

those of England.

Further, to assume that New Englanders were any less threatened by Indian attacks is largely false. A series of wars, including King Philip's War and Queen Anne's War, pitted Northern Puritan settlers against local natives. Attacks illustrate how prevalent hostilities were between the two groups. In 1704, local Indians and their French allies attacked Deerfield, Massachusetts.<sup>6</sup> This was only one Indian attack on New Englanders by local natives, illustrating how prominent and noteworthy attacks on New Englanders by Indians were in the colonial period. Attempts by Northern Puritans to defend their borders against Indians intensified the witch hunt. New England colonists "attempted to shift the responsibility for their own inadequate defense of the frontier to the demons of the invisible world."<sup>7</sup> This begs the question of Burgess's work – if Northerners were equally affrighted by the Natives, how can this be considered a reason why there were *not* more accusations in the Chesapeake?

To fully understand the meaning of witchcraft in Maryland, the colony must stand alone from Virginia. In many cases it is useful to treat the two colonies as one entity. In the case of witchcraft, this is not so. As was evident in Europe during the time of the continental witch hunt, residents of different regions harbored different attitudes towards the threat of witchcraft.<sup>8</sup> The same holds true for the English colonies. One of the reasons for this was the religious development of the colonies. Virginia remained religiously

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<sup>6</sup> John Demos, *The Unredeemed Captive: A Family Story from Early America*, (New York, N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994).

<sup>7</sup> Mary Beth Norton, *In The Devil's Snare: The Salem Witch Crisis of 1692*, (New York, N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 308. Norton is not the only one to consider the threat of Indian attacks as a cause for the witch craze in New England. Other works that reference the threat of Indians as a cause for the 1692 outbreak include David Lovejoy, "Satanizing the American Indian," *New England Quarterly*, 67 (December 1994), 603-621; and John McWilliams, "Indian John and the Northern Tawnies," *New England Quarterly*, 69 (1996), 580-605.

<sup>8</sup> For a discussion of the variances in European witch hunts see Brian Levack, *The Witch-Hunt in Early Modern Europe*, Third Edition, (New York: Pearson Education Limited, 2006), 1.

testimony and dismissed the case against Catchpole.

The evidence against Catchpole was hearsay originating from a man of questionable sanity. The court never seriously entertained the idea that Catchpole had committed the alleged shipboard mischief of throat cutting and stabbing. That the court even entertained this evidence is surprising, aside from the fact that these supposed incidents could have proven Catchpole a volatile and violent woman, capable of child murder. More important, the court accepted the testimony of the female jury and did not indict Catchpole for infanticide. The case simply died after her dismissal. The jury of women was an important feature in infanticide cases. Catchpole's case was not the only one to involve women in such an important role. In 1668 the Kent County Court impaneled a jury of twelve women to exam Hannah Jenkins to determine if she had ever had a child. Like Catchpole, Jenkins was accused of bearing and murdering an illegitimate child. The women found that Jenkins had never had a child. The court found that Jenkins could not have murdered a child that she had never had. It cleared her by proclamation.<sup>50</sup>

The jury of women played a key role in the courtrooms of early modern society. Throughout England and the colonies, magistrates would impanel a jury of women (or a jury of matrons) composed of midwives and women with some social gravitas. These juries physically examined women on trial for certain crimes involving a woman's body but most frequently in cases dealing with reproduction. Following English law, a group of "honest women" would be used in cases of alleged witchcraft, as suggested by the

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<sup>50</sup> Ibid., 54:250. In her unpublished dissertation, Amanda Lea Miracle minimizes the role played by the women in the acquittal, attributing it rather to the presence of Jenkins' father-in-law who acted as her attorney. See: Hannah Lea Miracle, "Rape and Infanticide in Maryland, 1634-1689: Gender and Class in the Courtroom Contestation of Patriarchy on the Edge of the English Atlantic," (PhD diss., Bowling Green State University, 2008).

In recent days, hackers or hacker groups have stolen more than 200 bitcoins worth about \$750,000 by attacking the infrastructure of Electrum Bitcoin wallets. The attacker is targeting Electrum.

UBTC Electrum supports transfer-to-contract UI interface (test chain)

Electrum posted a message about the incident on Twitter today, claiming that "there are currently phishing attacks against Electrum users" and imploring users to check the validity of their login information.

Dynamic . . . Slow fog: Electrum "updates phishing" currency theft attack supplement alert.

Like Bitcoin's core wallet, Electrum Wallet allows users to control their own funds and private keys. Electrum wallets' private keys can also be exported and used on other supported wallets to access funds. Electrum apps are available for Windows, Linux, OSX and Android, but do not support iOS and browser clients.

Basic integration with the electrum server (experimental feature, turned off by default)

Electrum-LTC is a simple but powerful Litecoin wallet. Like its predecessor, the Electrum-Bitcoin wallet, the open source wallet is available on GitHub and anyone can view or upgrade the code.

