PLAN AND OBJECTS

OF

MR. THELWALL'S INSTITUTION.

The imperfect state of Elocution in this country,—so inconsistent with the state of knowledge and refinement in every other respect,—and the deficiency of grace, harmony, and facility, even in the tones and enunciation of our professed Instructors, our Advocates and public speakers, are phenomena that cannot have escaped the animadversion of critical observers; and that have even brought a stigma upon our language itself, for which there is no other foundation; while the frequent occurrence of every species of degrading and troublesome impediment, has been noticed by foreigners, as one of the unfortunate peculiarities of the English nation. These considerations have induced Mr. Thelwall to devote several years of his life, to a Theoretical and Practical Analysis of the Phenomena of Spoken Language;—to a minute examination of the organization, on which those Phenomena depend; and an accurate investigation of the Physiological, Rational, and Musical Principles, by which the powers, both of Conversational and Oratorical Delivery, may, most effectually, be regulated and improved.

Of the point of view in which these researches have led
him to consider the subject, the principles that form the
basis of his general system of Instruction, and the progressive
development and practical operation of those principles,
some sketches will be found in his "Vestibule of Elo-
quence"—his "Illustrations of English Rhythmus," his
"Letter to Mr. Cline, on Defective Developements of the
Faculties, Mental and Moral, as well as constitutional and
organic; and the treatment of Impediments of Speech," and
his recent work "Results of Experience in the Treatment
of Organic Defects."

IMPEDEMENTS AND ORGANIC DEFECTS. In
practical application, the system is not only adapted to the
ordinary purposes of superinducing a distinct and intelligible
delivery, and to the removal of those defects, usually con-
sidered under the denomination of Impediments: but also,
to the correction of Feebleness and Dissonance of Voice;
Foreign and Provincial Accents, and every offensive peculiarity
of Tone and Enunciation: and in an especial degree to the
remedy of those calamitous defects of utterance resulting
from actual Deficiencies and Malconformations, in the Na-
tural Organs of Utterance: particularly of the palate, uvula
and velum palati.

To cases of this last description, hitherto universally regarded
as beyond all hope of remedy, he has paid, indeed, a very par-
ticular attention; and in every one of those, referred to his ma-
agement, his success has been such as to surpass even his own
most sanguine expectatrons; a completely intelligible distinct-
ness having been produced in all; and where time and persever-
ance has not been denied, even an agreeable utterance and har-
monious intonation; so that the expectation may confidently be
encouraged, that, wherever the pupil is put under proper
management at a sufficiently early period, a delivery so com-
plete and perfect may be produced, as scarcely to leave a vestige of peculiarity: and this without the troublesome and dangerous application of any artificial organ whatever.

At the same time, by a felicity that frequently belongs to the discoveries of real Science, the principles most conducive to the obvious purposes of utility, are found to be no less applicable to the highest refinements of grace and elegance; and the system of Instruction, that gives Speech to the Mute, and Fluency to the convulsive stammerer, may be applied to the improvement of all the Harmonies of Language; to the rhythmus of Poetry and elegant Composition, the easy flow of Conversational Eloquence, and the energies of Public Oratory.

Nor is the process adopted, either tedious or precarious. The time necessary to the attainment must, of course, depend, in a considerable measure, upon the extent of accomplishment desired,—the nature and degree of the impediment or habit to be encountered, and the susceptibility, diligence, previous attainments, and dispositions of the pupil:—but frequently, a single quarter, and generally, a single year,—will be found sufficient, for the removal of the most troublesome defects:—especially, where the mental habits of the Pupil have been such as are at all favourable to intellectual expansion, and scientific and literary accomplishment. In some instances, indeed (even where there were Impediments of a very formidable description), a few weeks have been sufficient, for attaining the essential objects of tuition. Such instances, however, ought rather to be regarded as the miracles of the art; than to be calculated upon, as in the ordinary occurrence of events; and, upon the whole, it were to be wished—that every person afflicted with any serious Impediment, before he embarks at all in so important an under-
taking as the remedy of such a defect, should have previously made up his mind to persevere, with diligence, for a reasonable time, in the plans of the Institution. It is for this reason (among others, sufficiently obvious) that so marked a difference is made, in such cases, between the terms of shorter, and of longer engagements. It is equally important to the reputation of the Science, and to the interest of the pupil, that, in every case, the cure (if attempted) should be perfected and confirmed; and tho this has sometimes been accomplished with a celerity surpassing the most sanguine expectation, it cannot be denied—that serious, tho not insurmountable difficulties, do occasionally occur; and altho, in almost every instance (in every one, indeed, in which there has been tolerable perseverance) the advantages once gained by any pupil of this establishment, have been as permanent as they have been satisfactory; yet absolute security from relapse, can only reasonably be expected, where time and practice are suffered to confirm, what science and discipline have taught. Uniform experience, however, has authorized the assertion—that, wherever the Student has capacity, leisure, and inclination, to give the same attention to the subject, which other sciences, and much more frivolous accomplishments require, a correct and impressive elocution is universally attainable.

