

# Glossary

**Abelard, Peter** (1079-1142): Influential mediaeval French scholastic philosopher, theologian and preeminent logician who greatly contributed to the intellectual milieu of 12th century Paris. His love for Héloïse and their affair is legendary.

**Aethelbald of Mercia** (d. 757, ruled 716-757): According to Robert of Cricklade, the then prior of Frideswide's Priory, Oxford, it was the intended seduction by Aethelbald of Mercia that the princess Frideswide escaped by fleeing into a forest retreat at Binsey and then onto Oxford, where she founded the Priory. Aethelbald was temporarily blinded, but it is said he was restored to sight at Bamton by her intercession. The small church at Binsey became a place of pilgrimage due to the reputed healing powers of the well. The well is featured as the Treacle Well in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. (see also Algar, King of Leicester)

**Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha** (1819-1861): Husband of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland.

***Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*** (*Alice in Wonderland*): 1865 novel written by English author Charles Lutwidge Dodgson under the pseudonym 'Lewis Carroll'. It tells the story of a girl named Alice who falls down a rabbit hole into a fantasy world (the 'Wonderland' of the title) populated by peculiar and anthropomorphic creatures. The plot development plays with logic in ways that have given the story lasting popularity with adults as well as children. It is one of the best examples of the literary nonsense genre, with a narrative course and structure that have been enormously influential, especially in the fantasy genre.

**Alice** (various): Many girls were called Alice (or Alix, Alys, Alais, Aelis, Aelith, Adáele, Adelaide) in the 12th century era of Eleanor of Aquitaine, a number of whom run through the story of her life. The name was used extensively in the 12th and 19th centuries as outlined in the 'The Name Alice' section, see p. 22).

**Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone** (1883-1981): Daughter of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who may have been engaged to Alice Liddell when at Oxford University.

**Alice Capet of France** (1160- ~1220): (otherwise known as Alys of France, Countess of the Vexin): Daughter of King Louis VII of France and his second wife Constance of Castile, stepdaughter to Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine.

**Princess Alice of England** (1843-1878): Third child and second daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. She was entertained by Lewis Carroll as a young girl. She was called Alice Maud Mary and married Prince Louis to become the Grand Duchess of Hesse and by Rhine.

**Alice (or Alix) of Hesse and by Rhine** (1872-1918): Daughter of Princess Alice of England, married Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, and was renamed Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna.

**Alice Battenburg** (1885-1869): daughter of Princess Victoria of Hesse and by Rhine. She married Prince Andrew of Greece and became the mother of Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh.

**Alice Liddell**: see Liddell, Alice Pleasance.

**Alicia, Countess of Egremont** (1729-1794): Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Charlotte (wife of George III of England). She had an illegitimate son, George, with the Prince of Wales (who became George IV of England).

**Alys, Countess of the Vexin** (see Alice Capet of France).

**Algar, King of Leicester** (8th century): Legend says that King Algar hoped to marry Frideswide after her father died. She refused the king, and he planned to have her kidnapped and put in a brothel. Through her prayers to be protected, his men were blinded, and when all had repented, her prayers on their behalf cured them. In the 1850's, Edward Burne-Jones

created a series of stained glass windows for Christ Church that depicted the life of Frideswide. In one, Frideswide hides amongst swine to escape from Algar. (See also Aethelbald of Mercia.)

**Aquitaine**: A large region of what now constitutes southwestern France, the Duchy of Aquitaine was held by the Plantagenets from 1152 under their demise. They also held other territories in England, Normandy and other parts of France by separate inheritance.

**Arthurian Legends**: The legend of King Arthur's court, including the ideas that he was a cousin of Emperor Constantine and conquered much of Europe during the late Roman period, was compiled by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his *History of Britain* of about 1136. Henry, Eleanor and their sons all showed enthusiasm for the Arthurian legends, which may have been partly elaborated in later tellings based on their own activities. This enthusiasm may be why their grandson, the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Constance of Brittany, was named Arthur in 1187. The Arthurian legend of the Lady of Shalott, from the late 12th century romance, *Mort Artu*, features the river Isis (see Stones, n.d.; Willingham, 2007).

**Assize of Clarendon** (1166): The Assize of Clarendon was an 1166 act of Henry II of England that began the transformation of English law from such systems as trial-by-ordeal or trial-by-battle for deciding cases by the prevailing party to an evidentiary model, in which evidence and inspection was evaluated by laymen. This act greatly fostered the methods that would eventually be known in common law countries as trial-by-jury. The transformative model is thought to have been based on the 'courts of love' pastime developed in Eleanor's court in the 1150s.

**Berengaria of Navarre** (~1168-1230): Eldest daughter of King Sancho VI of Navarre and Sancha of Castile, who became queen of the English as the wife of King Richard I.

**Beaumont Palace, Oxford**: Royal palace on the north side of mediaeval Oxford, about half a mile from St Frideswide's Priory, which became the centre of Oxford learning in the mid 12th century. Beaumont Palace was the birthplace of Eleanor's favourite son, Richard I, on 8 September, 1157, and of her final child, John, on 25 December, 1166.

**Blanche of Castile** (1188-1252): Granddaughter of Eleanor of Aquitaine who became Queen consort of France as the wife of Louis VIII.

