

1: The Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum

*www.enganchecubano.com Baum's The Wizard Of Oz (Graphic Novel Classics) [Michael Cavallaro, L. Frank Baum] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. After a cyclone transports her to the land of Oz, Dorothy must seek out the great Wizard in order to return to Kansas.*

He had German , Scots-Irish and English ancestry. From the age of 12, he spent two miserable years at Peekskill Military Academy but, after being severely disciplined for daydreaming, he had a possibly psychogenic heart attack and was allowed to return home. The brothers published several issues of the journal, including advertisements from local businesses, which they would give to family and friends for free. He specialized in raising the Hamburg. In March , he established a monthly trade journal, The Poultry Record, and in , when Baum was 30 years old, his first book was published: The Book of the Hamburgs: His selling of fireworks made the Fourth of July memorable. His skyrockets, Roman candles, and fireworks filled the sky, while many people around the neighborhood would gather in front of the house to watch the displays. Christmas was even more festive. Baum dressed as Santa Claus for the family. His father would place the Christmas tree behind a curtain in the front parlor so that Baum could talk to everyone while he decorated the tree without people managing to see him. He maintained this tradition all his life. This experience may have influenced his story "The Suicide of Kiaros", first published in the literary journal The White Elephant. A fellow clerk one day was found locked in a store room dead, probably from suicide. Baum could never stay away long from the stage. He performed in plays under the stage names of Louis F. Baum and George Brooks. Baum wrote the play and composed songs for it making it a prototypical musical , as its songs relate to the narrative , and acted in the leading role. She was the founder of Syracuse Oratory School, and Baum advertised his services in her catalog to teach theater, including stage business, play writing, directing, translating French, German, and Italian , revision, and operettas. His habit of giving out wares on credit led to the eventual bankrupting of the store, [15] so Baum turned to editing the local newspaper The Aberdeen Saturday Pioneer where he wrote the column Our Landlady. Having wronged them for centuries, we had better, in order to protect our civilization, follow it up by one more wrong and wipe these untamed and untamable creatures from the face of the earth. During much of this time, Matilda Joslyn Gage was living in the Baum household. Beginning in , he founded and edited a magazine called The Show Window, [22] later known as the Merchants Record and Show Window, which focused on store window displays, retail strategies and visual merchandising. The major department stores of the time created elaborate Christmastime fantasies, using clockwork mechanisms that made people and animals appear to move. Mother Goose was a moderate success and allowed Baum to quit his sales job which had had a negative impact on his health. In , Baum partnered with illustrator W. Denslow to publish Father Goose, His Book , a collection of nonsense poetry. Baum went on to write thirteen more novels based on the places and people of the Land of Oz. The Wizard of Oz: Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. This stage version opened in Chicago in the first to use the shortened title "The Wizard of Oz" , then ran on Broadway for stage nights from January to October It returned to Broadway in , where it played from March to May and again from November to December. It successfully toured the United States with much of the same cast, as was done in those days, until , and then became available for amateur use. Montgomery and Fred Stone as the Tin Woodman and Scarecrow respectively, which shot the pair to instant fame. The stage version differed quite a bit from the book, and was aimed primarily at adults. Toto was replaced with Imogene the Cow, and Tryxie Tryfle a waitress and Pastoria a streetcar operator were added as fellow cyclone victims. The Wicked Witch of the West was eliminated entirely in the script, and the plot became about how the four friends were allied with the usurping Wizard and were hunted as traitors to Pastoria II, the rightful King of Oz. It is unclear how much control or influence Baum had on the script; it appears that many of the changes were written by Baum against his wishes due to contractual requirements with Hamlin. Andrew Danquer, and oil magnate John D. Although use of the script was rather free-form, the line about Hanna was ordered dropped as soon as Hamlin got word of his death in Beginning with the success