The difficulty, indeed, will generally be increased, in proportion as the pupil advances towards the maturity of life: tho the system and discoveries exclusively acted upon in this Institution, have even been found successful in removing the impediments of persons who were upwards of thirty, and even of forty years of age. Parents, however, will do wisely, to seek for proper remedies, on the first appearance of difficulty or hesitation; since it is not to be concealed—that impediments of speech frequently originate in, and still more
frequently produce, defects or peculiarities of a mental or moral description; which are more easily, if not more efficaciously remedied, in the earliest stages of youth and ductility, than when the passions have begun to exert their dominion, and the business and the pleasures of life, to complicate the malady, and distract the attention. Nor let it be regarded as invidious, if it be added—that the customary modes of initiating children in the first elements of literature, have a lamentable tendency to aggravate, and even to produce this calamity; while the system of initiation adopted in this Institution, will inevitably preclude (even in instances of the most unfavourable conformation,) the possibility of such an occurrence; at the same time,—that system is so methodical, and proceeds upon such solid principles of reason and of nature, as cannot fail of a beneficial operation, on the understanding and general faculties of the pupil. Neither ought it to be forgotten, that impediments are, in a great degree, contagious; and that, consequently, wherever they are suffered, in an individual instance, to grow into confirmed habit, they are very apt to infect the whole of the younger members of a family. What are sometimes called hereditary impediments, are, in reality, nothing more than demonstrations of the contagious influence of early, and perhaps, unconscious imitation: a circumstance, which might suggest to a conscientious parent, the injustice, as well as the impolicy, of sending any child infected with this malady, to any ordinary seminary;—where, while the customary discipline must, in all probability, considerably aggravate the disease, the calamity is most likely to be propagated thro' a much wider circle.

Other considerations might, also, be insisted on, to evince the impropriety of placing young persons afflicted with Impediments, in any seminary of that description; where, as it
is utterly impossible (without manifest injustice to other pupils) that the tutor should devote to them the extended portions of time and attention, which the performance, even of the ordinary scholastic exercises must require,—the obstruction of the utterance, too frequently, becomes a cause of still more calamitous deficiency. Instances are not wanting, in which the intellectual powers, have been suffered thus to languish into imbecility, till organic impediment has been confounded with physical or mental idiocy. Nor would it be difficult to demonstrate—(as has been, perhaps, already sufficiently done, in the letter to Mr. Cline,) the almost equal improbity of placing the pupil who has any impediment in his speech, or is even absolutely speechless, without being destitute of hearing—(and such cases, tho rare, most undoubtedly exist) in seminaries for the deaf-born dumb; where habits must inevitably be acquired, from which the pupil whose defect of utterance does not originate in deafness, should be absolutely precluded,

To avert, effectually, the danger of these calamities, and obviate every disadvantage, under which so numerous a class of persons will be found to labour, it appeared to be indispensable, that the Institution for the Cure of Impediments, should not only extend its views to every object and consideration that might challenge the attention of more adult pupils,—but that it should be conducted on such a plan, that even the first rudiments, as well as the last finishing accomplishments, and the intermediate gradations of liberal instruction, might be secured within its walls.

JUNIOR PUPILS. The superintendence of Junior Pupils, is therefore, undertaken by Mrs. Thelwall; who will initiate them in the rudiments of the English, French, Latin, and Italian Languages; and in the elements of such other
of Impediments, &c.

Parts of erudition, as are necessary for the early development of the faculties, and the introduction of youth to the higher walks of scientific and literary instruction.

LADIES. Three or four female Pupils (either Adults or Juniors) may also receive the joint instructions of Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, under the immediate superintendence of the latter, in the apartments reserved for the accommodation of her own daughters: where they will be treated, in every respect, with maternal care and attention, and assisted in every attainment and accomplishment adapted to their sex and circumstances.

