

A packe of Spanish lyes sent abroad in the world: first printed in Spaine in the Spanish tongue, and translated out of the originall. Now ripped up, unfolded, and by just examination condemned, as conteyning false, corrupt, and detestable wares, worthy to be damned and burned. London: Deputies of Christopher Barker, 1588.

Elizabeth Lagresa
Harvard University

Antonio Cortijo Ocaña
University of California

La preparación de la invasión de Inglaterra por la Invencible, así como el nutrido grupo de obras impresas que proceden del campo español en las semanas inmediatamente posteriores al encuentro de las dos armadas tuvo un claro propósito propagandístico a la par que estratégico.¹ En el primer caso se trataba de sembrar el miedo en el ánimo inglés dando cuenta detallada del podería de la flota española y sus pertrechos. En el segundo se trataba de minimizar el daño provocado por la derrota ante la opinión pública europea. En ambos casos las publicaciones suponen un reconocimiento del poder de la imprenta para difundir y crear opinión, así como para promocionar ideas propagandísticas.

A este respecto, quizá uno de los documentos que más prueban el miedo al efecto negativo de la propaganda en el ánimo inglés es el famoso *A packe of Spanish lyes sent abroad in the world: first printed in Spaine in the Spanish tongue, and translated out of the originall. Now ripped up, unfolded, and by just examination condemned, as conteyning false, corrupt, and detestable wares, worthy to be damned and burned* (Londres: Diputados de Christopher Barker, impresor de la reina, 1588). En la portada, se imprime también el versículo 6 (en realidad, es el 7) del Salmo 5: “Thou shalt destroy them that speake lyes, the Lord wil / abhorre the bloodie and deceitfull man” (“Pierdes a quienes profieren mentira, / al varón sanguinario y fraudulento Yahveh aborrece”), que no deja de ser una cita acertada. En España, en los días inmediatos a la derrota de la Invencible, se recibieron informes de diverso tipo, muchos de los cuales hablaban de una victoria española. Algunos de estos informes vieron la luz en forma impresa, sin duda también con un claro propósito propagandístico por parte española. *A packe of Spanish lyes* se lanza a la contraofensiva publicando estos informes impresos, traducidos al inglés, y en columna enfrentada rebate una a una las afirmaciones de dichos textos. El efecto es demoledor en cuanto pieza propagandística, tanto por el contenido como por la disposición gráfica. La primera pieza que se refuta es un escrito compuesto por un “ciego de Córdoba”, Cristóbal Bravo, impreso por Gabriel Ramos Bejarano.

La información del texto español se basa en unas supuestas cartas de Bernardino de Mendoza, el embajador español en Francia, y el texto inglés las califica, en juego pseudoetimológico, de *mendacia mendacissima* (1) (“las mentiras más mentirosas,” “las mentiras de Mendoza más *mendezosas*.” El segundo documento refutado es el de Diego Pérez, “chief postmaster of Logroño, dated the second of September, 1588”. Frente al relato español, el texto inglés describe los combates navales de la siguiente manera: “The English armire fought with the Spanish as a brace of greyhounds would a herde of deere. The Spaniards’ ships

¹ Antonio Cortijo & Á. Gómez Moreno, *Comentarios de lo sucedido en las guerras de los Países Bajos*, Madrid, Ministerio de Defensa, 2008, ‘Introducción’. Ver también al respecto A. Cortijo Ocaña, *Carlos Coloma de Saa. Las guerras de los Estados Bajos*, Madrid, Ministerio de Defensa, 2010. En ambas obras se sitúan este y otros panfletos salidos de las prensas inglesas en el contexto de la política militar del momento (1560-1640) y se explica la construcción cronológica e ideológica de los mismos en el ámbito de la creación de una campaña europea antiespañola, la *leyenda negra*.

