johann Mauck of Spielbach, who was also dead by 1639.

Brigitta was nearly eight; Johann Mauck had been forty-two in 1631; his wife Brigitta had probably been the same age or two–three years younger.

Only Brigitta suspected her godmother of witchcraft.

Brigitta claimed she was a witch herself: see column (I) for her fate.

1639 Gaoled; interrogated; sent to the Rothenburg hospital for three months; released. She was discovered, dead, in Steinbach in October 1640, after her relatives had refused to take her in.

1641 (33) *Margaretha, wife of Michael Rost of Finsterlohr.*
Both were gaoled; interrogated; released after promising to live peacefully with one another.

Margaretha was twenty-seven and Rost's third wife; Rost was forty. They had been married for six years and had had three children: one was still alive.

Only Rost thought his wife was a witch.

Michael Rost accused his wife of witchcraft and asked the council for a divorce. Evidence suggests that he was mentally unstable: see column (I) for his fate.

1652 (34) *Margaretha, wife of Hans Horn of Bettenfeld.*
Gaoled; interrogated; tortured (thumbscrews, five times); released after paying her costs and promising to reappear before the council if the matter went any further. The Horns still lived in Bettenfeld in 1659.

Margaretha was sixty in 1652, as was Hans, her third husband. She had first married at the age of twenty-four in 1616.

Margaretha risked acquiring a reputation for witchcraft in 1616 after marrying Martin, the son of the old herdsman of Gebstätt (a reputed witch: see the Margaretha Hörber case, 1627, for details). However, Martin died quickly after their marriage, sparing her the worst effects of a long association with the family. She told the council she had been a godmother twenty-six times as proof of her good reputation.

Margaretha's nearest neighbour Leonhard Gackstätt of Bettenfeld accused her as part of an ongoing feud with her and her family. Gackstätt was neither gaoled nor formally questioned, probably because he was a subject of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach.

(35) *Catharina, wife of blacksmith* (36) *Mathes Leimbach of Wettringen, their daughter* (37) *Magdalena, their maidservant* (38) *Barbara Bratsch, and* (39) *Barbara, the daughter of Hans Schürz and stepdaughter of his second wife Eva, the Leimbachs' nearest neighbours.*

Catharina, Mathes, Barbara B. and Barbara S. were gaoled and interrogated; Catharina was tortured (thumbscrews, five times). Catharina, Mathes and Barbara B. were released, but the Leimbachs had to pay a punitive amount of money as surety. Magdalena was formally questioned. Mathes died shortly after the trial as a result of the privations he had suffered; Catharina and Magdalena were finally banished from Wettringen in 1656. Barbara S. was sent from gaol to the Rothenburg poor-house, then released in 1653.

Catharina was fifty-three or fifty-four in 1652; Mathes was sixty-three. Mathes had moved to Wettringen in 1617 and married Catharina in 1618; their youngest child (of eight), Magdalena (aged twelve), still lived with them. Bratsch was twenty-three. Hans Schürz was fifty-two, his wife Eva thirty-eight or younger; they had married in 1649. Hans' daughter Barbara from his previous marriage was eight.

Catharina had had a reputation for working magic for at least eighteen years.

Barbara Schürz claimed to have been seduced into witchcraft by Catharina and taken by her to witches' dances which Mathes and Bratsch also attended: see column (I) for her fate. Hans Schürz brought his daughter's accusations before the council in 1652 but his wife had been increasingly suspicious of Catharina since 1649–50; relations between the two households broke down in 1651. Evidence suggests that Eva Schürz was mentally unstable.

- 1663** (40) *Michael Würth, citizen / wheelwright of Rothenburg and his wife (41) Barbara*, who was accused of having helped him in his witchcraft.
Würth was formally questioned but fled Rothenburg before he could be gaoled. Barbara was gaoled and interrogated: both were then banished.
- ? Probably at least in his early to mid-forties - possibly older; his wife was probably of around the same age.
- Suspected for at least two—three years before he was formally accused.
- Würth's neighbour Appolonia, wife of Georg Leupolt, a farrier of Rothenburg*, accused Würth of having caused the illness from which Leupolt had suffered for over two years before his death in December 1662, and of other acts of maleficium.
- 1668** (42) *Susanna, wife of Anthoni Lamer of Adelshofen and her foster-daughter (43) Margaretha Fischer*, a maidservant from Habelsee.
Susanna was formally questioned; Margaretha was gaoled; interrogated; banished for slander.
- ? Susanna was called an old woman by neighbours; Margaretha was seventeen.
- None, although Susanna's husband Anthoni called her an old witch publicly.
- Margaretha* claimed that Susanna had seduced her into witchcraft; later she admitted that she had fabricated the charge to revenge herself on her foster-mother for ill-treatment she had suffered at her hands as a child: see column (I) for Margaretha's fate.
- 1671** 44) *Appolonia, wife of Georg Glaitter of Windisch-Bockenfeld*. Almost certainly fairly wealthy.
- Fifty-six. She was born and lived all her life in W.-Bockenfeld. Glaitter was her fourth husband. Her first
- Appolonia had long had a reputation as a witch, perhaps from the age of eleven: the possibility that her mother
- Appolonia's nearest neighbour Endres Klenckh, and his wife, Appolonia*, accused her of having bewitched their