**Blenheim Palace**: a large and monumental country house situated in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. It is the only non-royal, non-Episcopal country house in England to hold the title of 'palace'. One of England's largest houses, it was built by the architect Sir John Vanbrugh between 1705 and circa 1724 on the site of the Woodstock Manor, although legend has obscured the manor's origins. King Henry I enclosed the park to contain the deer and built a hunting lodge on the site, complete with England's first menagerie of exotic animals.

Henry II housed his mistress Jane Clifford (known as "Fair Rosamund") there in a "bower and labyrinth"; a spring where she is said to have bathed remains named after her. In London, a lake named Rosamond's Pond, which featured a flock of exotic pelicans, was constructed for King James I in 1603 adjacent to Pall Mall and its ball courts (next to the location of Buckingham Palace), but was filled in by 1770, reputedly because too many jilted maidens were using it as a venue to commit suicide (see [www.royalpark.org.uk](http://www.royalpark.org.uk)).

At Blenheim, Vanbrugh had wanted an obelisk to mark the site of the former royal manor, and the trysts of Henry II which had taken place there, causing the Duchess Sarah Churchill to remark, "If there were obelisks to be made of all what our Kings have done of that sort, the country would be stuffed with very odd things" (sic). The obelisk was never realized and she had the remains of the Woodstock Palace obliterated.

**Burne-Jones, Edward** (1833-1898): British artist and designer closely associated with the later phase of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. Although there is no record that he knew Lewis Carroll, Burne-Jones designed stained glass windows for Christ Church while Carroll was in residence there. Two are particularly noteworthy: The 1858 St Frideswide Window in the Latin Chapel with 16 panels crammed scenes in a kaleidoscope of colour, evoking the spirit of

mediaeval glass, and the St. Catherine Window in the Chapel of Remembrance, designed by Burne-Jones in 1878 and made by William Morris. The face of St. Catherine of Alexandria is a portrait of Edith Liddell, whose sister was the inspiration for *Alice in Wonderland*.

**Cameron, Julia Margaret** (1815-1879): A British photographer known for her portraits of celebrities of the time, and for photographs with Arthurian and other legendary themes.

**Capet:** The House of Capet, or the Capetian dynasty, is the largest and oldest European royal house, consisting of the descendants of Hugh Capet of France in the male line, including kings Louis VII, Philip Augustus and Louis VIII.

**Carroll, Lewis:** See Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge.

**Carter, Theophilus** (1825-1894): Eccentric British inventor and furniture dealer who is often said to be the inspiration for John Tenniel's depiction of the Mad Hatter. Some writers claim that Carter was a servitor at Christ Church during the 1850s and 1860s when Lewis Carroll was there (Hancher, 1985).

**Chamberlain:** A high official of a royal court, originally in charge of the royal bedchambers. Origin: 1175-1225; Middle English.

**Cheshire:** Also known as the County Palatine of Chester (and archaically, as the County of Chester), Cheshire is a ceremonial county in North West England. Lewis Carroll was born and raised in Daresbury, Cheshire, a possible source of the 'Cheshire Cat' name. Ranulf Higden, who lived in Cheshire and wrote the *Polychronicon* history, gives an account of the Henry II and Fair Rosamund affair and Eleanor's supposed murder of her.

**Chess:** Classic battle board game that originated in India and travelled to Europe via Persia and the Muslim World. Although today the queen is the most powerful piece in chess, its role was initially taken by the king's vizier and was the weakest piece on the board. By the end of Eleanor of Aquitaine's reign there was hardly a sign of the vizier on the European board, except for Spain, where Arabic Chessmen coexisted with European pieces into the late Middle Ages (Yalom, 2004).

**Chrétien de Troyes:** See Troyes, Chrétien de.

**Christ Church, Oxford:** One of the largest constituent colleges of the University of Oxford in England, and cathedral church of the diocese of Oxford. Lewis Carroll matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford in May 1850 and remained there in various capacities until his death. Henry George Liddell (1811-1898), Alice Liddell's father, was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and Dean of Christ Church, when the *Alice* books were written. The first evidence of learning in Oxford could be traced back to 720 when the local ruler King Didan founded a nunnery for his devout daughter Frideswide, built in the grounds of the present Christ Church. This nunnery was later dissolved but it was taken over in about 1120 by a community of Augustinian monks, who rebuilt the chapel and dedicated the church to St Frideswide.

**Church of St Mary Magdalene, Vézelay, France:** Supposed site of Mary Magdalene's remains and the starting point for several Crusades, including the Second Crusade led by King Louis VII and Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine. Eleanor's son, King John, later founded a church of St Mary Magdalene in Woodstock in Eleanor's honour (in 1210).

**Clifford, Jane** (-1150-1176): Jane Clifford, often called "The Fair Rosamund" (or "Rose of the World"), was daughter of Walter Clifford, a knight who had served with Henry II during his Welsh campaign of 1165. She was famed for her beauty and is thought to have entered Henry's life around the time that Eleanor was pregnant with her final child, John, born on 25 December 1166 at Beaumont Palace, Oxford. The relationship ended when Rosamund retired to the nunnery at Godstow near Oxford in 1176, shortly before her death.