of the stage version, most subsequent versions of the story, including newer editions of the novel, have been titled "The Wizard of Oz", rather than using the full, original title. In more recent years, restoring the full title has become increasingly common, particularly to distinguish the novel from the Hollywood film. Baum wrote a new Oz book, *The Marvelous Land of Oz*, with a view to making it into a stage production, which was titled *The Woggle-Bug*, but Montgomery and Stone balked at appearing when the original was still running. The Scarecrow and Tin Woodman were then omitted from this adaptation, which was seen as a self-rip-off by critics and proved to be a major flop before it could reach Broadway. This did fairly well in Los Angeles, but not well enough to convince producer Oliver Morosco to mount a production in New York. He also began a stage version of *The Patchwork Girl of Oz*, but this was ultimately realized as a film. Later life and work[edit] With the success of *Wizard on page and stage*, Baum and Denslow hoped for further success and published *Dot and Tot of Merryland* in It was their last collaboration. Baum worked primarily with John R. Cut-outs for the Kiddies without authorization. Several times during the development of the Oz series, Baum declared that he had written his last Oz book and devoted himself to other works of fantasy fiction based in other magical lands, including *The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus* and *Queen Zixi of Ix*. However, he returned to the series each time, persuaded by popular demand, letters from children, and the failure of his new books. Even so, his other works remained very popular after his death, with *The Master Key* appearing on St. In , Baum declared plans for an Oz amusement park. In an interview, he mentioned buying Pedloe Island off the coast of California to turn it into an Oz park. However, there is no evidence that he purchased such an island, and no one has ever been able to find any island whose name even resembles Pedloe in that area. Baum planned to live on the island, with administrative duties handled by the princess and her all-child advisers. Because of his lifelong love of theatre, he financed elaborate musicals, often to his financial detriment. He did not get back to a stable financial situation for several years, after he sold the royalty rights to many of his earlier works, including *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. This resulted in the M. Maud handled the finances anyway, and thus Baum lost much less than he could have. Baum made use of several pseudonyms for some of his other non-Oz books.

2: Off to see the Wizard "UND Today

In L. Frank Baum's imaginative story, Dorothy Gale takes a magical journey from the American heartland into the wonderful land of Oz to meet the Tin Woodman, the Scarecrow, and the Cowardly Lion.

Publication[edit] The book was published by George M. Its first edition had a printing of 10, copies and was sold in advance of the publication date of September 1, On May 17, , the first copy of the book came off the press; Baum assembled it by hand and presented it to his sister Mary Louise Baum Brewster. The public saw the book for the first time at a book fair at the Palmer House in Chicago, July 5" Hill predicted a sale of about , copies. In spite of this favorable conjecture, Hill did not initially predict that the book would be phenomenally successful. Hamlin committed to making *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* into a musical stage play to publicize the novel. The play *The Wizard of Oz* debuted on June 16, Frank told his children "whimsical stories before they became material for his books". Harry called his father the "swellest man I knew", a man who was able to give a decent reason as to why black birds cooked in a pie could afterwards get out and sing. One day, Dorothy and Toto are caught up in a cyclone that deposits her farmhouse into Munchkin Country in the magical Land of Oz. The falling house has killed the Wicked Witch of the East , the evil ruler of the Munchkins. The Good Witch tells Dorothy that the only way she can return home is to go to the Emerald City and ask the great and powerful Wizard of Oz to help her. As Dorothy embarks on her journey, the Good Witch of the North kisses her on the forehead, giving her magical protection from harm. On her way down the yellow brick road , Dorothy attends a banquet held by a Munchkin man named Boq. The next day, Dorothy frees the Scarecrow from the pole on which he is hanging, applies oil from a can to the rusted connections of the Tin Woodman , and meets the Cowardly Lion. The Scarecrow wants a brain, the Tin Woodman wants a heart, and the Cowardly Lion wants courage, so Dorothy encourages the three of them to journey with her and Toto to the Emerald City to ask for help from the Wizard. Each one is called to see the Wizard. The Wizard appears to Dorothy as a giant head on a marble throne, to the Scarecrow as a lovely lady in silk gauze, to the Tin Woodman as a terrible beast, and to the Cowardly Lion as a ball of fire. The Guardian warns them that no one has ever managed to defeat the witch. The Wicked Witch of the West sees the travelers approaching with her one telescopic eye. She sends a pack of wolves to tear them to pieces, but the Tin Woodman kills them with his axe. She sends wild crows to peck their eyes out, but the Scarecrow kills them by breaking their necks. She sends her Winkie soldiers to attack them, but the Cowardly Lion stands firm to repel them. Finally, she uses the power of the Golden Cap to send the winged monkeys to capture Dorothy, Toto, and the Cowardly Lion, unstuff the Scarecrow, and dent the Tin Woodman. The Wicked Witch melts, from the W. Denslow illustration of the first edition Angered, Dorothy throws a bucket of water at her and is shocked to see the witch melt away. They ask the Tin Woodman to become their ruler, which he agrees to do after helping Dorothy return to Kansas. The King of the Winged Monkeys tells how he and the other monkeys are bound by an enchantment to the cap by the sorceress Gayelette from the North, and that Dorothy may use the cap to summon the Winged Monkeys two more times. When Dorothy and her friends meet the Wizard of Oz again, Toto tips over a screen in a corner of the throne room that reveals the Wizard. He sadly explains he is a humbug"an ordinary old man who, by a hot air balloon, came to Oz long ago from Omaha. The Wizard provides the Scarecrow with a head full of bran, pins, and needles "a lot of bran-new brains" , the Tin Woodman with a silk heart stuffed with sawdust, and the Cowardly Lion a potion of "courage". At the send-off, he appoints the Scarecrow to rule in his stead, which he agrees to do after Dorothy returns to Kansas. Toto chases a kitten in the crowd and Dorothy goes after him, but the tethers of the balloon break and the Wizard floats away. Dorothy summons the Winged Monkeys to carry her and Toto home, but they explain they cannot cross the desert surrounding Oz. On the way, the Cowardly Lion kills a giant spider who is terrorizing the animals in a forest. The animals ask the Cowardly Lion to become their king, which he agrees to do after helping Dorothy return to Kansas. Glinda greets the travelers and reveals that the Silver Shoes Dorothy wears can take her anywhere she wishes to go. Dorothy takes Toto in her arms, knocks her heels together three times, and wishes to return home. Instantly, she begins whirling through the air and rolling

