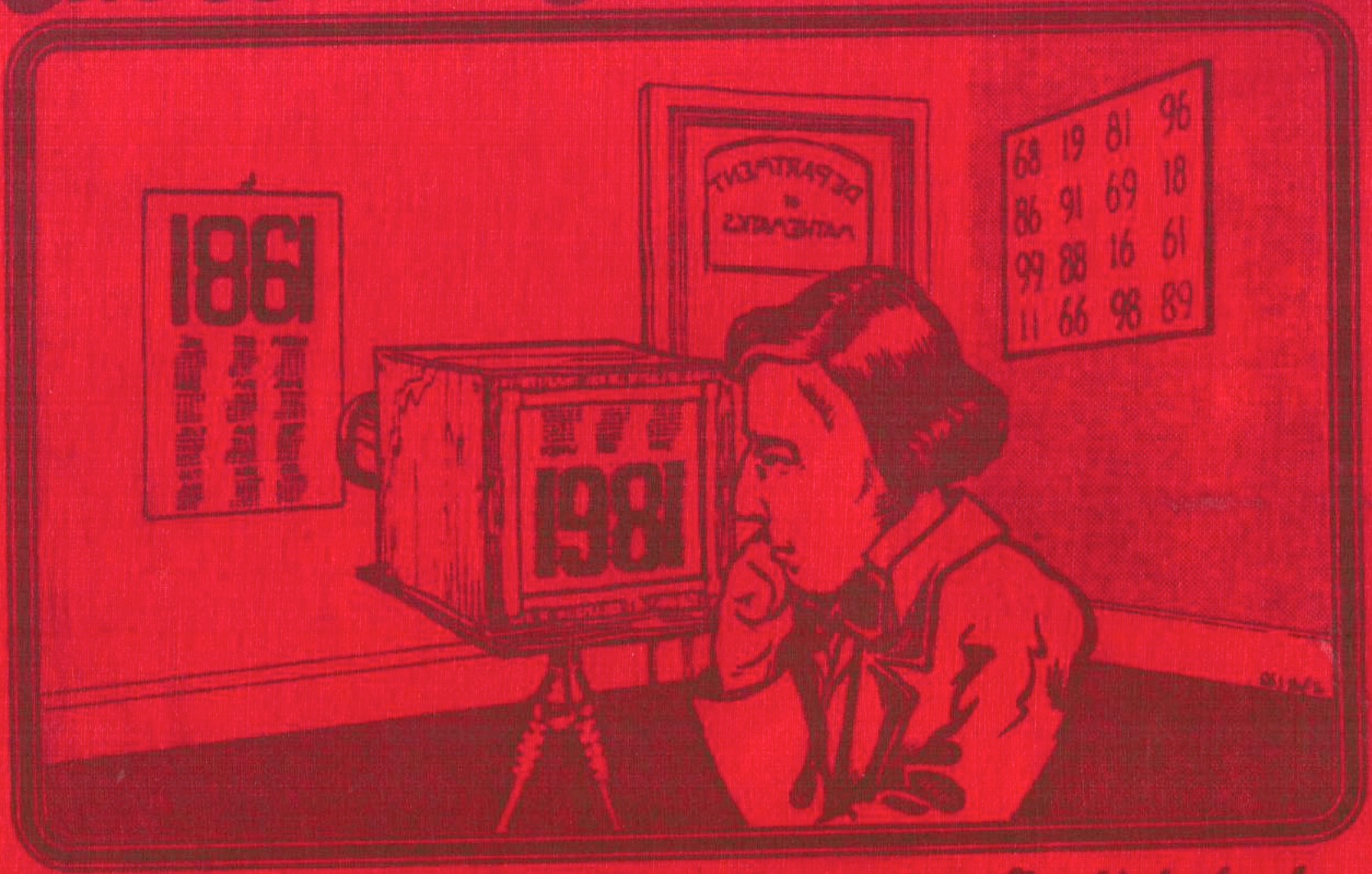
The Lewis Carroll Calendar



by Het Nederlands Lewis Carroll Genootschap - The Netherlands -

Apply: "Octavian made Augustus, phe-no-mar-kable puny deception!"

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

If you happen to be without a calendar you can calculate the day of the week using a method devised by Lewis Carroll (Nature XXXV, 517 (1887)).

The procedure is based on two simple ideas:
1. Each multiple of 7 days can be ignored - a difference of one year moves any date forward by (52 weeks plus) one day, with an additional day in leap-years.
2. 2000, 2400 etc. are leap-years whereas the other centennial years are not. In 400 years there are 400 'days' and 97 'leap-days' to be taken into account, i.e. exactly 71 weeks. As far as the day of the week is concerned a difference of a complete leap-year cycle of 400 years is equivalent to 0 and, with an admittedly un-Carrollian emendation of 2 Pet. 3:8, a thousand years are as 3 or 4 days, alternately.

The problem remains to fix the day within a 400 year period.

The time elapsed since the beginning of the period is divided into easily memorised parts: centuries, dozens of years, additional years, months and days. Each of these shorter periods (e.g. 010160 to 010172) gives rise to a unique shift by a number of days; these small numbers enter as "century item", "year item", etc. into a short addition sum. The result of the addition gives the day of the week the code being 0 = Saturday, 1 = Sunday, etc.

An example: In a period of 12 years there are (12 x 52 weeks plus) 12 days + 3 leap-days = 15 days, i.e. (2 weeks plus) 1 day: the item for 12 years is 1.

Memorising the "month item" may well be the most difficult part. If numerical mnemonic tricks usually trickle through your head and you prefer to let sounds take care of things, you can use the exclamation of a republican Roman reproduced as the title of this page.

EXAMPLE: 1981, January 1

Century: divide by 4, take overplus from 3, multiply remainder by 2.
19 : 4 gives remainder 3;
3 - 3 = 0; 2 x 0 = 0
Year: Add together the number of dozens, the overplus, and the number of 4s in the overplus.
81 = 6 dozens plus 9;
6 + 9 + 9/4 = 17, which equals (2 weeks plus) 3
Month: January occurs in word number 1
Day: 1
\+ —
6

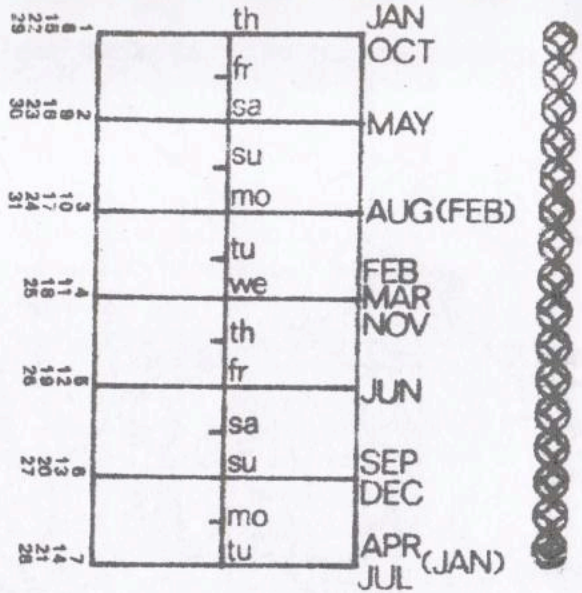
The answer is 'THURSDAY'.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

WARNING: If you wish to verify that Lewis Carroll was born on a Friday, you have to recall that 1832 was a leap-year and that January 27th comes before March. In such a case you have to count back one day.

Eternal Carrollendar

Do you pull at your hair often, because of having unwittingly made an appointment on a Friday which happens to be 13th?
From now on, you'll only have to pull ONE hair, and use it with this diagram to avoid such catastrophes in future.
For instance: which day will be March 13th, 1981? Put one end of the hair at the point where the first vertical line crosses the 6-13-20-27 dates. Put the other end at the point where the third vertical line crosses the FEB-MAR-NOV months. The hair will cross the middle vertical line at Fr(iday)!
The diagram incorporates the Carrollian principles outlined above, and gives the right answers for the whole of 1981. It can be used, however, for any other year, if you calculate the day for Jan. 1st in that year (see above!).
For instance: the diagram for 1832 would begin with Mo(nday) and end with Sa(turday). The months JAN and FEB between brackets are to be used in a leap-year such as 1832.



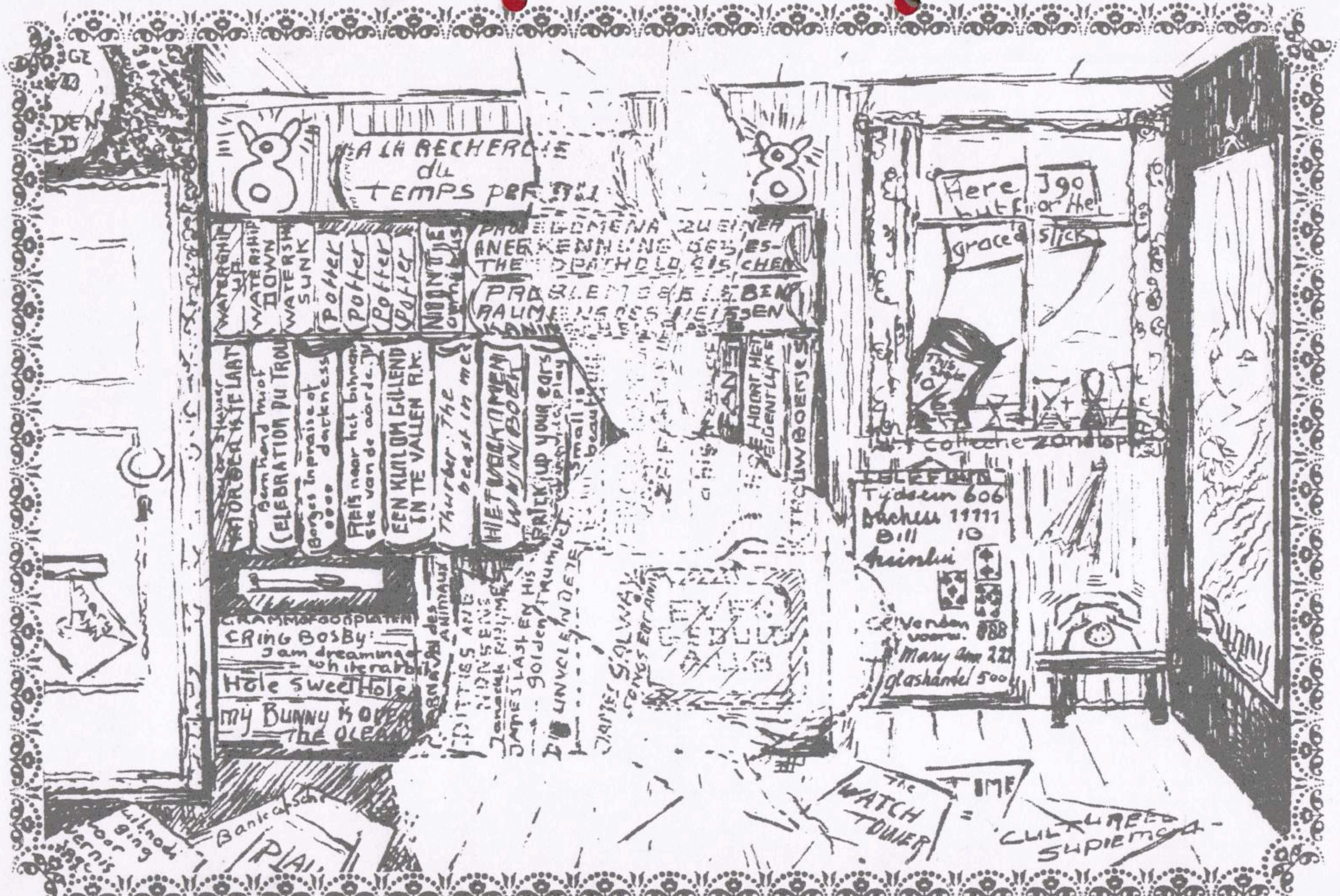
The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
°4	5	6	7	8	9	10

In this space you will find -over the next 25 fortnights- 50 different Premisses, together forming one big Sorites; Conclusion to be derived. Universe: "Jabberwocky". Succeeding groups of 10 Premisses form a set.

° Jan 4, 1871
Lewis Carroll finishes MS. of "Through the Looking Glass"



A LA RECHERCHE
du
TEMPS PER
WATERSHIP UP
WATERSHIP DOWN
WATERSHIP SUNK
Potter
Potter
Potter
Potter
PROLEGOMENA ZU EINER
THE
Here but for the grace
I go
stick
TELEFOON
Tydsein 606
Bill 10
Mary Ann 222
glashandel 500
CELEBRATION DU TROU
Borges Topnaillie of darkness
Reis naar het binnenste van de aarde
EEN KUIL OM GILLEND IN TE VALLEN R.K.
Thurber The beast in me
PRICK UP YOUR EARS
Small is beautiful
GRAMMOFOONPLATEN
CRING BOSBY
I am dreaming of a white rabbit
Hole Sweet Hole
my Bunny is over the ocean
DITTIES AND NONSENSE
JAMES LAST EN HIS golden TRUMPET
The WATCH TOWER
TIME
Bunny
Bankafschrift
PLAN

WHITE RABBIT CASE

The illustration was composed by Janna Dekker from fragments of similar drawings by members of the *Lewis Carroll Genootschap*. Those who did not know Carroll's detailed description of the Rabbit's character and habits arrived at the same general idea as the others: he is an elderly man of established ways, possessed of just enough sense to be shocked out of by minor incidents, surrounded by unread but comforting books and by reliable weeklies, written, he believes, by White Rabbits. As Carroll said in his article 'Alice on the Stage':

'And the White Rabbit, what of *him*? Was he framed on the "Alice" lines, or meant as a contrast? As a contrast, distinctly. For *her* "youth", "audacity", "vigour" and "swift directness of purpose", read "elderly", "timid", "feeble" and "nervously shilly-shallying", and you will get *something* of what I meant him to be. I *think* the White Rabbit should wear spectacles. I am sure his voice should quaver, and his knees quiver, and his whole air suggest a total inability to say "Bo" to a goose!'

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
11	12	13	•14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

A. *None able to chortle are to be shunned;*
Bandersnatches are to be shunned.

• Jan 14, 1898 Lewis Carroll/ the Rev.C.L.Dodgson dies at his sisters' home at Guildford

"£.* I know it begins with 5."

