

training. Together they read "histories ancient and modern, stories of the Greek heroes, parts of Pope's *Odyssey* and *Iliad*, and much out of Walter Scott's novels." After five years' residence in Charleston, Clough, at the age of nine, was taken to school at Chester, England, and one year later, in the summer of 1829, he was transferred to Rugby. Dr. Arnold had begun his work there in the year previous, and was already signaling his advent to the position of head master by his influence over the pupils. Here Clough remained till 1836, when, having won the Balliol scholarship, he went up to Oxford. During this seven years' residence Clough was being molded by Dr. Arnold. His letters written while at the school all show the influence on him of Dr. Arnold's moral and intellectual personality. "I don't know," he wrote to a friend, "which to think the greatest, the blessing of being under Arnold, or the curse of being without a home." It is evident that he gained from Dr. Arnold that high conception of intellectual honesty as a writer, that "constant shaping of daily thoughts and actions to a high unselfish end." "I verily believe," he wrote another friend, in the last year of his residence, "my whole being is soaked through with the wishing and hoping and striving to do the school good, or rather to keep it up and hinder it from failing at this, I do think, very critical time, so that all my cares and affections and conversation, thought, words, and deeds look to that involuntarily." Thus molded by Dr. Arnold, with a high reputation for scholarship, with his faith in the generally accepted beliefs of the Church of England unshaken, he was in the autumn of 1836 duly entered as a member of Balliol College, Oxford, having won, as we have said, the Balliol scholarship. The "storm and stress" period of his life was now about to begin.

He was brought early in his Oxford career under the influence of John Henry Newman and Wilfrid Ward, both of whom followed the stream of tendency till they landed in the Roman Catholic Church. Clough felt all the magical power of Newman's personality, the charm of his scholarship, the persuasiveness of his preaching at St. Mary's. With Ward, his relations were those of intimate friendship. Together they discussed the questions which were then filling all Oxford minds and racking not a few of Oxford's choicest spirits. It is doubtless true that at no time he was in serious danger of joining the Romaniizing party. The effect of all this discussion upon him was simply to force upon him "a thorough examination of his religious belief; and whether in the spirit of reaction or not, he subjected the whole structure of his creed, by way of test, to a treatment so violent as to shake it to its lowest foundations." It is enough to say that for Clough the struggle ended in rejection of what is commonly called "historical Christianity." He accepted instead what he called "the real Religious Tradition." He had no sympathy with the exulting, supercilious tone which a crude and bold Rationalism so often protrudes. "It is