Survey of Scottish Witchcraft
Database Documentation and Description

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Database Documents
I. DATABASE DESCRIPTION

A. DESCRIPTION (in text form)

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY OF SCOTTISH WITCHCRAFT DATABASE

INTRODUCTION

The following document is a description and guide to the layout and design of the 'Survey of Scottish Witchcraft' database. It is divided into two sections. In the first section appropriate terms and concepts are defined in order to afford accuracy and precision in the discussion of complicated relationships encompassed by the database. This includes relationships between accused witches and their accusers, different accused witches, people and prosecutorial processes, and cultural elements of witchcraft belief and the processes through which they were documented. The second section is a general description of how the database is organised. Please see the document 'Description of Database Fields' for a full discussion of every field in the database, including its meaning, use and relationships to other fields and/or tables. Three entity models (overview, case attributes and trial attributes) which are graphic descriptions of the table structure of the database are also included to provide a visual map of the database and all the table connections.

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

The following is a list of terms and concepts that the research team used and refined in the course of designing the database and entering the data. This list contains two types of entries. Some of the entries are terms or concepts that we used to articulate difficult technical relationships contained in the database. The rest are terms related to our data – witchcraft accusations. It was necessary to fix some concepts that are readily used in the scholarship of early modern witchcraft, but which do not always have precise meanings. The list is in alphabetical order. The project has refined, defined and used many other terms and concepts not included in this list because each field needed a precise definition. For a fuller discussion of this kind of detail, please see 'Database Field Definitions'.

- **Accused Witch** – A person denounced for witchcraft, for whom we have evidence indicating that action (ecclesiastical, civil or both) was pursued.

- **Blank field** – A field that is left blank indicates that the information is 'unknown.' We will not type 'unknown' as an option in any of the fields.

- **Case -** The witchcraft case follows the series of events and specific accusations that emerged from a denunciation of a person accused for witchcraft that was pursued by either ecclesiastical and/or civil authorities. The case encompasses the beginning (i.e. initial denunciation or supposed denunciation), middle (i.e. the investigation, arrest and trial of an accused witch), and end (i.e. the way the case ended in dropped charges, a verdict of innocence, or execution) of a witchcraft accusation. The 'case' does not only refer to a trial or trial process but also includes references to cultural beliefs about witchcraft practice that were found in

the documents. It should also be pointed out that ‘case’ refers to one individual who was accused of witchcraft. The term does not refer to a series of trials in a large witch-hunt.

- **Dead Fields** – A ‘Dead Field’ is a field into which limited or no data was entered due to improper fit with the source material. When the database was designed we created fields for a full range of material that we thought we might find. However during the course of data entry, we discovered that some of the fields (and tables) did not correspond to the data. It would be too difficult to remove them, so we decided to disregard them. A future researcher could use these fields for their own purposes. See ‘Database Field Types’.

- **Mentioned Witch** - This refers to an accused witch who was mentioned or described in the trial of another witch. For some mentioned witches, trial documents also survive. In this instance we define a separate trial type for the mention and the trial for the current accused witch. Any information that is known about a ‘mentioned witch’ will be included; however, for many mentioned witches little else survives about them.

- **Objective Fields** – An ‘Objective Field’ is one where the data entered was not open to interpretation. This kind of field includes things like date, verdict, or mention of a specific word or concept. Essentially, this is a field where the researcher recorded a concrete fact or documented occurrence. This kind of field can be used for statistical analysis.

- **Redefined Fields** – A ‘Redefined Field’ is a field that has an incorrect or slightly misleading label. For some fields we redefined them after they were created or during the course of data entry. The database went through many changes during the design phase, during which some fields and tables were changed in character. For example, the table called ‘wdb_DevilAppearance’ was changed to encompass the appearance of all supernatural and preternatural beings. This kind of change is noted in the field description and listed in ‘Database Field Descriptions’. Some fields did not quite fit the data that we encountered so we shifted how we used them and updated all data entered accordingly. See ‘Database Field Types’ for a list.

- **Subjective Fields** – A ‘Subjective Field’ is one that we have determined should not be used for statistical analysis. Although great care has been taken to make sure that both researchers were operating under the same definitions and understandings of the fields, some of the data entered into the database relied on the subjective judgement of the researcher. Because much of the data collected was about culture and belief it was simply not possible to fully standardise some fields. However, they are useful for qualitative analysis. See ‘Database Field Types’ for a list.

- **Trial –** The term ‘trial’ refers to the trial event with a prosecutor, judge and assize present. The project only entered data in fields pertaining to the trial when we had direct evidence that a trial had taken place. In many instances it would be possible to infer that a trial had or would have taken place from circumstantial evidence,

but we did not define trials on this basis. Future researchers can download the database and define more trials as they see fit.

- **Trial Process –** This refers to the whole process that led a suspected witch to the trial event. This includes a series of pre-trial local and central actions starting with a denunciation and ending with the carrying out of a trial sentence (if the case went to trial). The trial process is essentially the procedural path of the witchcraft case. Some cases had more than one procedural path (i.e. two trials). The cultural or belief aspects of each case remain constant no matter how many trial processes are defined for each case; there cannot be more than one cultural or belief delineation per case.

- **Yes/No Data Type** – In fields defined as a 'Yes/No' data type (i.e. they have a tick-box) 'yes' (or a tick) means that positive evidence was found for that data value. If no evidence was found, 'no' is entered, but this should be read as 'unknown'.

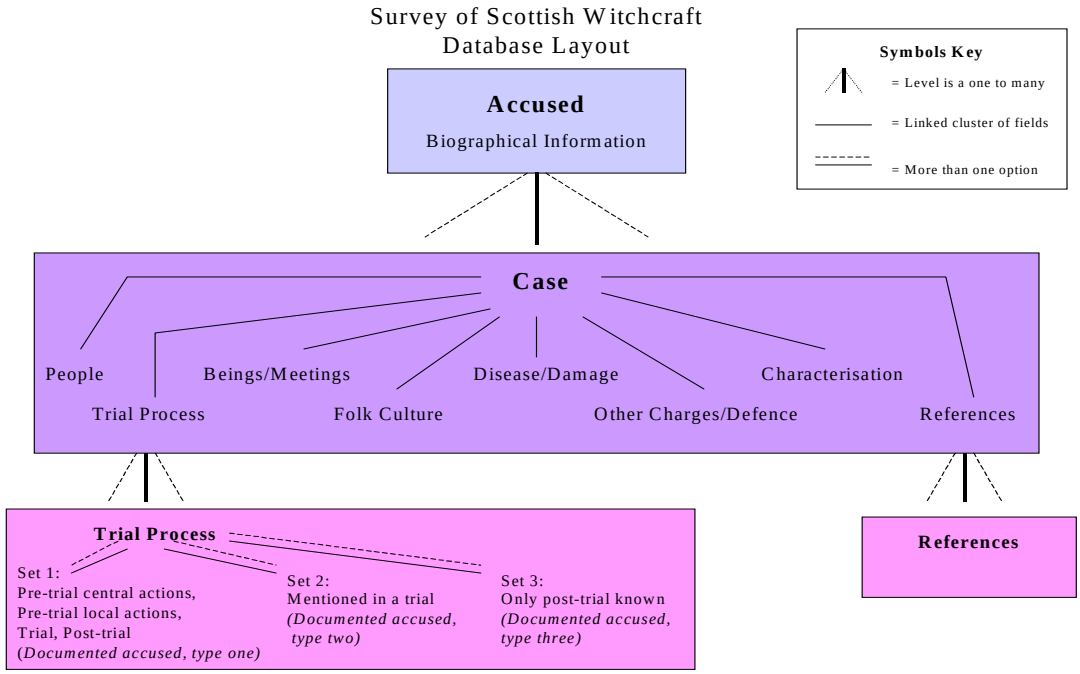
- **Tracking Fields** - The database contains many fields designed for system tracking and to allow the project team and future researchers to track the data entry and updates. Database users would not normally need to use these fields. See 'Database Field Types' for a list.

- **One-to-many Relationship** – Some of the tables (and groups of tables) in the database were designed to allow multiple entries for each accused. For example, a single accused could describe several motifs for their demonic pact. Therefore a single accused could have multiple entries in the table 'WDB_DemonicPact'.

DATABASE LAYOUT AND DESIGN

The database contains information about witchcraft accusations and prosecution processes, and is organised around named individual people accused of witchcraft in early modern Scotland. Accommodation has also been made in the database for documentary evidence about witchcraft prosecution that does not include named individuals. This type of evidence - usually found in personal letters, chronicles, and other papers – is less common than named individuals, but is nonetheless vital for constructing an accurate picture of witch hunting and getting an accurate count of accused witches. These types of entries in the database have cases, usually with very little information, but no accused reference.

The database consists of three levels. Each level contains a series of linked tables, some of which are reference tables that supply set lists of possible data for specific fields. The first level is the accused. The 'Accused' is a self-contained set of fields and reference tables that can be searched on its own. The second level is the 'Case', comprising all the detail of the accusation. The third level comprises two sets of information that are embedded within the 'Case' – the 'Trial Process' and 'References'. Both of these sets of information are in a one-to-many relationship with the 'Case'. See the diagram below for a graphical representation of these relationships.



'Accused' Description – Level One

The 'Accused' table contains biographical information about each accused witch. It includes the name, sex, residence, occupation, etc. for each accused in the database. See 'Database Field Descriptions' for a full list and description of these fields. The database allows for only one accused level to be defined for each person accused of witchcraft, thus assembling all known references to one individual in their own unique record.

This level contains the following tables: 'WDB_Accused' and 'WDB_Accused_family'.

'Case' Description – Level Two

The next level of the database is the witchcraft 'case'. The witchcraft case records the series of events and specific accusations that emerged from a denunciation of a person for witchcraft involving either ecclesiastical or civil authorities, or both. The case encompasses the beginning (i.e. denunciation or inferred denunciation), middle (i.e. the investigation, arrest and trial of an accused witch), and end (i.e. the way the case ended – dropped charges, escape, death in prison, a verdict of innocence, or execution) of a witchcraft accusation. A 'case' refers to one individual who was accused of witchcraft. The term 'case' does not refer to a series of trials in a large witch-hunt or to simply the trial of a person accused of witchcraft. The 'case' also incorporates all the cultural and accusation details recorded in the documents.

In theory any given accused witch could have more than one case. However, rather than creating two cases for people accused and tried for witchcraft more than once, we have chosen to create two trial processes (see below for description of the trial). Although we built the capability to define two cases into the database, we did not find any instances where the evidence showed, beyond all doubt, that one case had

completely ended before a second one had begun. Because this is a subjective assessment, the database has within it the option for a later researcher to redefine instances where they believe two cases occurred. This could arguably be the case when a person was re-tried after having received a not guilty verdict or having their case dismissed. However, since we found none where this information was recorded unequivocally we felt it was more accurate to use one 'case' at this stage.

The tables included in the 'Case level' include: 'WDB_Case', 'WDB_CalendarCustom', 'WDB_CounterStrategy', 'WDB_DemonicPact', 'WDB_DevilAppearance', 'WDB_Elf_FairyElements', 'WDB_Malice', 'WDB_MusicalInstrument', 'WDB_OtherCharges', 'WDB_Person' 'WDB_PropertyDamage', 'WDB_ReligiousMotif', 'WDB_RitualObject', 'WDB_ShapeChanging', 'WDB_WeatherModification', 'WDB_Whitemagic', 'WDB_WitchesMeetingPlace'.

'Trial Process' – Level Three (a)

The first part of the third level of information in the database is the witchcraft trial. The trial is attached to the 'Case', which in turn is attached to the 'Accused'. Any given person accused of witchcraft could have two trials within one case. For example, Janet Cook was accused of witchcraft in 1661-62. She was tried and acquitted. But the people involved in bringing her to trial were unsatisfied with that result and brought more charges forward and retried her about a month later resulting in a verdict of guilty. For this accused witch, the verdict in her first trial did not provide an ending to her case. She was not released from prison after her initial verdict of not guilty. The two trials were still part of the same case.

The database encompasses the three different types of trial for witchcraft: central trial, local trial, and mixed central and local trial. A central trial took place in the high court of justiciary in Edinburgh. It was prosecuted by the lord advocate, a professional jurist, and was presided over by a trained judge. However, the assize members were brought in from the locality. A local trial was held either in or near the place of residence of the accused. The prosecutor and judge, drawn from the local elite, were granted justiciary powers from a central body (Privy Council, Parliament, Committee of Estates, or Royal Commission). The officials in a local trial were not usually professional jurists. A mixed local and central trial could be of two types: a circuit court trial or a local trial with an appointed central official. A circuit court case brought the apparatus of the high court of justiciary to the locality with a local assize. A local trial with central representation used local trial apparatus (with a centrally granted commission) with the addition of a central monitoring authority.

This level of the database also accommodates one other type of trial evidence that is not easily encompassed by the notion of a 'trial', but is nonetheless a vital source of information about witchcraft accusations. When the accused witch was mentioned (or described) as a witch in the witchcraft trial of someone else, we have created a 'Mentioned in a trial' record. (See concepts above for full a discussion of what this means.) In some instances trial documents exist for a person who was also mentioned as a witch in someone else's witchcraft trial, but in most instances there is no other evidence about someone who was mentioned as a witch in the course of someone else's investigation or trial. These individuals provide important information about

numbers of accused, although there are often no other procedural or cultural details known about them.

The tables included in the trial level include: ‘WDB_Appeal’ (request for a commission from a central authority), ‘WDB_Commission’, ‘WDB_Complaint’, ‘WDB_Confession’, ‘WDB_Denunciation’, ‘WDB_Imprisonment’, ‘WDB_LinkedTrial’, ‘WDB_MentionedAsWitch’, ‘WDB_MovestoHLA’ (moved to a higher local authority), ‘WDB_OtherNamedWitch’, ‘WDB_Torture’, ‘WDB_Trial’, ‘WDB_Trial_Person’, ‘WDB_Ordeal’. (Also ‘WDB_PrevCommission’ – a dead table with dead fields)

‘References’ – Level Three (b)
This section of level three lists all the primary references (manuscript and printed), examined by the researchers, that refer to an individual accused. The title of the document or book was recorded, as well as the full catalogue, volume, page or folio citation. For a full list of sources surveyed by the researchers (many of which revealed no information on accusations) see the Bibliography and Provenance List. These include publication details and a fuller description of the type of document.

The tables included in this level are: ‘WDB_Reference’ and ‘WDB_Source’.

B. DATABASE FIELD TYPES

DEAD FIELDS TYPES BY TABLE
(Fields the researchers did not systematically use)

‘WDB_Accused’
- Patronymic
- Ethnic_Origin

‘WDB_Accused_Family’
- Patronymic

‘WDB_Case’
- ClaimedBewitched
- ClaimedPossessed
- AdmitLesserCharge
- ClaimedNaturalCauses
- Nodefence
- DefenseNotes

‘WDB_Complaint’
- WitchPricker

‘WDB_PrevCommission’
- PrevCommRef
- PrevCommSystemId
- PrevCommID
- Trialref
- PrevCommdate
- PrevCommdate_as_date
- Fromwhere
- Createdby

Createdate
Lastupdatedby
Lastupdatedon
‘WDB_Ref_CaseType’
Casetype
Createdby
Createdate
Lastupdatedby
Lastupdatedon
‘WDB_Ref_Fate’
Fate
Createdby
Createdate
Lastupdatedby
Lastupdatedon
‘WDB_Ref_MeetingName’
Meetingname
Createdby
Createdate
Lastupdatedby
Lastupdatedon
‘WDB_Ref_Outcome’
Outcome
Createdby
Createdate
Lastupdatedby
Lastupdatedon

REDEFINED FIELDS BY TABLE
(The meaning changed from the original field title)

‘WDB_DevilAppearance’	Should be non-natural Being Appearance
Devil_type	Should be type of non-natural being
Devil_text	Should be non-natural being text.

SUBJECTIVE FIELDS BY TABLE
(Fields for which statistics should be generated cautiously)

‘WDB_Accused’
Age
Age_estcareer
Age_estchild
SocioecStatus
‘WDB_Accused_Family’
Age
Age_estcareer
Age_estchild

‘WDB_Case’
- UnorthodoxRelPract_p
- Consulting_p
- Demonic_p
- Demonic_possess_p
- Fairies_p
- Folk_healing_p
- Malefícium_p
- Midwifery_p
- ImplicatedByAnother_p
- Neighbhd_dispute_p
- PoliticalMotive_p
- PropertyMotive_p
- RefusedCharity_p
- Treason_p
- Other_p
- WhiteMagic_p

‘WDB_Reference’

All the fields in this table were only sometimes applicable to the document. Therefore, their use was constrained and the result is a subjective account of the type of document used.

TRACKING FIELDS BY TABLE
(System IDs and creation log)

Every Table in the database
- [*]SystemID
- [*]ID
- Createdby
- Createdate
- Lastupdatedby
- Lastupdatedon

C. MISCELLANEOUS DATABASE INFORMATION

DATA THAT HAS NOT BEEN NORMALISED

During the course of our research we have entered some supplemental data that has not been normalised by the researchers. We have chosen to keep this data in the database because it may be of use to researchers as it is, and future a researcher or research team may wish to build on our initial work. There are two types of data that we did not normalise: settlement of the accused, and all information pertaining to people involved in witchcraft cases.

We entered in the settlement when specified. But because this data was not necessary for our mapping of witchcraft suspects, no attempt has been made to standardise spelling or to collate possible duplicate settlements. It simply was not cost-effective to standardise this information.

