Evergreen Cemetery Walk Student Vocabulary Sheet

- Words are divided by character, in the order they appear in the scripts
- Words are defined according to Merriam-Webster unless otherwise noted

Grace Huddleston Stewart (1910-1996)

Guide Script Character Information

1. **Barred**: *n.*, the student usually having the second highest rank in a graduating class who delivers the salutatory (*salutatory*: *n.*, expressing or containing a welcome or greeting) address at a commencement event.
2. **Compelled**: *v.*, to drive or urge forcefully or irresistibly; to cause to do or occur by overwhelming pressure.
3. **Qualified**: *adj.*, fitted (as by training or experience) for a given purpose; having complied with the specific requirements or precedent conditions (as for an office or employment).
4. **Elaborate**: *v.*, to expand something in detail; to become elaborate.
5. **Discrimination**: *n.*, the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
6. **Ordinance**: *n.*, an authoritative decree or direction; a law set forth by a governmental authority.
7. **Legislation**: *n.*, the exercise of the power and function of making rules (such as laws) that have the force of authority by virtue of their decree by an official organ of a state or other organization.
8. **Unanimously**: *adj.*, having the agreement and consent of all.
9. **Prohibited**: *adj.*, not permitted, forbidden by authority.
10. **Penalized**: *v.*, subject to some form of punishment.
11. **Accommodations**: *n.*, the providing of what is needed or desired for convenience; adaptation or adjustment.
12. **Broker**: *n.*, one who sells or distributes something.
13. **Creed**: *n.*, a brief authoritative formula of religious belief; a set of fundamental beliefs.
14. **Assure**: *v.*, to make sure or certain; to inform positively.
15. **Sanitary**: *adj.*, of or relating to health; characterized by or readily kept in cleanliness.
16. **Reluctantly**: *adv.*, with aversion, hesitation, or unwillingness.

Actor Script

1. **NAACP**: “Founded in 1909, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is the nation’s oldest and largest civil rights organization. The NAACP was formed partly in response to the continuing horrific practice of lynching and the 1908 race riot in Springfield, the capital of Illinois and resting place of President Abraham Lincoln. Appalled at the violence that was committed against blacks,
a group of white liberals…issued a call for a meeting to discuss racial justice. Some 60 people, seven of whom were African American, signed the call, which was released on the centennial of Lincoln's birth. … Echoing the focus of [W.E.B.] Du Bois’ Niagara Movement began in 1905, the NAACP’s stated goal was to secure for all people the rights guaranteed in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution, which promised an end to slavery, the equal protection of the law, and universal adult male suffrage [the right to vote], respectively.

The NAACP’s principal objective is to ensure the political, educational, social and economic equality of minority group citizens of United States and eliminate race prejudice. The NAACP seeks to remove all barriers of racial discrimination through the democratic processes.”

http://www.naacp.org/pages/naacp-history

17. Bloomington Human Rights Commission: “The mission of the Human Relations Commission is to foster tolerance and mutual respect through education and public awareness programs. The primary responsibility of the Commission is to eliminate unlawful discrimination within the City of Bloomington. The Commission also serves as a catalyst to resolve conflicts within the community through the use of mediation and conciliation. The Human Relations Commission consists of seven (7) members appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The members serve a term of three (3) years. The Human Relations Commission investigates complain of discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations, and financing.”

https://www.cityblm.org/government/boards-commissions/human-relations-commission

18. Ordinance: see above.

19. Discriminate: *intransitive verb*, to make a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit.

20. Remedies: *plural noun*, a medicine, application, or treatment that relieves or cures a disease; something that corrects or counteracts.

21. Turpentine: *n.*, a type of oil with a strong smell that is used to make paint thinner and to clean paint brushes.

22. Goose Grease: *n.*, the melted fat of a goose, used in domestic medicine as an ointment.¹

23. Colic: *n.*, an attack of acute abdominal pain localized in a hallow organ and often caused by spasm, obstruction, or twisting; a condition marked by recurrent episodes of prolonged and uncontrollable crying and irritability in an otherwise healthy infant that is of unknown cause and usually subsides after three to four months of age.

24. Civil Rights: *n.*, the rights that every person should have regardless of his or her sex, race, or religion

*Student Biography*

1. **Fair Housing**: Fair housing is the right to choose housing free from unlawful discrimination. Federal, state and local fair housing laws protect people from discrimination in housing transactions such as rentals, sales, lending, and insurance. It guarantees that regardless of your age, race, religion, family situation, or level of ability, you have the right to choose the housing that’s best for your needs—with no outside preferences or stereotypes being imposed.  
2. **NAACP**: See actor script  
3. **Perseverance**: A continued effort to do or achieve something despite difficulties, failure, or opposition.  
4. **Segregation**: The act or process of segregating; the state of being segregated; the separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by forced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social contact, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means.  
5. **World War I**: The war was fought between the Central Powers and the Allies mainly in Europe and the Middle East. It began on July 28, 1914, and ended on November 11, 1918, with the collapse of the Central Powers. [http://www.dictionary.com/browse/world-war-i](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/world-war-i).  
6. **American Legion**: The American Legion was chartered and incorporated by Congress in 1919 as a patriotic veterans’ organization devoted to mutual helpfulness. It is the nation’s largest wartime veterans service organization, committed to mentoring youth and sponsorship of wholesome programs in our communities, advocating patriotism and honor, promoting strong national security, and continued devotion to our fellow servicemembers and veterans.  
7. **Culinary**: Of or relating to the kitchen or cookery.  
8. **Civil Rights**: See Actor Script  
9. **Discrimination**: See Guide Script Character Information  
10. **Ordinance**: See Actor Script  
11. **Remedy**: See Actor Script  
12. **Allegation**: A positive assertion especially of misconduct; an assertion of unsupported and by implication regarded as unsupportable.  
13. **Municipalities**: Primarily urban political units having corporate status and usually powers or self-government; the governing body of a municipality.  
14. **Adequate**: Sufficient for a specific need or requirement; lawfully and reasonably sufficient.  
15. **Astonished**: Feeling or showing great surprise or wonder.

