

The Steak Tartare Caper or Behind Every Good Moan is a Woman Dramaturgy

Compiled by Sadie Fournier and Montana Shultz

People:

Nick and Nora:

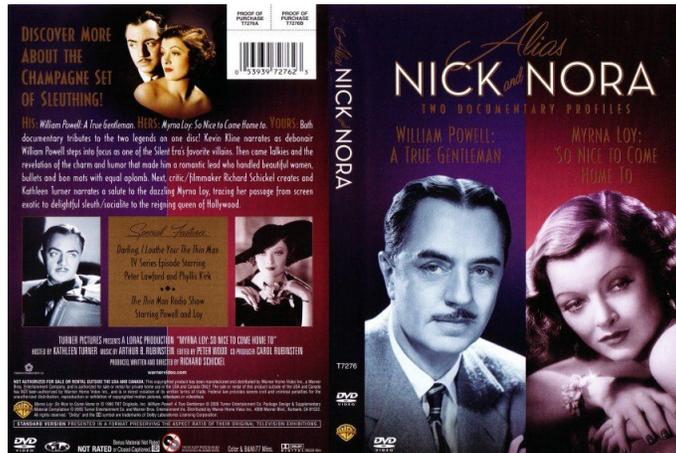
Nick and Nora Charles are fictional characters created by Dashiell Hammett in his novel *The Thin Man*



Asta:

(Skippy) was a Wire Fox Terrier dog actor who appeared in dozens of movies during the 1930s. Skippy is best known for the role of the pet dog "Asta" in the 1934 detective comedy *The Thin Man*, starring William Powell and Myrna Loy.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H1tnbPBctnI> Alcohol Moments!



Sam Spade:

Sam Spade is a fictional private detective and the protagonist of Dashiell Hammett's 1930 novel, *The Maltese Falcon*. Spade also appeared in four lesser-known short stories by Hammett.



Charles Pierre Baudelaire:

was a French poet who also produced and notable work as an essayist, art critic, and pioneering translator of Edgar Allan Poe.





Benedict De Spinoza:

(1632–1677) ... Among philosophers, Spinoza is best known for his *Ethics*, a monumental work that presents an ethical vision unfolding out of a monistic metaphysics in which God and Nature are identified.

John Dillinger



During the 1930s Depression, Dillinger, whose name once dominated the headlines, was a notorious and vicious thief. From September 1933 until July 1934, he and his violent gang terrorized the Midwest, killing 10 men, wounding 7 others, robbing banks and police arsenals, and staging 3 jailbreaks—killing a sheriff during one and wounding 2 guards in another.

How he died: Five shots were fired from the guns of three FBI agents. Three of the shots hit Dillinger, and he fell face down on the pavement. At 10:50 p.m. on July 22, 1934, John Dillinger was pronounced dead in a little room in the Alexian Brothers Hospital. Dillinger was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis, Indiana.





<https://www.ozy.com/flashback/john-dillingers-legendary-penis/60348>

Is his penis in the Smithsonian?

Walter Winchell:

was an American newspaper and radio gossip commentator. Winchell showed a particular talent for finding embarrassing stories about famous people by exploiting his exceptionally wide circle of contacts, and trading gossip, sometimes in return for his silence. In the 1930s, he attacked the appeasers of Nazism, and later aligned

with Joseph McCarthy in his campaign against communists. He damaged the reputations of Charles Lindbergh and Josephine Baker as well as other individuals who had earned his enmity. However, the McCarthy connection in time made him deeply unfashionable, his talents did not adapt well for television, and his career ended in humiliation.



Kay Kyser

James Kern Kyser (June 18, 1905 - July 23, 1985), known as **Kay Kyser**, was an American bandleader and radio personality of the 1930s and 1940s.

BIG BAND

Although Kyser and his orchestra gained fame through the "Kollege of Musical Knowledge," they were a successful band in their own right. They had 11 number one records, including some of the most popular songs of the late 1930s and early 1940s.



His group had a major hit with the novelty tune, "Three Little Fishes". It sold over one million copies, and was awarded a gold disc by the RIAA. During the Swing Era, Kyser, Hal Kemp and Tal Henry often performed in or near New York City, making possible a reunion of North Carolina musicians. Later, after retirement, Kyser and Henry got together to share music world memories.

All the Little Fishes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-963CTDLY68>

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, Kyser's band appeared in several motion pictures, usually as themselves, beginning with the successful *That's Right - You're Wrong* (1939), *You'll Find Out* (1940), *Playmates* and *My Favorite Spy*. Some of the films built a plot around the band. *Around the World* (1943) fictionalized the band's international tours of military camps.

Sir Noël Peirce Coward:

(16 December 1899 – 26 March 1973) was an English playwright, composer, director, actor and singer, known for his wit, flamboyance, and what *Time* magazine called "a sense of personal style, a combination of cheek and chic, pose and poise".^[1]

Coward achieved enduring success as a playwright, publishing more than 50 plays from his teens onwards. Works include: *Hay Fever*, *Private Lives*, *Design for Living*, *Present Laughter* and *Blithe Spirit*. He composed hundreds of songs, in addition to well over a dozen musical theatre works (including the operetta *Bitter Sweet* and comic revues), screenplays, poetry, several volumes of short stories, the novel *Pomp and Circumstance*, and a three-volume autobiography. Coward's stage and film acting and directing career spanned six decades, during which he starred in many of his own works.



