

led to his appointment as tutor to Prince Henry. He thus acquired an influence at Court which he maintained. His career extended over thirty-six years of Elizabeth's reign, all of James' reign and fifteen years into the reign of Charles I. The facts recorded of the first thirty years of his life are very meagre, which renders the painstaking researches of such men as Slafter and Rogers the more valuable. His leisure at this time appears to have been devoted to literature. In 1597 A. occupied the manor home and lands at Menstry and annually visited them in the autumn, even when his residence was a Covent Garden, London, whither he removed in 1603 on the accession of James to the English throne. At about this time he married the daughter of Sir William Erskine, by whom he had issue eight sons and three daughters.

He was attached to Prince Henry's household and received several lucrative marks of royal favor, and also the knighthood, which was conferred about this time. Upon the death of Prince Henry, in 1612, A. received a position in the household of Prince Charles and in 1614 was made Master of Requests to the King.

A.'s attention was shortly after this drawn to America and he obtained a surrender of the charter of the Plymouth Company, and on the the 10th September, 1621, a grant to himself of a tract including the present Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the Counties of Rimouski, Gaspé and Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec; the whole then called New Scotland, and by A. sub-divided into New Alexandria and New Caledonia. He was appointed hereditary lieutenant, with power to use the mines and forests, erect cities, hold courts, grant lands, coin money, etc. The consideration of this grant was one penny Scots, payable each Christmas Day.

A. next obtained the co-operation of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, to whom he gave the territory at Cape Breton, thenceforth to be known as the Barony of New