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ПРОЕКТНО – ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

**ТЕМА ПРОЕКТА**

Oxford and “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll

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Contents

Acknowledgements

1.Introduction………………………………………………………………………3

2. The World behind Alice in Wonderland in Oxford……………………………..5

2.1 All in the Golden Afternoon………………………………………………….5

2.2 Dodo and Oxford’s Museum of Natural History…………………………....7

2.3 A Mad Tea Party and the Treacle Well………………………………………9

2.4 The First Edition of “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland…………………..11

2.5 Christ Church College………………………………………………………...12

2.6 The Mad Hatter’s House……………………………………………………...14

2.7 Old Sheep Shop……………………………………………………………….14

2.8 Alice in Wonderland and Other Oxford’s Museums………………………….15

2.9 Alice Day in Oxford…………………………………………………………..16

2.10 Alice’s and Other Characters’ Mistakes……………………………………..16

3. Conclusion……………………………………………………………………..17

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**1.Introduction**

The city of Oxford is known worldwide as the home of Oxford University, the oldest university in the English speaking world. Buildings in Oxford demonstrate examples of every [English architectural](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture_of_England)  period since the arrival of the Saxons, including the mid-18th-century. The poet Mathew Arnold called it the "city of dreaming spires".

Oxford is also strongly associated with many English writers who are world-known for their exciting children’s books.

Oscar Wilde, a poet, poet, playwright, studied at Magdalen College in Oxford.It was also at Oxford that he made his first sustained attempts at creative writing. His amazing tales can be read both children and adults.

Clive Staples Lewis is remembered for children’s books about Narnia. C. S. Lewis (1898 –1963), known to his friends and family as "Jack", was a novelist, poet, academic, medievalist, literary critic, essayist. He held academic positions at Oxford University, 1925–54,and Cambridge University, 1954–63. He is best known both for his fictional works, especially The Chronicles of Narnia.

.Lewis's works have been translated into more than 30 languages and have sold millions of copies. The books that make up *The Chronicles of Narnia* have sold the most and have been popularized on stage, TV, radio, and cinema.

John Ronald Tolkien **(**1892 –1973) was an English writer, poet, philologist and university professor, best known as the author of the classic high-fantasy works The Hobbit, The Lord of Rings, The Simarillion.  J.R.R. Tolkien and fellow novelist  C. S. Lewis were close friends. Both authors served on the English faculty at Oxford University, and both were active in the informal Oxford literary group known as the "Inkings ".

After Tolkien's death, his son Christopher published a series of works based on his father's notes and unpublished manuscripts, including *The Silmarillion*. These, together with *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* form a connected body of tales, poems, fictional histories, invented languages, and literary essays about a fantasy world called Arda and Middle-earth. While many other authors had published works of fantasy before Tolkien, the great success of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* led directly to a popular resurgence (возрождение) of the genre. This has caused Tolkien to be popularly identified as the "father" of modern fantasy literature[[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._R._R._Tolkien#cite_note-6) - high fantasy.

Here the professor of mathematics Charles Lutwidge Dodgson met young Alice Liddell whose friendship inspired him to wrote Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There.

The objects of my research project are

* to find places in Oxford that were inspirations behind Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll:
* to find out some information about people who served as Carroll’s inspiration for the protagonists of his stories.
* **2. The World behind “Alice in Wonderland” in Oxford**

2.1 All in the Golden Afternoon

The city of Oxford and Christ Church college were inspirations (вдохновение, вдохновляющая идея) behind «Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland» and «Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found there»**.** For Alice inWonderland lovers, Oxford still echoes a century and a half later, with places and faces that inspired Lewis Carroll’s work**.** Let’s follow in the footsteps of Alice to Oxford, England, the birthplace of these wonderful books.

In 1851, young Charles Lutwidge Dodgson came to study mathematics at Christ Church in Oxford, where he would later meet his muse, Alice Liddell, the daughter of a Dean of Christ Church (a dean is a head of a college). Alice Liddell was the ‘real Alice’ and the inspiration for Lewis Carroll’s Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland. In the college yard you can see the statue of Henry George Liddell, Alice’s father.

Christ Church was founded by Henry VIII in 1532 and the catchphrase of the Queen of Hearts “off with her head” is believed to be a reference to Henry’s propensity (склонность) to have his wives executed (казнить).