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Edwin Hewett (1828-1905) & Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)

Guide Script Character Information
1. **Enthusiasms** *n.*, something inspiring zeal or passion.
2. **Arduous** *adj.*, hard to accomplish or achieve; marked by great labor or effort.
3. **Coordinates** *v.*, to put in the same order or rank; to bring into a common action, movement, or condition.
4. **Waning** *v.*, to decrease in size, extent, or degree; to fall gradually from power, prosperity, or influence.
5. **Keenly** *adj.*, intellectually alert, having or characteristic of a quick penetrating mind; extremely sensitive in perception.
6. **Renowned** *adj.*, widely acclaimed and highly honored.
7. **Suffragist** *n.*, one who advocates extension of voting rights especially to women.
8. **Quaker** *n.*, The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) are a movement within Christianity that began in 1650s England. Early Friends sought to revive “primitive Christianity” by going back to the roots of Jesus’ teachings around non-violence, simple living, God’s concern for the marginalized, the immediate and equal access to God’s Spirit. Quaker’s believe that everyone was equal under God.⁴
9. **Icon** *n.*, an object of uncritical devotion; emblem, symbol.
10. **Temperance** *n.*, abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages.
11. **Abolition** *n.*, the act of officially ending or stopping something; the abolishing of slavery.
12. **Women’s Suffrage Movement** *n.*, A decades-long fight to win the right to vote for women in the United States. It took activists and reformers nearly 100 years to win that right, and the campaign was not easy: Disagreements over strategy threatened to cripple the movement more than once. But on August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was finally ratified, enfranchising white women in the United States and declaring for the first time that they, like men, deserve all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.⁵
13. **Lobbied** *v.*, to conduct activities aimed at influencing public officials and especially members of a legislative body on legislation; to promote (something, such as a project) or secure the passage of (legislation) by influencing public officials; to attempt to influence or sway (someone, such as a public official) toward a desired action.
14. **Voting Rights Act of 1965** *n.*, aimed to increase the number of people registered to vote in areas where there was a record of previous discrimination. The legislation outlawed literacy tests and provided for the appointment of Federal examiners (with the power to register qualified citizens to vote) in certain jurisdictions with a history of voting discrimination. In addition, these jurisdictions could not change voting practices or

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⁵ “Women’s Suffrage Movement,” https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/the-fight-for-womens-suffrage#:~:text=The%20women%27s%20suffrage%20movement%20was,the%20movement%20more%20than%20once. Accessed September 20, 2020.
procedures without "preclearance" from either the U.S. Attorney General or the District Court for Washington, DC. This act shifted the power to register voters from state and local officials to the federal government.6

15. **Auspices plural n.**, kindly support and guidance.

**Actor Script**

1. **Normal University: n.**, today Illinois State University. Founded in 1857 as a “normal school” or teacher’s college.
2. **Colleagues n.**, an associate or coworker typically in a profession or in a civil or church office of similar rank or state: a fellow worker or professional.
3. **Righteousness adj.**, morally right or justifiable; arising from an outraged sense or justice or morality.
4. **Advocate n.**, one who pleads the cause of another; one who supports or promote the interests of a cause or group.
5. **Blot n.**, a soiling or disfiguring mark; moral flaw.
6. **Expunged v.**, to strike out, obliterate, or mark for deletion.
7. **Redress v.**, to set right; to make up for; to remove the cause.
8. **Unalienable adj.**, impossible to take away or give up.
9. **Inclusive adj.**, broad in orientation or scope; including everyone.
10. **Posterity n.**, the offspring of one ancestor to the furthest generation; all future generations.
11. **Disenfranchised adj.**, deprived of some right, privilege, or immunity; especially deprived of the right to vote.
12. **Foes n.**, one who has personal hatred for another; an enemy in war; one who opposes on principle.
13. **Inferiority adj.**, of little or less importance, value, or merit.
14. **Conversely adv.**, in a contrasting or opposite way—used to introduce a statement that contrasts with a previous statement or presents a differing interpretation or possibility.
15. **Lynch Pin n.**, a one that serves to hold together parts or elements that exist or function as a unit.
16. **Oppressive adj.**, unreasonably burdensome or severe; tyrannical.
17. **Suffrage n.**, the right of voting.
18. **Ogres n.**, a hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore that feeds on human beings; a dreaded person or object.
19. **Ostensible adj.**, intended for display, open to view; being such in appearance, possible rather than demonstrably true or real.

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20. **Pitiable** adj., deserving or exciting pity; of a kind to evoke mingled pity and contempt especially because of inadequacy.

21. **Veritable** adj., being in fact the thing named and not false, unreal, or imaginary—often used to stress the aptness or a metaphor.

22. **Clamor** v., to make a commotion; to become loudly insistent.

23. **Inferior** adj., of little or less importance, value, or merit.

24. **Serfdom** n., the condition of a tenant farmer bound to a hereditary plot of land and to the will of a landlord; the state or fact of being a serf.

25. **Calloused** adj., having calluses (hard skin) on a body part, such as hands.

26. **Disparity** n., a noticeable and usually significant difference or dissimilarity.

27. **Garment** n., an article of clothing.

28. **Fulcrum** n., one that supplies capability for action.

29. **Moral Suasion** v., Moral suasion is the act of persuading a person or group to act in a certain way through rhetorical appeals, persuasion, or implicit & explicit threats—as opposed to the use of outright coercion or physical force.\(^7\)

30. **Litany** n., a sizable series or set.

31. **Tout** v., to make much of, promote, talk up.

32. **Indigities** n., an act that offends against a person’s dignity or self-respect; humiliating treatment.

33. **Marginalized** adj., relegated to a marginal position within a society or group; the domination and oppression of a group of people, such as women.

