

Madwoman

Chaillot: "Chaillot Quarter was only a village and not included in Paris until the 1800s. Since then, Chaillot Quarter has become one of the most important parts of Paris and the most visited. It is an elegant part of the city with numerous luxurious and big mansions...from this area you can access many interesting areas such as the Eiffel Tower, Place de la Concorde, The Avenue Montaigne and many others." SimplyParis.org



arrondissement: The city of Paris is divided into twenty arrondissements municipaux, administrative districts, more simply referred to as arrondissements. The twenty arrondissements are arranged in the form of a clockwise spiral (often likened to a snail shell), starting from the middle of the city, with the first on the Right Bank (north bank) of the Seine.

Place de l'Alma: (place) of the Ponte Alma Bridge in (English) is an arch bridge in Paris crossing the Seine. It was named to commemorate the Battle of Alma during the Crimea War, in which the Franco-British alliance achieved victory over the Russian army on 20 September 1854.

Champs Élysées: The Avenue des Champs-Élysées, a boulevard in the 8th arrondissement of Paris, 1.9 kilometres long and 70 metres wide, which runs between the Place de la Concorde and the Place

Charles de Gaulle, where the Arc de Triomphe is located. It is famous for its theatres, cafés and luxury shops, and for the finish line of the Tour d' France bicycle race.

Seine: The Seine [/sein/ SAYN](#); is a 776-kilometre (482 mi) long river and an important commercial waterway within the Paris Basin in the north of France...There are 37 bridges within Paris and dozens more spanning the river outside the city."

Act One

connoisseur: (pg 5) an expert judge in matters of taste.

port: Port wine is a Portuguese fortified wine produced exclusively in the Douro Valley in the northern provinces of Portugal.

Arabian Nights (pg 6): One Thousand and One Nights, a collection of Middle Eastern, West and South Asian stories and folk tales compiled in Arabic during the Islamic Golden Age. It is often known in English as the Arabian Nights.

pashas: Turkish officer of high rank

mazurka: a lively Polish dance in triple time

La Belle Polonaise: a mazurka written by John R. Sweney in 1873, <http://youtu.be/aDbiOMxniNc> (also page 44)

board of directors: a body of elected or appointed members who jointly oversee the activities of a company or organization.

financier: a person who makes their living from investments typically involving large sums of money

franc (pg 7) The franc (₣) is the name of several currency units. The French franc was the former currency of France until the euro was adopted in 1999

sou: a former French coin of very little value

Elysian Fields (pg 8): in Greek mythology, the final resting places of the souls of the heroic and the virtuous.

greige goods (pg 10): unfinished textiles

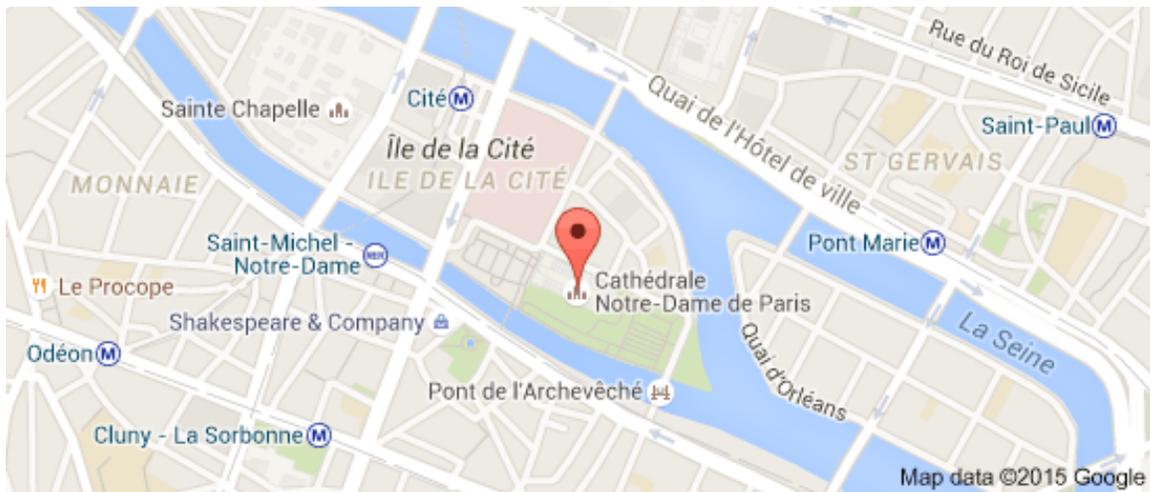
Indo China (13): Mainland Southeast Asia Indochina or the Indochinese Peninsula, refers to the continental portion of Southeast Asia lying east of India and roughly south or southwest of China. The historical name "Indochina" has its origins in the French Indochine, a combination of the names of "India" and "China", referring to the location of the territory between those two countries.