Charles Dodgson (better known by his pseudonym – Lewis Carroll) was a tutor at Christ Church at Oxford University when he wrote Alice in Wonderland. Carroll lived for 47 years in the college, 30 of them in the same rooms. These rooms overlooked the Dean’s Garden where he first caught sight of the Liddell children at play. The dean of the college had a daughter named Alice Liddell, who served as Carroll’s inspiration for the protagonist of his story. He would regularly accompany Liddells sisters, usually with their mother or governess, on walks through Christ Church Meadow (луг) and along the river. Today, local historian Mark Davies organizes a walk that traces their footsteps and illustrates the essential role played by the River Thames in inspiring the storiesand in the friendship between Lewis Carroll and Alice Liddell. The river is lined with influential (важный) Wonderland spots, including the villages of Godstow, Nuneham and Sandford,

The first book about Alice begins with the poem. Here are the first lines of the poem:

All in the golden afternoon

Full leisurely we glide (скользить)

For both our oars, with little skill,

…By little arms are plied (усердно работать),

While little hands make vain pretence

…Our wanderings to guide.

Alice, a childish story take,

And with a gentle hand

Lay it where childhood’s dreams are twined

In memory’s mystic bend,

Like pilgrim’s withered wreath of flowers (withered - вянущий, сохнущий)

…Plucked in a far-off land. (plucked –смелый, отважный)

The story of Alice began on ”the golden afternoon” of July 4, 1862, when Carroll, his friend Reverend (преподобный) Robinson Duckworth and the three Liddell sisters, including Alice,  rowed up the River Isis to the village of Godstow. Henry Liddell (the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and Dean of Christ Church) had three daughters: Lorina Charlotte (aged 13, born 1849) ("Prima" in the book's prefatory verse); Alice Pleasance (aged 10, born 1852) ("Secunda" in the prefatory verse); Edith Mary (aged 8, born 1853) ("Tertia" in the prefatory verse). This popular date, the 4th of July, of the "golden afternoon,  might be confusion or even another Alice’s tale, for that particular day was cool, cloudy and rainy.

2.2 Dodo and Oxford’s Museum of Natural History

The names of those in the boat provided several characters in the book. Apart from Alice herself, Canon Duckworth was the Duck, the Lory refers to Lorina Liddell, the Eaglet to Edith Liddell and Dodgson himself was the Dodo. Dodgson had a stammer (заикание) and often called himself Dodo Dodgson.

Alice would have known that remains of the extinct bird Dodo and a painting of how it would have looked are displayed at Oxford’s Museum of Natural History in Parks Road. Long extinct (вымерший), the real dodo bird appeared in the museum in taxidermy form. Today the head and foot of a Dodo displayed at the museum are the most complete remains of a single dodo anywhere in the world. Many museums have complete Dodo skeletons, but these are composed of the bones of several individuals.  The museum also displays a 1651 painting of a Dodo by Flemish artist Jan Savery and a 1759 painting by British artist George Edwards. Dodos once lived in Mauritius and neighboring islands and were completely killed by Dutch and Portuguese sailors in the 18th century. Bird had an unusual appearance, it weighed up to 25 kg and was 2.5 metres tall and had a large, powerful beak. Dodos were not able to fly, run fast and swim because they had no natural enemies before meeting with a man. The Liddell sisters would have also seen some stuffed animals such as an eagle, a hare, a rabbit, a dormouse (соня) there.

So another attraction that must definitely be seen is the Natural History Museum of the University of Oxford, which has a fabulous exhibit: the Dodo bird. Let’s make our way to the Museum of Natural History. There we can meet other characters from Carroll’s story: the Dodo and the Eagle,

Near the remains of the extinct bird Dodo is a case with taxidermy versions of other characters in the book, including a white rabbit holding a pocket watch. Charles Dodgson, known by his pen-name [Lewis Carroll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Carroll), was a regular visitor to the museum, and Savery's painting is likely to have influenced the character of the Dodo in his famous book.