It has been reported that there were two blind spots in Lewis Carroll's otherwise 'wonderfully good memory', namely with regard to faces and dates. With respect to the former he never advanced far beyond Humpty Dumpty's level - "your face is the same that everybody has; the two eyes..., nose in the middle, mouth under."
Carroll prevented similar problems with dates by a mnemonic trick: each figure was to be represented by either of two consonants according to the list given. (For a partial explanation of this particular choice see Sept. 20).

"Now suppose you wish to remember the date of the discovery of America, which is 1492; the 1 may be left out as obvious; all we need is 492. Write it as:

4	*9*	*2*
f	*n*	*d*
q	*g*	*w*

and try to find a word that contains f or q, n or g, d or w. A word soon suggests itself: FOUND."

Of course the omission of the

Application of the Memoria Technica need not be restricted to dates. Carroll used it for logarithms and it can be used

thing unknown" that is "doing we don't know what". The usual description of the oxygen atom as a nucleus with 8 electrons

obvious '1' is not obligatory. A complete translation of 1940 into CoNQueR has its merits. We find a direct connection between the date and the cause of Carroll's death when we transcribe (Carroll's notation) 140198 as 'By a QueeR CouGH'. In view of such uncanny results we may wonder whether the Memoria Technica can also be applied to the art of prophecy. ('It's a poor sort of Memoria that only works backward'.) Alas, when we attempt to get information about the near future (1982, say) the answer is: NoHoW.

for any string of figures, from telephone numbers to physical constants. One application to physics leads to an analogy with Eddington's comparison of the physicists' description of elementary particles with Jabberwocky: in both cases words are applied to "some-

in a sort of orbit might be replaced by "eight slithy toves gyre and gimble in the oxygen wabe".
One important number in physics is the so called fine structure constant, which is very nearly equal to 1/137. Memoria Technica teaches that the denominator of this constant is completely equivalent to another Carrollian word: it is just a BooJuM.

Next week a more earthly application: how to use the Memoria in a Layrinth.

✤ *The name with an L which Alice tries to recall may be Liddell, or even Lily ('The Annotated Alice', p.226), but since she is speaking, not spelling, a third (or first?) alternative suggests itself: Alice.*

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

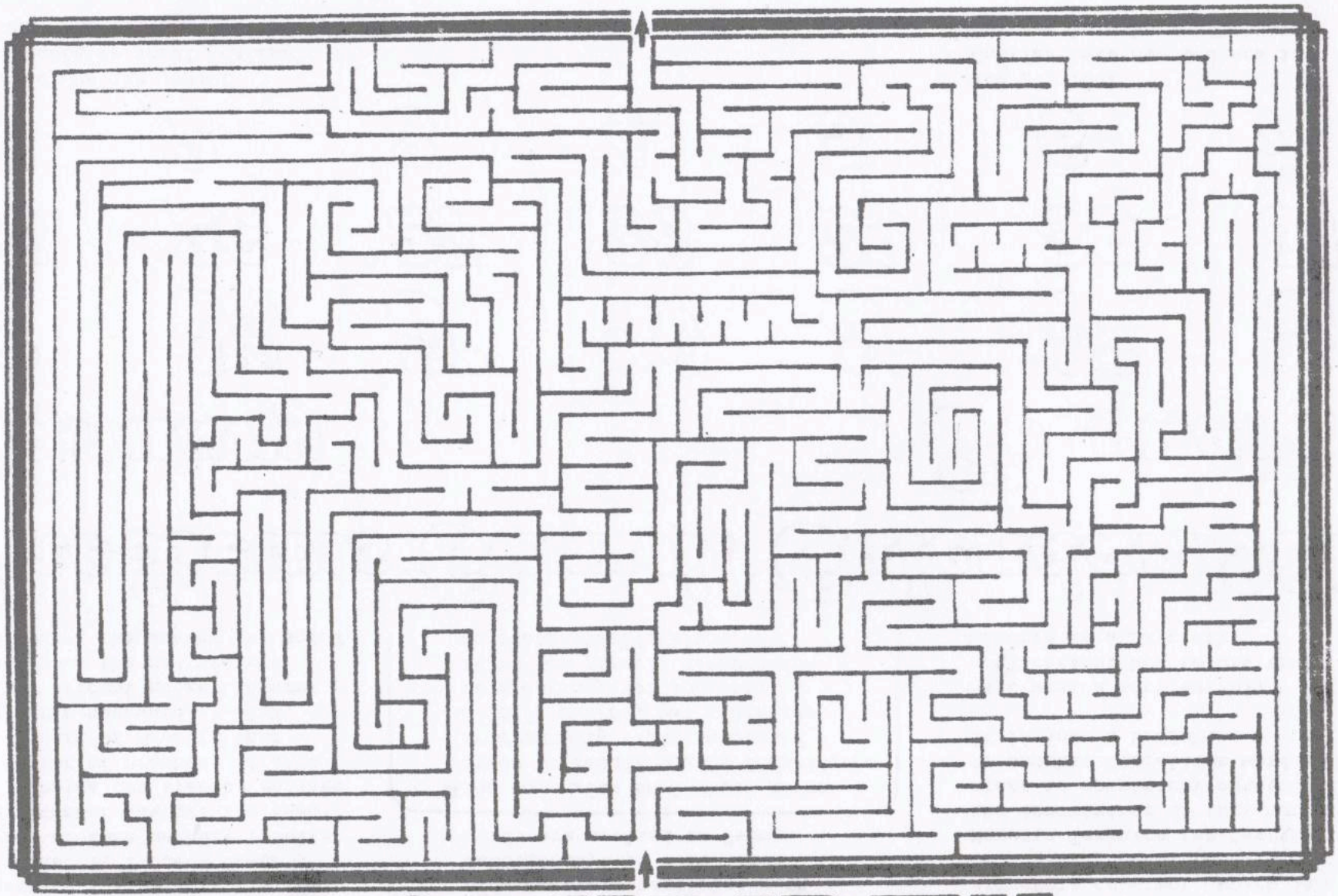
January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	°27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B. *Those who are joyful*
are able to shout "Callay";
Those who are frabjous are joyful.

February

° Jan 27, 1832
Charles Lutwidge Dodgson is born at Daresbury, Cheshire



LABYRINTH

Labyrinths and mazes held a lifelong fascination for Lewis Carroll. As a youth he designed one for the family magazine *Mischmasch* (regrettably this name is not equivalent to mizmaze but to hodge-podge), and later the tortuous roads served to entertain many of his girlfriends.

Any road through this labyrinth can be described by a route code, as follows. As long as you walk straight on at all intersections you remain on the same "track". An opportunity to leave a track is called an "exit". Follow a track as long as you wish, keeping count of the exits. When you leave a track by an exit write down its number, which becomes a digit in your route code. Along the new track start counting anew. When you simultaneously find exits to the left and to the right, the one to the left is counted first. Memoria Technica will serve to translate the completed route code into words.

EXAMPLE: On entering the maze you decide to turn to the left immediately. The first digit of your route code is now 1. Walking on you find an exit toward the West at a ⊣-shaped intersection. If you enter it the 2nd digit is again 1: if, however, you ignore it you will finally approach the same intersection from the West. If you now turn to the North the 2nd digit will be 2, else it will be 3, and anyway the count for the 3rd digit begins.

PROBLEMS:
1. Find the shortest way through the maze.
2. Remember it.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	°16	17	18	19	20	21

C. Foes can chortle;
Borogoves are foes.

° Feb 16, 1855
Second essay in learning skating ends in a severe fall

DE JACHT OP DE STROK

HOLLAND PROMOTION

DE JACHT OP DE STROK

EEN WORSTELING IN ACHT DREUNEN

Translated and illustrated by

EVERT GERADTS

Published by:
Uitgeverij Drukwerk Amsterdam
Mauritskade 113, Amsterdam
Postal account 3124786

(November 1977)

The Carrollian features of this Dutch translation of *The Hunting of the Snark* include a dust jacket and "a special cover with Hope on the front and Care on the back, one with a border of interlaced forks, the other with a shower of thimbles". Available from the publishers at Df 18,50 (postage included).

Same artist, same address, Df 50,--: a six-colour poster of ship and crew.

(Continued: September 6th)

The Ominous Word

1. Repeat "Boojum, Boojum, ..." until you hear "Jumboo, Jumboo". Continue until you have gone full cycle.
2. Jumbo was the individual name of an elephant, famous for its size and living in the London Zoo until 1882 - a terrestrial Moby Dick. Call me Candle-ends.

(Continued September 6th)

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
°1	2	3	4	5	6	7

March

D. *Frumious creatures will bite;*
None able to shout "Callay" will bite.

° Mar 1, 1856
From four proposed pen names *Lewis Carroll* is chosen

In none of the learned comments on "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" do we find *how* the reduction was performed, and it is conceivable that even on this minor matter the jury had each formed a different view. We are glad to be able to shed some light on this subject. From the debris of the court we reconstructed major parts of two slates containing unfinished calculations, presumably belonging to the Frog (whose problem can be solved by reasoning only) and to the Squirrel, who had a much harder nut to crack.

The intermediate result of the frog (a rather spontaneous mathematician with a pronounced tendency to jump to conclusions) reads as follows:

```
      P O U N D S
    S H I L L I N G S
        P E N C E
  ---------------- +
    M A R C H E S 4 5
```

On attempting to replace the letters by figures so as to make the addition correct he felt bound by three conditions:
1. The jury is engaged in a *fair* trial; therefore none of the figures 0 to 9 can be represented by more than 2 symbols.

"Write that down," the King said to the jury; and the jury eagerly wrote down all three dates on their slates, and then added them up, and reduced the answer to shillings and pence."

TIME IS MONEY

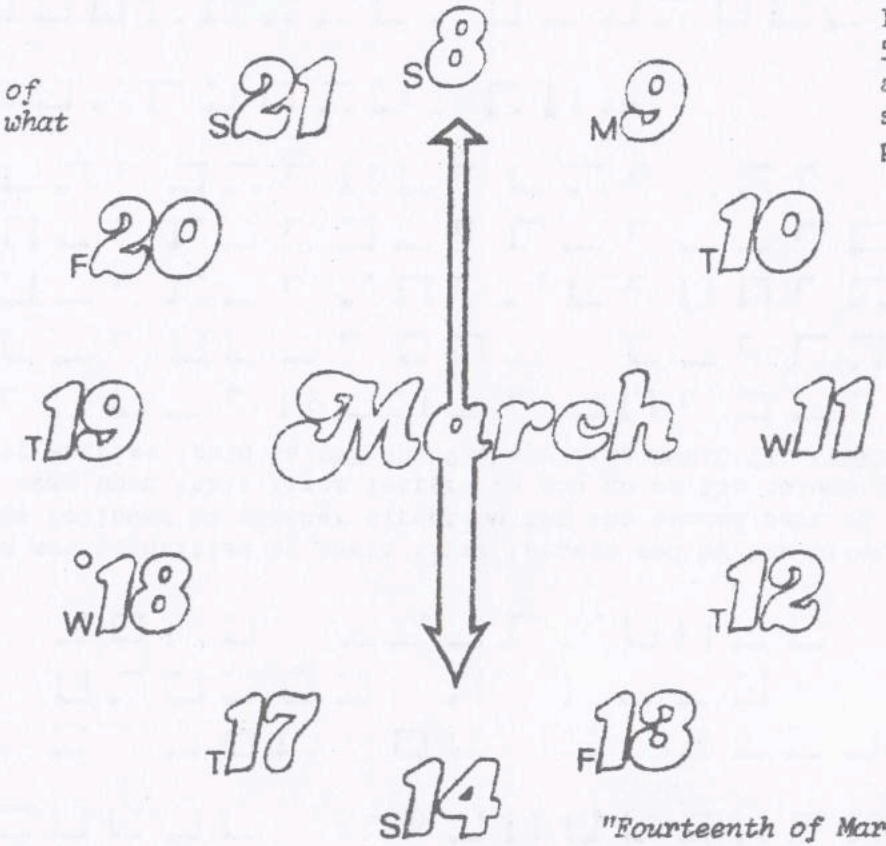
2. The evidence is unambiguous; if D and G were different they could be interchanged; as a consequence D must equal G.
3. S and M look really too dissimilar to be equal.

The Squirrel's addition and conclusion suggest that he was the better mathematician, possibly because his name is a portmanteau word meaning 'square and circle'. When the court was permanently adjourned he had written down the following addition sum:

```
      P O U N D S
    S H I L L I N G S
        P E N C E
  ---------------- +
    M A R C H 4 5 T H
```

Furthermore he had derived that 'unambiguous evidence' requires not only D and G but also P and L to be equal. He shows his perfectly balanced mind in the condition that each figure from 1 to 9 is represented by 2 of the 18 symbols used in the addition.

"What a funny watch!" she remarked. "It tells the day of the month, and doesn't tell what o'clock it is!"



In both cryptarithms the 4 and 5 are represented by themselves and by (at most) one other symbol. The solutions to the two problems are unique.

"Fourteenth of March, I think," the Hatter said.

"Fifteenth," said the March Hare.

"Sixteenth," said the Dormouse.

E. All creatures to beware of are Bandersnatches;
Those that are not frabjous are to beware of.

○ Mar 18, 1856
He purchases his first camera

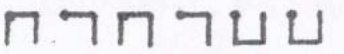
The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

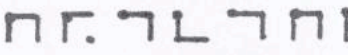
IMPENETRABILITY

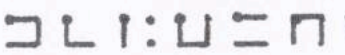
"I've seen problems, compared with which these would be solutions."

