Glossary of Terms in *Arcadia*

Hardly entire, this list of references has been compiled by Susan Myer Silton from several online sources, and enhanced by independent research.

Note: numbers in parentheses refer to page numbers in the script where the term is found

Act I, Scene 1

Arcadia. A region of ancient Greece in the central Peloponnesus. Its inhabitants, somewhat isolated from the rest of the world, proverbially lived a simple, pastoral life. Any region offering rural simplicity and contentment. The term Arcadia is used to refer to an imaginary and paradisal place – the pagan Eden.

Derbyshire (1). A county in central England; Matlock is the administrative center.

English park (1). Examples of a form of English landscaping begun during the rise of Romanticism in the late 18th century that imitated rather than disciplined nature. It celebrated the picturesque, wild nature, the past, and the exotic. Gardens like this are characterized by gently sloping hills, sweeping lawns, curving paths, and rivers and ponds with informally planted trees and shrubbery. Often these gardens included fake medieval ruins, Roman temples, and Chinese pavilions and bridges.

primer (1). A schoolbook that covers the basic elements of a subject.

quarto (1). The page size resulting from folding a whole sheet into four leaves or a book made up of pages of this size.

theodolite (1). An optical instrument used to measure angles in surveying, meteorology, and navigation, it consists of a small telescope that rotates in horizontal and vertical planes.

mutton (1). The meat from fully-grown sheep

haunch of venison (1). The leg and loin of a deer used as food.

grouse (1). Plump, chicken-like game birds with mottled brown or grayish plumage found in the Northern Hemisphere.

caro, carnis (1). Latin for flesh or meat.

QED (2). Abbreviation of Latin phrase "quod erat demonstrandum," which means "of course"; "undeniably"; "without doubt"; "as demonstrated".

Gallic Wars (2). The campaigns that Julius Caesar led in Gaul from 58-50 B.C. The "Gaul" that Caesar refers to is, at times, all of Gaul except for the Roman province of Gallia Narbonensis (modern day Provence), encompassing the rest of modern France, Belgium and some of Switzerland. On other occasions, he refers only to that territory inhabited by the Celtic peoples known to the Romans as Gauls, from the English Channel to Lugdunum (Lyon).

"The Britons live on milk and meat" (2). The Latin translation, "lacte et carne vivunt," is from Caesar's commentaries on the Gallic Wars, *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, which were a common Latin textbook. *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars* (in English) is Julius Caesar's firsthand account of the Gallic Wars, written as a third-person narrative. In it, Caesar describes the battles and intrigues that took place in the nine years he spent fighting local armies in Gaul that opposed Roman domination.

Onan (2). The son of Judah in the Bible, Onan is known for "spilling his seed on the ground" and is associated with masturbation and coitus interruptus. After Onan's brother Er was slain by God, his father

Judah told him to fulfill his duty as a brother-in-law to Tamar by giving her offspring. However, when Onan had sex with Tamar, he withdrew before climax and "spilled his seed (semen) on the ground", since any child born would not legally be considered his heir. He disregarded the principle of a levirate union, a system of remarrying within family, so God slew him. (Genesis 38:3-10)

Fermat (2). Pierre de Fermat, a French mathematician and magistrate who lived from 1601 to 1665. He was a founder of modern number and probability theories.

Fermat's Last Theorem (2). This was a conjecture stating that the equation xn + yn = zn, where x, y, and z are nonzero integers, has no solutions for n when n is an integer greater than 2. In 1993, British mathematician Andrew Wiles described a proof of the conjecture.

Eros (2). Latin, from the Greek word "eros," meaning sexual love. In psychiatry, it refers to the sexual drive. Eros was the son of Aphrodite and the Greek god of love.

gazebo (2). A freestanding, roofed and open-sided garden structure providing a shady resting place.

landskip gardener (2). Landscape gardener.

groom (2). A man or boy employed to take care of horses.

meat larder (3). A place, such as a pantry or cellar, where meat is stored.

the picturesque (4). The late 18th century movement that influenced British landscape architecture. (See "English gardens".) Picturesque, along with the aesthetic and cultural strands of Gothic and Celticism, was a part of the emerging Romantic sensibility of the 18th century. Used contextually, the term describes an aesthetic ideal introduced into English cultural debate in 1782 by the author William Gilpin. In 1768 Gilpin published his popular *Essay on Prints* where he defined the picturesque as "'that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture" and began to expound his "principles of picturesque beauty", based largely on his knowledge of landscape painting. During the late 1760s and 1770s Gilpin travelled extensively in the summer holidays and applied these principles to the landscapes he saw, committing his thoughts and spontaneous sketches to notebooks.

Newton, Sir Isaac (5). The English mathematician and scientist (1642-1727) who invented differential calculus. He also formulated the theories of universal gravitation, terrestrial mechanics, and color.

Newtonian (5). Refers to Mechanics, the branch of physics concerned with the motion of objects and their response to forces. For normal phenomena, Newton's laws of motion remain the cornerstone of mechanics. However, Newton's laws have been superseded by quantum mechanics and Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.

