

## Chapter 1 : Alice - FREE THEATRE CHRISTCHURCH

*Author of the enduringly popular Alice books, mathematician, Anglican cleric, and pioneer photographer, Lewis Carroll maintained a lifelong enthusiasm for the theatre. Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage is the first book to focus on Carroll's irresistible fascination with all things theatrical.*

In chapter 1, "Down the Rabbit-Hole", in the midst of shrinking, Alice waxes philosophic concerning what final size she will end up as, perhaps "going out altogether, like a candle"; this pondering reflects the concept of a limit. In chapter 2, "The Pool of Tears", Alice tries to perform multiplication but produces some odd results: I shall never get to twenty at that rate! Continuing this sequence, going up three bases each time, the result will continue to be less than 20 in the corresponding base notation. Also in chapter 7, Alice ponders what it means when the changing of seats around the circular table places them back at the beginning. This is an observation of addition on the ring of integers modulo N. The Cheshire cat fades until it disappears entirely, leaving only its wide grin, suspended in the air, leading Alice to marvel and note that she has seen a cat without a grin, but never a grin without a cat. Deep abstraction of concepts, such as non-Euclidean geometry, abstract algebra, and the beginnings of mathematical logic, was taking over mathematics at the time Dodgson was writing. Literary scholar Melanie Bayley asserted in the magazine *New Scientist* that Dodgson wrote *Alice in Wonderland* in its final form as a scathing satire on new modern mathematics that were emerging in the mid-19th century. For example, in the second chapter Alice posits that the mouse may be French. She therefore chooses to speak the first sentence of her French lesson-book to it: In the eighth chapter, three cards are painting the roses on a rose tree red, because they had accidentally planted a white-rose tree that The Queen of Hearts hates. Red roses symbolised the English House of Lancaster, while white roses were the symbol for their rival House of York. This scene is an allusion to the Wars of the Roses. After the riddle "Why is a raven like a writing-desk?" The manuscript was illustrated by Dodgson himself who added 37 illustrations—printed in a facsimile edition in 1950. The book was reprinted and published in 1951. Other significant illustrators include: At the release of *Through the Looking-Glass*, the first Alice tale gained in popularity and by the end of the 19th century Sir Walter Besant wrote that *Alice in Wonderland* "was a book of that extremely rare kind which will belong to all the generations to come until the language becomes obsolete". The first print run of 2,000, was held back because Tenniel objected to the print quality. The entire print run sold out quickly. Alice was a publishing sensation, beloved by children and adults alike. Among its first avid readers were Queen Victoria [36] and the young Oscar Wilde. The book is commonly referred to by the abbreviated title *Alice in Wonderland*, which has been popularised by the numerous stage, film and television adaptations of the story produced over the years. This list needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. First UK edition the second printing. First US edition the first printing of above. Dodgson meets another Alice during his time in London, Alice Raikes, and talks with her about her reflection in a mirror, leading to another book, *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There*, which sells even better. . . Cover of the edition First Japanese edition of an *Alice in Wonderland* novel. Despite being the first Japanese version of an *Alice in Wonderland* novel, it is actually a translation of *Through the Looking-Glass*. Burt Company, aimed at young readers. First translation into Finnish by Anni Swan *Liisan seikkailut ihmemaailmassa*. At least 8 new editions are published in that year alone. Illustrated by Milo Winter. The animated picture book of *Alice in Wonderland*, with illustrations and paper engineering by Julian Wehr is published. It has extensive annotations explaining the hidden allusions in the books, and includes full texts of the Victorian era poems parodied in them. Later editions expand on these annotations. The Folio Society publication with 42 illustrations by John Tenniel. For the 50th anniversary of the British Kate Greenaway Medal —, a panel of experts names the Walker Books edition illustrated by Helen Oxenbury one of the top ten Medal-winning works, composing the ballot for a public election of the all-time favourite.

**Chapter 2 : Satire - Victorian Literature - Oxford Bibliographies**

*Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage* is the first book to focus on Carroll's irresistible fascination with all things theatrical, from childhood charades and marionettes to active involvement in the dramatisation of *Alice*, influential contributions to the debate on child actors, and the friendship of leading players, especially Ellen Terry.