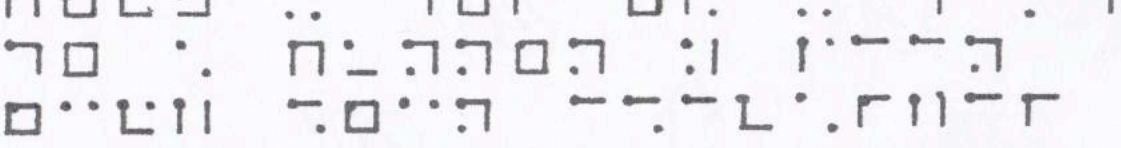
February 8 

March 8, December 26 For each puzzle the letters (POUN etc.) are to be arranged alphabetically. In this order they represent the figures:

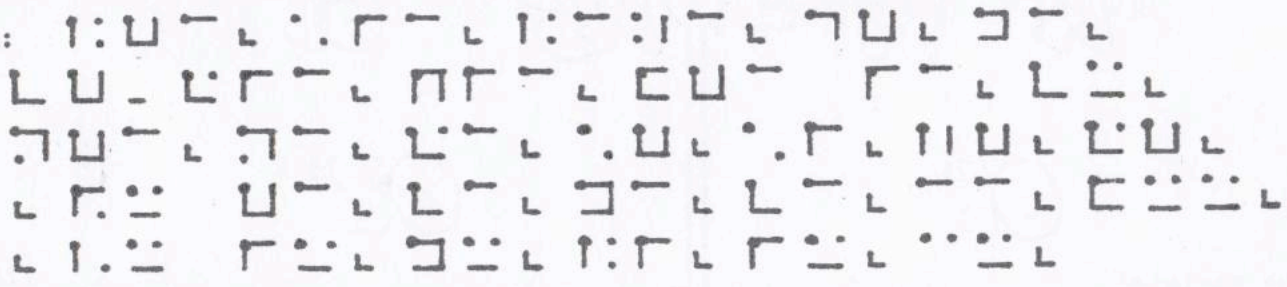
Frog 

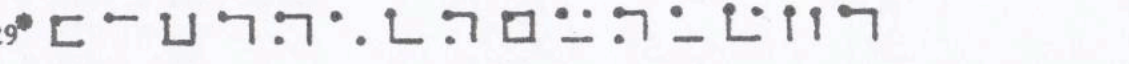
Squirrel 

X = 9  X = 40 

April 19 

November 15 The names are identified by their first letters and by the direction (N, SE) in which they are written, sometimes followed by another direction for the second part of the name. They are given in the order in which you come upon their first letters as you go up the columns, starting with the leftmost one. (So the first entries could be DNE SE; VE, spelling DOWIL YT, VEWREH).

The hunted: 

November 29 

Sorites 

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

Details of these solutions are given on the page opposite the Colophon near the end of the Calendar.

We all know those people who tell 'looking glass jokes': laughter first, point next, story last. Equally to be avoided are those who ask you whether you know that lovely puzzle whose solution goes etc.

We are such people; however, as you may wish to be able to find the solutions somewhere but decline to have them sprung on you we exploit our April Fools Day's licence by presenting them now in a simple disguise - including the answers to the problems which will appear between today and December 31. To consult a solution you need only know the symbols devised by Carroll for his *Nyctograph*. Make your choice from a variety of courses towards the Nyctograph alphabet:

1. Read the page for the period September 20 to October 3 and decode the Nyctograph text given there.
2. If that's too difficult compare the nyctograph writing with its plain English version (see October 18).
3. Buy the Penguin book "The Magic of Lewis Carroll" (editor John Fisher).
4. For double pleasure combine courses 1 and 3.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

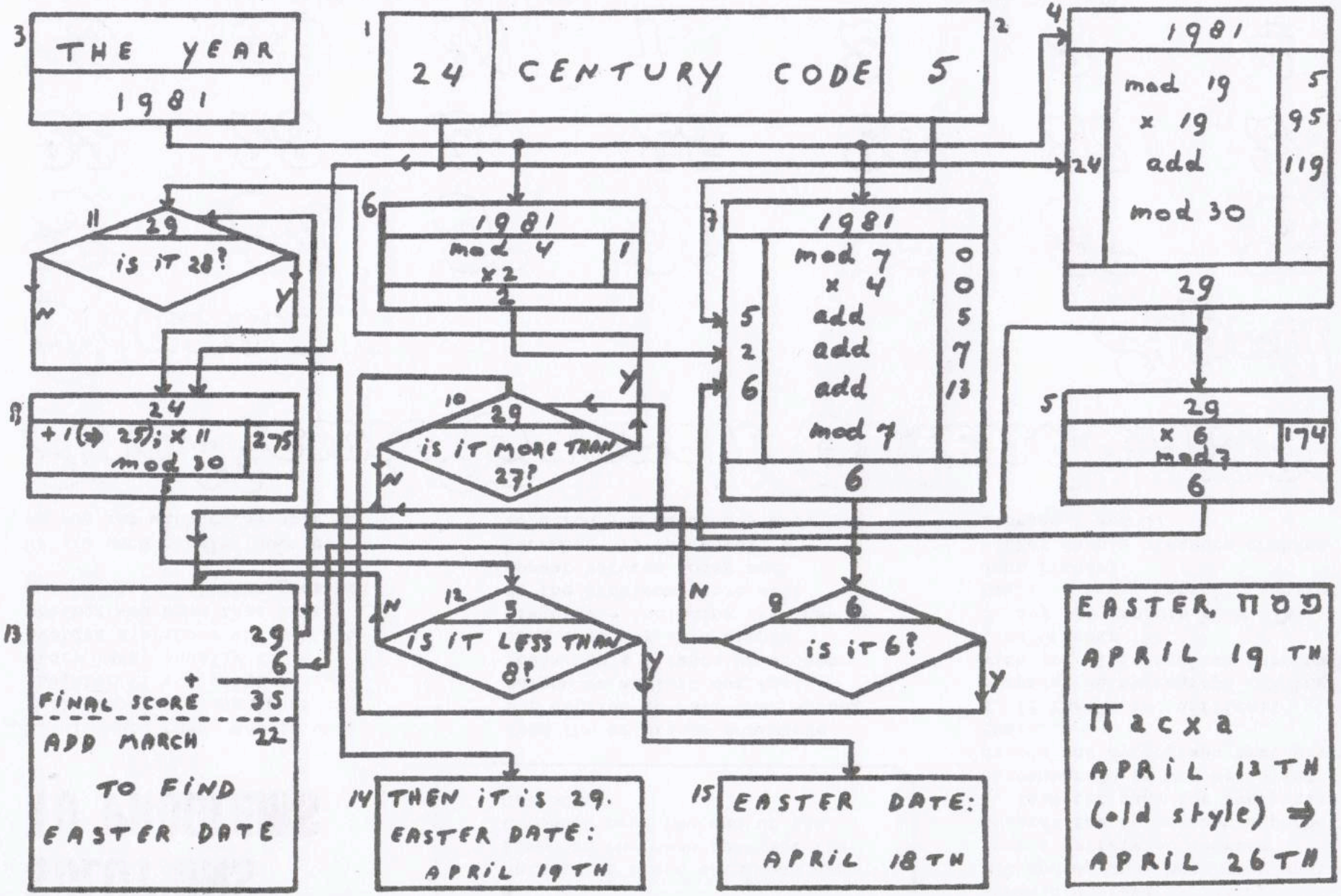
March — April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
°29	30	31	1	2	3	4

F. *No creatures liking brillig are an easy catch;*
None not dwelling in a wabe
are not an easy catch.

° Mar 29, 1879
First *Doublets* are published in *Vanity Fair*

A TANGLED TALE



The knotty diagram reveals the Easter dates for a number of years. The tangledness is due to the choice of "the Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox", which combines elements from the Jewish lunar calendar, a weekly pattern and a solar calendar with a slight limp in its leap-years since the introduction of the New Style in 1582. The derivation of a general formula for the Easter date should have been reserved for Lewis Carroll, man of the church, of time problems and of mathematics, but he was born too late. In 1800 the great German mathematician C.F.Gauss had found the formulas which are represented partly by the diagram and partly by the following

CENTURY CODES

23	1800 - 1899	4
24	1900 - 2099	5
24	2100 - 2199	6
25	2200 - 2299	0
26	2300 - 2399	1

(OLD STYLE, "ORTHODOX":

15 permanently 6)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. Substitute century code and year in top row, as we did for 1981; transport along arrows.
2. Obey instructions in central parts of knots 4 to 8; transport as indicated.
3. From knot 9 onwards: be guided by your answers to the questions. "YES" implies that you leave the knot by the right hand exit. The arrows guide you to the answers in knots 13 (usually), 14 (in 1981) or 15.

("Mod 7" means: divide by 7 and write down the remainder only.)

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	°18

G. None able to outgribe have no arms;
No Jubjub birds have arms.

° Apr 18, 1857 Letter in the *Illustrated London News*: "Where does the day begin?"

Borges reflects on Carroll

BURGIN:
You like Alice in Wonderland, don't you?

BORGES:
Oh, it's a wonderful book! But when I read it, I don't think I was quite as conscious of its being a nightmare book and I wonder if Lewis Carroll was. Maybe the nightmare touch is stronger because he wasn't aware of it, no? And it came to him from something inner.

("Conversations with Jorge Luis Borges" by Richard Burgin).

In his story "Tlön, Uqbar, Orbis Tertius", Jorge Luis Borges quotes a note on the doctrine of a certain heresiarch from the article on Uqbar, in Volume XLVI of the Anglo-American Cyclopedia, a literal but delinquent reprint of the Encyclopedia Brittannica of 1902.
The first sentence reads:
"For one of those gnostics, the visible universe was an illusion or (more precisely) a sofism."
Can you detect the second sentence, hidden in the illustration above?

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

April — May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
19	20	21	22	23	24	° 25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

H. Living creatures are able to gyre;
Those dwelling in a wabe are not dead.

° Apr 25, 1856
Lewis Carroll meets
Alice Pleasance Liddell

Preposterous Lenghtening after eating a
Lullaby: Infant, enjoy your
Executions Decreed by a Queen full of
Arrogant Diamonds in the King's
Sudden Eclipses giddy her
Anomalous Lessoning sung in
Necks Lithesome are bent to a
Croqueting Helplessly. Alternative:
Error Manifest: nothing suggests a

Acrostic Doublets

If the chess problem from "Through the Looking Glass" were offered as part of a solving contest it would baffle all experts in the fields of mates, helpmates and selfmates. If we provide the hint that the moves are connected with incidents in a book by Carroll, and that the solution consists of two parts, *viz* ALICE to QUEEN in 9, and Queen Alice to mate in 2, some solvers could be inspired to fall victim to a "try": an apparent solution which fails, preferably at the last moment.

Of course the try should be in perfect accordance with the rules of the game - in this case the game of DOUBLETS. They state that two given words of the same length are to be connected by a series of intermediate words, each of which shall differ from the next in one letter only.

'It may be well to explain that it is correctly worked out, so far as the links are concerned. The order of the story is perhaps not so strictly observed as it might be.'

One may be inclined to think that the above solution satisfies "ALICE to QUEEN in 10", rather than in 9. We point out that the length of a doublet game is equal to the number of *intermediate* words. This is a fair compensation of the advantage of the initial double pawn move in chess.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
3	°4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

I. *No creatures that hate brillig*
are not to be slain;
All creatures to be slain are frumious.

° May 4, 1859
ALICE visits WONDERLAND

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice
A banner with the strange device-

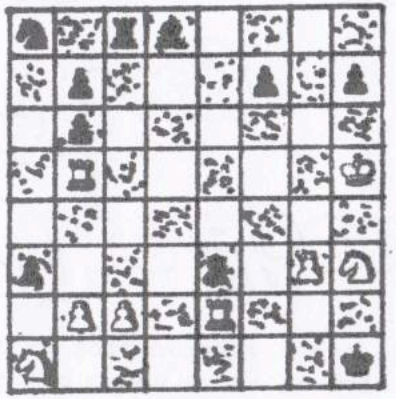
EXCELSIOR.

(Longfellow)

Three variations on the theme of the chess problem that precedes "Through the Looking Glass": a pawn's advance, coronation and victory- though any further correlation with Carroll's narrative is accidental.

FLASH OF GENIUS

Sam Loyd, 1858



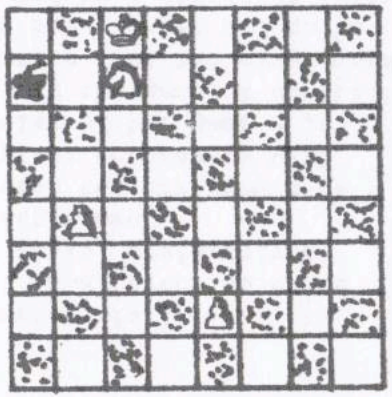
White to mate in 5 moves

We owe the name "Excelsior theme" to the American puzzle-king Sam Loyd. He was Carroll's contemporary and knew his work- witness the Cheshire puzzle "WAS IT A CAT I SAW".
An exuberant man of impish genius Loyd was in many respects Carroll's "antipathy". His Exelsior problem was even more of an impromptu than "Wonder-land". In his own words: "(Dennis Julien) used to wager

ECONOMY

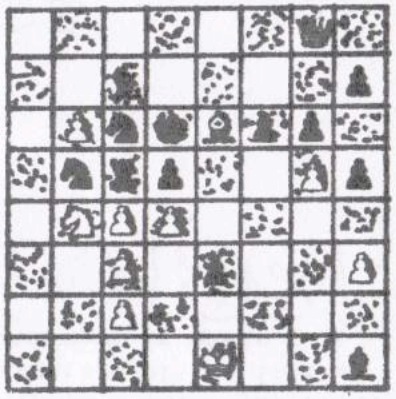
P.Rasch Nielsen, 1951

White to mate in 7 moves



PROFUNDITY

David Przepiorka, 1911



White to mate in 6 moves

The main variation of this problem by the Polish Chess master and problemist Przepiorka can be regarded as a fitting orchestration of the final scenes of "Through the Looking Glass". "Red Rook, Red Bishop and Red Knights and all" are nearly as cooperative as the Red pieces in Carroll's problem- though in Przepiorka's composition they act as they do under the obligation to prevent worse,

that in any position....he could tell which piece the principal mate was accomplished with. So I offered to make a problem, which he was to analyse and tell which piece did not give the mate. He at once selected b2 as the most improbable piece, but the solution will show you which of us paid for the dinner."

1. b4 (thr 2 Rf5), Rc5;
2. b:c5 (thr 3 Rb1), a2;
3. c5 (thr 4 Rf5), Bc7;
"'mid snow and ice"
4. c:b7, ad lib; 5. b:a8Q mates.

Rasch Nielsen needs only five pieces to combine a perfect illustration of the theme with two additional finesses: in order to 'exist in the Red King's nightmare" on the 3rd move, the pawn begins with a *single* step, and in one variation she becomes a Rook to avoid a stalemate.

1 e3!; 2 e4; 3 e5; 4 e6, Kb6;
5 e7, Ke6; 6 e8Q; 7 mates, or
5 ... Kc6; 6 e8R!!; 7 Re6 mates.

i.e. an earlier mate.
The Red Rook makes the important square c8 accessible to the pawn, and his colleagues are decoyed so as to frustrate any second thoughts of the Rook. It is appropriate that after her brief march the Polish Alice is not "crowned" but only "knighted".

1. Qf7 (thr 2 Qd7), Ktb8;
2. g:f6 (thr 3 Qe7), Bd8;
3. Bc8 (thr 4 Qe6), R:c8;
4. c:d5 (thr 5 Qe6), Ktc7;
5. b7, ad lib; 6. b:c8Kt, mates.