Etonian (5). A reference to England's Eton School, founded by Henry VI in 1440. Located southeast-central England on the Thames River opposite Windsor, it is the largest and most famous of England's public schools. (In England, "public schools" are the equivalent of "private schools" here in the US.)

Newton's law of motion (5). Isaac Newton developed three laws of motion: (1) a body at rest tends to remain at rest, or a body in motion tends to remain in motion at a constant speed in a straight line, unless acted on by an outside force; (2) the acceleration of a mass by a force is directly proportional to the force and inversely proportional to the mass; (3) for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

lecher (6). An individual given to lewdness or excessive indulgence in sexual activity.

satisfaction (6). As Chater uses the term, it refers to the opportunity to avenge a wrong through a duel.

satisfaction (7). As Septimus uses the term, it refers to the fulfillment or gratification of sexual desire

epitome (7). A representative example.

rota (7). A roll call or a rotation of duties.

Milton, John (7). (1608-1674) The English poet and scholar who is best known for the epic poem *Paradise Lost*. Perhaps the greatest epic poem in English, it recounts Satan's rebellion against God and the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.

Southey, Robert (7).   British writer (1774-1843) known for his romantic poetry, criticism, and biographical works.

coterie (7). A small, select group of people who associate with one another.

Jeffrey, Francis or Lord Jeffrey (7). Scottish literary critic and jurist (1773-1850) who cofounded and edited the *Edinburgh Review* and was known as a harsh critic of Romanticism.

Edinburgh: (7) *The Edinburgh Review* has been the title of three distinct intellectual and cultural magazines. The best known, longest-lasting, most influential of the three - and the one referred to in the script - was the second, which was published regularly from 1802 to 1929.

Lord Holland (7). Henry Richard Vassall Fox, 3d Baron Holland (1773-1840) was a British statesman and writer. A liberal Whig supporter, he was lord privy seal from 1806-7 until the fall of the Whigs. He is best remembered for his writing and his wife's literary salon gatherings.

Piccadilly Recreation (8).   In *Arcadia*, this is a fictional publication reviewing and satirizing literature.

canard (9). An unfounded or false, and often deliberately misleading story.

Walter Scott, Sir (9). Scottish novelist and poet (1771-1832) who wrote romances of Scottish life. He is best remembered for Ivanhoe (1820), his first historical romance in prose.

satisfaction (9). Septimus uses the term here to refer to fulfillment of one's wishes, expectations, or needs, or the pleasure derived from this

Humphry Repton's 'Red Books' (10). English landscape architect Humphry Repton (1752-1818) modified the picturesque landscape style by merging formal flower beds subtly with naturalistic backgrounds. He demonstrated his ideas through the use of books of watercolors designed to show both the "before and after" views of his landscape treatments.

Corsican brigands (10). Corsica is a Mediterranean island SE of France. Corsica is known even today as a site of blood feuds and banditry. A brigand is a robber or bandit. The dense Maquis shrubland and hills of Corsica gave the Corsican brigand many advantages, just as the forests of England gave cover to the outlaws, a flattering portrait of whom is to be found in the ballads of Robin Hood.

hyperbolize (10). To use hyperbole, a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect.

Salvator Rosa (11). Italian Baroque painter and poet (1615-1673) known for his romantic depictions of wild landscapes, and his tempestuous marine and battle scenes.

elucidate (11). To clarify by explanation.

fortuitous (11). Happening by chance or a fortunate accident.

crag (12). A steeply projecting mass of rock which forms part of a rugged cliff.

cricket pitch (12). The rectangular area between the wickets in cricket, an outdoor game played in Britain with bats and a ball by two teams of 11 players each. The rectangular area between the wickets in cricket, 22 yards by 10 feet. The wickets consists of two sets of three stumps, topped by bails, that form the target of the bowler and is defended by the batsman.

hyacinth dell (12). Hyacinths are fragrant bulbous plants with long, sword-shaped leaves. The color of the flowers range from white through yellow, red, blue, and purple. A dell is a small, secluded, wooded valley.

Kew (12). A district of western Greater London on the River Thames where the famed Royal Botanic Gardens were established in 1759. The gardens contain thousands of plant species and includes museums, laboratories and hothouses.

obelisk (12). A tall, four-sided stone shaft, usually tapered and monolithic, that terminates in a point. The ancient Egyptians dedicated them to the sun god and placed them in pairs before temple portals. Hieroglyphs commonly ran down each of their sides. Many obelisks were taken from Egypt.

rill (12). A small brook or rivulet.

Et in Arcadia ego (12). (Latin) Contrary to what Lady Croom says, it does not mean "Here am I in Arcadia. " The literal translation, "Even in Arcadia, there am I," came to have another meaning, where the "I" referred to death, from a quote found on a tomb painted by Guercino in 1623. There is also a famous painting by Nicholas Poussin called "Shepherds in Arcadia" showing a group standing around a shepherd's tomb on which the words appear.