Baby face Nelson:

Lester Joseph Gillis, known by the alias George Nelson, better known as Baby Face Nelson, was an American bank robber in the 1930s.



Bonnie and Clyde:

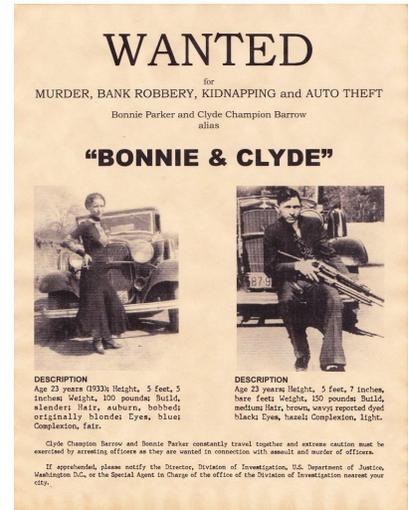
Bonnie and Clyde met in Texas in January, 1930. Soon after, he was arrested for a burglary and sent to jail. He escaped, using a gun Bonnie had smuggled to him, was recaptured and was sent back to prison. In addition to the automobile theft charge, Bonnie and Clyde were suspects in other crimes.

On November 22, 1933, a trap was set by the Dallas, Texas sheriff and his deputies in an attempt to



capture Bonnie and Clyde near Grand Prairie, Texas, but the couple escaped the officer's gunfire. They held up an attorney on the highway and took his car, which they abandoned at Miami, Oklahoma. On December 21, 1933, Bonnie and Clyde held up and robbed a citizen at Shreveport, Louisiana. On April 6, 1934, a constable at Miami, Oklahoma fell mortally wounded by Bonnie and Clyde, who also abducted a police chief, whom they wounded.

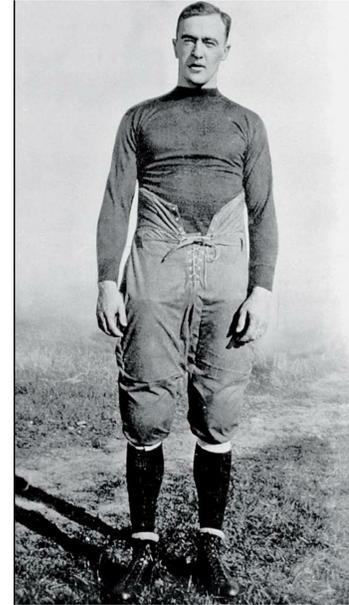
On April 13, 1934, The FBI and local law enforcement authorities in Louisiana and Texas concentrated on apprehending Bonnie and Clyde, whom they strongly believed to be in the area. Before dawn on May 23, 1934, police officers from Louisiana and Texas, concealed themselves in bushes along the highway near Sailes, Louisiana. In the early daylight, Bonnie and Clyde appeared in an automobile and when they attempted to drive away, the officers opened fire. Bonnie



and Clyde were killed instantly.

The Gipper:

George Gipp (February 18, 1895 - December 14, 1920), nicknamed "The Gipper", was a college football player at the University of Notre Dame under head coach [Knute Rockne](#). Died from Strep and Pneumonia.



Nancy Drew:

is a fictional American character in a mystery fiction series created by publisher Edward Stratemeyer as the female counterpart to his Hardy Boys series. The character first appeared in 1930.



15. *The Haunted Bridge*, 1937

16. *The Clue of the Tapping Heels*, 1939

17. *The Mystery of the Brass-Bound Trunk*, 1940

Busby Berkeley:

was an American film director and musical choreographer. Berkeley devised elaborate musical production numbers that often involved complex geometric patterns Gold Diggers of 1933, Footlight Parade 1933, Dames 1934, Gold Diggers of 1935.



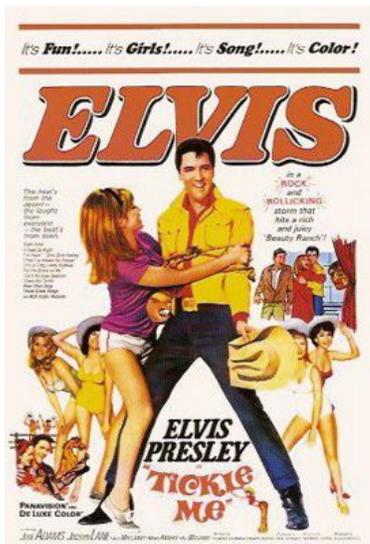
Joan Crawford:

was an American film and television actress who began her career as a dancer and stage showgirl. In 1999, the American Film Institute ranked Crawford tenth on its list of the greatest female stars of Classic Hollywood Cinema.



Jocelyn "Jackie" Lane:

is a former actress and model of the 1950s and 1960s. She was married to Prince Alfonso of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.