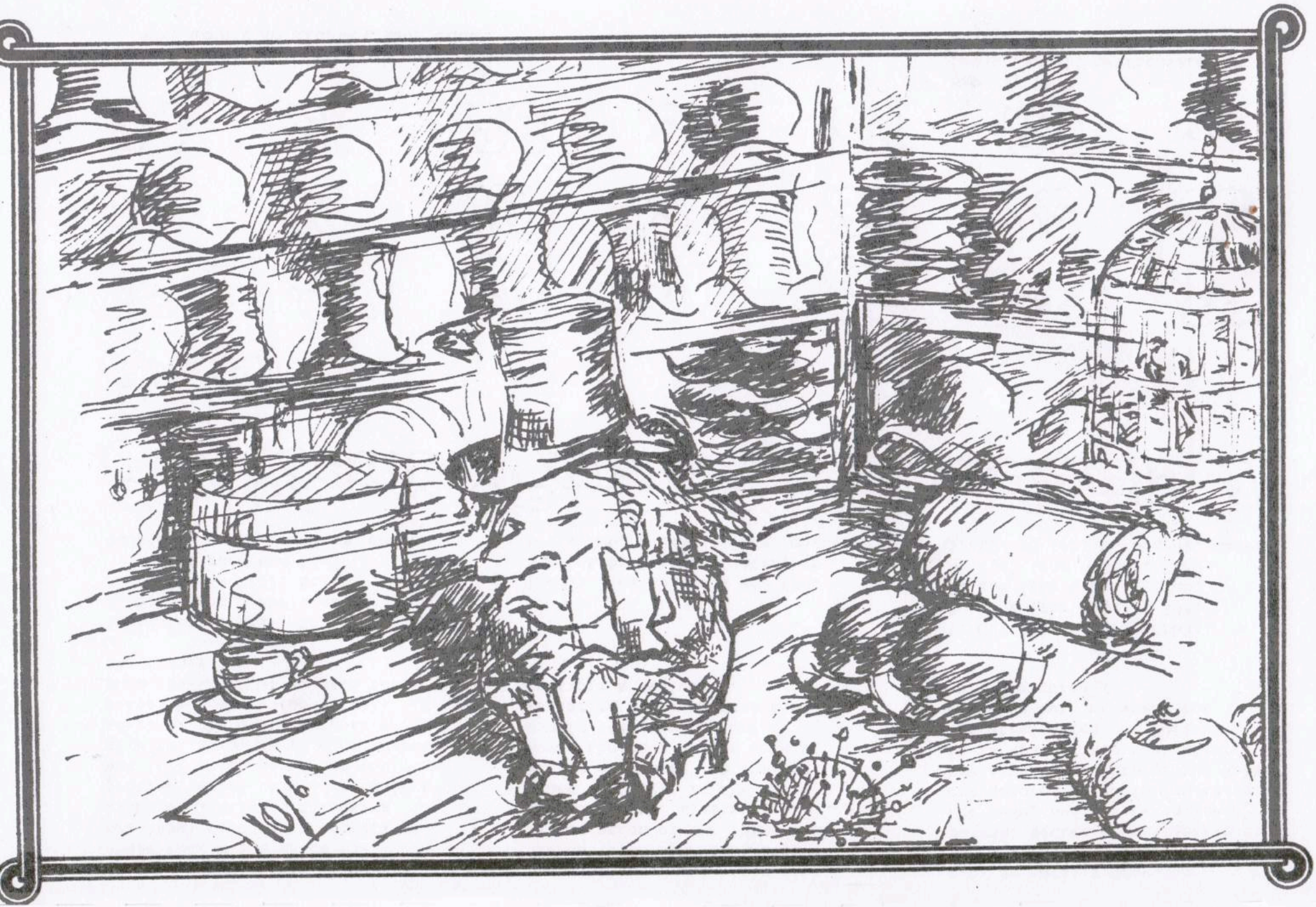
The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
17	18	19	20	21	22	°23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

J. No headless creatures are able to gyre;
None unable to outgribe have heads.

° May 23, 1850
Lewis Carroll matriculates at Christ Church, Oxford



THE MAD HATTER CASE

What was the Mad Hatter like before he went mad? His story must be as sad as the Mock Turtle's. "Once I was a real hatter", the owner of a flourishing shop, slowly falling victim to the professional risk of mercury poisoning. Senseless questions begin to penetrate his brain, to be dislodged nevermore. "Why is a Raven like a writing desk?" As his mind goes round in circles time comes to a stop -at six o'clock; both hands are in an equilibrium position, one stable, one unstable; with or without a clockwork they can remain there indefinitely.

Useless as a vehicle for Carroll's uncommon nonsense he is credited with *non sequiturs*; in his brightest moments he manages to be irrelevant. Even the Queen of Hearts realises too late that his is an offable head; and the White King for once shows wisdom, though not efficiency, by appointing him the Messenger to go.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

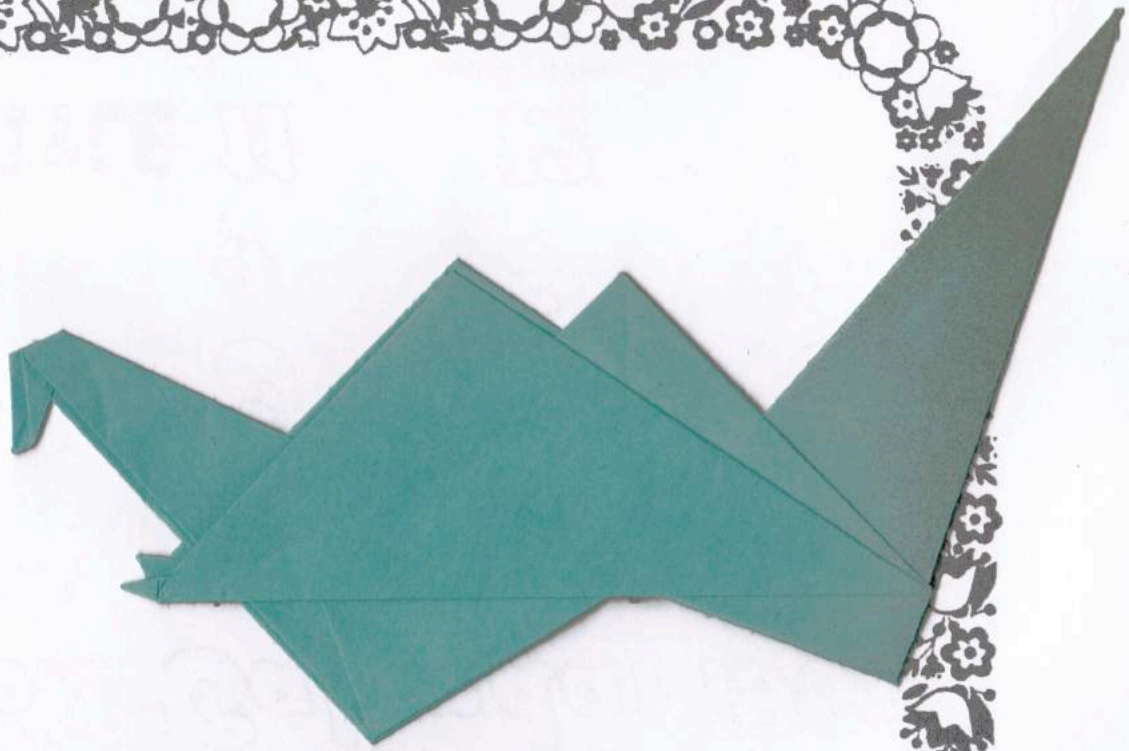
May

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	1	2	°3	4	5	6
7	8	9	THIS STYLE	11	12	13

K. *Tumtum trees are good to rest by;*
All that's good to rest by
is found in the tulgey wood.

° June 3, 1884
Concocts a new "Proportional Representation" scheme



THIS BIRD WILL FLAP (AND "BEAT YOU VIOLENTLY") IF YOU PUT ONE FINGER ON THE PLACE WHERE THE BIRD'S TAIL IS ATTACHED TO THE CALENDAR AND PULL THE BIRD'S BREAST TOWARD YOU WITH YOUR OTHER HAND.

Illustration by Wiltraud Jasper,
"Alice im Wunderland".
Verlag Friedrich Middelhauve,
Opladen (1958).

A large pigeon had flown into her face, and was beating her violently with its wings.

"Serpent!" screamed the Pigeon.

"I'm not a serpent!" said Alice indignantly. "Let me alone!"

Carroll loved Origami and has entertained many girls by folding a variety of complicated objects for them - in fact, Origami was one of the manual tricks which served to introduce him to unknown children. At least one former girl friend told Carroll's first biographer that the idea sufficed to enchant her, and we can be assured that the spell remained unbroken when a Chinese fishing boat or a cracking pistol emerged from an ordinary sheet of paper.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

L. *No vorpal creatures are not truly desperate;*
None but Jubjub birds are truly desperate.

June 27, 1884 Pillow Problem No 56: Given the 3 altitudes of a Triangle; construct it

All in the golden afternoon
  Full leisurely we glide;
For both our oars, with little skill,
  By little arms are plied,
While little hands make vain pretence
  Our wanderings to guide.

A boat, beneath a sunny sky
Lingering onward dreamily
In an evening of July -

Children three that nestle near,
Eager eye and willing ear,
Pleased a simple tale to hear

July 4, 1862

The day of the boattrip from Folly Bridge to Godstow; the day when Alice Liddell said 'Oh, Mr. Dodgson, I wish you would write out Alice's adventures for me.'

There are two traditions concerning the weather during that memorable day. We feel unable to decide in favour of either.

The weather
near Oxford
on
July 4, 1862
was
"cool and
rather wet".

(The London
Meteoro-
logical
Office)

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
28	29	30	1	2	°3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

M. *Those who are jawless are not manxome;*
Creatures with jaws are unable to gimble.

July

° July 3, 1974
Galley proofs for "The Wasp in a Wig" auctioned at Sotheby's

"I don't understand you", said Alice. "It's dreadfully confusing."
"That's the effect of living backward", the Queen said kindly; "it always make one giddy at first."

k	c	e	h	c	-	o	r
t	e	r	s	r	e	k	c
e	h	c	-	o	r	t	e
r	↘	e	t	↘	o	-	c
c	h	e	c	k	e	↘	s
s	r	e	k	c	e	h	c
-	o	r	t	e	r	s	r
e	k	c	e	h	c	-	o

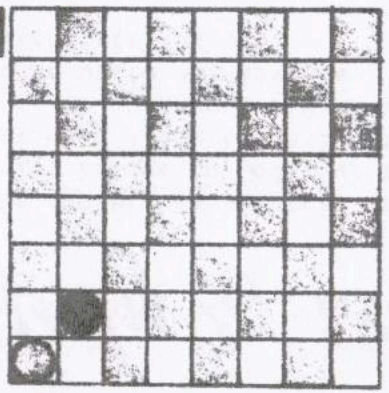
Here's a game that will surely make you giddy! You need a partner, a chessboard and two sets of 16 pieces: checkermen, or, failing these, coins, buttons, feathers or marks.
The rules are based on those of "Continental" checkers.

Each player starts with 4 men, placed on the black squares in his first row.

same diagonal direction behind his piece, you *must* capture him: jump over his piece and place yours in the empty square. If from this position a second capture is *possible* it is also *obligatory*. In capturing, a piece can move along the diagonals both backward and forward. If there is a choice of captures you have to perform the longest sequence. At the end of a sequence count the number of jumps and put the same number of men on black squares in your first row, but only as long as there are empty squares. No other rows may be used in 'recruiting'.

EXERCISE: Diagram 1. White is to move. Play 'Lion and Unicorn' until the wood is full of soldiers.

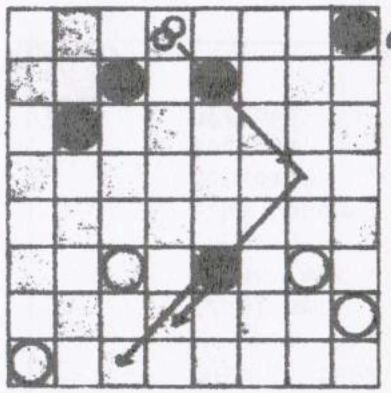
1



A man reaching the opposite side of the board becomes a *king*; he is marked as such by having one of his colleagues put on top of him. A king may move backward and forward along the entire diagonal as long as there are empty squares. In capturing with a king you can jump as far as you want behind the captured piece as long as there is free space. Continued capturing, if possible, is also obligatory.

Diagram 4: the King's capture and his choice of two terminal squares. The two black men on the left are safe from the king.

4



It makes no difference whether you capture a man or a king; also the rules don't distinguish between capturing by means of either a man or a king.

Throughout the game only the black squares are used.

A toss or a similar randomizer decides which player will conduct the black pieces. Black moves first; the players move alternately.

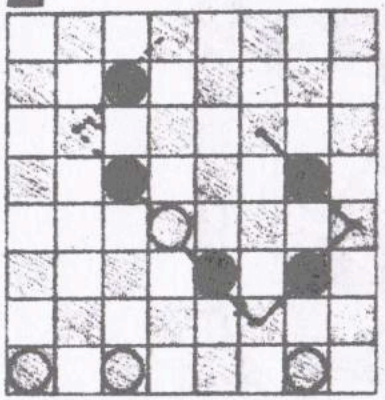
Pieces are moved diagonally only, one square at a time, and always ahead.

In normal checkers you weaken your opponent's army by capture; here you increase your own!

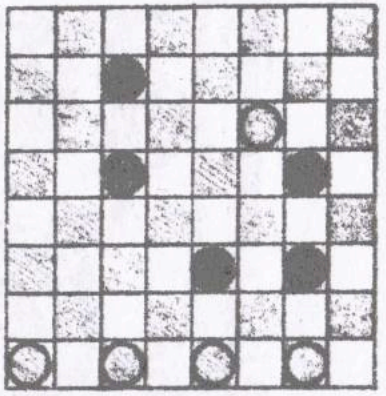
If a piece of your opponent's is adjacent to one of yours and there is an empty square in the

EXAMPLE:
Diagram 2 - Before the capture.
Not - - - - but ——.
Diagram 3 - After the capture.

2



3



Only the longest sequence is obligatory.

The first player to get all his 16 pieces on the board wins. If the side which is to play cannot make any legal move the majority wins.

FOR ADVANCED PLAYERS

Play from your opponent's side of the board.