In the process of recording information about witchcraft cases, we also recorded information about people involved in investigating, trying and prosecuting witchcraft suspects. Their names and details have not been standardised and we know that there are duplications. However, the information will still be useful for database users. It is our hope that future researchers or research team will follow-up on the preliminary information about witchcraft investigators that we have uncovered.

TRACKING FIELDS
(SYSTEM ID, CREATION LOGS AND OTHER NON-ESSENTIAL FIELDS)

The Survey of Scottish Witchcraft database contains a number of fields that were designed to accommodate complicated data entry protocols, merging of each researcher's version of the database, and tracking in case of mistakes. These fields will be of no academic or intellectual value for future researchers who use this database. However, we can not remove them because it would damage the table structures. The following is a brief key to the abbreviations used in the system fields: 'JO' refers to the researcher 'Joyce Miller'; 'LA' refers to the researcher 'Lauren Martin'; 'EGD' refers to the Edinburgh University Computer Services; and 'SMD' refers to Stuart MacDonald. All mentions of 'SMD' refer to cases that we tipped into our database from Stuart MacDonald's computerised version of *The Source-Book of Scottish Witchcraft*, Larner *et al*. (See 'Methodology' for a full description of this process.) All the numbers in these fields are system numbers. Reference numbers for all the records in each table were created with a combination of the system number and the initials of the record creator. The creation logs track who first created the record and when it was created; and the last updates on each record.

SURNAME AND FIRST NAME MODERNISATION AND STANDARISATION

In order to aid searching for the names of an accused person we have a specific fields for the modernised versions of the names we encountered in the source material. Our policy with names was to enter the name into the database (FirstName and LastName) as we found it for the first time in the source material. We then decided on a standard modern spelling for each last name and first name (M_FirstName and M_LastName). To standardise the first names we used *The Dictionary of First Names*, Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges (Oxford, 1990). For the surnames we used a combination of the phone book for Edinburgh and Lothians and *Surnames of Scotland*, George F. Black (New York, 1946). (See attached appendices 'Modern/Standardised Last Names' and 'Modern/Standardised First Names' for a full list of standard modern names used in the database.)

RESIDENCE (SETTLEMENT, PARISH, BURGH, PRESBYTERY, COUNTY)

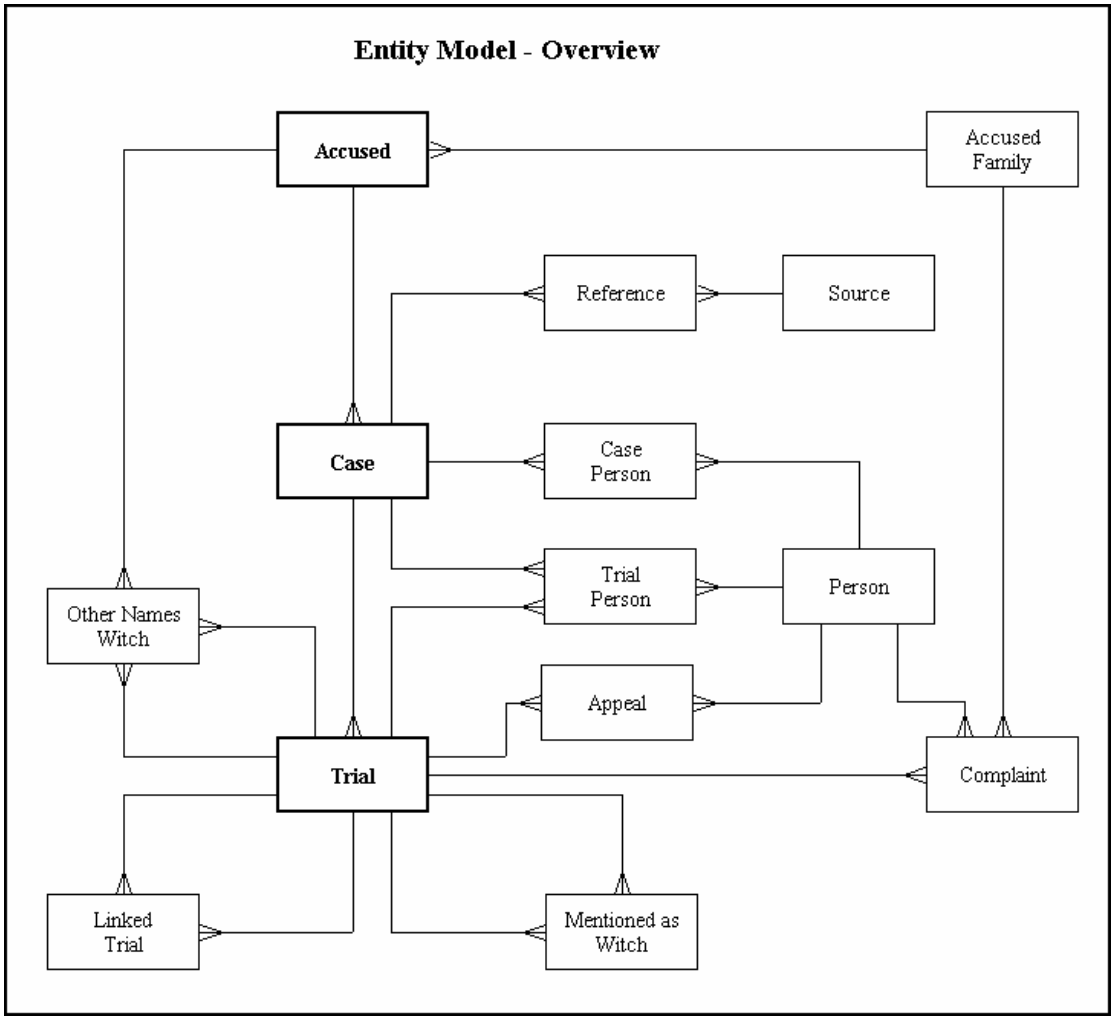
A major aspect of our project was to locate the residence of accused witches as accurately as possible. As stated above, settlements were simply recorded as they appeared in the documents. We have not created a standardised list of settlements. In order to facilitate accurate location of witchcraft suspects and to standardise this data we have created fixed lists of parishes, burghs, presbyteries and counties. These fields are standardised to each other (i.e. the researchers have normalised all known parishes and in each record the parish, presbytery and county are accurately matched up). Our fixed list of parishes was derived from *Fasti* and from a list of medieval parishes developed by Simon Taylor that is held by the Edinburgh University Computing Services. Burghs recorded in the database are from a list of Royal Burghs

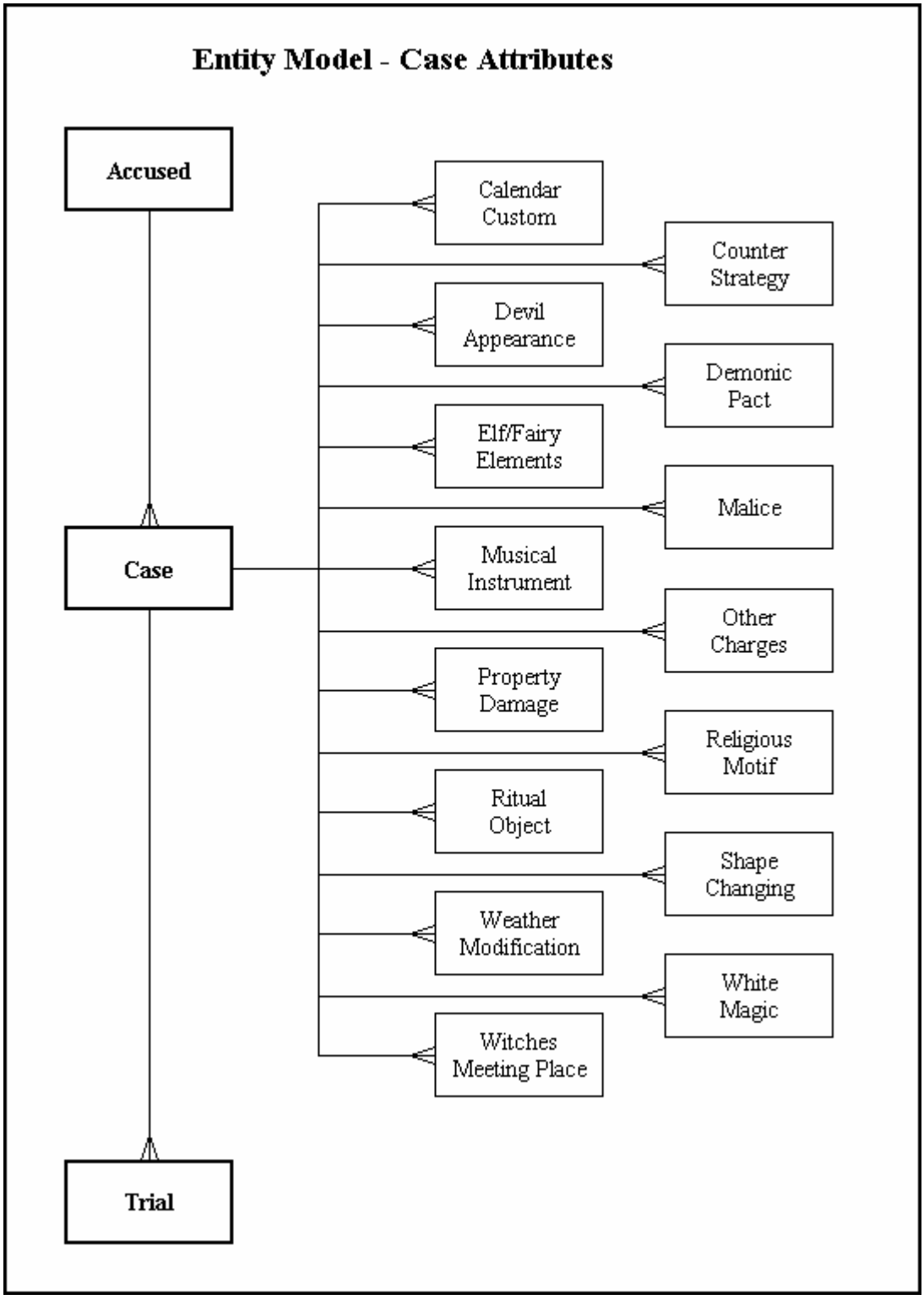
from 1707. Presbyteries were recorded according to *Fasti* and the catalogues of presbytery records at the NAS. The list of presbytery names was the same as it is now. However, parishes have changed presbyteries and amalgamated over the years. We listed them as they were recorded during the seventeenth century. The county list was taken from the county boundaries of 1707. In many cases these are the same as the modern county boundaries, but some have changed. A full list of all our place names can be found in the appendices.

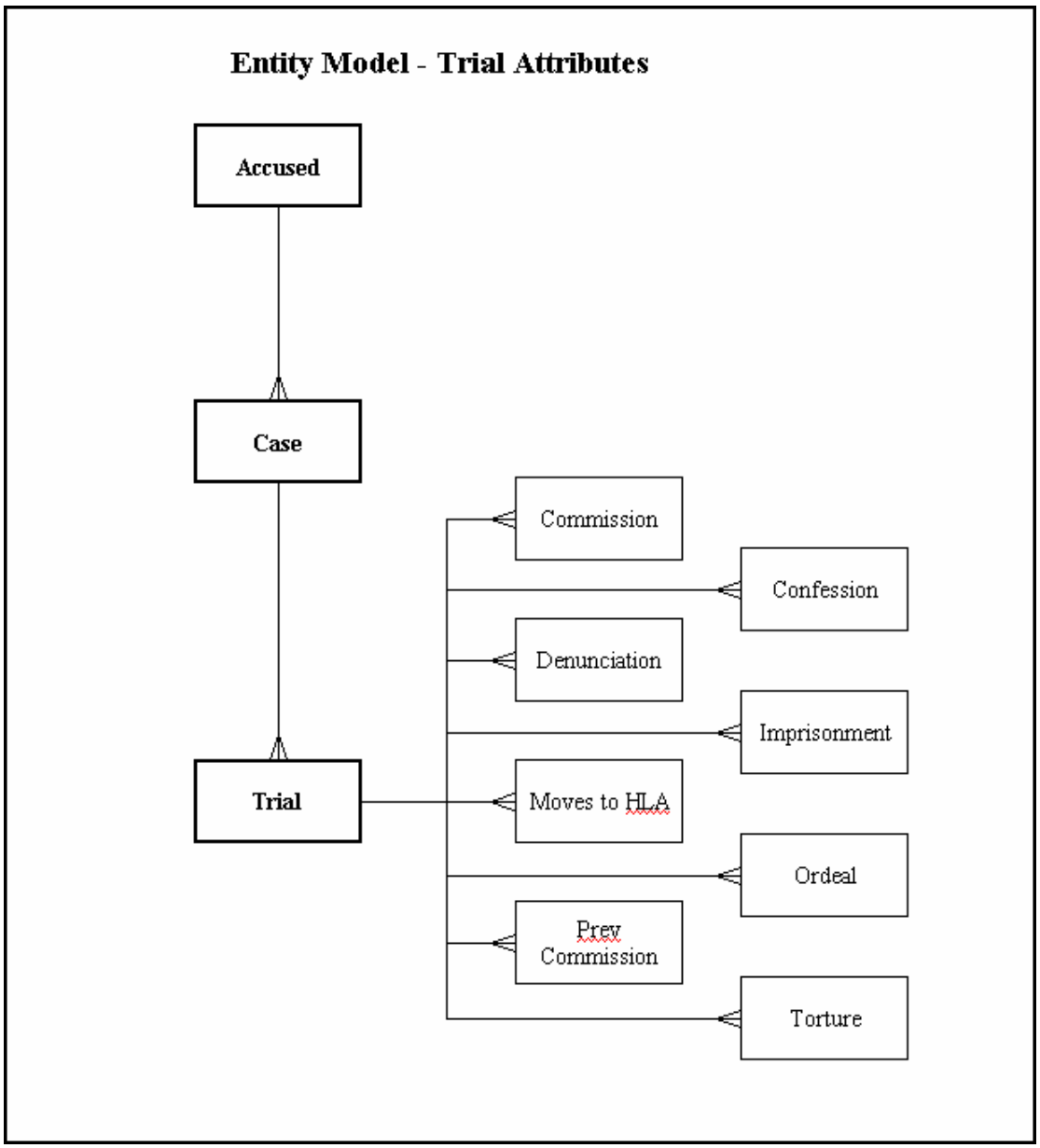
PEAPLE INVOLVED IN THE CASE

The project has recorded some information about people involved in investigating and/or prosecuting an accused witch. The researchers recorded the name (or parts of the name), title, occupation, and residence of people mentioned in witchcraft documents as investigators, commissioners or prosecutors in the table 'WDB_Person'. Our policy was simply to record the information as it appeared in the document. As this information was not our primary concern, we have not made an attempt to standardise our list of people involved in cases, as stated in section I of this document. This information should be regarded as text and be used as additional information related to an accused witch. However, it is of course, possible for future researchers to use the information in the table 'WDB_Person' in isolation. We hope to complete this portion of the research for a later update on the website.

D. ENTITY MODELS


Entity Model - Overview
Accused
Accused Family
Reference
Source
Case
Case Person
Trial Person
Person
Other Names Witch
Appeal
Trial
Complaint
Linked Trial
Mentioned as Witch


Entity Model - Case Attributes
Accused
Case
Trial
Calendar Custom
Counter Strategy
Devil Appearance
Demonic Pact
Elf/Fairy Elements
Malice
Musical Instrument
Other Charges
Property Damage
Religious Motif
Ritual Object
Shape Changing
Weather Modification
White Magic
Witches Meeting Place


Entity Model - Trial Attributes
Accused
Case
Trial
Commission
Confession
Denunciation
Imprisonment
Moves to HLA
Ordeal
Prev Commission
Torture

II. LIST OF TABLES AND FIELDS

WDB_Accused		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
AccusedRef	Character(20)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
AccusedSystemId	Character(3)	Initials ofrecord creator
AccusedID	Long Integer	System number
FirstName	Character(50)	First name as given in the source
LastName	Character(50)	Surname as given in the source
M_Firstname	Character(50)	Standard modern first name
M_Surname	Character(50)	Standard modern surname
Alias	Character(50)	Name with patronymic or soubriquet
Patronymic	Character(50)	Patronymic
DesTitle	Character(50)	Designation or Title
Sex	Character(6)	Sex of the accused
Age	Integer	Age at time of case
Age_estcareer	Yes/No	Indicates that age has been estimated from career
Age_estchild	Yes/No	Indicates that age has been estimated from the existence of children
Res_settlement	Character(50)	Place of residence - settlement
Res_parish	Character(50)	Place of residence - parish
Res_presbytery	Character(50)	Place of residence - presbytery
Res_county	Character(50)	Place of residence - county
Res_burgh	Character(50)	Place of residence - burgh
Res_NGR_Letters	Character(2)	Grid reference of place of residence - letters
Res_NGR_Easting	Integer	Grid reference of place of residence - easting
Res_NGR_Northing	Integer	Grid reference of place of residence - northing
Ethnic_origin	Character(50)	Ethnic origin
MaritalStatus	Character(50)	Marital status
SocioecStatus	Character(50)	Socio-economic status
Occupation	Character(50)	Occupation
Notes	memo	Notes on the accused
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Accused_family		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
Accused_familyRef	Character(20)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
Accused_familySystemId	Character(3)	Initials of record creator
Accused_familyID	Long Integer	System number
Surname	Character(50)	Surname of family member
Firstname	Character(50)	First name of family member
Alias	Character(50)	Alias of family member
Patronymic	Character(50)	Patronymic
DesTitle	Character(50)	Designation or Title of family member
Est_Year_of_Birth	Integer	Estimated year of birth
Age	Long Integer	Age at time of case
Age_estcareer	Yes/No	Indicates that age has been estimated from career
Age_estchild	Yes/No	Indicates that age has been estimated from the existence of children
Occupation	Character(50)	Occupation of family member
Relationship	Character(50)	Relationship to accused
AccusedRef	Character(20)	Identifier for accused
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created

Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Appeal		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
AppealRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
AppealSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
AppealID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
PersonRef	Character(20)	Unique identifier for person involved (named commissioner)
Centralauth	Character(50)	Name of type of central authority appealed to
Reason	Character(50)	Reason for appeal
Appealexists	Yes/No	Check box if no other information
Appealdate	Character(50)	Date of appeal
Appealdate_as_date	Date	Date of appeal as date
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_CalendarCustom		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
CustomRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
CustomSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
CustomID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
Custom_Type	Character(50)	Calendar custom or observance named in the document
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Case		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
CaseRef	Character(20)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
CaseId	Long Integer	Initials of creator
CaseSystemId	Character(3)	System number
NamedIndividual	Integer	Case is about a named individual
AccusedRef	Character(20)	Identifier for accused
CaseStart_date	Character(50)	Date of case (Start)
CaseStart_date_as_date	Date	Date of case (Start) as text
Case_date	Character(50)	Date of case (End) This is the definitive date for the case
Case_date_as_date	Date	Date of case (End) as text
Age_at_case	Integer	Age of accused at time of case
CaseCommonName	Character(50)	Common name for the case
Commission	Character(100)	Commission (for cases without named individuals)
Complaint	Character(100)	Complaint to central authorities (for cases without named individuals)
Correspondence	Character(250)	Correspondence (for cases without named individuals)
Chronicle	Character(255)	Chronicle or narrative account (for cases without named individuals)
Other	Character(255)	Other (for cases without named individuals)
Suspects_text	Byte	Text describing number of suspects (for cases without named individuals)

UNorthodoxRelPract_p	Yes/No	Unorthodox religious practice as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
UNorthodoxRelPract_s	Yes/No	Unorthodox religious practice as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Consulting_p	Yes/No	Consulting a witch as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Consulting_s	Yes/No	Consulting a witch as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Demonic_p	Yes/No	Demonic elements as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Demonic_s	Yes/No	Demonic elements as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Demonic_possess_p	Yes/No	Demonic possession as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Demonic_possess_s	Yes/No	Demonic possession as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Fairies_p	Yes/No	Fairies as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Fairies_s	Yes/No	Fairies as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Folk_healing_p	Yes/No	Folk healing as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Folk_healing_s	Yes/No	Folk healing as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Maleficium_p	Yes/No	Maleficium as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Maleficium_s	Yes/No	Maleficium as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Midwifery_p	Yes/No	Midwifery as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Midwifery_s	Yes/No	Midwifery as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
ImplicatedByAnother_p	Yes/No	Named as accomplice as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
ImplicatedByAnother_s	Yes/No	Named as accomplice as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Neighbhd_dispute_p	Yes/No	Neighbourhood dispute as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Neighbhd_dispute_s	Yes/No	Neighbourhood dispute as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
PoliticalMotive_p	Yes/No	Political motive as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
PoliticalMotive_s	Yes/No	Political motive as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
PropertyMotive_p	Yes/No	Property motive as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
PropertyMotive_s	Yes/No	Property motive as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the

		documentation
RefusedCharity_p	Yes/No	Refused Charity as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
RefusedCharity_s	Yes/No	Refused Charity as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Treason_p	Yes/No	Treason as primary characterisation of case - the team decided this was the main theme
Treason_s	Yes/No	Treason as secondary characterisation of case - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Other_p	Yes/No	Other primary characterisation
Other_s	Yes/No	Other secondary characterisation
OtherText	Character(255)	Description of other characterisation
NotEnoughInfo_p	Yes/No	Not enough information recorded
NotEnoughInfo_s	Yes/No	Characterisation unknown
WhiteMagic_p	Yes/No	White Magic as primary characterisation - the team decided this was the main theme
WhiteMagic_s	Yes/No	White Magic as secondary characterisation - the team found this mentioned in the documentation
Charnotes	memo	Notes on characterisation of case
DemonicPact	Yes/No	Demonic pact was implied in the sources
DevilNotes	memo	Notes about the Devil from the documenation
WitchesMeeting	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - accused attended
MeetingName	Character(50)	Witches' meetings - Meeting Name (field never used)
DevilPresent	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - Devil Present at a meeting
Maleficium	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - Collective maleficium organised or committed at a meeting
CommunalSex	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - Communal sex at a meeting
DevilWorship	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - Worship of the Devil at a meeting
FoodAndDrink	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - Food and Drink consumed at a meeting
Dancing	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - Dancing at a meeting
Singing	Yes/No	Witches' meetings - Singing at a meeting
SingingText	Character(255)	Witches' meetings - Name of song sung at a meeting
OtherPractices	Character(255)	Witches' meetings - Other practices at a meeting
MeetingNotes	memo	Witches' meetings - description of meeting or anything to do with the meeting
Elphane/Fairyland	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Elphane/Fairyland mentioned or described
Food/Drink	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Food/Drink consumed at Elphane or fairyland
SpecificVerbalFormulae	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Specific Verbal Formulae used for curing or any other ritual were discussed in the documentation
SpecificRitualActs	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Specific Ritual Acts were discussed in the documentation
Familiars	Yes/No	Folk Culture - The accused had a familiar (a small animal or spirit that did her bidding)
Shape-Changing	Yes/No	Folk Culture - The documentation mentioned shape-changing of the accused
Dreams/Visions	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Accused appeared in a Dream or Visions
UnorthodoxReligiousPractice	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Accused used an Unorthodox Religious Practice
SympatheticMagic	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Sympathetic magic (use of an object

		to stand in for a person) was alleged
Ridingdead	Yes/No	Folk Culture - Riding with the dead
FolkNotes	memo	Folk Culture - Notes about folk culture
HumanIllness	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused caused Human illness
HumanDeath	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused caused Human death
AnimalIllness	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused caused Animal illness
AnimalDeath	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused caused Animal death
FemaleInfertility	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused caused Female infertility
MaleImpotence	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused caused Male impotence
AggravatingDisease	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Aggravated an already existing disease
TransferringDisease	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Transferred a disease from sick person to someone or something else
LayingOn	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Layed on and took off a disease
Removalbewitchment	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Removed a bewitchment
Quarreling	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Quarrelled
Cursing	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Cursed someone
Poisoning	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Poisoned someone
RecHealer	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused was a Recognised healer
HealingHumans	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Healed humans
HealingAnimals	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused Healed animals
Midwifery	Yes/No	Diseases/Illness - Accused practised Midwifery
DiseaseNotes	Character(255)	Diseases/Illness - Notes about diseases and damage supposedly caused by the accused
PropertyDamage	Yes/No	Damage to property - accused caused non specific damage
WeatherModification	Yes/No	Damage - accused modified the weather
OtherMaleficiaNotes	Character(255)	Damage - Notes about the kind of damage supposedly caused by the accused
OtherChargesNotes	Character(255)	Other charges - Notes about other crimes with which the accused was also charged
ClaimedBewitched	Yes/No	Defence - claimed bewitched (field not consistently used)
ClaimedPossessed	Yes/No	Defence - claimed Possessed by devil (field not consistently used)
AdmitLesserCharge	Yes/No	Defence - admit to lesser charge (field not consistently used)
ClaimedNaturalCauses	Yes/No	Defence - claimed natural causes (field not consistently used)
Nodefence	Yes/No	Defence - offers no defence (field not consistently used)
DefenseNotes	Character(255)	Notes for defence (field not consistently used)
CaseNotes	memo	Any notes on the case
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Case_person		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
Case_personRef	Character(20)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
Case_personID	Long Integer	Initials of record creator
Case_personSystemId	Character(3)	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Case ID

PersonRef	Character(20)	Person ID
Involvement	Character(50)	Role of the person in case
Notes	Character(255)	General notes
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Commission		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
CommissionRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
CommissionSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
CommissionID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Commbody	Character(50)	Central authority that granted the commission: Privy Council, Parliament, Committee of Estates, Royal
Commtype	Character(50)	Type of commission that was granted
Commexists	Yes/No	Checkbox if no other information known
Commdate	Character(50)	Date of commission
Commdate_as_date	Date	Date of commission as date
Seal	Character(50)	Seal under which the commission was granted
Notes	memo	Any notes on the commission
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Complaint		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
ComplaintRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
ComplaintSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
ComplaintID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Complaint	Yes/No	Is a complaint recorded?
Complaint_type	Character(50)	Who lodged the complaint
Complaintdate	Character(50)	Date of complaint
Complaintdate_as_date	Date	Date of complaint as date
Wherelodged	Character(50)	Where complaintwas lodged
Accused_familyRef	Character(50)	Identifier for family member that made the complaint
PersonRef	Character(20)	Person ID
Involvement	Character(50)	Role in Trial
WitchPricker	Yes/No	Is a witch pricker
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Confession		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
ConfessionRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
ConfessionSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
ConfessionID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
CentralTrialConfession	Yes/No	Confession at central level
Confessionrec	Yes/No	Checkbox to indicate that a confession occured (in case no other information known)

Confessiondate	Character(50)	Date of confession
Confessiondate_as_date	Date	Date of confession as date
Confessionplace	Character(50)	Place of confession (e.g. building)
Confessionlocation	Character(50)	Location of confession (e.g. town)
Confessiontext	Yes/No	Confession text exists
Confessiondetails	Yes/No	Details of confession exist
Confessionret	Yes/No	Retraction of confession exists
Notes	memo	Any notes on the confession
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_CounterStrategy		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
CounterStrategyRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
CounterStrategySystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
CounterStrategyID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
CounterStrategy_Type	Character(50)	Type of strategy used to counter the magic of the accused or strategy used by accused to counter magic used against the accused
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_DemonicPact		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
DemonicRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
DemonicSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
DemonicID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
Demonic_Type	Character(50)	Demonic pact motif type
Demonic_Text	Character(50)	Text field for further description of demonic pact motif type
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Denunciation		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
DenuncRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
DenuncSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
DenuncID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Denunc_exists	Yes/No	Checkbox to indicate that a denunciation occured (in case no other information known
Denuncdate	Character(50)	Date of denunciation
Denuncdate_as_date	Date	Date of denunciation as date
Denunc_text	Character(50)	reason for denuciation
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_DevilAppearance		

Column	Data Type	Description
DevilRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
DevilSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
DevilID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
Devil_Type	Character(50)	Type of non-natural being
Devil_Text	Character(50)	Text field to describe the non-natural being
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Elf_FairyElements		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
ElfFairyRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
ElfFairySystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
ElfFairyID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
ElfFairy_Type	Character(50)	Type of elf or fairy motif
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Imprisonment		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
ImprisonRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
ImprisonSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
ImprisonID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
CentralTrialImprison	Yes/No	imprisonment at central level
Imprisondate	Character(50)	Date of imprisonment
Imprisondate_as_date	Date	Date of imprisonment as date
Prison	Character(50)	Place of imprisonment (e.g. building)
Location	Character(50)	Location of imprisonment (e.g. town)
Moving	Yes/No	Moving suspect for confrontation with another suspect or a witness
Fate_in_prison	Character(50)	Fate in prison
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_LinkedTrial		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
OneTrialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
TwoTrialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Malice		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
MaliceRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
MaliceSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
MaliceID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case

Causeofmalice	Character(50)	Cause of witch's malice
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_MentionedAsWitch		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
MentionRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
MentionSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
MentionID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Mentiondate	Character(50)	Date of mention
Mentiondate_as_date	Date	Date of mention as date
Mentiontype	Character(50)	Type of mention - how the suspect was mentioned
TrialOfAccusedRef	Character(20)	Reference of trial
TrialOfFirstName	Character(50)	First name
TrialOfLastName	Character(50)	Surname
MentionedInTrialOfRef	Character(50)	Reference of trial in which the suspect (i.e. the mentioned witch) was mentioned
dateOfMentionedTrial	Character(50)	Date of trial in which the suspect was mentioned
dateOfMentionedTrial_as_date	Date	Date of trial as date
FateOfMentionedWitch	Character(50)	Fate of the mentioned suspect
Notes	memo	Notes
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_MovestoHLA		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
MoveRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
MoveSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
MoveID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Moveto	Character(50)	Name of higher local authority to which the trial process moved
Moveexists	Yes/No	Checkbox if no other information known
Movedate	Character(50)	Date of move to highler local authority
Movedate_as_date	Date	Date of move as move
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_MusicalInstrument		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
MusicalInstrumentRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
MusicalInstrumentSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
MusicalInstrumentID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
MusicalInstrument_Type	Character(50)	Type of musical instrument used at a witches' meeting
MusicalInstrument_Text	Character(50)	Text field to describe the music played or the instrucment
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record

Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Ordeal		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
OrdealRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
OrdealSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
OrdealID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Ordealexists	Yes/No	Checkbox to indicate that an ordeal occured (in case no other information known
Ordealdate	Character(50)	Date of ordeal
Ordealdate_as_date	Date	Date of ordeal as date
Ordealtype	Character(50)	Type of ordeal used
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_OtherCharges		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
OtherChargesRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
OtherChargesSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
OtherChargesID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
OtherCharges_Type	Character(50)	Additional crimes the suspect was charged with (other than witchcraft)
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_OtherNamedwitch		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
NamedWitchRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
NamedWitchSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
NamedWitchID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Mentiontype	Character(50)	Type of mention - how the named witch was mentioned
NamedWitchAccusedRef	Character(20)	Identifier for accused witch
NamedWitchFirstName	Character(50)	First name
NamedWitchLastName	Character(50)	Surname
NamedWitchTrialOfRef	Character(50)	Reference of the named witches' trial
dateOfNamedWitchTrial	Character(50)	Date of the named witches' trial
dateOfNamedWitchTrial_as_date	Date	Date of trial as date
Notes	memo	Notes
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Person		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
PersonRef	Character(20)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
PersonID	Long Integer	Initials of creator

PersonSystemId	Character(3)	System number
FirstName	Character(50)	First name
LastName	Character(50)	Surname
Other Details	Character(50)	Text if not a person - e.g text referenced as a demonologist
Title	Character(50)	Title or designation
Occupation	Character(50)	Occupation
Office	Character(50)	Office
Residence	Character(50)	Residence
Notes	memo	Any notes on the person
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_PrevCommission		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
PrevCommRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
PrevCommSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
PrevCommID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
PrevCommexists	Yes/No	Checkbox if no other information known (field not used)
PrevCommdate	Character(50)	Date of commission (field not used)
PrevCommdate_as_date	Date	Date of commission as date (field not used)
Fromwhere	Character(50)	From where commission previously granted (field not used)
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_PropertyDamage		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
PropertyDamageRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
PropertyDamageSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
PropertyDamageID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
PropertyDamage_Type	Character(50)	Type of property damage allegedly committed by the suspect
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Reference		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
ReferenceRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
RefSystemID	Character(50)	Initials of creator
ReferenceID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(50)	Identifier for case
SourceRef	Character(50)	Link to source
Reference	Character(255)	Reference
KirkSession	Yes/No	Kirk session minutes
Presbytery	Yes/No	Presbytery minutes
BurghCourt	Yes/No	Burgh court minutes
Confession	Yes/No	Confession
DraftDittay	Yes/No	Draft dittay

Comm_CourtMin	Yes/No	Court minutes - under commission
Just_CourtMin	Yes/No	Court minutes - court of justiciary
Circuit_CourtMin	Yes/No	Court minutes - circuit court
Dittay	Yes/No	Dittay
Pleadings	Yes/No	Pleadings
WitDep	Yes/No	Witnesses' depositions
WitStatement	Yes/No	Witnesses' statements
CommJust	Yes/No	Commission of justiciary
PrivyCouncil	Yes/No	Commission of justiciary - Issued by privy council
Parliament	Yes/No	Commission of justiciary - Issued by Parliament
Estates	Yes/No	Commission of justiciary - Issued by committee of estates
Royal	Yes/No	Commission of justiciary - Issued by the king
CommText	Yes/No	Commission of justiciary - Text of commission
Verdict	Yes/No	Verdict
Sentence	Yes/No	Sentence
Chronicle	Yes/No	Chronicle/narrative account
Financial	Yes/No	Financial accounts
Other	Character(50)	Other document type
Notes	memo	Any notes on the reference
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_ReligiousMotif		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
MotifRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
MotifSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
MotifID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
Motif_Type	Character(50)	Type of religious motif desribed in the documents
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_RitualObject		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
RitualObjectRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
RitualObjectSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
RitualObjectID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
RitualObject_Type	Character(50)	Type of ritual object described in the document
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_ShapeChanging		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
ShapeChangingRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
ShapeChangingSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
ShapeChangingID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
ShapeChanging_Type	Character(50)	Type of shape changing described in the document
Details	Character(50)	Details
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record

Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Source		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
SourceRef	Character(50)	Name of source
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Torture		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
TortureRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
TortureSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
TortureID	Long Integer	System number
Trialref	Character(20)	Local identifier for trial
Tortureexists	Yes/No	Checkbox to indicate that a torture occured (in case no other information known
Torturedate	Character(50)	Date of torture
Torturedate_as_date	Date	Date of torture as date
Torturetype	Character(50)	Type of torture described in the document
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Trial		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
Trialref	Character(20)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
TrialId	Long Integer	System number
TrialSystemId	Character(3)	Initials of creator
CaseRef	Character(20)	Identifier for case
TrialType	Byte	Type of trial
Trial_settlement	Character(50)	Location of trial - settlement
Trial_parish	Character(50)	Location of trial - parish
Trial_presbytery	Character(50)	Location of trial - presbytery
Trial_county	Character(50)	Location of trial - county
Trial_burgh	Character(50)	Location of trial - burgh
Trial_NGR_Letters	Character(2)	Grid reference of trial location - letters
Trial_NGR_Easting	Integer	Grid reference of trial location - easting
Trial_NGR_Northing	Integer	Grid reference of trial location - northing
Watching	Yes/No	Watching and warding
WatchingDate	Character(50)	Date of watching and warding
WatchingDate_as_date	Character(50)	Date of watching and warding as date
Arrest	Yes/No	Arrest
ArrestDate	Character(50)	Date of arrest
ArrestDate_as_date	Date	Date of arrest as date
Fled	Yes/No	Fled from justice
FledDate	Character(50)	Date Fled
FledDate_as_date	Date	Date Fled as date
ActionDropped	Yes/No	A specific decision was made to drop the action taken against the suspect
Actiondropdate	Character(50)	Date Action was dropped
Actiondropdate_as_date	Date	Action dropped on as date
Actiondroppedby	Character(50)	Action dropped by (individual)
Actionbody	Character(50)	Action dropped by (body)

Confrontingsuspects	Yes/No	Confronting other suspects
PretrialNotes	memo	Notes on pretrial phase
ProcessType	Character(50)	Process type (central, local, mixed, unknown, mention)
TrialDate	Character(50)	Date of trial
TrialDate_as_date	Date	Date of trial as date
TrialPlace	Character(50)	Place of trial (building)
Female_accusers	Long Integer	Number of female accusers
Male_accusers	Long Integer	Number of male accusers
High_status	Yes/No	High status people among the accusers
Defence	Yes/No	Defence
Verdict	Character(50)	Verdict
Sentence	Character(50)	Sentence
Cjtorder	Yes/No	Order for central justiciary trial (Central Trial only)
Cjtdate	Character(50)	Date of order for central justiciary trial (Central Trial only)
Cjtdate_as_date	Date	Date of order for central justiciary trial as date (Central Trial only)
Circuit	Yes/No	Circuit court (Mixed Trial only)
Circuitname	Character(50)	Name of circuit (Mixed Trial only)
Localwithcrep	Yes/No	Local trial with central representative (Mixed Trial only)
Noreftocentral	Yes/No	No known reference to central justice (Local Trial only)
TrialNotes	memo	Any notes on the trial phase
Execution	Yes/No	Execution took place
Executionmethod	Character(50)	Execution method
ExecutionDate	Character(50)	Date of execution
ExecutionDate_as_date	Date	Date of execution as date
ExecutionPlace	Character(50)	Place of execution
Exec_settlement	Character(50)	Location of execution - settlement
Exec_parish	Character(50)	Location of execution - parish
Exec_presbytery	Character(50)	Location of execution - presbytery
Exec_county	Character(50)	Location of execution - county
Exec_burgh	Character(50)	Location of execution - burgh
Exec_NGR_Letters	Character(2)	Grid reference of place of execution - letters
Exec_NGR_Easting	Integer	Grid reference of place of execution - easting
Exec_NGR_Northing	Integer	Grid reference of place of execution - northing
PostTrialNotes	memo	Notes on post trial phase
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_Trial_Person		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
Trial_personRef	Character(20)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
Trial_personID	Long Integer	System number
Trial_personSystemId	Character(3)	Initials of creator
TrialRef	Character(20)	Trial ID
PersonRef	Character(20)	Person ID
CaseRef	Character(20)	Case ID
Involvement	Character(50)	Role in case
WitchPricker	Yes/No	Is a witch pricker
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record

Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_WeatherModification		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
WeatherModificationRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
WeatherModificationSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
WeatherModificationID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
WeatherModification_Type	Character(50)	Type of weather modification described in the documents
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_WhiteMagic		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
WhiteMagicRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
WhiteMagicSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
WhiteMagicID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
WhiteMagic_Type	Character(50)	Type of white magic described in the documents
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated
WDB_WitchesMeetingPlace		
Column	**Data Type**	**Description**
MeetingPlaceRef	Character(50)	Unique identifier - initials plus system number
MeetingPlaceSystemId	Character(50)	Initials of creator
MeetingPlaceID	Long Integer	System number
CaseRef	Character(20)	Local identifier for case
MeetingPlace_Place	Character(50)	Place of witches' meeting
Inversion	Yes/No	Inversion used at a witches' meeting
Location	Character(50)	Location of the witches' meeting
Createdby	Character(50)	Name of person who created this record
Createdate	Date	Date record created
Lastupdatedby	Character(50)	Name of person who last updated the record
Lastupdatedon	Date	Date record last updated

III. DATA VALUE DEFINITIONS

SSW Database – fields with fixed data lists

[Field name is in bold, data value definitions follow]

CounterStrategy_Type – A counter-strategy is a technique used to either repel magic or stop a magical assault. The following data values are the counter strategies that were found in the witchcraft documents.

Advice Sought: advice requested from another person about how to end their suffering of magical harm

Appeasement: attempt to re-establish normal social relations between two disputing parties

Community Healer: advice sought from local community healer

Counter-magic: use of magic to block or stop harmful magic, or to harm the suspected culprit

Prayer: use of prayer against the person suspected of causing magical harm

Protective magic: use of magic to protect against harm

Scratching: scratching/scoring the suspected witch to negate their power, often above the windpipe

Custom_Type – This field records calendar customs that were found in the witchcraft documents. A calendar custom is a special day. In most instances the calendar customs were mentioned as a way to express the time or date of an incident rather than as a celebration of the festival or special day itself. It was usually a way to mark the passage of time.

All Saints' Day: 1 November, follows All Hallows' Eve

Andrewmas: 30 November, mass celebrated on St Andrew's day

Barthills Day: 25 August, celebration of St Bartholomew

Beltane: 1 May, celebration associated with the Celtic feast of Bel

Borrowing days: last three days of March, from the fable that March borrowed three days from April.

Candlemas: 2 February, feast of the celebration of the presentation of Christ to the Temple

Easter: movable Christian celebration of the execution and resurrection of Christ

Fastings eve: Scottish term for Shrove Tuesday (the evening before the fast), the day before the fast of Lent

Halloween: 31 October, All Hallows' Eve, day before All Saints' Day, also associated with Celtic festivity of Samhain

Handsel Monday: first Monday of the New Year when gifts were exchanged

Harvest: secular celebration of the end of harvest in August, was incorporated into the Christian calendar

Holy Cross day: 13 or 14 September, celebration of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross

Lammas: 1 August, Celtic festivity of Lugh, also known as Lughnasadh

Lent: 40 day fast before Easter, starts on Ash Wednesday

Martinmas: 11 November, mass celebrated on St Martin's day

Michaelmas: 29 September, mass celebrated on St Michael's day

Midsummer: 24 June, summer solstice, before the start of the shortening of day, also St John's day

Nuris Day: possibly associated with wet nursing, we are not sure

Our Lady Day (Harvest): 16 August, festival associated with the mother of Christ

Quarter day: day dividing the Celtic year into four, marking the different seasons

Ruidday: 3 May or 14 September, celebration of the Invention of the Holy Cross or Rude

Sabbath: Sunday, day of religious worship

Saint Magnus Day: 16 April, celebration of St Magnus

Saint Thomas Eve: 20 December, celebration of St Thomas

Whitsunday: Pentecost, 50 days after Easter Sunday

Yule: midwinter festival, equivalent to Christmas

Demonic_Type – refers to the type or motif of demonic pact that was described in the witchcraft documents.

Anti-baptism: renunciation of Christian baptism, apostasy

Body and soul: giving oneself over to the Devil, body and soul

Bond/Band: an agreement with the Devil

Devil's Mark: mark received from the Devil as a sign of pact (often described as not sensible to feeling)

Head and foot: touching of the head and foot with opposite hands – all between was given to the Devil

Kisses Devil's bottom: worship of the Devil by inversion/perversion of Christian symbolism

New name: new name given to a witch by the Devil indicating a rejection of Christian baptism – a re-naming by the Devil

Paction: general, non-specific pact made with the Devil

Possession: the accused witch claimed to be possessed by the Devil

Servant: indicates that the accused had agreed to be the Devil's servant

Sex: indicated that the accused had sexual relations with the Devil

Tacit pact: the accused used power of the pact but did not describe any specific features

Want nothing: the accused confessed that the Devil promised to provide everything for them and that they 'should never want'

Devil_Type – This field refers to the type of non-natural being that was mentioned or described in the documents.

Animal Devil: the Devil appeared in animal form

Baby: the Devil appeared in the form of a baby

Child Devil: the Devil appeared in the form of a child

Fairy: non-natural being appeared in the form of a fairy, gender not specified

Female: the Devil appeared in the form of a female

Female Fairy: non-natural being appeared in the form of a female fairy

Ghost: non-natural being appeared in the form of a ghost or dead person

Inanimate Object Devil: the Devil appeared in the form of an inanimate object

Insect Devil: the Devil appeared in the form of an insect

Male: the Devil appeared in the form of a man

Male Fairy: non-natural being appeared in the form of a man

Other Demon: non-natural being appeared in the form of another non-specified demon

Spirit: non-natural being appeared in the form of a non-specified spirit

Unspecified Devil: non-natural being appeared in the form of a non-specified Devil

ElfFairy_Type – This field records information about fairy motifs that were mentioned or described in the documents. We have researched fairy motifs to design this list of cultural indications of fairies. We take the terms fairy and elf to be interchangeable.

12:00: indicates the mentioning of liminal boundary times such as the change from day into night or night into day. This data value means that the documents didn't specify whether they were referring to noon or midnight

Bells: either a protective symbol used against fairies or something used by fairies themselves

Bored-Stone: a stone with a natural hole in it, used as protection against the power of fairies

Changeling: a baby or young child thought to have been replaced by a fairy, usually associated with sickly children

Changeling Egg: used to tempt the fairy changeling to reveal itself and return the human child

Elfshot: prehistoric arrowhead thought to be used by fairies/witches to cause harm, could also be used as a protective amulet

Fairy Blast: to be bewitched or harmed by a fairy wind/power

Fairy hill: associated with fairies, believed to be their dwelling place

Good Neighbours: euphemism for fairies

Green: colour of nature, associated with fairies

Group of fairies: group of fairies

Horseshoe: believed to protect against fairy power because it was made of iron

Iron: cold iron believed to protect against fairy power

King of Fairy: male leader of the fairy group

Male fairy (elf): male fairy, not the king, sometimes also referred to as an elf

Meeting at 12:00: meeting that was described as taking place at either noon or midnight. This was important as a boundary or liminal time between night and day or day and night.

Midnight: liminal boundary time between night and day

Queen of Fairy: female leader of a group of fairies, sometimes called Queen of Elphame or Elfane

Rowan: tree traditionally believed to protect against the power of fairies and witches

Spinning: traditional skill associated with fairies

Sunrise: boundary time, boundary times were often associated with fairies

Thorn Tree: tree traditionally believed to protect against the power of fairies

Well: well or spring often believed to be associated with or used by fairies

Whirlwind: blast of fairy wind that was believed to cause harm

Motif_Type - refers to a motif associated with unorthodox religious practices. By this we mean either remnants of Catholic worship, variant versions of Protestantism, pre-Christian beliefs and/or ceremonies, and any other prohibited religious or spiritual expression.

Angels: pre-Reformation invocation of angels for intercession, condemned by Protestant church

Baptising animals: carrying out the religious sacrament of baptism on an animal seen as a perversion of religion

Bible: Christian scriptures

Cross: Holy Cross, Christian emblem of the crucifixion

Eschatology: theology concerned with death and final destiny

Flask of Water: possible reference to holy water

Holy water: blessed or sacred water believed to have special powers

Holy well: well or spring believed to have special powers, sometime associated with a saint of other revered figure or fairies. Wells were believed to have special powers of healing. The Protestant church condemned pilgrimages to wells or use of holy wells for healing or restoration.

Nine: repetition of action 3x3, powerful number and motif used in many cultures

Pilgrimage: journey to sacred place, banned by the Scottish parliament in 1581

Prayer: invocation, which may have been thought to have been used in a superstitious or ignorant way

Saints: pre-Reformation invocation of saints for intercession, condemned by Protestant church

Scripture: extracts from the Christian bible, verses or prayers

Sign of the cross: crossing oneself, emblem of crucifixion, associated with Catholicism, condemned by Protestant church

Six: repetition of action 2x3 times

Three: significant number and motif, both Christian and pre-Christian symbolism

Trinity: Christian Holy Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Ghost

OrdealType – An ordeal was a test conducted in order to let nature or God reveal the truth. It was technically distinct from torture, although many ordeals involved painful procedures.

Bierricht (corpse bleeds): corpse bleeds when touched by person who was guilty of the murder

Ducking: otherwise known as the water test. The accused person was put in water to see if they floated. If they sank they were seen to be innocent and efforts were made to rescue the suspect. If they floated they were seen to be guilty. This test was rarely used in Scotland.

Pricking: the body of the suspect witch was pricked with pins in order to find a Devil's mark. Learned belief said that the Devil's mark was left on the body of the witch after she or he had sealed a pact with the Devil. It was believed to be insensitive to pain. Often moles, warts or other visible skin blemishes were tested and shown to be Devil's marks.

Searching: general, non-specified searching for Devil's marks

Victim Fit: used in possession cases to identify the person causing the possession, victim had fit in presence of suspected persecutor

RitualObject_Type – This field records objects that were described in the documents as being used in a ritualised way or for a ritualistic purpose.

Ale: alcohol, no specific symbolic use. Often described as being used for reconciliation of quarrels.

Almond: non-native, exotic plant, association between almond tree and the Virgin

Amulet: protective charm (stone, pebble) worn or placed in a house

Animal dung: animal excreta was believed to have healing properties – possibly transferring life force, like blood

Aqua Vitae: Water of Life, a distilled spirit (probably whisky)

Ash: the ash tree or its ashes could be used, ashes used in religious & healing rituals, sap of the tree had protective properties,

Axe: made of iron, used to protect against fairies

Bannock: cakes often used in divination rituals or for good luck/protection

Baton: no specific symbolic use, but possibly a symbolic weapon, phallus, or staff of office.

Bead: decorative item used as an amulet or votive offering

Beetle: in Ireland known as darbhdaol or devil's coach horse

Belt: and girdle, often associated with fertility or predicting outcome of illness

Bird (dead): no specific symbolic use, used to transfer dangerous magical substances or to cause harm.

Blood (animal): special qualities of the animal passed to human, as with dung

Bone: last part of body to decay and contained last of the physical soul, also used in divination

Book: bible or other religious missal or herbal, the written word was seen to have magical properties for non-literate society, used in divination

Bowl: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Branch: part of non-specified tree, some trees were seen to have protective or magical powers

Bread: could be an offering to supernatural powers, had healing and/or protective properties

Bridle/collar: like belt, used in some sympathetic magical rituals (sympathetic magic is when an object is used to stand in for a specific person or thing)

Butter: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Caird: instrument used to card wool, used in sympathetic magical ritual

Camomile: medicinal herb, has calming effect on digestion, aids sleep and protects against nightmares

Cat: sacred animal, often associated with bringing bad luck

Cheese: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Clay: figures made of clay used in image magic to represent the intended victim

Cloth: used to represent the sick person, blessed and returned to them to provide cure, or sometimes a cloth was wrapped around items to make a sachet for charms (good or bad)

Clothing: used to represent the sick person, blessed and returned to them to provide a cure

Coal: good luck amulet

Cockerel: sacred bird, announcer of the dawn, used in sacrificial rituals and divination

Coin: could be left as a votive offering or used as an amulet

Corn: no specific symbolic use, but as living grain associated with fertility and growth

Corpse: used to provide/transfer magical properties of the dead

Corpse powder: used to provide/transfer magical properties of the dead

Crook: made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies

Curch: kerchief or woman's hat, sometimes removed during a curse/harmful ritual

Dog: no specific symbolic use

Drink: no specific symbolic use but used to administer/transfer magical properties/powers

Earth: refers to soil, believed to represent the power of nature, fertility and growth

Egg: supernatural symbol, earth/life/soul, associated with fertility, Easter and fairies

Elfshot: prehistoric arrowhead used by fairies/witches to cause harm, could be used as protective amulet

Feathers: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Fire: basic element, seen to have purifying powers. Also possibly associated with hellfire. Many symbolic and ritual events used fire.