Radcliffe, Ann Ward (13). (1764-1823) A British writer of Gothic novels

Horace Walpole (13). The 4th earl of Orford, 1717-97, English. He is noted for his Gothic romance, The Castle of Oranto (1765). Strawberry Hill, Walpole's Gothicized cottage, is credited with starting the Gothic/picturesque craze in English landscape design.

partridge, snipe, woodcock, teal (13). A variety of plump-bodied Old World game birds. The partridge is related to the pheasant and grouse; the snipe and woodcock are shorebirds; and the teal is a duck.

hermit (13).A person who has withdrawn from society and lives a solitary existence, often in a retreat called a hermitage.

Baptist in the wilderness (14). Refers to John the Baptist (8 or 4 BC to about ad 27 AD) the cousin of Mary, the mother of Jesus. He was a Nazarite and prepared for his mission by years of self-discipline in the desert. When Septimus refers to him as picturesque, he is no longer using the term as it applies to landscape, as was done on page 4 of the script. He is instead referring to the term as a mediator between the beautiful and the sublime per the writings of Edmund Burke. In his *Philosophical Inquiry into the Origins of our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful* (1757), Burke said the soft gentle curves of the beautiful appealed, he thought, to the male sexual desire, while the sublime terror and the horrors of the sublime appealed to our desires for self-preservation. Picturesque arose as a mediator between the opposed ideals of beauty and the sublime, showing the possibilities that existed in between these two rationally idealized states. Septimus, in his characteristic way, alludes to the carnal nature of Burke's notion of the picturesque in a sarcastic way, because a hermit abstains from sex.

Act I, Scene 2

capacious (16). Spacious; capable of containing a large quantity.

chemical 'Ladies' (16). Portable toilet.

marquee (16). A large tent with open sides used for outdoor entertainment.

sod (17). A British explicative originally derived from "sodomy"

commode (17). The term had two meanings: a piece of furniture containing a concealed chamber pot and a toilet. Valentine is looking for the toilet, but Bernard thinks that he wants a chamber pot.

game books (18). Books in which the details of hunts are recorded.

Sussex (19). A former British county located in southeastern England, on the English Channel. The University of Sussex, a public research university, is located there.

D. H. Lawrence (19). British writer (1885-1930). His fiction dealt with the struggle for human fulfillment in the dehumanizing industrialized society of the early twentieth century. His novels include *Sons and Lovers*, *Women in Love*, and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*.

Just William books (19). A British children's book series.

Brighton and Hove Argus (19). *The Argus* is a British regional newspaper serving Brighton and Hove

ha-ha (20). A wall used in landscaping. From one side of the wall (the "pasture" side), it appears to be a wall. On the other side, the dirt is graded up to the top of the wall allowing an unobstructed view of lawn.

Lady Caroline Lamb (20). Lady Caroline Lamb (13 November 1785 – 26 January 1828) was a British aristocrat and novelist, best known for her affair with Lord Byron in 1812. Her husband was William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne, who later became Prime Minister. However, she was never the Viscountess Melbourne because she died before Melbourne succeeded to the peerage; hence, she is known to history as Lady Caroline Lamb. From March to August 1812, Lady Caroline embarked on a well-publicized affair with Lord Byron. He was 24 and she 26. She had spurned the attention of the poet on their first meeting, subsequently giving Byron what became his lasting epitaph when she described him as "mad, bad, and dangerous to know." His response was to pursue her passionately.

Lady Caroline and Lord Byron publicly decried each other as they privately pledged their love over the following months. Byron referred to Lamb by the hypocorism "Caro", which she adopted as her public nickname. After Byron broke things off, her husband took the disgraced and desolate Lady Caroline to Ireland. The distance did not cool Lady Caroline's interest in the poet; she and Byron corresponded constantly during her exile. When Lady Caroline returned to London in 1813, however, Byron made it clear he had no intention of restarting their relationship. This spurred what could be characterized as the first recorded case of celebrity stalking as she made increasingly public attempts to reunite with her former lover.

Lady Caroline's obsession with Byron would define much of her later life and as well as influence both her and Byron's works. They would write poems in the style of each other, about each other, and even embed overt messages to one another in their verse. After a thwarted visit to Byron's home, Lady Caroline wrote "Remember Me!" into the flyleaf of one of Byron's books. He responded with the hate poem; "Remember thee! Remember thee!; Till Lethe quench life's burning stream; Remorse and shame shall cling to thee, And haunt thee like a feverish dream! Remember thee! Ay, doubt it not. Thy husband too shall think of thee! By neither shalt thou be forgot, Thou false to him, thou fiend to me!"

Lamb's most famous work is *Glenarvon*, a Gothic novel that was released in 1816 just weeks after Byron's departure from England. Although published anonymously, Lamb's authorship was an open secret. It featured a thinly disguised pen-picture of herself and her former lover, who was painted as a war hero who turns traitor against the cause of Ireland. The book was notable for featuring the first version of the Byronic hero outside of Byron's own work as well as a detailed scrutiny of the Romantic Period. The book was a

financial success that sold out several editions but was dismissed by critics as pulp fiction. However, Goethe deemed it worthy of serious literary consideration.

