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

George Carman (1838-1868)

Actor Script

1.) Hacking v., a loud, dry cough
2.) Civil War n., “The Civil War in the United States began in 1861, after decades of simmering tensions between northern and southern states over slavery, states’ rights, and westward expansion. The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 caused seven southern states to secede and form the Confederate States of America; four more states soon joined them. The War Between the States, as the Civil War was also known, ended in Confederate surrender in 1865. The conflict was the costliest and deadliest war ever fought on American soil, with some 620,000 of 2.4 million soldiers killed, millions more injured and much of the South left in ruin.”
3.) Ailment n., a bodily disorder or chronic disease.
4.) Consumption n., a progressive wasting away of the body, especially from pulmonary tuberculosis.
5.) Wit n., the ability to relate seemingly disparate things so as to illuminate or amuse.
6.) Eloquence n., the quality of forceful or persuasive expressiveness.
7.) Grousing v., complain, grumble.
8.) Hospitable adj., promising or suggesting generous and friendly welcome.
9.) McLean County Regiment n., nickname for the 94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The 94th Infantry was completely made up of men from McLean County.
10.) The Union n., in U.S. history: the group of states that remained part of the United States after 11 southern states seceded in 1860 and 1861 and formed the Confederate States of America.
11.) Opposition n., something that opposes. (specifically: a body of persons opposing something.)
12.) Societary adj., of or relating to society.
13.) Fundamental adj., serving as a basis supporting existence or determining essential structure or function.
14.) Aristocracy n., a government by the best individuals or by a small privileged class.
15.) Unrequited adj., not requited: not reciprocated or returned in kind.
16.) Poverty n., the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions.
17.) Lymphatic adj., lacking physical or mental energy: sluggish.
18.) Lethargy n., the quality or state of being lazy, sluggish, or indifferent.
19.) Indolence n., inclination to laziness: sloth.
20.) Pervading v., to become diffused throughout every part of.

21. **Incubus** *n.*, one that oppresses or burdens like a nightmare.

22. **Ghoul** *n.*, a legendary evil being that robs graves and feeds on corpses.

23. “**Death-Throes**” *n.*, the violent movements and noises that are sometimes made by a person who is about to die.

24. “**Waxing Eloquent**” *idiom*, to say a lot (about something).

25. “**White Feather**” *n.*, a mark or symbol of cowardice — used chiefly in the phrase, “Show the white feather.”

26. **Gossipers** *n.*, a person who habitually reveals personal or sensational facts about others.

27. **Battle of Prairie Grove** *n.*, December 7, 1862 was the last time two armies of almost equal strength faced each other for control of northwest Arkansas. When the Confederate Army withdrew on December 7, 1862, the Union forces (including the 94th Illinois Volunteer Regiment) claimed a strategic victory, even though the numbers of casualties were about the same for both sides. It now seemed clear that Missouri and northwest Arkansas would remain under Union protection.

28. **Detached** *adj.*, standing by itself: separate, unconnected.

29. **General Herron** *n.*, “The Civil War saw many common men elevated to the status of hero, and Francis Jay Herron was one of these men. Herron would rise from his position of bank clerk before the war, to a Major General and Medal of Honor recipient, and eventually falling from grace after the war to die penniless.” General Herron served for the Union during the Civil War.

30. **Hence** *adv.*, because of a preceding fact or premise: therefore.

31. **Rebellion** *n.*, open, armed, and usually unsuccessful defiance of or resistance to an established government.

32. **Shakespearean** *adj.*, of, relating to, or having the characteristics of Shakespeare or his writings.

33. **Apprenticeships** *n.*, a position as an apprentice: an arrangement in which someone learns an art, trade, or job under another.

34. **Prowess** *n.*, distinguished bravery.

35. **Fault** *n.*, weakness, failing. Especially: a moral weakness less serious than a vice.

36. **Garble** *v.*, to so alter or distort as to create a wrong impression or change the meaning.

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**Guide Script**

1. **Illegible** *adj.*, not legible: indecipherable. (unreadable)

2. **Durable** *adj.*, able to exist for a long time without significant deterioration in quality or value.

3. **Steadfastness** *adj.*, firm in belief, determination, or adherence: loyal.

4. **Combat** *n.*, a fight or contest between individuals or groups.

5. **Siege of Vicksburg** *n.*, “The Siege of Vicksburg (May 18, 1863-July 4, 1863) was a decisive Union victory during the American Civil War (1861-65) that divided the Confederacy and cemented the reputation of Union General Ulysses S. Grant (1822-85). Union forces waged a campaign to take the Confederate stronghold of Vicksburg, Mississippi, which lay on the east bank of the Mississippi River, halfway between Memphis to the north and New Orleans to the south. The 47-day siege gave control of the

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Mississippi River to the Union, a critical supply line, and was part of the Union’s Anaconda Plan to cut off outside trade to the Confederacy.³

6.) **Siege** n., a military blockade of a city or fortified place to compel it to surrender.

7.) **Skirmish** n., a minor fight in war usually incidental to larger movements.

8.) **Consumption** See *actor script*.

9.) **Fatigue** n., weariness or exhaustion from labor, exertion, or stress.

10.) **Courageous** adj., having or characterized by courage: brave.

**Biography**

1) **Obituary** n., a notice of a person’s death usually with a short biographical account.

2) **Hardships** n., something that causes or entails suffering.

3) **Devoted** adj., characterized by loyalty and devotion; adoring, affectionate, fond, loving.

4) **Pseudonym** n., a fictitious name; pen name.

5) **Facile** adj., ready, fluent.

6) **Mustered** n., an act of assembling; formal military inspection.

7) **Steamboat** n., a boat driven by steam power, specifically: a shallow-draft vessel used on inland waterways like rivers.

