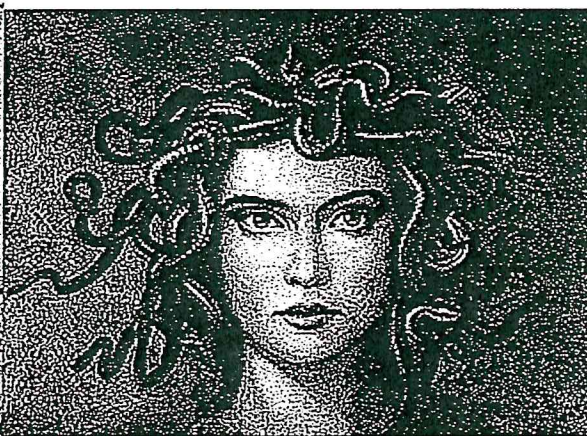


15

## Pan (god)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In Greek religion and mythology, **Pan** (/ˈpæn/<sup>[1]</sup> Ancient Greek: Πάν, *Pan*) is the god of the wild, shepherds and flocks, nature of mountain wilds, hunting, and rustic music, and companion of the nymphs.<sup>[2]</sup> His name originates within the Ancient Greek language, from the word *paein* (πάειν), meaning "to pasture."<sup>[3]</sup> He has the hindquarters, legs, and horns of a goat, in the same manner as a faun or satyr. With his homeland in rustic Arcadia, he is also recognized as the god of fields, groves, and wooded glens; because of this, Pan is connected to fertility and the season of spring. The ancient Greeks also considered Pan to be the god of theatrical criticism.<sup>[4]</sup>



## Medusa 16

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For other uses, see Medusa (disambiguation).*

In Greek mythology **Medusa** (/məˈdʒuːzə, məˈdʒuː-, -sə/, us /məˈduː-/; Μέδουσα "guardian, protectress")<sup>[1]</sup> was a monster, a Gorgon, generally described as having the face of a hideous human female with living venomous snakes in place of hair. Gazing directly into her eyes would turn onlookers to stone. Most sources describe her as the daughter of Phorcys and Ceto,<sup>[2]</sup> though the author Hyginus (*Fabulae*, 151) interposes a generation and gives Medusa another chthonic pair as parents.<sup>[3]</sup>

Medusa was beheaded by the hero Perseus, who thereafter used her head, which retained its ability to turn onlookers to stone, as a weapon<sup>[4]</sup> until he gave it to the goddess Athena to place on her shield. In classical antiquity the image of the head of Medusa appeared in the evil-averting device known as the *Gorgoneion*.