were beaten, spoyled, burnt, sunke, some in the maine seas afore Dunkirke, some afore Flushing, and the rest chased away, so as they fledde continually afore the English navie in their best order for strength without daring to abide any fight”. El tercer texto español es una carta de Juan de Gamarra de 31 de agosto de 1588, y la refutación inglesa se centra en la falsedad de la información geográfica proporcionada por el texto español. El siguiente documento español es una carta de Pedro de Alba desde Ruán, del primero de septiembre de 1588. El texto inglés insiste en que son los habitantes de esta región, y en especial de Calais, los que sin duda alguna conocen la verdad, pues en frente de sus mismos ojos se desencadenó el comienzo de la gran derrota española (lo que, efectivamente, ocurrió en verdad). La siguiente carta procede de un informante anónimo de Londres que mantenía correspondencia con Bernardino de Mendoza en París. Ahora, el texto inglés afirma que las mentiras españolas forman una verdadera montaña (“mountaine of lies”, 7) y que, en efecto, no son más que *mendacia*, apropiadamente, por tanto, dirigidas a Mendoza. Más peligrosa resultaba la afirmación del pasquín español sobre una supuesta subversión de católicos ingleses, que podría servir de ejemplo a los lectores. El texto inglés se apresta a desmetir dicha sublevación interna: “If there were a *mutinie* of Catholikes, they should have bene hanged or punished, but it was not knowen that one Catholique did stir this summer with hand or tongue to moove offence, neither was any one imprisoned or otherwise punished” (8).

El siguiente documento refutado proviene de una relación anónima del 5 de septiembre de 1588, y se salda de un plumazo diciendo que “by this time is it sure that the Duke of Medina can tell the King his Master some other contrary matters”. El ultimo documento español fue publicado en Sevilla por Cosmo [*sic*] de Lara y habla del apresamiento de Drake por los españoles. “This that is sayd of the Dukes grappling with Drakes ship and taking of him captive and many other noble men of England is like all the rest of the lyes. [...] But in truth there was not one noble man or gentleman of any marke that went to the sea that was either slaine or taken; all are living and are willing, by Gods favour, to adventure their lives as ever they were against the Queens enemies when she shal command them”. El texto termina con tres citas bíblicas: *Juan* 8:44 (“Ye are of your father the Devil and the lustes of your father ye will doe; hee hath bene a murtherer from the beginning and abode not in the trueth because there is no trueth in him. When hee speaketh a lye, then speaketh hee of his owne, for hee is a lyer and the father thereof”), *Zacar.* 8:26 (“These are the things that ye shall doe: Speake ye every man the trueth unto his neighbour”) y *Efes.* 4:25 (“Wherefore cast off lying and speake every man trueth unto his neighbour for we are members one of another”). Los españoles, como mentirosos, son, pues, hijos malditos del demonio; los ingleses (autores del panfleto refutatorio) proclaman la verdad al prójimo y, siguiendo el mensaje bíblico, son verdaderos hijos de Dios. Así, el *dictum* calvinista de la predeterminación de los elegidos y condenados y la dación restringida de gracia alcanzan ahora claras proporciones *nacionales*: los ingleses (protestantes) son los elegidos; los españoles (demoniacos) son los condenados de antemano por Dios. Y es ahora la misma veracidad del discurso, el *quid* retórico de la misma letra impresa y su contenido, lo que justifica la relación mentira-Demonio con que, una vez más, se demoniza lo español. Como sugiriera Théodore Bèze, el más influyente teólogo francés del protestantismo tras Calvino, en su poema latino *Ad serenissimam Elizabeth Angliae reginam* (Londini: G.B. & R.N., 1588), con traducción enfrentada en varios idiomas, en elogio de la reina inglesa y a propósito de su victoria sobre la armada española,

The Spanish fleete did flote in narrow seas
 Now if you aske what set this king on fire
 to practice warre when he of peace did treat,
 it was his Pride and never quencht desire
 to spoile that islands wealth by peace made great
 his Pride which farre above the heavens did swell
 and his desire as unsufficed as hell.
 But well have winds his proud blasts overblowen
 and swelling waves alaid his swelling heart

well hath the sea with greedie gulfs unknowen
 devourd the devourer to his smart
 and made his ships a praie unto the sand
 that meant to praie upon an others land.
 And now, o Queene about all others blest,
 for whom both windes and waves are prest to fight,
 so rule your owne, so succour friends opprest
 (as farre from pride as ready to do right)
 that England you, you England long enjoy
 no lesse your friends delight then foes annoy.

