

Kinrossshire Tullibole Schloss Gedenkstätte Labyrinth

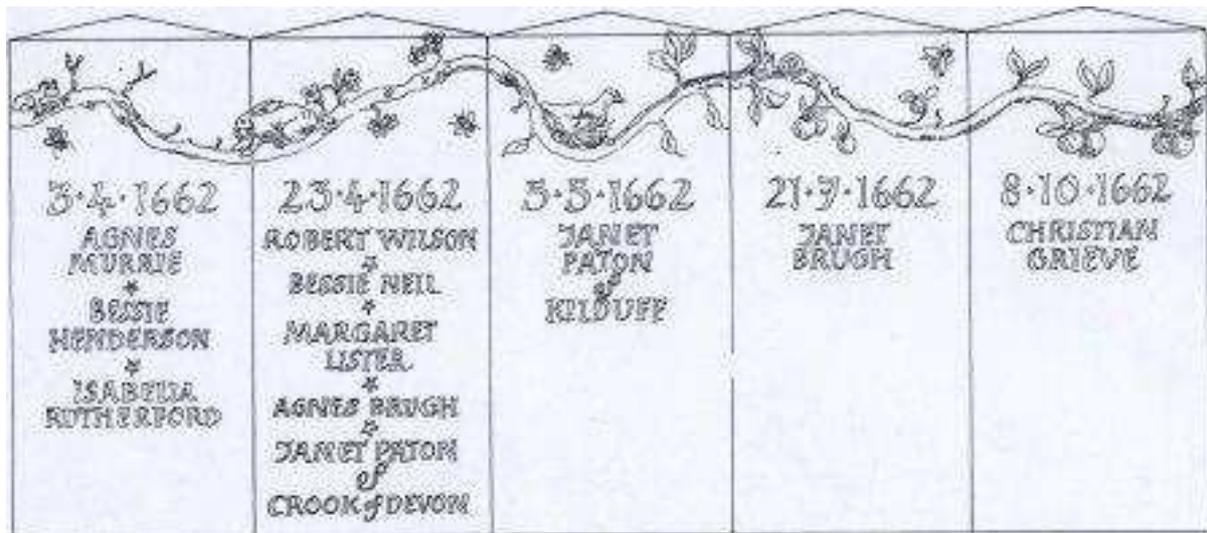
Kinrossshire (Schottland), 30.10.2012 – In der traditionellen schottischen Grafschaft Kinross wurde am vergangenen Donnerstag eine Gedenkstätte zur Erinnerung an elf Menschen eröffnet, die wegen Hexerei verurteilt worden waren. Die Gedenkstätte befindet sich am Tullibole Schloss, wo im Jahre 1662 ein Hexenprozess stattfand.

Tullibole Castle liegt westlich von Kinross an der A977 bei Crook of Devon.

Tullibole Castle is located on the B9097 one mile east of Crook of Devon. The Scheduled Churchyard and Maze is located on the Gelvan Road 1/2 mile to the NW of the Castle.

https://de.wikinews.org/wiki/Erinnerungsst%C3%A4tte_an_Hexenprozesse_in_Schottland

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Plan of the 3ft Pentagon pillar

Quelle:

http://web.archive.org/web/20131103190345/http://www.tulbol.demon.co.uk/witches_maze.html

Lord Moncrieff, dem gegenwärtig das Schloss Tullibole gehört, erteilte im Jahre 2003 den Auftrag zur Errichtung der Gedenkstätte, da es in dem nahegelegenen Ort Crook of Devon, der wegen der Hexenverbrennungen im 17. Jahrhundert bekannt geworden ist, bisher kein Denkmal gibt.



<https://www.facebook.com/The.Witches.Maze/>

Die Gedenkstätte besteht aus einem kreisförmigen Labyrinth mit 33 Metern Durchmesser, das aus 2000 Bäumen gebildet wurde. In der Mitte befindet sich eine fünfeckige Sandsteinsäule mit den eingravierten Namen der Verurteilten. In Europa wurden Hexen seit dem Mittelalter verfolgt. Die letzte Hexenverbrennung in Schottland fand im Jahre 1722 in Dornoch, einem Dorf an der Ostküste in der Grafschaft Sutherland, statt.

<http://womenofscotland.org.uk/memorials/witches-maze-tullibole-castle>
Witches Maze at Tullibole Castle

Dedicated to: The eleven victims of the Crook of Devon witch trials in 1662

[The finished memorial is a circle 33m (100ft) wide and consists of 2,000 beech trees. At the centre of the maze is a one and a half ton elaborate sandstone pillar, with the names of the victims etched on it.]