In 1819, Lamb put her ability to mimic Byron to use in the narrative poem "A New Canto." Lamb published three additional novels during her lifetime: *Graham Hamilton* (1822), *Ada Reis* (1823), and *Penruddock* (1823).

William Lamb's mother disliked Caroline and sought to destroy the marriage, capitalizing on the Byron affair. William discredited her and Byron, calling Byron treacherous. He was supportive of his wife to her death, but it was Caroline who prevailed on her husband to agree to a formal separation in 1825. Both parties had had numerous extramarital affairs by that time and Lamb had long been known to eschew duplicity. Lamb's struggle with mental instability became more pronounced in her last years, complicated by her abuse of alcohol and laudanum. By 1827, she was under the care of a full-time physician as her body, which had always been frail, began to shut down. William Lamb was Chief Secretary for Ireland by that time and made a perilous crossing to be by her side when Lamb died on 26 January 1828. Some say she lost her mind after seeing Byron's funeral procession.

don (21). A head, tutor, or fellow at a college of Oxford or Cambridge; the equivalent of a college or university professor.

Lord Byron (21). Byron, George Gordon Sixth Baron Byron of Rochdale (1788-1824). The great British romantic poet who was one of the leading figures of the Romantic movement. Among his famous works are *Manfred* , *Childe Harold*, *The Prisoner of Chillon*, *The Corsair*, and *Don Juan*. His heroes were lonely, rebellious, and brooding. The handsome Byron was infamous for his unconventional lifestyle and his many love affairs. One of his famous loves was Lady Caroline Lamb, the wife of Viscount Melbourne. He was born with a clubfoot and, after years of wandering through Europe, died after while fighting for Greek independence from the Turks.

Twickenham, Middlesex (21). Town on the Thames not far from London.

DNB (21). Dictionary of National Biography.

dwarf dahlia (22). A variety of plant native to the mountains of Central America, and Colombia. It has tuberous roots and showy, rayed, and variously colored flower heads.

Martinique (22). A French island located in the Windward Islands of the West Indies. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502, it colonized by the French in 1635.

folio (22). A large sheet of paper folded once in the middle, making two leaves or four pages of a book or manuscript. When this refers to a book or manuscript made of folio pages, it would fifteen inches in height.

Observer (22). England's oldest Sunday newspaper.

Oxford (22). One of the most prestigious universities in the world, located at Oxford, England. It originated in the early 12th century. It employs a system of residential colleges dating from the founding of University, Merton and Balliol colleges. It is currently made-up of over thirty-five colleges. The Bodleian Library and the Ashmolean Museum are famous institutions that are part of the university.

Brideshead Regurgitated (23). A sardonic reference to the 1945 novel *Brideshead Revisited* by Evelyn Waugh.

formal Italian garden (23). The formal Italian garden is stylistically based on symmetry, axial geometry and on the principle of imposing order over nature. It influenced the history of gardening, especially French gardens and English gardens. Italian gardens of the 17th century were of complex design in the dramatic baroque style, using serpentine lines, spouting fountains, sculptured allegorical figures, and waterfalls.

Brocket Hall (24). Residence of Lady Caroline Lamb.

Cambridge (24). With Oxford, one of England's two most prestigious universities. Cambridge was founded in the early 12th century and might be older than Oxford. Like Oxford, it is made-up of a system of over thirty-one residential colleges. Cambridge was an important educational center in the Renaissance and of Reformation theology. Noted for the sciences, Cambridge was attended by Sir Isaac Newton.

Coleridge (25). Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834) was an English poet and literary figure and, with William Wordsworth, is considered to be a leader of the Romantic movement. His best known poem is *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, published in 1798. He also wrote extensively on Shakespeare, religion, philosophy, and literature. He believed that poetry should concern itself with the relationship between man and nature without being overly stylized. With Robert Southey, he designed a utopian community for the United States, which never actually materialized.

"Capability" Brown (25). Launcelot Brown (1715-1783) is the most famous English landscape designer. He later practiced as an architect in his own right. On some occasions Lancelot Brown designed both the house and its park. He is best known for laying out the gardens at Blenheim and Kew. Lancelot Brown's nickname "Capability" came from his fondness for speaking about a country estate having a great 'capability' for improvement. On page 83 of the script, Lady Croom inquires as to the whereabouts of "Culpability Noakes", making a play on words that refers to Noakes' culpability for the noisy steam engine.

Claude (25). Claude Lorrain (1600-1682) was a French landscape painter.

Virgil (25). The Roman poet (70-19 B.C.) who wrote the epic poem *Aeneid*, which recounted the wanderings of Aeneas following the sack of Troy, ending with the founding of Rome. Vergil had great influence on Dante and other poets. *The Georgics*, his pastoral writings, established the classical pastoral tradition referred to by Hannah.

Gothic novel (25). A popular form of novel written in England in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. These mysteries and horror tales generally involved the supernatural and were set among haunted castles and ruins . Horace Walpole, Ann Radcliffe, M. L. Lewis, the Bronte sisters, and Mary Shelley were notable writers of this genre, as was Caroline Lamb.