In the 13th century legends about Rosamund began to appear. Reportedly, Henry had Rosamund living in Woodstock, one of the Queen's favourite castles. Some legends have Eleanor confronting Rosamund there, and even Eleanor murdering Rosamund in various ways, although there is no supporting evidence. The first appearance of

Eleanor's vengeance on Rosamund was in the *French Chronicle of London*, which has entries for both Eleanor, the wife of Henry II and Eleanor, the wife of Henry III. In this earliest version, the queen bleeds Rosamund to death in a warm bath at Woodstock and King Henry has the dead body buried at Godstow. In truth, Rosamund did not die until 1176, when Eleanor was held prisoner elsewhere in England by Henry II, so it seems implausible that she was specifically responsible for Rosamund's death.

**Constance of Castile** (1141-1160): Second wife of Louis VII, King of France, following his divorce from Eleanor of Aquitaine. She bore two children: Margaret of France, 1158-1197, who married first Henry the Young King of England and then Béla III of Hungary, and Alice Capet (Alys of France), who was betrothed (but never married) to Richard I of England, and later married to William IV of Ponthieu.

**Constance of Penthievre** (1161-1201): Duchess of Brittany, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, fourth son of Eleanor of Aquitaine and Henry II, and had two daughters and one son, Arthur (who was born after his father was trampled to death in a jousting tournament in 1186).

**Collingwood, Stuart Dodgson** (1870-1937): English clergyman and headmaster, was Lewis Carroll's nephew and first biographer.

**Croquet:** A lawn game, played both as a recreational pastime and as a competitive sport, that involves hitting wooden balls with a mallet through hoops embedded into the grass playing court, which seems to have derived from the pell-mell game introduced by James I.

**Crusades:** A series of religiously sanctioned military campaigns, waged by much of Roman Catholic Europe, particularly the Franks of France and the Holy Roman Empire. The specific goal of the crusades to restore Christian control of the Holy Land (Palestine), and were fought over a period of nearly 200 years, between 1095 and 1291.

First Crusade (1096-1099): This crusade was a militant-religious expedition launched in 1095 by Pope Urban II to regain the Holy Lands taken in the 7<sup>th</sup> century Muslim conquests of the Levant, resulting in the recapture of Jerusalem in 1099. One of its leaders was the renegade Duke William IX of Aquitaine (grandfather of Eleanor of Aquitaine), who lost many reckless skirmishes on the way through Anatolia (present-day Turkey).

Second Crusade (1147-1149): Started in response to the fall of the County of Edessa the previous year to the forces of Zengi. Two European kings, Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany, led this Crusade with help from a number of other important European nobles. As Queen of the Franks, Eleanor of Aquitaine participated in this unsuccessful expedition. She launched her campaign from Vézelay, the rumoured location of Mary Magdalene's burial, dramatically emphasizing the role of women in the campaign.

Third Crusade (1187-1192): Reports of Saladin's victories shocked Europe. Pope Gregory VIII called for a crusade, which was to be led by several of Europe's most important leaders: Philip II of France, Richard I of England ('Richard the Lionheart'), and Frederick I, the Holy Roman Emperor. Frederick drowned in Cilicia in 1190, leaving an unstable alliance between the English and the French.

**Disraeli, Benjamin, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield, KG, PC, FRS** (1804-1881): A friend of Dean Henry Liddell's who became a successful novelist, imperialist, and Tory prime minister (1868, 1874-80). A renowned orator and political strategist, Disraeli was the only politician to gain Victoria's complete trust after Albert's death.

**Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge** (1832-1898): Better known by the pseudonym Lewis Carroll, he grew up in Daresbury, Cheshire until age 11, when the family moved to Croft-on-Tees, Yorkshire. He spent his entire adult life as an mathematics don at Christ Church College, Oxford, writing numerous academic papers, political pamphlets and children's works, notably the *Alice* books.

**Dodgson, Reverend Charles** (1800-1868): Father of Charles Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), he gained First Class degrees in both mathematics and classics at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was appointed as a mathematics lecturer at Oxford but, on marrying his cousin Frances Jane Lutwidge in 1827, had to give up his Oxford Fellowship and became a curate at All Saints' Church in Daresbury, Cheshire (which was in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford). He had a canal barge converted to a chapel for the bargemen, where he preached every Sunday. In 1843 he moved to become rector of St. Peter's Church in Croft-on-Tees in North Yorkshire.

**Duckworth, Reverend Robinson** (1934-1911): Friend and colleague of Dodgson. *Alice* was published in 1865, three years after the Reverend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson and the Reverend Robinson Duckworth rowed in a boat, on 4 July 1862, up the River Isis (Upper Thames) with the three young daughters of Henry Liddell.

**Edward VII** (1841-1910): Son of Queen Victoria. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions and Emperor of India from 22 January 1901 until his death. Before his accession to the throne, Edward held the title of Prince of Wales and was heir apparent to the throne longer than anyone in history. In October 1859 he matriculated as an undergraduate at Christ Church, Oxford, where Charles Dodgson was a don.

**Eleanor of Aquitaine** (French: **Aliénor d'Aquitaine, Éléonore de Guyenne**) (1122–1204): One of the wealthiest and most powerful women in Western Europe during the High Middle Ages. As well as being Duchess of Aquitaine in her own right, she was queen consort of France, 1137–1152, and queen consort of England, 1154–1189. She was the patroness of such literary figures as Wace, Benoît de Sainte-More, and Chrétien de Troyes.