Literature[ edit ] From a young age, Dodgson wrote poetry and short stories, contributing heavily to the family magazine *Mischmasch* and later sending them to various magazines, enjoying moderate success. Between and , his work appeared in the national publications *The Comic Times* and *The Train*, as well as smaller magazines such as the *Whitby Gazette* and the *Oxford Critic*. Most of this output was humorous, sometimes satirical, but his standards and ambitions were exacting. *La Guida di Bragia*. This pseudonym was a play on his real name: Lewis was the anglicised form of Ludovicus, which was the Latin for Lutwidge, and Carroll an Irish surname similar to the Latin name Carolus, from which comes the name Charles. This was then translated back into English as "Carroll Lewis" and then reversed to make "Lewis Carroll". Westhill, and Louis Carroll. Illustration by John Tenniel , In , Dean i. He was widely assumed for many years to have derived his own "Alice" from Alice Liddell ; the acrostic poem at the end of *Through the Looking-Glass* spells out her name in full, and there are also many superficial references to her hidden in the text of both books. It has been noted that Dodgson himself repeatedly denied in later life that his "little heroine" was based on any real child, [37] [38] and he frequently dedicated his works to girls of his acquaintance, adding their names in acrostic poems at the beginning of the text. In , he had taken the unfinished manuscript to Macmillan the publisher, who liked it immediately. Annotated versions provide insights into many of the ideas and hidden meanings that are prevalent in these books. He was inundated with fan mail and with sometimes unwanted attention. Indeed, according to one popular story, Queen Victoria herself enjoyed *Alice in Wonderland* so much that she commanded that he dedicate his next book to her, and was accordingly presented with his next work, a scholarly mathematical volume entitled *An Elementary Treatise on Determinants*. It is utterly false in every particular: Strong comments in a *Times* article, "It would have been clean contrary to all his practice to identify [the] author of *Alice* with the author of his mathematical works". The title page of the first edition erroneously gives "" as the date of publication. Carroll entwines two plots set in two alternative worlds, one set in rural England and the other in the fairytale kingdoms of Elfland, Outland, and others. The fairytale world satirizes English society, and more specifically the world of academia. *Sylvie and Bruno* came out in two volumes and is considered a lesser work, although it has remained in print for over a century. Photography

â€” [ edit ] Photo of Alice Liddell taken by Lewis Carroll In , Dodgson took up the new art form of photography under the influence first of his uncle Skeffington Lutwidge , and later of his Oxford friend Reginald Southey. He stopped taking photographs because keeping his studio working was too time-consuming. This was a cloth-backed folder with twelve slots, two marked for inserting the most commonly used penny stamp, and one each for the other current denominations up to one shilling. The folder was then put into a slipcase decorated with a picture of Alice on the front and the Cheshire Cat on the back. It intended to organize stamps wherever one stored their writing utensils; Carroll expressly notes in *Eight or Nine Wise Words About Letter-Writing* it is not intended to be carried in a pocket or purse, as the most common individual stamps could easily be carried on their own. The pack included a copy of a pamphletted version of this lecture. Another invention was a writing tablet called the nycetograph that allowed note-taking in the dark, thus eliminating the need to get out of bed and strike a light when one woke with an idea. He appears to have invented â€” or at least certainly popularized â€” the "doublet" see word ladder , a form of brain-teaser that is still popular today, changing one word into another by altering one letter at a time, each successive change always resulting in a genuine word. Other items include a rule for finding the day of the week for any date; a means for justifying right margins on a typewriter; a steering device for a velociam a type of tricycle ; new systems of parliamentary representation; [66] more fair elimination rules for tennis tournaments; a new sort of postal money order; rules for reckoning postage; rules for a win in betting; rules for dividing a number by various divisors; a cardboard scale for the Senior Common Room at Christ Church