Peacock, Thomas Love (26). A self-educated English novelist and poet (1785-1866) and close friend of Shelley. He was also a clerk for the East India Company.

anchorite (26). A person living apart from society for religious reasons; a hermit.

Thackeray, William Makepeace (26). British novelist (1811-1863), whose best-known work is *Vanity Fair*, featuring the unscrupulous Becky Sharp.

The Cornhill Magazine (26). A work edited by Thackeray after 1860. It concerned itself with the hypocrisy, pretensions and amoral lives of his Victorian characters.

East India Company (26). The British company chartered by the Crown for trade with Asia from 1600 to 1858. It brought great wealth to England through the export of tea and textiles from India and had great influence in Indian affairs.

Blackfriars (26). Area in London along the north bank of the River Thames south of St. Paul's Cathedral.

peg (27). Bernard's usage, fits with its definition as an occasion, basis, or reason; the hermit of Sidley Park was, in his estimation, the reason Hannah would write her next book.

epiphany (27). This usage refers to the comprehension or perception of the essence or meaning of something through a sudden intuitive realization.

Pottery gnome (27).   A curious piece of British kitsch, it is a small figure of a gnome placed in gardens.

Romantic (27). Romanticism refers to the literary and artistic movements of the late 18th and 19th century which were a revolt against Classicism and the Enlightenment. An outgrown of the egalitarian and libertarian principles of the French Revolution, Romanticism champions a return to nature and revels in individuality and the heroic. In Romanticism, humankind is innately good and the senses and emotions are prized over reason and intellect. Nationalism, as well as the exotic and primitive, are celebrated by Romantic artists. Coleridge, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats were all British romantic poets. Sir Walter Scott was among the most noted romantic novelists. Among the principle literary figures in France associated with this movement were Dumas, Hugo, George Sand, and de Musset. Goethe, Schiller and Heine led the German romantic movement. Wagner, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Liszt, Berlioz and Chopin are among the greatest romantic composers of the period while the best-known painters included Delacroix and Turner.

Enlightenment (27). This refers to the Age of Reason or the Age of Enlightenment -- the humanitarian, rationalist, liberal, and scientific thought of the eighteenth century in Europe wherein the state was viewed as a rational instrument for human progress. It was characterized by the scientific approach taken to social and political issues and was based upon the intellectual and scientific advances of the seventeenth century championed by promoters of natural law and universal order such as John Locke, Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes and Spinoza. Enlightenment thinkers included Rousseau, Voltaire, Jonathon Swift, Hume, Kant, Montesquieu, and Lessing as well as Americans such as Thomas Jefferson.

'Childe Harold' (28). *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, a poem written in 1812 by Lord Byron narrating his European travels. Childe Harold was the first stormy, young, dark, brooding, autobiographical Byronic hero, shunning humanity and wandering through life guilty of mysterious past sins.

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers (28). When his early work, *Hours of Idleness*, was ridiculed by the *Edinburgh Review*, Lord Byron answered with a somewhat notorious satire entitled *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* in 1809.

Pall Mall (30). A famous and fashionable street in London, England, it is the site of St. James's Palace as well as many private clubs. The name comes from the name of a game which was played in front of the palace in the 17th century.

Kent (30). A county in southeastern England located between the Strait of Dover on the south and southeast and the Thames estuary on the north.

Channel Tunnel (30). The recently completed underwater train tunnel connecting England and France beneath the English Channel.

Trinity (32). One of the colleges of Cambridge University.

Harrow (32). Harrow School, commonly known simply as "'Harrow", is an English independent school for boys situated in the town of Harrow, in north-west London. There is some evidence that there has been a school on the site since 1243 but the Harrow School of today was officially founded by John Lyon under a Royal Charter of Elizabeth I in 1572, Harrow is one of the original nine public schools that were defined by the Public Schools Act 1868.

     The school has an enrollment of approximately 830 boys, spread across twelve boarding houses, all of whom board full-time. It remains one of the four all-boys, full-boarding schools in Britain, the others being Radley College, Eton College and Winchester College. Harrow has many traditions and rich history, which includes the use of straw hats, morning suits, top hats and canes as uniform. Its long line of famous alumni include eight former Prime Ministers (including Churchill, Baldwin, Peel, and Palmerston), numerous foreign statesmen, former and current members of both houses of the UK Parliament, two Kings

and several other members of various royal families, 20 Victoria Cross and one George Cross holders, and a great many notable figures in both the arts and the sciences. Lord Byron is a notable alumnus.

Beau Brummel (33). George Bryan ("Beau") Brummell (1778-1840) was a British dandy who created new fashions for men. His styles included the wearing of elaborate neckwear and trousers rather than knee breeches. The term is used to refer to a fop or dandy.

Act I, Scene 3

Plautus (35). (254-184 B.C.) Roman comic poet and playwright. His coarsely comic plays, adapted from the Greek, deal with middle-class and lower-class life and stock comic figures.

