**ARCADIA GLOSSARY**

**Anchorite**

An anchorite is a hermit who has retired to a solitary place for religious seclusion.

**Arcadia**

Represented as an Edenic paradise in Greek and Roman bucolic poetry and in literature of the Renaissance, Arcadia was a mountainous region of the central Peloponnesus of ancient Greece. In Roman times, Arcadia fell into decay. It was a scene of conflict during the War of Greek Independence (1821–29), in which Lord Byron was a key player.

**Archimedes (287–212 BCE)**

An ancient Greek mathematician, inventor, and physicist, Archimedes is credited with calculating pi, devising exponential numbers, developing formulas for calculating the area and volume of geometric figures, discovering the principle of buoyancy, and inventing a hydraulic screw that raises water from a lower to a higher level.

**The Argus** (Brighton and Hove)

A local newspaper (very local) for Sussex

**The Athens of Pericles**

Pericles was an orator and general in Athens during the Peloponnesian war. This was also the era of the great dramatists (Sophocles, etc.)

**Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820)**

Sir Joseph Banks was a baronet, naturalist, and patron of science preoccupied with botany. Banks was elected president of the Royal Society (the leading national organization for the promotion of scientific research in Britain) in 1778.

**Bathos**

In writing or speech, bathos is an abrupt change in style from the elevated to the commonplace or ordinary, producing a ludicrous or anticlimactic effect.

**Beau Brummell (1778–1840)**

English socialite George Bryan “Beau” Brummel, a close companion of the Prince of Wales, became famous for his wit, manners, and flamboyant style of dress. So great was his influence on British society that his name has become synonymous with the English dandy or man of fashion. Credited with introducing the modern men’s suit, he was a socialite of the late 1700-mid 1800s.  His life and character have been dramatized in plays, novels, and more.  His style of dress is referred to as “dandyism,”

**Blackguard**

A blackguard is a contemptible scoundrel or foul-mouthed person.

**Brideshead Regurgitated**

A pun on "Brideshead Revisited,” written by Evelyn Waugh in 1945, about a student (Charles Ryder) visiting amongst aristocrats; usually considered to be a homosexual.

**Broadwood Pianoforte**

John Broad wood & Sons is the world’s oldest piano company. A premiere piano manufacturer–popular with composers such as Beethoven, Chopin, Mozart, and others. A musical pun is made on the Piano-forte name–“Piano” means, “play softly," whereas “forte” is “loud."

**Brocket Hall and Caroline’s Garden**

Brocket Hall was built by renowned architect James Paine for Sir Matthew Lamb in 1760. Sir Matthew’s grandson was William Lamb, second Viscount Melbourne and the husband of Caroline Lamb. Lady Lamb was reported to be very fond of Brocket Hall and lived there even after her husband’s political career took him to London.

**“Capability” Brown (1716–83)**

An English landscape artist of the 1700s, remembered as “England’s Greatest Gardener. Considered the master of English landscape architecture, Lancelot “Capability” Brown was an avid disciple of the “picturesque” style of garden design, characterized by a natural, unplanned appearance. He disliked carved stone and architectural shapes. Instead he used only natural elements in his designs: turf; mirrors of still water; a few species of trees used singly, in clumps, or in loose belts; and the natural undulating contours of the ground. His nickname is derived from his habit of saying that each estate he was asked to redesign had “capabilities.” He designed over 170 gardens, and famously did not accept work in Ireland “because he had not finished England yet.”

**Butts and Beaters**

This term refers to the members of a shooting party who drive wild game from under cover for the hunters.

**Lord Byron**

He received his education at Harrow and Trinity College at Cambridge in 1805. He was a poet, whose first book of poems was Hours of Idleness (1807). He was known for his eccentric hobbies such as keeping exotic animals. There is no evidence of his whereabouts between the 10th and 12th of April 1809. What is known of his actions are through his words. “I will never live in England if I can avoid it. Why, must remain a secret.” It is rumored that he had various love affairs, and was also rumored to be a homosexual. His famous work *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage* was composed on his travels between 1809 and 1811.In 1823 he returned to Greece, the Arcadia he had visited a dozen years earlier, where he found the greatest sense of home and inspiration. He died in Greece in 1824, very much alone.

**Byron’s Mother; Catherine Byron (nee Gordon)**

John Byron married his second wife for the same reason he married his first: her fortune. Byron’s mother had to sell her land and title to pay her new husband’s debts, and in the space of two years the large estate, worth some £23,500, had been squandered, leaving the former heiress with an annual income in trust of only £150. In a move to avoid his creditors, Catherine accompanied her profligate husband to France in 1786, but returned to England at the end of 1787 in order to give birth to her son on English soil… Catherine regularly experienced mood swings and bouts of melancholy, which could be partly explained by her husband’s continuing to borrow money from her. As a result, she fell even further into debt to support his demands…. Described as “a woman without judgment or self-command," Catherine either spoiled and indulged her son or irritated him with her capricious stubbornness. Her drinking disgusted him, and he often mocked her for being short and corpulent, which made it difficult for her to catch him to discipline him. She once in a fit of temper, referred to him as “a lame brat.”