**Ethelred the Unready** (**Æthelred the Unready, or Æthelred II**) (968-1016): As King of England, Ethelred is said to have held an assembly at Woodstock at which he issued a legal code now known as IX Æthelred.

**Father William:** Eponymous character of 'You Are Old, Father William', a poem by Lewis Carroll that is recited by Alice in Chapter 5 of his book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865), 'Advice from a Caterpillar' (Chapter 3 in the original manuscript, *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*). In the poem, Alice informs the Caterpillar that she has previously tried to repeat 'How Doth the Little Busy Bee' and it all came wrong as 'How Doth the Little Crocodile'. The Caterpillar then challenges her to recite 'You Are Old, Father William'.

**Frideswide of Wessex** (-650-735): Virgin patroness of Oxford. According to legend, she was the child of King Didan and Safrida, and was brought up to holiness by Algiva. She refused the proffered hand of King Algar, a Mercian (or Aethelbald), and fled from him to Oxford. He pursued her in vain and a mysterious blindness fell on him. His sight was restored with her help and she developed a monastery thought to have been where Christ Church now stands, an eponymous priory taken over by Thomas Wolsey to form the basis of the present Christ Church college. St. Margaret's Well in Binsey is dedicated to St. Frideswide, the patron saint of Oxford.

**Geoffrey V of Anjou** (1113-1151): Founder of the House of Plantagenet, a branch of the Angevins, that was a royal house of Western Europe; father of Henry II.

**George IV of England (1762-1830):** Grandson of Alicia Countess of Egremont, who was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Charlotte (wife of George III of England) and had an illegitimate son, George, with the Prince of Wales (who became George IV of England).

**Gisors, Chateau of:** Built in the 11th century to defend the Anglo-Norman Vexin region of Normandy from the pretensions of the King of France, the Château of Gisors was the nominal demesne of Alice, Countess of the Vexin.

**Gladstone, William Ewart, FRS** (1809-1898): Conservative (High Tory) member of Parliament for Oxford in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel (founder of the police force and the post office), he became the great Liberal-reform Prime Minister of the 19th century, in

alternation with Benjamin Disraeli from 1868-74 and 1880-85, and continuing in 1886 and 1892-4. He was Disraeli's nemesis and, by extension, Queen Victoria's.

**Godstow:** A hamlet on the River Isis (Upper Thames) about 2.5 miles (4.0 km) northwest of the centre of Oxford and just south of the Woodstock Castle was the location where Carroll and the Liddell girls picnicked on the day of the boating trip when he told them the story eventually published as *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Jane Clifford, the 'fair Rosamund' was buried in the Godstow Nunnery.

**Guy of Thouars** (d. 1213): Third husband of Constance of Penthièvre.

**Hargreaves, Reginald** (1852-1926): English cricketer who married Alice Liddell at the age of 28 in Westminster Abbey.

**Henri I of Champagne** (died 1181): Count of Champagne from 1152 to 1181, was the eldest son of Count Thibaut II of Champagne (who was also Count Thibaut IV of Blois) and his wife, Matilda of Carinthia. In 1164, Henri married Marie of France, Countess of Champagne, daughter of Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine.

**Henry I, King of England**, (-1069–1135): Fourth son of William I of England, he succeeded his elder brother William II as King of England in 1100 and defeated his eldest brother, Robert Curthose, to become Duke of Normandy in 1106. At the beginning of the 12th century, Henry I of England is known to have kept a collection of animals at his palace in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, reportedly including lions, leopards, lynxes, camels, owls and a porcupine.

**Henry II, King of England (Henry Curtmantle, Henry FitzEmpress or Henry Plantagenet)** (1133-1189): Great-grandson of William the Conqueror, was also the Count of Anjou, Count of Maine, Duke of Normandy, Duke of Aquitaine, Duke of Gascony, Count of Nantes, Lord of Ireland and, at various times, overlord of parts of Wales, Scotland and western France. Henry, who became King of England from 1154–1189, was the first of the House of Plantagenet to rule England and the first to use the title 'King of England' (as opposed to 'King of the English'). His character has spawned many literary works, particularly about his stormy relationship with Eleanor of Aquitaine, whom he married in 1152. Henry had a number of mistresses, including Jane Clifford, the Fair Rosamund. Henry is also said to have taken Alice of the Vexin, one of the daughters of Eleanor's ex-husband Louis VII, originally sent to Henry's court to marry Richard, as a mistress.

**Henry III, King of England** (1207-1272): Son and successor of John as king of England, reigning for fifty-six years from 1216 to his death. Known to his contemporaries as Henry of Winchester, he was the first child king in England since the reign of King Ethelred the Unready.

**Higden, Ranulf** (-1280-1364): Benedictine monk of the St. Werburgh monastery in Chester, Cheshire. Early in the fourteenth century his *Polychronicon*, a universal history, deals with Henry's adultery. According to Higden, Henry II constructed the "maze" at Woodstock that became a central feature in the disputed Rosamond legend, constructed to conceal his illicit adventure from his wife Eleanor, who is said to have penetrated the labyrinth, confronted her rival, and had her choose between death by a dagger or a cup of poison. Higden's Latin name, which he used for his publications, was Ranulphi Castrensis.

