

149. *Ibid.*, p. 23.
150. SP 12/120 no. 10. The date of this is given in the Calendar as 1577.
151. 'The Queen granteth to F. Grevill, Esquire, by patent ... the office of Clerk of the Signet ... the making of all writing, sealing and dispatching of all writs etc., which in any way concern any petition etc. within the said circuit before any councillor of commissioner appointed, or to be appointed.' HMC, 19 Elizabeth, February 9, 1577. 'On 25th April 1583, Greville was granted the reversion of the office of Secretary which in a few years would enable him to monopolise the administrative offices in the Council of the Marches. ... It afforded him an annual income of about £1000 ... the major source of his public income for the rest of his life.' *The Life of Fulke Greville*, Ronald A. Rebholz, pp. 20–1.
152. *The Life of Fulke Greville, First Lord Brooke*, J. F. MacVane, p. 23.
153. *The Life of Fulke Greville*, Ronald A. Rebholz, p. 47.
154. *DNB*, entry for Fulke Greville, 1st Lord Brooke.
155. *Life of Sidney*, Sir Fulke Greville, pp. 146–7.
156. By 1585, Sidney and Greville had come to doubt the utility of the war in the Low Countries which they saw as a defensive war which could never be won. They came to believe in an offensive war either in Spain itself or in America, which was the source of Spanish wealth. In October 1584, Drake submitted plans to the Council for an expedition to the West Indies but, according to Greville, 'that Heroicall design of invading and possessing America' had been 'exactly projected and digested in every minute by Sir Philip', who had chosen Greville 'of all England to be his loving and beloved Achates in this journey'. However, without Sidney and Greville to lead the expedition it had proved 'impossible to be well acted by any other man's spirit than his own; how sufficient soever his associate [Drake] were in all parts of navigation; whereby the success of this journey fell out to be rather fortunate in wealth than honour.' *Life of Sidney*, Sir Fulke Greville, pp. 77, 73–4.
157. 'As Patroclus is to Achilles in Homer's *Iliad*, so Achates is to Aeneas in Virgil's *Aeneid*: his loyal friend and henchman, so often referred to as *fidus Achates* ('faithful Achates') that this term has come to mean a devoted companion.' *Dictionary of Classical Mythology*, Jenny March, Cassell (2000), p. 11.
158. *Philip Sidney – A Double Life*, Alan Stewart, Chatto & Windus (2000), p. 273.
159. The East India Company was established by the charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1600, but 'before she granted the request of the Adventurers, she referred it to the celebrated Fulke Greville to examine, and give his opinion, on a subject of such national importance; if the memorial [of the Adventurers] forms one link in the events which led to the establishment

with the adjacent islands between 10 and 20 degrees of North latitude and 290 and 310 degrees of longitude." Nor was his aim merely to engage in trade and speculation. He and Lord Say and Sele, we read, "procured from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, an assignment of a large tract of land in North America (now part of New England) of which he had obtained a grant from the Crown; and in the year 1635 sent over George Fenwicke Esquire, to begin a settlement of the country, and prepare a place of retreat for them and their friends; in consequence of which a town was built called Saybrook [now Old Saybrook in Connecticut]." For whatever reason, however, the two friends departed from their plan of emigration, and thenceforth fought shoulder to shoulder in the battle for the liberties of Parliament.' *Warwick Castle and its Earls*, Countess of Warwick, vol. 2, p. 688.