34. **Affirmative** adj., asserting that the fact is so; positive; favoring or supporting a proposition or motion.

35. **Unwavering** adj., continuing in a strong and steady way.

36. **Wheelhouse** n., a place or center of control or leadership (as in an organization).

37. **Honing** v., to sharpen or smooth with a whetstone; to make more acute, intense, or effective.

38. **Rebuttal** n., the act of denying especially in a legal suit.

39. **Expertise** n., expert opinion or commentary.

40. **Prudence** n., the ability to govern and discipline oneself by the use of reason.

41. **Dictate** v., to utter words to be written down.

42. **Transient** adj., passing through or by a place with only a brief stay.

43. **Groundswell** n., a rapid spontaneous growth (as of a political opinion).

44. **Inarguable** adj., not open to doubt or debate.

45. **Conspicuous** adj., noticeable, obvious to the eye or mind.

46. **Hitherto** adv., up to this or that time.

47. **Sundry** adj., including many things of different kinds, various.

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**Student Biographies**

1. **Wheelwright** *n.*, a maker and repairer of wheels and wheeled vehicles.
2. **Common School** *n.*, a free public school.
3. **Pedagogy** *n.*, the art, science, or profession of teaching.
4. **Dawdle** *v.*, to spend time idly; to move lackadaisically.
5. **Bawling** *v.*, to cry out loudly and unrestrainedly; to cry loudly, wail.
6. **Capacity** *n.*, the maximum amount or number that can be contained or accommodated.
7. **Corresponding** *adj.*, having or participating in the same relationship (such as kind, degree, position, correspondence, or function) especially with regard to the same or like wholes; related, accompanying.
8. **Corrupting** *v.*, to change from good to bad in morals, manners, or actions; to degrade with unsound principles or moral values.
9. **Theology** *n.*, the study of religious faith, practice, and experience.
10. **Temperance** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information.
11. **Abolition** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information.
12. **Suffrage** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information
13. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** *n.*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an abolitionist, human rights activist, and one of the first leaders of the Suffrage. She came from a privileged background and decided early in life to fight for equal rights for women. Stanton worked closely with Susan B. Anthony.8
14. **Quaker** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information
15. **Emancipation** *v.*, to free from restraint, control, or the power of another; especially to free from slavery or bondage.
16. **William Lloyd Garrison** *n.*, was an American journalistic crusader who helped lead the successful abolitionist campaign against slavery in the United States.9
17. **Frederick Douglass** *n.*, was an escaped slave who became a prominent activist, author, and public speaker. He became a leader in the abolitionist movement, which sought to end the practice of slavery, before and during the Civil War. After that conflict and the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862, he continued to push for equality and human rights until his death in 1895.10
18. **American Equal Rights Association** *n.*, was an organization that, from 1866 to 1869, worked to “secure Equal Rights to all American citizens, especially the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color, or sex.”11
19. **National Woman Suffrage Association** *n.*, The disagreement about whether or not to support the Fifteenth Amendment, which granted African American men the right to

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vote, led to a division in the women’s rights movement. In 1869, activists established two competing national organizations focused on winning woman suffrage. The National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) opposed the Fifteenth Amendment, while the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) supported the new law. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded the NWSA first. The pair believed that instead of supporting the Fifteenth Amendment as it was, women’s rights activists should fight for women to be included as well. They started the NWSA to lead this effort.\(^\text{12}\)

20. **Elevation** *n.*, an act or instance of elevating; to lift up or make higher; to raise in rank or status.

21. **Conviction** *n.*, a strong persuasion or belief.

22. **Retorted** *v.*, to pay or hurl back, return; to make a reply to, to say in reply; to answer (an argument) by a counter argument; to answer back usually sharply; to return an argument or charge; retaliate.

23. **National American Women’s Suffrage Association** *n.*, Formed in 1890, NAWSA was the result of a merger between two rival factions—the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), led by Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe. These opposing groups were organized in the late 1860s, partly as the result of a disagreement over strategy. NWSA favored women's enfranchisement through a federal constitutional amendment, while AWSA believed success could be more easily achieved through state-by-state campaigns. NAWSA combined both of these techniques, securing the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 through a series of well-orchestrated state campaigns under the dynamic direction of Carrie Chapman Catt. With NAWSA's primary goal of women's enfranchisement now a reality, the organization was transformed into the League of Women Voters.\(^\text{13}\)

**Florence Risser Funk (1871-1923)**

*Guide Script Character Information*

1. **Illinois Municipal Voting Act** *n.*, On June 26, 1913, Governor Edward Dunne signed the suffrage bill into law, which allowed women to vote for president, select presidential electors, and fill municipal and township offices. While this was a big step forward for the cause of women’s suffrage in the United States, there were stipulations to this right for Illinois women. Women had to use separate ballots and ballot boxes. Moreover,


because of how the Illinois State Constitution was written, women could not vote for governor, state senators and representatives, or members of Congress. This made Illinois the first state east of the Mississippi River to give women the right to vote for President.14

2. **Nineteenth Amendment** *n.*, The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Ratified on August 26, 1920.15

3. **Saddlery** *n.*, the trade, articles or trade, or shop of a person who makes saddles for horses.

4. **Women's Committee of the Council of Defense for the State of Illinois** *n.*, The Women’s Committee of the C.N.D for the State of Illinois made it their mission to assist with the “problems of food, morals, health, education, recreation, the quality of citizenship, and the securing of a greater measure of social and industrial democracy for women and children workers” during World War I.

5. **Suffrage** *n.*, the right of voting.

6. **Franchise** *n.*, a constitutional or statutory right or privilege, especially the right to vote; a special privilege granted to an individual or group.

**Actor Script**

1. **Ratification** *n.*, the act or process of ratifying something (such as a treaty or amendment); formal confirmation or sanction.

2. **Nineteenth Amendment** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information.