Chapter Two opens with Alice growing to such a tremendous size that her head hits the ceiling. Alice is unhappy and, as she cries, her tears flood the hallway. The sea of tears becomes crowded with other animals and birds (the Duck, the Lory, the Eaglet, the Dodo, the Mouse) that have been swept away by the rising waters. In chapter III the Dodo said that “the best thing to get us dry would be a caucus- race… “.When they had been running half an hour or so, and were quite dry again, the Dodo suddenly called out, “he race is over!” and they all crowded round it, panting (тяжело дышать, задыхаться), and asking, ”But who was won?”

In the book, it is the Dodo that decides that in order to dry all the animals that became wet having swum in the Pool of Tears should take part in a Caucus Race, which was run in a circle in such chaos that nobody knew who won. The 'Pool of Tears' chapter in which Alice's tears threaten to overwhelm Wonderland was inspired by a real life event when on a similar boat trip Dodgson and the children were drenched (промокать) in a rainstorm near Sandford Lock. Dodgson knew the schoolteacher there, a Mrs Boughton, and they were able to dry themselves off in her house, which still stands next to the church.

2.3A Mad Tea Party and the Treacle Well

In chapter VII-**–** A Mad Tea-Party- Alice becomes a guest at a "mad" tea party along with the Mad Hatter, the March Hare, and a very tired Dormouse who falls asleep frequently. The March Hare asks him to tell the story. The Dormouse started: “Once upon a time there were three little sisters”, the Dormouse began in a great hurry; and their names were Elsie, Lacie, and Tillie; and they lived at the bottom of a well-“

“What did they live on?’ said Alice…

“They lived on treacle (патока), said the dormouse, after thinking a minute or two.

In the village of Binsey that the group would have passed on the way to Godstow, a well in the graveyard of St Margaret’s Church known as the Treacle Well is situated and it is referred to by the Dormouse at the Mad Tea party. He declared that the three little sisters lived at the bottom of it. The real Alice would have known about this Treacle Well since her Governess, Miss Prickett, who is almost certainly the model for the Red Queen in Through the Looking-Glass, lived in the village.

Legend says that in the middle-ages King Algar chased Saint Frideswide, Oxford’s patron saint, to Binsey. He wanted to marry her but was struck blind because of his boldness (наглость). Her prayers to St Margaret brought on a miracle; a well was discovered full of treacle, a healing liquid, which restored (возвращать на прежнее место) her suitor’s (поклонник) sight and caused him to depart. It also enabled her to return to Oxford where she founded a monastery on the site of what is now Christ Church College. In the cathedral at Christ Church a beautiful stain (цветное) glass window designed by the pre-Raphaelite artist Sir Edward Burne-Jones, has a panel depicting Saint Frideswide and the Treacle Well legend. It was erected in 1860 shortly before Lewis Carroll first told his tale. In old English the word ‘treacle” meant a kind of medicine.

The oldest monument in Christ Church Cathedral is the Shrine (гробница) of St. Frideswidet that was built in 1289, the shrine once contained the holy relics of Frideswide and was visited by countless medieval pilgrims.

The shrine was destroyed in 1538, along with most other saints' shrines in Britain, as part of the Reformation. Fragments were discovered in the cathedral in the 1870s and more were uncovered in 1985. The shrine was fully reconstructed as accurately as possible beginning in 2002-2005

Behind the shrine is the Victorian St. Frideswide Window, created by Edward Burne-Jones in 1858. The top panel shows a ship of souls (душа) carrying Frideswide to heaven and the flower-shaped windows below that show the Tree of Knowledge (left) and the Tree of Life (right). The remaining 16 panels depict scenes from the saint's life.

Children and adults alike may enjoy picking out the following interesting details in the St Frideswide Window: ducks and sunflowers in panel 8; sleeping pigs in panel 9; a sign post (с указателем) showing Oxford and the village of Binsey in panel 12.

2.4 The First Edition of “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”

The journey began at Folly Bridge near Oxford and ended five miles away in the village of Godstow. During the trip along the Cherwell River, one of the tributaries of the Thames (which is also traditionally known as the River Isis in Oxford; but not so much nowadays) the Reverend Dodgson told the girls a story that featured a bored little girl named Alice who goes looking for an adventure. The girls loved it, and Alice Liddell asked Dodgson to write it down for her. He began writing the manuscript of the story the next day, although that earliest version no longer exists.

Folly Bridge, the starting point for the myriad meandering (извилистый) rowing trips and picnic excursions, that Carroll took Alice and her sisters on, can still be seen in Oxford.