CLASSICS, &c. To promote still further the studies and improvement of those pupils who may have advanced beyond the proper age for female instruction, the Classical and Mathematical departments (which form especial part of the system of education in the Institution;) are conducted upon a plan that renders even those attainments promotive of the essential object of remedying the defects of utterance: so that the prosodies of the Greek and Latin languages are made to co-operate with the demonstrated principles of English Rhythmus, and the perceptions of musical inflection and proportion, in remedying the impediments, and improving the elocution of the pupils. Further provision is also made for the ultimate accomplishment of more adult students, in every branch of scholastic erudition, and elegant attainment, and proper masters are procured, when requisite, for the pronunciation and critical composition of the living Languages; as well as for Music, Dancing, Fencing, Drawing, and every species of erudition and exercise, that can contribute to mental expansion, to dignity and elegance of deportment, and to the appropriate graces and accomplishments of ingenuous or illustrious youth. So that young pupils committed to the care of Mrs,
Thelwall, and those of more advanced years, placed under the
superintendence of Mr. Thelwall, may confidently expect
(besides the effectual remedy of their elocutionary defects) all
the advantages, respectively, to be secured, at a preparatory,
or at a classical School; together with those that might be
expected in a Seminary (hitherto a desideratum among our
Initiatory Institutions) for the practical completion of a manly
education: a Vestibule of Probation, between the studious
retirement of the Academy, or the College, and the decisive
intercourse of Polished, or of Public Life.

FOREIGNERS, also, who are desirous of attaining the
idiom and pronunciation of the English Language, and of
being rendered familiar with the best models of English Lite-
rature, without the forms and restrictions of scholastic disci-
pline, may enjoy, at once, the advantages of instruction, and
the pleasure of social and literary intercourse; and Students
for the Pulpit, the Senate, or the Bar,—Professors of Liberal
Sciences, and candidates for Oratorical Distinction, in any of
the eligible departments of popular emulation, may be assisted
in the prosecution of their respective studies, and directed in
the attainment of the habits and accomplishments most inti-
mately connected with their respective views.

CLERGYMEN.—For the edification of the Clerical
Pupil, in particular, a copy of the entire Service of the Church
of England has been carefully prepared, with an accurate and
intelligible notation of the quantities, pauses, tones and em-
phases, best calculated to produce impressions correspondent
with the language and sentiments of that sublime composi-
tion.

BARRISTERS.—Gentlemen designed for the profession
of the Law (which was formerly intended to have been the
profession of Mr. Thelwall himself); and those who aspire, or are destined to the rank of Senators, it is presumed, will find particular advantages in this Institution:—from the opportunities it affords, and the plans that are dictated, for a liberal course of preparatory study, and for the acquisition or improvement of those habits of impressive and graceful oratory, which lay the foundations, or complete the superstructure of professional, or of parliamentary erudition; and which, tho best to be attained as preliminaries to those studies which are more strictly technical or official, may be either pursued in conjunction with the ordinary attentions to professional preparation, or superadded as final qualifications for the commencement of the meditated career.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—With respect to such young Noblemen or Gentlemen, as are either in Parliament, or in expectation of so being,—it will be evident, from what is said in the ensuing paragraph, and from the outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered at the Institution, that particular provision is made for their accommodation; and students of this particular class may depend upon every attention that can be instrumental either to the improvement of their oratorical powers, or the direction of their studies, in the pursuit of such particular species of information as may accord with their respective views and principles. At the same time gentlemen of this description, who may wish to be attended privately, either at the Institution, or at their own houses, may rely upon every delicacy of confidential precaution, relative to such communications and circumstances, as may either indispensably or incidentally, arise out of the intercourse requisite for the accomplishment of the specific object.

LIBRARY.—Pupils of the two preceding classes, and the house-pupils in general, have the use of a select and extensive
Library. This collection consists of between three and four thousand volumes, upwards of six hundred of which are in the department of English History, (including the Statutes at large, State Trials, the most esteemed collections of State Papers, standard works upon Government, Political Economy, and Constitutional Law). The selection is at least equally numerous, in the department of Poetry, Criticism and Polite Literature; besides works on Rhetoric, Logic, Oratory and Elocution; and such as lay in the beaten, and the more untrodden paths of the profession of the Grammarian and Rhetorician; valuable editions of the Greek and Roman Classics: Ancient and Modern History; Voyages and Travels, and Books of Science, Philosophy, Natural History, Ethics, and general erudition; with complete Astronomical Apparatus, &c.

In the department of English Classics,—many portions of these volumes (including the entire works of Milton, the finest scenes and plays of Shakspeare, the poems of Dryden, Pope, Akenside, &c. and several of the most interesting passages and productions of the more elegant of our prose writers) have been elaborately illustrated, with a notation of the quantities and prosodial qualities of the syllables, for the purpose of initiating the student into a ready and perfect acquaintance with the rhythmus, structure and mechanism of our language; and of demonstrating the nature and perfection of its harmonic proportions, under circumstances of happy arrangement of its elements, and a judicious and unsophisticated mode of utterance. So that, at the same time that the Pupil is improving his elocution, or prosecuting the remedy of any habitual or organic defect, he may be extending his acquaintance with the English language, and with the best models of composition; and cultivating a taste for those innocent and elegant delights which at once refine the conversation and elevate the understanding.
COMPOSITION AND ORATORY.—For the further improvement of the pupils, both in the correctness of English Composition, and the fluency of spontaneous Oratory, an evening in every week is appropriated, during the winter-season, to the purposes of Historical, Literary and Scientific Discussion; at which time, written Disquisitions are presented, Debates are held, and Orations pronounced by the pupils, on subjects connected with the particular objects of their respective studies and pursuits; and, more particularly, on the antiquities and leading events of English History.