3. **Descendant** *n.*, one originating or coming from an ancestral stock or source; one descended from another.

4. **William Bradford** *n.*, Emigrated to the Plymouth Colony on the Mayflower. Was governor of the Plymouth colony for 30 years, who helped shape and stabilize the political institutions of the first permanent colony in New England. Bradford also left an invaluable journal chronicling the Pilgrim venture, of which he was a part.16

5. **Vassar College** *n.*, Founded in 1861, Vassar College was originally an all-female institution of higher education. Today, it is a highly selective, residential, coeducational liberal arts college. Consistently ranked among the top liberal arts colleges in the country, Vassar is renowned for pioneering achievements in education, for its long history of curricular innovation, and for the beauty of its campus.17

6. **Hindsight** *n.*, perception of the nature of an event after it has happened.

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7. **Ida B. Wells-Barnett** *n.*, Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a prominent journalist, activist, and researcher, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In her lifetime, she battled sexism, racism, and violence. As a skilled writer, Wells-Barnett also used her skills as a journalist to shed light on the conditions of African Americans throughout the South.\(^{18}\)

8. **Mrs. Wilbur Trout** *n.*, Grace Wilbur Trout was president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association (IESA). She avoided confrontation and instead conducted a quiet, educational campaign aimed at building support for suffrage, especially a partial suffrage bill in Illinois, (Illinois Municipal Voting Act passed in 1913).\(^{19}\)

9. **Entwined** *v.*, to twine together or around; to become twisted or twined.

10. **Temperance** *n.*, abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages.

11. **Decency** *n.*, conformity to standards of taste, propriety, or quality; marked by high standards, kindness, and goodwill.

12. **Women’s Christian Temperance Union** *n.*, Founded in 1874, it is an organization of Christian women who perceived alcohol as a cause and consequence of larger social problems, and advocated for the complete abolition of alcohol in order to protect the women and children at home and work. Beyond protection, WCTU puts their efforts into women’s suffrage, equal pay, and the right to unionize, to name a few.\(^{20}\)

13. **Frances Willard** *n.*, Frances Willard was a social reformer who stood out against gender inequality and fought to give a voice to society’s disenfranchised. The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), under the leadership of President Frances Willard, formally endorsed women’s suffrage in 1881. Willard and other leaders recognized that the women’s ballot was an essential tool to achieving the organization’s goals, and proclaimed this to the 1881 National Convention.\(^{21}\)

14. **Lynching** *v.*, to put to death (as by hanging) by mob action without legal approval or permission.

15. **Charles Evans Hughes** *n.*, Was the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Republican candidate for president during the 1916 election. He was a Progressive Republican candidate who believed in full, universal voting rights for women. He was defeated by incumbent Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) by 4,000 votes.\(^{22}\)

16. **Ratified** *v.*, to approve and sanction formally; confirm.

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17. **Progressive n.**, One believing in moderate political change and especially social improvement by governmental action; a member of any various U.S. political parties: such as a member of the predominately agrarian minor party that around 1912 split off from the Republicans, specifically the Bull Moose party.

18. **Bull Moose Party n.**, a follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the U.S presidential campaign of 1912; Roosevelt ran on a platform of reform that he called "New Nationalism." Among the party's platform planks were proposed child labor laws, a minimum wage law for women, and laws regulating labor relations.

19. **Helm n.**, a position of the helm with respect to the amidships position; a position of control, head.

20. **Canteen n.**, a bar at a military post or camp; a general store at a military post, exchange; an establishment that serves as an informal social club (as for soldiers or a community’s teenagers); a small cafeteria or snack bar.

21. **War Gardens n.**, gardens grown by civilians in non-rural areas during World War I in order to reduce the strain on food production for the war effort. [http://history.nd.gov/exhibits/gardening/militaryevents7.html](http://history.nd.gov/exhibits/gardening/militaryevents7.html)

22. **Gallery n.**, a structure projecting from one or more interior walls (as of an auditorium or church) to accommodate additional people; the highest balcony in a theater commonly having the cheapest seats; the part of a theater audience seated in the top gallery.

23. **Susan B. Anthony n.**, A champion of temperance, abolition, the rights of labor, and equal pay for equal work, Susan B. Anthony became one of the most visible leaders of the women’s suffrage movement.

24. **Privilege n.**, a right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage or favor; such a right or immunity attached specifically to a position or an office.

**Student Biography**

1. **Mayflower n.**, was the ship that carried the Pilgrims from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they established the first permanent New England colony in 1620.

2. **Preparatory adj.**, preparing or serving to prepare for something; introductory.

3. **Suffrage n.**, See Guide Script Character Information.

4. **Illinois Equal Suffrage Association n.**, Founded in Chicago in 1869, the association lobbied for woman suffrage through appeals to the state and federal legislature.

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publicized election candidates’ positions on suffrage, and organized lectures and lecture tours to raise funds and awareness for the suffrage cause.26

5. Lobbying v., to conduct activities aimed at influencing public officials and especially members of a legislative body on legislation; to promote (something, such as a project) or secure the passage of (legislation) by influencing public officials.

6. Municipal n., a security issued by a state or local government or by an authority set up by such a government.

7. Biennial adj., occurring every two years; continuing or lasting for two years.

8. Endorsed v., to approve openly; to express support or approval or publicly and definitely.


10. Margins n., a spare amount or measure or degree allowed or given for contingencies or special situations; a bare minimum below which or an extreme limit beyond which something becomes impossible or is no longer desirable.

11. Democrats n., a member of the Democratic party of the U.S.

12. Subsequent adj., following in time, order, or place.

13. Ratified v., to approve and sanction formally; confirm.

14. Paralysis n., complete or partial loss of function especially when involving the motion or sensation in a part of the body; loss of the ability to move.

15. Inflammation n., a local response to cellular injury that is marked by redness, heat, and pain, and that serves as a mechanism initiating the elimination of harmful agents and of damaged tissue.