Queen Dido (36). In Roman mythology, she is the founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's *Aeneid*, she falls in love with Aeneas and then kills herself on a burning pyre when he abandons her.

sealing wax (37). Used to seal letter, it is a resinous mixture of shellac and turpentine. When heated it softens and solidifies when cool. After dripping it over the flap of an envelope a metal seal is used to emboss a design.

churlish (37).   Surly or having a bad disposition.

Cleopatra (38). (69 B.C.-30 B.C.) Queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy XI and wife to Ptolemy XII. She joined with Julius Caesar to defeat her brother and overtake rule of Egypt. She became the mistress of Caesar and purportedly bore him a son who became Ptolemy XIV. When Caesar was murdered, she fell in love with Marc Antony and married him. Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra in 31 B.C. and they killed themselves.

Queen Elizabeth (38). Elizabeth I (1533-1603), Queen of England and Ireland from 1558 to 1603, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She reestablished Protestant Anglicanism in England when she succeeded the Catholic Mary I. During her remarkable reign, England became a great commercial and colonial power with a mighty navy. This was also a period of great literary figures such as Shakespeare and Spenser. Elizabeth never married, but through marriage negotiations she secured a defense alliance with France against Spain. The defeat of the Spanish Armada destroyed Spain's power.

Ptolemy (38).   The dynasty which ruled Egypt from 323-30 B.C. It began with Ptolemy I, who was a general in Alexander the Great's army. The last ruler of the dynasty was Ptolemy XV who reigned with his mother, Cleopatra.

great library of Alexandria (38). Ptolemy I founded the famed library of Alexander, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It was destroyed by fire in 391 A.D.

Athenians (38). Athens was the capital and the largest city of ancient Greece. It is located near the Saronic Gulf in the eastern part of the country. In the fifth century B.C., during the reign of Pericles, it was at the height of its imperial power and cultural achievements.

Aeschylus (38). The first great Athenian tragic dramatist (525-456 B.C.). Although he wrote nearly ninety plays, only seven survive. Believed to be the inventor of tragedy, he was the first to include two actors in addition to the chorus. His plays include the *Oresteia* trilogy, *The Seven against Thebes* and *Prometheus Bound*.

Sophocles (38). The Greek tragic dramatist (c.496-406 B.C.). Sophocles was younger than Aeschylus and older than Euripides. Both a general and a priest, he wrote over one hundred and twenty plays, only seven of which survived (including *Ajax*, *Oedipus Rex*, *Electra*, *Philoctetes*, *Antigone*, and *Oedipus at Colonus*). He is credited with including a third actor and increasing the size of the chorus.

Euripides (38). (480 or 485 B.C.-406 B.C.). Along with Sophocles and Aeschylus, one of the greatest Greek tragedians. Of the more than ninety tragedies he wrote, only nineteen survive in complete form, including *Alcestis*, *Iphigenia in Taurus*, *The Bacchae*, *Medea*, *Hippolytus*, and *The Trojan Women*. His work is somewhat more realistic than that of his contemporaries.

Aristotle (38). (384-322 B.C.) An ancient Greek philosopher, his writings on metaphysics, logic, science, poetics, ethics, and politics profoundly influenced all Western thought and civilization. He was a student of Plato and served as tutor to Alexander the Great.

Archimedes (38). (287?-212 B.C.) An ancient Greek mathematician, inventor, and physicist, Archimedes calculated pi, devised exponential numbers, developed formulas for calculating the area and volume of geometric figures, and used geometry in his study of mechanics. He is credited with the invention of ingenious devises (e.g., the Archimedean screw and various war machines), and he discovered the principle of buoyancy.

papyrus (39). The writing material which the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans made from an aquatic plant.

"The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne …" (39). Septimus has tricked Thomasina -- this is actually a quote from Act II, scene 2 of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*.

second (39). A person who acts as an assistant to the principal in a duel.

Rogers, Samuel (41). A British poet (1763-1855) whose works include *The Pleasures of Memory*.

Moore, Thomas (41). An Irish romantic poet (1779-1852) and friend and biographer of Lord Byron, he was known for his nostalgic and patriotic lyrics. His most famous work, "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," was a popular folk song of early 19th century Ireland and America. He wrote it in 1808.

Wordsworth, William (41). The British poet (1770-1850) who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped establish romanticism in England. After graduating from Cambridge he went abroad and returned to England filled with the spirit of the French Revolution. He wrote Lyrical Ballads in 1798 with Coleridge. In 1843 Wordsworth was named poet laureate. He is recognized for his love of nature and his innovative use of language.

Malta packet (41). Malta is country consisting of three islands in the Mediterranean Sea south of Sicily. Malta became French in 1798 and British in 1800. A packet is a boat that plies a regular passenger route.

Lisbon (41). The capital and largest city of Portugal, located in the western part of the country on the Tagus River estuary near the Atlantic Ocean.

Lesbos (41). An island of eastern Greece in the Aegean Sea near Turkey. Lesbos was settled in by the Aeolians and became a cultural center of ancient Greece. Lesbos was known for its lyric poets, including Sappho, in the seventh century B.C. It was also home to Aristotle.

portmanteau (41). A large leather case that opens into two hinged compartments.

billets (41). Lodging for troops

pianoforte (41). A piano, from the Italian for soft (piano) and loud (forte).