Y como hace Jaime Salgado, ex-dominico español, en un poema breve celebratorio por el natalicio de Isabel I (*Carmen in serenissimae Reginae Elizabethae Natalitia*, London?: s.n., 1680), lo español, demoniaco y de afán imperialista, fue derrotado por esa *altra-Deborah*, la reina que venció a Felipe II y libró a los protestantes, que estaban (como el pueblo judío) oprimidos por el yugo hispano-papal:

Let Protestants with thankful hearts remember
 This royal day, the seventeenth of November.
 This is the day wherein that glorious star
 Did first in England's horizon appear:
 When England's Deborah drew her first breath,
 Whose life was life to Protestants, and death
 To Popish rebels, stirr'd up by the Devil,
 To work in England much mischief and evil.
 I mean ELIZABETH, that noble Queen,
 Who us from Popish bondage did redeem.
 Observe her name; by providence of Heaven
 A name propheticall, to her was given.
 Elizabeth imports, God is my rest.
 She Protestants reliev'd, that were opprest.

Así, que para el Papa y sus adláteres se reserven las llamas eternas de la condenación:

Corpora sanctorum in putres dilapsa ruinas,
 Ignibus immeritis vidit Smithfeldia, sed iam
 Adspiciat meritis Papam nunc ignibus ustum.
 (O utinam subito flammis absentibus absens
 Ardeat, in fumosque fluat consumptus inanes!).
 Atque illi aeternae sint haec praeludia flammae.

Anonymous. A packe of Spanish lyes sent abroad in the world: first printed in Spaine in the Spanish tongue, and translated out of the originall. Now ripped up, unfolded, and by just examination condemned, as conteyning false, corrupt, and detestable wares, worthy to be damned and burned. London: Deputies of Christopher Barker, 1588.

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PSAL. 5. VERS. 6. /

Thou shalt destroy them that speake lyes, the Lord wil[1] / abhorre the bloodie and deceitfull man. /

Imprinted at London by the Deputies / of Christopher Barker, Printer to the / Queene s most excellent Majestie. /
 1588.

[1]

<p style="text-align: center;">A Packe of Spanish lyes. From Spaine.</p> <p>1. The true relation of the succes of the Catholike armye against their enemies, by letters of the Post master of Logrono of the iiii of September, and by letters from Roan of the one & thirtieth of August, and by letters from Paris of the King s Embassadour there: wherein hee declareth the imprisonment of Francis Drake, and other great Nobles of Englande, and howe the Queene is in the field with an armie,² and of a certaine mutinie which was amongst the Queene s army, with</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A condemnation of the Spanish lies. From England.</p> <p>1. It is wel[1] known to all the worlde, how false all this relation is, and either falsly coloured by the Letters rememb[e]red, or els[e] both the post Master of Logrono, and the writers from Roan ought to be waged as Intelligencers for the devill the father of lyes, whom they have herein truely served: and if they so continue in mayntenance thereof against the known trueth, their damnation is certaine, and hell is open for them.</p>
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² The Letters from the king s Ambassadour, whose name is Mendoza, agreeable to their Master s name, being the reporter of mendacia mendacissima, & considering that hee hath written that Francis Drake is imprisoned, and many Nobles of England, if Mendoza will stand to his Letters, so as he would gage, and by <by> his hande writing assure but his worst Iennet and his belles, he shall be answered for the said Sir Francis Drake s person, or any Nobleman, gentleman, or page so taken in the fight betweene the two Armies, for the ransom of every of the said prisoners 40000 Crownes in the Royal Exchange of London. But the truth is, Sir Francis Drake was so farre off to be a prisoner, that hee was the taker: for hee tooke Pedro de Valdez, and 400 mo[r]e Spanish prisoners at one time. And to prove this to be true, Mendoza shall have if hee will require it, Pedro de Valdez owne hand to shewe, that he is prisoner to Sir Francis Drake, and 400 mo[r]e taken with him, and not one English man taken in that service.

