

motive was strong in Raleigh, and in the end Spanish influence was too strong for him. In Guiana he hoped to create an empire for England and England's queen at the expense of Spain, and in his 'Discovery of Guiana,' written after his return from the Orinoco in 1595, he promised Queen Elizabeth that after small initial expense the enterprise would be amply remunerative, 'for after the first or second year I doubt not but to see in London a contractation house of more receipt for Guiana than there is now in Seville for the West Indies.'¹ It is difficult to decide what place should be given to Raleigh among pioneers of the Empire. It stands to his credit that he was the one Elizabethan who really made solid attempts to plant an English colony on the North American coast, for there was little solidity in Gilbert's venture to Newfoundland, and it was at his instance that Hakluyt wrote his 'Discourse concerning Western Planting.' Yet he was duped by the baseless vision of an El Dorado, and, gifted as he was, possibly because he was so gifted, he hardly seems to have been the man to coalesce with others on equal terms in carrying through colonisation on prosaic and business-like lines. Furthermore, there was something to seek in his moral character and in his dealings, as there was in a still more gifted man, Francis Bacon.²

All the three men who have just been mentioned, Raleigh, Hakluyt and Bacon, were scholarly men. Hakluyt died before the others, leaving England under

¹ *The Discovery of Guiana*, by Walter Raleigh (1595). See Hakluyt's *Voyages, ut sup.*, vol. x, p. 430.

² See Dr. Holland Rose's estimate of Raleigh in *The Cambridge History of the British Empire*, vol. i, chap. iv, pp. 108-9.