To these Discussions, (at which Mr. Thelwall constantly presides,—to regulate the proceedings, point out the requisite sources of information, and correct, when necessary, the style and manner of the respective speakers) no person can be admitted (except, occasionally, the fathers or immediate guardians of the pupils) who has not been regularly entered as a member of the Institution, either as a domestic or as a private pupil. Gentlemen of respectability, however, who require no other instruction than these meetings and exercises may be expected to furnish, may be entered as Oratorical Pupils only, on registering their names, descriptions and places of residence; in the Journal of the Society, and conforming to the respective regulations.

This part of the Institution may perhaps, upon consideration, be regarded as particularly important to gentlemen who are studying for the Bar: The degradation into which the Societies for public discussion have fallen, rendering it no longer consistent with the respectability of such students to exercise their oratorical talents in those popular assemblies; while the private Societies that have been substituted in their place, (whatever advantages they may have in certain respects) being resorted to only by the invited friends of the speakers, who, of
course, are bound by partiality or politeness to gratify the self-opinion of their entertainers; and being directed and admonished by no competent authority, have, but too much tendency to encourage the substitution of flippant declamation for logical inquiry, and newspaper politics in the place of philosophical investigation. The manner in which this Society is conducted precludes at least these disadvantages: the subjects investigated being always such as require the accuracy of historical research, and as are connected not with the Party-passions of the day, but with the historical antiquities of the country—the facts that form the solid bases of legal and constitutional knowledge; while at the same time, the observances of decorum are insisted upon and preserved to the full extent in which they would be required before the tribunals of justice, and in the congregations of the senate. But for further particulars upon this head, the reader is referred to the Appendix to the Letter to Mr. Cline.

LECTURES.—Two or three evening Courses of Public Lectures are also generally delivered at the Institution, in the course of every season,—on the Science and Practice of Elocution; on the Philosophy of English History; on the Genius and Rhythmus of the English Language; the Study of the English Classics, &c.—The publicity of these is principally designed for the purpose of more animating example to the regular pupils: and to increase the opportunities of innocent and profitable recreation, within the walls of the Establishment: for which purpose, also, several other of the arrangements are equally calculated. The severer studies are, likewise, occasionally relieved, by private Lectures to the pupils and select classes, on various interesting topics of elegant and useful literature. Lectures on Astronomy, and on several branches of Natural Philosophy are, also, delivered to the pupils, by Mr. Thelwall, junior.
OF IMPEDIMENTS, &c. 13

DISCIPLINE.—With respect to the discipline of the Institution, it must, of necessity, be different with reference to the different classes and ages of the pupils. Those who are of maturer years, or who place themselves under the care of the professor, can, of course, be governed only through the medium of their discretion, and their conviction—that merely paying their fees, and becoming nominal inmates of the Establishment, will not secure the meditated object. Upon them, therefore, no other restrictions can be placed, than such as are necessary for the moral order of the family, and for preventing interruption to the regular studies of the other pupils. With respect to the other classes in general, (tho the strictest attention is paid to all that is connected with the acquisition of knowledge, and the habits of application) the regulations are, altogether, of a liberal description: such as can only be practically adopted in a select seminary; and are calculated to foster the generous feeling, the high spirit, and the nice sense of honour, that give dignity to the character of the gentleman. The pupils constitute, in all particulars of treatment and attention, a part of the family of their instructors: Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall are their constant companions; and consider them, in all respects (according to their respective ages,) as entitled to the same attentions, encouragements and indulgencies as their own children. The sense of honour and generous emulation, and the constant example of studious application, in every member of the family, are the principal means made use of to enforce the necessary precepts of the instructor.

VACATION.—The only Vacation of the Institution is in the Months of August and September; and, even during that time, Gentlemen may be superintended, as Travelling Pupils, and received into the family of the Professor, at the watering-places, &c., visited by him during the respective seasons. Even during the season of Christmas, the regular courses of Instruc-
tion are usually relaxed only for a single week: tho Mr. T. reserves to himself the privilege (which he does not, however, in general exercise) of accompanying any pupils, to whom such introduction to the circles of elegant society may be deemed important, for a fortnight to Bath, during that particular season.

Students, therefore, from the Universities and Public Schools, may be accommodated, during the vacations of those seminaries, and instructed in the principles of Oratory, Criticism, and English Composition, and in other accomplishments calculated to give dignity to the elevation of rank, and effective influence to learning and superior talent.