Flask of Water: used to transport blessed or sacred water

Flesh: specifically animal meat, not human flesh, no specific symbolic use but used in sympathetic magic both to harm and for healing (sympathetic magic is when an object is used to stand in for a specific person or thing)

Foxtree Leaves: Foxglove, medicinal plant that affects the heart, also used an amulet against demonic powers

Frog: as for toad, associated with Devil, sin and impurity, used in transference of disease

Garland: non-specific garland of plants/flowers, no specific symbolic use

Garlic: stinkweed, medicinal plant, antiseptic qualities, believed to drive away evil

Glass: no specific symbolic use

Glove: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Grain: same meaning as corn, no specific symbolic use, but as living grain associated with fertility and growth

Grass: no specific symbolic use, but associated with fertility and growth

Grave earth: used to provide/transfer magical properties of the dead

Hair: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals, or sometimes in sympathetic magic to stand in for the victim

Hairbelt: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Hand (dead): used to provide/transfer magical properties of the dead

Hen: associated with weather, fertility symbol, blood used in healing rituals

Herb: non-specified medicinal herbs

Hook: made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies

Horseshoe: made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies

Iron: metal, usually cold, traditionally believed to protect against harmful power of fairies/witches

Iron (hot): protection from harmful power of fairies

Jewel: non-specified gem stone, used as amulet

Knife: sharp, made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies

Lead: used to identify illness and divine its outcome

Leather Strap: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Lee Penny: it is a little red stone encased in silver, the family claimed it was brought back from the Crusades. It was believed to have magical properties. Used in rituals – dipped in water, stirred three times, water used to heal animals/humans. Owned by the Lockhart family,

Liver: believed to be seat of strength/courage, could counteract harmful magic

Meal: no specific symbolic use, but is living grain associated with fertility and growth

Metal: non-specified but some had traditional protective properties

Milk: often left as an offering to helpful supernatural spirits/beings

Mole's feet: moles associated with underground and demons

Money: and coins, could be left as a votive offering or used as an amulet

Nail: made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies

Nail trimmings: to be used/destroyed carefully to avoid transfer of illness or being used in witchcraft rituals, could be used in sympathetic magic to stand for the victim

Nettle: medicinal plant, effective against green venom, toothache, consumption and the Devil

Oil: for anointing as part of healing rituals

Onion: medicinal plant, effective against sores, headaches, colds, fever and warts

Paper: on which might be written words of prayers or gospel, used as healing/protective amulets

Pillows: no specific symbolic use

Pin: made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies, often left as votive offerings at wells/shrines

Plant: non-specified medicinal plant

Plough: made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies, possibly symbolising fertility

Pot: no specific symbolic use, used in transference rituals

Potions: non-specified salves or drinks

Pottage: oatmeal porridge, non-specified use

Powder: no specific symbolic use, possibly a poison or ground up corpse powder

Ribbon: no specific symbolic use, but often used to tie around sick person as part of healing ritual

Ring: gold rings used against eye diseases

Rok(distaff): normally used in spinning, no specific symbolic use

Rowan tree: believed to protect against the harmful powers of fairies and witches

Salt: used to cleanse/purify, also had protective/healing qualities, possible religious symbolism

Salt water: used to cleanse/purify, also had protective/healing qualities, possible religious symbolism

Salve: non-specified ointment applied to heal

Sand: possibly representing the power of nature, fertility and growth

Scissors: sharp, made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies, smaller than shears

Sea Nut: Molluka bean from the West Indies, found on west coast of Scotland, worn as protective amulets, used to recover spoilt milk

Shears: sharp, made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies, could be used with a sieve for divination, bigger than scissors

Shirt: used to represent the sick person, blessed and returned to them to provide cure

Shoes: associated with good /bad luck, often associated with marriage/fertility/childbirth

Sieve: used in divination rituals, often with shears

Silver: highly prized metal, associated with purity, used as protection against witchcraft/evil

Smoke: no specific symbolic use, possibly associated with the supposed purifying powers of fire or used as a sort of fumigation.

Snail: no specific symbolic use

Snake skin: no specific symbolic use, possible association with the Devil in the garden of Eden

Spindle: normally used in spinning, no specific symbolic use

Spit: saliva, associated with good luck or warding off evil, cures toothache, warts

Stick: no specific symbolic use, possibly a wand or a protective tree, possibly similar to a baton

Stones: healing stones regarded/identified as being special

Straw: no specific symbolic use

Sword: sword, made of iron, used for protection from harmful power of fairies

Tether: used in healing and harmful rituals, particularly if stolen from an intended victim

Thread: often used to tie around sick person as part of healing ritual

Toad: as for frog, associated with Devil, sin and impurity, used in transference of disease

Tobacco: non-native, exotic plant, no specific symbolic use, regarded as medicinal

Tree: non-specified, some are associated with healing/protective powers

Turf: representing the power of nature, fertility and growth

Urine: no specific symbolic use, but often used in healing rituals or medicines

Urine (stale): no specific symbolic use, but often used in healing rituals or medicines

Vinegar: no specific symbolic use

Water: life giving, associated with healing power of nature, spirits and saints

Watercress: medicinal plant, antiscorbutic qualities, said to increase appetite

Wax: figures/pictures made of wax used in image magic to represent the intended victim, this is sympathetic magic, the three dimensional figure was used to stand in for the body of the intended victim.

Wax/clay images: used in image magic to represent the intended victim

Wayburn leaf: or waybread, common plantain, sacred medicinal herb, diuretic and astringent properties

Wheat: no specific symbolic use, but as living grain associated with fertility and growth

Wine: no specific symbolic use, but unusual ingredient, possible religious symbolism

Wood: non-specified type of wood, may have some special properties

Wort: infusion of malt, fermented to make ale, no specific symbolic use

Yarn: woollen thread, often used to tie around sick person as part of healing ritual

ShapeChanging_Type – This field records any description or indication that the accused witch changed her or his shape or form.

Animal: accused witch appeared in the form of an animal

Apparition: accused witch appeared in the form of an apparition

Insect: accused witch appeared in the form of an insect

Vision: accused witch appeared as a vision

In Dream: accused witch appeared in a dream

Phantom: accused witch appeared in the form of an unspecified phantom

Spirit: accused witch appeared in the form of an unspecified spirit

SocioecStatus – This field is a subjective categorisation of accused witches' socio-economic status. We took into consideration a variety of factors, their occupation (or that of their spouse); descriptions of ownership, wealth or

status in the documents; references to titles, land ownership or patronage relationships; or descriptions and labels provided by contemporaries.

Lairds/Baron: high status landowners with inherited titles and lands, but not the top rung of land holding society. These people were usually referred to as the laird of somewhere. People in this category did not work their land or perform a craft. They lived off rents or other kinds of income.

Landless: people without any access to any land or steady work, often described as vagrants or vagabonds

Lower: quite poor, but people assigned this category had some access to land and at least some kind of employment. They were subtenants, semi-skilled artisans, colliers, gardeners, fishermen, workmen or sailors.

Middling: this category was assigned to people who had secure access to some land and/or were secure craftsmen. The category includes portioners, tenant farmers, baillies/factors, burgesses, lesser craftsmen (bakers, skinners, weavers, cordiner, fleshers, etc.), and ministers. These were people who had to work the land or at a craft for their living but were doing OK.

Nobility/Chiefs: major landowners, high status, inherited titles and lands. People from this category did not work their land or perform a craft, they lived off rents and income from property and titles.

Upper: people in this category were wealthy, they often had access to land and/or property but no titles. They can be distinguished from Lairds/Baron and Nobility/Chief because they had to work for their living. They were more successful than the middling category either because they were very successful at their work or were employed in more lucrative professions. They include wealthy burgesses, important merchants, top level craftsmen (silversmiths, surgeons, etc.), tacksmen, advocates/lawyers. Some people in this category had as much or more wealth as the Laird/Baron or Nobility/Chief, but they earned it and did not generally have titles.

Very Poor: people in this category had some limited access to land/employment to provide a meagre living. They include cottars, servants in small households, grassmen, shepherds, and other types of odd jobs.

TortureType – this field records the types of torture used in witchcraft investigations. Torture was the application of measured pain in order to coerce a person to provide information. None of these tortures seem to have been technically judicial torture.

Bound with ropes: tied by ropes for a period of time

Bow strings: pain caused by application of strings used in bows

Burning feet: feet burnt with hot coals

Caspicaws: cashielaws, Scottish term for the boots, an instrument of torture that slowly crushed the shins, it could be tightened or loosened to inflict greater or lesser pain. Recent work on cashielaws suggests that it was not, in fact the boots, but rather a large metal instrument that folded the body in two.

Haircloth: the accused was covered with a cloth made of animal hair, could be very painful on the skin

Hanging by thumbs: suspended by thumbs for a period of time

Irons: tied in iron chains

Rack: tied to wooden rack and stretched

Sleep Deprivation: watched and warded, kept awake continuously

Stocks: put in wooden frame with holes for legs

Thumbscrews: thumbs squeezed

Tied to pole: tied to pole for a period of time

Various: various non-specified type or types of torture

Wedges on the shins: pain caused by application of weights/wedges to the shins, possibly the same as the 'boots'

Whip: whipped with a whip or rope

Verdict – the final ruling on whether or not the accused witch was guilty of the crime of witchcraft (as opposed to the individual indictments made against her or him).

Guilty: found guilty of the crime of witchcraft, whether or not the suspect was found innocent of some of the specific indictments.

Half Guilty: A catch-all term to include all those cases where the suspect was not found guilty, but there was enough evidence to presume some culpability for the crime. Not enough evidence to support a fully guilty verdict, but enough evidence to show a strong suspicion of guilt. This sometimes resulted in being found guilty of a lesser charge or being punished for suspicion of witchcraft.

Not Guilty: clengit or cleinged, not guilty of the crime of witchcraft

Not Proven: not enough evidence to proceed, but not completely exonerated

WhiteMagic_Type – Type of white magic described in the documents.

Astrology: study of influence of stars on human affairs

Diagnose Bewitchment: ability to identify witchcraft as cause of trouble/illness

Divination: foretelling future events or discovering secret knowledge

Finding lost goods: ability to locate lost or stolen goods

Love magic: using magic to influence love and/or sexual relations

Opening Lock: ability to open locks without physical contact

Prophesy: foretelling/predicting the future

Protective: magic used to provide general protection against harmful powers

Second Sight: power to foresee the future

Spirit Medium: person who claimed to communicate with spirits of the dead

IV. DATABASE PROVENANCE

A. DESCRIPTIONS OF SOURCES USED

JC2, JC3 – Books of Adjournal (NAS)

JC2 and JC3 are the records of the Court of Justiciary, a criminal court conducted in Edinburgh. The court was presided over by High Court judges. Most cases were prosecuted by the Lord Advocate, a leading government official. Evidence suggests that the Books of Adjournal were written after the trial from notes taken by a clerk. The first series (JC2) dates from 16/10/1576 to 13/11/1699, the second (JC3) from 13/11/1699 to 27/1/1738. Nearly a complete run survives. This is a crucial source for the study of early modern witchcraft because these documents contain some of the most detailed descriptions of accusations and trials. There are several indexes for parts of the series but not all the cases are in the indexes.

JC10, JC11, JC12, JC13 – Circuit Court Minutes (NAS)

These are minutes taken during sessions of the circuit court. The circuit court was a centrally organised travelling justiciary court that made semi-regular courses throughout the regions of Scotland in 1655. See the NAS JC catalogues for a full account of dates and places for circuit court minutes. We examined all relevant volumes.

JC17 – Dittay Rolls from Circuit Court (NAS)

The dittay roll was a list of people for whom dittays (indictments) were drafted. These were drawn up for trials to be held at circuit court.

JC26 – Boxes of Process Notes (NAS)

JC26 are process notes from justiciary proceedings. Documents in the boxes can include: arrest warrants, summonses, pre-trial depositions, porteous rolls, criminal letters, privy council orders and commissions, dittays, assize notes, lists of people declared fugitive, or any other criminal process papers. The papers are from local criminal procedures, circuit court notes, papers reviewed by the Privy Council, and supplementary papers for the High Court. They contain information about all types of crime including: witchcraft, rebellion, treason, murder, rape, adultery, theft, breaking and entering, oppression, infanticide, and more. The project references for these boxes will soon be out of date as the NAS plan to catalogue all the process papers. However it is unclear when this will occur. If interested in materials in the JC26 boxes please check with NAS staff before ordering any documents.

JC40 – Witchcraft papers (NAS)

This contains eleven bundles of witchcraft documents that were grouped together at some point to form a small artificial collection of documents. The NAS catalogue says that they are not sure who formed this collection or exactly when it was formed. See NAS JC catalogues for a full listing of cases contained in JC40.

JP – Justice of the Peace records (NAS)

Very few survive from our time period, and they were not competent to hold trials of witchcraft. Some witchcraft cases in Orkney seem to have been heard by JPs. Therefore the project surveyed all the JP materials held in the Orkney Regional

Archives. In the rest of Scotland individual JPs were active in the early phases of a witchcraft investigation. It was hoped that some would have kept notes about these activities in their minute books, but few such books survive and no relevant notes were found in them. It remains to examine their private papers for documents pertaining to witchcraft. This was outside the scope of our project.

SC – Sheriff Court documents (NAS)

As a rule these were not surveyed by the project because witchcraft was not tried in Sheriff courts. However, sheriffs and their deputies could be active in the early phases of a witchcraft investigation. Like the JPs, it remains to examine their private papers for documents pertaining to witchcraft. This was outside the scope of our project. However, Orkney and Shetland are a special case as regards Sheriff Courts and witchcraft prosecutions. Before 1611, Orkney and Shetland were not fully incorporated into the Edinburgh/central administration of justice in Scotland. And even after that date witchcraft cases were heard in the Sheriff Courts due to the extreme distances involved in seeking central permission for a witchcraft trial. Therefore, we surveyed the published records of the Sheriff Courts of Orkney and Shetland.

PC – Records of the Privy Council (NAS)

The records of the Privy Council from 1545 to 1691 have been published in the *Register of Privy Council of Scotland* (*RPC*). The published version incorporated separate manuscript series (including the Acta, Decreta, and Commissions) into one chronologically organised text. Each volume has a lengthy introduction to the history of the years covered and an extensive place, name and subject index. The published version ends in 1691, but the Privy Council records continue until 1708. National Library of Scotland Advocates' MS 31.3.10, the volume of commissions for 1630-1642, which should have been catalogued as PC7/4, was not included in *RPC*. It has been edited by Dr. L. Yeoman and included in the database. Likewise, PC1/47-53 were not published in *RPC* and have been included in the database. After 1598 the Privy Council was the normal body issuing commissions of justiciary for local witchcraft trials, and its registers of commissions (established in 1608) contain more names of witches than any other source. Unfortunately there is rarely any information on the fate of the witches for whom trial commissions were issued. The Privy Council also issued various other orders relating to the processing of witches in the localities. It also expected those seeking commissions of justiciary to produce detailed pre-trial evidence (such as confessions or witnesses' depositions), and in a few cases these too are retained in its papers.

PA11 – Committee of Estates (NAS)

During the covenanting revolution of the 1640s, power was held by parliament and not the king. When parliament was not in session it usually appointed a Committee of Estates as an executive organ of daily government, superseding the Privy Council. This body issued commissions of justiciary for local witchcraft trials much as the Privy Council did.

Marwick Papers, D31 (Orkney Regional Archive, Kirkwall)

This collection brings together Ernest Marwick's notes, unpublished writings and some primary documents. He was a folklorist and local historian of Orkney. The main feature of the collection is his unpublished folklore treatise called 'Northern

Witches: with some account of the Orkney witchcraft trials'. This is the typescript of a short book incorporating the information from D31/4/3 and from John G. Dalyell, *The Darker Superstitions of Scotland* (1834). The whole collection was surveyed.

CH2 - Kirk session records (NAS and regional archives, see Bibliography)

These are manuscript records of the minutes of meetings held at parish or kirk level in the post-Reformation church in Scotland. Meetings were often held weekly. In many parishes the meetings were held less often, the minute books have not survived or the kirk session was not fully established. Kirk session minutes that have survived did not follow a standardised procedure of documentation, and so the kind of information recorded can vary greatly.

Ministers and elders attended the meetings. Elders were male lay members of the congregation and consisted for the most part of landowners, mercantile elite, craftsmen and farmers. A clerk would be appointed to record the minutes.

Kirk sessions could investigate, and make judicial decisions, on cases of sexual offence, quarrelling and slandering, sabbath breaking and other miscellaneous offences into which latter category fell suspected cases of witchcraft and magic. If the investigation revealed demonic witchcraft practice the accused would be referred to the secular authorities, although they often contacted the presbytery for further advice. The church courts had no criminal jurisdiction and could not pass a sentence of capital punishment; this was left to the secular courts of law. Punishments meted out by church courts consisted of public repentance in sackcloth or stool and/or monetary fines.

Most of the kirk session records are held at the National Archives of Scotland but others are held at local archives including St Andrews University Library Special Collections, Stirling, Ayr, Dundee, Aberdeen, Orkney and Mitchell Library in Glasgow.

CH2 - Presbytery records (NAS and regional archives, see Bibliography)

These are manuscript records of the minutes of meetings held at presbytery level. The presbytery was a higher level of church court than the kirk session and consisted of representatives from between 10 and 19 kirk sessions. One minister was elected moderator. Presbyteries met less often than kirk sessions, usually once a month. They could adjudicate over the same areas as the kirk sessions, and in many cases they appear to have been more concerned with discipline than some kirk sessions.

The jurisdiction and legality of presbyteries was not uniform throughout the period 1563 to 1736. Presbyteries were first introduced in 1581 (13 model presbyteries) and 49 were established by 1607. During1610-1638 and 1661-89 episcopal authority dominated the presbyterian organisation, although the presbyteries continued to meet.

Most of the presbytery records are held at the National Archives of Scotland but others are held at local archives including St Andrews University Library Special Collections, Stirling, Ayr, Dundee, Aberdeen, Orkney and Mitchell Library in Glasgow.

Private papers

Pollok Papers, T-PM 107/14/7-8. Private papers belonging to the Maxwell of Pollok family held at the Mitchell Library in Glasgow.

Burgh Court Books

Records of local burgh courts. Held at NAS or local archives, as listed above.

Burgh Treasurer's Accounts

Records of local burgh council accounts. Held at NAS or local archives, as listed above.

Miscellaneous manuscript sources

Aberdeen City Archives (ACA), Press 18/64.

This box holds items related to witchcraft trials from Aberdeen between 1595 and 1597. It contains some material not printed in Spalding Club Miscellany, vol I, although most of the material was printed there. Held at Aberdeen City Archives.

Printed sources

Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland (APS)

T. Thomson and C. Innes (editors), London, 1814-75. Printed records of parliamentary meetings and acts.

Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae: The Succession of Ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation

Hew Scott (editor), Edinburgh, 1915-28. Biographical and professional information about Protestant ministers in Scotland. Organised by synod, presbytery and parish and includes information about parishes as well ministers.