Qtum Official Announcement, Qtum Electrum 0.18.4 New Release, fully supports multi-signature and QRC20. At the same time, it is prohibited to send Token to P2SH addresses to fix problems such as incorrect calculation of the Coin Stake transaction hash. QTUM's global average was \$13.99, up 4.1 percent, according to CoinWorld.

UBTC Electrum client supports contract creation and calling of UI interface (test chain)

Vulnerabilities were found in Electrum and Electrum-LTC. It has been fixed in Electrum-LTC 3.0.5.1. If you are running an earlier version, update your software.

The new version of UBTC Electrum

Light Wallet v3.3.4 supports the transfer of ULC20 tokens with multiple signature addresses.

Here again, the first point of security is not multi-signature, multi-signature is second, the first place of security is cold.

IRC Channel: #electrum-ltc (web chat) on Free-node

Bitcoin wallet Electrum now supports Lightning online payments, according to Coindesk on July 11. It has previously been reported that Bitcoin Wallet Electrum has released a beta version of Electrum 4.0, adding support for the Bitcoin Lightning Network.

Verge is a privacy-conscious public ledger that is validated by blockchain technology. At its core is the creation of a centralized transaction supported by a global community. And by providing user privacy in distributed ledgers to keep the Bitcoin network alive in its envisioned state. Verge is an open source project whose code can be viewed. Users can purchase Verge tokens through exchange purchases, integrated social platform rewards, or purchases directly using the Verge Wallet app.

Verge has not pre-mined, which means that all Verge developers buy the currency like everyone else. Verge supports scrypt, X17, lyra2rev2, MYR groestl, blake2s multi-algorithm mining, so anyone with different types of diggers can dig into the currency.

You can download electrum Bitcoin Wallet on the official website "electrum.org". Electrum is also available to users of Ledger Nano S, KeepKey, and TREZOR hardware wallets.

Dash releases Dash Electrum 3.3.8.4 version

The point of multi-signature is not whether you use the word "multi-signature", but the way you manage these keys (private keys) so well that they are safe, that they are not managed well, or even that you may not even have a normal Bitcoin address. These keys are "How do I gene

rate them?" How do I use it? How do I keep it? "The answers to these questions can really determine whether the multi-signature solution you're using is good or bad, and just the words "multi-signature" are not enough.

The cryptocurrencies wallet Electrum has lost nearly 250 bitcoins (\$914,000) as a result of the new phishing attack. Electrum has confirmed the authenticity of the attack. An attacker could induce a user to provide password information by creating a fake wallet.

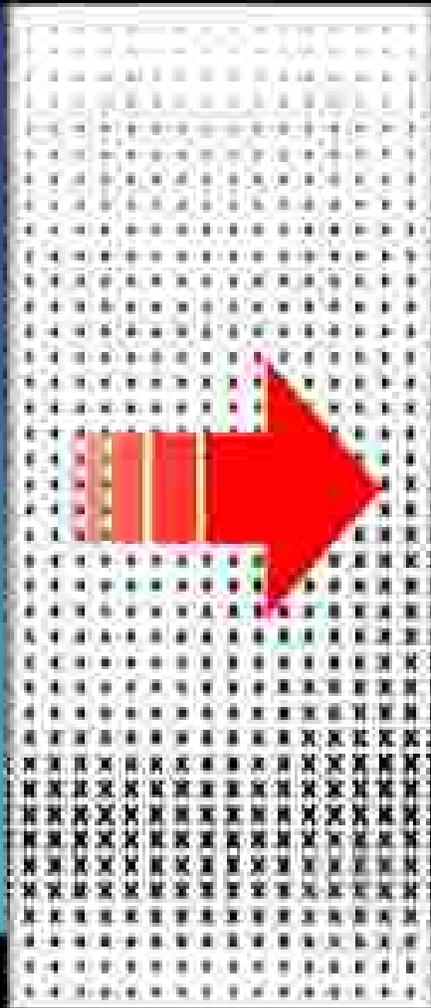
The system is now also used to allow multi-signature push. In fact, with NEM2, you can create aggregate binding transactions that are waiting for a common signature (multiple or one) transaction.

Multi-signature is a critical technology for enhancing wallet security. Multi-signature technology requires that another or several users must sign the transaction in order for the transaction to be sent to the blockchain. This means that if a person's wallet is stolen by hackers, another wallet or several wallets are required to sign the transaction.

Multi-signature technology also helps protect community funds.

BitGo uses technology that covers more than 200 tokens and 100% multi-signature technology to enable businesses to securely and scale their digital assets and portfolios. As early as 2013, BitGo pioneered multi-signature security technology, which has since become the industry standard for digital wallet security. Multi-signature is an open source protocol that is fully evaluated by the security community. Multi-signatures use proprietary private keys specifically assigned to individuals to enhance reliability, transparency, and security that are far from comparable to other technologies.

