

**THE VOYAGE TO CADIZ IN 1625: BEING
A JOURNAL WRITTEN BY JOHN
GLANVILLE, SECRETARY TO THE LORD
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET (SIR E. CECIL),
AFTERWARD SIR JOHN GLANVILLE,
SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT**

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The Voyage to Cadiz in 1625: Being a Journal Written by John Glanville, Secretary to the Lord Admiral of the Fleet (Sir E. Cecil), Afterward Sir John Glanville, Speaker of the Parliament by Sir John Glanville & Alexander Balloch Grosart

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SIR JOHN GLANVILLE & ALEXANDER BALLOCH GROSART

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THE VOYAGE TO CADIZ
IN 1625.

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A JOURNAL

WRITTEN BY JOHN GLANVILLE

SECRETARY TO THE LORD ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET (SIR R. CECIL), AFTERWARDS
SIR JOHN GLANVILLE, SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT, &c., &c.

NEVER BEFORE PRINTED.

FROM SIR JOHN ELIOT'S MSS. AT PORT ELIOT.

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES, BY

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itself presents him to us as SECRETARY of the "Voyage," and as such the only one who could have been present at the "Councils of War" and other consultations and meetings on board the Lord Generall and Admirall's ship the "Ann Royall" to make such records. (See pages 37, 62, 66, 122.) It will be observed that throughout, after having recorded himself as Secretary, he uses the first person, "I" did this and that, &c., &c. As will also emerge hereafter, part of Buckingham's "Instructions" to Wimbledon was that he (by his Secretary) should keep a "daily Journal" of all occurrences, and inform him thereof regularly. So that our MS. was the discharge of a duty laid upon the Secretary.

By a lucky accident a document (erroneously described as a "letter" in the "Glanville Records") (unpublished) drawn up by Sir John Glanville (then unknighthed) seeking to be released from the appointment of "Secretary" on this "Voyage," is preserved in H.M. Public Record Office. It naturally claims a place here, as follows:

Mr. Glanvills reasons against his being employed for
a Secretary at Warre:—

"Hee is a meere Lawyer, unqualified for h'employment of a Secretary: his handwriting is so bad that hardly any but his owne Clarke canne reade itt, who should not be acquainted with all things that may occurre in such a service.

He hath a wife and 6 children, and his certaine meanes without his practise is not sufficient to maintain them.

He sitteth att 60*li*. rent p annum for a house in Chancery Lane, not worth him in effect anie thing but for the comodiousnes of his practise: however hee is to hold itt att that rate for 16 or 17 yeares yet to come.

His wife and children are dispersed into 4 gen'rall counties, with severall frendes in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire and Devonshire, during his sicknes, and hee cannott in his straight and upon so short warninge, setle his affaires for such a iournie.

His goods and evidences and the evidences of divers of his clients with manie breviattes and noates of instruccions concerninge their Causes, are in his Studdy att Lincolns Inne and house in Chancery Lane, which hee cannot well dispose nor distribut in a short tyme, nor can now safely repaire to the place[s] where they are.

Hee is witsesse in recordershipps and engaged in divers causes of importance, which affaires and businesses if he desert, much preiudice may therby grow to very manie.

His mother, an aged lady, who relies much upon his Counsell and resort, will become herby much weakened and disconsolate.

His practise is now as good as most men in y^e Kingdome of his tyme, hee having followed y^e Studdy these 22 yeares and y^e practise of ye lawe these 15 yeares, with

as much Constance and painfulness as anie man. And if hee should now bee putt into another course though but for a while, itt must needes deprive him of the fruites of all his labours, for his Clients being by his absence once settled upon others, he shal never be able to recontinue them againe.

His cominge to Plymouth att this tyme was only to attend y^e service of his Recordershippe there, to assist the Maior and his brethren to entertaine his Maiestie; which service hee had p'formd accordingly. Sept^r 18^o 1625."

The handwriting is "villainously bad"; but it is believed above is an accurate reproduction of the original, save in extension of contractions.

This somewhat noticeable paper needs no commentary. It is to be feared that there were many besides the Secretary unwilling embarkers on the "Voyage." *Certes* the "Calendar" of State Papers (as *onward*) reveals how compulsory and deplorable was the "impressing" of the "seamen" and "soldiers" alike, for the fleet.

I have stated that there are other MSS. confirmatory of Glanville's "Journal." The more important may be mentioned, viz. :—

(a.) Journal of the Expedition to Cadiz, from the sailing until the day after the retreat to the ships (1625.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic: edited by John Bruce, p. 166). Bruce supposes this to have been written by a "Colonel," perhaps Conway.

(b.) Journal of the "Swiftsure," one of the ships engaged in the expedition against Cadiz, Sir Samuel Argall being Captain, and having on board Robert, Earl of Essex, Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, and Colonel-General of the Land Forces, from October 1st to the ship's return to Falmouth on Dec. 5, (1625, *Ibid.* p. 170). The former is slight, and consists of jottings of dates, etc. rather than of such entries as the title "Journal" suggests. The latter is full and careful, but adds comparatively little to Glanville's "Journal," albeit confirmatory of it invariably.

Subsidiary to these, are numerous letters from Commanders in the "Voyage," including Sir Edward Cecyl, Viscount Wimbleton (Lord High Admiral), Sir William St. Leger, Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Michael Gayer (or Geere), Sir George Blundell, the Lord Cromwell, &c., &c., &c. St. Leger, and Love, and Gayer are passionately strong against the "Lord High Admiral," e.g. Sir William St. Leger writes to Buckingham—"Indisposition kept him from the Council of War in which it was resolved to return, but both by word and writing he protested against it. . . . He begs leave to kiss his Grace's hand, although he should be ashamed to look up to either his sovereign or the duke. All the officers