After having thus developed the plan of the Institution, it is scarcely necessary to add, that for those persons who wish to avail themselves, in the fullest extent, of the instructions and advantages it offers, the most eligible mode is, unquestionably, that of domestication: especially in those cases where impediments and ungraceful habits of utterance are to be removed;—or where oratorical accomplishment, or the fluency, grace and correctness of conversational delivery, is the particular object of the Student. In all these cases, much is frequently to be done in the hours of social relaxation, and during the cheerful intercourse of the table, that cannot be fully accomplished by means of stated Lessons, and the ordinary forms of instruction; and, even those, who are precluded, by professional engagements, from attending to the regular studies and exercises of the Institution, may, at such seasons, with the assistance of a few occasional Lessons and explanations, do much towards the removal of every difficulty of utterance, and the cultivation of habits of Oratorical Facility and Impressiveness.

ACCOMMODATIONS. In the Spacious Mansion...
which the establishment is now removed, it is presumed, that every requisite accommodation will be found for the convenience of all the different classes of pupils specified: while the extensive walks of the square in front, and a spacious garden and covered Gymnasium behind, offer every advantage of exercise, health and recreation to all the Members and Students of the Institution. Every gentleman (children excepted) has a separate sleeping room, and also a separate stall in the Vestibule or Study, with shelves for his books, &c. He is expected to be provided with his own secretary or writing-desk. The elder pupils breakfast, dine, &c. at the same table with Mr. and Mrs. T.; are in all respects considered as a part of their own family; and have all the advantages of constant association and familiar intercourse. A distinct suit of apartments is appropriated to the ladies, under the protection of Mrs. Thelwall, from whom they have the same share of attention that is devoted to her own daughters. Their lessons are given distinctly from the other classes: nor do they mingle with the other pupils, except in company with Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall. The young children have each a separate bed. The confidential assistant of Mrs. Thelwall sleeps in their apartments. They dine, &c. at the same table with the younger members of Mr. and Mrs. T.'s family; and enjoy, in common with them, the constant solicitudes of maternal attention.

PRIVATE PUPILS. At the same time, it is not the intention of Mr. Thelwall to confine the advantages of his science and discoveries to those persons, whose connexions and freedom from indispensable occupations, permit them to conform to such arrangement. Ladies or Gentlemen may, therefore, be attended, as Private Pupils, at stated hours, either individually, or in classes, at the Institution, or at their own houses: and Families, (and Seminaries of the first respectabi-
lity only) in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, may be visited at stated periods; but no case of Impediment can be attended in any school-class.

CASES OF AMENTIA, &c.—Besides the several descriptions of pupils who may be received into the Institution, or otherwise regularly attended by Mr. T., there is, also, another description of young persons, in behalf of whom he tenders his advice, and his assistance, in directing the plans for the management of their education, and the remedy of their apparent defects—namely, such as independently of any obvious physical cause, appear to be deficient in the development of the moral and intellectual faculties; many of whom, from the want of due discrimination, are censurably and unnecessarily abandoned to a mode of treatment, or of neglect, that aggravates and confirms a misfortune, which judicious treatment might redress. For his ideas upon the subject of the distinction between constitutional or organic, and moral and intellectual Idiotism, or derangement, the reader is referred to the Letters to Mr. Cline, already quoted in the present sketch. It is only necessary here to add—that advice, in such cases, may be had,—on the terms specified in the ensuing sheets, under the head of consultations in cases of defective organization; and that occasional visits will be made to any family in which such calamity may happen to exist; and directions given in the progress of the necessary treatment.

No 57, West Side of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

May 12th, 1813.
INSTITUTION, &c.

TERMS OF CONSULTATION AND TUITION.

CONSULTATIONS.

An ample account being given of the Plan and Objects of the Institution in this little pamphlet, and the terms of instruction being particularly specified under the respective heads, a FEE OF ONE GUINEA, is expected for every Consultation or Conference, at the Institution, that is extended beyond the few minutes that may be requisite to point out the particular class to which the case in question may be referable; and two guineas for every consultation at the residence of the Pupil.

In all Cases of Impediment, Organic Défект, or Non-development of the Faculties, where any advice or professional opinion is required, and no regular Courses of Lessons are engaged for, a fee of FIVE GUINEAS will be expected; and in all Cases of Conference with Medical and Chirurgical practitioners, &c.
The Terms for every respective Class of Pupils, and the different modes of arrangement, whether for domestic or for private instruction, will be found distinctly pointed out under the following heads.

**Organic Defects, and Cases of Imperfect Development of the Faculties.**

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**Impediments of Speech.**

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**Foreigners, and Students for the Pulpit, Bar, Senate, &c.**

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N. B. In all cases of engagement by the Year or Half Year, each Quarter is to be paid in advance. In shorter engagements, the entire Fees are to be paid at the time of entrance.
TERMS OF DOMESTIC TUITION.