8) **Battalion** n., a considerable body of troops organized to act together: Army; a military unit composed of a headquarters and two or more companies, batteries, or similar units.

9) **Skirmish** See *Guide Script*

10) **Projectiles** n., a self-propelling weapon (such as a rocket).

11) **Battery** n., military: an artillery unit in the army equivalent to a company.

12) **White Feather** See *Actor Script*

13) **Subsequent** adj., following in time, order, or place.

14) **Cowardice** n., lack of courage or firmness of purpose.

15) **Brigade** n., a large body of troops; a tactical and administrative unit composed of a headquarters, one or more units of infantry or armor, and supporting units.

16) **Ultimatum** n., a final proposition, condition, or demand; one whose rejection will end negotiations and cause a resort to force or other direct action.

17) **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.

18) **Declaring** v., to make known formally, officially, or explicitly.

19) **Rebellion** n., opposition to one in authority or dominance; an open, armed, and usually unsuccessful defiance of or resistance to an established government.

20) **Nourisher** n., an individual who provides food or other substances necessary for life and growth.

21) **Tuberculosis** n., (also known as consumption) a highly variable communicable disease of humans and some other vertebrates that is caused by the tubercle bacillus and rarely in the U.S. by a related mycobacterium (Mycobacterium bovis), that affects especially the lungs but may spread to other areas (such as the kidney or spinal column), and that is

characterized by fever, cough, and difficulty in breathing. If left untreated, usually results in death.

22) **Boarding** v., to provide with regular meals and often also lodging usually for compensation.

23) **Imminent** adj., ready to take place, happening soon; often used of something bad or dangerous seen as menacingly near.

24) **Fulfillment** n., the act or process of fulfilling; to put into effect; meet the requirements of.

**Julia (1895-1984) and Alverta (1885-1968) Duff**

*Actor Script*

1.) **“Flu in 1918” or “The Spanish Flu”** *n.*, “The 1918 influenza pandemic was the most severe pandemic in recent history. It was caused by an H1N1 virus with genes of avian origin. Although there is not universal consensus regarding where the virus originated, it spread worldwide during 1918-1919. In the United States, it was first identified in military personnel in spring 1918. It is estimated that about 500 million people or one-third of the world's population became infected with this virus. The number of deaths was estimated to be at least 50 million worldwide with about 675,000 occurring in the United States.”*4 The Spanish Flu lasted from 1918 to 1920.

2.) **Poorly** *adv.*, in poor condition or manner.

3.) **Mrs. Ives** *n.*, “Elizabeth "Buffie" Stevenson Ives, the sister of former governor of Illinois Adlai Stevenson II, served as official hostess in the Illinois Governor's Mansion and would have been such in the White House had he been elected president in either of his two contests with Dwight Eisenhower during the 1950s. She was a historic preservationist, socialite, political campaigner, author, and mother. She was a resident of Bloomington, Ill., and Southern Pines, N.C.”*5

4.) **Adlai E. Stevenson II.** *n.*, “Adlai E. Stevenson II, in full Adlai Ewing Stevenson, (born Feb. 5, 1900, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.—died July 14, 1965, London, Eng.), U.S. political leader and diplomat who helped found the United Nations (UN), where he served as chief U.S. delegate (1961–65); he is mainly remembered by his countrymen as the eloquent, witty, but unsuccessful two-time Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency in 1952 and 1956.

Moving with his family in 1906 to Bloomington, IL., he followed in the footsteps of his grandfather, Vice Pres. Adlai E. Stevenson I (1893–97), by entering the practice of law and devoting himself to public service. He headed the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, and—in a period when isolationism was rampant in the Midwest—was chairman of the Chicago chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.”*6 Stevenson was also the former governor of Illinois from 1948 until 1952.

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5. Lei n., a wreath or necklace usually of flowers or leaves.
6. Condescending adj., showing or characterized by a patronizing or superior attitude toward others.
7. “Uncle Tom” n., (offensive term) a Black person who is overeager to win the approval of whites (as by obsequious behavior or uncritical acceptance of white values and goals).
8. Maid n., a woman or girl employed to do domestic work.
9. Domestic adj., of or relating to the household or the family.
10. Bookkeeper n., a person who records the accounts or transactions of a business.
11. “Colored” adj., (offensive term) of or relating to persons of races other than white or to persons of mixed race.
12. “Negroes” n., (offensive term) a member of a group of people formerly considered to constitute a race of humans having African ancestry and classified according to physical traits (such as dark skin pigmentation).
13. Typhoid n., a communicable disease marked especially by fever, diarrhea, prostration, headache, and intestinal inflammation and caused by a bacterium.
14. Domestic Science n., a subject or class that teaches skills (such as cooking or sewing) which are useful in the home: home economics.
15. Drudgery n., dull, irksome, and fatiguing work: uninspiring or menial labor.
17. Greenwood n., Greenwood District in Tulsa, Oklahoma. “The 1921 Attack on Greenwood was one of the most significant events in Tulsa’s history. Following World War I, Tulsa was recognized nationally for its affluent African American community known as the Greenwood District. This thriving business district and surrounding residential area was referred to as ‘Black Wall Street.’ In June 1921, a series of events nearly destroyed the entire Greenwood area.”
18. Kimona n., a long robe with wide sleeves traditionally worn with a broad sash as an outer garment by the Japanese.
19. Toilet Water n., a perfumed liquid containing a lower percentage of fragrant oils than is contained in ordinary perfume or eau de parfum. Also known in French as: eau de toilette.
20. Shoeshine n., a polish given to shoes.
21. Lynch v., to put to death (as by hanging) by mob action without legal approval or permission.
22. Chauffeur n., a person employed to drive a motor vehicle.
23. First World War n., “World War I, also known as the Great War, began in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. His murder catapulted into a war across Europe that lasted until 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (the Central Powers) fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States (the Allied Powers). Thanks to new military technologies and the horrors of trench warfare, World War I saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction. By the time the war was over, and the Allied Powers claimed victory, more than 16 million people—soldiers and civilians alike—were dead.”