Places:

The Hippodrome:

Completed in 1905 | Demolished in 1939

- Was located on 6th Ave Between W43 & W44
- The world's largest theatre with seating of 5300, state of the art technology & a Rising glass water tank!
- Built by Frederick Thompson and Elmer Dundy who built Luna Park at Coney Island
- Housed Harry Houdini's disappearing Elephant as well as many Vaudeville, circus' movies etc.
- The theatre closed in August 1939 for demolition,^[7] and in 1952 a large modern office building known as "The Hippodrome Center" (1120 Avenue of the Americas), opened on the site.

The Stork Club:



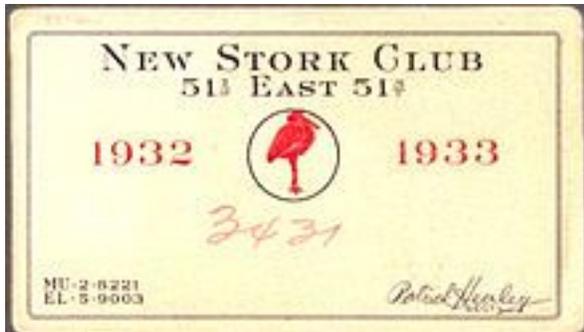
The Stork Club was a nightclub in Manhattan, New York City, which during its existence from 1929 to 1965 was one of the most prestigious clubs in the world. A symbol of café society, the wealthy elite, including movie stars, celebrities, showgirls, and aristocrats all mixed in the VIP Cub Room of the club.

The club was established on West 58th Street in 1929 by Sherman

Billingsley. The club remained at its original location until it was raided by Prohibition agents in 1931. After the raid, it moved to



East 51st Street. The origin of the name of the club is unknown. By 1936, the Stork was doing well enough to have a million-dollar gross for the first time. A live band was



provided in the main dining room for dancing. During the years of its operation, the club was visited by many political, social and celebrity figures. It counted among its guests the Kennedy and Roosevelt families, and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

It closed in 1965 and was located at 3 East 53rd Street.

S. Klein

This 1936 Berenice Abbott photograph of Union Square shows the S. Klein annex building

S. Klein On The Square, or simply, S. Klein, was a popular priced department store chain based in New York City that is now defunct. The flagship stores (a main building and a women's fashion building) were located along Union Square in Manhattan; this location would combine with the 1920s idiomatic catch phrase "on the square" (meaning "honest and straight-up") S. Klein stores were full-line department stores, including furniture departments, fur salons, and full service pet departments.

Russian-born Samuel Klein (1886-1942) founded S. Klein in 1905, or around 1912, on the block of Union Square East, between 14th



and 15th Streets (in the former Union Square Hotel) By 1978 the last of the chain's stores would close. The flagship store in Manhattan's Union Square is now the site of the Zeckendorf Towers apartment complex.

The last known existing signage with the company name (as of 2013) is in a tile inlay in the entrance flooring of a former store location at 68 Clinton Street, New York City. The entrance now leads to Pig and Khao, a Filipino restaurant.

In popular culture

Due in part to its reputation for bargains, S. Klein was known as the store to pick through racks and bins searching for the ultimate find. In the 1950s sitcom *I Love Lucy*, Ethel Mertz often mentioned "pawing through racks" at either S. Klein, or the bargain basement at Gimbel's. In the 1970s sitcom *All In The Family*, S. Klein was mentioned as Edith Bunker's favorite store. In the song "Marry The Man" from the musical *Guys and Dolls*, the lyrics mention three department stores: "At Wanamaker's and Saks and Klein's". In the song "Drop That Name" from the musical *Bells Are Ringing*, Judy Holliday's character surprises the high society crowd when she mentions Klein's and says, "I do all my shopping there." On an episode of *Mad Men* Roger Sterling compliments Jane (before she was his wife) on top and she says she got it at Kleins on Union Square. He makes a comment wondering if his daughter shops there and Jane more or less says she doubts it (Insinuating she would shop there due to her father- Rogers- wealth).

The Astor Bar

Beginning in the 1910s, the Astor Bar acquired a reputation as a gay meeting place. During World War II, the Astor Bar was one of three American hotel bars "world famous for their wartime ambience", alongside the Top of the Mark at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco, and the men's bar at the Los Angeles Biltmore. Unlike the flamboyant late-night scenes at the automats, gay patrons at the Astor Bar were welcomed, allotted an entire side of the oval bar, and expected to be discreet (by

the standards of the time). Thus "the Astor maintained its public reputation as an eminently respectable Times Square rendezvous, while its reputation as a gay rendezvous and pickup bar assumed legendary proportions." The bar was further immortalized in Cole Porter's song "Well, Did You Evah!", which includes the line, "Have you heard that Mimsie Starr / Just got pinched in the Astor Bar?" The ribald tune "She Had to Go and Lose It at the Astor" explored a similar theme.

**United States Penitentiary,
Leavenworth:**

(USP Leavenworth) is a medium-security United States federal prison for male inmates that is located in northeast Kansas. It is operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, a division of the United States Department of Justice. It also includes a satellite federal prison camp (FPC) for minimum-security male offenders.