[2]

the successe of the said Catholike armie since they ent[e]red in the Groyne, till they came on the coast of England, with two ballets compounded by Christover Bravo, a³ blinde man of Cordowa, Printed with lycence by Gabriel Ramos Beiarano Printer.⁴

[3]

<p style="text-align: center;">A Packe of Spanish lies. From Spaine.</p> <p>By a letter of Diego Peres, chiefe Postmaster of Logrono, dated the second of September, 1588.</p> <p>2. The newes of Englande is confirmed here, by a letter of the Governour of Roan. He writeth he hath in his power the chiefe Pilot of captaine Drake, and that hee knoweth that all the English armie remained overthrowen, having sunke two and twentie shippes, and taken fourtie, and imprisoned Francis Drake, having given them chase almost as hie as⁵ Abspurge, and slaine many by ye sword, and likewise sayeth that there was found in captaine Drake s shippe, a piece of ordinance of five and twentie foote long, which discharged a shotte of a hundreth weight at once, made of purpose, with one onely shot to sinke our</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Condemnation of the Spanish lies. From England.</p> <p>2. The Governour of Roan is accompted a worthy noble man, and therefore he shall do wel[I] to make this report of him to bee knowen for a lie: for so surely he knoweth it to be, that there was never either a chiefe Pilote or the value of a boy of Captaine Drake s taken and brought to him as a prisoner.</p> <p>The Governours of Bollen and Calleis can informe the Governour of Roan, how false a report it was, that the English Armie remained overthrowen afore Calleis: the English armie fought with the Spanish, chased the Spanish as a brace of Greyhounds would a herde of Deere: the Spaniard s ships were beaten, spoyled, burnt, sunke, some in the maine seas afore Dunkirke, some afore Flushing, and the rest chased away, so as they fledde continually afore the English Navie in their best order for strength, without</p>
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³ It is so false that there was any mutinie in the Q. Armie, that shee her selfe was there, with the greatest honour, love, and applause received, that coulede be imagined for a Lady and a Queene. She rode rounde about her Armie, and passed through every part thereof, to their inestimable comfot: shee lodged and did eate in the Campe, as quietly as ever she did in her owne chamber. In the Armie was never any fray or discord: exercise of Armes was dayly used and shewed before her, to her great honour: yea, and with an universall extolling of God s Name every day Morning and Evening, in loude prayers and psalmes: and the like song in her owne hearing against all tyrannie by invasion of God s enemies: and this every man may judge to bee farre from any colour of mutinie.

⁴ It was a meete occupation for a blinde man, to put lyes into songs: and if he knewe how false his verses were when he published them, it were to be wished that hee had his eyes restored to see his lyes, and then his tongue cutte out that uttered them, and his eyes cleane plucked out of his head, that he should never see any more written lyes. As for his eares, it were good to have them open, to heare men call him justly, a notable blinde lyar.

⁵ If Drake s shippe were taken, if there was such a piece of ordinance of such a length, in what Port is that shippe? in whose possession is that piece? Drake is returned with honour: his shippe called the Revenge is in harborow, ready for a revenge by a newe service, no shippe lost, no ordinance missing.

<p>Spanish Admirall, and it pleased God although shee was somewhat battered,</p>	<p>daring to abide any fight: yea, some one of the English shippes fought with 3 of their Galleasses, the Spaniards never attempting to board any English, but as many of them as coulde saile away, fled with all their sailes, & were followed by the English, until they were chased out of all the English seas, and forced then to runne a violent course about Scotland, and so to Ireland, where a great number</p>
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[4]

<p>yet was she repaired againe, and overthrew the English armie.⁶</p>	<p>of their ships are drowned, their men taken, and many killed by the savage people for their spoyle, and the English Navie upon good consideration left them, when they sawe them so hastily to flie desperatly into the Northren daungerous Seas; where the English Navie did very certainly know that there would be no safety for them to fol[l]ow the Spanish. Why durst any report that 22 English shippes were sunke, and 40 were taken, when in trueth there was not any one of the English shippes sunke or taken? A strange disposition, to forge such great lyes, whereof there was no ground, nor colour. If any one or two of the English had bene sunke, a lyar might have put the number of 20 for 2 and excused the lye by error of figuring: but of none in nomber, no nomber can bee made, but by falshood. The Governour of Roan being a man of great honour and vertue, ought to revenge this shamefull lye made upon him: for Lucian never did in all his lyes use more impudencie, then these Spanish lyars doe report of him.</p>
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<p>A Packe of Spanish lies. From Spaine.</p>	<p>A condemnation of the Spanish lies. From England.</p>
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⁶ The foolish lyar maketh mention of Abspurg in Scotland: in all Scotland is no such place, in Germanie is a cuntry called Habspurg, but any wager may be layd, that none of the Spanish came ever thither. Every line, or every sentence, containeth a lye. The Duke him selfe is returned: let him confirme this untrueth, that he overthrew the English armie: it can not be imagined, that hee, (being a person of so great honour) will allow so notorious a lye to be taken for a trueth: for if he had such a victorie, why did hee not land to conquere England? Why did he never enter into any part of England? Why did hee never cary Ensigne of England into Spaine to shew, as very many of the Spanish were brought into Englande?