Ovid (42). (43 B.C.-A.D. 17) A great Roman poet who trained for a career in law but is known for his erotic and mythological poems including *The Art of Love* and *Metamorphoses*.

bathos (42). As used here, it suggests banality or triteness; also, an insincere or grossly sentimental pathos producing a ludicrous effect.

satyrs (42). In Greek mythology, a woodland creature that is half-man and half-goat, having the pointed ears, legs, and short horns of a goat. Satyrs are associated unrestrained revelry.

nymphs (42). In Greek and Roman mythology, minor female deities which inhabit and personify natural objects such as trees, waters, and mountains. Nymphs are generally young, beautiful, and amorous.

guinea (42). A gold coin in England from 1663 to 1813. It was worth one pound and one shilling (£1 and twelve pence).

penurious (42). Poverty-stricken or destitute.

Act I, Scene 4

iterated algorithm (43). This is a recursive computational procedure in which a result is approached through a cycle of repeated operations, each of which more closely approximates the desired result.

feedback (44). The application of the output of a process or system to the input.

butts and beaters (46). Those who serve to drive wild game from under cover for a hunter.

Relativity (47). The Theory of Relativity was introduced by Albert Einstein in 1905. It challenges Newtonian Laws by discarding the concept of absolute motion. Instead, it uses as a frame of reference only relative motion between two systems. Space and time unite to form a four-dimensional continuum. The Special Theory of Relativity states that the idea that the laws of nature remain constant in different moving systems also applies to the propagation of light. Therefore, the speed of light remains constant for all observers regardless of either the observers' motion or of the source of light. Although the Newtonian laws effectively explain most physical phenomena, they are insufficient for phenomena occurring at speeds approaching the speed of light. According to the Theory of Relativity, the speed of light is the maximum speed possible. Other aspects of the Theory indicate that mass and energy are equivalent and convertible and that objects and time transform with motion.

quantum (47). This refers to Quantum Theory or Quantum Mechanics, the theories that drive modern physics. In Newtonian physical theory, physical properties are continuously variable and energy travels in the form of waves. Quantum Theory is based on the supposition that energy and other physical properties exist in tiny, discrete particles. Max Planck, Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr are considered to be the fathers of Quantum Mechanics.

theory of everything (48). Physicists and philosophers dream of a final theory to explain all phenomena, including – and especially - how socks disappear in the dryer.

superscription (49). Something written above or outside the main text of a document.

Galileo (51). Born on February 15, 1564, in Pisa, Italy, Galileo Galilei was a mathematics professor who made pioneering observations of nature with long-lasting implications for the study of physics. He also constructed a telescope and supported the Copernican theory, which supports a sun-centered solar system. His experiments dealing with gravity challenged the accepted teachings of Aristotle and anticipated Newton's laws of motion. Galileo was accused twice of heresy, persecuted and imprisoned by the Inquisition for his beliefs, and wrote books on his ideas. He died in Arcetri, Italy, on January 8, 1642.

Act II, Scene 5

Moore (53). See earlier reference from page 41 of the text.

Jeffrey (53). See earlier reference from page 7 of the text.

Charles II (53). (1630-1685) King of England, Scotland, and Ireland from the Restoration in 1660 to 1685. His reign was marked by colonization and trade expansion as well as continued opposition to Catholicism.

clairvoyant (57). Having the ability to see objects or events that cannot be perceived by the senses.

grassed (57). "Ratted".

Bollocks (59). Nonsense (literally refers to bull testicles).

historical revisionism (59). The rewriting of the accepted views concerning historical events and movements.

Rationalist (60). A follower of the philosophical theory that reason is the prime source of knowledge and of spiritual truth - not spiritual revelation, empiricism or authority.

calculus (60). The branch of mathematics that deals with the differentiation and integration of functions of one or more variables. The Calculus was developed in the seventeenth century by both Sir Isaac Newton and G.W. Leibnitz. Differential calculus studies the rate at which a function changes relative to a change in an independent variable, often time.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von (61). (1646-1716) The German philosopher and mathematician who, independently of Sir Isaac Newton, invented differential and integral calculus. He is also known for the optimistic metaphysical theory that we live in "the best of all possible worlds."

quarks (61). Elementary particles that combine into neutrons, protons, and certain other more exotic particles. Their existence was proposed by Murray Gell-Mann and George Zweig in the 1960's to explain data obtained at high-energy particle accelerators. Gell-Mann chose the name "quark" from the line "Three quarks for Muster mark!" from *Finnegan's Wake* by James Joyce.

quasars (61). A class of objects which look like faint stars in a photograph, but which are actually billions of light years away. We can see them at this distance only because they are so intrinsically bright. We may actually be seeing material heated to extremely high temperatures in the gravitational field of a black hole.

big bang (61). A theory for the evolution of the universe based on Einstein's general theory of relativity, and supported by several observations, including the fact that the average distance between galaxies seems to be increasing. According to this model, the universe was once extraordinarily hot and dense and has since expanded.

black holes (61). In some cases, the collapse of a star results in an extremely small region of space-time which has a gravitational field so enormous that nothing can escape, not even light.