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24.) **Honorable Discharge n.**, a formal release given a member of the armed forces at the conclusion (as by expiration of his or her enlistment) of a period of honest and faithful service.

25.) **Prejudice n.**, an adverse opinion or leaning formed without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge.

26.) **Racism n.**, a belief that race is a fundamental determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.

**Guide Script**

1.) **Correspondents n.**, one who has regular commercial relations with another.

2.) **Segregated adj.**, divided in facilities or administered separately for members of different groups or races.

3.) **Greenwood** See actor script.

4.) **Infamous adj.**, having a reputation of the worst kind: notoriously evil.

5.) **Affluent adj.**, having an abundance of goods or riches: wealthy.

6.) **Seized v.**, to take possession of: confiscate.

7.) **Reminisce v.**, recall to mind of a long-forgotten experience or fact.

**Biography**

1.) **Obtained v.**, to gain or attain usually by planned action or effort.

2.) **Proper adj.**, correct according to social or moral rules; behaving in a way that is correct according to social or moral rules.

3.) **Precise adj.**, behaving in a way that is correct according to social or moral rules.

4.) **Reserved adj.**, restrained in words and actions.

5.) **Home Economics n.,** a subject or class that teaches skills (such as cooking or sewing) which are useful in the home.

6.) **Hostilities n.,** deep-seated usually mutual ill will; hostile behavior; unfriendliness or opposition.

7.) **Segregated** See Guide Script

8.) **Domestic Science** See Actor Script

9.) **Implant v.**, to fix or set securely or deeply; to set permanently in the consciousness or habit patterns.

10.) **Drudgery n.**, dull, irksome, and fatiguing work : uninspiring or lowly labor

11.) **Summoned v.**, to issue a call to convene; to bid to come, send for.

12.) **Influenza Pandemic 1918-1919** See Actor Script

13.) **Typhoid Fever n.**, a communicable disease marked especially by fever, diarrhea, prostration, headache, and intestinal inflammation and caused by a bacterium.

14.) **Tulsa Race Massacre n.**, The Tulsa race massacre took place on May 31 and June 1, 1921, when mobs of white residents, some of them deputized and given weapons by city officials, attacked Black residents and destroyed homes and businesses of the Greenwood District in Tulsa, Oklahoma, US. Alternatively known as the Tulsa race riot or the Black Wall Street massacre, the event is considered one of the single worst incidents of racial violence in American history. The attacks burned and destroyed more than 36 square
blocks of the neighborhood – at the time one of the wealthiest Black communities in the 
United States, known as "Black Wall Street".9

15) **Looted** *v.*, to plunder or sack in war; to rob especially on a large scale and usually by 
violence or corruption; to seize and carry away by force especially in war.

16) **Prosperous** *adj.*, having success usually by making a lot of money; marked by success or 
economic well-being; enjoying vigorous and healthy growth; flourishing.

17) **Herded** *v.*, to gather, lead, or drive as if in a herd; to place in a group.

18) **Disbanded** *v.*, to break up the organization of; dissolve.

19) **Bookkeeper** *n.*, a person who records the accounts or transactions of a business.

20) **Infamous** *adj.*, having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously evil.

21) **Correspondences** *n.*, communication by letters or email also; the letters or emails exchanged.

22) **Whistle Stop Tour** *n.*, an occasion when you visit a lot of places in a short period of 
time, usually by train.

**Sigmund (1872-1946) and Hilda (1891-1962) Livingston**

*Actor Script*

1.) **Counsel** *n.*, a lawyer appointed to advise and represent in legal matters an individual 
client or a corporate and especially a public body.

2.) **B’nai B’rith** *n.*, “A national and global leader in advancing human rights; Israel 
advocacy; ensuring access to safe and affordable housing for low-income seniors and 
advocacy on vital issues concerning seniors and their families; diversity education; 
improving communities and helping communities in crisis. Since 1843, B’nai B’rith has 
played a vital role around the world. Making the world a safer, more tolerant and better 
place is the mission that still drives our organization.”10

3.) **Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 190** *n.*, local chapter of the B’nai B’rith in Bloomington, 
founded in 1872., 11

4.) **Anti-Defamation League** *n.*, “ADL is a leading anti-hate organization that was founded 
in 1913 in response to an escalating climate of antisemitism and bigotry. Today, the ADL 
is the first call when acts of antisemitism occur and continues to fight all forms of hate. A 
global leader in exposing extremism, delivering anti-bias education and fighting hate 
online, ADL’s ultimate goal is a world in which no group or individual suffers from bias, 
discrimination or hate.”12

5.) **Unwavering** *adj.*, continuing in a strong and steady way: constant, steadfast.

6.) **Anti-Semitism** *n.*, hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious, ethnic, 
or racial group.

7.) **Conscience** *n.*, the sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of 
one's own conduct, intentions, or character together with a feeling of obligation to do 
right or be good.

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8.) **Defamation** *n.*, the act of communicating false statements about a person that injure the reputation of that person: the act of defaming another: calumny.

9.) “**Moral Compass**” *n.*, an internalized set of values and objectives that guide a person with regard to ethical behavior and decision-making.\(^{13}\)

10.) “**Pride Cometh Before a Fall**” *saying*, “said to emphasize that if you are too confident about your abilities, something bad will happen that shows that you are not as good as you think.”\(^{14}\)

11.) “**Pen to Be Mightier Than the Sword**” *saying*, “ideas that are expressed in writing can be much more consequential than violence.”\(^{15}\)

12.) **Unassuming** *adj.*, not assuming: modest.