**Hughes, Arthur** (1832-1915): English painter and illustrator associated with the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

**Hunt, William Holman** (1827-1910): English painter and one of the founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

**Isis** (the goddess): Ancient Egyptian goddess whose name meant "throne" and whose worship spread throughout the Graeco-Roman world. She was worshipped as the patron of nature and magic as well as the ideal mother and wife. She was also the goddess of children, slaves, sinners, artisans, and the downtrodden, and protector of the dead.

**Isis** (the river): The River Thames above Oxford has sometimes been given the name the Isis. Historically, and especially in Victorian times, gazetteers and cartographers insisted that the entire river was correctly named the River Isis from its source down to Dorchester-on-Thames, and that only from this point, where the river meets the River Thames and becomes the 'Thame-Isis' (supposedly subsequently abbreviated to Thames). On a boating trip up the River Isis, Dodgson told Alice and her three older sisters a story of *Alice's Adventures Underground*, weaving into it many of the places and things they had seen on their outings together.

**John, King of England (John Lackland or Softsword)** (1166-1216): Youngest of five sons of King Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine, John was king of England from 1199 until his death. It was during John's reign that the Magna Carta was issued, the first document forced onto an English King by a group of his subjects, the feudal barons, in an attempt to limit his powers by law and protect their privileges.

**Jury System:** In the mid-12th century, during the reign of Henry II, the modern jury trial evolved out of the custom of using ordinary members of the community to consider crimes. The 12-person structure of the jury seems to have derived from the 'Courts of Love', most likely an invention of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine. Some say the courts actually existed; others that the acts of courtly love were just a 'parlour game' made up by Eleanor and her daughter Marie in order to please some order over all the young knights that were situated there.

**Languedoc-Roussillon** (France): Bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the east and the Pyrenees Mountains to the south in France, its history was shaped by events that included the Counts of Toulouse, the Dukes of Aquitaine and the Kings of England.

**Leopold, Prince of England** (1853-1884): Eighth child and fourth son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Leopold was an undergraduate at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he met and reputedly fell in love with Alice Liddell. Leopold was later created Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow. He suffered from hemophilia, which led to his death at age 30.

**Liddell, Alice Pleasance** (1852-1934): Known for most of her adult life by her married name, Alice Hargreaves, she was the child for whom the children's classic *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* was created by Lewis Carroll, and the person after whom the protagonist Alice was named. She was the daughter of Henry George Liddell who was Dean of Christ Church, Lewis Carroll's college, when he wrote the book.

#### **Liddell Children:**

Lorina Charlotte Liddell (born 1849, aged 13 when the story was told) ("Prima" in the *Alice* prefatory verse, satirized as the Lory in the Caucus Race and Elsie in the Dormouse's story.)

Alice Pleasance Liddell (born 1852, aged 10 when the story was told) ("Secunda" in the *Alice* prefatory verse and Lacie in the Dormouse's story.)

Edith Mary Liddell (born 1853, aged 8 when the story was told) ("Tertia" in the *Alice* prefatory verse, satirized as the Eaglet in the Caucus Race and Tilly in the Dormouse's story.)

**Lion in Winter:** Set during Christmas of 1183, *The Lion in Winter* was written by James Goldman as a play, depicting the personal and political conflicts of Henry II of England, his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine, their children and their guests. The script shows that Alice Capet's life was interwoven with many of the key figures in this book. The play, which has been produced numerous times, was adapted by Goldman into an Academy Award-winning 1968 film of the same name, starring Peter O'Toole and Katharine Hepburn. Later, a 2003 television movie with Patrick Stewart and Glenn Close was produced. The story revolves around Alais (Alice Capet), the young adoring mistress of Henry II. It shows how her relationship with Henry complicated her engagement to his son Richard. Other key figures are Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine and Alice's brother King Philip of France.

**Louis VII, King of France (Louis the Younger or the Young (French: Louis le Jeune)** (1120 -1180): Son and successor of Louis VI, ruled for 43 years from a few months after his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine in 1137 until his death. Their marriage was dissolved in 1152 by

papal annulment on the (tenuous) grounds of consanguinity. Eleanor and Louis produced two daughters, Marie (1145-1198), who later married Henry I, Count of Champagne, and Alice (1151-1198), who married Theobald V, Count of Blois. Louis had a second daughter named Alice from his second marriage, to Constance of Castile. Alice became Countess of the Vexin, was engaged to Richard I of England, and eventually married William III Talvas, Count of Ponthieu. Her half-brother Philip II Augustus was born to Louis' third wife, Alice of Champagne.

**Louis VIII of France (the Lion)** (1187-1226): In 1200, at age 12, Louis was married to Blanche of Castile, granddaughter of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, following prolonged negotiations between Philip Augustus and Blanche's uncle King John of England (as represented in William Shakespeare's historical play *King John*). He reigned as Louis VIII from 1223 to 1226.

**Louise of Lorraine** (1553-1601): A member of the House of Lorraine, she became Queen consort of France from 1575 until 1589. After her husband, Henri III of France, was assassinated in 1589 she spent many years in mourning, wearing the traditional mourning colour of French queens, white, being known thereafter as 'The White Queen.'

**Magna Carta** (1215): Also called *Magna Carta Libertatum*, an English charter that grew out of a baronial conflict with King John, originally issued in the year 1215 and reissued later in the 13th century in modified versions. The later versions excluded the most direct challenges to the monarch's authority that had been present in the original charter.