Copie of a letter that John Gamarra wrote from Roan the xxxi of August of the same yeere.

3. The English have lost above xl ships in one encounter, where they could not flie, which was in Luxaten a Haven in Scotland, to the which place, since the departure of the Spanish armies from Calleis, the English armie folowed, and supposing they went to take that Haven, they got before ours to defend the entrance: we seeing them so neere the English fleete, and that they could not retire, as they alwayes did, when they pleased, to ye English Havens, they set upon them so ba<lt>[t]antly, that they sunke xx of their ships, and they tooke xxvi whole and sound, and the rest seeing their destruction, fled away with great losse of men, and their ships very much battered, & with this (they say) the Spanish armie tooke the Haven, where they are very well lodged, as every one affirmeth, and so the newes is here: I pray God give them good successe: wee understande by the Post come from Calleis, that in England it is forbidden uppon paine of death and losse of goods, that no body doe write newes from thence to any place: which confirmeth the newes above.⁷

3. All this is likewise as full of lyes, as lines. John Gamarra may be what he is: but if there be such a man, and that hee wrote as is mentioned, except hee bee a professed member of the Devill to forge lyes, hee knoweth that he wrote falsly.

[6]

A Packe of Spanish lies.
From Spaine.

Coppie of a Letter that Pedro de Alva did write from Roan the first of September of the same yeere.

4. I do not write newes of the Spanish armie, because they are divers, and woulde gladly write the very trueth. Nowe by the newes which runneth from divers places, as Calleis, Deepe, and Holande, and presumptions from England, & other places, it is holden for certaine, that they have fought with the English, & broken their heads, having sunke

A condemnation of the Spanish lies.
From England.

4. This Pedro Alva could be content to send lies, but he is more warie in ye avowing of them: hee reporteth lyes, as hee saith, that came from other places. But of all other places, none could make a truer report then Calleis, where the Governour, and all the inhabitants saw the Spanish armie mightily beaten by the English, and it was affirmed by men there of great judgement, that never was seene by any man living such a battery, so great for number, so furious, and of so long continuance, as the English made

⁷ Hee noteth also a Haven in Scotlande called Luxaten: none such was ever knowen there. In Utopia there may be such a one: no Spaniard can saye that they tooke any Haven in Scotland: it is altogether vaine otherwise to reprove this: but al[1] that is reported are lyes, & so let Gamarra repent, or follow the Devill his master, the father of malicious lyes.

<p>many of their ships, and taken others, & the rest which they say were xxvii ships, returned very much battered to the River of London, which are all those that coulde escape: There goeth with this Post another Post of Jorge Seguin of Calles, which saith that certaine Masters and Mariners of Zeland, did affirme to the Governours of Calleis, Mounsier de Gorden, that our fleete is in a Haven or</p>	<p>against the Spanish. Calleis sawe the Spanish armie first driven from their ancores with fire: they sawe the greatest Galliasse of the Spanish, whereof was Commander that worthy noble man Moncada, spoyled, & himselfe slaine in the Galliasse by the English. Calleis did see the next day, that the English Navie fought and did beate the Spanish Armada from viii of the clocke in the Morning, until 4 in the afternone without any ceasing.</p> <p>Calleis sawe the Spanish hoyses up al[l] their sayles, & flie as fast as winde could drive, & the English to follow and pursue them, and yet Calleis saw a sufficient Navie of England left afore Dunkirke, able to master all the Shipping that the Duke of Parma had provided.</p>
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<p>River in Scotland called Trisla, where they say there may ride two thousand Ships: this is that which commonly is currant here.⁸</p>	
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<p>A Packe of Spanish lies. From Spaine.</p> <p>Advise from London, which the Embassadour of our Sovereigne Lord the King resident in Paris, had from thence.</p> <p>5. By newes from London of the xxvi of August, it is knowen for most certaine from persons of credit, ye the Queene s Admiral general was arrived in the river of London, with xxv ships onely without his Admiral ship, which was taken by our Admiral Saint John, & it is well known in England, that to hide ye losse of their Admiral ship, they say he put himselfe in a smaller ship ye better to folow our armie: & it is knowen for certaintie yee he saved him self in a boat when he lost his ship. That Drake for certaintie is taken or slain. The same is confirmed by ye way of Holland, by a Pinnasse of theirs. And from</p>	<p>A condemnation of the Spanish lies. From England.</p> <p>5. Here followeth the Mountaine of lies. It is reason that if there were lyars in London, they should send them to Mendoza: for so Mendacia are of more price with him, then true reportes, and so was he accustomed when he was Ambassadour in Englande, to buye more lyes, because hee liked them, better then truethes.</p> <p>If one should make a Section, or anatomie of this Mountaine and body of lyes, there is no piece, nor joynt to be found sound.</p>
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⁸ The last part of this <this> report is a like lye to the other: there is no such Port in Scotland, called Trisla, neither did any of the Spaniards take succour in any Haven, nor yet could have done, by reason of the contrary windes.

