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ever expect to do justice to himself, or his author. He always tries to familiarize his mind beforehand with the sentiments and words, in order to relieve himself as much as possible from the operations of taking in the sense, that he may be enabled to carry on these operations, in so far as they are indispensable, mostly as sub-processes, whilst his faculties are chiefly employed in the proper work of expression.

74. The degree of familiarity with the manuscript should be such as to enable the speaker to carry on all the operations of taking in the sense as sub-processes.

In order to speak well from manuscript, it is indispensable that the mental operations of taking in the sense through the eye, should be suppressed altogether. Consequently much greater familiarity with the manuscript is required in this method of speaking, than with the printed page or manuscript in reading. In fact it must be such as to enable the speaker to carry on all these operations strictly as sub-processes, and for the most part unconsciously. If they become at all prominent in the consciousness, they cannot fail to manifest themselves in all the vices of elocution, to which this method of speaking is liable. Hence the speaker should never fail to make himself as familiar as possible, by previous study, with the matter of his discourse, including its structure, drift and general arrangement, so that the relations of the several parts to each other, and to the whole, may be carried in his mind. Also the first words of each general head, topic, paragraph and sentence, should be made so familiar in its rela-

tions to what follows, as to suggest its subject, object and principal thoughts. By a single unconscious glance at the first words of any sentence, the speaker should be able to possess himself of the whole of it, as nearly as possible in the words in which it is written. In the degree in which the speaker neglects this previous study, and his familiarity with his manuscript falls short of what is here required, in any of these particulars, will his delivery be enfeebled.

§ 75. The influence of such familiarity with the manuscript enables the speaker to suppress the sub-processes, and to avail himself of all the other sources of power.

This influence is similar to that of the last two sources of power, in the methods of speaking to which they respectively apply.

1. *It enables the speaker to suppress the sub-processes.*

By an adequate familiarity with the manuscript, and where a good degree of facility in this method of speaking has been acquired, all the mental operations of taking in the sense through the eye, are so reduced that they can be carried on strictly as sub-processes, of which the speaker is no more conscious than he is of standing on his feet, or changing his position, or of the motions of his lungs or diaphragm. He does not know when he turns the leaves of his manuscript, nor hardly that he has it before him. His glances at it are so momentary that they scarcely make a deeper impression upon his mind than the nictation of his eyelids. He is as unconscious of the

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use he makes of it as the skillful writer is of the manner of holding his pen, or the accomplished musician of fingering the keys of his instrument. Hence these mental operations are all suppressed; they have little or no tendency to express themselves in mar-
ring the delivery.

2. It enables him to avail himself of the other sources of power.

Being fully released from the embarrassment of these sub-processes, the speaker is enabled to throw all his faculties into the proper work of delivery. There is nothing to hinder him from entering, in the fullest manner, into the sentiments he has to express, nor to impede the flow of the emotions which the discourse, or the occasion, or the audience may be adapted to inspire. With only a momentary and unconscious reference to the manuscript, his eye and countenance are sufficiently free to exert their mysterious powers upon the audience, and to secure their attention and sympathy; whilst, in the full consciousness of speaking directly to them, he grasps them with his mind, and holds them up to the object which he aims to accomplish. Thus all the signs which he employs, both of voice and gesture, naturally take on their true forms, and the speaking is clothed with power.

§ 76. The neglect of this source of power renders all others unavailable, and renders the speaking the reverse of true expression.

The consequences of neglecting this source of power are similar, in most respects, to those which have