**The Byron Society**

It’s exactly what it sounds like–groups of people getting together to “hold regular lectures and social events,” as well as attend conferences and spread a general appreciation for Byron everywhere.

**Canard**

A canard is a false or unfounded report or story.

**“Caro”:**

*Caro* is Latin for “meat” and Italian for “dear.” It was also Lord Byron’s nickname for Lady Caroline Lamb, which she adopted publicly. The title of Hannah’s book–likely a reference to Byron’s review of Lamb’s work:*“I read Glenarvon too by Caro Lamb….God damn!”*

**“*Ce soir, il faut qu’on parle français, je te demande.*”**

Translates to “Tonight, we must speak French, I ask you.”

**Channel Tunnel**

Also known as the “Chunnel,” the Channel Tunnel is a rail tunnel beneath the English Channel at the Strait of Dover. It links Folkestone, Kent, in the United Kingdom with Coquelles, Pasde-Calais, in northern France. Tunneling commenced in 1988, and the tunnel was opened in 1994.

**Charles II (1630–85)**

Charles II was the king of Great Britain and Ireland (1660–85), restored to the throne after years of exile during the Puritan Commonwealth. The years of his reign are known in English history as the Restoration period.

“**Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage”**:

One of the most famous of Byron’s works, it is a lengthy narrative poem in four parts written by Lord Byron, published between 1812 and 1818. The poem describes the travels and reflections of a world-weary young man who, disillusioned with a life of pleasure and revelry, looks for distraction in foreign lands. The title comes from the term *Childe*, a medieval title for a young man who was a candidate for knighthood.

**Thomas Chippendale (1718–79)**

Chippendale was a British cabinetmaker who created a furniture style defined by flowing lines and rococo, “Late Baroque," ornamentation.

**Christie’s**

Founded in London in 1766, Christie’s is the world’s largest fine arts auction house.

**Cleopatra (70–30 BCE)**

Cleopatra was an Egyptian queen, the lover of Julius Caesar, and later the wife of Mark Antony. After the Roman armies of Octavian (the future emperor Augustus) defeated their combined forces, Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide, and Egypt fell under Roman domination.

**Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834)**

Coleridge was an English poet, critic, philosopher, and leader of the British Romantic movement. He is most famous for his unfinished poem *Kubla Khan* (1816) and *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (1798).

***Cornhill Magazine* (1860–1975)**

Founded by publisher George Smith,the *Cornhill Magazine* was a popular literary journal that published criticism and serial novels. Many well-known writers, including its first editor, William Thackeray, graced its pages until it closed. Authors serialized in the Cornhill magazine included Tennyson, Charlotte Bronte, Thomas Hardy, Henry James, George Elliot, and others.  It had a reputation of “inoffensiveness.”

**Corsican Brigands**

An island in the Mediterranean, Corsica has spent the better part of its pre twentieth-century history in turbulence due to wars over its territory and longstanding family vendettas. Frequently the home of pirates and raiders, it was also known for the code of “vendetta”: which required Corsican citizens to kill anyone who wronged the family honor. Between 1821 and 1852, no fewer than 4,300 murders were perpetrated in Corsica.

**Coterie**

A coterie refers to an intimate and often exclusive group of persons with a unifying common interest.

**Count Zelinsky of Poland, piano tuner**

This was an era of revolutions, partitions, reconstructions, and wars for Poland.

**“Cricket 11, where Harrow played Eton at Lords”**

Cricket is played with 11 players–this is a reference to the fact that Byron played in the very first Eton vs. arrow cricket match, which is now one of the longest-standing cricket fixtures in the world.

**“Culpability” Noakes**

A reference to Culpability Brown

**Curio**

A curio is something novel, rare, or bizarre.

**Curlew**

Wading marsh birds

**Cycle Clips**

Cycle clips may refer to clips that attach a cyclist’s shoe to the bicycle pedal, or to the ankle bands worn to keep a cyclist’s pant legs from being caught in the chain.

**Derbyshire**

A county in the East Midlands of England, Derbyshire was where Tom Stoppard lived when he moved to England at the age of nine and is the home of *Arcadia*’s fictional Sidley Park. Derbyshire shares its western border with Nottinghamshire, where Lord Byron’s Newstead Abbey stands.

**Determinism:**

A philosophy that stems from the idea that events are determined, either completely or partially, from prior states, based on cause and effect. There are varying degrees and interpretations of these ideas, with some philosophers theorizing that the entire universe is one large deterministic system, while others believe hat only smaller systems are completely or partially deterministic. Determinism calls into question whether free will can exist in a deterministic universe.