13.) **Grassroots** *n.*, the basic level of society or of an organization especially as viewed in relation to higher or more centralized positions of power.

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

15.) **Mocked** *v.*, to treat with contempt or ridicule: deride.

16.) **Marginalized** *v.*, to relegate to an unimportant or powerless position within a society or group.

17.) **Discriminated** *v.*, to make a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit.

18.) **Libel Suit** *n.*, “libel is the publication of writing, pictures, cartoons, or any other medium that expose a person to public hatred, shame, disgrace, or ridicule, or induce an ill opinion of a person, and are not true.”\(^{16}\)

19.) **Boycott** *v.*, to engage in a concerted refusal to have dealings with (a person, a store, an organization, etc.) usually to express disapproval or to force acceptance of certain conditions.

20.) **Ku Klux Klan** *n.*, a violent post-Civil War secret society founded in Tennessee in 1866 to upend the Black political and social power that was being established during Reconstruction.

21.) **Moguls** *n.*, a great personage: magnate.

22.) **Associated Press** *n.*, “We were the first private sector organization in the U.S. to operate on a national scale. Over the past 170 years, we have been first to inform the world of many of history’s most important moments, from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the bombing of Pearl Harbor to the fall of the Shah of Iran and the death of Pope John Paul. Today we operate in 250 locations in 100 countries relaying breaking news, covering war and conflict and producing enterprise reports that tell the world's stories.”\(^{17}\)

23.) **Nazi** *n.*, a member of a German fascist party controlling Germany from 1933 to 1945 under Adolf Hitler.

24.) **Heinous** *adj.*, hatefully or shockingly evil: abominable.

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25.) **Moses Montefiore Temple n.**, “Moses Montefiore Congregation serves the Bloomington – Normal and McLean County Jewish community. We are affiliated with the Reform movement and represented nationally by URJ – the Union for Reform Judaism. As part of the MMT congregation, we strive to create engaging spiritual moments, nurture educational involvement for all ages, and perpetuate the Jewish values and traditions that lead us all to taking part in making our world a better place. We are an inclusive community as we welcome new and existing Jewish and interfaith families.”

26.) **Visitation Stone n.**, “The origin of this custom began long ago, when the deceased was not placed in a casket, but rather the body was prepared, washed, and wrapped in a burial shroud, or for a male, in his tallis (prayer shawl). Then the body would be placed in the ground, covered with dirt and then large stones would be placed atop the gravesite, preventing wild animals from digging up the remains.

As time passed on, and carved monuments became the preferred memorial, the custom of leaving a visitation stone became a symbolic gesture—a way for the visitor to say to the loved one, “I remember you.”

27.) **Illinois Wesleyan University n.**, “Illinois Wesleyan University was founded in 1850 by a diverse group of 30 civic and religious leaders who came together to establish ‘an Institution of learning of Collegiate grade.’ When a sponsor was needed, the founders gained support from the United Methodist Church, which is how ‘Wesleyan’ was added to the original name, ‘Illinois University.’ The University’s relationship with the church has evolved over the years. While maintaining its Methodist affiliation, true to its founding roots Illinois Wesleyan continues to be a diverse and inclusive community, independent in its governance.”

28.) **Nudge v.**, to touch or push gently.

29.) **Epiphany n.**, an intuitive grasp of reality through something (such as an event) usually simple and striking.

30.) **Vaudeville n.**, stage entertainment consisting of various acts (such as performing animals, comedians, or singers).

31.) **Shtick n.**, a usually comic or repetitious performance or routine: bit.

32.) **“Hyperbolic Antics” adj.**, of, relating to, or marked by language that exaggerates or overstates the truth: of, relating to, or marked by hyperbole.

33.) **Cult n.**, a religion regarded as unorthodox or spurious.

34.) **Devoid adj.**, being without a usual, typical, or expected attribute or accompaniment—used with of.

35.) **Parodies n.**, a literary or musical work in which the style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule.

36.) **Thesaurus n.**, a book of words or of information about a particular field or set of concepts: especially a book of words and their synonyms.

37.) **Objectionable adj.**, undesirable, offensive.

38.) **Synonymous adj.**, alike in meaning or significance.

39.) **Cunning adj.**, characterized by wiliness and trickery.

40.) **Usurer n.**, one that lends money especially at an exorbitant rate.

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20 “Illinois Wesleyan University History,” [https://www.iwu.edu/about/history.html](https://www.iwu.edu/about/history.html), Accessed July 18, 2021.
41.) **Extortioner** *n.*, the act or practice of extorting especially money or other property.
42.) **Heretic** *n.*, one who differs in opinion from an accepted belief or doctrine: nonconformist.
43.) **Bigotry** *n.*, obstinate or intolerant devotion to one's own opinions and prejudices: the state of mind of a bigot.
44.) **Ridicule** *n.*, the act of ridiculing: derision, mockery.
45.) **Denigration** *v.*, to deny the importance or validity of: belittle.
46.) **Underbelly** *n.*, a corrupt or sordid part.
47.) **Paltry** *adj.*, meager, measly.
48.) **Impersonating** *v.*, to assume or act the character of: personate.
49.) **Prevail** *v.*, to gain ascendancy through strength or superiority: triumph.

**Guide Script**

1.) **Moses Montefiore Temple** See actor script.
2.) **Accordance** *n.*, agreement, conformity.
3.) **Colleague** See actor script.
4.) **Affluent** See actor script.
5.) **Anti-Defamation League (ADL)** See actor script.
6.) **B’nai B’rith** See actor script.
7.) **Advocated** See actor script.
8.) **Jewry** *n.*, plural Jewries: a community of Jews.
9.) **Defamation** See actor script.