SECTION I.

Cases of ORGANIC DEFECT: including Deficiencies of the Roof, Uvula and Velum Palati, and other anatomical Defects and Malconformations of the Organs.

CLASS I. GENTLEMEN of Adult Years.
By the Year, (Board included) 300 Guineas.
Half Year, 180 Guineas. Single Quarter, 100 Guineas.
Single Month, 50 Guineas.

CLASS II. LADIES of Adult Years.
By the Year, 250 Guineas. Half Year, 160 Guineas.
Single Quarter, 85 Guineas. Month, 50 Guineas.

CLASSES III. and IV. JUNIOR PUPILS. Ladies or Gentlemen under Sixteen Years of Age.
By the Year, (including every requisite attention to the various branches of Liberal Education—except Fees to auxiliary Masters, &c. as specified p. 23) 200 Guineas.
Half Year, 130 Guineas. Single Quarter, 75 Guineas.
Month, 50 Guineas.

Fees for Pupils remaining during the Vacation, see p. 23.

N. B. In these junior classes may be admitted (under certain restrictions) Cases of Amentia, or tardy and imperfect Development of the Faculties: but in instances where there are any offensive peculiarities, such pupils can only be attended at their own residence.
TERMS OF DOMESTIC TUITION.

SECTION II.

Cases of IMPEDIMENT and Imperfection of Utterance, Stammering, Stuttering, Obstruction of the Voice, Defective Enunciation, &c.

CLASS I. GENTLEMEN of Adult Years.

By the Year, (board included) 250 Guineas.
Half Year, 160 Guineas.
Single Quarter, 85 Guineas.
Month, 35 Guineas.

CLASS II. LADIES of Adult Years.

By the Year, 220 Guineas.
Half Year, 140 Guineas.
Single Quarter, 80 Guineas.
Month, 35 Guineas.

CLASS III. GENTLEMEN under Eighteen.

By the Year, (including education, except fees to auxiliary Masters) 200 Guineas.
Half Year, 130 Guineas.
Single Quarter, 75 Guineas.
Month, 35 Guineas.

CLASS IV. LADIES under eighteen.

On the same Terms as the preceding Class.
DOMESTIC TUITION. IMPEDIMENTS.

CLASS V. CHILDREN under Ten Years of Age.

By the Year, (including the requisite branches of education, rudiments of the French, Latin, and Italian Languages, &c.) 140 Guineas.

Half Year, 90 Guineas.

Quarter, 50 Guineas.

VACATION FEES. See p. 23.

N. B. Pupils entered in the Junior Classes, and afterwards remaining in the Institution for the completion of their Education, are not charged with any advance of Terms on account of their encreasing Years.

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION

For the further accommodation of Pupils with Impediments, from remote parts of the Country, and whose engagements may not permit any protracted residence at the Institution, Books of Exercises are prepared, with manuscript Notations, Directions and Illustrations; by which the adult Pupil, after a close application for a few Days, or Weeks, (as circumstances may permit) to the plans and instructions of the Professor, may be enabled to prosecute, in some degree, a course of self-tuition. See p. 25.
TERMS OF DOMESTIC TUITION.

SECTION III.

Cases in which there is no Organic Defect or Impediment; requiring only assistance in the attainment of Elocutionary and Intellectual Accomplishments.

**Class I.** Gentlemen designed for the PULPIT, BAR, or SENATE; FOREIGNERS desirous of being perfected in the Idiom and Pronunciation of the English Language, or of becoming critically acquainted with the best specimens of English Literature, &c. if Adults—

*By the Year,* (board included, as in the former instances) 200 Guineas.
*Half Year,* 130 Guineas.
*Quarter,* 75 Guineas.
*Month,* 30 Guineas.

**Class II.** LADIES (whether Foreigners or Natives) requiring only Intellectual and Elocutionary Accomplishments. Same as the preceding Class.

**Class III.** Children under the age of TWELVE (including every part of Education except Dancing, Music, and other extra accomplishments) *Year,* 140 Guineas.
*Half Year,* 90 Guineas.
*Quarter,* 50 Guineas.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

VACATION FEES. Pupils of any of the preceding descriptions, engaging by the Year, and choosing to accompany Mr. and Mrs. T. during the vacational months of August and September, are to bear their own travelling expenses, and pay an additional Fee of 40 Guineas, if adults, or of any of the elder classes; if children, 30 Guineas. But no additional fee is expected for the Vacation, where the engagement is made by the quarter.

Every Pupil (except those who engage only by the Month) is to bring with him a silver fork and table spoon, and half a dozen napkins; and all but children, are to be provided with their own secretaries, or writing desks.

