

GAIA. Earth, sentient living goddess. Gaia is the ancestral mother of all life: the primal Mother Earth goddess. She is the immediate parent of Uranus (the sky), from whose sexual union she bore the Titans (themselves parents of many of the Olympian gods) and the Giants, and of Pontus (the sea), from whose union she bore the primordial sea gods.

p. 18. Satyrs. (a.k.a. silenos) a male nature spirit that is half human, with ears and a tail resembling a horse, as well as a permanent, exaggerated erection. Between Greek tragedies and comedies, satyr plays offered raucous, rude, humorous interludes.



p. 20-21. Bough (pronounced “bao” not “bow” like a ribbon) a branch of a tree.

p. 24. Dragon’s teeth. Kadmos killed the dragon that guarded Ares’ sacred spring. Then he sowed the dragon’s teeth and they yielded spartoi, fierce warriors who sprang from the earth. The spartoi battled each other and the five survivors founded Thebes with Kadmos: Ichion (Pentheus’ father and Agave’s partner), Udaeus, Chthonius, Hyperenor and Pelorus.

p. 24. Trad or trendy. Trad is short for traditional; following established traditions.

p. 31. Casuistry. Specious reasoning meant to mislead.

p. 35. Fillets. Ribbon or strip (as in fillet steak); ribbon on a headband.

p. 38. Ether. (pronounced EEE-thur) the clear sky; substance formerly believed to permeate all space and to be the medium whose vibrations constituted light.

p. 39. Gaol (pronounced JAIL). Jail.

p. 47. Dirce. (pronounced DUR-see). Greek nymph; follower of Dionysus. He caused a spring to bubble forth on the place where she died: thought to be either Mt. Kithaeron or Thebes.

p. 49. Prestidigitator. Magician; one skilled in the art of the sleight of hand.

p. 50-51. Orpheus. >>

The original poet and musician, who perfected the lyre, and was taught to play by the god **Apollo**. His wife, **Eurydice**, was having a stroll, when a satyr tried to rape her. She tried to avoid him, but she fell into a nest of vipers and she was fatally bitten. Orpheus found his wife's body and due to his grief, started singing the most mournful songs. The nymphs and the gods started weeping upon hearing Orpheus' songs, and advised him to go to the Underworld and bring his wife back. Orpheus indeed followed their advice and met with the god of the Underworld **Hades** and his wife **Persephone**. He pleaded to let him take his wife back, and after singing to them, their hearts were softened so much that they agreed. However, they told him not to look back until they had reached the surface. They started walking towards the



surface; when Orpheus reached the opening of the cave with his wife following, he looked back, anxious to see if Eurydice was behind him. As she had not yet reached the opening though, she disappeared back into the Underworld forever.

p. 55. **Slake**. To quench or satisfy.

p. 61. **Hysaiae**. (pronounced **Hi-see-EYE**). A town in Sparta. >>

p. 62.5. **Restive**. Nervous, unquiet, disobedient.

p. 64. **Ignominious**. (pronounced **IG-no-min-ee-us**) Deserving or causing public disgrace or shame.

p. 65. **charlatan**. (pronounced **SHAR-la-tin**) A fraud; a person falsely claiming to have a special knowledge or skill.

p. 70. **Sycophantic**. Behaving in a servile manner to flatter influential people.

p. 70. **Foment**. To incite, instigate rebellion.

p. 74. **Ares**. Greek god of war, son of Zeus and Hera. Embodiment of untamed nature of war vs his sister Athena, who represents strategic war or military wisdom.



<< p. 76. **Cuirass**. Armor for breast and back, two pieces that fasten together.

p. 76. **Copse**. Thicket of trees or shrubs.

p. 81. **Camwood**. West African tree whose wood was used to make red dye.

p. 84. **Aesopus (Aesop)**. (pronounced **EE-sop-iss**) Ancient author of fables (tales with morals) who lived from 620 and 564 BCE. Famous tales include the Tortoise and the Hare and The Lion and the Mouse.

NOTE:

Two typographical errors in the script:

“thetr uth” (p. 20) is “the truth”

“votiv ve” (p. 44) is “votive”