**Biography**

1) **Philanthropist** *n.*, one who makes an active effort to promote human welfare; a person who practices philanthropy.
2) **Congregation** *n.*, an assembly of persons, a gathering; an assembly of persons met for worship and religious instruction; a religious community, such as an organized body of believers in a particular location.
3) **Ablest** *adj.*, having sufficient power, skill, or resources to do something; having a quality or nature that makes something possible.
4) **Estates** *n.*, possessions, property; the assets and liabilities left by a person at death.
5) **B’nai B’rith** See Actor Script.
6) **Deplorable** *adj.*, bad behavior; deserving censure or contempt.
7) **Vaudeville** See Actor Script.
8) **Dialect** *n.*, a regional variety of language distinguished by features of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation from other regional varieties and constituting together with them a single language.
9) **Prejudicial** *adj.*, leading to premature judgment or unwarranted opinion.
10) **Caricaturing** *n.*, exaggeration by means of often ludicrous distortion of parts or characteristics; a representation especially in literature or art that has the qualities of caricature.
11) **Anti-Defamation League** See Actor Script
12) **Slander** *v.*, the utterance of false charges or misrepresentations which defame and damage another's reputation; a false and defamatory oral statement about a person.

13) **Anti-Semitism** See Actor Script

14) **Scurrilous** *adj.*, using or given to coarse language; containing obscenities, abuse, or slander.

15) **Censored** *v.*, to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable.

16) **Cunning** *adj.*, crafty in the use of special resources (such as skill or knowledge) or in attaining an end; characterized by wifliness and trickery.

17) **Extortioner** *n.*, the act or practice of extorting especially money or other property; the offense committed by an official engaging in such practice.

18) **Vilified** *v.*, to utter slanderous and abusive statements against; defame.

19) **Noteworthy** *adj.*, worthy of or attracting attention especially because of some special excellence.

**Mary Ann Marmon**

**Actor Script**

1.) **Druggist** *n.*, a person who sells or dispenses drugs and medicines: such as a pharmacist.

2.) **Hostess** *n.*, a woman who entertains socially.

3.) **Descendent** *n.*, one originating or coming from an ancestral stock or source: one descended from another.

4.) **Lineage** *n.*, descent in a line from a common progenitor.

5.) **Companionship** *n.*, the fellowship existing among companions: company.

6.) **Rapt** *adj.*, wholly absorbed: engrossed.

7.) **War of 1812** *n.*, “In the War of 1812, the United States took on the greatest naval power in the world, Great Britain, in a conflict that would have an immense impact on the young country’s future. Causes of the war included British attempts to restrict U.S. trade, the Royal Navy’s impressment of American seamen and America’s desire to expand its territory. The United States suffered many costly defeats at the hands of British, Canadian and Native American troops over the course of the War of 1812, including the capture and burning of the nation’s capital, Washington, D.C., in August 1814. Nonetheless, American troops were able to repulse British invasions in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, boosting national confidence and fostering a new spirit of patriotism. The ratification of the Treaty of Ghent on February 17, 1815, ended the war but left many of the most contentious questions unresolved. Nonetheless, many in the United States celebrated the War of 1812 as a “second war of independence,” beginning an era of partisan agreement and national pride.”

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8.) **Tippecanoe** geographical name, river 200 miles (322 kilometers) long in northern Indiana flowing southwest into the Wabash River. Tippecanoe was also a battle during the War of 1812. “The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought between American soldiers and Native American warriors along the banks of the Keth-tip-pe-can-nunk, a river in the heart of central Indiana. Following the Treaty of Fort Wayne, an 1809 agreement requiring Indiana tribes to sell three million acres of land to the United States

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government, a Shawnee chief named Tecumseh, organized a confederation of Native American tribes to combat the horde of pioneers flooding into native lands.”

9.) **General Harrison** _n._, “William Henry Harrison, an American military officer and politician, was the ninth President of the United States (1841), the oldest President to be elected at the time. On his 32nd day, he became the first to die in office, serving the shortest tenure in U.S. Presidential history.”

10.) **Expanse** _n._, great extent of something spread out.

11.) **Wigwams** _n._, a hut of the American Indians of the Great Lakes region and eastward having typically an arched framework of poles overlaid with bark, mats, or hides.

12.) **Council House** _n._, “a house owned by the local government, for which you pay a low rent.”

13.) **“Squaws”** _n._, *(offensive term)*: an Indigenous woman of North America.

14.) **Spun** _v._, to draw out and twist fiber into yarn or thread.

15.) **Wove** _v._, to form (cloth) by interlacing strands (as of yarn) specifically: to make (cloth) on a loom by interlacing warp and filling threads.

16.) **Reputation** _n._, recognition by other people of some characteristic or ability.

17.) **Charitable** _adj._, full of love for and goodwill toward others: benevolent.

18.) **Renowned** _adj._, widely acclaimed and highly honored: celebrated.

19.) **Splendid** _adj._, possessing or displaying splendor: shining, brilliant.

20.) **Attire** _n._, dress, clothes: especially splendid or decorative clothing.

21.) **David Davis** _n._, (1815–1886) “David Davis was born on March 9, 1815 at Mercer Plantation, Maryland. Davis attended Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio and graduated in 1832. As a law student, Davis entered Henry Bishop’s law office in Lenox, Massachusetts. He moved on to attend New Haven Law School in 1834 for less than a year before opening his own practice in Pekin, Illinois in the fall of 1835. Davis received his license to practice law in Illinois the same year.” Davis was a circuit-riding lawyer and judge who was elevated to a U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice and maintained a long-time friendship with Abraham Lincoln. Davis also became a U.S. Senator later in life.

22.) **Straddling** _v._, to belong in part to (each of several categories).

23.) **Charter** _n._, a special privilege, immunity, or exemption.