Emily Howard (1836-1914) and Almira Burnham (1840-1932)

Guide Script Character Information

1. Routinely adv., as a matter or regular occurrence.

2. Melodeon n., a small reed organ in which a suction bellows or draws air inward through the reeds.

3. Fostered v., to give parental care to, nurture; to promote the growth or development of, encourage.

4. Picturesque adj., resembling a picture, suggesting a painted scene; charming or quaint in appearance; evoking vivid mental images.

5. Tutelage n., instruction especially of an individual; a guiding influence.

6. China n., glassy porcelain wares (such as dishes, vases, or ornaments) for domestic use; earthenware or porcelain tableware.

7. Dewdrops n., a drop of dew.

8. **Glistening adj.**, shining with reflected light.
9. **Dabbled v.**, to work or involved oneself superficially or intermittently especially in a secondary activity or interest.
10. **Endeavors v.**, to attempt (something, such as the fulfillment of an obligation) by hard work; to try to achieve or reach.
11. **Adversity n.**, a state or instance of serious or continued difficulty or misfortune.
12. **Confinement n.**, an act of confining, the state of being confined; something that restrains or encloses.
13. **Estate n.**, possessions, property, a person’s property in land and tenements; the assets and liabilities left by a person at death.

**Actor Script**

1. **Marvelous adj.**, causing wonder, astonishing; of the highest kind or quality, notably superior.
2. **Seascapes n.**, a view of the sea or ocean; a picture representing a scene at sea.
3. **Wesleyan n.**, referring to Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington, IL.
4. **Capable adj.**, having or showing general efficiency and ability.
5. **Poor House n.**, a place maintained at public expense to house needy or dependent persons.
6. **Missionary n.**, a person undertaking a mission and especially a religious mission.
7. **Passel n.**, a large number or amount.
8. **Steamer n.**, a ship propelled by steam.
9. **Burma n.**, a country in Southeast Asia, now known as Myanmar.
10. **Perspective n.**, a mental view or prospect; the appearance to the eye of objects in respect to their relative distance and positions; the technique or process of representing on a plan or curved surface the special relation of objects as they might appear to the eye.
11. **Philosophical adj.**, calm or unflinching in the face of trouble, defeat, or loss.
12. **Consoling v.**, to alleviate the grief, sense of loss, or trouble of; comfort.
13. **Monumental n.**, highly significant, outstanding; very great.
14. **Predicted v.**, foretell on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason; to make a prediction.
15. **Angelical adj.**, resembling, or suggestive of, an angel (as in purity, holiness, innocence, or beauty).
16. **Acclaimed adj.**, enthusiastically praised.
17. **Adored v.**, to worship or honor as a deity or as divine; to regard with loving admiration and devotion; to be very fond of.
18. **Automaton n.**, a mechanism that is relatively self-operating; an individual who acts in a mechanical fashion.
19. **Poor Farm** *n.*, a farm maintained at public expense for the support and employment of needy persons.

20. **Mortgage** *n.*, a transmission of or lien against property (as for securing a loan) that becomes void upon payment or performance according to stipulated terms

21. **Appomattox** *n.*, The Battle of Appomattox Court House was fought on April 9, 1865, near the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and led to Confederate General Robert E. Lee’s surrender of his Army of Northern Virginia to Union General Ulysses S. Grant of the Union Army.\(^27\)

22. **Melodeon** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information

23. **Extraordinaire** adj., extremely good or impressive.

24. **Conover Academy** *n.*, Conover’s Bloomington Female Seminary was established in 1856 by Reverend R. Conover and his wife, M.H. Conover. The school was located at 507 E. Grove Street and was said to be the second best residence in Bloomington at the time. The scholastic year was divided into two terms of 16 weeks each, with two weeks vacation for the holidays. A “regular course” cost $12 in advance per term. Additional costs for subjects ranging from Latin or Greek, French or German, Drawing, Painting in oil or watercolors, Music on piano or guitar, with an additional cost for extra practice on piano. Boarding costs included furnished rooms, fuel and gaslights, and washing. Students could also board with private families for a lesser charge. In the eighteen years that the school was in existence, more than 500 young women attended courses in some capacity.

25. **Marveling** *v.*, to become filled with surprise, wonder, or amazed curiosity.

26. **Dewdrops** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information

27. **Bloomington Arts Association** *n.*, The Bloomington Art Association offered its members and the larger community a full calendar of classes, lectures, exhibitions, and other events. In the early years of the association, programs were not “confined to art alone in the true sense,” but included nature talks, garden tours, music presentations, and photographic exhibits.” In 1948, the name of the association was changed to the Bloomington-Normal Arts Association in “recognition of the close working relationship of [the] two communities.” The McLean County Arts Center in Bloomington is the current iteration of the Bloomington Arts Association.

28. **Patroness** *n.*, a woman who is a wealthy or influential supporter of an artist or writer.

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**Student Biographies**

1. **Evident** *adj.*, clear to the vision or understanding.

2. **Resigned** *adj.*, feeling or showing acceptance that something unwanted or unpleasant will happen or cannot be changed.

3. **China** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information

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4. **Inhabitants** *n.*, one that occupies a particular place regularly, routinely, or for a period of time.

5. **Outbuildings** *n.*, a building (such as a stable or a woodshed) separate from but accessory to a main house.

6. **Hampered** *v.*, to restrict the movement of by bonds or obstacles; to interfere with the operation of, disrupt; to moderate or limit the effect or full exercise of; to interfere with.

7. **Water Main** *n.*, a pipe or conduit for conveying water.

8. **Quelled** *v.*, to thoroughly overwhelm and reduce to submission or passivity; quiet, pacify.

9. **Merit** *n.*, a praiseworthy quality, virtue; character or conduct deserving reward, honor, or esteem.

10. **Veritable** *adj.*, being in fact the thing named and not false, unreal, or imaginary—often used to stress the aptness or a metaphor.