**Marie, Countess of Ponthieu** (1199-1251): Daughter of William IV Talvas of Ponthieu and Alice, Countess of the Vexin, and granddaughter of Louis VII. Marie succeeded her father, ruling as Countess of Ponthieu and Montreuil from 1221 to 1251.

**Maze:** The story of the maze at Woodstock dates to the 14th century chroniclers Higden, Knyghton and Brompton.

**Millais, John Everett** (1829-1896): English painter and illustrator, and one of the founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

**Old Sarum:** Some histories and fictional works say that in 1174 Henry II imprisoned his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, at Old Sarum Castle, others that it was in the Salisbury Tower, which may have been the one at Windsor Castle.

**Oxford:** City in central southern England and the home of the University of Oxford. Oxford's prestige was enhanced by its charter signed by King Henry II in about 1157, granting its citizens the same privileges and exemptions as those enjoyed by the capital of the kingdom. At that time, various important religious houses were founded in or near the city.

**Oxford, University of:** While there is no clear date for its foundation, teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris. In 1214 Oxford was recognised as a university by the Church but the head of the university was known as Chancellor from at least 1201, and possibly as early as 1158 (Robert of Cricklade).

**Oxfordshire:** Formed as an English county in the early years of the 10th century and broadly situated in the land between the River Thames to the south, the Cotswolds to the west, the Chilterns to the east and the Midlands to the north, with spurs running south to Henley-on-Thames and north to Banbury.

**Pell-mell** (adv.): "haphazardly, helter-skelter"; 1570s, from Middle French *pèle-mêle*, from Old French *pesle mesle* (12th century), perhaps related to *paille maille*, or ball-and-mallet, a term used for a game similar to croquet in which balls were struck by a mallet across a field of play. By the sixteenth century, as *jeu de mail* it was a well-established court ball-and-mallet game preferred by Henri II, according to his younger contemporary Brantôme (~1600); some version of it could have been a pastime in the earlier courts, with the name suggesting a disorderly chase of the balls around a field.

**Philip II Augustus, King of France** (1165-1223): Half-brother of Alice, Countess of the Vexin. Ruled France from 1180-1223 and had a series alternate military engagements and reconciliations with Richard I, including a three-month period where they shared a bed together.

**Philip of Cognac** (~1180- ~1201): Illegitimate son of Richard I by an unidentified mother (possibly Alice of the Vexin).

**Plantagenet, House of:** A branch of the Angevins. This royal house was founded by Geoffrey V of Anjou, father of Henry II. In total, fifteen Plantagenet monarchs ruled England for over three centuries from 1154 until 1485. When Henry II married Eleanor of Aquitaine, the Duchy of Aquitaine had become part of the Plantagenet's vast land holdings in the emerging Angevin Empire of Western Europe. The Plantagenets were often more powerful than the kings of France, and their reluctance to do homage to the French kings for their lands was one of the major sources of conflict in mediaeval Western Europe. Many of the Plantagenet monarchs were accomplished chess players.

**Plutarch, Lucius Mestrius Plutarchus** (46–120): Greek priest of the Temple of Apollo in Delphi who became a Graeco-Roman historian, biographer, essayist, and Middle Platonist known primarily for his *Parallel Lives* (or *Plutarch's Lives*), actually titled *Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans*. The book is a series of biographies of famous men, arranged in tandem to illuminate their common moral virtues or failings, written in the late 1st century.

**Poitiers, Palace of:** Seat of the Counts of Poitou and Dukes of Aquitaine in the 10th through 12th centuries. It is said that the Palace of Poitiers is where Eleanor's highly literate and artistic court inspired tales of the Courts of Love.

**Porden, Eleanor Anne** (1795-1825): British Romantic poet and the first wife of explorer John Franklin. As "Alasia of France", Alice of the Vexin appears in Eleanor Anne Porden's 1822 epic poem *Cœur de Lion* (Richard the Lionheart).

**Ranulf de Blondville, 6th Earl of Chester and 1st Earl of Lincoln** (1172–1232): In 1189, at the age of seventeen, Ranulf was married to Constance of Brittany, the widow of Henry II's son Geoffrey, and the mother of Arthur of Brittany, with whom King John contested the succession, and whom he is reputed to have murdered.

**Richard I, King of England (*Cœur de Lion*, or the Lionheart)** (1157-1199): King of England from 6 July 1189 until his death, Richard was the third legitimate son of King Henry II of England and his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine. Richard, known as even before his accession to the throne, ruled as Duke of Normandy, Duke of Aquitaine, Duke of Gascony, Lord of Ireland, Lord of Cyprus, Count of Anjou, Count of Maine, Count of Nantes, and Overlord of Brittany at various times during his life. He was formally engaged to Alice of the Vexin from the Treaty of Montmirail in 1169 until his marriage to Berengaria of Navarre in 1190.

**Robert of Arbrissel** (~1045–1116): Itinerant preacher, hermit and founder of the abbey of Fontevrault, whose leader he stipulated should always be a woman. A century later Eleanor of Aquitaine spent her last days at the abbey and was buried there. He was known to give particular attention the conversion of prostitutes and of a form of self-abnegation by sleeping chastely among women.

**Robert of Cricklade** (d. in or after 1174): Prior of St Frideswide, Oxford, which he rebuilt, and which formed the basis of Christ Church Cathedral; theologian, academic, and hagiographer who played a key role in the founding of Oxford as a seat of learning, and may have acted as its first Chancellor.