Sing Sing

PRISON, OSSINING, NEW YORK,
UNITED STATES:

in full **Sing Sing
Correctional Facility**,
maximum-security prison
located in Ossining, New
York. In use since 1826, it
is one of the oldest penal
institutions in the United
States. It is also among the
most well-known in the



country, especially notable for its harsh conditions in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Whippings and floggings were commonplace punishments at Sing Sing. Frequently used was the cat-o'-nine-tails, a cruel whipping contraption whose lashes were often tipped with metal or barbs; its use was finally abolished by the New York State legislature in 1848. In addition, while Lynds was warden, inmates were expected to refrain from making noise, which included talking. With the advent of the electric chair in 1891, Sing Sing became notorious for its executions. Although the electric chair was developed at neighbouring Auburn, almost all executions within the state were carried out at Sing Sing until 1963. The infamous "death chair" was later moved to Green Haven prison.

Vassar College:

is a private, coeducational, liberal arts college in the town of Poughkeepsie, New York, in the United State

Often for wealthy



Saks Fifth Avenue:

is an American luxury department store owned by the oldest commercial corporation in North America, the

Hudson's Bay Company. Its main flagship store is located on Fifth Avenue in Midtown Manhattan, New York City.

Yale University:

is an American private Ivy League research university in New Haven, Connecticut. Founded in 1701, it is the third-oldest institution of higher education in the United States



Harvard University:

is a private Ivy League research university in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Established in 1636 and named for clergyman John Harvard, its history, influence, and wealth have made it one of the world's most prestigious universities.

The Chrysler Building:

is an Art Deco-style skyscraper located on the East Side of Midtown Manhattan in New York City, at the intersection of 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue in the Turtle Bay neighborhood of Manhattan.



F. D. R' S (Franklin Delano Roosevelt) Place



Frisco:

Short for San Francisco

Palermo:

is the capital of the Italian island of Sicily.

Munich:

is the capital and the most populated city in the German state of Bavaria

Monte Carlo:

refers to an administrative area of the Principality of Monaco, specifically the ward of Monte Carlo/Spélugues, where the Monte Carlo Casino is located

Kenilworth:

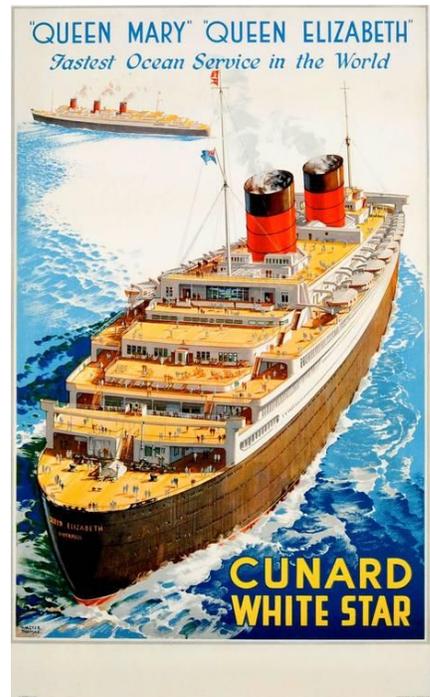
is a village in Cook County, Illinois, United States, 15 miles north of downtown Chicago.

Kraków:

a southern Poland city near the border of the Czech Republic, is known for its well-preserved medieval core and Jewish quarter.

The RMS Queen Elizabeth:

was an ocean liner operated by Cunard Line. With Queen Mary she provided weekly luxury liner service between Southampton in the United Kingdom and New York City in the United States, via Cherbourg in France.



The Union Pacific Railroad:

is a freight hauling railroad that operates 8,500 locomotives over 32,100 route-miles in 23 states west of Chicago and New Orleans.



References:



It happened one night:

Academy award winning motion picture of 1934!

A spoiled heiress running away from her family is helped by a man who is actually a reporter in need of a story.

Director: Frank Capra

**Writers: Robert Riskin (screen play),
Samuel Hopkins Adams**

Stars: Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, Walter Connolly

Here is a short clip to watch!

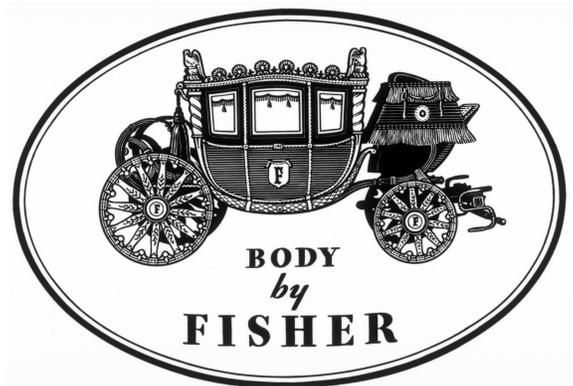
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOqfWa6LVnU>

Two stars signed by two different studios
THEY HATED EACH OTHER!

Body by Fischer:

Fisher Body was an [automobile coachbuilder](#) founded by the Fisher brothers in 1908 in [Detroit, Michigan](#); Fisher & Company (originally Alloy Metal Products) continues to use the name. General Motors vehicles displayed a "Body by Fisher" emblem on their door sill plates until the mid-1990s.