Play in a mirror gallery, looking at any board except the one in front of you.

Introduce a time limit, and use a retroclock.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
12	13	14	15	16	17	° 18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25

N. Nothing going snicker-snack is not vorpal;
Things not going snicker-snack
are not found in the tulgey wood.

° July 18, 1875 "For the Snark *was* a Boojum, you see" appears softly and suddenly

Is the Porpoise a Dodo?

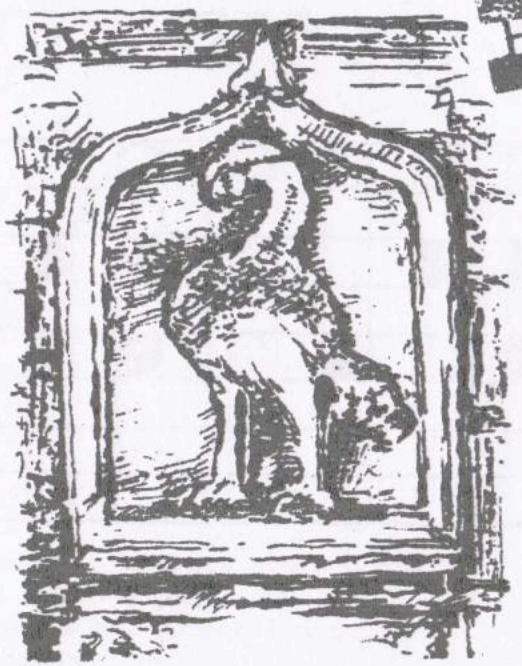
This question makes sense if your travels take you towards Ve(e)re, a small town in Zeeland, which is the south-western province of the Netherlands.
Apart from being situated near the coast it lies in a 'watery' area which in former days caused quite a few 'pools of tears'. Therefore, if you decide to go there be sure to bring some lifejackets.
How you get there from the U.K. depends on your means of transport.

When swimming, just cross the Channel keeping to the left. Take the second turning to the right past the second borderline and follow the coast until you get there. Then stop. (No thimbles available, though there are probably some oysters left).
If you are one of those who do not swim nor rely on the accident of a non-strike, follow your local White Rabbit to the nearest Channel Tunnel

ingang

informatie

Why bother to make this trip?
Well, what could be more tempting in that watery pool of tears than the only genuine Dutch *NON-DODO*?
Ve(e)re is the natural habitat of this unique species of which at the moment only one specimen is left which is therefore called 'solitarius'
The first to recognise this unique bird was a Dutch ornithologist called Dr. A.C. Oudemans (1917).
He first spied this specimen on the front of a small house bearing the name 'Het Schotse



HOLLAND PROMOTION

Spoor 3

between the 'natural'-looking image and the subtitle was virtually nil. Obviously the bird was no ostrich.
Admittedly, the heavy legs were ostrichlike and so was the tail. But the rest did not at all remind of such a bird: the forehead was intelligent, the bill was not wide, flat and shut but pressed sideways; the neck was not long, bare and slender; the trunk was not right; neither were the feathers; finally, the position of the toes was wrong: three forward, one backward.

After some ruminating Dr. Oudemans concluded that the image resembled a Dodo: the same bill; the same bare face; the same short wings; also the toes were right. He realised there were also a few differences when he compared his Dodo with Clusius's. But, he argued, maybe the latter was in the process of moulting when described.
Some ornithologists agree with Dr. Oudemans, a.o. Masauji

lektuur

and emerge at a place called Middelburg.
From there it is only 25 minutes by bus. Bus leaves depot every half hour.

Huys' (The Scottish House) -- a reminder of the trade in woven materials in former days. The subtitle to this stony image was -- and still is -- 'Inden Struys' which, translated, boils down to 'In the 'strich'. The date: 1561.
As the image of a lamb on the neighbouring twin-house was quite 'natural'-looking and obviously by the same sculptor, Dr Oudemans concluded that the bird on 'Het Schotse Huys' must have been modelled after a real bird. However, to the ornithologist the correspondence

Hachisuka, a famous author in ornithologist circles (1953). Recent studies do not quite agree with Oudemans' theory because it is based on too many assumptions in stead of on real facts. There may be some truth in this. Yet the fact remains that there is a bird in Ve(e)re waiting for you Carrollians to be recognised either as a Dodo or as Nonsense.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

July

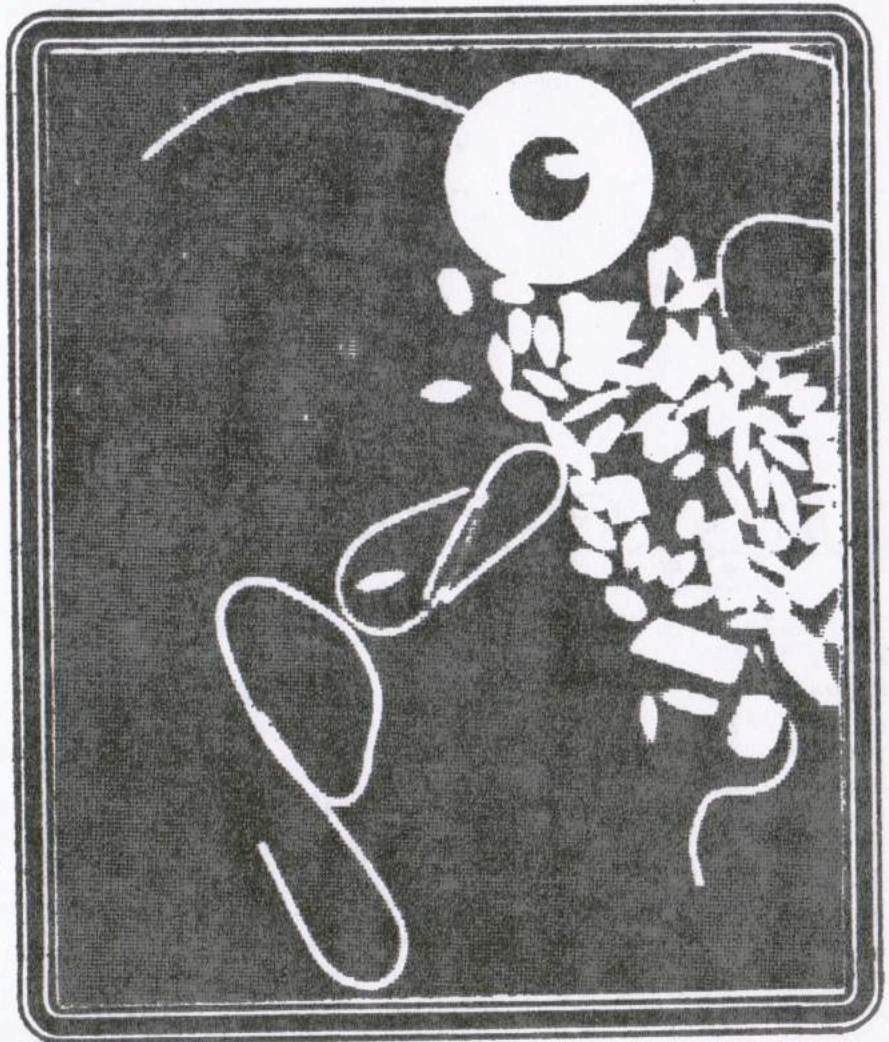
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
26	27	28	29	° 30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

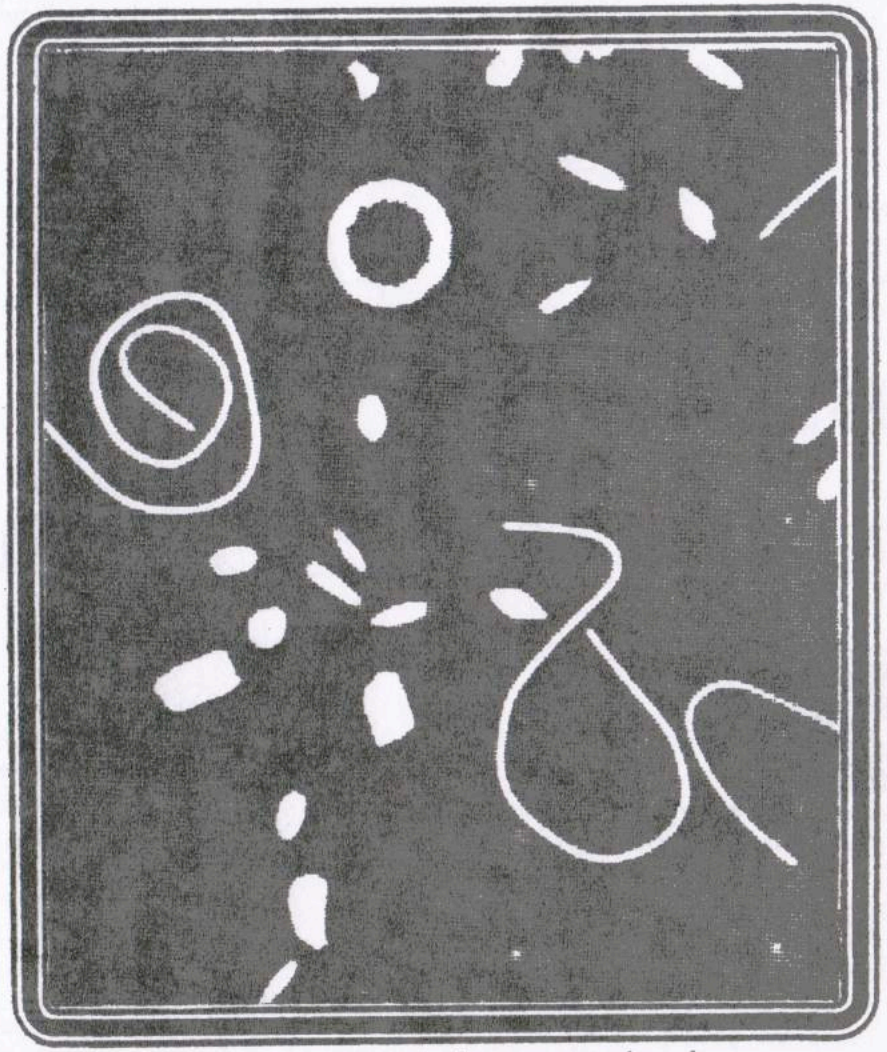
August

O. None that cannot galumph are not Tumtum trees;
Creatures unable to gimble cannot galumph.

° July 30, 1891
First publication of *Syzygies* in *The Lady*

the Origin of Syzygies





'The first of the brachial joints...is...split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called by Miller, a "syzygy". ...When the animal is dying it generally breaks off it arms at these syzygies.' (C.W.Thompson. Depths of Sea, 1873)

From a first glimpse at the word Syzygy, chosen by Carroll as the name for one of his word games, one may gather that it sprang from the same source that gave birth to the STANZA OF ANGLO-SAXON POETRY.

However, the Oxford Dictionary, ignoring Carroll's specific use of the Greek word with the Polish flavour, informs us that many a scientific jargon would be incomplete without its own Syzygy ('con-junction' or 'yoke') to denote almost any type of link which is not just a link. The astronomers were the first to use the word; as early as 1656 Thomas Blount mentions the Sysigie ('the conjunction of the Moone with the Sunne') in his 'Glossography, or dictionary of such hard words....as are now used.'

In more recent times the term was applied to opposition as well. Further syzygies are found in anatomy, biology, classical prosody, and in mathematics, where we find syzygants and syzygetically related functions among its exotic offspring. And if you feel that your mind is, after all, too second-rate to play Carroll's game, you may find comfort in Gnostic theology: 'Valentinus', says Victorinus, 'teaches a pleroma and thirty aeons, and these he arranges in Syzygies or couples.'

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
9	10	11	12	○ 13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

P. Whiffling creatures stand awhile;
No burbling creatures stand awhile.

○ Aug 13, 1890
Two visits to the Exhibition of Edison's Phonograph

the Evolution of Syzygies

Two given words are to be linked by a series of intermediate words, each sharing a group of letters with its neighbours. In the game the 'Syzygy' or 'yoke' refers to the shared letters. Restrictions are imposed on words which can serve as lawful links. Proper-names and improper words are not permitted. The rules exclude lucrative, trivial series by banning several types of syzygy: if two words begin with the same set of one or more letters, or would do so if certain prefixes (e.g. un-, in-) were removed, each letter in the one set is 'barred' with relation to the corresponding letter in the other set. A similar restriction applies to terminal letters. The scoring rules are designed to give the prize to a short series of long links with few 'waste' letters, i.e. letters not serving in a syzygy. Rule 2 ensures that the chain depends mainly on the weakest link. As the solver is not responsible for the end words these are considered to have 7 letters at most.

We illustrate the rules of the game and of the calculation of the score with an example in which all syzygies are illegal except the final one; the latter, however, serves to link a forbidden word to the end word. We write the syzygies in brackets and we note the number of waste letters on the right. The 7 numbers below the final word record the 7 (partial) scores according to the 7 rules.

august	2
(gust)	
disgust	0
(disg)	
disgrace	0
(race)	
camelrace	1
(came)	
camembert	1
(ember)	
september	2

13,4,43;4,6,14;29

To calculate THE SCORE, write down in turn:

1. The greatest number of letters in an end-Syzygy, *plus* twice the least.
2. The least No. of letters in a Syzygy.
3. The sum of (1) *plus* the product of the two numbers next above (2).
4. The No. of links.
5. The No. of waste letters.
6. The sum of twice (4) *plus* (5).
7. The remainder left after deducting (6) from (3). If (6) be greater than (3), the remainder is written as '0'.