11. **Patron** *n.*, a wealthy or influential supporter of an artist or writer.

12. **Cultivation** *n.*, culture, refinement; acquaintance with and taste in fine arts, humanities, and broad aspects of science as distinguished from vocational and technical skills.

13. **Endeavors** *v.*, See Guide Script Character Information

14. **Daughters of the American Revolution** *n.*, Founded in 1893, the DAR is a women’s service organization dedicated to promoting historic preservation, education, patriotism and honoring the patriots of the Revolutionary War. Membership is restricted to women whose ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War.28

15. **Dewdrops** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information

16. **Missionary** *n.*, See Actor Script

17. **Necessitated** *v.*, necessary, required.

18. **Voyage** *n.*, an act or instance of traveling, journey; a course or period of traveling by other than land routes; an account of a journey especially by sea.

19. **Turbid** *adj.*, cloudy, muddy, murky, thick or opaque with or as if with mixed sediment; heavy with smoke or mist.

20. **Lurch** *v.*, to roll or tip abruptly, pitch.

21. **Cask** *n.*, a barrel-shaped vessel of staves, headings, and hoops usually for liquids; a cask and its contents; barrel.

22. **Rigging** *n.*, lines and chains used aboard a ship especially in working sail and supporting masts and spars.

23. **Bulwarks** *n.*, the side of a ship above the upper deck.

24. **Mast** *n.*, a long pole or spar rising from the keel or deck of a ship and supporting the yards, booms, and rigging.

25. **Melodeon** *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information

26. **Seminary** *n.*, an institution of secondary or higher education.

27. **Boarding** *v.*, to provide with regular meals and often also lodging usually after compensation (payment).

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28. **Exhibited** *v.*, to present to view, such as to show or display outwardly especially by visible signs or actions; to show publicly especially for purposes of competition or demonstration.

29. **Rendition** *n.*, the act or result of rendering something such as a performance or interpretation of something.

30. **Renowned** *adj.*, widely acclaimed and highly honored.

31. **Lent** *v.*, to give temporary use on condition that the same or its equivalent be returned; to put at another’s temporary disposal.

32. **Substitute** *n.*, a person or thing that takes the place or function of another.

33. **Parlors** *n.*, a room used primarily for conversation or the reception of guests: such as a room in a private dwelling for the entertainment or guests.

34. **Nucleus** *n.*, a central point, group, or mass about which gathering, concentration, or accretion takes place; a basic or essential part, core.

35. **Adorn** *v.*, to enhance the appearance of especially with beautiful objects to enliven or decorate as if with ornaments.

36. **Reorganization** *n.*, the act or process or reorganizing; to organize again or anew.

37. **Infirmities** *n.*, the quality or state of being infirm; the condition of being feeble, frailty; disease, malady.

38. **Affliction** *n.*, a cause of persistent pain or distress; great suffering; the state of being afflicted by something that causes suffering.

39. **Gilded** *adj.*, covered or tinged with gold or golden color.

40. **Gesso** *n.*, plaster of paris or gypsum prepared with glue for use in painting or making bas-reliefs; a paste prepared by mixing whiting with size or glue and spread upon a surface to fit it for painting or gilding.

41. **Ornate** *adj.*, elaborately or excessively decorated.

**Owen Lee Cheney (1846-1911)**

*Guide Script Character Information*

1. **Stock Dealer** *n.*, a person who deals in the buying and selling of livestock (farm animals).
2. **Aeronaut** *n.*, one who operates or travels in an airship or balloon.
3. **Tuberculosis** *n.*, highly variable communicable disease of humans and some other vertebrates that is caused by the tubercle bacillus that affects especially the lungs but may spread to other areas, and is characterized by fever, cough, and in breathing.

*Actor Script*

1. **Hankering** *v.*, to have a strong or persistent desire; yearn.
2. **Wager** *n.*, something (such as a sum of money) risked on an uncertain event; stake; something on which best are laid; gamble.
3. **Compensate** *v.*, to make an appropriate and usually counterbalancing payment to a victim for their loss; to supply an equivalent.

4. **Patents** *n.*, an official document conferring a right or privilege; a writing securing for a term of years the right to exclude others from making, using, or selling an invention.

5. **Billiard Parlors** *n.*, a room in which billiards (otherwise known as pool, which is a game in which one scores by causing a cue ball to hit in succession two object balls), is played

6. **Pallbearer** *n.*, a person who helps to carry the coffin at a funeral, or a member of the escort or hour guard of the coffin who does not actually help to carry it.

7. **Proprietor** *n.*, a person who has the legal right or exclusive title to something, owner.

8. **Tippling House** *n.*, a room or establishment whose main feature is a bar for the sale of liquor; barroom.

9. **Trotter** *n.*, a standardbred horse trained for harness racing.

10. **Incurred** *v.*, to become liable or subject to; to incur expenses.

11. **Spectacle** *n.*, something exhibited to view as unusual, notable, or entertaining; an object of curiosity or contempt.

12. **Aeronauts** *n.*, *See Guide Script Character Information*

13. **Dr. Samuel Archer King** *n.*, a ballooning pioneer who made his first balloon ascension in 1851. He led the way in the scientific study of the means of air navigation and in the photographing of objects, especially towns and cities, from the air. King made ascents from nearly all the cities of the eastern United States, having in all made over 450 voyages through the air, traversing all the continental United States east of the Mississippi River, and much that is west of that river.²⁹

14. **Dr. Thomas Scott Baldwin** *n.*, was an industrialist and daredevil who made a large number of balloon ascents throughout the United States and was the first to make parachute descents from a balloon. He also pioneered the construction and operation of the first dirigibles (air ships) in America.³⁰

15. **Professor Thaddeus Lowe** *n.*, an American Civil War aeronaut, scientist, and inventor. He is considered the father of military aerial reconnaissance in the United States. After the Civil War, he returned to the private sector and continued his scientific exploration of hydrogen gas manufacturing. He invented the water gas process by which large amounts of hydrogen gas could be produced from steam and charcoal. His inventions and patents on this process and icemaking machines made him a millionaire.³¹

16. **Brawls** *n.*, to quarrel or fight noisily.