Highland Papers, volume 3

J R N Macphail (editor), Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1920. Edited transcript of miscellaneous papers held at Inveraray, some of which related to witchcraft investigations and trials. Not official court papers.

Miscellany of the Spalding Club, volumes 1, 5 & 5

John Stuart (editor), Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1841-52. Includes edited transcripts of documents from trials for witchcraft held at Aberdeen in the sixteenth century.

Orkney Folklore and Traditions

Walter Traill Dennison and Ernest W Marwick, Kirkwall, 1961. An account of folklore traditions of the islands of Orkney, which includes material about witchcraft accusations and prosecutions.

Spottiswoode Miscellany: a collection of original papers and tracts, illustrative chiefly of the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland, volume 2

James Maidment (editor), Spottiswoode Society, Edinburgh, 1844-5. Includes edited and abbreviated transcripts of documents from trials for witchcraft.

The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland

J. Stuart *et al* (editors), Edinburgh, 1899-1909. Edited and printed records of the comptroller of Scotland who collected and distributed Crown revenues. We used the 'responde books' recording the issue of commissions of justiciary.

The Justiciary Records of Argyll and the Isles, volume 1

John Cameron (editor), Stair Society, Edinburgh, 1949. Edited transcripts of the records of the Sheriffdom and Justiciary of Argyll. The Campbells had hereditary jurisdiction over Argyll and the Isles until 1748. Despite reforms concerning regulations of the justice system during the seventeenth century, the Campbell earl of Argyll as Hereditary Justice General appointed his own Justice-Clerk, Justice-Deputes and Justice-Substitutes.

The records are referred to as being the Book of Adjournal of the Sheriffdom of Argyll, Isles and others. However, it is not a complete record of proceedings. It may have been compiled from one or more records, as the entries are not authenticated by any official signatures. It is likely that this manuscript was a copy of an original minute book.

B. FULL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRIMARY, PRINTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

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JC2/1-17 (18 and 19 not for production)
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JC10/1-6
JC10/15
JC10/4-5 (old, Renfrewshire and Paisley cases)
JC11/1-9 (north circuit)
JC12/1-5 (south circuit)
JC13/1-7 (west circuit)
JC17/1
JC26/9-10
JC26/12-13
JC26/24-28
JC26/34-36
JC26/38
JC26/40
JC26/47-54
JC26/62-63
JC26/70-71
JC26/80-81
JC26/86-88
JC26/89b
JC26/90
JC 26/92
JC 26/94
JC26/113-116
JC40 (witchcraft papers)
JC49/10

All JP indexes
JP3/2/1-3
JP35/4
PC1/47
PC1/48
PC1/50 (this index was not consulted as it was not available for production)
PC1/51
PC1/52
PC1/53
PA11/8
PA11/9

NAS Indexes
JC26/1-7High Court Record, Index No. 1 – 15 July 1537-25 Nov 1785 (not a complete listing of cases in JC2 and JC3).
Justiciary Records, Books of Adjournal, O. S., vol. 5, 1611-1619, index
Justiciary Records, Books of Adjournal, O. S., vol. 6, 1619-1631, Index
NAS, Index to Justiciary Records, 1699-1720

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND
Advocates' MS 31.3.10 (PC register of commissions)

ORKNEY ARCHIVES
JP34/2/1 1663-1668, also includes material from 1676-1677
JP34/2/1 minute books, quarter sessions 9 Oct. 1663-12 Aug. 1668
JP34/5/1 1658-1659 (24 items)
JP34/5/1/56 1658-1659
JP24/5/2 1716, 1755, 1783 – 1799 (8 items)
SC10/1/6 1630-1648
SC10/1/7 1655-1659
SC10/1/9 1655-1677
SC11/5 indexes1561-1737
SC11/5/1646/10

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES – Ecclesiastical (NAS unless otherwise specified. There is often a microfilm copy at the NAS of manuscripts held at local archives)
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Aberlour, CH2/6/1-3
Abernethy, CH2/437/1
Abertarff, CH2/7/1
Arbroath, CH2/15/1-5
Auchterarder, CH2/619/1-2
Ayr, CH2/532/1-5 (Ayrshire Archives)
Biggar, CH2/35/1-8
Brechin, CH2/40/1-9
Cairston, CH2/46/1 (Orkney Archives)
Caithness, CH2/47/1-4

Chanonry, CH2/66/1-4
Chirnside, CH2/516/1-4
Cupar, CH2/82/1-7 (St Andrews University Library)
Dalkeith, CH2/424/1-12
Deer, CH2/89/1-5
Dingwall, CH2/92/1-6
Dornoch, CH2/1290/1-2
Dumbarton, CH2/546/1-4
Dumfries, CH2/1284/1-7
Dunbar, CH2/99/1-6
Dunblane, CH2/723/1-9 (Stirling Council Archives)
Dundee, CH2/103/1-11 (Stirling Council Archives)
Dunfermline, CH2/105/1-6
Dunkeld, CH2/106/1-6
Dunoon, CH2/111/1-4
Duns, CH2/113/1-6
Earlston, CH2/118/1-4
Edinburgh, CH2/121/ 1-13
Elgin, CH2/144/1-6
Ellon, CH2/146/1-8
Fordoun, CH2/157/1-5
Fordyce, CH2/158/1-6
Forfar, CH2/159/1-3
Forres, CH2/162/1-2
Garioch, CH2/166/1-5
Glasgow, CH2/171/1-11 (Glasgow City Archives)
Haddington, CH2/155/1-12
Hamilton, CH2/393/1-3
Inveraray, CH2/190/1-2
Inverness, CH2/553/1-5
Irvine, CH2/197/1-4
Jedburgh, CH2/198/1-9
Kincardine O'Neil, CH2/602/1-2
Kintyre, CH2/1153/1-3
Kirkcaldy, CH2/224/1-6
Kirkcudbright, CH2/526/1-4
Lanark, CH2/234/1-8
Linlithgow, CH2/242/1-13
Lochmaben, CH2/247/1-3
Lorn, CH2/984/1-3
Meigle, CH2/263/1-9
Middlebie (Annan), CH2/267/1-3
Mull, CH2/273/1
North Isles, CH2/1801/1-2 (Orkney Archives)
Orkney, CH2/1082/1-7 (Orkney Archives)
Paisley, CH2/294/1-9
Peebles, CH2/295/1-10
Penpoint, CH2/298/1-3
Perth, CH2/299/1-14
Scalloway, CH2/1071/1-3

Selkirk, CH2/327/1-3
St Andrews, CH2/1132/1-4 (St Andrews University Library)
St Andrews, CH2/1132/1585-1605 (no NAS catalogue number) (St Andrews University Library)
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Stirling, CH2/722/1-12 (Stirling Council Archives)
Stranraer, CH2/341/1-3
Strathbogie, CH2/342/2-5
Tain, CH2/348/1-6
Tongue, CH2/508/1
Turriff, CH2/1120/1-4
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Aberdour, CH2/3/1
Airth, CH2/683/1
Alloa & Tullibody, CH2/942/5 (Stirling Council Archives)
Alves, CH2/11/1
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Arbuthnott, CH2/16/1 & 2
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Auchterhouse, CH2/23/1 (Dundee City Archives)
Auchtermuchty, CH2/24/1 (St Andrews University Library)
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Ayr, CH2/751/1(/1 & 2), 2, 3 (/1 & 2) (Ayrshire Archives)
Bathgate, CH2/30/1
Belhelvie, CH2/32/1& 2
Bolton, CH2/37/1
Borharm & Dundurcas, CH2/1115/1
Botriphinie, CH2/39/1
Burntisland, CH2/523/1 & 2
Cambuslang Old, CH2/415/1
Cannisbay, CH2/52/1
Carluke, CH2/56/1
Carrington, CH2/62/1
Castleton, CH2/64/1
Ceres, CH2/65/1 (St Andrews University Library)
Clackmannan, CH2/1242/1
Clatt, CH2/971/1
Cleish, CH2/67/1
Colinton, CH2/123/1 (Transcript of vol 1, CH2/123/1/1)

Colmonell, CH2/425//1
Corstorphine, CH2/124/1
Cortachy, CH2/561/1
Covington, CH2/72/1
Cramond, CH2/426/1
Croy, CH2/76/1
Cullen, CH2/1113/1
Culross, CH2/77/2 & 4
Dairsie, CH2/427/1
Dalkeith, CH2/84/1 & 3
Dalmellington, CH2/85/1 (Ayrshire Archives)
Dron, CH2/93/1
Duffus, CH2/96/1/2
Dumfries, St Michael's, CH2/537/13
Dunbar, CH2/647/1
Dunbarney, CH2/100/2
Dunblane, CH2/101/1 (Stirling Council Archives)
Dundonald, CH2/104/1-3 (Ayrshire Archives)
Dunfermline, CH2/592/1
Dunino, CH2/405/1 (St Andrews University Library)
Dyce, CH2/117/1
Dysart, CH2/390/2
Ecclesmachan, CH2/623/1
Edinburgh, Canongate, CH2/122/2, 3 & 4
Edinburgh, St Cuthbert's, CH2/718/1, 3 & 6 (Volume 2, too damaged, not available for consultation)
Edinburgh, Trinity, CH2/141/1 & 3
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Essil, CH2/839/1
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Fetteresso, CH2/153/1
Fintry, CH2/438/1 (Stirling Council Archives)
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Kinnell, CH2/574/1
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Longforgan, CH2/249/1 (Dundee City Archives)
Longside, CH2/699/1 & 2
Lyne, CH2/255/1
Markinch, CH2/258/1 & 2
Melrose, CH2/386/1
Menmuir, CH2/264/1
Mid Calder, CH2/266/1
Monkton, CH2/809/1 & 5 (Ayrshire Archives)
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Newburgh, CH2/277/1 (St Andrews University Library)
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Newton, CH2/283/1 & 2
Newtyle West CH2/284/1
North Berwick, CH2/285/4
North Leith, CH2/621/1
Old Machar, Aberdeen, CH2/1020/1, 2 & 3

Oldhamstocks, CH2/288/1
Ormiston, CH2/292/1
Peebles Old, CH2/420/1
Pencaitland, CH2/296/1
Penicuik, CH2/297/1
Perth, St John's, CH2/521/2
Petty, CH2/458/1
Pittenweem, CH2/833/1 (St Andrews University Library)
Polwarth, CH2/721/1
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V. METHODOLOGY

General Research Methodology

The main purpose of the Survey of Scottish Witchcraft (SSW) was to create an extensive database of all people known to have been accused of witchcraft in Scotland between 1563 and 1736. The database has incorporated and greatly extended the information in *A Source-Book of Scottish Witchcraft* compiled by Christina Larner, Christopher Hyde Lee, and Hugh V. McLachlan in 1977. The SSW database tipped the information contained in Larner *et al.*'s ten fields into the biographical and reference sections of the SSW database, which has over 300 fields. Dr. Stuart Macdonald made this possible by kindly allowing us to use his personal digitisation of the *Source-Book*. (See 'Description of Survey of Scottish Witchcraft Database' for a full discussion of the database design and layout.) The SSW database was meant to replace the *Source-Book.* The aim of the project was to create a research tool in the form of a database that can be downloaded for free or used online with our custom-made web tools that include interactive database searches, graphs, and maps. The SSW database and interactive website provide detailed information about witchcraft and associated beliefs, pre-trial and trial procedure for witchcraft investigation and prosecution, characterisation of the main themes in each case and descriptions of source materials.

The *Source-Book* surveyed central sources in Scotland. This included all the Books of Adjournal, some Circuit Courts books, printed Privy Council material, printed Parliamentary material, a limited survey of the process papers contained in the JC26 boxes and, what they called, 'other cases' which were mainly printed local records or other people's surveys of local records. The SSW research team re-surveyed all these documents, many more central documents, all extant presbytery minutes, and a sample of kirk session minutes.

The *Source-Book* did not survey local records or ecclesiastical records. The SSW surveyed all extant Presbytery documents and sampled kirk session documents. (See below for a description of the ecclesiastical survey methodology). Other potential sources, such as sheriff and burgh court records as well as private papers, were considered. But it was not possible to either survey or sample these efficiently in the time available. These sources, particularly family papers, may well provide useful material for future research projects.

People who were mentioned more than once were not collated in the *Source-Book*, which meant that there were many duplicates. The book was also organised chronologically by source type, which makes matching of references to the same person more difficult for the user. The SSW has rectified the collation problem by organising the database around each accused person, not around the source, and citation and typing errors have been corrected as much as was possible. After Macdonald's digitised version of the *Source-Book* was put into the relevant fields in the SSW database, the researchers eliminated several hundred duplicate people before they began archival research. In order to avoid further duplication, the researchers checked the Larner *et al.* information in the database before creating a new record for an accused person found in the source material. If the researcher found a match, the new data was entered into that record. After data collection was completed, the researchers again eliminated further known duplicates by comparing name, place of

residence, dates of mention in the source material, and any other relevant biographical data. In situations where duplication was suspected, but not provable unequivocally, the records were not combined and this has been indicated in the notes in the relevant records.

It was decided at the beginning of the project that it would not be cost effective to re-check secondary printed sources that had been used by Larner *et al*. These sources included many local histories, edited volumes of local records (both secular and ecclesiastical), family histories and personal diaries, many of which were produced in the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The references given by Larner *et al.* have been recorded on the database and we have indicated in the individual records that there may be more information in the secondary source for other researchers to use.

One researcher examined the central records, while the other concentrated on ecclesiastical records. All records and new entries were scrutinised weekly to avoid duplication.

Methodology for Secular Sources

The intention was to find the maximum amount of information about witchcraft suspects and witchcraft material in the central sources within a two-year time limit. We also wanted to develop ways of making sure our count was accurate while trying to find as much detail about each accused witch in all the sources that mentioned them. This presented a difficult balance. The project targeted those central justiciary sources that were already known to contain witchcraft material from Larner *et al.* with a supplement of process notes. The High Court of Justiciary Books of Adjournal offered a good run of cases that were heard before the central courts. Due to time constraints we read only Books of Adjournal when both Books of Adjournal and court minutes survived. The court minutes may contain some more detail for already known cases. Circuit Court minutes were surveyed in full. This was supplemented by examining Porteous Rolls for Circuit Courts as well. Porteous Rolls are lists compiled from the dittay books (JC16 and JC17) by the justice clerks and list offenders prosecuted at Circuit Court only. The Register of Privy Council (RPC), additional manuscript Privy Council minutes, Acts of the Parliament of Scotland (APS) and the Committee of Estates contain details about the issuance of commissions pursuant to witchcraft prosecution (including commissions of justiciary, arrest, interrogation and cessation of prosecution). These sources provided many names of accused witches and information about witchcraft prosecution. These were surveyed in full.

Process notes for justiciary activities supervised or approved of by central authority in Edinburgh are contained in JC26 boxes. Documents in the boxes can include arrest warrants, summons, pre-trial depositions, Porteous Rolls, criminal letters, Privy Council orders and commissions, dittays, assize notes, lists of people declared fugitive, or any other criminal process papers. The papers are from local criminal procedures, Circuit Court notes, papers reviewed by the Privy Council, and supplementary papers for the High Court. They contain information about all types of crime including witchcraft, rebellion, treason, murder, rape, adultery, theft, breaking and entering, oppression, infanticide, and more.

The process papers are organised into 124 boxes that are roughly chronological. These boxes contain a vast wealth of detail about criminal proceedings in Scotland, but they present several difficulties. Firstly, only boxes 1563 and 1617 and between 1699 and 1720 are indexed. The remaining boxes are not indexed in any external lists. Some of the papers in some of the boxes have been grouped into bundles. But these bundles appear to have been randomly selected and the labels on some of the bundles cannot be taken as an accurate indication of what is contained in the bundle. Secondly, the boxes are not consistent in terms of the types of materials included. In other words, they do not contain uniform information. Some boxes will contain materials for specific crimes in specific years, such as witchcraft in JC26/26 and JC26/27 or rounding up fugitives from the Battle of Bothwell Bridge in JC26/62. In order to be fully comprehensive, all the papers in each box would have to be examined but the sheer number of boxes prohibited a full survey given the limited time available to the survey.

The project had two aims for the JC26s. The first was to maximise the witchcraft material recovered from this source. Secondly, we also wanted to determine whether witchcraft prosecution in other fully surveyed sources (such as JC2, JC3, the Circuit Courts and the Privy Council) was predictive of the amount of material in JC26 boxes corresponding to the same year. This would allow us to make a tentative statement about whether or not we had missed cases. We could then be more certain about the accuracy of our final number of cases.

We chose to conduct a full survey of boxes in which Larner *et al.* found witchcraft material and to sample other JC26 boxes by year. Starting after 1617, because the JC26s are indexed up to that year, the last two years in every decade were read in full. Other known material was also included from boxes that cover other years. This spread of dates allowed for samples that alternated between years for which we have few witchcraft prosecutions found in other sources, with years for which many witchcraft prosecutions were known. We were able to find more information for already known cases and determine if the JC26s have material on cases that do not show up in other, already surveyed, materials. Years surveyed by the SSW researcher were 1618-20, 1628-30, 1638-40, 1648-50, 1658-1662, 1668-70, 1688-90, 1728-9. (See ‘Database Provenance’ and ‘Bibliography’ for a full listing of JC26 boxes surveyed.) The sample years break between 1699 and 1720 because they are indexed. The indexed years confirm the hypothesis that JC26 process papers about witchcraft mirror cases found in other justiciary sources. No new people accused of witchcraft showed up in the JC26 process papers between 1699-1720 that were not also recorded in other sources.