through the grass of the Kansas prairie, up to her Kansas farmhouse. Denslow, who also co-held the copyright. The design was lavish for the time, with illustrations on many pages, backgrounds in different colors, and several color plate illustrations. Costume jewelry, mechanical toys, and soap were also designed using their figures. The yellow brick road was derived from a road at that time paved by yellow bricks. Baum was a frequent guest at the hotel and had written several of the Oz books there. Australia is often colloquially spelled or referred to as "Oz". Furthermore, in *Ozma of Oz*, Dorothy gets back to Oz as the result of a storm at sea while she and Uncle Henry are traveling by ship to Australia. Like Australia, Oz is an island continent somewhere to the west of California with inhabited regions bordering on a great desert. One might imagine that Baum intended Oz to be Australia, or perhaps a magical land in the center of the great Australian desert. Baum agreed with authors such as Carroll that fantasy literature was important for children, along with numerous illustrations, but he also wanted to create a story that had recognizable American elements in it, such as farming and industrialization. As a child, Baum frequently had nightmares of a scarecrow pursuing him across a field. Decades later, as an adult, Baum integrated his tormentor into the novel as the Scarecrow. He wished to make something captivating for the window displays, so he used an eclectic assortment of scraps to craft a striking figure. From a washboiler he made a body, from bolted stovepipes he made arms and legs, and from the bottom of a saucepan he made a face. Baum then placed a funnel hat on the figure, which ultimately became the Tin Woodman. Baum scholar Evan I. In one scene in the novel, the Wizard is seen as a "tyrannical, hairless head". When Rockefeller was 54 years old, the medical condition alopecia caused him to lose every strand of hair on his head, making people fearful of speaking to him. Similarly, the Wizard made the people in the Emerald City wear green goggles so that they would believe that their city was built from emeralds. However, the West, instead of being a wonderland, turned into a wasteland because of a drought and a depression. In , Baum moved his family from South Dakota to Chicago. The Munchkins Dorothy encounters at the beginning of the novel represent farmers, as do the Winkies she later meets. The infant became gravely sick and died on November 11, , from "congestion of the brain" at exactly five months. When the baby, whom Maud adored as the daughter she never had, died, she was devastated and needed to consume medicine. Bossed around by his wife Matilda, Henry rarely dissented with her. He flourished in business, though, and his neighbors looked up to him. Likewise, Uncle Henry was a "passive but hard-working man" who "looked stern and solemn, and rarely spoke". The stories of barbarous acts against accused witches scared Baum. Two key events in the novel involve wicked witches who both meet their death through metaphorical means. Baum, a former salesman of china, wrote in chapter 20 about china that had sprung to life. Denslow, could also have influenced the story and the way it has been interpreted. Baum and Denslow had a close working relationship and worked together to create the presentation of the story through the images and the text. Color is an important element of the story and is present throughout the images, with each chapter having a different color representation. Denslow also added characteristics to his drawings that Baum never described. For example, Denslow drew a house and the gates of the Emerald City with faces on them. In the later Oz books, John R. Neill, who illustrated all of the sequels, continued to include these faces on gates. Political interpretations of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* Baum did not offer any conclusive proof that he intended his novel to be a political allegory. Parable on Populism", [35] Littlefield posited that the book contained an allegory of the late 19th-century bimetallism debate regarding monetary policy. It has been translated or adapted into well over fifty languages, at times being modified in local variations. For instance, in some abridged Indian editions, the Tin Woodman was replaced with a horse. The film adaptation has become a classic of popular culture, shown annually on American television from to and then several times a year every year beginning in It is, of course, an extravaganza, but will surely be found to appeal strongly to child readers as well as to the younger children, to whom it will be read by mothers or those having charge of the entertaining of children. There seems to be an inborn love of stories in child minds, and one of the most familiar and pleading requests of children is to be told another story. The book has a bright and joyous atmosphere, and does not dwell upon killing and deeds of violence. Enough stirring adventure enters into it, however, to flavor it with zest, and it will indeed be strange if there be a normal child who will not enjoy the story. In a September review, *The New York Times* praised the novel, writing that it would appeal to child readers and to younger children who could not read yet. The