17. **Fisticuffs** *pl. n.*, a fight with fists.

18. **Versatile** *adj.*, embracing a variety of subjects, fields, or skills; having many uses or applications.

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19. **Grand Army of the Republic** *n.*, The G.A.R. (as it was commonly referred as) was a fraternal organization (much like the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars today) that was instituted and organized in Springfield, Illinois in 1866. To become a member of the G.A.R, “a man had to have served in the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marines between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865 in the War for the suppression of the Rebellion, to have been honorable discharged…, and not to have bore arms against the Union.”

**Student Biography**

1. **Entrepreneurship** *n.*, one who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business or enterprise.
2. **Complications** *n.*, a secondary disease or condition developing in the course of a primary disease or condition.
3. **Consumption** *n.*, also known as Tuberculosis. A progressive wasting away of the body. A highly variable communicable disease of humans and some other vertebrates that is caused by the tubercle bacillus that affects especially the lungs but may spread to other areas, and is characterized by fever, cough, and in breathing.
4. **Posthumously** *adv.*, after the death of the person in question.
5. **Scandal** *n.*, a circumstance or action that offends propriety or established moral conceptions or disgraces those associated with it; a person whose conduct offends propriety or morality.
6. **Intoxicated** *adj.*, affected by alcohol or drugs especially to the point where physical and mental control is markedly diminished; drunk.
7. **Bribes** *n.*, money or favor given or promised in order to influence the judgement or conduct of a person in a position of trust; something that serves to induce or influence.
8. **Command** *v.*, to direct authoritatively, order; to exercise a dominating influence over, have command of such.
9. **Confidence** *n.*, a feeling or consciousness of one’s powers or of reliance on one’s circumstances; the quality or state of being certain.
10. **Commend** *v.*, to recommend as worthy of confidence or notice; praise.
11. **Regret** *v.*, to be very sorry for; to miss very much; to mourn the loss or death of.
12. **Resign** *v.*, to give up deliberately; to give up one’s office or position; quit.
13. **Promoter** *n.*, a person or company that finances or organizes a sporting event or theatrical production.
14. **Tippling House** *n.*, *See Actor Script*
15. **Legitimate** *adj.*, lawfully begotten; being exactly as intended or presented; genuinely good, impressive, or capable of success; accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements.
16. **Gambling** *n.*, the practice or activity of betting; the practice of risking money or other stakes in a game or bet.
17. **Mortgaged n.**, a transmission of or lien against property (as for securing a loan) that becomes void upon payment or performance according to stipulated terms.

18. **Evidence n.**, something that furnished proof; testimony.

19. **Patents n.**, *See Actor Script*

20. **Keynote n.**, the fundamental or central fact, idea, or mood.

21. **Billiard n.**, a game in which one scores by causing a cue ball to hit in succession two object balls.

22. **Aeronauts n.**, *Guide Script Character Information*

23. **Professor Samuel A. King n.**, *See Actor Script*

24. **Professor Thaddeus Lowe n.**, *See Actor Script*

25. **Professor Samuel Baldwin n.**, *See Actor Script*

26. **Officiated v.**, to perform a ceremony, function, or duty; to act in an official capacity.

**William McCoslin (1830-1878)**

*Guide Script Character Information*

1. **Transient adj.**, passing especially quickly into and out of existence; passing through or by a place with only a brief stay or visit.

2. **Frederick Douglass n.**, was an escaped slave who became a prominent activist, author, and public speaker. He became a leader in the abolitionist movement, which sought to end the practice of slavery, before and during the Civil War. After that conflict and the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862, he continued to push for equality and human rights until his death in 1895.  

3. **Masonic n.**, a member of a major fraternal organization called Free and Accepted Masons or Ancient Free and Accepted Masons that has certain secret rituals

*Actor Script*

1. **Tonsorial adj.**, of or relating to a barber or the work of a barber.

2. **Segregated adj.**, set apart or separated from others of the same kind or group; divided in facilities or administered separately for members of different groups or races.

3. **Integration n.**, the act or process or an instance of integrating, such as incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups (such as races)

4. **Emancipation Proclamation n.**, President Abraham Lincoln’s proclamation which freed all slaves in those areas in rebellion against the United States. This act took effect on January 1, 1863 and paved the way for the eventual freedom of all slaves with in the United States after the Civil War.

5. **Abolitionist n.**, A reformer who favors abolishing the institution of slavery, in particular of black slavery within the United States.

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6. Frederick Douglass *n.*, See Guide Script Character Information

7. First Sergeant *n.*, in the United States military, a first sergeant generally serves as the senior enlisted advisor (SEA) of a unit, such as a company, battery, or troop, or a USAF squadron or higher level unit. While the specifics of the title may differ between the United States Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force, all first sergeants can be identified by the presence of a lozenge-shaped (colloquially "diamond") figure on their rank insignia.

8. Escort *n.*, a person or group of persons accompanying another to give protection or as a courtesy; accompaniment by a person or an armed protector (such as a ship).

9. Rebels *n.*, nickname for a person loyal to the Confederate States of America during the United States Civil War.

10. Fortifications *n.*, something that fortifies, defends, or strengthens;

11. Enormous *adj.*, marked by extraordinarily great size, number, or degree.

12. Crater *n.*, the depression formed by an impact; a hole in the ground made by the explosion of a bomb or shell.

13. Bosom *n.*, the human chest and especially the front part of the chest; the chest conceived of as the seat of the emotions and intimate feelings.