**Deterministic Universe**

Determinism is the theory that, in our completely rational universe, all events, including moral choices, are determined by previously existing causes and not by free will.

**Dido**

A queen of the Carthaginians, who lost her heart to Aeneas (the Trojan ancestor of the mythical Romulus, Founder of Rome).  In Virgil’s Aeneid, she took her own life when he continued his divinely inspired sojourn to found the city of Rome, pronouncing a curse upon his progeny, swearing ‘eternal enmity’ between Carthage and Rome (who remained longtime rivals).

***DNB***

*The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* is a print and online national record of influential British people who lived between 500 BCE and the present. According to their website, it is “…the national record of men and women who have shaped British history and culture, worldwide, from the Romans to the 21st century.

**Don**

A don is a senior member of a college at a British university, especially at Oxford or Cambridge. This is not the title of a position (like lecturer, reader, or professor) but a term of respect deriving from the Latin *dominus* (“master”).

**Dust Jacket**

The dust jacket (sometimes book jacket, dust wrapper or dust cover) of a book is the detachable outer cover, usually made of paper and printed with text and illustrations. This outer cover has folded flaps that hold it to the front and back book covers.

**Dwarf Dahlia**

Diverse and versatile, dahlias are flowers prized for their large, often spectacularly colored and shaped blooms. Dwarf dahlias are the smallest members of the family, standing at about 8" tall.

**“*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers”***

A satirical poem by Lord Byron first published anonymously in 1809. It was written in response to the *Edinburgh Revie*w’s unfavorable review of Byron’s first volume of poetry, *Hours of Idleness*. The poem went through several editions, but Byron came to regret his vitriol and suppressed the fifth edition in 1812.

**Enlightenment**

The European cultural and intellectual movement known as the Enlightenment occurred during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Central to Enlightenment thought was the use and the celebration of reason. Ancient Greek and Roman civilizations were considered ideal and feature prominently in the art, architecture, and philosophy of the period. This period produced Europe’s first modern secularized theories of psychology and ethics.

**Eros**

A Greek god of love–in early history one of the original primordial gods, who brought harmony out of chaos; He transitioned slowly to a supremely beautiful man, a deity of love, and then to the child-archer that we have become familiar with through the Roman Cupid.

***Et in Arcadia ego!***

This phrase appears in two paintings from the mid 1600s, both titled *Arcadian* *Shepherds*, by Nicolas Poussin (1584–1665). They depict three shepherds and a woman gathered around a tomb with the inscription “*Et in Arcadia ego*,” alternately translated as “I, who am now dead, also lived once in Arcadia” or, “I, Death, exist even in Arcadia.” It serves as a reminder that death exists in even apparently idyllic circumstances.

**Eton**

Eton College, near Windsor, Berkshire, is one of England’s largest independent secondary schools.

**Euclid (325–265 BCE)**

Euclid was a Greek mathematician who applied deductive principles of logic to elementary plane geometry and used this method (Euclidean geometry) to derive statements from clearly defined axioms.

***European Journal of English Studies***

The highly regarded *European Journal of English Studies* is dedicated to scholarlyresearch and criticism of Englishliterature, linguistics, and cultural studies.

**Falmouth**:

A small port town in Cornwall.

**Fermat’s Last Theorem**

Pierre de Fermat (1601–65) was a French mathematician. Fermat’s last theorem holds that “it is impossible to separate a cube into two cubes, a fourth power into two-fourth powers, or, generally, any power above the second into two powers of the same degree.” Fermat claimed to have found “a remarkable proof which the margin is too small to contain.” Mathematicians sought to find this proof for more than 350 years. Many thought it was impossible, until Princeton University–based British mathematician Andrew Wiles solved it in 1993 after seven years of concentrated effort. His discovery was announced two months after *Arcadia* debuted in London; Stoppard insisted the performance program be reprinted to include an article about the finding.

**Henry Fuseli (1741–1825)**

Henry Fuseli was a Swiss-born artist who is famous for his paintings and drawings of nude figures caught in strained and violent poses.

**Galileo (1564–1642)**

Galileo, the father of modern physics and observational astronomy, was the first scientist to study the stars using a telescope. His support of Copernicus’s theory that the earth revolves around the sun led to his persecution and imprisonment during the Inquisition. His experiments dealing with gravity challenged the teachings of Aristotle and anticipated Newton’s laws of motion.

**Gallic Wars (50–58 BCE)**

The Gallic Wars were series of offensives waged against Celtic tribes by the Roman Empire. “The Britons live on milk and meat” is a quotation from Julius Caesar’s book of commentaries on the Gallic Wars.