161. *Life of Sidney*, Sir Fulke Greville, p. 79.
162. *Shakespeare: The Poet in His World*, M. C. Bradbrook, p. 29.
163. *The Life of Fulke Greville, First Lord Brooke*, J. F. MacVane, p. 68.
164. As Bullough observed: 'Greville's power over the Queen is proved by the list of his worldly acquisitions during the last fifteen years of her reign.' *Poems and Dramas of Fulke Greville*, Geoffrey Bullough, vol. 1, pp. 7-8. In 1585 Elizabeth granted Greville the manors of Preston, Rudge and Farleigh, and certain lands in the manors of Droiscourt and Langford, all in Gloucestershire. She also gave him all her interests in the leases granted to her by John Bullingham, Bishop of Gloucester, which included the parsonage, farm and tithes of Kimford (Glos.), the rectory and parsonage of Newport (Monmouth), the rectory and parsonage of Hinton on the Green (Glos.), the rectory and parsonage of Dewchurch (Hereford), the rectory and parsonage of Hartpury (Glos.), and the tithes of corn and hay of Soll, Putley, Stonedish Moreton and Farleigh. In 1587 Elizabeth granted Greville lands in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, forfeited by the attainder of Lord Paget. Greville's accounts for 1590-91 show revenues from the Manor and rectory of Buckland in Berkshire and the Manor and rectory of Ashelworth (tenant William Vyner's grandfather), the Bishopric of Bristol, the leases of Fifield and Horsefield in Gloucestershire, Sandhurt, and the tithes of Ablud, Amesbury, Lemington in Hampshire, Elberton and Kings Westen. In 1593 she granted Greville a lease of Bentley Park and also lands at Bromley Hurst and Burton, and lands in the Manors of Heywood and Shutborough, and the barony of Longdon, co. Stafford. In 1596 Greville was granted a royal lease of the 'rangership', 'woodwardship', and 'gamewardship' of Wedgenock Park in Warwickshire.
165. Roger Manners, 5th Earl of Rutland (1576-1612), the groupist claimant of the Rutlanders as championed by Demblon's *Lord Rutland est Shakespeare*

of the London East-India Company, the answer of this distinguished person [10 March 1600] becomes a second, and a most interesting one.' *The Annals of the Honourable East-India Company*, John Bruce (1810), pp. 121–6 (republished by Gregg International Publishers, 2nd imp., 1970). 'The writing of this letter seems to have influenced Elizabeth to grant the merchants her permission. Greville was connected in this way with the founding of the East India Company, in which he later invested.' In the Minutes of a General Meeting of the Adventurers for the East India Voyage, 25 September 1600, 'Foulke Grevil, treasurer of the navy ... was requested to move the Lord Admiral for the use of Woolwich and Deptford docks.' By 1623 'the East India Company had developed rapidly, from the day when Greville has set down his account. ... He, himself had invested in its ventures, helped it while he was Treasurer of the Navy, and now, in the role of elder statesman, criticized its government. In 1623, he sent the governing board of the Company notice [*CSPC* (East Indies) 1622–24, p. 158, no. 329, 6 October 1623] that he did not approve of their methods of administration. Brooke had heard that they treated their mariners badly, and that the policies of the company were decided by a few of the committee, whose opinions predominated over those of their fellows. The governing board sent a representative to Brooke, to satisfy his objections.' *The Life of Fulke Greville, First Lord Brooke*, J. F. MacVane, pp. 87, 125. It is interesting to note Greville's concern for the welfare of the ordinary seaman.

160. After Sidney's death, Greville remained a strong promoter of a colonization of America. He saw the enterprise as a 'challenge to courageous youth', offering 'to the nobly ambitious the fayre stage of America'. Greville 'thinks of America in terms of a stage on which great glory is to be won.' *Unpathed Waters*, Robert Ralston Cawley (1967), pp. 133, 142, 166. Greville, along with his friend and patron Lord Southampton, and Philip Sidney's nephews, the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, lent his support to the London Virginia Company after the royal grant in 1609 of the colony's second charter. *A History of Britain and the British People*, vol. 2. *Freedom's Own Island: The British Oceanic Expansion*, Arthur Bryant (1986), pp. 197–8. The Greville family's connection with the founding of America was continued by Fulke's cousin and adopted son, Robert Greville, 2nd Lord Brooke: 'The young Lord Brooke was one of those who ... were then growing daily more discontented with the government of England by Charles I. ... In 1630 [two years after Fulke's death] his name comes next to those of the Earls of Warwick and Holland and Lord Say and Sele, and in front of John Pym, in the list of grantees of a charter of "incorporation by the name of the Governor and Company of Adventurers for the Plantations of the Island of Providence, Henrietta,