The girls and Dodgson took another boat trip a month later when he elaborated (тщательно разработал) the plot to the story of Alice, and in November he began working on the manuscript in earnest (серьезный, ревностный).

On 26th November 1864 he gave Alice the handwritten manuscript of Alice’s Adventures in Under Ground, with illustrations by Dodgson himself (37 illustrations), dedicating it as "A Christmas Gift to a Dear Child in Memory of a Summer's Day". In his youth, he wanted to learn painting and be an artist, so he drew much, mostly with coal or a pencil, he illustrated his handwritten journals for his brothers and sisters. Then Charles was keen on the art of photography, passion which he retained (сохранил) for the whole life.

But before Alice received her copy, Dodgson was already preparing it for publication and expanding the 15,500-word original to 27,500 words, adding the episodes about the Cheshire Cat and the Mad Tea-Party. In 1865 the story was published. The published version of the book was illustrated by John Tenniel. He provided 42 wood engraved illustrations. Alice was no doubt pleased. Alice famously pondered (размышлять) "what is the use of a book without pictures or conversations?" The first print run was destroyed (or sold to America) at Carroll's request because he was dissatisfied with the quality. The book was reprinted and published in 1866.

Seven years later the sequel Through the Looking-Glass was published. Since then the books have entranced (приводить в состояние транса) children and adults, capturing the essence of childhood on glorious summer days in a topsy-turvy (неразбериха, кутерьма) wonderland.

2.5 Christ Church College

The girls loved Dodgson to tell them stories, turning their everyday surroundings into Wonderland stories. Although the stories were fantastic in nature, Dodgson would use familiar things and people as the starting point.  Christ Church - the place which Alice had known all her life- plays a very important part in many of her adventures in Wonderland!

Today, Alice fans can walk around Christ Church and Oxford to find a hodge-podge (смесь, всякая всячина) of curiosities that were used in the stories. We could see the College Main Hall in the films about Harry Potter movies: plenty of benches, antique tables, high vaults (свод). At first a student, then a tutor Dodgson dined there every day, and its interior differed a little from the current one.

Nowadays in Christ Church’s magnificent Great Hall there is a portrait of the young Lewis Carroll and its stained glass windows depict (изображать) scenes from the book. It also contains brass (медные) “firedogs” guarding the fire that have long necks in the way Alice was portrayed when she grew in size in the book. The door leading from the High Table down to the Senior Common Room where the dons (преподаватель) would drink their port after their meal is believed to have given Carroll the idea for the rabbit-hole.

“There were doors all around the hall. But they were all locked... She (Alice) came upon a low curtain she had not noticed before and behind it was a little door about fifteen inches high; she tried a little golden key in the lock and to her great delight it fitted!”

Alice opened the door and found that it led into a small passage, not much larger than a rabbit hole; she looked along the passage into the loveliest garden you ever saw.”(Chapter I)

The door in the garden at Christ Church is believed to be “a little door behind the curtain, in the hall”. Behind that door there is the Dean’s Garden in which the Liddell sisters often played. Carroll first saw Alice playing in this garden during his post as Sub-librarian and asked the Dean’s wife for permission to photograph the children. It was at Christ Church that Dodgson first met the children of the Dean: Harry, Alice, Lorina and Edith. He had asked permission to photograph the Cathedral from the Dean’s garden. While in the process of setting up his equipment he was approached by Alice and her two sisters who wanted to be photographed. Soon, their friendship blossomed (расцветать) and the girls were regular visitors to his rooms, and he also visited their nursery. They also played cricket in the Dean’s garden.

The garden, called the Cathedral Garden is in fact ‘Wonderland’. The Cathedral Garden was a garden where the Liddell’s sisters were not allowed to enter, but which they could see from the window of their nursery. Lewis Carroll wrote: “How she longed to get out of that dark hall, and wander about among those beds of bright flowers and those cool fountains…”.

In chapter IX the Mock Turtle sings "Turtle Soup". This is a parody of a song called "Star of the Evening, Beautiful Star", which was performed as a trio by Lorina, Alice and Edith Liddell for Lewis Carroll in the Liddell’s home during the same summer in which he first told the story of Alice’s Adventures Under Ground.