**Game Books**:

Written hunting records of what was killed when and by whom.

**Gothic Novel**

The European Gothic novel is characterized by its atmosphere of mystery and terror. The term “Gothic” is derived from the genre’s preoccupation with medieval architecture: ruins, castles, and monasteries, often with subterranean passages, hidden panels, and trapdoors. Iconic examples include Horace Walpole’s *Castle of Otranto* and Ann Radcliffe’s *Mysteries of Udolpho* and *Italian*. The style’s heyday was the 1790s, but many Gothic revivals followed.

**Grouse**

A grouse is a brown bird slightly larger than a partridge found primarily in the heathers of northern England and Scotland. The British shoot thousands each autumn; the shoots, particularly in the late Victorian and Edwardian eras, were massive social affairs.

**Guinea**

A guinea was a gold British coin that was in circulation from 1663 to 1813.

**Ha-ha**

A fundamental element of picturesque English garden design, a ha-ha is a sunken barrier along the perimeter of one’s property meant to keep farm animals and wildlife out without disrupting the scenery with obtrusive fences or hedges. It was invented by eighteenth-century landscape designer William Kent. The term comes from the exclamation one makes when one comes upon one unexpectedly—and falls in.

**Harrow**

The prestigious Harrow School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, is widely considered one of the best secondary schools in the United Kingdom, along with its rival Eton, against which it played an annual cricket match at Lord’s Cricket Grounds. Byron, who attended Harrow, played in the match in 1805.

**“He has gone for his hat so that he might remove it”:**

It is a reference to his servile or over-respectful behavior: he has gone to get his hat, so that he can remove it in the presence of Lady Croom.

**Headlong Hall**

A novella by Thomas Love Peacock, his first long work of fiction, written in 1815 and published in 1816

**Heat Exchange**

This refers to the second law of thermodynamics, which states, in essence, that some of the energy extracted from a body to do some kind of work will not be available to do that work again: i.e., some of it will be lost.

**Heather**

A purple-flowered Eurasian heath that grows abundantly on moorland and heathland. Many ornamental varieties have been developed.

**Hermit**

A hermit is someone who lives in solitude, especially in an ascetic manner for religious or spiritual purpose. Hermits were popular fixtures in Romantic English gardens, and many estate owners hired hermits or found suitable volunteers.

**Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)**

Hobbes was an English political philosopher who, in his book *Leviathan* (1651), declares that humans are fundamentally brutish, selfish creatures

**“I had a dream . . . ”**

This is a quote from Lord Byron’s “Darkness,” written in 1816: the year without a summer. Mount Tambora had erupted in the Dutch East Indies the previous year, casting enough ash into the atmosphere to block out the sun and cause abnormal weather across much of northeast America and northern Europe. “Darkness” is referred to as a “last man” poem: one that narrates the apocalyptic story of the last man on earth.

**The India Office Library**

A large collection of materials relating to the British administration of India.

**Iterated Algorithm**

An iterated algorithm is a procedurethat is repeated in order to solve amathematical problem.

**Francis Jeffrey, the *Edinburgh Review***

Edinburgh’s oldest literary journal, the *Edinburgh Review* was established on 10 October 1802 in the home of it's founding editor, Oxford-educated Francis Jeffery (1773-1850) with Sydney Smith and Henry Brougham. It had quarterly issues until 1929. The magazine began as a literary and political review. Under its first permanent editor, Francis Jeffrey (the very first number was edited by Sydney Smith), it was a strong supporter of the Whig party and laissez-faire politics, and regularly called for political reform. The magazine was also noted for its attacks on the Lake Poets, particularly William Wordsworth. It had many famous contributors, including John Stewart Mill.

***Just William* Books**

Written by Richmal Crompton in 1922, *Just William* is the first in a series of children’s books about a scruffy young school boy named William Brown. The books are the basis for numerous television, film, and radio adaptations.

**Kew**

The garden at Kew House became the Royal Botanic Gardens in 1759; it is home to a five-story Chinese pagoda, a Chinese house, and a Chinese bridge.

**Lady Caroline Lamb (1785–1828)**

Lady Lamb was a British aristocrat and novelist. Though married to politician William Lamb, she embarked on a well-publicized affair with Lord Byron in the spring and summer of 1812. Byron ended the relationship in August of that year, and Lamb suffered a series of emotional breakdowns that led to her ostracism from fashionable society. Nonetheless, each writer continued to influence and appears in the other’s work. Lamb’s most famous work is the 1816 novel *Glenarvon*. At the time, her writing was widely dismissed as pulp fiction, but after Lamb’s death, scholars began to consider her gifted in her own right.

**Landskip**

An archaic phrase for “Landscape”—in this case, Mr. Noakes is the gardener in charge of creating a picturesque garden.