**Rosamund (The Fair):** (see Clifford, Jane).

**Rossetti, Dante Gabriel** (1828-1882): English poet, illustrator, painter and translator. He founded the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in 1848 with William Holman Hunt and John Everett Millais, and was later to be the main inspiration for a second generation of artists and writers influenced by the movement, most notably William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones.

His work also influenced the European Symbolists and was a major precursor of the Aesthetic Movement. He traveled in Lewis Carroll's circle and was photographed by him.

**Ruskin, John** (1819–1900): Leading English art critic of the Victorian era. Ruskin was also an art patron, draughtsman, watercolourist, prominent social thinker and philanthropist. In common with his contemporary, Lewis Carroll, Ruskin had a professional connection with Dean Liddell and gave the Liddell children art lessons.

**Saint Frideswide's Priory:** Originally built as a nunnery on the present grounds of Christ Church in 720. This nunnery later dissolved but it was taken over in about 1120 by a community of Augustinian monks, who rebuilt the chapel and dedicated the church to St Frideswide. Robert of Cricklade became Prior in 1141 and oversaw the rebuilding of the priory as a centre of learning.

**Saint Mary Magdalene Church, Woodstock:** Originally a chapel of ease founded by King John, it is best known for the grave of Sir Winston Churchill located in its churchyard.

**Saladin or Yusuf Salah ad-Din** (1138–1193): Led the Muslims against the Crusaders and eventually recaptured Palestine from the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem after his victory in the Battle of Hattin.

**Salisbury Tower:** Some histories and novels say that in 1174 Henry II imprisoned his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, in the Salisbury Tower at Windsor Castle, others that she was imprisoned in Old Sarum, where the new building is now called Salisbury. Important dates for Windsor Castle are available at <http://www.castles.me.uk/windsor-castle-timeline-important-dates.htm>.

**Stephen, King of England** (1092/6-1154): Also known as Stephen of Blois, he was succeeded by Henry II, the first of the Plantagenet kings.

**Tenniel, Sir John** (1820-1914): British illustrator, graphic humorist and political cartoonist whose work was prominent during the second half of 19th century England. Among his best-known accomplishments are the original illustrations for Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and *Through the Looking-Glass* (1871).

**Tennyson, Alfred, 1st Baron Tennyson, FRS** (1809-1892): Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom during much of Queen Victoria's reign. From Charles Dodgson's Journal 2 (LCS volume 1), we know that Lewis Carroll read his work in 1855. He was also photographed by Carroll in 1857. According to Stuart Dodgson Collingwood, Carroll's nephew and first biographer, when Carroll presented a copy of his *The Beggar Maid* photograph of Alice Liddell to Tennyson, the poet said it was "the most beautiful photograph" he had ever seen. The image was reputed to be based on Tennyson's poem of the same name.

**Terry, Dame Alice Ellen, GBE** (1847-1928): English stage actress who became the leading Shakespearean actress in Britain. She was among Carroll's photographic subjects and a lifelong acquaintance of his.

**Theobald II (or the Great)** (1090–1151): Count of Blois and of Chartres as Theobald IV from 1102 and was Count of Champagne and of Brie as Theobald II from 1125. In 1123 he married Matilda of Carinthia, daughter of Engelbert, Duke of Carinthia. Two of his children were Henri I of Champagne and Theobald V of Blois.

**Theobald V of Blois** (died 1191). Count of Blois 1151-1191, He was the son of Theobald II of Champagne and Matilda of Carinthia. He first married Sybil of Chateaufort, which made him lord of Chateaufort. Next he married Alice of France, daughter of Louis VII of France and his first wife Eleanor of Aquitaine.

*Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There* (1871): The second *Alice* book by Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) is the sequel to *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865), and was partly inspired by a conversation about mirrors with young Alice Raikes.

**Treacle Well:** A healing well at Binsey, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire. In chapter 7 of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, the Dormouse tells a story of Elsie, Lacie and Tillie living at the

bottom of a so-called 'treacle well,' a reference to the curative St. Margaret's Well in the grounds of Binsey churchyard.

**Treaty of Montmirail** (1169): Henry II's agreement to become the subject of Louis VII and to divide his French territories amongst his sons; Aquitaine to Richard, Brittany to Geoffrey, and the remainder to Henry, the Young King, including the provision that his son Richard would be engaged to be married to Louis VII's daughter, Alice, Countess of the Vexin.

**Troubadour (or Trovère)**: A composer and performer employing the Romance vernacular language called Provençal or Occitan during the High Middle Ages (1100–1350). William IX, Eleanor of Aquitaine's paternal grandfather, was the earliest known troubadour.

**Troyes, Chrétien de** (12th century): Romance chronicler who wrote romances dedicated to Eleanor of Aquitaine, such as the *Roman de Troie* (1160), and to her daughter, Marie de Champagne (Hopkins, 1913). In Chrétien's poem *Yvain, The Knight of the Lion* (1173), which was based on Wace's account of the adventures of Duke William I ("the Conqueror") entitled *Roman de Rou*, he describes the magical fountain of Berentun that could bring rain and storms when water is poured on the stone. During the storm, the clouds: "*Et le nues tot pesle mesle, gitoient noif et pluie et gresle.*" ("And the clouds all helter skelter, darkened with rain and hail."), indicating that the term "pesle mesle" was in use in Eleanor's court in the metaphorical usage referring to the tumultuous movement of the clouds (nues). See pell-mell.

