

sphere of plantation was in the West, beyond the Atlantic. In the West, moreover, plantation by the northern peoples of Europe was not confined to North American regions outside the tropics; it took root also and grew lustily in the tropical West Indian islands, and on the coast of Guiana. This was within the range of the Spanish empire, whereas the mainland North American colonies, excepting to a certain extent South Carolina, were for all practical purposes outside it, until in the eighteenth century the colonisation of Georgia took place. Antipathy to Spain was ingrained in the Puritan, and when Puritans came within the Spanish sphere this motive for extending the English Empire was very strong. As Professor Newton has shown in 'The Colonising Activities of the English Puritans,'¹ it operated with the Puritans of high degree who, in 1630, brought to birth the short-lived Providence colony, and who included such men as Rich, Earl of Warwick, and, as treasurer of the colony, John Pym. Later it powerfully influenced the greatest of Puritan leaders, Oliver Cromwell. But what became the main oversea home of Puritanism, New England, was far removed from the Spanish domain, and there antipathy to Spain brought no appreciable call to action.

Of the men connected with the beginnings of the Empire, whom the sixteenth century handed on to the seventeenth, perhaps the best known names are those of Raleigh, Hakluyt and Bacon. The anti-Spanish

¹ *The Colonising Activities of the English Puritans*, by A. P. Newton (Yale University Press, 1914). Reference should also be made to Professor Newton's chapter on 'The Great Emigration, 1618-1648,' in *The Cambridge History of the British Empire*, vol. 1, chap. v.