**Latin Unseen Lesson**

A translation exercise from Latin to English that a student must perform without the assistance of a dictionary.

**D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930)**

The prolific English author of *Women in Love*, Lawrence is famous for his exploration of human instinct, love, and vitality in opposition to modernity and industrialization. His best-known work is *Lady Chatterley’s* *Lover*, a novel about an upper class woman who has an affair with her husband’s gamekeeper.

**Baron von Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz**

Leibnitz (1646–1716) was a German philosopher and mathematician who, independently of Newton, invented differential and integral calculus.

**Lesbos**

An island off eastern Greece in the Aegean Sea near Turkey, Lesbos was a cultural center of ancient Greece known for its lyric poets, including Sappho. It was also home to Aristotle.

**“Let them have the waltz, they cannot have Calculus”**

A reference to the Leibniz vs. Newton dispute over calculus–Septimus is willing to acknowledge that the Germans invented the Waltz, but that the English Newton was the true creator of Calculus.

***Leviathan***

Written by Thomas Hobbes during the English Civil War, *Leviathan* lays out the idea of a Social Contract between an absolute monarch and the body politic.

**Library of Alexandria**

The Alexandrian library and museum were founded and maintained by the long succession of Ptolemies—rulers of Egypt from 323 to 30 BCE (ending with Ptolemy XV, who reigned alongside his mother, Cleopatra). The library housed mainly Greek-language texts, including the work of many famous Greek poets. Its keepers pioneered the division of works into bound books (as opposed to scrolls) and introduced systems of punctuation. There were four possible occasions for the partial or complete destruction of the Library of Alexandria: Julius Caesar’s fire in the Alexandrian War in 48 BCE; the attack of Aurelian in 270–75 CE; the decree of Coptic Pope Theophilus in 391 CE; and the Muslim conquest in 642 CE.

**Linnean Society**

An English scientific society organized in 1788, the Linnean Society is dedicated to the promotion of the study of natural history

**Lisbon**

Lisbon is located in Portugal, a likely stop for the Malta Packet.

**“Look to the mote in your own eye.”**

A mote is a small particle, a speck. Luke 6:41 warns against criticizing others before reflecting on one’s own flaws: “And why seests thou a mote in thy brother’s eye, and considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?”

**Claude Lorrain (1604–82)**

Born Claude Gellée, Lorrain was a French artist and one of the earliest European painters of landscapes. He was famous for scenes containing both urban and pastoral elements—e.g., rolling hillsides with a city visible in the background, an ocean horizon from the perspective of a busy port.

**Malta Packet**

A packet is a boat that travels a regular passenger route; a Malta packet is a passenger ship that sails between England (in *Arcadia*, it starts from Falmouth, a town on the South coast of Cornwall) and the country of Malta (three islands in the Mediterranean Sea south of Sicily that were under the sovereignty of the United Kingdom from 1800 to 1964). Byron is on his way to Malta, a small island in the Mediterranean (vaguely near the previously mentioned Carthage).

**Marie of Romania (1875–1938)**

An English princess who married Ferdinand of Romania, eventually becoming Queen consort of Romania from 1914 to 1927.

**John Milton (1608–74)**

Regarded as one of the greatest English poets, Milton is best known for his epic *Paradise Lost* (1667).

**Thomas Moore**

An Irish poet and friend and biographer of Lord Bryon, living from 1779-1852. He, along with John Murray, burned Byron’s memoirs after his death.  He is famous for his major poetic work, *Irish* *Melodies* (1807–34). He is also famous for an attempted duel over Francis Jeffrey’s review of his work “*Epistles, Odes, and Other Poems”* in*The Edinburgh.* Their duel was interrupted by police, and it was rumored that Francis Jeffrey had been given an empty pistol.  Byron said of Moore:*“on examination, the balls of the pistols, like the courage of the combatants, were found to have evaporated.”*Moore took offense, and demanded Byron take this back, but Byron had already fled England, and by the time they met, tempers had cooled and they became friends.

**Emperor Napoleon**

Napoléon Bonaparte, born Napoleone di Buonaparte (15 August 1769 – 5 May 1821) was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars. As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of the French from 1804 until 1814, and again in 1815. Napoleon dominated European and global affairs for more than a decade while leading France against a series of coalitions in the Napoleonic Wars. He won most of these wars and the vast majority of his battles, building a large empire that ruled over continental Europe before its final collapse in 1815. Often considered one of the greatest commanders in history, his wars and campaigns are studied at military schools worldwide.

**Natural Philosophy**

The study of the natural world, its operations and habits.

**Improved Newcomen Steam Pump**

The atmospheric engine invented by Thomas Newcomen in 1712 was the first practical device to harness the power of steam to produce mechanical work. Newcomen engines were used throughout Britain and Europe, principally to pump water out of mines, starting in the early eighteenth century. It worked by converting heat energy into mechanical energy: when water boils into steam its volume increases, producing a force that is used to move a piston back and forth in a cylinder. The piston is attached to a crankshaft, which converts the back-and-forth motion into a rotary motion for driving machinery.

**Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire**

Newstead Abbey was the ancestral home of the Byron family beginning in 1163. Byron spent much of his youth there; the estate featured a wine cellar, a library, a large menagerie (including a bear), and grounds for fencing, boxing, and shooting.

**Sir Isaac Newton**

In 1687, English mathematician and physicist Sir Isaac Newton published his seminal *Philosophae Naturalis Principia* *Mathematica*, which describes universal gravitation (the gravitational attraction between bodies with mass) and the three laws of motion. Newton’s laws state that every object in motion will stay in motion until acted upon by an outside force, that force equals mass times acceleration (F = ma), and that every action causes an equal and opposite reaction. Newton’s work proved that both the motion of celestial bodies and objects on earth could be predicted through the same series of equations. Newton also made significant contributions to mathematics (including the development of calculus) and to the studies of light and sound. His empirical law of cooling cited by Valentine in *Arcadia*, states that all objects will eventually cool or warm to the temperature of their surroundings.

**Newton’s Laws of Motion**

First law: The velocity of a body remains constant unless the body is acted upon by an external force.

Second law: The acceleration of a body is parallel and directly proportional to the net force F and inversely proportional to the mass, i.e., F = ma.

Third law: The mutual forces of action and reaction between two bodies are equal, opposite and collinear.

‘**Old enough to vote on her back”**

In England, the age of sexual consent for has been 16 since 1885, when campaigners fought to raise it from 13 to prevent child prostitution.

**Onan**

In Genesis, Onan was ordered to take his brother’s widow in marriage. Resenting that the children she bore him would be his brother’s legal heirs; Onan withdrew before climax to avoid impregnating her. “Onanism,” therefore, is any “spilling of the seed” that is not meant to produce children, i.e., masturbation. Over time, this story has come to be interpreted as an injunction against masturbation.

**Ovid (43 BCE–17 CE)**

Ovid was a great Roman poet known for his erotic and mythological poems, including *The Art of Love* and *Metamorphoses.* He originally trained for a career in law. Ovid’s *Ars Amatoria* is a classical treatise on the finding, seduction, and keeping of women.

**Pall Mall**

Pall Mall is a fashionable London Street.

**Parterre**

A parterre is an ornamental garden with paths between the beds.

**Thomas Love Peacock (1785–1866)**

A British satirical novelist and poet and contemporary of Percy Shelley

**Peking Bridge**

The solid granite Peking Bridge (Marco Polo Bridge) is located in what is now Beijing, China. It is decorated with hundreds of stone lions from various dynasties and bookended by ornamental columns and white marble steles.

**Pericles (495–29 BCE)**

Pericles was a statesman noted for advancing democracy in Athens. He was a great patron of the arts, encouraging music and drama, and ordered the construction of the Parthenon.

***Piccadilly Recreation***

This is a fictional publication in *Arcadia* that reviews and satirizes literature.

**Picturesque**

Picturesque is an aesthetic ideal introduced into English cultural debate in 1782 by William Gilpin. Picturesque, along with the aesthetic and cultural strands of Gothic and Celticism, was a part of the emerging Romantic sensibility of the 18th century.

By the last third of the 18th century, Enlightenment rationalist ideas about aestheticism were being challenged by looking at the experiences of beauty and sublimity as being non-rational (instinctual). Aesthetic experience was not just a rational rather it was a matter of basic human instinct and came naturally.

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.

**Placeman**

A placeman refers to a person appointed to a position, especially in the government, as a reward for political support of an elected official.

**“Platoon of Musketry”**

A group of 28 men, armed with muskets, which are deployed in such a way that their ranks rotate and can offer a continuous barrage of fire. It is a slow process to reload a musket: this strategy involves firing in staggered ranks, so as to cover the re-loading men.

**Portmanteau**

A portmanteau is a large leather case that opens into two hinged compartments.

**QED**

*Quod erat demonstrandum* literally translates: “which was to be demonstrated.” The acronym used to convey that a fact or situation demonstrates the truth of one’s theory or claim, especially to mark the conclusion of a formal proof.

**Quantum**

Quantum mechanics drives modern physics. According to Newton, 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.

**Queen Dido**

In Roman mythology, Dido is the founder and queen of Carthage, Africa. In Virgil’s *Aeneid*, she falls in love with Aeneas and then kills herself on a burning pyre when he abandons her.

