

## GLOSSARY

**architecture** - the art and science of designing and erecting buildings

**circa** - about; used before approximate dates

**clapboard** - a long, narrow wooden board with one edge thicker than the other, overlaid to cover the outside wall of a house

**Classical** - a style of architecture which patterns itself on Greek and Roman classical forms

**cobblestone** - a naturally rounded stone used for paving streets and for walls

**Colonial** - relating to the period in history before the 13 colonies became the United States

**Continental** - relating to the American colonies during and immediately after the Revolutionary War, such as Continental soldiers in the Continental army

**Democratic Party** - oldest of the two major 20<sup>th</sup>-century political parties in the United States

**demolish** - to tear down completely

**descendant** - the child or children in each generation in a family; usually used with ancestor

**Elizabethtown** - founded in 1664, New Jersey's first English settlement and its first seat of colonial government; the area that is now Union County

**emigrate** - to leave one country or region to live in another place

**estate** - a sizable piece of land, usually with a large house

**exterior** - a part or surface that is the outside

**farmstead** - a farm, including its land and buildings

**Federal** - an architectural style found in the United States from 1783 to 1815; buildings are usually square or rectangular in shape and made of brick or wood with simple doors, windows and columns

**forge** - a furnace where metals are heated or shaped by hammering with tools

**foundation** - the base on which a building is constructed

**gable** - the three-sided end piece of a roof

**genealogy** - the study or investigation of ancestry and family histories

**Georgian** - an architectural style used throughout most of the 1700-1800s; box-like form made of brick, wood or stone with elaborate doors, windows and chimneys

**Gilded Age** - a term applied to the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century United States, which refers to the shallow and gaudy culture engaged in by the newly rich and the families of old wealth

**Gothic** - an architectural style developed in Europe from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries; seen in America after 1800, especially in churches; stone, brick and wood; pointed arches and windows, steep roofs

**gristmill** - a building equipped with machinery for grinding grain into flour

**hall** - the principal room of a house used for eating, entertaining and sleeping

**Industrial Revolution**- first took place in England and the United States, with scientific and theoretical beginnings in the 18<sup>th</sup> century resulting in the rapid expansion of industry throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries

**inhabitant** - one who lives in a place

**inn** - a public lodging house serving food and drink to travelers; hotel; motel; hostel

**interior** - a part of surface that is the inside

**inventory** - a detailed list of things

**land grant** - the transfer of public land from government ownership to that of a private individual or entity

**livestock** - domestic animals, such as cattle, horses, sheep, hogs or goats, raised for home use or for profit

**mansard roof** - a roof in which the lower slope is nearly vertical and the upper is much inclined

**merchant** - a person who runs a business; shopkeeper

**militia** - organized armed forces

**millpond** - a body of water made by damming a stream to produce a power source for operating machinery

**National and State Registers of Historic Places** - official government lists of special historic structures and sites

**opulent** - lavish, extravagant, rich, fancy

**orchard** - an area of land devoted to the growing of fruit or nut trees

**Palladian** - denoting a classical style of architecture

**parlor** - a room in a private home set apart for the entertainment of visitors

**patriot** - a person who loves, supports, and defends his/her country

**preservation committee** - a group of people working together to protect or maintain property of an historic nature

**preserve** - to keep or maintain

**public house** - an inn, tavern, bar or similar place licensed to sell alcoholic beverages

**Republican Party** - one of the two major 20<sup>th</sup>-century political parties in the United States, tracing its origins to the debate over slavery in the decade before the Civil War

**restoration** - the act of returning a building or object to its original condition

**Revolution, American (Revolutionary War)** - America's successful war of independence from the colonial rule of Great Britain (1775-1783)

**royal** - relating to, a king, queen or other monarch

**rural** - an area where there is more farmland than tall buildings

**saltbox** - a gabled-roof house in which the rear slope is much longer than the front

**sawmill** - a building where lumber is machine-cut into boards

**Tammany Hall** - New York City based political machine that for more than a century controlled Democratic politics in the state. **William Marcy (Boss) Tweed**, one of the leaders of the group, helped to maintain its powerful influence in local politics, often through widespread corruption

**tavern** - a public house or inn for travelers or others

**Teapot Dome Scandal** - a scandal involving oil reserves in the U.S., which occurred during the administration of President Warren G. Harding (1921-1923)

**tombstone** - a stone or monument, usually engraved, marking burial site; gravestone

**Tudor** - an architectural style from the Tudor period (1485-1603) in England; mixes rough finished stone and wood; casement windows, tall chimneys and arches

**Urban** - an area where houses and tall buildings are generally close together

**Victorian** - anything relating to the period of Queen Victoria's long reign in Great Britain, from 1837 to 1901; many fancy details

**wing** - the part of a structure that is attached to the main or central part of a building