24.) **Ardent** _adj._, characterized by warmth of feeling typically expressed in eager zealous support or activity.

25.) **Humble** _adj._, reflecting, expressing, or offered in a spirit of deference or submission.

26.) **Recounting** _v._, to relate in detail: narrate.

27.) **Pioneer** _adj._, relating to or being a pioneer: especially of, relating to, or characteristic of early settlers or their time.

28.) **Quarterly** _adj._, recurring, issued, or spaced at 3-month intervals.

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“Daughter of the American Revolution” *n.*, “The Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization with a deeply rich history while also being truly relevant in today’s world. More than 1,000,000 women have joined the organization since it was founded over 125 years ago. They became members to honor their heritage as well as make a difference in their communities across the country and the world.”

To become a member of the DAR, one needs to be a descendant of a person who served in the Revolutionary War.

Flourish *v.*, to grow luxuriantly: thrive.

Vibrant *adj.*, pulsating with life, vigor, or activity.

Inevitably *adv.*, as is to be expected.

**Guide Script**

1.) Repository *n.*, a place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored: depository.
2.) Leisure *n.*, freedom provided by the cessation of activities especially: time free from work or duties.
3.) Amateur Musical Club *n.*, “The Amateur Musical Club (AMC) was started in 1893 by Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Charlotte Burr Harwood (who served as first president until 1896), Bernice Kidder Green, and Mary Fridley Fleming to encourage “mutual improvement of its members both in vocal and instrumental music and for general music culture.” The founders were serious in their endeavor and quickly adopted a constitution. New members were voted in by ballot and membership was limited to 30 active members, 10 literary members, 15 students, and 150 associates. Dues were set at $2 for members and $3 for associates. In these early days, the club’s high standards made it an exclusive club.”

4.) Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) *See actor script.*
5.) Prosper *v.*, to succeed in an enterprise or activity especially: to achieve economic success.
6.) Estate *n.*, a landed property usually with a large house on it.
7.) Quarterly *See actor script.*
8.) Renowned *adj.*, widely acclaimed and highly honored: celebrated.

**Biography**

1.) Tremendous *adj.*, notable by reason of extreme size, power, greatness, or excellence; unusually large.
2.) Split-rail *n.*, a fence rail split from a log.
3.) Typhoid Fever *n.*, a communicable disease marked especially by fever, diarrhea, prostration, headache, and intestinal inflammation and caused by a bacterium.
4.) Driving *v.*, to frighten or prod livestock (i.e. cattle) into moving in a desired direction.
5.) Affluent *adj.*, having an abundance of goods or riches; wealthy.

6) **Charitable adj.**, full of love for and goodwill toward others; liberal in benefactions to the needy, generous.

7) **Notable adj.**, worthy of note; distinguished.

8) **David Davis** lawyer, judge, and political ally and friend of fellow lawyer and future President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. Davis practiced law in Bloomington and on the Eighth Judicial Circuit. After Lincoln became president, he was elevated to the United States Supreme Court in 1862 and served until 1877 when he was elected as a U.S. Senator, serving until 1883.

9) **Elaborate adj.**, planned or carried out with great care; marked by complexity, fullness of detail, or ornateness.

10) **Stir v.**, to rouse to activity: evoke strong feelings in, provoke.

11) **Daughters of the American Revolution** The DAR, founded in 1890 and headquartered in Washington, D.C., is a non-profit, non-political volunteer women's service organization dedicated to promoting patriotism, preserving American history, and securing America's future through better education for children. To be a member of the DAR you must prove that you are descended from a person who served in the U.S. Revolutionary War.²⁸

12) **Financially adv.**, with respect to money, from a financial point of view.

13) **Apoplexy n.**, medical term for a stroke.

14) **Integrity n.**, the quality of being honest and fair.

15) **Ancestry n.**, line of descent, lineage; a person's initiating or comprising a line of descent, ancestors.

16) **Regent n.**, a member of a governing board.

17) **Grip n.**, disease known as the flu or influenza in modern time.

**William Rodenhauser**

**Actor Script**

1.) **Tainted adj.**, contaminated by or as if by dirt, impurities, or harmful organisms.

2.) **Foster adj.**, affording, receiving, or sharing nurture or parental care though not related by blood or legal ties.

3.) **Apprentice n.**, one who is learning by practical experience under skilled workers a trade, art, or calling.

4.) **Chicago and Alton Railroad Yards n.**, Chicago and Alton Railroad Shops: n., Bloomington’s largest employer during the later 1800s and early 1900s with facilities located on the west side of Bloomington, Illinois. The facilities included a roundhouse, repair shop, foundry, paint shop, wheel and axle shop, powerhouse, offices, and rail yards.²⁹

5.) **Locomotive adj.**, of, relating to, or being a machine that moves about by operation of its own mechanism.

6.) **Foundry n.**, an establishment where founding (to melt a material, such as metal, and pour into a mold) is carried on.


7.) **Cabinetmaker n.**, a skilled woodworker who makes fine furniture.
8.) **Boilers n.**, a tank in which water is heated or hot water is stored.
9.) **Drive Shafts n.**, “A drive shaft, also known as a propeller shaft or Cardan shaft, is a mechanical part that translates the torque generated by a vehicle's engine into usable motive force to propel the vehicle.”
10.) **Luxurious adj.**, of the finest and richest kind.
11.) **Homesteading n.**, a tract of land acquired from U.S. public lands by filing a record and living on and cultivating the tract.
12.) **Drylands adj.**, of, relating to, or being a relatively arid region.
13.) **Work Ethic n.**, a belief in work as a moral good: a set of values centered on the importance of doing work and reflected especially in a desire or determination to work hard.
14.) **Westward Expansion n.**, “Westward expansion, the 19th-century movement of settlers into the American West, began with the Louisiana Purchase and was fueled by the Gold Rush, the Oregon Trail and a belief in "manifest destiny.”