- 1930 - Slanted windshields for reduced glare
- 1933 - "No-Draft" ventilation
- 1934 - One-piece steel "turret top" roofs^[4]
- 1936 - Dual windshield wipers



Phillip Morris:

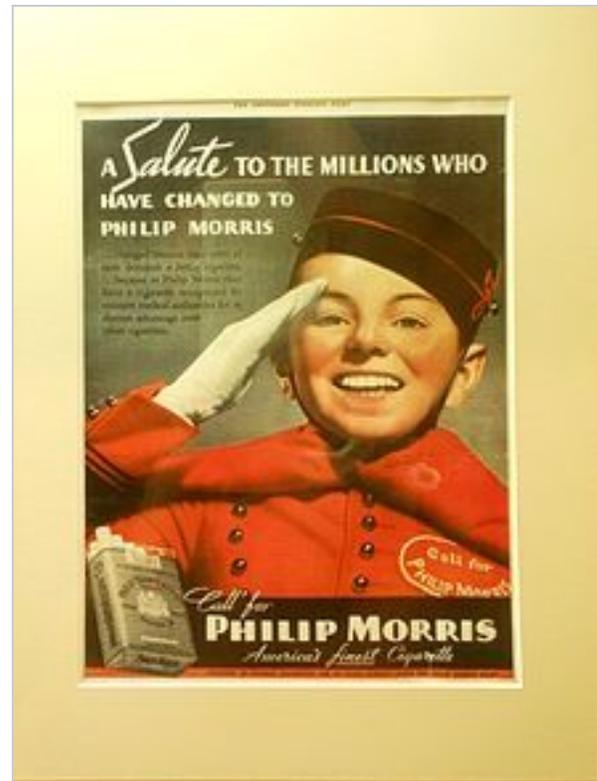
Philip Morris (1835-1873) was a [British](#) tobacconist and cigarette importer whose name was later used for Philip Morris Inc. Ltd. established in New York City in 1902. The first cigarettes that Philip Morris made were in 1854 and were known as "**Philip Morris English Ovals**," a non-filter brand of oval-shaped cigarettes that were manufactured in very limited quantities until discontinuation in 2017. In 1938, the company offered preferred stock to ordinary buyers.

In 1924, Philip Morris began advertising Marlboros specifically to women. The cigarettes had "new cork-tip filters housed in a flip-top box with a red roof design."

In 1970, Philip Morris made the first of several acquisitions with the purchase of Miller Brewing Company. In 1985, Philip Morris Cos. became a holding company and the parent of Philip Morris Inc. and bought General Foods. The acquisition of Kraft Foods came in 1988, after which Kraft and General Foods became Kraft General Foods.

In the 1970s, in response to smokers' health concerns, Philip Morris introduced the "Light" cigarette - which was later found to be no safer than any others.

In 1976, Marlboro became the leading brand in the U.S.; Morris operated as the largest seller of tobacco in the U.S. and the second-largest in the world.



Brands

Philip Morris USA brands include Marlboro, Virginia Slims, Benson & Hedges, Merit, Parliament, Alpine, Basic, Cambridge,

W. P. A:

The Works Progress Administration (WPA; renamed in 1939 as the Work Projects Administration) was the largest and most ambitious American New Deal agency, employing millions of people (mostly unskilled men) to carry out public works projects,^[4] including the construction of public buildings and roads. In a much smaller project, Federal Project Number One, the WPA employed musicians, artists, writers, actors and directors in large arts, drama, media, and literacy projects.

The Bund:

The German American Bund, or German American Federation (German: *Amerikadeutscher Bund*; *Amerikadeutscher Volksbund, AV*), was a German-American pro-Nazi organization established in 1936 to succeed Friends of New Germany (FONG), the new name being chosen to emphasize the group's American credentials after press criticism that the organization was unpatriotic.^[4] The Bund was to consist only of American citizens of German descent.^[5] Its main goal was to promote a favorable view of Nazi Germany.



Three Penny opera/ Mack the Knife:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TcJkrTaZYS8&t=11s>

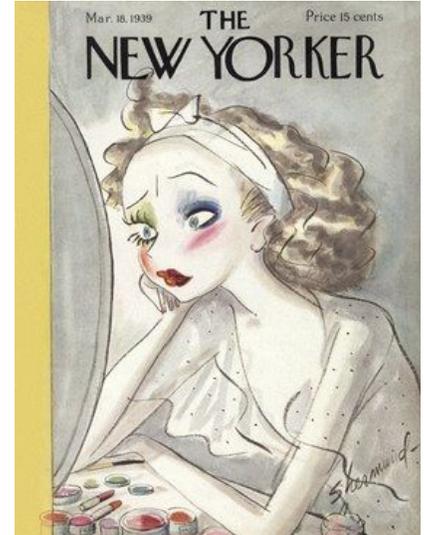
"Mack the Knife" was introduced to the United States hit parade by **Louis Armstrong** in 1956, but the song is most closely associated with **Bobby Darin**, who recorded his version at Fulton Studios on West 40th Street, New York City, on December 19, 1958.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SEIHMWkXEU>

THE NEW YORKER:

The New Yorker is an American magazine of reportage, commentary, criticism, essays, fiction, satire, cartoons, and poetry. It is published by Condé Nast. Started as a weekly in 1925, the magazine is now published 47 times annually, with five of these issues covering two-week spans.