**Tyler, Wat** (1341-1381): A leader of the English Peasants' Revolt of 1381, who had a daughter named Alice. He found it hard to pay the poll tax instituted by the Government under the young king, Richard II, to cover the costs of the French War. Wat Tyler refused the tax collector's demand for a head tax of three groats for Alice, on the grounds that she was under 15.

**Victoria, Queen of England** (1819-1901): (Alexandrina Victoria) Monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. Her second daughter was named Alice. According to one popular story, Queen Victoria enjoyed *Alice In Wonderland* so much that she suggested Lewis Carroll dedicate his next book to her, which was a book on mathematics. Dodgson himself vehemently denied this story.

**Ventadour, Bernard de (also Bernart de Ventadorn)** (-1130 - -1190): Prominent troubadour of the classical age of troubadour poetry. It is said that he followed Eleanor of Aquitaine to England and the Plantagenet court.

**Vizier**: Chief counsellor to a sultan. In chess, the vizier was a weak piece that occupied the square where the queen now stands in ancient chessboards (and in chess today except in Muslim lands).

**Wace** (-1110–after 1174): Norman Romance chronicler who translated the tales of King Arthur from Geoffrey of Monmouth into French for the court of the Plantagenets and wrote a romance dedicated to Eleanor of Aquitaine, the *Roman de Brut* written in the court at Caen in 1155, an account of the adventures of Duke William I ("the Conqueror").

**White Queen (Alice)**: The White Queen is a fictional character who appears in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*.

**White Queen** (chess): The queen (♚,♛) is the most powerful piece in the game of chess, being able to move any number of squares vertically, horizontally or diagonally. Each player starts the game with one queen, placed in the middle of their first rank next to their king. The prominence of mediaeval queens such as Eleanor of Aquitaine and Blanche of Castile, the cult of the Virgin Mary, and the power ascribed to women in the troubadour tradition of courtly love, might have been partly responsible for influencing the piece towards its identity as a queen and its extraordinary power on the board, as might the mediaeval popularity of chess as a game particularly suitable for women to play on equal terms with men. (Yalom, 2004:passim).

**White Queen** (history): Several queens have been called "The White Queen," particularly Blanche of Castile, granddaughter of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, who arranged in 1200 for her marriage to the crown prince of France, who became Louis VIII in 1223.

**White Rabbit**: A fictional character in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Louis VII was also known as the White Rabbit.

**William I, King of England (the Conqueror, the Bastard)** (-1028-1087): he was the first Norman King of England from 1066 until 1087 and was also Duke of Normandy from 1035 until his death, as William II. Before his conquest of England, he was known as William the Bastard because of the illegitimacy of his birth.

**William IV Talvas** (1179–1221): Also known as William III, Count of Ponthieu and William IV (of the house of Belleme/Montgomery). Talvas married Alice, Countess of the Vexin, daughter of King Louis VII of France.

**William IX, Duke of Aquitaine (the Troubadour)** (1071–1126): Duke of Aquitaine and Gascony and Count of Poitou (as William VII) between 1086 and his death. He was also one of the leaders of the Crusade of 1101, in which he distinguished himself by his foolhardiness. He is best known as the earliest troubadour, but was twice excommunicated for his opposition to the Pope.

**William X** (1099–37): Son of William IX by his second wife, Philippa of Toulouse and father of Eleanor of Aquitaine. Called William the Saint, he was the Duke of Aquitaine, Duke of Gascony, and Count of Poitou (as William VIII) between 1126 and his death. As his father before him, William X was a patron of troubadours, music and literature. He was independent-minded and challenged church doctrine in the schism of 1130, in opposition to Pope Innocent II, resulting in his excommunication. He died when returning from a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela, leaving Eleanor a titular Duchess of Aquitaine at age 15.

**William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke** ((1147–1219): Anglo-Norman soldier and statesman, described as the "greatest knight that ever lived" by Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury (1207-1228) who worked with William and others in writing the 1215 Magna Carta. William Marshall served four kings — Henry II, Richard I, John and Henry III — and was known as "*le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*".

**Windsor Castle**: Originally built by William the Conqueror in 1070, it was one of the castles occupied by Henry II, Eleanor of Aquitaine and their court, including Clarendon, Dover, Lambeth, Marlborough, Wallingford, Westminster and Winchester.

**Witan**: High council of Anglo-Saxon England.

**Woodstock**: A small town 8 miles (13 km) northwest of Oxford in Oxfordshire, England, it is the location of Blenheim Palace and its predecessor, Woodstock Castle.

**Woodstock Castle**: Originally a hunting lodge built by Henry I of England and surrounded in 1129 with seven miles of walls to create the first enclosed park, with lions and leopards kept there. It was turned into a palace by his grandson, Henry II in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

**Zorayda**: Name given by 19th century poet Eleanor Anne Porden to Alasia of France, former fiancée of Richard I. In Porden's historical epic poem, *Cœur de Lion, or The Third Crusade* (1822). Alasia was depicted as fighting for the Saracens as the female knight Zorayda to avenge herself for Richard's rejection of her, and as dying from a mortal wound by her own illegitimate son, fathered by Henry II.