

Chapter 1 : Lewis Carroll | Open Library

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January 2, By: He was born on 27th January and died on 14th January His real name is Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. Lewis Carroll is his pen name. Some works of Carroll included in the literary nonsense genre are the Hunting of the Snark and Jabberwocky poems. Let us get other interesting facts about Carroll below: Facts about Lewis Carroll 1: Charles Dodgson was the great-grandfather of Carroll who served as the Bishop of Elphin due to his improved ranks. Facts about Lewis Carroll 4: She was the first cousin of Carroll. It was believed that Carroll must have a wonderful academic career due to his double first degree. He is the eldest boy in the family. Facts about Lewis Carroll 6: The family archives preserved the reading lists of Carroll. Lewis Carroll Facts about Lewis Carroll 7: In Mathematics Moderations, he earned the first class honor in In the Final Honours School of Mathematics, he was awarded with the first class honor in Facts about Lewis Carroll 8: He created short stories and poetry since his young age. Do you like reading facts about Lewis Carroll?

Chapter 2 : The unknown Lewis Carroll : eight major works and many minor (Book,) [calendrierdelascience

The Unknown Lewis Carroll has 2 ratings and 0 reviews. Although Lewis Carroll's two great Wonderland fantasies were printed in large editions, most of.

When Alice has finished reading the poem she gives her impressions: However, somebody killed something: In later writings he discussed some of his lexicon, commenting that he did not know the specific meanings or sources of some of the words; the linguistic ambiguity and uncertainty throughout both the book and the poem may largely be the point. For example, following the poem, a "rath" is described by Humpty as "a sort of green pig". In Carroll asked his publishers, Macmillan , "Have you any means, or can you find any, for printing a page or two in the next volume of Alice in reverse? Macmillan responded that it would cost a great deal more to do, and this may have dissuaded him. A swift moving creature with snapping jaws, capable of extending its neck. Radiantly beaming, happy, cheerful. Although Carroll may have believed he had coined this word, usage in is cited in the Oxford English Dictionary. Following the poem Humpty Dumpty says: They had no wings, beaks turned up, made their nests under sun-dials and lived on veal. Following the poem, the character of Humpty Dumpty comments: Possibly a blend of fair, fabulous, and joyous. Combination of "fuming" and "furious". Make up your mind that you will say both words, but leave it unsettled which you will say first. Now open your mouth and speak. Humpty comments that it means: However, Carroll also wrote in Mischmasch that it meant to scratch like a dog. In the above old image it has four legs and also bat-like wings. In Alice in Wonderland film it is shown with large back legs, small dinosaur-like front legs, and on the ground it uses its wings as front legs like a pterosaur , and it breathes out lightning flashes rather than flame. It might make reference to the call of the bird resembling the sound "jub, jub". Humpty Dumpty is uncertain about this one: Humpty Dumpty says following the poem: Head erect, mouth like a shark, the front forelegs curved out so that the animal walked on its knees, smooth green body, lived on swallows and oysters. Toves are described slightly differently in Mischmasch: Carroll himself said he could give no source for Tulgey. Could be taken to mean thick, dense, dark. Carroll noted "It seemed to suggest a state of mind when the voice is gruffish, the manner roughish, and the temper huffish". Carroll said he could not explain this word, though it has been noted that it can be formed by taking letters alternately from "verbal" and "gospel". Illustration by John Tenniel , Though the poem contains many nonsensical words, English syntax and poetic forms are observed, such as the quatrain verses, the general ABAB rhyme scheme and the iambic meter. The poem relies on a distortion of sense rather than "non-sense", allowing the reader to infer meaning and therefore engage with narrative while lexical allusions swim under the surface of the poem. She argues that Humpty tries, after the recitation, to "ground" the unruly multiplicities of meaning with definitions, but cannot succeed as both the book and the poem are playgrounds for the "carnivalised aspect of language". Parsons suggests that this is mirrored in the prosody of the poem:

Chapter 3 : Lewis Carroll Biography

The Unknown Lewis Carroll by Lewis Carroll, Stuart Dodgson Collingwood (Editor) starting at \$ The Unknown Lewis Carroll has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Gift of Arthur A. This year, the literary cornerstone turns years old. The real Alice, who lent her name to the story, was the daughter of Henry Liddell, the dean of Christ Church College at Oxford, where Carroll taught mathematics. Albumen print, Photograph by Lewis Carroll " The Mad Hatter never would have existed without the persistence of children. He eventually turned it into a written novel, presenting it to Alice as an early Christmas gift in The original illustrator hated the first edition. Carroll commissioned prominent English illustrator John Tenniel to create the accompanying art for the story. When he saw an early copy of the book, Tenniel was so dismayed at how badly his drawings had been reproduced, Carroll scrapped the entire edition, spending more than half his annual salary to get it reprinted and leaving him in a financial hole before the book even came out. Luckily, once widely published, Alice enjoyed instant success. The books from the subpar printing were later sold in America. It was first made into a movie in Only a handful of years after Carroll died, directors Cecil Hepworth and Percy Stowe made the story into a minute film. At the turn of the century, that made it the longest film produced in Britain. Alice Among the Fairies. Probably for the best. It satirizes newfangled theories about math. Carroll was a very conservative mathematician, and he found new forms of math emerging in the mids absurd compared to the algebra and Euclidian geometry he favored. His drawings were first made on paper, then carved on woodblocks by engravers, which were then made into metal electrotype reproductions to be used in the printing process. Carte de visite photograph of Lewis Carroll with lens, The Dodo is based on Carroll. Carroll was the Dodo, named after his real name, Charles Dodgson. A page from the original manuscript given to Alice Liddell by Lewis Carroll. The original manuscript almost never leaves London. The book belongs to the British Library, and it rarely gets a vacation abroad. The man looked at the declared value of the manuscript, a number Mr. Andrews would not divulge. John Tenniel " , Hand-colored proof. Carroll was a savvy marketer of his story and characters. He was all about the tie-ins. He designed a postage stamp case decorated with images of Alice and allowed her image to adorn cookie tins and other products. For readers eager to learn more about the origins of the book, he produced a facsimile of the original manuscript, a rare move for an author of his day. Later, he created a shorter version of the book for even younger readers. His 19th century business savvy foretold franchise-obsessed companies like Disney decades before their founding. The book has never been out of print. It has been translated into languages.

Chapter 4 : - Through the Looking Glass by Lewis Carroll

"Unabridged republication of the work originally published by T. Fisher Unwin in under the title: The Lewis Carroll Picture Book"--Title page verso "Former titles: The Lewis Carroll picture book, Diversions and digressions of Lewis Carroll."

The parents were descended from two ancient and distinguished North Country families. The first of the several pieces submitted to *The Train* was signed "B. The editor thought that the name was too journalistic, so after struggling over a number of choices, Dodgson wrote to his editor and suggested a number of variations and anagrams, based on the letters of his actual name. Those who knew Reverend Dodgson said that he was a pious and gloomy man, almost devoid of any sense of humor. Yet from his letters to his son, there is recorded evidence of a remarkable sense of fun. For example, in one letter to his son, he speaks of screaming in the middle of a street: His life at Daresbury was secluded, though, and his playmates were mostly his brothers and sisters. Class distinctions did not permit much socializing between children of the parsonage and the "lesser" parish children. Curiously, a number of the Dodgson children, including Carroll, stammered severely. Apparently, he panicked; his shyness and stammering always seemed worse when he was in the world of adults. It was as though the long suppressed, left-handed self endured in the fanciful, literary adult Carroll" in contrast to the very stern adult librarian, mathematics lecturer, deacon, dormitory master, and curator of the dining hall. And now if ever by chance I put My fingers into glue Or madly squeeze a right-hand foot Into a left-hand shoe. At home, it was he who was in charge of these seven sisters, and his imagination was constantly being exercised in order to entertain them. In one of his fanciful storygames that he invented, he imagined a sort of "railway game," and as one of the rules of the game, at least three trains had to run over the passengers in order for the passengers to be attended to by physicians. In addition to the plays that Carroll wrote and the scripts that he composed for his puppet theater, he also wrote poems, stories, and humorous sketches for his own "magazines. Other poems in the volume focus on the theme of fairy tales, an interest which played a large part in the creation of Alice. I have a fairy by my side Which cried; it said, "You must not weep. Also, an early poem about someone falling off a wall anticipates Humpty Dumpty in *Through the Looking Glass*, and a "Morals" essay reminds one of the ridiculous conversations between the ugly Duchess and the evil Queen in Alice. It is difficult to ignore the writings of Carroll as a child in any analysis of his works, for in his childhood productions, we find conclusive evidence of early imitations, hints, allusions, suggestions, and actual elements of imaginary creatures, dreams, and visions that will appear in his later works. Education All his life, Carroll was a scholar; when he was not a student, he was a teacher, and until two years before his death, he was firmly imbedded in the life of Oxford University. He did not begin his formal schooling until the age of twelve, when he enrolled in Richmond Grammar School, ten miles from the Croft Rectory, but he had already received a thorough background in literature from the family library. Yet it was mathematics" and not English literature" that interested Carroll most. When he was very young, for example, Carroll implored his father to explain logarithms to him, presumably because he had already mastered arithmetic, algebra, and even most of Euclidian geometry. Carroll entered Rugby in , but the sensitive young child found the all-boys environment highly unpleasant; the bullying abuse, the flogging, and the caning was a daily part of school life. Nonetheless, Carroll was, despite his three years of unhappiness there, an exceedingly studious boy, and he won many prizes for academic excellence. Carroll matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in , and remained there for forty-seven years. By all accounts, Carroll was not an outgoing student; with little money, and because of his stammer, his circle of friends always remained small. Yet in his academic work, he applied himself with the same energy and devotion that characterized his career at Rugby. He won scholarship prizes, honors in Classical exams, and also won a First Prize in Mathematics. His scholastic efforts were rewarded by a lifetime fellowship and a residency at Christ Church, so long as he remained unmarried and proceeded to take Holy Orders. In , the year Carroll took his B. In , Carroll took his M. He produced freelance humorous prose pieces and verses for various periodicals, explored theories of dual identities, wrote satires, published mathematical and symbolic logic texts, invented word games and puzzles, and took up photography, a hobby that would make him famous as one of the best Victorian photographers. In