- 1671** Gaoled; interrogated; tortured (thumbscrews, three times); released after paying costs and swearing a surety. marriage – at eighteen – had lasted from c. 1633–c. 1637; the second from c. 1637/8–c. 1662/3; the third from c. 1662/3–1664/5. had also been reputed a witch might account for Appolonia's early reputation. She stated that she had only married her second husband (at age twenty-two–twenty-three) on condition that he defend her against witchcraft accusations. Trial evidence reached back to an act of alleged bewitchment by Appolonia in c. 1641, when she would have been c. twenty-six; see Rowlands, 'Witchcraft and old women', for details. daughter. Klenckh was aged c. forty-two in 1671 and had been in Appolonia's service as a twelve-year-old around 1641. Klenckh was supported in his accusations by his eighty-two-year-old father, Michael. None of the Klenckhs were gaoled during the trial.
- 1673** ! (45) *Anna Margaretha, daughter of Philip Rohn, citizen/plasterer*, (46) *Anna and her husband* (47) *Leonhardt Maas, cutler*, and (48) *Andreas Spahn, all of Rothenburg*. Anna Margaretha was twenty-two; Anna Maas was eighty-eight; Leonhardt Maas was probably the same age as his wife; Spahn was twenty-two. Anna Margaretha had begun having fits in 1664, claiming that she was being plagued by the devil and her mistress Anna Maas, that the latter had seduced her into witchcraft, and that Leonhardt Maas and Andreas Spahn had assisted in the seduction process. No-one other than Anna Margaretha thought that she or Anna Maas were witches. *Anna Margaretha* confessed to being a witch herself and also accused Anna and Leonhardt Maas and Andreas Spahn. During her trial Anna Margaretha also claimed to have committed multiple acts of infanticide: see column (I) for her fate.

(49) *Hans Christoph, the son of Georg Emmert of Habelsee*, claimed that he had been seduced into witchcraft by his aunt, Barbara Emmert of Dunzendorf, who had taught him how to conjure fleas and taken him to witches' dances with her mother Dorothea.

He was gaoled, interrogated in Rothenburg, then sent to Uffenheim, as the Rothenburg council mistakenly thought that Barbara E. came from Custenlohr and was thus subject to the jurisdiction of the Brandenburg-Ansbach authorities in Uffenheim. Hans Christoph was interrogated and beaten in gaol in Uffenheim, then released on payment of costs. His aunt and her mother were interrogated and released unpunished by the Hatzfeld authorities in Niederstetten, to whose jurisdiction they belonged and who had refused to send them to Uffenheim for trial; see Schraut, 'Niederstetten 1676', for details.

Hans Christoph was fourteen; None. Barbara, the wife of Hans Emmert was thirty, her widowed mother Dorothea was sixty (see Schraut, 'Niederstetten 1676', pp. 158, 160).

Hans Christoph confessed to being a witch himself and accused his aunt and her mother: see column (I) for their fates.

- 1687** (50) *Christoph Vogel, a poor lodger from Bettwar.*
Gaoled; interrogated; banished.
- Aged around fifty, he was almost certainly married and had six children.
- He was known as a speaker of blessings to cure disease.
- The *Vögeleins Bauer of Seldeneck and his wife* accused Vogel of having made their eight-year-old son's diseased leg worse instead of better after attempting to cure it.
- 1689** (51) *Anna Maria, wife of Georg Adam Knöspel, citizen / weelwright of Rothenburg, and their son (53) Hans Adam Knöspel.*
Anna Maria was gaoled; interrogated; banished. Hans Adam was gaoled; interrogated; sent to the city's hospital. He died in 1698. Georg Adam was questioned formally; deprived of his citizenship and banished.
- Anna Maria and her husband were fifty; Hans, who suffered from epilepsy, was eleven.
- Anna Maria had been reputed a witch ever since moving to Rothenburg, probably in her twenties. She had probably had a reputation from an early age because her mother, a blind eighty-year-old, still living in Haltenbergstetten, had long been reputed a witch there. Georg Adam Knöspel also had a reputation as a witch and was called 'Witch-Knöspelein' in 1689. This was due to the fact that he had been the stepson of reputed witch Michael Würth and son of Barbara Würth (see 1663 for case details).
- Hans Adam* claimed that his mother had seduced him into witchcraft and taken him to witches' dances. Other charges of maleficium were brought against her by neighbours after her arrest. Georg Adam was questioned by the council on account of his wife's reputation and his son's confessions: see column (I) for their fates.

