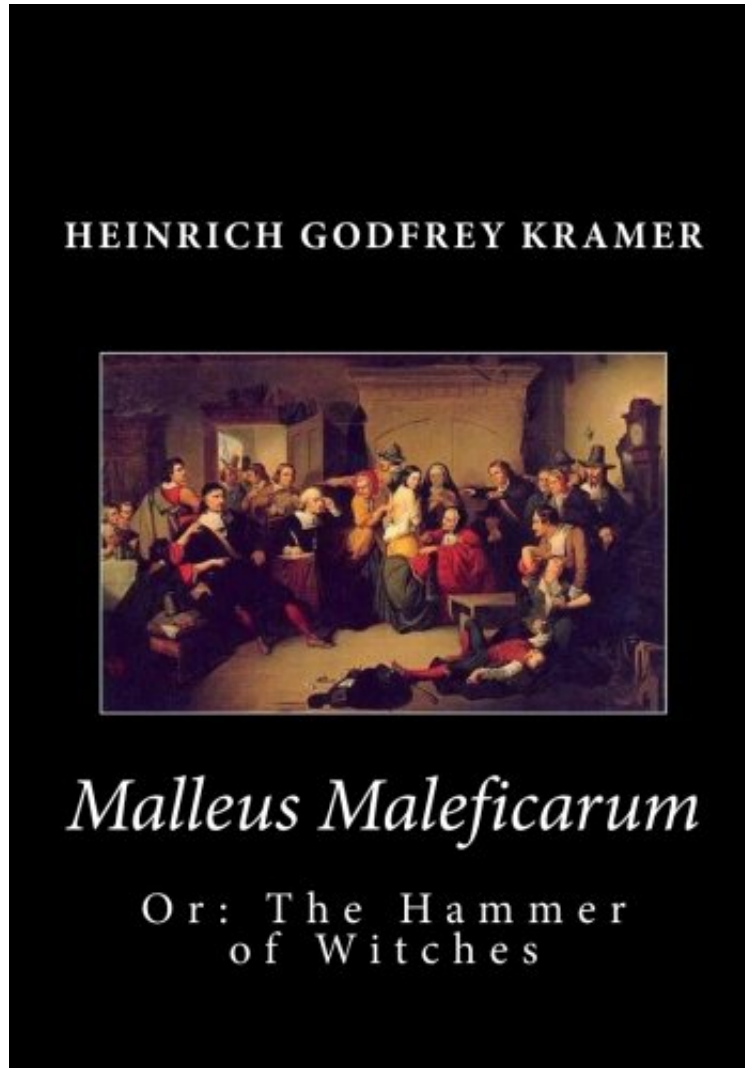


(Pdf free) Malleus Maleficarum, Or: The Hammer of Witches

Malleus Maleficarum, Or: The Hammer of Witches

Heinrich Godfrey Kramer

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Heinrich Godfrey Kramer : Malleus Maleficarum, Or: The Hammer of Witches before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Malleus Maleficarum, Or: The Hammer of Witches:

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interesting, and informative, if you "practice" you should own this book.

Like Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, Kramer and Sprenger's *Malleus Maleficarum* is a book that is read for historical importance rather than enjoyment. As such it should form a part of every thinking person's library as a warning beacon, if for no other reason that it is a seminal textbook on the inhumanity of humanity. First written in 1484 (and reprinted endlessly), *Malleus Maleficarum* was immediately given the imprimatur of the Holy See as the most important work on witchcraft, to date. And so it remains a compendium of fifteenth century paranoia, all the more frightening for its totalitarian modernity. ("Anything that is done for the benefit of the State is Good.") In form, it is a "how to" guide on recognizing, capturing, torturing, and executing witches. In substance, it is a diatribe against women, heretics, independent thinkers, romantic lovers, the sensitive passions, human sexuality, and compassion. In writing the *Malleus*, Kramer and Sprenger claimed to be doing "God's work" These men, and those who followed them worshiped only their own arrogance. Read it and be afraid! Forming a portion of every working law library for 300 years, there is no estimate of how many women and men were put to death through the mechanism of this book. Some historians estimate that the numbers may run into the millions. The text is rife with "case law" examples of witchcraft, some of which are clearly delusional and some downright silly, or would be, if they hadn't ended in gruesome deaths for the accused. Take the case of the poor woman who was burned for offering the opinion that "it might rain today" shortly before it did. Of note are Kramer and Spenger's assertions that prosecutors are (conveniently) "immune" to witchcraft, and their instructions to Judges to tell the truth to the witch that there will be mercy shown (with the mental reservation that death is a mercy to those prisoner to the devil). Such twisted logic is the cornerstone of the *Malleus*. The translator, Rev. Montague Summers, waxes rhapsodic on the "learning" and "wisdom" of the authors of the *Malleus*. He was apparently of a mind with Kramer and Spenger, and wrote two embarrassingly effusive and bigoted introductions (in 1928 and 1946), praising the "brilliance" of this work and its importance in this "feministic" era. Summers' commentary is as frightening as anything Kramer and Sprenger wrote in the text proper, the more so for being 20th century, and particularly post-World War Two. Like the Papal Bull of VIII which is now considered integral with the *Malleus*, future commentators will make much of the statements of Summers, a "modern" man. As a license to kill, the *Malleus Maleficarum* was used too often and far too freely. Kramer and Sprenger's madness did not die with them though millions have died because of the madness presented in this book.

About the Author Heinrich Kramer (1430-1505) also known under the Latinized name Henricus Institoris, was a German churchman and inquisitor. Born in Slestat, Alsace, he joined the Dominican Order at an early age and while still a young man was appointed Prior of the Dominican house of his native town. At some date before 1474 he was appointed Inquisitor for the Tyrol, Salzburg, Bohemia and Moravia. His eloquence in the pulpit and tireless activity received recognition at Rome and he was the right-hand man of the Archbishop of Salzburg. By the time of the Bull *Summis desiderantes* of Pope Innocent VIII in 1484 he was already associated with Jacob Sprenger to make an inquisition for witches and sorcerers. In 1485 he drew up a treatise on witchcraft which was incorporated in the *Malleus Maleficarum* (literally "The hammer of malefactresses (wrongdoing women - i.e. witches)"). Kramer failed in his attempt to obtain endorsement for this work from the top theologians of the Inquisition at the Faculty of Cologne, and they condemned the book as recommending unethical and illegal procedures, as well as being inconsistent with Catholic doctrines of demonology. Kramer's claimed endorsement from four of the professors may have been forged. He was denounced by the Inquisition in 1490. In 1495 he was summoned to Venice to give public lectures, which were very popular. In 1500 he was empowered to proceed against the Waldensians and Picards. He died in Bohemia in 1505.