Ecclesiastical records

The church did not have criminal jurisdiction over the witchcraft, but parish ministers and elders were involved in questioning suspects and witnesses, gathering evidence, sometimes arresting and warding suspects, referring matters to the secular authorities and witnessing executions. There were two levels of church court: kirk sessions for individual parishes, and the higher level presbyteries, which consisted of representatives from groups of parishes.

The project decided to survey all the surviving presbytery records covering the years 1563 to 1736, since most referrals went through the presbytery before advancing to

secular level. This involved 70 sets of presbytery records, with varying volumes of minutes. Some had as few as one and the highest fourteen. The majority had between four and seven. In total 392 volumes were surveyed. (See ‘Database Provenance’ and ‘Bibliography’ for a full description of sources surveyed.) This meant that we were able to identify a number of those who were accused by the church but who did not advance to secular court level, as well as more information about earlier stages of investigation for some of those who had secular court trials.

It was impossible to survey all the kirk session material both because of the time available and also in terms of revealing useful information. Although evidence about witchcraft investigation is rare in these records, kirk sessions do contain interesting material so the project decided to sample them. The chances of finding useful information randomly was very limited therefore the sample had to be organised efficiently. The possibility of doing a concentrated local study was considered – much like work that has been done on Fife (by Stuart Macdonald) or Stirling and Haddington (by Joyce Miller) – as a sample. However, it was decided that it was too difficult to find a ‘typical’ sample area that would fulfil a range of criteria in order that we could scale it up to project a legitimate estimated total for the whole country. (See the interactive graphs on the website that illustrate the difference in distribution between counties.)

For the purposes of our survey it was decided to concentrate on years of high prosecution and cover all of the country, not just the areas where witch hunting occurred. Our hypothesis was that any incident of serious witchcraft investigated by kirk sessions would normally be referred to the presbytery. To ascertain if this was correct, we examined all surviving kirk session minutes from the high intensity years. All kirk session records that survive for the years 1590-1, 1597, 1628-30, 1649 and 1661-2 were surveyed. A total of 203 volumes were examined. (See ‘Database Provenance’ and ‘Bibliography’ for a full description of sources surveyed.) Although we found some new information, it was from parishes that we had already identified as having been involved in witch hunting. When we examined records from parishes where we suspected there was little or no witch hunting, based on information in presbytery records, we did not find a significant amount of new information about kirk session activity. We take this to mean that our hypothesis was correct.

There is potential for further surveying of church records from areas known to have experienced witch prosecution, but due to time constraints we were unable to sample kirk session material from non-high intensity years.

V. APPENDICES

A. Modernised/Standardised Last Names

A Wallis
Abbot
Abel
Abernethy
Acheson
Achibald
Achmuty
Adair
Adam
Adamson
Addie
Addison
Admiston
Affleck
Agnus
Aiken
Aikenhead
Aird
Airth
Alan
Alexander
Alison
Allanshaw
Allanson
Anderson
Andrew
Angus
Annan
Anstruther
Archer
Argyll
Arklay
Armstrong
Aroane
Astrin
Aunchtie
Ayton
Baikie
Baillie
Bain
Baines
Baird
Balfour
Ballantine
Ballath
Balmain
Bane
Banks
Bannatyne
Bannerman
Baptie
Barber
Barclay
Bargans
Barker
Barney
Baron
Barrie
Barrowman
Barten
Bartill
Bartleman
Barton
Bathgate
Baxter
Beattie
Beer
Begbie
Belches
Bell
Bellanie
Bennet
Bennett
Berry
Bertram
Bess
Beveridge
Beverley
Bezok
Biggam
Bigland
Binney
Birnie
Bishop
Bisset
Black
Blackburn
Blackett
Bladderstouns
Blair
Blyth
Boag
Bogtown
Bonar
Bonn
Bornlie
Borthwick
Boswell
Bowar
Bowden
Bowie
Bowmaker
Bowndie
Bowsie
Boyd
Boyle
Boyman
Boyn
Brackenridge
Braidhead
Brand
Breson
Brocket
Brodie
Brotherstone
Brotherstones
Brown
Brownhill
Bruce
Brugh
Bryce
Bryson
Buchan
Buchanan
Budge
Bull
Burbar
Burgess
Burgh
Burke
Burne
Burness
Burnet
Burrell
Burt
Burton
Butter
Buy

Cadenhead
Cairncross
Cairns
Callam
Callander
Callen
Callwalls
Campbell
Cant
Card
Carfrae
Carlips
Carlisle
Carmichael
Carnochan
Carrick
Carrie
Carrington
Carrol
Carruthers
Carse
Carson
Carswell
Carter
Carvie
Caskie
Casse
Castle
Cathie
Cattanach
Cauldwell
Cechie
Chactach
Chalmers
Chancellor
Chapman
Charters
Chatto
Chib
Chirnside
Chisholm
Chivas
Chousley
Chrichton
Christian
Christie
Cieroch
Clacherty
Clark
Clarkson
Cleghorn
Cleland
Clench
Clerach
Clerk
Cleuch
Clow
Cochran
Cock
Cockburn
Cockie
Colden
Colin
Colington
Colquhoun
Colville
Comb
Comes
Conchie
Condie
Congalton
Conker
Connal
Connochie
Cony
Cooke
Cooper
Copland
Coran
Cornfoot
Corsan
Corsbie
Corse
Coruth
Cossie
Cothall
Coull
Couper
Coutts
Covington
Cowan
Cowie
Craig
Craigie
Cramond
Cranston
Crauford
Craw
Crawford
Crichton
Crieff
Cristell
Crockaime
Crockatt
Cromarty
Crooks
Crosar
Crosbie
Cross
Croudie
Cruickshank
Cuj
Cullen
Cumlaquoy
Cumming
Cumray
Cunningham
Curchan
Currie
Cursitter
Cusing
Cutchmoulie
Cuthbert
Cuthbertson
Dagger
Dalgleish
Dallas
Dalling
Dalmahoy
Dalrymple
Dalyell
Damiet
Darling
Darsie
Davidson
Davie
Dawson
Deans
Demperston
Dempster
Denholme
Dennis
Desk
Dewar
Dick
Dickie
Dickson
Diverty
Dobbie
Dobson

Dock
Dod
Dodds
Dollar
Dolsoun
Dolt
Donald
Donaldson
Dott
Dougal
Doughty
Douglas
Dow
Drever
Dron
Drummond
Drupes
Dryburgh
Drysdale
Duchill
Duddingston
Duff
Dun
Dunbar
Duncan
Dundas
Dune
Dungalson
Dunkalow
Dunlop
Durie
Durwart
Dusone
Dyat
Dykes
Dynnes
Easson
Edington
Edward
Ego
Elder
Ellam
Elliot
Ellis
Elphinston
Elshener
Elsinquoy
Elves
English
Erskine
Eumond
Ewan
Ewart
Eyre
Fairgrieve
Fairlie
Fairwell
Falconer
Farmer
Farquhar
Faw
Fean
Feirour
Fellowsdale
Fenton
Fenwick
Fergie
Fergus
Ferguson
Fiddler
Fife
Finlay
Finlayson
Finn
Finnie
Fisher
Fisher's Daughter
Flayer
Fleck
Fleming
Flesher
Flinker
Flint
Flockhart
Flowers
Foden
Fogg
Forbes
Ford
Fordell
Forest
Forman
Forrester
Forsyth
Foster
Fotheringham
Foulis
Fowler
Foxton
Frame
Fraser
Frater
French
Friece
Frissell
Fullarton
Fulton
Galbraith
Gallie
Galloway
Garden
Gardener
Garlic
Garner
Garvie
Gaston
Gaul
Gavin
Gaw
Gaylor
Geddes
Geddie
Gelly
Gentleman
George
Gerard
Getgud
Gibb
Gibson
Gilbert
Gilchrist
Gill
Gill's Daughter
Gillecallum
Gillepatrick
Gillespie
Gillies
Gillivray
Gilmichael
Gilmore
Glass
Gledd
Glen
Gold
Good
Goodal
Goodfellow
Goodie
Goodlad
Gorat

Gordon
Gotterson
Goudie
Gourlay
Govan
Gow
Gowan
Gowanlock
Gowrie
Graham
Grant
Gray
Gray-meill
Graycoat
Green
Greenlaw
Greenshields
Greg
Grey
Grierson
Grieve
Grinton
Groat
Grougie
Guild
Guisett
Gulivatas
Gullan
Gulliland
Gunn
Guthrie
Gutter
Gyllor
Haddock
Haggon
Hairstones
Haistie
Haldane
Haliburton
Halket
Hall
Halliday
Halliwell
Hamilton
Handasyde
Hanna
Hardie
Harlaw
Harper
Harris
Hart
Harther
Harvey
Hasbane
Hastie
Hay
Hayman
Henderson
Henillis
Henry
Henry's Daughter
Henryson
Hepburn
Herald
Herbertson
Herd
Heriot
Herkertson
Hermiston
Herries
Herring
Hewat
Hewingston
Hewison
Hill
Hirdal
Hislop
Hogg
Hoggan
Hoggart
Hogger
Holden
Holmes
Homas
Home
Honeyman
Hood
Hopkins
Hopkirk
Horn
Horniman
Horsburgh
Houston
Howat
Howatson
Howden
Howie
Howieson
Hoy
Hudson
Hugan
Hugo
Huldie
Humble
Hunter
Hutcheon
Hutcheson
Hutchison
Hutton
Hyndman
Imlay
Incheot
Inglis
Ingram
Innes
Ireland
Irvine
Isaac
Isbister
Izat
Jack
Jackson
Jaffray
Jamieson
Jarvie
Jo
John's Daughter
Johnson
Johnston
Jollie
Jonking
Kay
Keil
Keith
Kello
Kellock
Kelly
Kelman
Kelso
Keltie
Kemp
Kennan
Kennedy
Kennock
Kent
Ker
Kerse
Kight
Kilgour
Kilpatrick

Kincaid
King
Kinglassie
Kingo
Kininmont
Kinnaird
Kinneil
Kinnes
Kinsman
Kirk
Kirkland
Kirkpatrick
Kirkton
Kirkwood
Knarston
Knox
Kyle
Lachlan
Lacost
Laidlaw
Laing
Laird
Lamb
Lamont
Landrok
Largizean
Lauder
Law
Lawrie
Lawson
Layland
Leach
Lear
Leask
Leddy
Legat
Leiges
Leike
Leitch
Lennie
Leonard
Leslie
Letham
Lewars
Lewinston
Leys
Lieshman
Lightbody
Lilburn
Lillie
Linay
Lindsay
Linkup
Linton
Lister
Lithgow
Little
Loch
Lochoir
Lochtie
Lockart
Lockie
Lodge
Logan
Logie
Longland
Loquhour
Lorimer
Losk
Loudon
Love
Lovelike
Lowes
Luddes
Lumsden
Luney
Lyle
Lyne
Lyon
MacAlaster
MacAlester Boyne
MacAlexander
MacAllan
MacAllexander
MacAngus
MacArthur
MacAskie
Macbeth
MacBrown
MacBurnie
MacCall
MacCallum
MacCalzean
MacCann
MacCartney
MacCaw
MacChananaich
MacCheriech
MacCheyne
MacClachan
MacClartich
MacClerick
MacClintock
MacCoel
MacConachie
MacConnal
MacCubbin
MacEwan
MacFerries
MacGavin
MacGhee
MacGill
MacGillemichael
MacGillepatrick
MacGillichoan
MacGilliecallum
MacGillivray
MacGillovary
MacGilvane
MacGowan
MacGrane
MacGregor
MacGuffog
MacGuire
MacHendrie
MacHolm
MacHouston
MacIllday
MacIlmichael
MacIlna
MacIngaruch
MacInreoch
MacIntyre
MacIver
MacJohn
MacKaw
MacKay
MacKenna
MacKennan
MacKenzie
MacKeoner
MacKeraish
MacKessak
MacKessock
Mackie
MacKillop
MacKinlay
MacKinnay
MacKirdie
MacKulkie

MacLae
MacLean
MacLevin
MacMartin
MacMichael
MacMillan
MacMurdoch
MacMurray
MacMurrich
Macnab
MacNair
MacNairn
MacNaught
MacNeil
MacNeish
MacNicol
MacNilland
MacNiven
MacNoullar
MacPhail
MacPhee
MacPherson
MacQueen
MacQuicken
MaCrae
MacReadie
MacRobert
MacRory
MacSkimming
MacTaggart
MacTear
MacWatt
MacWilliam
Maguate
Maillshead
Main
Maislet
Maitland
Major
Malcolm
Malcolmson
Man
Manderston (Arnot)
Manners
Manson
Mark
Marnoch
Marr
Marshall
Martin
Marwick
Mason
Masterton
Mather
Matheson
Mathie
Maver
Maxwell
May
Mearns
Meek
Meikle
Meldrum
Melrose
Melville
Mercer
Merchant
Meslet
Methven
Michelson
Middlemas
Mie
Miller
Milligan
Milne
Milton
Minto
Mitchell
Moffat
Mogersland
Monk
Monteith
Montgomery
Moodie
Mor Nin Vickeanglaish
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Morton
Moscrop
Moss
Mott
Moubray
Mowat
Moyness
Mrgillie Lukell
Muir
Muircone
Muirhead
Muirieson
Munn
Munro
Murdoch
Murit
Murray
Mutch
Mutton
Myles
Nacoch
Naesmith
Nairn
Napier
Neil
Neilson
Neinchat
Neville
Newton
Nicol
Nicolson
Niddrie
Nimmo
Nisbet
Nishie
Niven
Ochterlonyes
Ogg
Ogilvie
Oisone
Oliphant
Oliver
Omnoch
Orr
Orrock
Osborne
Osler
Oswald
Owir
Page
Paplay
Paris
Parish
Park
Parker
Paterson
Paton
Paul
Payne
Peacock
Peaston
Peattie

Peebles
Penman
Pennant
Penny
Pennycook
Peramorris
Peterkin
Phail
Philip
Pierson
Pilmuir
Piper
Pirie
Pittendreigh
Pogavie
Polock
Polwarth
Pook
Pope
Porteous
Porter
Pothif
Potter
Pratt
Pride
Pringle
Profet
Propter
Provost
Purcell
Purdie
Quarrier
Rae
Raeburn
Ramage
Ramannows
Ramsay
Randall
Rank
Rankin
Rannick
Rannie
Rass
Ratter
Rattray
Ray
Raymond
Redford
Redmond
Redpath
Reid
Remy
Rhind
Riach
Richard
Richardson
Richieson
Riddall
Ritchie
Robb
Robbie
Robert
Robertson
Robeson
Robinson
Rogers
Rogie
Ronald
Ronaldson
Ross
Rossie
Rowan
Roy
Rudge
Rule
Russel
Rutherford
Saddler
Samson
Samuel
Samuelston (Home)
Sanderson
Sandie
Sandieson
Sands
Sawyer
Saythe
Schailer
Scheil
Scobie
Scogian
Scord
Scotland
Scott
Scottie
Scougal
Scrogges
Scroggie
Seaman
Selkirk
Semple
Sesbie
Seton
Seweis
Shand
Shanks
Shannan
Sharp
Shaw
Shayme
Shearer
Shedden
Shepherd
Sherwood
Shiel
Shillington
Shire
Short
Shorthouse
Sibbald
Simbeard
Simpson
Sinclair
Skair
Skaitson
Skebister
Skene
Slater
Sleigh
Sloan
Small
Smart
Smeaton
Smillie
Smith
Somerville
Souness
Souter
Spae Wife
Spaldarge
Spark
Speed
Speirs
Spence
Spittal
Spreull
Sprott
Staig
Stark
Steedman

Steel
Stein
Stenhouse
Steven
Stevenson
Stewart
Stillcart
Stillie
Stirk
Stirt
Stith
Stobie
Stoddart
Stonehouse
Stout
Stowane
Strachan
Strath
Stratton
Straughan
Studgeon
Sturrok
Summer
Sunderland
Supp
Sutherland
Sutie
Swan
Swinton
Sydserf
Syme
Syrie
Tais
Tait
Tame
Tarbet
Task
Tasker
Taylor
Temple
Thom
Thomas' Daughter
Thomson
Thorbrand
Thyne
Todd
Todrick
Todry
Torr
Torrie
Toyes
Traill
Traye
Trotter
Trotton
Tucidie
Tullie
Tulloch
Turnbull
Turner
Tweedie
Twich
Udny
Umpherstoun
Umphray
Unchach
Unes
Unknown
Ure
Urich
Vallance
Vane
Vass
Vayne
Veitch
Velene
Vertie
Vikker
Voe
Waddie
Walden
Walker
Wallace
Wanderson
Wanton
Wark
Warrick
Waten
Waterson
Watson
Watt
Waugh
Webster
Weir
Welch
Well
Wemyss
Wenton
West
Wharrie
White
Whitelaw
Whiteman
Wick
Wikean
Wilkie
Wilkin
Wilkinson
William
Williamson
Wilson
Winster
Wishart
Wood
Woodrow
Woodside
Wright
Wylie
Wynd
Yerkin
Yester
Young
Yourston
Yrascht
Yule

B. Modernised/Standardised First Names

Adam
Africk
Agnes
Alexander
Alison
Alistair
Allan
Amy
Anabel
Andrew
Angus
Annabel
Anne
Archibald
Barbara

