<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Lewis Carroll: <em>The Mouse's Tale</em></th>
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3. Lewis Carroll: *The Mouse's Tale*

The following example is an excerpt from Lewis Carroll’s *The Mouse's Tale*, a poem appearing in the third chapter of *Alice in Wonderland*. It is a concrete poem in which the lines consist of only a couple of words, laid out in such a way that they visualise the mouse's winding tail:
For the encoder, this specific visual layout challenges the TEI's orientation towards logical structures to some extent. In the example, the visual lines are encoded as logical lines (<l>);

3. Lewis Carroll: The Mouse's Tale

"Fury said to me, 'What a mouse, that one?' "Let's both go to law."
visual particularities (font size, indentation) are formalised as values of a @rend attribute on each line. Of course, any value system is allowed for the @rend attribute; it's up to the rendition layer to decide how to interpret these values and format them on the screen / in print.

Alternatively, the lines could have been treated on a more logical level, spanning multiple physical lines. The line breaks then could have been encoded with <lb/> elements, and specific visual characteristics as values for @rend attributes on <seg> elements. Since the spaces are quite significant, the TEI special purpose element <space> could have been used as well.
Fury said to a mouse, That he met in the house, 'Let us both go to law: I will prosecute you. — Come, I'll take no denial; We must have a trial: For really this morning I've nothing to do.' Said the mouse to the cur, 'Such a trial, dear sir, would be wasting our breath.' "I'll be judge, I'll be jury or judge, would be wasting our breath.' "I'll be judge, I'll be jury, would be wasting our breath."
"cunning; old Fury; 'I'll try the whole cause, and condemn you to death. "

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