14. Obligation *n.*, the action of obligating oneself to a course of action (as by a promise or vow); something (such as a formal contract, a promise, or the demands of conscious or custom) that obligates one to a course of action; a condition or feeling of being obligated; a debt of gratitude; something one is bound to do, duty, responsibility.

**Student Biography**

1. Antiquated *adj.*, outmoded or discredited by reason of age; old and no longer useful, popular or accepted; obsolete.

2. Patronage *n.*, business or activity provided by customers.

3. Servile *adj.*, of or befitting a basic position.

4. Colored *adj.*, a dated, now offensive reference to a person of color.

5. Rifle Pits *n.*, a short trench or excavation with a parapet of earth in front to shelter one or more riflemen.

6. Black Powder *n.*, an explosive mixture of potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, charcoal, sulfur used especially in fireworks and as a propellant in antique firearms.

7. Casualties *n.*, a military person lost through death, wounds, injury, sickness, internment, or capture or through being missing in action.

8. Incompetence *adj.*, lacking the qualities needed for effective action; unable to function properly; inadequate to or unsuitable for a particular purpose.

9. Bounty *n.*, a reward, premium, or subsidy especially when offered or given by a government, such as an extra allowance to induce entry into armed services.

10. Ebbed and Flowed *(phrase)* to keep becoming smaller or weaker and then larger or stronger.
11. **Cirrhosis n.**, widespread disruption of normal liver structure by fibrosis and the formation of regenerative nodules that is caused by any of various chronic progressive conditions affecting the liver (such as long-term alcohol abuse or hepatitis).

12. **Masons n.**, See Guide Script Character Information

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**Cemetery Information**

1. **Captivating adj.**, charmingly or irresistibly appealing.
2. **Significance n.**, the quality of being important.
3. **Vandalism n.**, willful or hateful destruction or defacement of public or private property.
4. **Innovative adj.**, creating a new idea, method, or device; introduction of something new.
5. **Accessible adj.**, easily used or accessed by people with disabilities; adapted for use by people with disabilities; capable of being used or seen.
6. **Mausoleum n.**, a large tomb; usually a stone building with places for entombment of the dead above ground.
7. **Tomb n.**, a place of internment; a house, chamber, or vault for the dead.
8. **Intern v.**, to bury someone who is deceased.
9. **Victorian adj.**, typical of the moral standards, attitudes, or conduct of the age of Victoria especially when considered stuffy, prudish, or hypocritical.
10. **Commission n.**, a formal request to produce something (especially an artistic work) in exchange for payment.
11. **Satirist n.**, a person who writes satire (a literary work holding up human vices and follies to ridicule or scorn).
12. **Columbarium n.**, a structure of vaults lined with recesses for cremation urns.
13. **Internments n.**, the act of interning someone who is deceased.
14. **Niches n.**, a recess in a wall for cremated remains.
15. **Cremated v.**, to reduce (a dead body) to mostly tiny bits of bones resembling ash through exposure to flame and intense heat followed by crushing of bone fragments.
16. **Fieldstone n.**, stone that is usually unaltered in form as taken from a field used to mark a grave.
17. **Mourning n.**, the act of sorrowing; a period of time during which signs of grief are shown.
18. **Depicting v.**, to represent by or as if by a picture; a way to describe something.
19. **Erodes v.**, to dimnish or destroy by degrees; to wear away by the action of water, wind, or glacial ice.
20. **Durable adj.**, able to exist for a long time without significant deterioration in quality or value.
21. **Adorn v.**, to enhance the appearance of especially with beautiful objects; to enliven or decorate as if with ornaments.
22. **Mail Order Catalogs n.**, a catalog of products that can be ordered through the mail.
23. **Canopy** *n.*, a protective covering such as the uppermost spreading branchy layer of a forest.

24. **Discoloration** *n.*, the act of discoloring; to alter or change the hue or color of.

25. **Disintegration** *n.*, the act or process of breaking down something into small particles or into its constituent elements.

26. **Tirelessly** *adj.*, seemingly incapable of tiring.

27. **Notable** *adj.*, worthy of note; remarkable; distinguished.

28. **Soprano** *n.*, the highest singing voice of women or boys; the highest voice part in a 4-part chorus.

29. **Draped Urn** *n.*, An urn became a symbol of death and the return of the physical body to dust while the soul was everlasting. A drape over an urn depicts the veil between life and death and the crossing of that plane and to others it can symbolize God’s protection until Resurrection.

30. **Eccentric** *adj.*, deviating from conventional or accepted usage or conduct especially in odd or playful ways.

31. **Sarcophagus** *n.*, an above ground stone container for a coffin or dead body that often is decorated with art, inscriptions, and carvings.

32. **Decomposition** *v.*, to separate into constituent parts or elements or into simpler compounds; the decay of a dead body.

33. **Hipped Roof** *n.*, A hip roof has slopes on all four sides. The sides are all equal length and come together at the top to form the ridge.  

34. **Casket** *n.*, usually a fancy coffin; structure that holds a dead body for burial.

35. **Egyptian Revival** *n.*, late 19th and early 20th century style of architecture and design that was popular in the United States, particularly in funerary monuments.

36. **Obelisk** *n.*, an upright 4-sided usually monolithic pillar that gradually tapers as it rises and terminates in a pyramid; often used as a cemetery monument.

37. **Eternity** *n.*, the state after death; a seemingly endless or immeasurable amount of time.

38. **Memorialization** *v.*, to commemorate or remember after the end of something or death of a person.

39. **Precisely** *adv.*, in a precise manner; exactly.

40. **Ancestors** *n.*, one from whom a person is descended and who is usually more remote in the line of descent than a grandparent.

41. **Designated** *v.*, to indicate and set apart for a specific purpose, office, or duty.

42. **Adjacent** *adj.*, not distant; nearby.

43. **Segregation** *n.*, the separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social intercourse, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means.

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44. **Preservation** *n.*, the activity or process of keeping something valued alive, intact, or free from damage or decay.