No (7) is entered as the Score of the Chain.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

September	4	(ept)
ADEPT	0	(ade)
BALUSTRADE	4	(ust)
August	3	

THE GAME OF SYZYGIES

Invented:
December 12,1879

Rejected by *Vanity Fair*:
April 1891

Published by *The Lady*:
July 30, 1891

←9,3,29;2,11,15;14

9,3,29;2,10,14;15→

August	3	(ugu)
LUGUBRIOUS	3	(brio)
EMBRYO	0	(emb)
September	4	

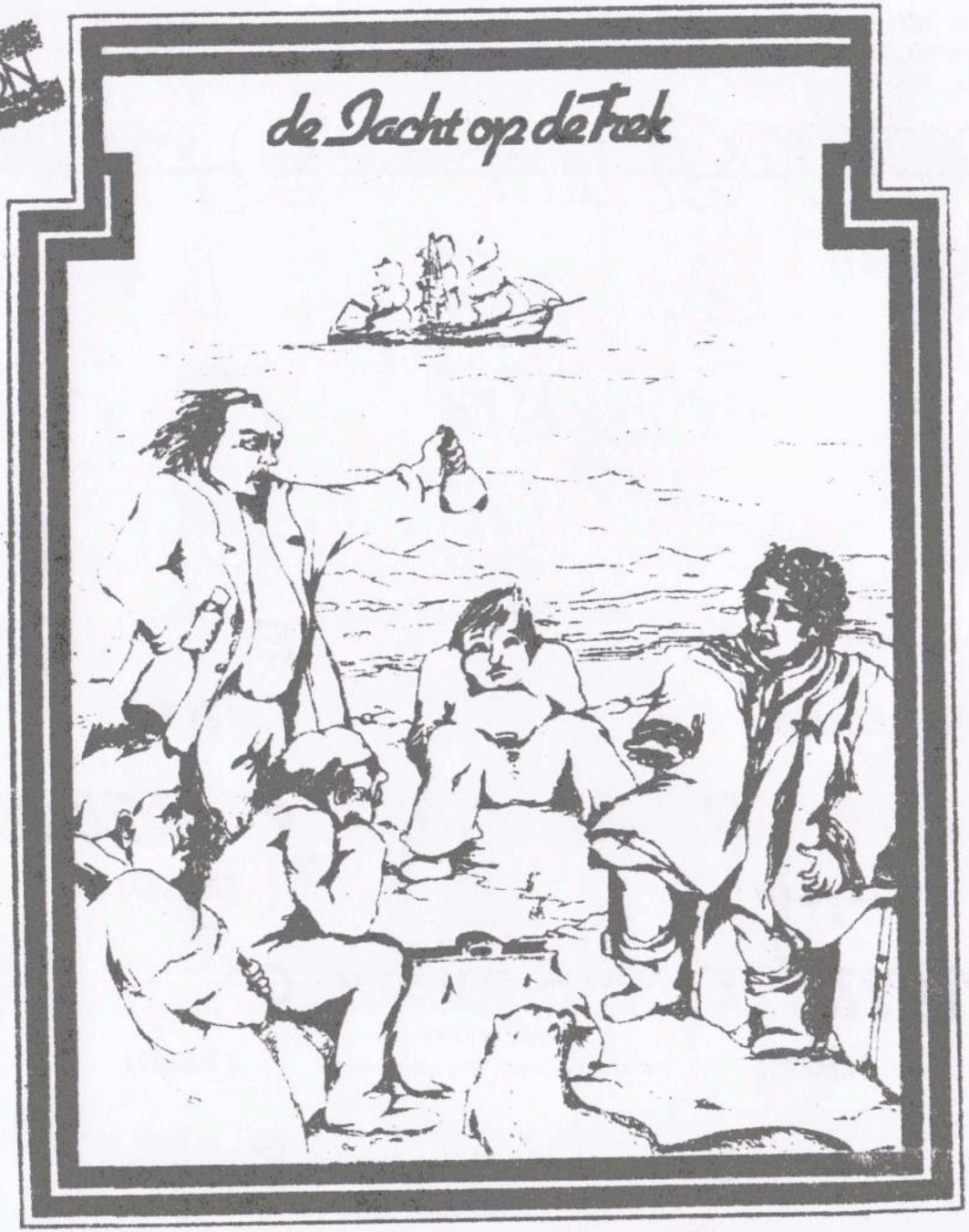
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	° 3	4	5

Q. *Thoughtless creatures are raths;*
Thoughtful creatures are manxome.

° Sep 3, 1880
"Fears it is true that there are no children in America"

HOLLAND PROMOTION

de Jacht op de Trek



DE JACHT OP DE TREK

EEN ZIELTOGEN IN ACHT TOEVALLEN

Translation: Erdwin Spits
Illustrations: Inge Vogel

Another Dutch translation of the *Snark* published by

Uitgeverij J.Couvreur,
P.O.Box 307, The Hague

(November 1977)
Price: Df 6,50

(Continued from February 22nd)

3. In spite of the evidence of his bulk we can accept the fact and the mystery of the elephant's existence only by an act of faith.
4. When speaking about the elephant one should adopt an antediluvian tone.
5. To a Dutch audience at least the elephant is associated with the standard ending to stories for children from Nought to Five: "now comes an elephant with a long, long trunk to blow the story OUT!"

It is difficult to deny: when the Boojum made his appearance in the final, but first born stanza of *The Hunting of the Snark* he maintained the tradition in his own inimitable way.
6. It does not follow that the Boojum is an elephant. Any being can be profoundly affected by an interchange of the two components of its name, accompanied by a slight modification. Twenty years before the Boojum came to life a similar procedure had served to transform Charles Lutwidge into Lewis Carroll.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
°13	14	15	16	17	18	19

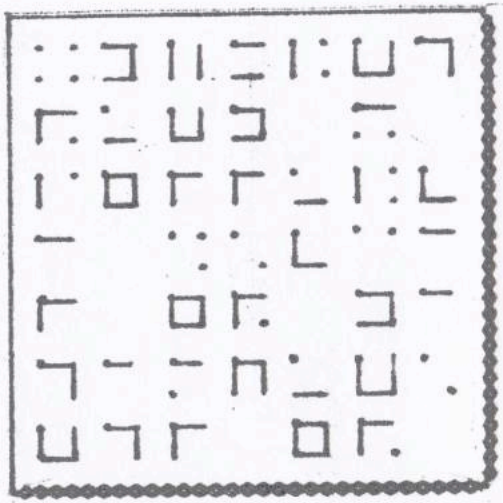
R. *Those unable to cry "Callooh" are boys;*
None but burbling creatures are boys.

° Sep 13, 1867 On return from Continent "visible at last .... the cliffs of old England"

"Any one who has tried, as I have often done, the process of getting out of bed at 2 a.m. in a winter night, lighting a candle and recording some happy thought which would probably be otherwise forgotten, will agree with me it entails much discomfort. All I have now to do, if I wake and think of something I wish to record, is to draw from under the pillow a small memorandum book, containing my Nyctograph, write a few lines, or even a few pages, without even putting the hands outside the bedclothes, replace the book, and go to sleep again".

"Then I tried rows of square holes, each to hold one letter (quarter of an inch I found a very convenient size), and this proved a much better plan than the former; but the letters were still apt to be illegible.

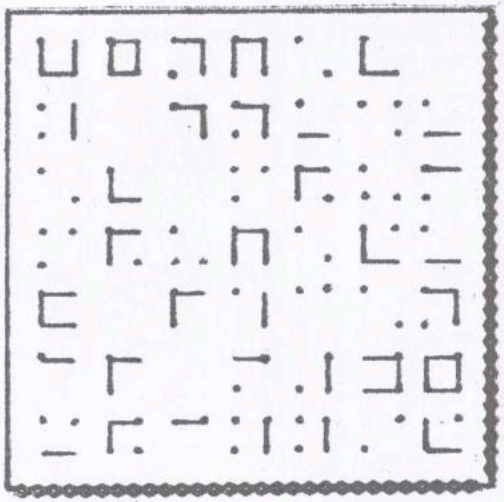
Then I said to myself 'Why not invent a square alphabet, using only dots at the corners, and lines along the sides?' I soon found that, to make the writing easy to read, it was necessary to know where each square began. This I secured by the rule that *every* square letter should contain a large black dot in the N.W.corner. Also I found that it would cause confusion to have any symbol



which used only the W.side of the square. These limitations reduced the number of available symbols to 31, of which I selected 26 for the letters of the alphabet, and succeeded in getting 23 of them to have a distinct resemblance to the letters they were to represent".

"In the following list I call the N.E.corner '2', the S.W. corner '3' and the S.E.corner '4'."

A: corner 4, sides none, resembles right hand side of A.
B. corners 2,4, side W: vertical side of B, with dots to stand for the semicircles.
C: corners none, sides N,W,S: obvious.
D: corners none, sides N,E,S: obvious, also reverse of preceding symbol.....



'figures': corners 2,3, sides none: corners of F; means 'symbols will now represent figures'.

"When the symbols are to represent figures, they should be the symbols for 10 of the letters (which are also a portion of my 'Memoria Technica') as follows:

1	B	first consonant
2	D	initial of duo and deux
3	T	initial of three
4	F	initial of four
5	L	means 50
6	S	initial of six
7	M	final of septem
8	H	initial of huit; also resembles '8'
9	N	initial of nine
0	Z	initial of zero"

The Nyctograph

It is easy to believe that one winter morning in 1893 the author of 'An Elementary Treatise on Determinants' and of 'Curiosa Mathematica' found a short note to remind him of his nocturnal idea that he would like to investigate a little problem. Incidentally, it uses the 26 symbols for letters and figures *plus* the 5 additional ones for 'and', 'the', 'date', 'letters' and 'figures'.

The nocturnal note consists of three parts:
1. 'Date', followed by a six figure date code. (One of Carroll's inventions?)
2. The problem.
3. A 'doodle': the first word Alice would have tried to read if her passage through the looking-glass had taken place in the dark.

(Day light version: see Oct 18th)

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
20	21	22	23	°24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3

October

S. *No uffish creatures don't have flaming eyes;*
Those who have flaming eyes are whiffling.

° Sep 24, 1891
Lewis Carroll invents the Nyctograph

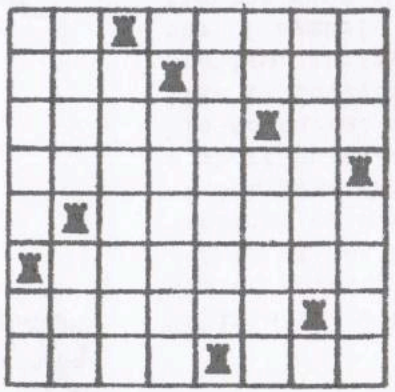
DETERMINANTS & MAGIC SQUARES(1)

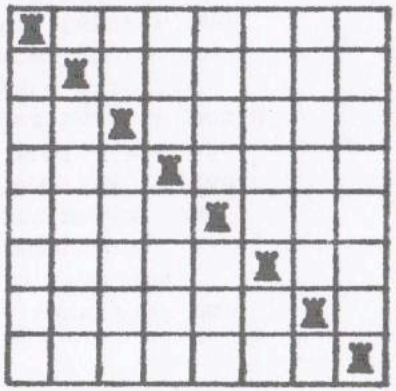
16	50	61	3	48	18	29	35
53	11	8	58	21	43	40	26
4	62	49	15	36	30	17	47
57	7	12	54	25	39	44	22
9	55	60	6	41	23	28	38
52	14	1	63	20	46	33	31
5	59	56	10	37	27	24	42
64	2	13	51	32	34	45	19

To several people determinants will seem to be as forbidding as they are unknown and one is tempted to derive the word from 'deter' and 'minari' (to menace). As we proceed it will become clear that this idea is perfectly correct.
A determinant can be found for any square array of numbers such as the 8x8 one in diagram 1 using the following method:

1. Regard the array as a sort of chessboard and place 8 rooks so that no two of them can capture each other e.g. as shown in diagram 2.
2. Note the numbers covered by the rooks and compute their product. In our example:

52x55x61x58x32x30x24x22
= 5128956518400.





all 8x7x6x5x4x3x2x1 permitted positions of the rooks and finally, the 40320 products, with their signs, are added. That's all.

One part of mathematics is the invention of a suitable notation. As in chess we can use shorthand for the rook moves writing them as 1.ac; 2.cf; 3.bd; 4.dh; 5.he; and all information we need is preserved in the even more efficient

acf; bdhe; g.

Within each of these sets the number of moves is one less than the number of symbols. Another part of mathematics is the invention of efficient computation procedures. There are books on the subject. One of them was written by the Rev. C.L.Dodgson.

3. Count the moves needed to bring the rooks into the standard position of diagram 3 according to the scheme:

I. The rook on the a-file goes to its home square a8; the rook in the 8th row (c8) goes to the emptied third row:

move 1: a3 - a8; c8 - c3

II. Continue with the rook which was moved last, take it home (c6) and move the former occupant of row 6 to the now empty 3rd row;

move 2: c3 - c6; f6 - f3

III. The last move brought c and f home so we take b next.

3: b4 - b7; d7 - d4
4: d4 - d5; h5 - h4
5: h4 - h1; e1 - e4

The g rook need not move.
IV. Now that the position of diagram 3 has been reached, count the moves. If their number is odd attach a minus sign to the product obtained sub 2.

We have now completed nearly 1/40320th part of our task: the procedure is repeated for

Diagram 1 gives an example of a MAGIC SQUARE: adding the numbers in any row, column or diagonal we find the same 'magic constant', in this case 260. It is a rather special magic square: if we begin anywhere in the top row, at 3, say, proceeding towards the S.E. until 38 and continuing along the 'broken diagonal' at the left side with 52, 59 and 13, we find on addition the same magic constant 260. The magic square is called *normal* because its 64 entries are the numbers 1 to 64.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	° 15	16	17

T. *No raths are not sought;*
Those who are sought
are unable to cry "Callooh".

° Oct 15, 1855
He is made sub-librarian of Christ Church

DETERMINANTS & MAGIC SQUARES(2)

There is still the unsolved Nyctographical problem:

date 280193

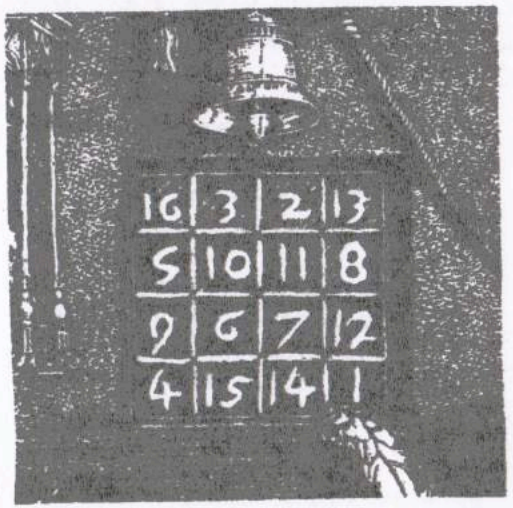
find the possible values of determinants of normal and trivial 4x4 magic squares.

To begin with, how numerous are these squares and how can they be classified? These problems were investigated by one of the great experts in recreational mathematics, Henry E.Dudeney. Many of his results are published in "New Recreations with Magic Squares" by William H.Benson and Oswald Jacoby (Dover) and we have made extensive use of Dudeney's classification.