Although its reviews and events listings often focus on the cultural life of New York City, The New Yorker has a wide audience outside New York and is read internationally. It is well known for its illustrated and often topical covers, [5] its commentaries on popular culture and eccentric Americana, its attention to modern fiction by the inclusion of short stories and literary reviews, its rigorous fact checking and copyediting, [citation needed] its journalism on politics and social issues, and its single-panel cartoons sprinkled throughout each issue.



Gone With The Wind:

(1939)

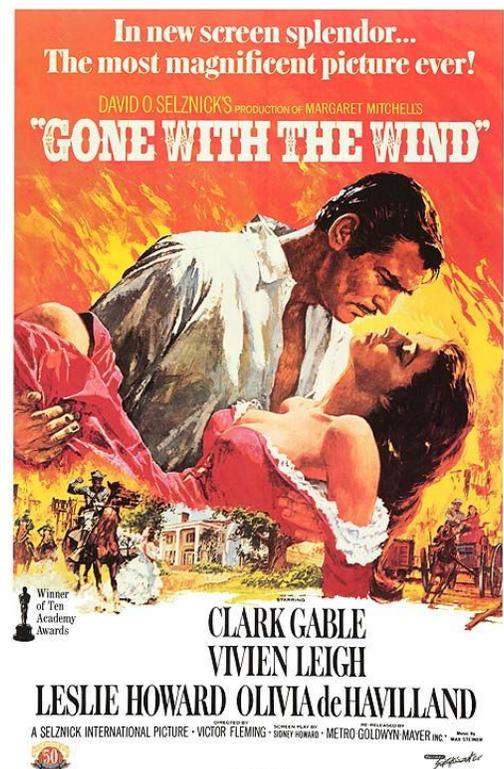
Epic Civil War drama focuses on the life of petulant southern belle Scarlett O'Hara (Vivien Leigh). Starting with her idyllic on a sprawling plantation, the film traces her survival through the tragic history of the South during the Civil War and Reconstruction, and her tangled love affairs with Ashley Wilkes (Leslie Howard) and Rhett Butler (Clark Gable).

Director: Victor Fleming

Writers: Margaret Mitchell (Story of the Old South "Gone with the Wind"), Sidney Howard (Screenwriter)

Starring: Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard

Nominated for 12 Academy Awards, Won 8 (Including Best Picture, Director, Best Actress, Supporting Actress) (Hattie McDaniel -Mammy became the first African-American to win an Academy Award)



Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, formerly the Bureau of Investigation, is the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States, and its principal federal law enforcement agency.

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

Motto: Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity

Founded: July 26, 1908, United States of America

Number of employees: 35,104 (October 31, 2014)

First director: J. Edgar Hoover

Founders: J. Edgar Hoover, Charles Joseph Bonaparte, Theodore Roosevelt



MI5: (Military Intelligence, Section 5),

is the United Kingdom's domestic

counterintelligence and security

agency and is part of its intelligence machinery alongside the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) and Defence Intelligence (DI). MI5 is directed by the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), and the service is bound by the Security Service Act 1989. The service is directed to protect British parliamentary democracy and economic interests, and counter terrorism and espionage within the UK.



SECURITY SERVICE
MI5



Wall Street Stock Market Crash:

The Wall Street Crash of 1929, also known as Black Tuesday (October 29), the Great Crash, or the Stock Market Crash of 1929, began on October 24, 1929 ("Black Thursday"), and was the most devastating stock market crash in the history of the United States, when taking into consideration the full extent and duration of its after effects. The crash, which followed the London Stock Exchange's crash of

September, signalled the beginning of the 12-year Great Depression that affected all Western industrialized countries.



The Great Depression:

The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression that took place mostly during the 1930s, beginning in the United States. The timing of the Great Depression varied across nations; in most countries it started in 1929 and lasted until the late-1930s. It was the longest, deepest, and most widespread depression of the 20th century. In the 21st century, the Great Depression is commonly used as an example of how far the world's economy can decline.

The Great Depression started in the United States after a major fall in

stock prices that began around September 4, 1929, and became worldwide news with the stock market crash of October 29, 1929 (known as Black Tuesday). Between 1929 and 1932, worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) fell by an estimated 15%. By comparison, worldwide GDP fell by less than 1% from 2008 to 2009 during the Great Recession. Some economies started to recover by the mid-1930s. However, in many countries, the negative effects of the Great Depression lasted until the beginning of World War II.

The Great Depression had devastating effects in countries both rich and poor. Personal income, tax revenue, profits and prices dropped, while international trade plunged by more than 50%. Unemployment in the U.S. rose to 25% and in some countries rose as high as 33%.

Cities around the world were hit hard, especially those dependent on heavy industry. Construction was virtually halted in many countries. Farming communities and rural areas suffered as crop prices fell by about 60%. Facing plummeting demand with few alternative sources of jobs, areas dependent on primary sector industries such as mining and logging suffered the most.