which, held next to a glass, ensured the right amount of liqueur for the price paid; a double-sided adhesive strip to fasten envelopes or mount things in books; a device for helping a bedridden invalid to read from a book placed sideways; and at least two ciphers for cryptography. Within the academic discipline of mathematics, Dodgson worked primarily in the fields of geometry, linear and matrix algebra, mathematical logic, and recreational mathematics, producing nearly a dozen books under his real name. Dodgson also developed new ideas in linear algebra. His occupation as Mathematical Lecturer at Christ Church gave him some financial security. The algorithm known as Dodgson condensation is closely related to the Schur complement and the Desnanot-Jacobi identity. The discovery in the 1800s of additional ciphers that Carroll had constructed, in addition to his "Memoria Technica", showed that he had employed sophisticated mathematical ideas in their creation. He documented his advice about how to write more satisfying letters in a missive entitled "Eight or Nine Wise Words About Letter-Writing". He continued to teach at Christ Church until and remained in residence there until his death. The two volumes of his last novel, *Sylvie and Bruno*, were published in 1869 and 1870, but the intricacy of this work was apparently not appreciated by contemporary readers; it achieved nothing like the success of the Alice books, with disappointing reviews and sales of only 13 copies. He recounts the travel in his "Russian Journal", which was first commercially published in 1864. He was two weeks away from turning 66 years old. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Cohen in his *Lewis Carroll: He contended the preference was entirely aesthetic*. He probably felt more than he dared acknowledge, even to himself. He argues that Dodgson may have wanted to marry the year-old Alice Liddell, and that this was the cause of the unexplained "break" with the family in June 1862, [26] an event for which other explanations are offered. Lebailly continues that child nudes even appeared on Victorian Christmas cards, implying a very different social and aesthetic assessment of such material. She termed the traditional image of Dodgson "the Carroll Myth". She drew attention to the large amounts of evidence in his diaries and letters that he was also keenly interested in adult women, married and single, and enjoyed several relationships with them that would have been considered scandalous by the social standards of his time. She also pointed to the fact that many of those whom he described as "child-friends" were girls in their late teens and even twenties. He delayed the process for some time but was eventually ordained as a deacon on 22 December 1863. But when the time came a year later to be ordained as a priest, Dodgson appealed to the dean for permission not to proceed. This was against college rules and, initially, Dean Liddell told him that he would have to consult the college ruling body, which would almost certainly have resulted in his being expelled. For unknown reasons, Liddell changed his mind overnight and permitted Dodgson to remain at the college in defiance of the rules. There is currently no conclusive evidence about why Dodgson rejected the priesthood. Some have suggested that his stammer made him reluctant to take the step, because he was afraid of having to preach. He was interested in minority forms of Christianity he was an admirer of F. Maurice and "alternative" religions theosophy. Most scholars assume that the diary material was removed by family members in the interests of preserving the family name, but this has not been proven. This was also the period of time when he composed his extensive love poetry, leading to speculation that the poems may have been autobiographical. A popular explanation for one missing page 27 June is that it might have been torn out to conceal a proposal of marriage on that day by Dodgson to the year-old Alice Liddell. However, there has never been any evidence to suggest that this was so, and a paper offers some evidence to the contrary which was discovered by Karoline Leach in the Dodgson family archive in 1998. Part of it may have been written at the time when the pages were destroyed, though this is unclear. The document offers a brief summary of two diary pages that are missing, including the one for 27 June. The summary for this page states that Mrs. The "break" with the Liddell family that occurred soon after was presumably in response to this gossip. Migraine and epilepsy[ edit ] In his diary for 1863, Dodgson recorded experiencing his first episode of migraine with aura, describing very accurately the process of "moving fortifications" that are a manifestation of the aura stage of the syndrome. It is also known as micropsia and macropsia, a brain condition affecting the way that objects are perceived by the mind. For example, an afflicted person may look at a larger object such as a basketball and perceive it as if it were the size of a golf ball. Some authors have suggested that Dodgson may have suffered from this type of aura and used it as an

inspiration in his work, but there is no evidence that he did. He was diagnosed by a Dr. Stedman, and they believed the attack and a consequent attack to be an "epileptiform" seizure initially thought to be fainting, but Brooks changed his mind. Some have concluded from this that he was a lifetime sufferer of this condition, but there is no evidence of this in his diaries beyond the diagnosis of the two attacks already mentioned. Carroll had at least one incident in which he suffered full loss of consciousness and awoke with a bloody nose, which he recorded in his diary and noted that the episode left him not feeling himself for "quite sometime afterward". This attack was diagnosed as possibly "epileptiform" and Carroll himself later wrote of his "seizures" in the same diary. Most of the standard diagnostic tests of today were not available in the nineteenth century.

## Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage: Theatricals in a Quiet Life (review)

*Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage is worthy to sit on the shelves of all Carr ollians and anyone interested in the insight into nineteenth-century theatre that can be derived from a close examination of its recep-.*

## Chapter 4 : Children and Theatre in Victorian Britain : Anne Varty :

*"Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage is the first book to focus on Carroll's irresistible fascination with all things theatrical, from childhood charades and marionettes to active involvement in the dramatisation of Alice, influential contributions to the debate on child actors, and the friendship of leading players, especially Ellen Terry.*

## Chapter 5 : Alice's Adventures in Wonderland - Wikipedia

*Pris: kr. Inbunden, Skickas inom vardagar. KÄ¶ Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage av Richard Foulkes pÅ¥ calendrierdelascience.com*

## Chapter 6 : University of Leicester - BOOK: Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage - Theatricals in a Quiet L

*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (commonly shortened to Alice in Wonderland) is an novel written by English author Charles Lutwidge Dodgson under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll.*

## Chapter 7 : Isa Bowman - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage: theatricals in a quiet life. [Richard Foulkes].*

## Chapter 8 : Aliceâ€™s Adventures in Wonderland Â« Lewis Carroll Society of North America

*I anticipated a reevaluation of Dodgson and theatre as groundbreaking as Roger Taylor and Edward Wakeling's work on Dodgson and photography in Lewis Carroll Photographer (), and my expectations have been more than [End Page ] fulfilled. Foulkes's exceptional scholarship enables him to establish such convincing connections between.*

## Chapter 9 : Lewis Carroll and the Victorian Stage - Richard Foulkes - Bok () | Bokus

*Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (/ Ēˆ I Êœ t w Éª dÉˆ Ēˆ d Éˆ d s É™n /; 27 January - 14 January ), better known by his pen name Lewis Carroll, was an English writer of world-famous children's fiction, notably Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and its sequel Through the Looking-Glass.*