

## *Glossary of Terms*

Glossary of Terms: Encarta® World English Dictionary © 1999 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. Developed for Microsoft by Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

Burgher: burgh-er n

1. a merchant in a medieval European town
2. a citizen, especially a prosperous or conservative member of the middle class
3. a parliamentary representative from a corporate town, borough, or university before 19th-century reforms

Calvinist: Cal-vin-ism n

the religious doctrine of John Calvin, which emphasizes that salvation comes through faith in God, and also that God has already chosen those who will believe and be saved

Charter: char-ter n

1. a formal written statement describing the rights and responsibilities of a state and its citizens
2. a formal document incorporating an organization, company, or educational institution
3. a formal written statement of the aims, principles, and procedures of an organization
4. a document from an organization or society that authorizes the setting up of a new branch
5. a special privilege, immunity, or exemption, granted to a particular person or group

Clerk: clerk n

1. a worker who performs general office duties, such as keeping records or sending out correspondence
2. somebody who keeps official transcripts and other records of a legislative or other official body
3. somebody who administers the business of a court
4. a lawyer, typically one just recently graduated from law school, who is employed to perform research, prepare draft opinions, and perform other such tasks for a sitting judge.

Colony: col-o-ny n

1. a country or area that is ruled by another country
2. one of the early settlements in North America that formed the 13 founding states of the United States after independence (often used in the plural)
3. the group of people who have gone to live in a colony
4. a group of people of the same nationality or ethnic group, doing the same work, or living in the same circumstances, who reside together or near one another
5. the area, for example, in a city, where a group of people of the same or similar ethnicity or interests or jobs lives

Director-Governor:

di-rec-tor n

1. somebody who is at the head of an organized group, such as a government department, or in charge of a program of activity, for example, in social services
2. a member of the board that controls the affairs of a company.

gov-er-nor n

1. the popularly elected executive of state government in U.S. states
2. an appointed or elected official who governs a state, colony, or province for a specified term

3. a member of a governing body of an institution

Edict: e·dict n

1. a formal proclamation, especially one issued by a government, ruler, or other authority
2. a formal or authoritative command

Fugitive: fu·gi·tive n

1. somebody who is running away, for example, from justice, enemies, or brutal treatment
2. an elusive or ephemeral thing

Magistrate: mag·is·trate n

1. a judge in a lower court whose jurisdiction is limited to the trial of misdemeanors and the conduct of preliminary hearings on more serious charges
2. a minor law officer or member of a local judiciary with extremely limited powers, for example, a justice of the peace who deals with moving vehicular violations

Quaker: Quak·er n

a member of the Society of Friends, a Christian denomination founded in England in the 17th century that rejects formal sacraments, ministry, and creed, and is committed to pacifism.

Remonstrance: Re·mon·strance n

the statement expressing Arminian Protestant principles, drawn up in 1610 in Gouda, the Netherlands.

Sheriff (Schout): sher·iff n

1. in the United States, the chief law enforcement officer for a county, whose duties are sometimes restricted to the enforcement of the orders of the courts
2. in England and Wales, the senior representative of the monarch in a county, who performs ceremonial and some judicial duties
3. in Scotland, a judge who presides over one of the lower courts for civil and criminal cases

Stroller: stroll·er n

1. somebody who is walking in a slow leisurely way for pleasure
2. an actor or performer who travels from place to place (archaic)
3. a man who has no regular home and so wanders from place to place (archaic)

Vagabond: vag·a·bond n

1. somebody who has no permanent place to live and wanders from place to place
2. somebody who survives by asking for food or money

Terms that are of interest:

Source: <http://www.reference.com>

**New Amsterdam:** “**New Amsterdam**, Dutch settlement at the mouth of the Hudson River and on the southern end of Manhattan Island; est. 1624. It was the capital of the colony of New Netherland from 1626 to 1664, when it was captured by the British and renamed New York.”

**New Netherland:** “**New Netherland** (Dutch: *Nieuw-Nederland*, Latin: *Novum Belgium* or *Nova Belgica*; see below), 1614–1674, was the territory on the eastern coast of North America in the 17th century which

stretched from latitude 38 to 45 degrees North as originally discovered by the Dutch East India Company with the yacht Half Moon under the command of Henry Hudson in 1609 and explored by Adriaen Block and Hendrick Christiaensz from 1611 through 1614. Their map of 1614, presented to the States General, claimed the territory as New Netherland for the Republic of the Seven United Provinces.

A private commercial venture since patents were issued by the States General in 1614, New Netherland became a province of the Dutch Republic in 1624. At that time the northern border was reduced to 42 degrees North in acknowledgment of the inevitable intrusion of the English above Cape Cod (see John Smith's 1616 map as self-anointed Admiral of New England).

According to the Law of Nations, a claim on a territory required not only discovery and charting, but also settlement. In May of 1624 the Dutch completed their claim by landing 30 Dutch families on Noten Eylant, modern Governors Island.” <http://www.reference.com>

**Reformed Church:** “The **Reformed churches** are a group of Christian Protestant denominations historically related by a similar Calvinist system of doctrine, which first arose especially in the Swiss Reformation led by Huldrych Zwingli, but soon afterward appeared in nations throughout Western Europe. Each nation in which the Reformed movement was originally established had its own church government. Several of these local churches have expanded to worldwide denominations and most have experienced splits into multiple denominations. Commitment to teaching the original Calvinism usually continues to be reflected in their official definitions of doctrine, but in some cases is no longer necessarily typical of these churches. A 1999 survey found 746 Reformed denominations worldwide.” <http://www.reference.com>