The latest version of UBTC Electrum Light Wallet V3.3.3 is available for download.



**In-Game Terms of Service**

Last Updated: September 24, 2017

**Introduction**

Thank you for choosing In-Game. This In-Game Terms of Service ("Agreement") is made between you ("you" or "User") and CommaLab Co., Ltd. ("CommaLab" or "we") and is legally binding between you and CommaLab.

CommaLab hereby reminds you that you must carefully read the full contents of this Agreement and other documents mentioned in this Agreement before using In-Game ("In-Game" or "App"). Particularly, you must carefully read the sections of "Disclaimer and Limitation of Liability" and other sections which are highlighted in bold. You must make sure that you fully understand the whole Agreement and evaluate the risks of using In-Game on your own.

**1. Confirmation and Acceptance of this Agreement**

1) You understand that this Agreement and other

[Agree on Terms of Service and Privacy Policy](#)



Provincial Court acquitted Ann.<sup>28</sup>

At least three other free women were tried before the Provincial Court in the earliest years of the colony for killing their newborn children. Jane Crisp, Joan Colledge, and Rebecca Saunders all faced the court for their actions. The case of Jane Crisp in 1666 had a most peculiar outcome. Initially tried before the Talbot County court, the case of Jane Crisp involved a woman who intended to hide the birth of her child. A local servant named Charles Herbert exposed her condition. After Herbert fetched a midwife and two other women to examine Crisp, she informed the group that she had delivered a child and subsequently “the Hogs had Eaten it.”<sup>29</sup> Later that year, the Provincial Court heard Crisp’s case. After the court heard the not guilty verdict of the trial jury, Provincial Court justices called three times for other witness to testify against Crisp, but none came forward. Notably, no one presented the atrocious story of the hogs eating the child; instead the Attorney General accused Crisp of exposing the girl child to the cold, leading to her death. Without the initial details, Crisp was acquitted, charged only to pay imprisonment charges.<sup>30</sup> In reality, Crisp’s child may have been stillborn, or this case may have been fictionalized by Herbert.<sup>31</sup> The absence of reliable evidence led to Crisp’s acquittal. The women Herbert called clearly refused to testify against Crisp, creating a united front and illustrating female legal solidarity. In addition to their reticence, the women realized that by refusing to appear they could influence the outcome of this case.

The fates of Saunders and Colledge are uncertain. Both were found guilty and sentenced to be executed for their crimes, but intervening events may have saved them

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<sup>28</sup> AOMOL, 56:33.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 54: 395.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 57:123-124, 153. Crisp was transported by someone else, but there is no mention of her being a servant.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., 57: Preface 29.

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### Chapter 3: “Would You Have Me Confess That I Killed a Man?”: Infanticide, Murder, and Assault

Life in Maryland was unsettled. Arguably, the Chesapeake colonies of Virginia and Maryland in the seventeenth century were “among the most violent societies in the American colonies.”<sup>1</sup> Given the uneven ratio of men to women and the highly competitive nature of tobacco growing, it is not surprising that the early Chesapeake society be seen as one of the most violent. As a frontier society, Maryland was populated mostly by males. Young males are society's most violent group. However, women were not immune from this tendency towards violent behavior. One important difference between violent crimes and witchcraft is that there was a greater variety of crimes considered “violent.” Violence incorporates many crimes; a legal reference defines it as “an act of physical force . . . especially physical force unlawfully exercised with the intent to harm.”<sup>2</sup> As this definition can incorporate a vast range of crimes, it is not surprising that fellow colonists accused women of most violent crimes. These included murder, including infanticide, and assault.<sup>3</sup>

Although they did commit all varieties of violence, during the seventeenth-century women were much less likely than men to commit the crimes of homicide and assault in Maryland. The two crimes each make up 3.2 percent of all crimes committed by women. For men, 7.5 percent of crimes committed were assaults, 5.3 percent were

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<sup>1</sup> Douglas Greenberg, “Crime, Law Enforcement, and Social Control in Colonial America,” in *The American Journal of Legal History*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (Oct., 1982), 302.

<sup>2</sup> “Violence,” in *Black’s Law Dictionary*, Eighth Edition, ed. Bryan A. Garner, (St. Paul, MN: West, 2004), 1601.

<sup>3</sup> Infanticide is an inexact term, considered the murder of any child up to age 9. Some historians have chosen to use the phrase “newborn child murder” to distinguish between the murder of a newborn and the murder of older children. This dissertation, while acknowledging the inexact nature of the term, will still use infanticide for the murder of any new-born or very young child. For more information on this distinction see Julius Ruff, *Violence in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1800*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002), 149.

judicial system and their awareness of their legal rights that they were so much more than Samuel Johnson's "race of convicts."