Tri Delta:

Delta Delta Delta, also known as Tri Delta and Tri-Delt, is an international sorority founded on November 27, 1888 at Boston University. With over 200,000 living initiates, Tri Delta is one of the largest National Panhellenic Conference sororities.

Founded: November 27, 1888; 129 years ago
Boston University, (Boston, Massachusetts)

Motto: Let us Steadfastly Love one another

Symbol: ΔΔΔ, Dolphin **Jewel:** Pearl

The London Air Defence Area (LADA) :

The name given to the organisation created to defend London from the increasing threat from German airships during World War I. Formed in September 1915, it was commanded initially by Admiral Sir Percy Scott, a controversial figure, responsible for major advances in naval gunnery techniques, but also accused of insubordination and profiting from his inventions.



Roller derby:

a contact sport played by two teams of five members roller skating in the same direction (counter-clockwise) around a track. Game play consists of a series of short match-ups (jams) in which both teams designate a jammer who scores points by lapping members of the opposing team. The teams attempt to hinder the opposing jammer while assisting their own jammer-in effect, playing both offense and defense simultaneously. The Jammer can be spotted from the star on their helmet. Roller derby is played by

approximately 1,250 amateur leagues worldwide, nearly half of them outside the United States.

While the sport has its origins in the banked-track roller skating marathons of the 1930s, Leo Seltzer and Damon Runyon are credited with the basic evolution of the sport to its initial competitive form. Professional roller derby quickly became popular; in 1940, more than 5 million spectators watched in about 50 American cities. In the ensuing decades, however, it predominantly became a form of sports entertainment where the theatrical elements overshadowed the athleticism. This gratuitous showmanship largely ended with the sport's contemporary grassroots revival in the first decade of the 21st century. Although some sports entertainment qualities such as player pseudonyms and colorful uniforms were retained, scripted bouts with predetermined winners were abandoned.

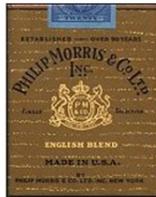
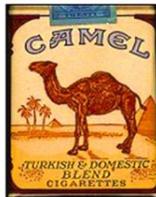
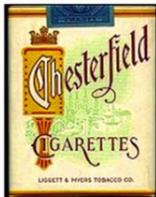
Blocker: The positional skaters who form the pack. The Pivot Blocker is one of the four Blockers per team allowed in each jam.

Items :

Camels :

Non-Filtered is an American brand of cigarettes, currently owned and manufactured by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company In the United States and by Japan Tobacco outside of the United States.

Most current Camel cigarettes contain a blend of Turkish tobacco and Virginia tobacco. Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the city where R.J. Reynolds was founded, is nicknamed "Camel City" because of the brand's popularity.^[3]



Vermouth :

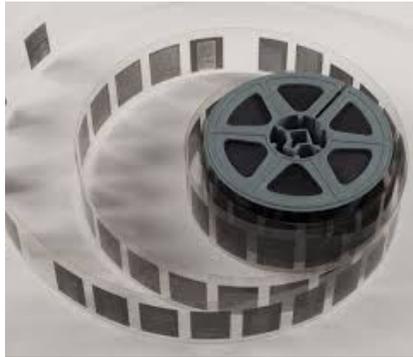
is an aromatized, fortified wine flavored with various botanicals (roots, barks, flowers, seeds, herbs, and spices).

Vermouth is a common cocktail ingredient, particularly in Martinis and Manhattans.



Digital alarm clock:

was registered by D.E Protzmann and others on October 23, 1956, in the United States.



Microfilm:

a length of film containing microphotographs of a newspaper, catalog, or other document. Can fit in the palm of your hand.

Terms/Slang!



Steak tartare:

is a meat dish made from raw ground meat. It is usually served with onions, capers, pepper and Worcestershire sauce, and other seasonings, often presented to the diner separately, to be added to taste.

Caper:

An activity or escapade, typically one that is illicit or ridiculous. An amusing or far-fetched story, especially one presented on film or stage. The cooked and pickled flower buds of a bramble like southern European shrub, used to flavor food.



Swanky: stylishly luxurious and expensive.

Warf: a level quayside area to which a ship may be moored to load and unload

Café Society: the description of the "Beautiful People" and "Bright Young Things" who gathered in fashionable cafes and restaurants in New York, Paris, and London beginning in the late 19th century

Loafin : When someone is taking their sweet time. Lazing around. Causing someone else to wait.

You've got a line: Acquire information about something or someone. Similarly, give someone a line on means "provide information about."

Woozie Floozie: A gaudily dressed, usually immoral woman, especially a prostitute.

Precinct House: Police station

Cherry: Female inmate who has not yet been introduced to lesbian activities/a virgin.

Bee's knees: The phrase "bee's knees" means sweet and good, because the knees of the bee are where all the sweet, good stuff is collected.

Aw Reet: All right

Bring your nose: Related to snorting cocaine.

Greek louse: Any of numerous small, flat-bodied, wingless biting or sucking insects of the order Phthiraptera, which live as external parasites on birds and mammals, including humans. *Slang* A mean or despicable person.

Trimmings: If you say that something comes with all the trimmings, you mean that it has many extra things added to it to make it more special. With all one's Heart.