If we do not count rotations and reflections there are 880 normal 4x4 magic squares, 880 being the first of several numbers with a symmetry-plane to appear in our conclusions. The number of values accessible to the 880 determinants is surprisingly small.

We distinguish three cases

2. If no complementary numbers are to be found in the same row or column the determinant is also zero. As an example we quote Albrecht Dürer's famous magic square (A.D. 1514):



the determinant equals zero.

Cases 1 and 2 include all those

EXAMPLE: The determinant of

2	11	5	16
15	10	8	1
14	7	9	4
3	6	12	13

equals 6528 or 6 x 1088.

Here is an example of a trivial 4x4 magic square: the rows, columns and diagonals are all built up from the same set of four numbers.

8	9	1	6
6	1	9	8
9	8	6	1
1	6	8	9

The square on the left is just the 'units' part of the one on the frontispice of the calendar. (By the way, if you read that one upside down, you will find a legible square; compared with the original one the rows have changed places with the columns.)

The determinant of the 'units' square can be calculated using a simple rule; it says that the determinant equals

dependent on the arrangement of complementary numbers, i.e. pairs of numbers the sum of which is 17.

1	10	15	8
16	7	2	9
4	11	14	5
13	6	3	12

1. If any two rows or columns can be added term by term to give 17 17 17 17, such as the first and second rows in the square given above the determinant is zero.

squares in which some or all broken diagonals add up to the magic number.

In all other cases the determinant is a multiple of 1088, which has a horizontal mirror plane and is equal to 32 times the magic constant 34. The multiplier of 1088 can be any integer from -12 to 12 except for the ones with inversion symmetry: 0, 1, 8 and 11, and their opposites. The number of possible non-zero values remains in style: it is 18.

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(8 + 9 + 1 + 6)\\
&\times(8 + 9 - 1 - 6)\\
&\times(8 - 9 + 1 - 6)\\
&\times(8 - 9 - 1 + 6)\\
&= -5760.
\end{aligned}
$$

The 'tens' of the square in the frontispice give a determinant which is of course 10000 times as large, and the determinant of the complete array introduces another highly symmetric number: it is 11011 x -5760.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	°29	30	31

U. All except toves go through and through;
No slithy creatures go through and through.

° Oct 29, 1888
Lewis Carroll devises the "Wonderland Stamp Case"

Phantasmagoria

CANTO I

THE TRYSTYNG

This work represents
Carroll's earliest
surviving attempt at
organising large-scale
poetic nonsense.
Though incomparable
with "The Hunting of
the Snark" it gives
us an interesting
view of Carroll on
his way toward his
unique nonsense epic.

One winter night, at half past nine,
Cold, tired, and cross, and muddy,
I had come home, too late to dine,
And supper, with cigars and wine,
Was waiting in the study.

There was a strangeness in the room,
And Something white and wavy
Was standing near me in the gloom-
I took it for the carpet-broom
Left by that careless slavey.

But presently the Thing began
To shiver and to sneeze:
On which I said "Come, come, my man!
That's a most inconsiderate plan.
Less noise there, if you please!"

"I've caught a cold", the Thing
replies,
"Out there upon the landing."
I turned to look in some surprise,
And there, before my very eyes,
A little Ghost was standing!

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

V. Those having a sword
are not unable to come and go;
None having no sword are not mome.

○ Nov 8, 1897
Decision to refuse letters
addressed to L.Carroll

HUNTING THRU

S E M G S A R T O D O D O A F
E E F L O T A T N R O C I N U
I D M O E G O A T I F G M P S
A E G A L U S O G N I K S E P
B L I U D T F G B E E L S I E
A D I N A H O A S L O E T S N
O E T C E R A T T L E W I S D
N E D A E G D T M U I I O P E
A W R V V L A A T E N S B O R
Y T A C E R I H S E H C A N S
S E Z P U L O D I K R A N S T
B B I L L I A R D M A R K E R
R Y L I L Y P S I E S R E L S
V E W R E H T A F D L O R Y L
N O N S E N N S E R A L P E O
D A N A Z W O N D E R L A N D

WONDERLAND

Persons, creatures and other things connected with Lewis Carroll and three of his works are hidden in these letters. Try to find as many of them as possible.

Words may be written from the left to the right, from the right to the left, upward, downward or diagonally. When a few words belong together there may be a change of direction as you go from one word to the next. Thus the writing on the wall in the next column is strictly in keeping with the rules.

H Y
U T
M P
P M
T U
Y D
W A L L

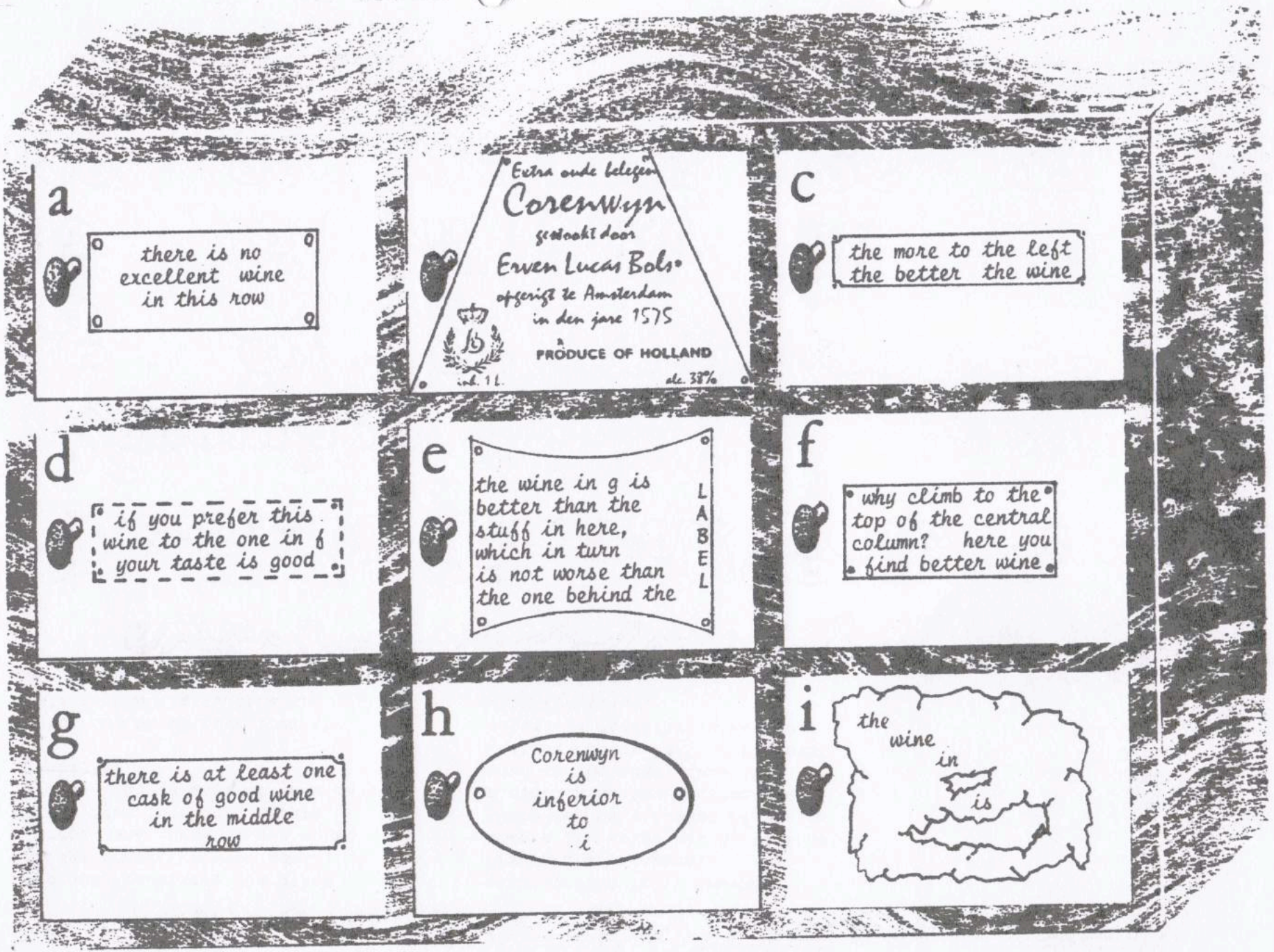
The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	°26	27	28

W. Beamish creatures are not toves;
Unbeamish creatures are uffish.

° Nov 26, 1864
Sends MS. of "Alice's Adventures Underground" to Alice Liddell


a
there is no excellent wine in this row
Extra oude beleeze
Corenwyn
gestookt door
Erven Lucas Bols
opgericht te Amsterdam
in den jare 1575
PRODUCE OF HOLLAND
inh. 1 L.
alc. 38%
c
the more to the left the better the wine
d
if you prefer this wine to the one in f your taste is good
e
the wine in g is better than the stuff in here, which in turn is not worse than the one behind the
LABEL
f
why climb to the top of the central column? here you find better wine
g
there is at least one cask of good wine in the middle row
h
Corenwyn is inferior to i
i
the wine in is

DRINKING PROBLEM

The Wine Room Committee of Cheshire College concluded with distress that once more some of its best wine had vanished, leaving only a grin here and there. Obviously its whereabouts had outgrown the status of a public secret and evolved into common knowledge. To frustrate further incursions the Guardian of the Cellar concocted a scheme. At irregular times he rearranged his 9 casks of wine (3 of them excellent, 3 good, 3 bad). Invariably all wines of any one quality were to be found together; sometimes they were all in one row (R), at other times they were in the same column (C), but no other arrangements were used. To the doors of 8 niches he affixed statements of variable veracity, and as a final precaution he made the essential part of one of them illegible; mouse-ridden and useless was its appearance.
His system enabled him to recall any current arrangement by one letter and one figure; e.g. C3 meant that now similar wines were in one Column and that exactly three of the eight statements were true.
But one day an undergraduate, somehow knowing as much as you do, overheard the Guardian muttering to himself "4 is the number". Having spent some time thinking the student descended into the Cellar, opened without hesitation one of the 9 doors and got himself a quantity of excellent wine.

QUESTION: WHICH DOOR?

The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	°8	9	10	11	12

December

X. *All that have claws are mimsy;*
Those that have no claws are not mome.

° Dec 8, 1882
Elected Curator of the Senior Common Room at Christ Church

BIOGRAPHICS

In the game of *Life*, invented by John Horton Conway, patterns on an infinite chessboard evolve according to inexorable, life-like rules. The counters which occupy some squares are living cells. The fate of a square and of its occupant, if any, in the course of one generation depends on its environment i.e. its eight adjacent cells. Conditions for dying are readily satisfied; survival, let alone procreation, is a more precarious matter.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Birth: Each empty square with exactly 3 adjacent counters will give birth.
Survival: Each counter with two or three adjacent counters will survive.
Death: Each counter on its own or with only one neighbour will die of isolation; each counter with 4 or more adjacent counters will die of over-population.

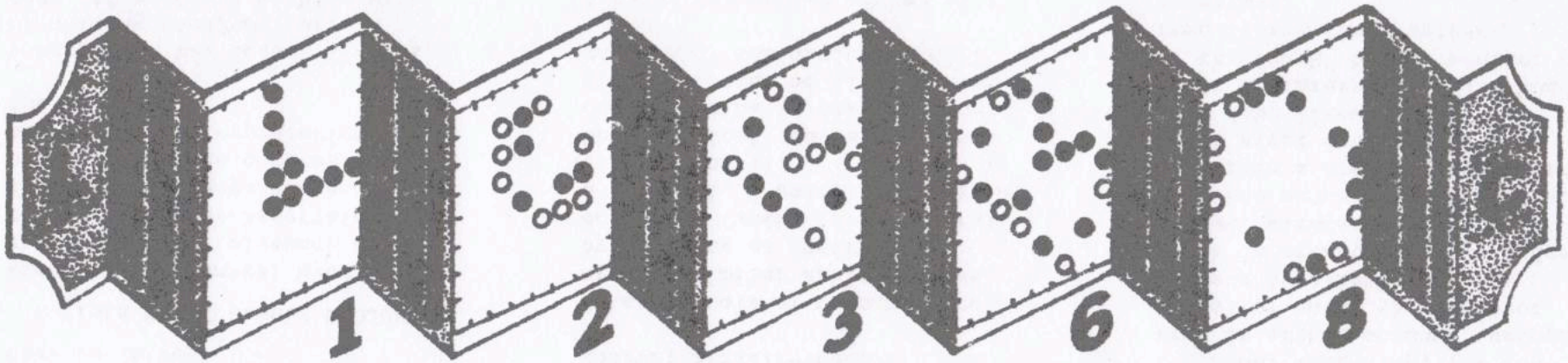
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Births and deaths occur simultaneously, so that newborn cells can play no part in killing members of the generation in which they are born. To ensure this it is suggested counters of two colours are used, say -in true Carrollian tradition- red and grey. Lay out the first pattern in red; then identify those counters which will die by placing another red on top of each of them. Then identify with grey the empty squares destined to give birth. Only then discard the dead red counters and replace the newborn grey with red." (John Fisher)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

What does the game tell us about the relation between Carroll/Dodgson's components Charles (C) and Lewis (L)?

Most Carrollians are fascinated by L (generation 1) long before they know that its immediate consequence is a C of exactly the same type (2), to be 'looked at with a sort of mental squint.' Both are absorbed by a capital B (3): there is a rumour that all members of the Bellman's crew represent aspects of Lewis Carroll's personality. After some evolution the B gives birth to a greater B(eing) (6), which soon is split into two components: just before the pattern expands beyond the confines of earthly chessboards we find a stylish L or a slightly distorted C, depending on the observer, together with its counterpart in mirror-writing (8). Or is it a large C with two small gaps, or a reflected one with one gap?



The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	°22	23	24	25	26

V. Those not unable to come and go are sons;
No sons are unslithy.

○ Dec 22, 1861
Ordained Deacon by Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford

Fit the Eighth

THE VANISHING

Why did Carroll content himself with the vague statement "*Some* (Snarks) are Boojums" in a poem which abounds in exact numerical information on less momentous matters? It acts like a straightforward invitation to ask ourselves the more incisive question "*How many* Snarks is a Boojum?" We may well assume that Carroll knew the answer and concealed it - within the poem of course. In order to reduce the problem to its simplest terms we let the 10 letters of SNARK and BOOJUM stand for the figures 0 to 9, so that we have to solve

X times SNARK equals BOOJUM,

where X is a numeral used in the *Snark*. The relevance of this question is ascertained by the close correspondence between possible choices for X and current interpretations of the poem.