**Guide Script**

1.) **Thriving adj.**, characterized by success or prosperity.
2.) **Inscribed v.**, to write, engrave, or print as a lasting record.
3.) **Prejudice See actor script.**
4.) **Discrimination n.**, the act of making or perceiving a difference.
5.) **Commemorate v.**, to mark by some ceremony or observation.
6.) **Foster adj.**, affording, receiving, or sharing nurture or parental care though not related by blood or legal ties.
7.) **Prosperity n.**, the condition of being successful or thriving
8.) especially: economic well-being.
9.) **Chicago & Alton Railroad Shops See actor script.**
10.) **Deterred v.**, to turn aside, discourage, or prevent from acting.
11.) **Homestead Act legal definition**, provided 160 acres of public land free of charge (except for a small filing fee) to anyone who was either 21 years of age or head of a family, who was a citizen or person who had filed for citizenship, and who had lived on and cultivated the land for at least five years. By the turn of the century, more than 80 million acres had been claimed by homesteaders.
12.) **Mineral Rights legal definition**, the right or title to all or specified minerals in a given tract: the right to explore for and extract such minerals or to receive a royalty for them

**Biography**

1) **Paternal adj.**, of or relating to a father; related through one’s father.
2) **Botulism n.**, acute food poisoning that is caused by botulinum toxin produced in food by a bacterial clostridium (Clostridium botulinum) and is characterized by muscle weakness and paralysis, disturbances of vision, swallowing, and speech, and a high mortality rate.
3) **Respiratory n.**, relating to or affecting respiration or the organs of respiration.

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

5) **Devastating adj.**, causing great damage or harm.

6) **Apprenticeship n.**, a position as an apprentice, an arrangement in which someone learns an art, trade, or job under another; the period of time when a person is an apprentice.

7) **Evolved v.**, to change or develop slowly often into a better, more complex, or more advanced state; to develop by a process of evolution.

8) **Commerce n.**, the exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale involving transportation from place to place.

9) **Woodworkers n.**, a person who works in wood, such as a carpenter, joiner, or cabinet-maker.

10) **Exacting adj.**, a person who works in wood, such as a carpenter, joiner, or cabinet-maker.

11) **Im migrating v.**, to come into a country of which one is not a native for permanent residence.

12) **Naturalization n.**, the act or process of naturalizing: the state of being naturalized: such as the course of action undertaken to become a citizen of a country other than the country where one was born.

13) **Ethnicities n.**, the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.

14) **Engaging adj.**, tending to draw favorable attention or interest; attractive.

15) **Disability n.**, a physical, mental, cognitive, or developmental condition that impairs, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks or actions or participate in typical daily activities and interactions.

16) **Applicant n.**, one who applies.

17) **Claimant n.**, one that asserts a right or title.

18) **Eligible adj.**, qualified to participate or be chosen.

19) **Frequent adj.**, common, usual; happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring.

20) **Stricture n.**, an abnormal narrowing of a bodily passage.

21) **Esophagus n.**, a muscular tube that conveys food from the mouth to the stomach and that in humans is about nine inches (23 centimeters) long and passes from the pharynx down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column and behind the left bronchus where it pierces the diaphragm slightly to the left of the middle line and joins the cardiac end of the stomach.

22) **Pallbearers n.**, a person who helps to carry the coffin at a funeral.

23) **Prominent adj.**, readily noticeable; widely and popularly known.

**Dr. William Hill**

*Actor Script*

1.) **Union Army n.**, “The Union Army (aka the Federal Army, or Northern Army) was the army that fought for the Union (or North) during the American Civil War. Actually, it was comprised of several armies, to cover the many departments (geographic regions) in
which the war was fought... At the end of the Civil War in 1865, the Union Army was victorious over the Confederate Army.32

2.) **Escorted** *v.*, to accompany as an escort.
3.) **Impertinent** *adj.*, given to or characterized by insolent rudeness.
4.) **Impertinence** *n.*, the quality or state of being impertinent: such as irrelevance.
5.) **Irritation** *n.*, the state of being irritated: such as annoyance.
6.) **Raged** *v.*, to prevail uncontrollably.
7.) **Unapologetic** *adj.*, not apologetic: offered, put forward, or being such without apology or qualification.
8.) **Advocate** *n.*, one who supports or promotes the interests of a cause or group.
9.) **Undesirable** *adj.*, not desirable: unwanted.
10.) **Cadavers** *n.*, a dead body: especially one intended for dissection.
11.) **Dissection** *n.*, the act or process of dissecting (to separate into pieces: expose the several parts of (something, such as an animal) for scientific examination).
12.) **Undertaker** *n.*, one whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to arrange and manage funerals.
13.) **Superstitious** *adj.*, of, relating to, or swayed by superstition (a belief or practice resulting from ignorance, fear of the unknown, trust in magic or chance, or a false conception of causation).
14.) **Deceased** *n.*, a dead person.
15.) **Specimen** *n.*, something that obviously belongs to a particular category but is noticed by reason of an individual distinguishing characteristic.
16.) **Jittery** *adj.*, suffering from the jitters (a sense of panic or extreme nervousness).
17.) “**Body Snatcher**” *n.*, one who steals corpses from graves.
18.) **Discrete** *adj.*, constituting a separate entity: individually distinct.
19.) **Tenant** *n.*, one who rents or leases a dwelling (such as a house) from a landlord.
20.) **Arc Lamp** *n.*, an electric lamp that produces light by an arc made when a current passes between two incandescent electrodes surrounded by gas.
21.) **Corpse** *n.*, a dead body especially of a human being.
22.) **Post-Haste** *adv.*, with all possible speed.
23.) **Mishap** *n.*, an unfortunate accident.
24.) **Malady** *n.*, a disease or disorder of the animal body.
25.) **Postmortem** *n.*, an analysis or discussion of an event after it is over: an autopsy.
26.) **Colleagues** *n.*, an associate or coworker typically in a profession or in a civil or ecclesiastical office and often of similar rank or status: a fellow worker or professional.
27.) **Esophagus** *n.*, a muscular tube that conveys food from the mouth to the stomach and passes from the pharynx down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column and behind the left bronchus where it pierces the diaphragm slightly to the left of the middle line and joins the cardiac end of the stomach.
28.) **Aorta** *n.*, the great arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body.
29.) **Vigorously** *adv.*, in a vigorous manner: with force and energy.
30.) **Speculating** *v.*, to be curious or doubtful about: wonder.
31.) **Pontificating** *v.*, to speak or express opinions in a pompous or dogmatic way.