- 1690** (54) *Appolonia Schwärz, a poor widow of Rothenburg and* (55) *Hans Böhm, formerly the blacksmith of Gailnau, living in Rothenburg's hospital by 1690.*
Both were formally questioned, but no further action was taken.
- ? To have given up work and gone into the hospital, Hans B. may have been of advanced age, as there is no reference to him suffering from any physical infirmities. ? As a poor widow who sold fruit in the market to support herself and who lodged with Barbara Ehness (see next case), Appolonia S. may have been at least past childbearing age (i.e. in her late forties–early fifties).
- Probably reputed witches before 1690, although no evidence on length of reputations.
- Hans Adam Knöspel*, who had been sent to live in Rothenburg's hospital after his parents' banishment in 1689, accused Appolonia S. and Hans B. of being witches in 1690. *Barbara Röder of Rothenburg* also claimed that Appolonia S. had bewitched her young daughter.
- 1692** ! (56) *Barbara, widow of Hans Ehness of Rothenburg.*
Poor: her father Matthes Ebert had been a vinedresser and beggar, her husband a day-labourer.
Gaoled; interrogated; tortured (thumbscrews once); executed (beheaded then burned).
- Forty-one. She had been married to Ehness (c. thirty years her senior) for thirteen years without having any children; witnesses described her as an old woman.
- None. She was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned her lodgers and confessed to this, the poisoning of her husband, her seduction into witchcraft by her godmother at the age of eight or nine, and her attendance at various witches' dances since then. She later retracted this confession of witchcraft but was executed anyway for attempted poisoning.
- Hans Ruopp, who lodged with Barbara Ehness*, accused her of having poisoned himself, his wife, and their 4 children (not fatally) after she put arsenic into their milk-broth.

(57) *Johann Craft, pastor of Tauberscheckenbach*; (58) *Appolonia, wife of citizen/butcher Johann Crämer of Rothenburg*; (59) *Adelheit Jäger of Rothenburg*; (60) *Barbara Schmezer of Rothenburg, wife of a minor city official*; (61) *Anna Schöppler of Rothenburg, formerly in service in the city's hospital*; (62) *Barbara Weiser, who was probably a widow, as she paid to live in the city's poorhouse.*

All the women were formally questioned; enquiries were made about Craft, but no further action was taken.

Craft was fifty;? Appolonia C. was probably at least of middle age, as Crämer was her fourth husband. No evidence for Adelheit J. or Anna S. ?Barbara S. was probably at least in her fifties, if not older, as she testified that she had raised six children; ? Barbara W. was probably also at least in her fifties.

Adelheit J. and Barbara S. were both alleged to have had bad reputations for a long time. Barbara S.'s mother had been accused of witchcraft in Dinkelsbühl, so Barbara S. may have acquired her reputation from her.

Hans Adam Knöspel, Hans Georg Nunn (see below) and *Barbara Ehness* claimed to have seen them at witches' dances. Ehness later retracted her accusations, however, explaining that she had been fed the names by one of the pastors who had visited her in gaol.

1692–94 (63) *Hans Georg Nunn*, inmate of Rothenburg's hospital.

Questioned formally; no further action.

? A boy, probably of similar age to Hans Adam Knöspel (ten–twelve).

None.

Copying the example of Hans Adam Knöspel, with whom he shared a room in the city's hospital, *Hans Georg* claimed that he had been seduced into witchcraft and taken to witches' dances, where he had seen other alleged witches (see above).

1709

(64) *Anna, widow of cobbler Johann Eberhard Schumacher of Rothenburg, and her nephew,*
(65) *Hans Caspar Kürlein.*

Both were gaoled;
interrogated; released;
Kürlein was first flogged in
gaol for slander.

Fifty-three; married to
Schumacher from the age of
twenty-one to thirty-three,
then widowed for twenty
years. Hans Caspar was
twelve.

Anna's daughter-in-law
suspected her of being a
witch; moreover, Anna's
nickname was Flea-Anna,
suggesting she may have had a
reputation for being able to
conjure fleas.

Hans Caspar was encouraged
to claim that he had been
seduced into witchcraft by
Anna by *Anna's daughter-in-*
law, Maria Appolonia. Maria
Appolonia was married to
Anna's son, Johann Eberhard
Schumacher junior, and had
an extremely bad relationship
with Anna. There is also
evidence to suggest that she
was mentally unstable.

Maria Appolonia: gaoled;
interrogated; banished with
her husband for slander.

Note: The names of alleged witches and, where appropriate, their accuser(s), are highlighted in italic.