

on the southern side of South Carolina, which was exposed to the possibility of Spanish attack from Florida. Here Oglethorpe and his associates, including Thomas Coram, who had lived in New England, and who later was the father of the Foundling Hospital, obtained a grant from the Crown, being incorporated by charter in June 1732, as trustees for the colonisation of Georgia. They were to administer the colony for twenty-six years, after which it was to pass to the Crown. The scheme is described by Mr. Doyle as 'the first attempt to devote a colony systematically and exclusively to the relief of pauperism,' and Oglethorpe himself as 'the founder of modern philanthropy.'<sup>1</sup> In his reference to the subject in one of the chapters which he contributed to the Cambridge Modern History, Doyle points out, as other writers have pointed out also, that, in the double object of relieving distress at home and forming a barrier against Spain, Oglethorpe's scheme was in some sort a reversion to the views of the Elizabethan time.<sup>2</sup> Oglethorpe himself had a strong strain of the knight-errantry which was in evidence in the earlier age, and in his designs colonisation was the prime element, religion was greatly concerned, but trade had little place. In October 1732 he took out a first party of carefully chosen inmates of the debtors' prisons, over one hundred in number, arriving at his destination on the Savannah river in February 1733. The story of his administration contains various points of very great interest, but they

<sup>1</sup> *The Colonies under the House of Hanover*, chap. viii, pp. 417-18.

<sup>2</sup> *The Cambridge Modern History* (1903), vol. vii: *The United States*, chap. ii, pp. 61-3.