32.) **Vessel n.**, a tube or canal (such as an artery) in which a body fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated.

33.) **Ruse n.**, a wily subterfuge: trick.

34.) **Levity n.**, excessive or unseemly frivolity.

35.) **Stoic adj.**, not affected by or showing passion or feeling especially firmly restraining response to pain or distress.

36.) **Autopsy n.**, an examination of a body after death to determine the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease.

37.) **Blood Poisoning n.**, potentially life-threatening invasion of the bloodstream by pathogenic agents and especially bacteria along with their toxins from a localized infection (as of the lungs or skin) that is accompanied by acute systemic illness.

38.) **U.S. Consul n.**,

   “In foreign service, a public officer who is commissioned by a state to reside in a foreign country for the purpose of fostering the commercial affairs of its citizens in that foreign country and performing such routine functions as issuing visas and renewing passports. A consul, as such, does not enjoy the status of a diplomat and cannot enter on his official duties until permission has been granted to him by the authorities of the state to which his nomination has been communicated. This permission, or exequatur, may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the government of the country in which he resides.”

39.) **Blissfully adj.**, full of, marked by, or causing complete happiness.

*Guide Script*

1) **Spanish-American War** (1898) conflict between the United States and Spain that ended Spanish colonial rule in the Americas and resulted in U.S. acquisition of territories in the western Pacific and Latin America.

2) **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.” There were nine G.A.R. posts in McLean County.

3) **Esteemed adj.**, highly regarded.

4) **Mentor n.**, a trusted counselor or guide; tutor or coach.

5) **Intern n.**, an advanced student or graduate usually in a professional field (such as medicine or teaching) gaining supervised practical experience (as in a hospital or classroom).

6) **Dabbled v.**, to work or involve oneself superficially or intermittently especially in a secondary activity or interest.

7) **Consul n.**, See actor script

*Biography*

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1) **Subscription school** *n.*, In Illinois, parents who sent their children to subscription schools had to pay a certain fee per child for each term.\(^{35}\)

2) **Motivation** *n.*, the act or process of giving someone a reason for doing something : the act or process of motivating someone.

3) **Supplemented** *n.*, something that completes or makes an addition; a part added to or issued as a continuation of a book or periodical to correct errors or make additions.

4) **Practical** *adj.*, actively engaged in some course of action or occupation; capable of being put to use or account, useful

5) **Union Army** *n.*, “The Union Army (aka the Federal Army, or Northern Army) was the army that fought for the Union (or North) during the American Civil War. Actually, it was comprised of several armies, to cover the many departments (geographic regions) in which the war was fought…At the end of the Civil War in 1865, the Union Army was victorious over the Confederate Army.”\(^{36}\)

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

7) **Lore** *n.*, a particular body of knowledge or tradition; something that is learned, traditional knowledge or belief.

8) **Transition** *n.*, a change from one state or condition to another.

9) **Suspicion** *n.*, the act or an instance of suspecting something wrong without proof or on slight evidence; mistrust.

10) **Southern Sympathizer** *n.*, someone who lived in the Northern United States that believed that the South had the right to be independent.

11) **Staunch** *adj.*, steadfast in loyalty or principle.

12) **Body Snatcher** *n.*, one who steals corpses from graves.

13) **Anatomy** *n.*, a branch of morphology that deals with the structure of organisms; studying the human body.

14) **Specimens** *n.*, an individual, item, or part considered typical of a group, class, or whole; a portion or quantity of material for use in testing, examination, or study.

15) ** Undertaker** *n.*, one whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to arrange and manage funerals.

16) **Cadavers** *n.*, a dead body.

17) **Arc lamp** *n.*, a light source using an electric arc.

18) **Slyly** *adj.*, lightly mischievous, displaying cleverness.

19) **Illuminated** *v.*, to supply (something) with light; to shine light on (something).

20) **Gruesome** *adj.*, inspiring horror or repulsion.

21) **Carbolized** *adj.*, Impregnated, treated, or disinfected with carbolic acid.

22) **Tailcoat** *n.*, a coat with tails.

23) **Chloroformed** *v.*, to treat with or as if with chloroform especially so as to produce anesthesia, insensibility, or death.

24) **Obstructing** *v.*, to block or close up by an obstacle.

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\(^{35}\) John Burnham, George P. Davis, Ezra Prince. *Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society, Volume II The School Record of McLean County with Other Papers*, (Bloomington: Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., 1903)

25) **Typhoid** *n.*, a communicable disease marked especially by fever, diarrhea, prostration, headache, and intestinal inflammation and caused by a bacterium.

26) **Anesthetic** *n.*, something that brings relief.

27) **Consultations** *n.*, a deliberation between physicians on a case or its treatment,

28) **Coma** *n.*, a state of profound unconsciousness caused by disease, injury, or poison; a state of mental or physical sluggishness.

29) **Embodied** *v.*, include or contain (something) as a constituent part.