Morocco: officially the Kingdom of Morocco, is a country in the Maghreb region of North Africa.

...**internal ballast of the planet...**: Ballast: material that is used to provide stability to a vehicle or structure

Louvre (14): The Louvre Museum (Musée du Louvre), is one of the world's largest museums and a historic monument in Paris, France. A central landmark of the city, it is located on the Right Bank of the Seine in the 1st arrondissement (ward)...The museum is housed in the Louvre Palace originally built as a fortress under Philip II. The Mona Lisa lives there.

Notre Dame (15) Notre-Dame de Paris, French for "Our Lady of Paris", also known as Notre-Dame Cathedral or simply Notre-Dame, is a historic Catholic cathedral on the eastern half of the Île de la Cité in the fourth arrondissement of Paris, France.



Oil industry terms:

petroleum (15): a naturally occurring, yellow-to-black liquid found in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface, which is commonly refined into various types of fuels.

derricks and drills (30) Derrick is a drilling rig used for hoisting oil and natural gas to the surface.

crude (35): A naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum product composed of hydrocarbon deposits. Crude oil can be refined to produce usable products such as gasoline, diesel and various forms of petrochemicals.

sixty gravity crude (62): American Petroleum Institute gravity, or API gravity, a measure of how heavy or light petroleum is compared to water. Used to compare densities of petroleum liquids, therefore the grade or quality of the crude. Most crude of any value falls between 40-45 API. Sixty gravity would be too light to be of use to refineries.

citadel (18): the core fortified area of a town or city. It may be a fortress, castle, or fortified center

Artificial Respiration:

in 1945 the common method of Artificial Respiration would be the Holger Nielsen Method or the arm lift--back pressure method.



Bild 13



Bild 14

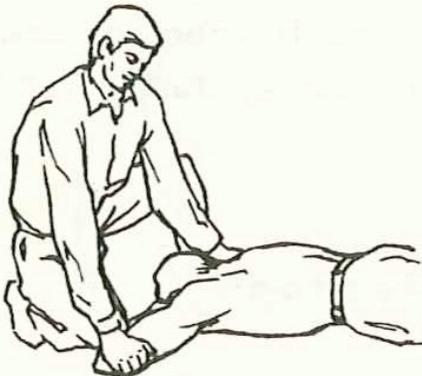


Bild 15



Bild 16

intra-uterine respiration (21): the one time popular belief that, under the abnormal conditions which result in an inadequate oxygen saturation of the fetal blood, premature attempts at breathing ensue.

Adolphe Bertaut: *Adolphe* is the name of a classic French novel by Benjamin Constant, published in 1816. The story of an alienated young man who falls in love with an older woman. Adolphe has formed a melancholy outlook on life through conversations with an

elderly friend whose insight into the folly and hypocrisy of the world has hurt her.

casino (25): Cassino, also known as Casino, is an Italian fishing card game for two, three, four players. It is mostly played by two with a standard deck of playing cards, being the object of the game to score 21 points by fishing up cards displayed on the table.

Marshal Canrobert: (1809-1895); born François Certain de Canrobert, later known simply as Marshal (Maréchal) Canrobert. Commander of a Division at the Battle of Alma, Crimea War. Named Commander in Chief, he resigned the post because of differences with the commander of the English forces. Returned to his division where he remained in command nearly until end of the war. Went on to serve further in the military and in politics.