The following Extras apply to such pupils of the elder classes as require assistance in the departments specified: Classics (conducted by Mr. A. S. Thelwall of Trin. Coll. Camb. and Mr. J. H. Thelwall) 2 Guineas a Quarter; Mathematics (Ditto) 2 Guineas; French, 2 Guineas; Geography and Astronomy, 2 Guineas; Writing, 2 Guineas. None of which are charged to the younger Pupils. Music (Mr. S. Webbe); Dancing, Fencing, Drawing, &c. &c. on the Terms of the respective Teachers.
[The Fees for every Course are to be paid when the engagement is contracted; the arrangements once fixed to be considered permanent for the Course; and every appointment regarded as a Lesson. Duration of each Lesson three-quarters of an hour: but such Pupils as do not object to receiving their Lessons in concert with the Domestic Classes, may have the benefit of Mr. Thelwall's instructions during the whole morning, from eight or nine o'clock to twelve or one.]

Class I. Cases of ORGANIC DEFECT: including Deficiencies of the Roof, Uvula, &c. and other Anatomical Defects and Malconformations of the Organs.

N. B. Cases of this kind require daily and persevering attention.

By the Quarter, 70 Guineas.

Shorter engagements are not in such cases to be recommended; but when inevitably necessary, the labour and duration of the respective lessons must be increased.

Course of 24 Lessons, 50 Guineas.
PRIVATE LESSONS AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASS II. LADIES or GENTLEMEN with IMPEDIMENTS or IMPERFECTIONS of Utterance, Natural or Habitual, attending at stated hours, at the Institution.

COURSES OF DAILY LESSONS.

1. By the Quarter, Daily Lessons (Sundays excepted) 50 Guineas.

2. Course of Twenty-four Lessons, (or of Twelve Lessons, together with the book of prepared Exercises and Instructions) 30 Guineas. Second course of Twenty-four Lessons, 20 Guineas.

BOOK OF EXERCISES, One Guinea. Ditto, with Manuscript Notations, for the purpose of self-tuition, to persons having already received one or more Courses of Lessons, 10 Guineas. Ditto with written and oral explanations to persons not having opportunities of taking regular courses of instruction, 25 Guineas.

N. B. In cases of Stammering, Hesitation, or any Impediment of that description, no shorter engagements can be made, than those above specified; but where the Imperfection consists merely in the

DEFECTIVE ENUNCIATION

of one or two particular Elements, shorter engagements may be admitted, and are frequently adequate to the purpose.

PRIVATE LESSONS AT THE INSTITUTION.

Class III. LADIES or GENTLEMEN, Natives or Foreigners, having no Impediments, but requiring only Elocutionary Accomplishment, or instruction in English Composition and Polite Literature.

Single Lessons, or Lessons irregularly taken, without stated intervals, One Guinea each.

Courses of Lessons taken daily, or regularly on stated Days.

Course of Six Lessons, 4 Guineas.

Of Twenty-four Lessons, 12 Guineas: or if taken with the Domestic Class, 10 Guineas.

Book of Exercises, &c. 1 Guinea.

Two or more Pupils attending together for a regular Course of not less than Six Lessons, may be so accommodated at the rate of One Guinea an hour.
ORATORICAL PUPILS.

Gentlemen requiring only the privilege of attending the Weekly Lectures and Debates, held for the instruction of the Gentlemen in this Institution, may be admitted as Oratorical pupils, on paying a Fee, for each Season, of 5 Guineas; and conforming to the other regulations of the Society.

Of this Society every Gentleman who has taken a Course of 24 Lessons is a Member for the Season; and every Gentleman, who has been either a Domestic or Daily pupil for half a Year, is a perpetual member.

CLERGYMEN,

from the Country, &c. wishing to improve their style of delivering the Church Service, may be accommodated by the Lecturer reading with them (at one sitting, when other engagements will permit) the entire Morning and Evening service, with a Collect, Epistle and Gospel, and the Psalms of the Day; and marking, with an intelligible notation, the accents, emphases, &c. that may require correction. Fee 5 Guineas.

The Psalms, or any other portion of Scripture may be read, in the same way, upon similar terms: as may also any manuscript or printed Sermon,—or the Burial, or other specific service, or ritual.

Gentlemen designed for the SENATE or the BAR, may also be assisted as Private Pupils (with every delicacy and precaution that circumstances may require), and directed in the prosecution of their preparatory Studies, as well as in the ultimate accomplishments of Composition and Oratory.
PRIVATE LESSONS

AT THE

RESIDENCE OF THE PUPIL.

(Duration of each Lesson, Three Quarters of an Hour—The Fees for every Course to be paid at the first Lesson.—The arrangements once made to be considered as fixed for the Course.—Every visit, by appointment, to be regarded as a Lesson.)

CONSULTATIONS AND CONFERENCES.