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review also praised the illustrations for being a pleasant complement to the text. The judge ruled that when the novel was being discussed in class, the parents were allowed to have their children leave the classroom. The challenge of valuing oneself during impending adversity has not, Fisher noted, lessened during the prior years. He further commended Baum for teaching "millions of children to love reading during their crucial formative years". The editions they published lacked most of the in-text color and color plates of the original. It was not until the book entered the public domain in that new editions, either with the original color plates, or new illustrations, proliferated. Notable among them are the Pennyroyal edition illustrated by Barry Moser, which was reprinted by the University of California Press, and the Annotated Wizard of Oz edited by Michael Patrick Hearn, which was published by W. Norton and included all the original color illustrations, as well as supplemental artwork by Denslow. After reading the novel, thousands of children wrote letters to him, requesting that he craft another story about Oz. In 1908, he wrote and published the first sequel, The Marvelous Land of Oz, explaining that he grudgingly wrote the sequel to address the popular demand. In his The Emerald City of Oz, he wrote that he could not continue writing sequels because Ozland had lost contact with the rest of the world.

3: L. Frank Baum - Wikipedia

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum A copy that has been read, but remains in excellent condition. Pages are intact and are not marred by notes or highlighting, but may contain a neat previous owner name.

4: The Wizard of Oz L. Frank Baum Journal 58 Blank Pages Ooak Art Writing Drawing | eBay

Lyman Frank Baum (/ b ɛˈm /; May 15, - May 6,) was an American author chiefly famous for his children's books (/ b ɛˈm /; May 15, - May 6,

5: Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

Frank L. Baum () was born in New York. He enjoyed making up stories, particularly for his own children. The Wizard of Oz, based on their favourite bedtime story about a land of Oz, was published in and it immediately became a huge international success.

6: Christmas at Storyhouse - The Wizard of Oz!

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7: 8 Things You May Not Know About "The Wizard of Oz" - HISTORY

We're off to see the Wizard! This is the home where L. Frank Baum wrote his first 3 books in the Oz series and it is believed that the "Emerald City" mention in his books is a nod to Coronado which bears that name, unofficially.

8: Book Review: "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" by L. Frank Baum - Sarah Reads Too Much

From Dorothy's modest Kansas farm, to the yellow-brick road, from the Wicked Witch of the West to the Emerald City, unforgettable icons abound in L. Frank Baum's classic The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.

9: The Wizard of Oz : L. Frank Baum :

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Read "L. Frank Baum's Wizard of Oz" by L. Frank Baum with Rakuten Kobo. When a tornado hits her farmhouse in Kansas, Dorothy is caught up in a whirlwind of adventure, complete with flying monk.

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