**Ann Radcliffe (1764–1823)**

Radcliffe was an English novelist who enjoyed popularity in the 1790s. Her work employs the vivid descriptions typical of the Romantic period and pioneers many characteristics of the Gothic novel, most notably supernaturalism. Her *The Mysteries* *of Udolpho* (1794) is often cited as the quintessential Gothic novel—though Horace Walpole’s “*Castle of Otranto*” came significantly earlier.

**Rationalism**

Rationalism regards deductive reasoning as the chief source and test of knowledge and discounts sensory experience as unreliably subjective. According to Rationalist thought, all the truths of physical science and even history are, in principle, consequences of self-evident premises. This view is opposed to systems that regard the mind as a *tabula* *rasa* upon which the outside world imprints itself through the senses.

**Recording Angel**

In Judaic, Christian, and Islamic theology, a recording angel is a being charged with tracking the deeds of individuals for future reward or punishment.

**Relativity**

The theory of relativity was introduced by Albert Einstein in 1905. It states that the speed of light remains constant for all observers regardless of the observer’s motion or of the source of light. Although the Newtonian laws explain most physical phenomena, they are insufficient at speeds approaching the speed of light—the maximum speed possible, according to the theory of relativity. Other aspects of the theory: mass and energy are equivalent and convertible; objects and time transform with motion.

**Humphry Repton (1752–1818) and His Red Books**

Humphry Repton was the leading landscape architect of his day, famous for his intricate and eclectic style. He modified the picturesque landscape style by merging formal flowerbeds subtly with naturalistic backgrounds. He presented his plans to his clients in Red Books, named for their characteristic red leather bindings. A typical album contained his observations on the present state of a client’s property and his recommendations on how it might be improved. Watercolor illustrations would accompany the text, some of them furnished with hinged or sliding overlays making it possible to compare before and-after views of the same scene.

**Rill**

A rill is a small stream, brook, or rivulet, which can be either functional or decorative, such as a small canal or decorative waterway in a garden.

**Samuel Rogers (1763–1865)**

An English poet famous for *The Pleasures of Memory,* which he published anonymously in 1792.

**Romanticism**

Romanticism (or the Romantic era/Period) was an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Europe and strengthened in reaction to the Industrial Revolution. In part, it was a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment and a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature. It was embodied most strongly in the visual arts, music, and literature, but had a major impact on historiography, education and natural history. The movement validated strong emotion as an authentic source of aesthetic experience, placing new emphasis on such emotions as trepidation, horror, terror and awe—especially that which is experienced in confronting the sublimity of untamed nature and its picturesque qualities, both new aesthetic categories. It elevated folk art and ancient custom to something noble, made spontaneity a desirable characteristic (as in the musical impromptu), and argued for a “natural” epistemology of human activities as conditioned by nature in the form of language and customary usage.

Romanticism reached beyond the rational and Classicist ideal models to escape the confines of population growth, urban sprawl, and industrialism. It also attempted to embrace the exotic, unfamiliar, harnessing the power of the imagination to envision and to escape. The modern sense of a romantic character may be expressed in Byronic ideals of a gifted, perhaps misunderstood loner, creatively following the dictates of his inspiration rather than the standard ways of contemporary society.

Romanticism elevated the achievements of what it perceived as heroic individualists and artists, whose pioneering examples would elevate society. It also legitimized the individual imagination as a critical authority, which permitted freedom from classical notions of form in art.

**Salvator Rosa (1615–73)**

Rosa was a noted Italian Baroque painter, poet, actor, and musician. He is best known for his Romantic landscape paintings, turbulent and rugged scenes peopled with shepherds, brigands, seamen, and soldiers, which supposedly inspired the picturesque movement in English landscape design.

**Royal Academy**

Founded in 1768 by George III, the Royal Academy of Arts is a prominent private arts society. Its headquarters, art museum, and educational facilities are located in Burlington House, in the borough of Westminster.

**Sailing for “The Levant**”

The area on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea encompassing roughly Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Palestine, and sometimes Iraq and Turkey.

**Septimus**

A Roman name–originally meaning “the seventh child.” Many Roman families had a very limited number of names that they would cycle through—whole lineages with a restricted palette of appellations, leading to much confusion for later students of history. It might be worth noting that “Septimus” was a common praenomen of the Marcia family, whose men included a large number of famous Romans.

***St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness***

*St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness* is an undated oil painting by Dutchartist Hieronymus Bosch (1450–1516). Itdepicts John the Baptist with one fingerextended towards a lamb, which may symbolize John himself—an innocentvictim of the wickedness of mankind—orJesus Christ.

**Sidley Park, Derbyshire**

Derbyshire is a largely rural area of England, famous as the “birthplace of the industrial revolution” (due to the abundance of fast-flowing streams for water power). Sidley Park is fictional.

**Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832)**

A Scottish writer, poet, and historical novelist; held in very high regard by his contemporaries, wrote novels such as *Ivanhoe* and *Rob Roy.*

**“She Walks in Beauty”**

Among Lord Byron’s most famous poems, “She Walks in Beauty” appears in *Hebrew Melodies* (1815). The first stanza reads, “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.”

**Snipe**

The snipe is a small brown wading bird common in Britain. It lives primarily in marshlands or along streams, but occasionally frequents urban areas.

**Sod**

“Sod” is a common British expletive and insult derived from “Sodomite.” “Sod all,” means nothing or none. “Sod’s Law” is the British equivalent of the American “Murphy’s Law.”

**Robert Southey (1774–1843)**

Robert Southey was an English writer in the Romantic style, part of the “Lake School” and a friend of Wordsworth and Coleridge all three for whom were disparaged frequently by the Edinburgh Review. Southey wrote“Thalabla the Destroyer”, an epic poem about a young man trying to destroy a cabal of sorcerers, incorporating various Middle Eastern myths, and “Madoc” (another epic about a Welsh Prince who flees to American in the hopes of founding a Utopian Society in the 12th century).

**Steam Engines in the Ancient world:**

The Greeks and Egyptians used Steam Engines, primarily as “temple wonders”—they used steam power to raise and lower doors when braziers were lit, or to cause metal spheres to spin.

**Sub Rosa**

A Latin phrase that literally translates as “under the rose,” *sub rosa* is understood to mean “confidentially.”

**Sussex/Brighton**

The University of Sussex is in a county that neighbors the city of Brighton. An English University, ranked 11th in England, currently hosting ~12,000 students.

**“The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne . . . ”**

This is a quotation from Act II, Scene 2 of Shakespeare’s *Antony and Cleopatra.*

***The Breakfast Hour***

This may refer to a fictional version of the popular BBC One morning show *Breakfast Time*, which was on the air 1983–89 and broadcast a mix of news and features.

**The Close Season**

In hunting and fishing, the close season refers to the period of the year when killing certain game is prohibited.

***The Observer***

*The Observer* is liberal British Sundaynewspaper. Its sister daily is *The Guardian*.

**The Scientific Academy in Paris**

Académie des Sciences was founded in 1666 under the patronage of Louis XIV to advise the French government on scientific matters.

**William Thackeray (1811–63)**

Thackeray was an English journalist, novelist, and contemporary of Charles Dickens. Famous for his satirical works, particularly the novel *Vanity Fair*, he was also the first editor of the *Cornhill* *Magazine*.

**Theodolite**

A theodolite is a sixteenth-century surveyor’s instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles.

**Topped and Tailed**

A piece of writing that has been “topped and tailed” has had its beginning and the end cut during the editing process.

**Trinity**

Trinity College of Cambridge University was attended by the fictitious Septimus Hodge and the actual Lord Byron.

**Twickenham, Middlesex**

Twickenham is a large suburban townten miles southwest of central London.

**Upstairs’ Rabbit Pie**

“Upstairs” in this case relates to the Upstairs/Downstairs divide of servants in the English system and those they served. Live-in servants’ quarters were most often in the lowest level of the house (though occasionally in the attic or highest level), and as such, began to be colloquially referred to as “Downstairs.”

**Virgil (70–19 BCE)**

Born to peasant farmers, the Roman poet Virgil is credited with establishing Arcadia as a poetic ideal in *Eclogues* (also known as *Bucolics*). Virgil’s other major works include the *Georgics* and *The* *Aeneid.*

**Horace Walpole (1717–97)**

The 45th Earl of Oxford, a Whig Politician, an English historian, Member of Parliament, playwright, and novelist, Walpole wrote *The Castle of Otranto* (1764), often called the first Gothic novel.Walpole also penned the influential essay “On Modern Gardening” (1780), which called for a more progressive and natural approach to garden design. He was also well known for his Letters, from which comes the famous quote: *“I have often said, and oftener think, that this world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel – a solution of why Democritus laughed and Heraclitus wept.”*

**Waltz**

The waltz became popular in the courts of Vienna at the turn of the nineteenth century and quickly spread to France via Napoleon’s troops, and onward to the rest of Europe. Its introduction caused quite a stir: other dances of the day favored group dancing to partnered couples and kept significant distance between men and women. The waltz, however, required a man to place his hand on a woman’s waist and lead her in a series of twirls. This raised moral objections from the more conservative members of the aristocracy. Nonetheless, the dance became so popular that by 1815 it was widely accepted as an appropriate dance for members of fashionable society.

**“When Father Painted the Parlor”**

“When Father Painted the Parlor” is a popular song, written and composed by R. P. Weston and Fred J. Barnes in 1910.

**William Wordsworth (1770–1850)**

Wordsworth was the British poet who, with Coleridge, helped establish Romanticism in England. He wrote *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798 with Coleridge, and in 1843 he was named poet laureate.