short, Carroll became a sort of lesser English equivalent of Leonardo da Vinci. He invented the Nyctograph, a device for writing in the dark, and he also invented a method of remote control self-photography. Helmut Gernsheim, the author of *Lewis Carroll: There was seemingly no romantic interest in adult women*. He obviously delighted in the company of little girls twelve years old and younger, and his diary records in great detail the aesthetic pleasure that he took in viewing "nice little children. And in nearly every recorded case, Carroll produced a masterpiece of character study. His photographs are filled with unusually sensitive and candid "personalities" of the subjects. They caught the essence of human beings; they were not merely stiff, embalmed-like "objects. Had there been any intimacies between Carroll and his young female subjects, it would long ago have been ferreted out by the multitude of Freudian-oriented literary critics. His photographs are alluring; they look as if they almost could speak. They all have a provocative quality about them. On July 4, , Carroll and a friend, Rev. As they made their way upstream, Carroll began telling a story about the underground adventures of a little girl named Alice. By that time, Alice was eleven, and Carroll was no longer seeing her with the regularity that he used to. His interest in Ellen Terry is the closest relationship that Carroll had with an adult woman, apart from his family, of course. As Carroll searched for a publisher, he gave anxious thoughts to a perfect title. Various ones came to him: Alice was an immediate critical success when it appeared in *The Reader* magazine called it "a glorious artistic treasure. Since then, with the expiration of the original copyright in , the book has been translated into every major language, and now it has become a perennial bestseller, ranking with the works of Shakespeare and the Bible in popular demand. In the words of the critic Derek Hudson: This is a characteristic that it shares with other classics "a small band" that have similarly conquered the world.

Chapter 5 : The unknown Lewis Carroll; eight major works and many minor. (Book,) [calendrierdelascience

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

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 6 : From the archive: Lewis Carroll and Alice in Wonderland years on | Books | The Guardian

Facts about Lewis Carroll will tell the readers about the English writer, photographer, logician, mathematician and Anglican deacon. He was born on 27th January and died on 14th January He was born on 27th January and died on 14th January

Chapter 7 : Jabberwocky - Wikipedia

Portrait of Charles Dodgson, aka: Lewis Carroll. He's known as the author behind the famed Alice's Adventures In Wonderland by most, but the breadth of his disciplines goes far beyond.

Chapter 8 : Five Fascinating Facts about Lewis Carroll | Interesting Literature

July 4 is the th anniversary of "Alice in Wonderland," which Lewis Carroll first told the Liddell sisters on a boat ride in

Chapter 9 : Alice in Wonderland Book | eBay

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (/ ˈ Ë ^ l Ê œ t w É ^ d Ê ' Ê ^ d Ê ' d s É ^ t m 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.