Some people may accuse Carroll of writing *nonsense*, or, *in casu*, of posing a problem with-

Prepare for your encounter with a Snark by solving

9 x SNARK = BOOJUM

AND

40 x SNARK = BOOJUM

mistakable mark, enabling its adherents to choose at will from 5x46718=233590; 5x46781= 233905; 5x93217=466085.

Other schools of thinking are open to similar arbitrariness by choosing as their basic dogma X=4 (weeks to the month), 6 (ah well, 3 pairs), 7 (passim) 8 (fits) or 17.
One heretical course remains: one may gribe in despair *outside* the poem -as if it is *incapable of explaining itself*.

A brief discussion of X=9 will suffice. Nine is the smallest integer that gives a unique relation between SNARK and BOOJUM. It is also the smallest number that plays no role in the epic. Its exclusion by an author as meticulous as Carroll is enough to condemn the assumption X=9.

And finally we submit to the *Snark's* internal evidence: though its form is ungainly we try X=40, and find exactly *one* solution to the (minor) riddle we are trying to solve.

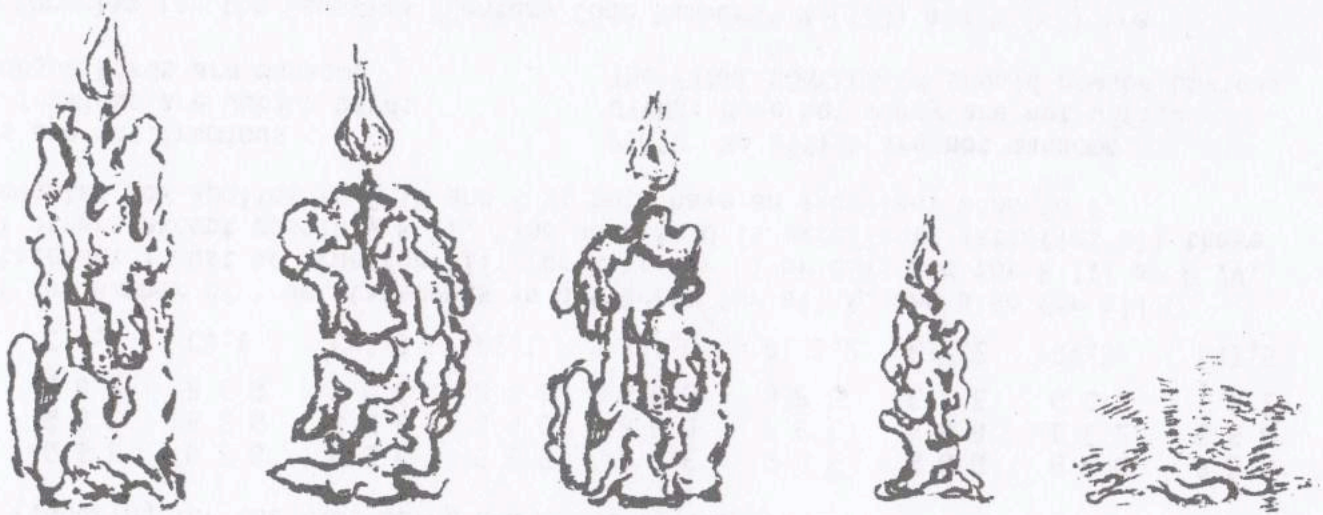
Forty's terminal 0 foreshadows the final vanishing; its context is either shadowy (skipped years) or shady (a phrase of dubious legality). But its truth is attested by two independant witnesses - the only ones who actually *met* a Snark, either in a dream or even every night after dark. Until you have done likewise don't attempt to interpret "The Hunting of the Snark" but be content to read it six times before breakfast.

out any solution. Surprisingly, the Bellman comes into this category. It is obvious that on substituting for X his number of notions (or of Beavers) the question is reduced to the absurd "SNARK equals BOOJUM"; but it comes as a shock that even his immediate reaction "I tell you, three times" (X=3) is untrue for all Snarks.

It is gratifying, though a blow to those who regard the *Snark* as a satire on business, that the numbers associated with the Banker are irreconcilable with a decent solution to our *simple* problem: both 7½ (pound) and 2 (Excellent Policies) fail to make sense. The same can be said of X = 10, 70 and 992. and, as usual, (Rule) 42 has nothing to say.

On the other hand, nearly all other available X-values act as *wrong clues* in suggesting that the problem and, consequently, the poem allows *more than one* interpretation. Even X=5 is a

Farewell, and may your grin remain a long time after the rest of you has gone.



The Lewis Carroll Calendar 1981

Final conclusion:

??????

○ Dec 30, 1936
Dr Paul Schilder finds *Alice* unsuitable for children

SOLUTIONS! SEE ALSO "IMPENETRABILITY" APRIL 1ST!

THE FROG

```
  a b c d e f g h i
        P O U N D S
S H I L L I N G S
      P E N C E
-----------------
M A R C H E S 4 5
```

Shorthand: (f) means the carry over from column f; Ø is 'zero'; 7 means: assumption refuted by the appearance of a third 7; :: is "therefore".

S≠M::(b)=1::(c)=1, H=9, A=Ø; (d)=2 only if (e)≥2 and P=9, L=9,::(d)=1,:: I=9, R=Ø. From d: P+L more than 1Ø; e:P+L+O gives 19 or 29; 29 only if O=L=P=9 :: (e)=1. Column f: (g)+U+I=2Ø or 1Ø ::(g)+U = 11 or 1. Not 11: (g)=2, U=9; ::(g)+U=1; not U=Ø ::(g)=Ø, U=1; (f)=1. From h: D+G+C is at least 5::(h) is 1 or 2. g: 3 times N + (h) is less than 1Ø; not N=Ø; :: N = 1 or 2. If (h)=2 and N=1: from g S=5, from i E=5; if (h)=2 and N=2: S=8, E=9 ::(h)=1 and either N=1, S=4, E=7, M=5, or N=2, S=7, E=1, M=8. In both cases (i)=1::D+G+C=13; D=G. D,G,C not:2,2,9;4,4,5;5,5,3;6,6,1; ::D=G=3, C=7. From d: P+L=16. Not P=9 or L=9 :: P=L=8. If N=2 M=8 :: N=1, S=4, E=7, M=5 and O=2.

LABYRINTH — Exits: 5th (right at a "T"), 1st (left), 9th (just before a dead end), 3rd, 8th. Route code:51938; one transcription by Memoria Technica is LBNTH. As O plays no role in the counting we may use its letters Z and R along with the vowels as supporting letters. LBNTH can be committed to memory as LABYRINTH.

DRINKING PROBLEM — Possible arrangements: 6 of type R, as many for C. With a Roman serial number and the number of true statements (ignoring for the time being statement i) they are:

E G B	E B G	G E B	G B E	B E G	B G E	E E E	E E E	G G G	G G G	B B B	B B B
E G B	E B G	G E B	G B E	B E G	B G E	G G G	B B B	E E E	B B B	E E E	G G G
E G B	E B G	G E B	G B E	B E G	B G E	B B B	G G G	B B B	E E E	G G G	E E E
CI;4	CII;5	CIII;2	CIV;4	CV;1	CVI;3	RI;1	RII;0	RIII;2	RIV;2	RV;3	RVI;5

The code can be used only if the number of true statements is different for all R, and also for all C. Consequently, the (short) statement i must be true for CII; for R V; for CI or CIV; and for R III or R IV, and it must be false for all others except possibly R VI. "The wine in d is excellent" satisfies all these conditions. "Four true statements" now applies to C IV and R V; both have an excellent wine in f.

SORITES

ACEBD: Borogoves are not frumious
FHIGJ: None not frumious are Jubjub birds
KNLOM: No not-Jubjub birds are manxome
PSRTQ: No uffish are not manxome
UYVWX: None not mimsy are not uffish
The FINAL CONCLUSION should now be obvious

ADDENDUM to "A TANGLED TALE": The formulas for the Gaussian "Century Code Numbers" M (<30) and N (<7) are simple. Begin with k = INT (YEAR/100), where 'INT' tells us to take the quotient (19 for YEAR = 1981) and to ignore the remainder. Next compute p = INT ((8k + 13)/25) and q = INT (k/4). M and N are now given by M≡(15+k-p-q) mod 30; N≡(4+k) mod 7. (Mod 30: divide by 30, ignore the quotient, take the remainder).

Colophon

Yes, we know. Even within the limitations of everything that begins with P we ignored more or less completely such delightful subjects as Carroll's picture books, parodies, probability problems, puppet theatres, pamphlets, photography, palindromes, portmanteau words and paradoxes. We just enjoyed the opportunity to present some of our own inventions which originated in Carroll's works and ideas.
In strict accordance with the rules of LIFE this Calendar was born in an empty square with three living neighbours. For a vast body of facts, opinions, comments and quotations from less accessible works by and on Carroll we are indebted to "The Annotated Alice" and "The Annotated Snark" by Martin Gardner, and even more to "The Magic of Lewis Carroll", edited by John Fisher, who presented his book as an attempt to bring forward something of the magic and fun of Lewis Carroll.
In our case the magic of the illustrations is due to the efforts of:

Janna Dekker	White Rabbit and Mad Hatter Cases Is the Porpoise a Dodo? July 4 (rainy) and Fit the Eighth
Frits van der Waa	Phantasmagoria
Mariet de Waard	July 4 (sunny).

and, for the remaining pages, to their authors.
The fun of the writing was shared by:

Gerard Bouma	Excelsior
Mary Boxen	Is the Porpoise a Dodo?
Steef de Bruijn	Remaining Reelings and Writhings
Rolf van de Kamer	Eternal Carrollendar, Sorites Borges Reflects on Carroll
Leslie Klieb	Origami, Retrocheckers Hunting thru Wonderland
Front Cover:	Frits van der Waa
Linguistic Lapses:	Mary Boxen (elimination) Steef de Bruijn (conservation)
Dactylograph:	Ton Willemse
Editor:	Steef de Bruijn
Lay-out:	Rolf van de Kamer

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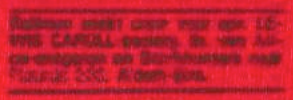
HET NEDERLANDS LEWIS CARROLL GENOOTSCHAP

as an issue of its aperiodical

"NAUWELWOK".

The 'Genootschap' was founded in 1976 following an initiative of Casper Schuckink Kool's.

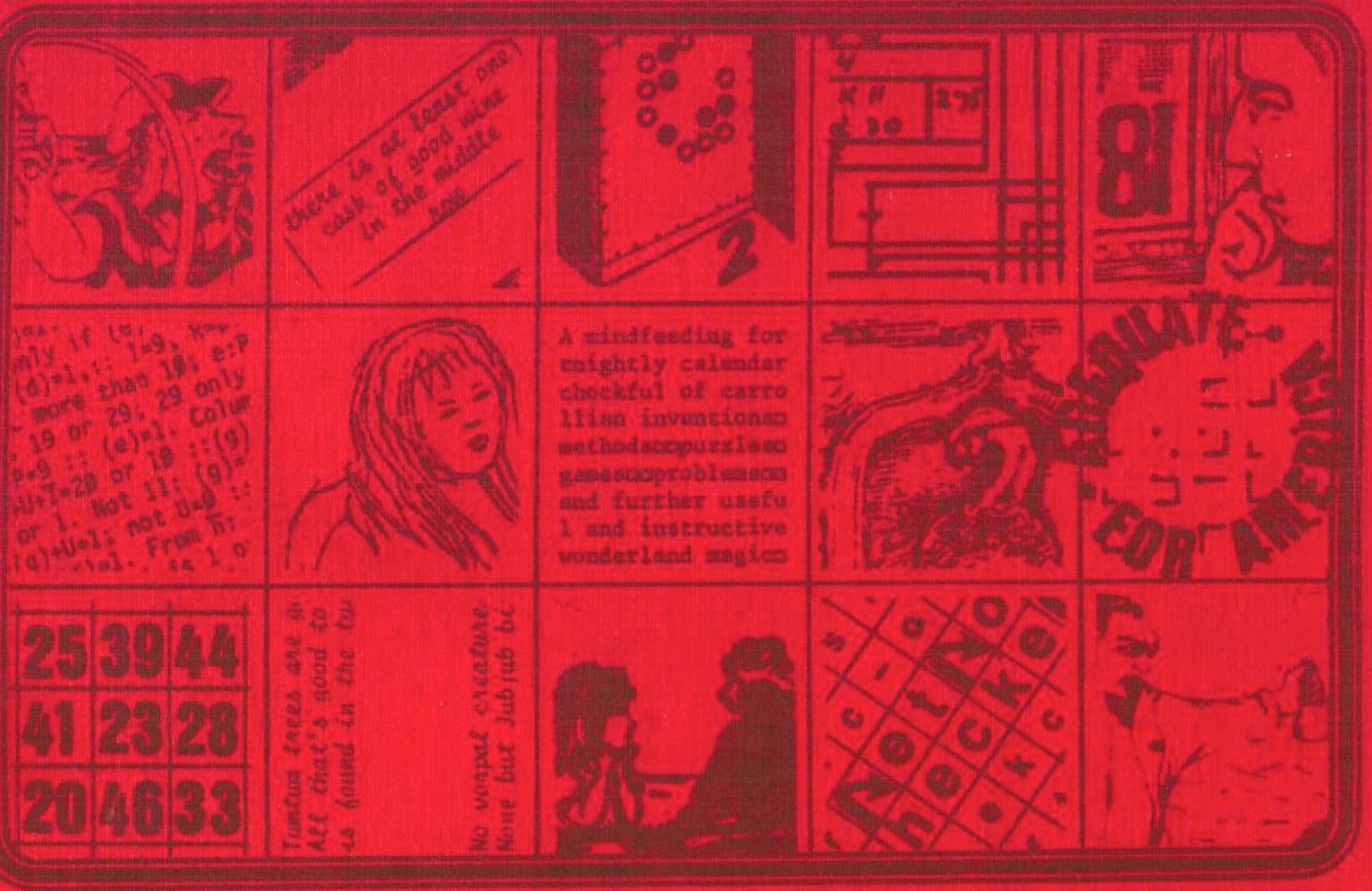


It unites many kinds of people who are in some orbit around Lewis Carroll: collectors, quoters, admirers, puzzle addicts and others guarantee lively meetings of predictable informality.

Copies of some earlier NAUWELWOKs and information about membership can be obtained from

Mr A.M.Willemse, Grunder 50, Amsterdam-Zuidoost.

The Lewis Carroll Calendar



by Het Nederlands Lewis Carroll Genootschap-The Netherlands-