In the kitchen where not many tourists get to see, two turtle shells hang. Mock turtle soup was the inspiration behind the Mock Turtle character and was on the menu in Christ Church at the time of Lewis Carroll:

2.6 The Mad Hatter’s House

Close by Folly Bridge stands three storey Grandpont House, the house of Sir Tom Randall, an esteemed (уважаемый) Oxford tailor, a former hatter who became Lord Mayor of Oxford, who was also known locally as 'the hatter' and who some believe inspired the Mad Hatter character. Alice knew Mr Randall and took Rover, his retriever, out for walks. This 'hatter' would occasionally host tea parties.

Others believe Theophilus Carter, a well-known Oxford upholsterer and eccentric, may have also been the inspiration, at least for John Tenniel’s original illustrations. Carter invented an Alarm Clock Bed that, at the set time, tipped the person out into cold water.

2.7 Old Sheep Shop

Nestled on St. Aldates sits an Alice’s shop with the number ‘83’ stamped on a red door, the very shop where Alice Liddell loved to buy her barley sugar sweets.

Travellers from around the world curiously follow the White Rabbit who stands in front of Alice’s Shop staring anxiously at his pocket-watch saying ”Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!” 

This shop also inspired the Old Sheep Shop in“Through the Looking Glass”. Carroll writes: “She looked at the Queen? Who seemed to have suddenly wrapped herself in wool. And was that really a SHEEP that was sitting on her other side of the counter? Rub as she could, she could make nothing more of it she was in a little dark shop, leaning with her elbows on the counter, and opposite to her was an old Sheep, sitting in an armchair knitting, and every now and then leaving off to look at her through a great pair of spectacles.”

Turning the golden door knob, visitors will imagine themselves stepping into Alice’s enchanted (зачарованный) upside down world of Wonderland. Every nook and cranny (угол и щель) in the shop is a treasure trove (драгоценности) of Alice in Wonderland gifts, souvenirs, and memorabilia.

2.8 Alice in Wonderland and Other Oxford’s Museums

Carroll/Dodgson’s camera, made from Rosewood and bearing his initials C.L.D, is housed in Oxford’s History of Science Museum in Broad Street. Next door to the museum is the Bodleian Library, which contains first editions of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland with illustrations by numerous artists, and where our next stop can be.

There is another museum, this one is called the Story Museum. In April 2014, the Story Museum was opened to the public. The Story Museum will be a world centre for story and storytelling. Its vision is to create a story-rich society, in which children enjoy sharing and learning through stories and storytelling in many forms. It is a great place for interactive learning, and has an entire room dedicated to an exhibition about Alice in Wonderland. Various artists have been commissioned to illustrate scenes from the book, and in one corner there is an old Alice-themed card game. The walls are covered with teacup paintings, and the lights above are also shaped like teacups. In a nearby room there is a Mad Hatter tea party set up, completed with hats hanging above chairs so that visitors can pose for photos with various headpieces on.

The Museum of Oxford is a history museum opened in 1975. Lewis Carroll’s watch, a fob watch (карман) of the type worn by the White Rabbit as he scurried (бежать) about worrying about his tardiness, belonged to Carroll and can be seen in the Oxford Museum. The inspiration for the "Drink Me" bottle, which caused Alice to expand and then to shrink was Carroll’s Victorian medicine bottle, which is also on display.

Alice Liddell's personal effects including her pocket watch, calling card cases and silver scissors can also be seen at the Museum. There is a souvenir biscuit tin given to Alice and her family by Carroll, and hand-drawn place cards used at a dinner party held by Alice.

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was baptized at All Saint Church, Daresury in Cheshire where you can still see the original baptismal font where the Carroll brow was sprinkled with Holy water.

Part of All Saints' Church, The Daniel Chapel, is a must for Carroll fans. The Lewis Carroll Memorial Window - paid for by fans worldwide - shows both Carroll and Alice at a nativity scene.

Five adjacent(смежные) panels are illustrated with characters and scenes from Alice in Wonderland, including the White Rabbit, the Cheshire Cat and the Mad Hatter.

2.9 Alice Day in Oxford

About 150 years ago this week a maths don at Oxford went for a picnic on a boat with a young girl called Alice. He made up a story for her, a tale that has since become one of the world's most famous works of children's literature.