Erected by: Lord Moncrieff

Designed by: Sandstone pillar designed by Gillian Forbes

Date: Planted in 2003-2012

Material: Maze of beech hedges with a sandstone pillar in the middle

Location: Tullibole Castle Crook of Devon, KY13 0QN

Additional information:

The maze is 100 feet in diameter, designed "also be a attack on the ignorant and superstitious beliefs of the past as well as those in modern day society".

Extracts from the BBC report on the completion of the memorial: "A memorial to 11 people executed for witchcraft in Kinross has been unveiled at the home of those who condemned them. The Witches Maze at Tullibole Castle commemorates the victims of the Crook of Devon witch trials in 1662. The castle was once home to William Halliday and his son John who held court over the 'covens' in the village.

Lord Moncrieff, who now owns Tullibole, commissioned the maze as there is no memorial in Crook of Devon. In 1662 the court sat five times and resulted in the death of 11 suspected witches. Those who survived the trials were taken to a small mound near the current village hall and strangled by the common hangman and their bodies thrown on a fire. Lord Moncrieff commenced on the maze in 2003 ... Lord Moncrieff said: "I dislike public art that has nothing

to say and commissioned Gillian [Forbes] because I believe she understands the sensitivity of the task. It is my hope that the memorial will also question our understanding of the past and issues of blame and judgement in modern day society."

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-20085045>

More information about the memorial is available on the Tullibole Castle's Witches Maze website: http://www.tulbol.demon.co.uk/witches_maze.html

<http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-20085045>

Memorial unveiled for Kinross witchcraft victims. 25 October 2012

<http://perthshirecreeffstrathearnlocalhistor.blogspot.de/2012/10/the-witches-maze-at-tullibole-castle.html>

The Accused – The Innocent Victims

Agnes Murrie, Trial 1

On the first of these trials Agnes Murrie, Bessie Henderson, and Isabella Rutherford were condemned, and strangled and burnt on the following day.

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Isabella Rutherford Trial 1

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Agnes Pittendriech, Trial 2

Only one escaped, which she owed to being pregnant at the time of her trial, and being respited under an obligation to come up again for trial when required. As there is no record of any ulterior proceedings being taken against her, it is to be hoped that her respite resulted in their ultimate withdrawal

Margaret Hoggan Trial 2

In the case of Margaret Hoggan no conviction or sentence against her is recorded, although the evidence against her was equally strong as against the other panels ; .but in the dittay against her she is described as a woman of threescore and nineteen years, and she may have been either spared on account of her old age, or she may have died in the excitement and terror in the course of her trial. She is referred to as deceased at the next diet of Court, which took place two months afterwards.

Robert Wilson, Trial 2

On the second trial Robert Wilson, Bessie Neil, Margaret Lister, Janet Paton, and Agnes Brugh were found guilty and sentenced to be burnt on the following day,

Bessie Neil, Trial 2

On the second trial Robert Wilson, Bessie Neil, Margaret Lister, Janet Paton, and Agnes Brugh were found guilty and sentenced to be burnt on the following day,

Margaret Lister, Trial 2

On the second trial Robert Wilson, Bessie Neil, Margaret Lister, Janet Paton, and Agnes Brugh were found guilty and sentenced to be burnt on the following day,

Janet Paton, of Crook of Devon Trial 2

On the second occasion Robert Wilson, Bessie Neil, Margaret Lister, Janet Paton, and

Margaret Hoggan Trial 3

At the third diet, Margaret Hoggan and Janet Paton were brought to trial. There is no conviction against Margaret Hoggan ; but Janet Paton was sentenced and strangled and burnt the same day.

Janet Paton, of Kilduff Trial 3

At the third diet, Margaret Hoggan and Janet Paton were brought to trial. As before stated, there is no conviction against Margaret Hoggan ; but Janet Paton was sentenced and strangled and burnt the same day.

Janet Brugh Trial 4

Janet Brugh and Christian Grieve. The former was convicted and executed the same day,

Christian Grieve Trial 4 and 5

Christian Grieve was put to her trial in July, 1662, and although the evidence against her appears to have been strong, the "hail assize in one voice declare that they will not convict her in no point of witchcraft, nor clenze her in no point," and yet within a period of three months the same jury, under the same presiding judge, and apparently without any additional evidence, convicted her, and she was strangled and burnt on the fifth day thereafter.