'She walks in beauty …" (61). A quote from Byron's *Hebrew Melodies* (1815). Fully:
> She walks in beauty, like the night
> Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
> And all that's best of dark and bright
> Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
> Thus mellow'd to that tender light
> Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

Royal Academy (62). The principal British fine arts organization, which was founded in 1768 by King George III. The first permanent rooms were in the royal palace, Old Somerset House, in 1771. The society moved to the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, in 1837 and to Burlington House in 1869.

Henry Fuseli (62). Swiss-born British painter (1741-1825), his work fused Gothic Romanticism with Classicism in a fantastic, grotesque and macabre style. *The Nightmare* is his best-known work.

Chippendale, Thomas (63).   The British cabinetmaker (1718-1779) who created a furniture style bearing his name. The style is seen most notably in chairs which generally display flowing lines and rococo ornamentation.

sub rosa (64). (Latin) Under the rose, or confidentially.

cv (64). Abbreviation of the Latin term curriculum vitae, a résumé or outline of one's life.

performance art (65). A theatre art form in which thematically related works in a variety of media are presented. Audiences may encounter these media simultaneously or successively.

Rhetoric (65). The art or study of the effective and persuasive use of language.

PT (65). Physical Training, the British equivalent of gym class

hoary as Job (65). As white-haired as Job in the Old Testament. Job was an upright man whose faith in God survived repeated tests imposed by God.

The Second law of thermodynamics (65). Thermodynamics is the branch of physics that deals with the relationships between heat and other forms of energy. The first law of thermodynamics deals with the conservation of energy. The second law of thermodynamics states that entropy cannot decrease in a system for any spontaneous process. Entropy refers to the amount of disorder in a system. An example of this is that heat cannot pass from a colder body to a warmer body, but only from a warmer body to a colder body.

Act II, Scene 6

infusion (68). The liquid product obtained by steeping or soaking tea or herbs without boiling in order to prepare a drink.

Levant (69). The area consisting of those countries bordering on the eastern Mediterranean Sea from Turkey to Egypt.

Pericles (71). Ancient statesman (495-429 B.C.) noted for advancing democracy in Athens. He became a great patron of the arts, encouraging music and drama. He also ordered the construction of the Parthenon.

spirit lamp (72). A lamp which burns with alcohol or another liquid fuel.

Act II, Scene 7

Regency (73). The style prevalent in England during the regency of George, Prince of Wales (later George IV) from 1811 to 1830. The principle trend in furnishings and architecture was neoclassical.

deterministic universe (73).   The belief that every act, decision, moral choice and event is the inevitable consequence of antecedents that are independent of and preclude human will.

"Your teas gets cold by itself, it doesn't get hot by itself." (78). A reference to the principle of entropy (see: "Second law of thermodynamics" above), the inevitable and steady deterioration of a system.

"I had a dream . . ." (79). A quote from *Darkness*, Lord Byron's poem written in 1816.

'Culpability' Noakes (83). A play on Capability Brown (see page 8 of the Glossary).

Hobbes … Leviathan (84). Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) was an English political philosopher. In his book *Leviathan* (1651), he declares the pessimistic philosophy that humans are fundamentally brutish and selfish creatures.

Euclid (84). A Greek mathematician in the Third century B.C., he applied the deductive principles of logic to elementary plane geometry and used this method (now called Euclidean geometry) to derive statements from clearly defined axioms. His *Elements* was a presentation of the mathematics of his day. A non-Euclidean geometry was developed independently by Nikolai Lobachevsky in 1826 and János Bolyai in 1832.

Newcomen steam pump (85). Also known as the Newcomen Atmospheric Engine, it was patented in 1705 by Thomas Newcomen, an English inventor. It was first used to pump water from mines in England, and is generally regarded as the first "modern" steam engine. It was a predecessor of James Watt's practical steam engine (1769). Unlike later steam engines, the Newcomen works on the atmospheric principle. A steam engine converts heat energy into mechanical energy. When water boils into steam, its volume increases, producing a force that is used to move the piston back and forth in a cylinder. The piston is attached to a crankshaft, and a process of the alternate release of hot steam and cold water produces atmospheric pressure, creating rotary motion for driving machinery.

curlew (86). A brown, long-legged shore bird with long, slender, downward-curving bills.

parterre (89). An ornamental flower garden with the beds and paths arranged in a pattern.

gloss (90). A brief note explaining or translating a difficult or technical expression, sometimes inserted between lines of a text or in the margin of a manuscript.

Jane Austen (90). (1775-1817) English novelist noted for her comedies of middle-class manners and morality in the English counties. Her work is full of irony, morality, wit, style and penetrating characterization. Her themes often involve the quest for proper husbands for marriageable daughters. Her novels include *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814), and *Emma* (1816).

mitre (91). The liturgical headdress of a Christian bishop, it is a tall pointed hat with peaks in front and back, worn at all solemn functions.