Every year, on the 7th of June, when Lewis Carroll first told his tale to Alice, the city of Oxford celebrates Alice Day and marked the 150th anniversary of the Alice in Wonderland story in 2012, with a variety of events such as a Mad Tea Party, the Caucus Race, and much more. Oxford's Christ Church College has occasional Mad Hatter-style tea parties. The famous boat trip was recreated by the Lewis Carroll Society and the Story Museum in Oxford.

2.10 Alice’s and Other Characters’ Mistakes

After we read, and loved, this surreal tale of a girl who tumbled (падать) down a rabbit hole, let us reread it more carefully and find some mistakes in Alice’s and other characters’ speech.

In chapter I Alice tumbled down a rabbit- hole and fell so far that she feared she was going to end up in New Zealand or Australia .She thought:”I wonder if I shall fall right through the earth! How funny it’ll seem to come out among the people that walk with their heads downward! The Antipathies, I think”

What’s the mistake? How can people living in New Zealand or Australia be called?

The correct word is “Antipodes”.

1. Alice is a small girl. She often make grammar mistakes.

“Curiousier and curiousier!” cried Alice (she was so much surprised that for the moment she quite forgets how to speak good English).

Please, find and correct her mistakes.

She must say: “More and more curious”

If you were a translator, how would you translate this sentence?

The first variant of translation into Russian: «Все любопытственнее и любопытственнее» (перевод В. Набокова)

The second one: «Все чудесатее и чудесатее» (перевод Г. Остера).

The third variant: «Все страньше и страньше” (перевод Н. Демуриной).

1. Find and correct a grammar mistake.

Gryphon answered:” …he hasn’t got no sorrow, you know” (chapter IX).

Gryphon should say:” …he hasn’t got any sorrow” (or he has no sorrow).

1. Find and correct a grammar mistake again.

I’ll tell it her”, said the Mock Turtle…

The correct variant: I’ll tell it to her.

**3. Conclusion**

Oxford is associated with many English writers such as Oscar Wilde, J.R.R. Tolkien, C. S. Lewis and Lewis Carroll. They are famous for their world-known children’s books that were translated into many languages. Both children and adults all over the world have been reading them since they were published.

The city of Oxford was inspiration behind «Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland» and “Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found there»**.** A century and a half later Oxford still echoes with places and faces that inspired Lewis Carroll’s books**.** Wefollow in the footsteps of Alice to Oxford, the birthplace of these exciting books.

Over150 years ago (on July 4, 1862) the professor of mathematics Charles Lutwidge Dodgeson went for a picnic on a boat with a young girl called Alice and her two sisters. They were daughters of Henry Liddell, the Dean of Christ Church.

The trip began at Folly Bridge near Oxford. Folly Bridge, the starting point for the numerous rowing trips and picnic excursions that Carroll took the Liddell sisters on, can still be found in Oxford.

During the rowing trip along the Cherwell River, one of the tributaries of the Thames, the Reverend Dodgson told the girls a story about a little girl Alice who tumbled down a rabbit hole and turned up in a wonderland where she had a lot of unforgettable adventures. The girls loved it, and Alice asked Dodgson to write it down for her. Lice, aged 8, served as Carroll’s inspiration for the protagonist of his story. Although the stories were fantastic in nature, Dodgson would use familiar things and people as the starting point. He could turn their everyday surroundings into Wonderland stories. The names of the girls and two grown-up men in the boat provided several characters in the book. Apart from Alice herself, Canon Duckworth was the Duck, the Lory refers to Lorina Liddell, the Eaglet to Edith Liddell and Dodgson himself was the Dodo as Dodgson stammered and often called himself Dodo Dodgson.

On 26th November 1864 Alice was given the manuscript of Alice’s Adventures in Under Ground, with 37 illustrations by Dodgson himself.

Before the book was published the author expanded the 15,500-word original to 27,500 words, adding the two episodes about the Cheshire Cat and the Mad Tea-Party. In 1865 the story was published

He made up a story that has become one of the most famous works of children's literature.

Today, there are excursions that traces their footsteps and illustrates the role played by the Thames in inspiring the stories.

Although the stories were fantastic in nature, Dodgson would use familiar things and people as the starting point.  Christ Church College where Lewis Carroll had lived and worked for 47 years played a very important part in many of her fictional adventures in Wonderland! His rooms overlooked the Dean’s Garden where he first saw Liddell children at play.