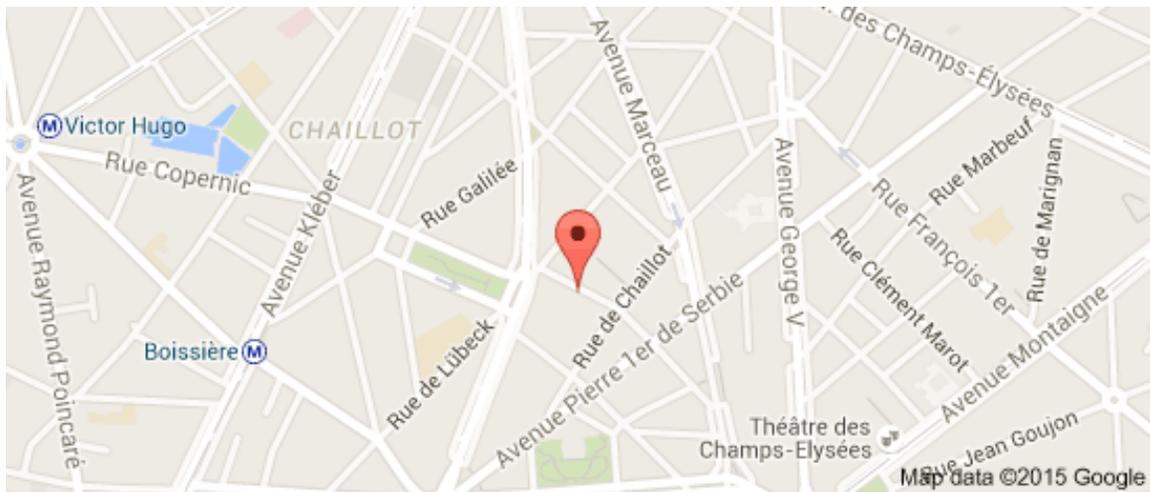
Admiral Courbet (26): Anatole-Amédée-Prosper Courbet (1827–1885) was a French admiral who won a series of important land and naval victories during the Tonkin campaign (1883–86) and the Sino-French War (1884–1885).

fruit salts (27): Invented in the 1850s by James Crossley Eno of Newcastle, the Fruit Salt sold commonly to sailors looking for something to keep them healthy on long journeys. 50% sodium bicarbonate, 15% sodium bitartrate and 35% free tartaric acid.

lorgnette: a pair of eyeglasses mounted on a handle.

parasol: a lightweight umbrella used, especially by women, as a sun shade.

Rue Bizet (28)



whippet: a dog of medium sized breed. They closely resemble small greyhounds, from which they are descended.

receives (visitors): women of society had set hours for receiving visitors. Visitors coming at other hours would be told that the lady of the house was "not at home," or was "not receiving."

gelatine (32): Gelatin or gelatine (from Latin: gelatus meaning "stiff", "frozen") is a translucent, colourless, brittle (when dry), flavourless foodstuff, derived from collagen obtained from various animal by-products.

ermine

collar: A weasel (*Mustela erminea*) native to northern regions, having a black-tipped tail and dark brown fur that in winter changes to white. Also called stoat. The commercially valuable white fur is used in fashion primarily for trimming collars and cuffs.

Chartreuse (liqueur) *"With over 130 different herbal extracts, this very strong spirit is hard to copy. It is made by French monks since the 18th century, and only these know the secret recipe. Green Chartreuse is a popular shooter among madmen, but works well in drinks too."* Absolut Vodka

Act Two

The Brothers Karamazov (39): Final novel by the Russian author Fyodor Dostoyevsky. *The Brothers Karamazov* is a passionate philosophical novel set in 19th century Russia, that enters deeply into the ethical debates of God, free will, and morality. It is a spiritual drama of moral struggles concerning faith, doubt, and reason, set against a modernizing Russia.

Sunday Supplement: A magazine inserted into a Sunday newspaper. It also has been known as a Sunday newspaper magazine or Sunday magazine section. Traditionally, the articles in these magazines cover a wide range of subjects, and the content is not as current and timely as the rest of the newspaper.

gondoliers: one who operates a gondola, a wooden boat that travels on canals, primarily in Venice, Italy. Or in Las Vegas.

Republicans: Republicanism is one possible ideology of governing a society or state as a republic. The key point is that the people hold popular sovereignty, rather than the people being subjects of a king. Republicanism played a central role in the French Revolution and foreshadowed modern republicanism. The revolutionaries, after overthrowing the French monarchy in the 1790s, began by setting up a republic; Napoleon converted it into an Empire with a new aristocracy. The proto-fascism of the Vichy regime in 1940–44 labeled itself, erroneously, as a Republic.

Madame (41): honorific for a married woman, Mrs.

Mademoiselle: honorific for an unmarried woman, Miss.

Passy (place): Passy is an area of Paris, located in the 16th arrondissement, on the Right Bank. It is traditionally home to many of the city's wealthiest residents.

Saint Sulpice (place): The large public space at the Place Saint Sulpice, which is dominated on its eastern side by the church of Saint-Sulpice, was built in 1754 as a tranquil garden in the Latin Quarter of the 6th arrondissement of Paris.

macabre coyness:

macabre: gruesome and horrifying; ghastly; horrible.

coyness: (especially in a woman) the quality of feigning shyness or modesty in an attempt to seem alluring.