Consultation Fee, in Cases of Imperfections of the Organs of Utterance, or Constitutional Defects; or in instances of Tardy and Imperfect Development of the Faculties, where advice is only required, and no regular Courses of Lessons are taken;—or where Conferences are required with Medical, Chirurgical, or other Professional Men, 5 Guineas.

COURSES OF LESSONS.

Class I. Cases of ORGANIC DEFECT. Deficiencies of the Roof, Uvula, &c. and other anatomical Defects and Malconformations of the Organs.

N. B.—Cases of this kind require imperiously a daily and persevering attendance.

By the Quarter, 85 Guineas.
Book of Exercises, &c. 1 Guinea.
Shorter engagements than by the Quarter are not, in such Cases, to be recommended: but where circumstances render them indispensable, the length and labour of each Lesson must be proportionably increased, and the Terms accordingly.

Single Month, 60 Guineas.

Cases of AMENTIA, or Tardy and Imperfect Developments of the Faculties, may be considered as included in this Class. They will generally require the Co-operation of some Individual in the family, who is to have the constant superintendence of the Pupil, and who will have the docility and diligence constantly to attend to the directions that may be given.

The terms of attendance must be regulated by the time and trouble the respective Cases may require.
PRIVATE LESSONS AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE PUPIL.

CLASS II. Cases of IMPEDIMENT and Imperfection of Utterance: including Stammering, Stuttering, Obstructions of the Voice, and Defective Enunciation.

These Cases also require, especially when of a serious description, a daily and regular attendance.

Daily Lessons for three months (Sundays excepted) 60 Guineas. Two Pupils, 80 Guineas.

Lessons Three Times a Week, 45 Guineas. Two Pupils, 60 Guineas.

Book of Exercises, One Guinea.

Shorter Courses of Daily Lessons, at stated Hours.

Course of 24 Lessons, 35 Guineas. Two Pupils, 50 Guineas.

CLASS III. LADIES or GENTLEMEN having no Impediment.

Single Lessons, or Lessons taken irregularly—Two Guineas.—Book of Exercises, One Guinea.

Courses of Lessons,

Taken Daily, or regularly on stated Days.

Three Months (Sundays excepted) 50 Guineas. Two Pupils, 70 Guineas. Three times a week, on stated Days, 30 Guineas. Two Pupils, 40 Guineas.

Course of Six Lessons, 6 Guineas. Two Pupils, 10 Guineas.

Course of Twenty-four Lessons, 20 Guineas. Two Pupils, 30 Guineas.
SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE SEMINARIES.

Classes, not exceeding Six in Number, may be attended at the rate of Two Guineas an Hour; the engagement being made for Courses of not less than Six Lessons, at regular and stated periods, and the Fees for every Course being paid at the Time the engagement is made. Book of Exercises to each Pupil, 1 Guinea. But no Case of Impediment can be included in such arrangement, or be attended at any School.

CORRESPONDENCE.

* * * Persons residing in remote parts of the Nation, or in Foreign Countries, and being afflicted with Impediments, or having in their families Cases of Amentia, Organic Defect, &c. who may wish to avail themselves of Mr. Thelwall's advice by letter, are requested to procure a particular description of the phenomena and history of the respective cases, to be drawn up by some medical gentleman, or other judicious and accurate observer, and to inclose with the communication a Five Guinea Bill; which will be considered as part of the customary Fee, if any subsequent engagement should take place, or more particular instruction and assistance should be required.
THE following Publications by Mr. Thelwall, connected with the essential objects of his Institution, may be had of Messrs. ARCH, Cornhill; RIDGWAY, Piccadilly; MACKIE, Greek-Street; and LLOYD, Upper Harley-Street.

1. A LETTER TO HENRY CLINE, ESQ. on Imperfect Developements of the Faculties, Mental and Moral, as well as Constitutional and Organic; and on the Treatment of Impediments of Speech: with an Appendix, containing Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects of Elocutionary Criticism. Price 7s.

2. THE VESTIBULE OF ELOQUENCE: original Articles, Oratorical and Poetical, intended as Exercises in Recitation, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

3. ILLUSTRATIONS OF ENGLISH RHYTHMUS. Selections for a Course of Instructions on the Rhythmus and Utterance of the English Language: with an Introductory Essay on the application of Rhythmical Science to the Treatment of Impediments, and the Improvement of our National Oratory; and an Elementary Analysis of the Science and Practice of Elocution, Composition, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

4. RESULTS of EXPERIENCE in the TREATMENT of DEFECTS of UTTERANCE from DEFICIENCIES in the ROOF of the MOUTH, and other DEFECTS and MALFORMATIONS of the ORGANS; with Observations on Cases of Amentia, and tardy and imperfect Developements of the Faculties. Price 5s.

J. M'Creery, Printer, Black-Horse Court, London.