The door in the garden at Christ Church is believed to be a “little door behind the curtain, in the hall” described in chapter I. Behind that door there is the Dean’s Garden in which the Liddell children usually played.

Today, Alice fans can walk around Christ Church and Oxford to find a lot of places and curiosities that were described in the stories.

Nowadays in Christ Church’s magnificent Great Hall there is a portrait of the young Lewis Carroll and its stained glass windows depict scenes from the book

In chapter IX the Mock Turtle sings "Turtle Soup", a parody of a song called "Star of the Evening, Beautiful Star", performed by the sisters Liddell for Lewis Carroll during the same summer in which he first told the story of Alice’s adventures.

Mock turtle soup was the inspiration behind the Mock Turtle in the book, it was on the menu in Christ Church at the time when Lewis Carroll lived there:

Another attraction that must be seen is the Natural History Museum of the University of Oxford, which has a fabulous exhibit: the Dodo bird. Let’s make our way to the Museum of Natural History. There we can meet other characters from Carroll’s story: the Dodo and the Eaglet and others. Alice would have known that remains of the extinct bird Dodo and a painting of how it would have looked were displayed at Oxford’s Museum of Natural History in Parks Road. The paintings of this bird created by Jan Savery (1651), the Dutch artist, and George Edwards (1759), the British artist, are located in the Museum. Some stuffed animals such as an eagle, a hare, a rabbit, a dormouse, a small bird lorry were also displayed there.

Close by Folly Bridge stands three storey Grandpont House, the house of Sir Tom Randall, a former hatter who became Lord Mayor of Oxford, who was also known locally as 'the hatter' and who some think inspired the Mad Hatter character. Alice knew Mr Randall and took his dog, out for walks. This 'hatter' would host tea parties.

In the village of Binsey, near Oxford, there is a well known as the Treacle Well and it is referred to by the Dormouse at the Mad Tea party. He told that the three sisters lived at the bottom of it and ate sweet treacle. The real Alice would have known about this Treacle Well since her Governess, Miss Prickett, lived in the village.

Saint Frideswide is Oxford’s patron saint. Her prayers brought on a miracle; a well was discovered full of a healing liquid, treacle, which was believed to help people to recover from illness. In Oxford she founded a monastery on the site of what is now Christ Church. In the cathedral at Christ Church a beautiful stain glass window, designed by artist Sir Edward Burne-Jones, has a panel depictingSaint Frideswide and the Treacle Well legend. It was erected in 1860.

Nestled on St. Aldates sits an Alice’s shop, the shop where Alice Liddell could buy sweets. This shop is believed to inspire the Old Sheep Shop in the book

“Through the Looking Glass”.

Entering the shop, visitors can imagine themselves stepping into Alice’s enchanted upside down world of Wonderland. There they buy souvenirs and gifts.

Dodgson was keen on photography and was one of the best photographers of the 19th century. Dodgson’s camera, bearing his initials C.L.D, is housed in Oxford’s History of Science Museum in Broad Street. Next door to the museum is the Bodleian Library, which contains first editions of his books.

The Museum of Oxford is a history museum opened in 1975. Lewis Carroll’s watch, a   fob (кармашек для часов) watch of the type worn by the White Rabbit can be seen in there. The inspiration for the "Drink Me" bottle, which caused Alice to expand and then to shrink, was Carroll’s Victorian medicine bottle, which is also on display.

There is a new museum, the Story Museum, opened in 2014. The Story Museum will be a world centre for story and storytelling. It has a room dedicated to an exhibition about “Alice in Wonderland”. The walls are covered with teacup paintings, and the lights are shaped like teacups. In a nearby room there is a Mad Hatter tea party set up and hats hanging above chairs so that visitors can pose for photographs with various headpieces on.

Every year, on the 7th of June, when Lewis Carroll first told his tale to Alice, the city of Oxford celebrates Alice Day. In 2012 it marked the 150th anniversary of the Alice in Wonderland story, with a variety of events such as a Mad Tea Party, the Caucus Race, and much more.The famous boat trip was recreated by the Lewis Carroll Society and the Story Museum in Oxford.Oxford's Christ Church College has occasional Mad Hatter-style tea parties.