President Wilson (42): Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924) the 28th president of the United States. He was president from 1913-1921 and oversaw the US during WWI, after which he was instrumental in forming the League of Nations (precursor to the United Nations), for which he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

convention: a set of generally accepted standards, norms, often taking the form of a custom. In a social context, a convention may retain the character of an "unwritten law" or custom (for example, the manner in which people greet each other, such as by shaking each other's hands).

inoculating: to vaccinate against disease

pull the wool over your eyes (46): to deceive someone

can-can: a high-energy and physically demanding music hall dance, traditionally performed by a chorus line of female dancers who wear costumes with long skirts, petticoats, and black stockings. The main features of the dance are the lifting and manipulation of the skirts, with high kicking and suggestive, provocative body movements.

worship the Golden Calf (47): According to the Bible, the golden calf was an idol (a cult image) made by the Israelites during Moses' absence, when he went up to Mount Sinai to receive the Ten Commandments from God. In modern metaphor the gold is emphasized and the story of the golden calf comes to mean a warning against worshiping wealth.

frigidaire: an American brand name that was so well known that any refrigerator came to be called a frigidaire or fridge.

hot water bottle: a rubber container to be filled with hot water and closed with stopper.

phonograph: a device for playing back recordings on a turntable, a record-player.

jawbone of an ass (48): *"In modern times a philistine is an uncultured anti-intellectual. In the Bible the Philistine people were enemies of the Israelites. Samson successfully fought against an army of Philistines [1000] while wielding the jawbone of an ass (donkey) as a devastating weapon."* Quote Investigator

La Concorde (50) (place): The Place de la Concorde is one of the major public squares in Paris. It is the largest square in the French capital. It is located in the city's eighth arrondissement, at the eastern end of the Champs-Élysées.

De minimis non curat lex: Latin expression meaning *about minimal things*. In risk assessment, it refers to a level of risk that is too small to be concerned with, a "virtually safe" level.

due process of law

(51): A fundamental, constitutional guarantee that all legal proceedings will be fair and that one will be given notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to be heard before the government acts to take away one's life, liberty, or property. Also, a constitutional guarantee that a law shall not be unreasonable or arbitrary.

the Deluge: the biblical flood that covered the earth

Noah: the man who was commanded by God to build the Ark (large wooden boat) to save his family and the world's animals from the Deluge

Captain Dreyfus: The Dreyfus affair was a political scandal that from its beginning in 1894 divided France until it was finally resolved in 1906. The affair is often seen as a modern and universal symbol of injustice, and remains one of the most striking examples of a complex miscarriage of justice, where a major role was played by the press and public opinion. Captain Alfred Dreyfus was wrongly convicted of espionage and, after a long imprisonment, pardoned and reinstated to his position in the French army.

orator: a public speaker, especially one of great eloquence.

in absentia: Latin for absent. In the absence of...

in contumacio: Latin--in a defiant attitude

baptism: a Christian sacrament of admission and adoption, almost invariably with the use of water, into the Christian Church generally and also a particular church.

vagabond (52): a person who wanders from place to place without home or job. Homeless.

impartial: not partial or biased. Treating all equally.

embezzlement (53): an act of dishonestly withholding assets for the purpose of conversion (theft) of such assets, by one or more persons to whom the assets were entrusted, either to be held or to be used for specific purposes. Financial fraud.

the bar (as in a courtroom): A railing dividing the courtroom. The "prisoner at the bar" would refer to part of trial proceedings.

august (adjective): inspiring reverence or admiration; of dignity or grandeur; majestic.

Munition (54): military weapons, ammunition, supplies and stores.

Java (place) (55): tropical island in Indonesia.

mustard plaster: mustard seed powder spread inside a protective dressing and applied to the body to stimulate healing. It can be used to warm muscle tissues and to treat chronic aches and pains or chest congestion. Historically a part of conventional medical treatment, and available in prepared versions in pharmacies, now only used as a home remedy.

chateaux (56): A château (plural châteaux;) is a manor house or residence of the lord of the manor or a country house of nobility or gentry, with or without fortifications, originally—and still most frequently—in French-speaking regions.

Clemenceau (57): Georges Benjamin Clemenceau (1841–1929) a statesman who led France in the First World War. He took a harsh position against defeated Germany, and won agreement on Germany's payment of large sums for reparations (repayment and punishment).

Denise (place) (59)

old trot (insult) (60): a mean or ugly old woman who never has a good thing to say about anyone

echelon

(62): a formation of troops, ships, airplanes, etc., in which groups of soldiers or individual vehicles or craft are arranged in groups or lines.

nymph (63): a mythological spirit of nature imagined as a beautiful maiden inhabiting rivers, woods, or other locations.

Villanueva (66): place

Czar: Alexander III (1845-1894) Emperor of Russia