Bartie
Beak
Beatrice
Beigis
Bernard
Bridget
Charles
Christine
Cormule
Couper
Cruddal
Crystal
Curate of Anstruther
Dame
Daughter of Agnes
Daughter of Alexander
Daughter of black
Hugh
David
Dod
Donald
Dorothy
Duncan
Easter
Edward
Eldest son of Katharine
Moore
Elizabeth
Ellen
Eric
Euphemia
Fillie
Finwell
Florence
Francis
Fritte
Gavin
George
Gideon
Gilbert
Giles
Gillian
Gormyle
Gradoch
Gredoch
Gretchach
Griselda
Hector
Helen
Henry
Henwife
Hucheon
Hugh
Husband of Elizabeth
Isobel
James
Janet
Jean
Joan
John
Jokkie
Jonka
Julian
katherine
Keanoch
Lachlan
Lancelot
Libra
Lillias
Maal
MacColm
Magdalene
Magnus
Maisie
Malcolm
Malie
Margaret
Marion
Marjory
Marshal
Martha
Mary
Marybel
Mathew
Maud
Meslie
Michael
Mid most
Miriam
Moira
Molly
Molphrie
More Nain Duy
Mother of
Mother of Christine
Mother of David
Mother of Janet
Mother of William
Muir
Muriel
Neane
Neving
Nic
Nicola
Nicolas
Ninian
Oliver
Patrick
Poile
Rachel
Richard
Robert
Rosina
Samuel
Sarah
Scota
Shiach
Sister of Agnes
Steven
Suna
Susanna
Sybil
Thomas
Tibbie
Unknown
Violet
Walter
Wife of
Wife of Alexander
Wife of Archibald
Wife of Archie
wife of George
Wife of Henry
Wife of James
Wife of John
wife of Nicoll
Wife of Poile
Wife of Soirle
Wife of Thomas
Wife of Walter
Wife of William
William

C. Parish List – SSW list of parishes from the 17th Century

Abbey St Bathans
Abdie
Abercorn
Aberdalgie
Aberdeen
Aberdour
Aberfoyle
Aberlady
Aberlemno
Aberlour
Abernethy
Abernethy and Kincardine
Abernyte
Aboyne and Glen Tanar
Airlie
Airth
Alford
Alloa
Alness
Alva
Alvah
Alves
Alvie
Alyth
Ancrum
Annan
Anstruther Easter
Anstruther Wester
Anwoth
Applecross
Applegarth
Arbirlot
Arbroath and St Vigeans
Arbuthnott
Ardchattan and Muckairn
Ardclach
Ardersier
Ardgour
Ardnamurchan
Ardoch
Ardrossan
Arisaig and Moidart
Arngask
Arrochar
Ashkirk
Assynt
Athelstaneford
Auchindoir and Kearn
Auchinleck
Auchterarder
Auchterderran
Auchtergaven
Auchterhouse
Auchterless
Auchtermuchty
Auchtertool
Auldearn
Avoch
Avondale
Ayr
Ayton
Baldernock
Balfron
Ballantrae
Ballingry
Balmaclellan
Balmaghie
Balmerino
Balquhidder
Banchory-Devenick
Banchory-Ternan
Banff
Barr
Barra
Barry
Barvas
Bathgate
Beath
Bedrule
Beith
Belhelvie
Bellie
Bendochy
Benholm
Bervie
Biggar
Birnie
Birsay and Harray
Birse
Blackford
Blair Atholl
Blairgowrie
Blantyre
Bo'ness and Carriden
Boharm
Boleskine and Abertarff
Bolton
Bonhill

Borgue
Borthwick
Bothwell
Botriphnie
Bourtie
Bowden
Bower
Boyndie
Bracadale
Brechin
Bressay
Broughton Glenholm & Kilbucho
Buchanan
Buittle
Bunkle and Preston
Burntisland
Cabrach
Cadder
Caddonfoot
Caerlaverock
Cairnie
Callander
Cambuslang
Cambusnethan
Cameron
Campbeltown
Campsie
Canisbay
Canonbie
Caputh
Cardross
Careston
Cargill
Carluke
Carmichael
Carmunnock
Carmyllie
Carnbee
Carnock
Carnwath
Carrington
Carsphairn
Carstairs
Castleton
Cathcart
Cavers
Cawdor
Ceres
Channelkirk
Chapel of Garioch
Chirnside
Clackmannan
Clatt
Cleish
Closeburn
Clunie
Cluny
Clyne
Cockburnspath
Cockpen
Coldingham
Coldstream
Coll
Collace
Collessie
Colmonell
Colonsay and Oronsay
Colvend and Southwick
Comrie
Contin
Cortachy and Clova
Coull
Coupar Angus
Covington
Coylton
Craig
Craigie
Craignish
Crail
Crailing
Cramond
Cranshaws
Cranston
Crathie and Braemar
Crawford
Crawfordjohn
Creich
Crichton
Crieff
Crimond
Cromarty
Cromdale Inverallan & Advie
Cross and Burness
Crossmichael
Croy and Dalcross
Cruden
Cullen
Culross
Culsalmond
Culter

Cults
Cumbernauld
Cumbrae
Cummertrees
Cupar
Currie
Dailly
Dairsie
Dalgety
Dalkeith
Dallas
Dalmellington
Dalmeny
Dalry
Dalrymple
Dalserf
Dalton
Dalziel
Daviot
Daviot and Dunlichity
Delting
Denny
Deskford
Dingwall
Dirleton
Dollar
Dolphinton
Dores
Dornoch
Dornock
Douglas
Drainie
Dreghorn
Dron
Drumblade
Drumelzier
Drumoak
Dryfesdale
Drymen
Duffus
Duirinish
Dull
Dumbarton
Dumfries
Dun
Dunbar
Dunbarney
Dunblane and Lecropt
Dunbog
Dundee
Dundee Combination
Dundonald
Dunfermline
Dunino
Dunipace
Dunkeld and Dowally
Dunlop
Dunnet
Dunnichen
Dunning
Dunnottar
Dunoon and Kilmun
Dunrossness
Duns
Dunscore
Dunsyre
Durisdeer
Durness
Durris
Duthil and Rothiemurchus
Dyce
Dyke and Moy
Eaglesham
Earlston
Eassie and Nevay
East Kilbride
Eastwood
Eccles
Ecclesmachan
Echt
Eckford
Eday
Edderton
Eddleston
Eddrachillis
Edinburgh
Edinkillie
Ednam
Edrom
Edzell
Elgin
Elie
Ellon
Errol
Erskine
Eskdalemuir
Ettrick
Evie and Rendall
Ewes
Eyemouth

Fala and Soutra
Falkirk
Falkland
Farnell
Farr
Fearn
Fenwick
Fern
Ferry Port on Craig
Fetlar
Fettercairn
Fetteresso
Findo Gask
Fintray
Fintry
Firth
Flisk
Fodderty
Fogo
Fordoun
Fordyce
Forfar
Forgan
Forgandenny
Forglen
Forgue
Forres
Forteviot
Fortingall
Fossoway
Foulden
Foveran
Fowlis Easter
Fowlis Wester
Fraserburgh
Fyvie
Gairloch
Galashiels
Galston
Gamrie
Gargunnock
Gartly
Garvald and Bara
Garvock
Gigha and Cara
Girthon
Girvan
Gladsmuir
Glamis
Glasgow
Glass
Glassary
Glasserton
Glassford
Glenbervie
Glenbuchat
Glencairn
Glencorse
Glendevon
Glenelg
Glenisla
Glenmuick Tullich & Glengairn
Glenorchy and Inishail
Glenshiel
Golspie
Gordon
Govan
Grange
Grangemouth
Greenlaw
Greenock
Gretna
Guthrie
Haddington
Half Morton
Halkirk
Hamilton
Harris
Hawick
Heriot
Hobkirk
Hoddom
Holm
Holywood
Houston and Killellan
Hownam
Hoy and Graemsay
Humbie
Hume
Huntly
Hutton
Hutton and Corrie
Inch
Inchinnan
Inchture
Innerleithen
Innerwick
Insch
Inveraray
Inverarity

Inveravon
Inverchaolain
Inveresk
Inverkeilor
Inverkeithing
Inverkeithny
Inverkip
Inverness and Bona
Inverurie
Irvine
Jedburgh
Johnstone
Jura
Keig
Keir
Keith
Keithhall and Kinkell
Kells
Kelso
Kelton
Kemback
Kemnay
Kenmore
Kennethmont
Kennoway
Kettins
Kettle
Kilbarchan
Kilbirnie
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan
Kilbride
Kilcalmonell
Kilchoman
Kilchrenan and Dalavich
Kilconquhar
Kildalton
Kildonan
Kildrummy
Kilfinan
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon
Killarow and Kilmeny
Killean and Kilchenzie
Killearn
Killearnan
Killin
Kilmacolm
Kilmadock
Kilmallie
Kilmany
Kilmarnock
Kilmaronock
Kilmartin
Kilmaurs
Kilmodan
Kilmonivaig
Kilmorack
Kilmore and Kilbride
Kilmory
Kilmuir
Kilmuir Easter
Kilninian and Kilmore
Kilninver and Kilmelfort
Kilrenny
Kilspindie
Kilsyth
Kiltarlity and Convinth
Kiltearn
Kilwinning
Kincardine
Kincardine O'Neil
Kinclaven
Kinellar
Kinfauns
King Edward
Kingarth
Kinghorn
Kinglassie
Kingoldrum
Kingsbarns
Kingussie and Insh
Kinloch
Kinloss
Kinnaird
Kinneff and Catterline
Kinnell
Kinnettles
Kinnoull
Kinross
Kintail
Kintore
Kippen
Kirkbean
Kirkcaldy and Dysart
Kirkcolm
Kirkconnel
Kirkcowan
Kirkcudbright
Kirkden
Kirkgunzeon
Kirkhill

Kirkhope
Kirkinner
Kirkintilloch
Kirkliston
Kirkmabreck
Kirkmahoe
Kirkmaiden
Kirkmichael
Kirknewton
Kirkoswald
Kirkpatrick Durham
Kirkpatrick Irongray
Kirkpatrick-Fleming
Kirkpatrick-Juxta
Kirkurd
Kirkwall and St Ola
Kirriemuir
Knockando
Knockbain
Lady
Ladykirk
Laggan
Lairg
Lamington and Wandel
Lanark
Langholm
Langton
Larbert
Largo
Largs
Lasswade
Latheron
Lauder
Laurencekirk
Legerwood
Leochel-Cushnie
Lerwick
Leslie
Lesmahagow
Leswalt
Lethendy
Lethnot and Navar
Leuchars
Libberton
Liff and Benvie
Lilliesleaf
Linlithgow
Linton
Lintrathen
Lismore and Appin
Little Dunkeld
Livingston
Lochalsh
Lochbroom
Lochcarron
Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich
Lochlee
Lochmaben
Lochrutton
Lochs
Lochwinnoch
Logie
Logie Buchan
Logie Easter
Logie Pert
Logie-Coldstone
Logiealmond
Logierait
Longforgan
Longformacus
Longside
Lonmay
Loth
Loudoun
Lumphanan
Lunan
Lundie
Luss
Lyne
Madderty
Mains and Strathmartine
Makerstoun
Manor
Markinch
Marnoch
Maryculter
Marykirk
Maryton
Mauchline
Maxton
Maybole
Mearns
Meigle
Meldrum
Melrose
Menmuir
Mertoun
Methlick
Methven
Mid Calder

Middlebie
Midmar
Minnigaff
Minto
Mochrum
Moffat
Moneydie
Monifieth
Monikie
Monimail
Monkton and Prestwick
Monquhitter
Montrose
Monymusk
Monzievaird and Strowan
Moonzie
Mordington
Morebattle
Morham
Mortlach
Morton
Morvern
Moulin
Mouswald
Moy and Dalarossie
Muckhart
Muiravonside
Muirkirk
Murroes
Muthill
Nairn
Neilston
Nenthorn
Nesting
New Abbey
New Cumnock
New Deer
New Kilpatrick
New Luce
New Machar
New Monkland
Newbattle
Newburgh
Newburn
Newhills
Newlands
Newton
Newtyle
Nigg
North Berwick
North Bute
North Knapdale
North Uist
Northmaven
Oathlaw
Ochiltree
Old Cumnock
Old Deer
Old Kilpatrick
Old Luce
Old Machar
Old Monkland
Oldhamstocks
Olrig
Ordiquhill
Ormiston
Orphir
Orwell
Oxnam
Oyne
Paisley
Panbride
Papa Westray
Parton
Peebles
Pencaitland
Penicuik
Penninghame
Penpont
Perth
Peterculter
Peterhead
Pettinain
Petty
Pitsligo
Pittenweem
Polwarth
Port Glasgow
Port Of Menteith
Portmoak
Portpatrick
Portree
Premnay
Prestonkirk
Prestonpans
Rafford
Rathen
Ratho
Rathven
Rattray

Rayne
Reay
Redgorton
Renfrew
Rerrick
Rescobie
Resolis
Rhu
Rhynd
Rhynie
Riccarton
Roberton
Rogart
Rosemarkie
Rosneath
Rosskeen
Rothes
Rothesay
Rothiemay
Rousay and Egilsay
Roxburgh
Rutherglen
Ruthven
Ruthwell
Saddell and Skipness
Saline
Saltoun
Sandsting
Sandwick
Sanquhar
Scone
Scoonie
Selkirk
Shapinsay
Shotts
Skene
Skirling
Slains
Slamannan
Sleat
Smailholm
Small Isles
Snizort
Sorbie
Sorn
South Knapdale
South Ronaldsay
South Uist
Southdean
Southend
Speymouth
Spott
Sprouston
Spynie
St Andrews and Deerness
St Andrews and St Leonards
St Andrews-Lhanbryd
St Boswells
St Cyrus
St Fergus
St Madoes
St Martins
St Monance
St Mungo
St Ninians
Stair
Stenness
Stenton
Stevenston
Stewarton
Stichill
Stirling
Stobo
Stonehouse
Stoneykirk
Stornoway
Stow
Stracathro
Strachan
Strachur
Straiton
Stranraer
Strath
Strathblane
Strathdon
Strathlachlan
Strathmiglo
Strichen
Stromness
Stronsay
Swinton
Symington
Tain
Tannadice
Tarbat
Tarbolton
Tarland
Tarves
Tealing
Temple

Terregles
Teviothead
Thurso
Tibbermore
Tillicoultry
Tingwall
Tinwald
Tiree
Tongland
Tongue
Torosay
Torphichen
Torryburn
Torthorwald
Tough
Towie
Tranent
Traquair
Trinity Gask
Troqueer
Tulliallan
Tullynessle and Forbes
Tundergarth
Turriff
Tweedsmuir
Whitburn
Whitekirk and Tyninghame
Whithorn
Whitsome
Whittingehame
Wick
Wigtown
Twynholm
Tynron
Tyrie
Udny
Uig
Unst
Uphall
Urquhart
Urquhart and Glenmoriston
Urquhart and Logie Wester
Urr
Urray
Walls and Flotta
Walls and Sandness
Walston
Wamphray
Watten
Weem
Wemyss
West Calder
West Kilbride
West Linton
Westerkirk
Westray
Westruther
Wiston and Roberton
Yarrow
Yell
Yester
Yetholm

C. Burgh List - Royal burghs in 1707

Aberdeen
Annan
Anstruther Easter
Anstruther Wester
Arbroath
Auchtermuchty
Ayr
Banff
Brechin
Burntisland
Campbeltown
Crail
Cullen
Culross
Cupar
Dingwall
Dornoch
Dumbarton
Dumfries
Dunbar
Dundee
Dunfermline
Dysart
Earlsferry
Edinburgh
Elgin
Falkland
Forfar
Forres
Fortrose
Glasgow
Haddington
Inveraray
Inverbervie
Inverkeithing
Inverness
Inverurie
Irvine
Jedburgh

Kilrenny
Kinghorn
Kintore
Kirkcaldy
Kirkcudbright
Kirkwall
Lanark
Lauder
Linlithgow
Lochmaben
Montrose
Nairn
New Galloway
Newburgh
North Berwick
Peebles
Perth
Pittenweem
Queensferry
Renfrew
Rothesay
Rutherglen
Sanquhar
Selkirk
St Andrews
Stirling
Stranraer
Tain
Whithorn
Wick
Wigtown

E. Presbytery List - presbyteries used in the database

Aberdeen
Arbroath
Auchterarder
Ayr
Banff
Biggar
Brechin
Cairston
Caithness
Chanonry
Chirnside
Cupar
Dalkeith
Deer
Dingwall
Dornoch
Dumfries
Dunbar
Dunbarton
Dunblane
Dundee
Dunfermline
Dunkeld
Dunoon
Duns
Earlston
Edinburgh
Elgin
Ellon
Falkirk
Fordoun
Fordyce
Forfar
Forres
Garioch
Glasgow
Greenock
Haddington
Hamilton
Inveraray
Inverness
Irvine
Jedburgh
Kelso
Kincardine O'Neil
Kinross
Kintyre
Kirkcaldy
Kirkcudbright
Kirkwall
Lanark
Lerwick
Lewis
Linlithgow
Lochmaben
Meigle
Nairn
North Isles
Paisley
Peebles
Penpoint
Perth
Renfrew
Scalloway
Selkirk
Shetland
Skye
St Andrews
Stirling
Stranraer
Strathbogie
Tain
Turriff
Wigtown

F. Counties List – Counties in the Database

Aberdeen
Argyll
Ayr
Banff
Berwick
Bute
Caithness
Clackmannan
Cromarty
Dumfries
Dunbarton
Edinburgh
Elgin
Fife
Forfar

Haddington	Nairn	Selkirk
Inverness	Orkney	Shetland
Kincardine	Peebles	Stirling
Kinross	Perth	Sutherland
Kirkcudbright	Renfrew	Wigtown
Lanark	Ross	
Linlithgow	Roxburgh	

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