Sauce: Sauce is used to describe someone who has a style, confidence and attraction about them. Usually someone who is well-dressed, fashionable, and has an aura about them. swagger style.

Au courant: Aware of what is going on; well informed; Up to Date

Gumshoes: Detectives

Two cents Plain: A two cents plain is a glass of seltzer water.

Vicky water: A naturally effervescent mineral water from the springs at Vichy.

Dapper: (typically of a man) neat and trim in dress, appearance, or bearing.

Stuffed Shirts: A wealthy, self-important, overly formal type; a fellow with a stick up his arse. A pompous ass.

Neat: No ice or mixer. This is a straight pour of liquor into the glass and is served at room temperature. Whiskey and brandy are often ordered neat because many people prefer them at room temperature.

Up: Chilled with ice (shaken or stirred) and strained into a glass (typically a cocktail glass).

Straight up: Can bring the most confusion because drinkers use it to refer to any of the three. Some use it when they order a straight pour of darker spirits (e.g. bourbon straight, which would 'technically' be neat). Other drinkers use it to mean a white spirit chilled and served in a cocktail glass (e.g. vodka chilled, which would 'technically' be up).

Gam: A woman's Leg

Bran: Also known as miller's bran, is the hard outer layers of cereal grain. It consists of the combined aleurone and pericarp.

A hot toddy: Also known as hot whisky in Scotland, is typically a mixed drink made of liquor and water with honey, herbs and spices, and served hot

Slug: A small amount of a strong alcoholic drink

Cleaning the pipes: Anglo-American slang term used to describe the act of masturbation in order to empty one's testicles of a thick, fat, juicy load of baby-batter in order to start a newer batch.

Drisina: Dracaena is a genus of about 120 species of trees and succulent shrubs.

Two-Bit: Cheap; of bad quality.

Frau Schlau: A sly/clever woman

Brat Bratten: Spoiled Brat

Buxom: (of a woman) plump, especially with large breasts.

Zer Gut: Really good

Sauerbraten: is a German pot roast that can be prepared with a variety of meats—most often beef, but also from venison, lamb, mutton, pork, and traditionally, horse.

1101: Nicks First agent office Number in Steinway hall. Janet Hall artist bureau.

Fuhrer: Leader or guide, commonly associated with Hitler

Braunschweiger: is the name for several types of sausages in different regions. In the German language, Braunschweiger is the demonym for people from Brunswick, but under German food law refers to a variety of mettwurst.

Kraut: A german or sauerkraut

Peeper: A guy who stares at women's breasts. A slang term for "penis" usually used by little kids.

Sable Coat: Russian fur Coat



Duffle Mate: Duffle Bag

Put wind in my sails: phrase. to make someone feel less confident, usually by saying or doing something unexpected. To make someone feel disappointed or less hopeful: disappoint, let down, discourage

Cool your jets: Calm down

Plotz: collapse or be beside oneself with frustration, annoyance, or other strong emotion.

Close but no Cigar: Fall just short of a successful outcome and get nothing for your efforts.

Swell: Great, fantastic

Neat: Cool, Interesting

Gee willikers: a humorous or outdated extension of gee, which is a euphemism for Jesus.

23 skidoo: A term used in the early 20th Century for "get lost." Bums would sleep around 23rd St and when the cops came along they would hit them with their billy clubs and say "23 skidoo." During the day, Normal men would wait for pretty woman to walk by. This particular street was very windy, so some ankle would be shown, which at the time was a bit scandalous.

Vegetarian: a person who does not eat meat, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.

Speakeasy: A place where alcohol could be "safely" purchased during the era of prohibition in the USA

Beating a dead horse: an idiom that means to continue a particular endeavour is a waste of time as the outcome is already decided.

Quick Quip: a short, witty comment – can be pleasant, wise, or sarcastic, but usually carries an element of humor. A quip, often taken as a sign of cleverness, is a witty remark that sounds spur-of-the-moment.

Souffle: A soufflé is a baked egg-based dish which originated in early eighteenth century France. It is made with egg yolks and beaten egg whites combined with various other ingredients and served as a savory main dish or sweetened as a dessert.

Rods: guns

Mitts: hands

Sen sen: a type of breath freshener originally marketed as a "breath perfume" in the late 19th century by the T. B. Dunn Company and then produced by F&F Foods until they discontinued the product in July 2013.



Debutante: an upper-class young woman making her first appearance in fashionable society.

French kiss: also known as a deep kiss, is an amorous kiss in which the participants' tongues extend to touch each other's lips or tongue.

Crystal Stein: a large crystal mug for beer.

Art Deco: sometimes referred to as Deco, is a style of visual arts, architecture and design that first appeared in France just before World War I.[1] Art Deco influenced the design of buildings, furniture, jewelry, fashion, cars, movie theatres, trains, ocean liners, and everyday objects such as radios and vacuum cleaners. It took its name, short for Arts Décoratifs, from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes (International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts) held in Paris in 1925. It combined modernist styles with fine craftsmanship and rich materials. During its heyday, Art Deco represented luxury, glamour, exuberance, and faith in social and technological progress.