[8]

Austerland, that the Queene commanded upon paine of death, that no body shoulde speake of her fleete, and that there was great sorow in those parts of England, and that the Queene had in ye field thirty thousand raw souldiers, betwixt Dover & Margate, & that⁹ ye Catholiks understanding that al[I] their fleete was dispersed, moved a certaine mutinie, which forced the Queene to go herselfe into the fieelde, and for certain it is knowen that there is not brought in to England, neither ship nor boate of ours, more then the ship of Don Pedro Valdez, & that our fleete was gone in to Scotland, and arrived in a Haven called¹⁰ Trapena Euxaten.¹¹

A Packe of Spanish lies.
From Spaine.

By a letter to the chiefe Post master of Burdeux, written to the French Embassadour, the 2 of Sept. 1588.

6. After that I had written this, here is arrived a Scottishman, which saith that all ye Spanish fleete is

A condemnation of the Spanish lies.
From England.

6. This Scottishman, (I thinke,) hath no name: a manifest lye it was, that Scottishmen had taken Armes against the English. Such a lie did Mendoza publish some yeres past, that the king of Scots had besieged and wonne Barwicke. I trust he remembreth now, how false a lye it was:

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arrived in Scotland, & that the Scottishmen have taken armes against the English.

but yet he hath no grace, as it seemeth, to forbear from forging of lyes, for his chollerike appetite. But a manifest trueth it is, that the King of Scots at the time

⁹ The Admirall[s] Shippe, which was called the ARKE ROYALL, was safely brought home by the Lord Admiral of England L. Howard: he never changed her, shee is (thanked bee GOD) safe with other the Queene s Royal Shippes, she is able with the Lorde Admirall, to match in fight with the Duke of Medina, or any Prince of Christendome, in any ship that the King of Spaine hath. This is not <is not> spoken for ostentation: but God s favour is assured to Englande in the Justice of the quarell, against any Invadour.

¹⁰ If there were a mutinie of Catholikes, they should have bene hanged or punished: but it was not knowen that one Catholique did stir this Summer with hand or tongue to moove offence, neither was any one imprisoned, or otherwise punished.

¹¹ The last line is a lye, with like error as the former: for there is no Haven in Scotland called Trapena Exaten. This Mendoza was very curious to forge a strange name, as it appeareth hee had read of some such in Peru or in new Spaine.

	<p>meant, made a generall Proclamation, that no Scottishman should victuall any Spaniard, for that the King did knowe they came to have conquered both England and Scotland. And on the other side, the King by Proclamation commaunded, that all succours should be given to the Armie of England, as being the armie of his Sister and confederate, and the Prince whom he knew to be invaded most injustly. Many Scottishmen might at Burdeaux have reported this for a truth.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">A Packe of Spanish lies. From Spayne.</p> <p>Relation of that which hath passed till this day, the fifth of September 1588 till three of the clocke in the after noone, knowen by the relations and advise come to his Majestie from the happie fleete, whereof is Generall the Duke of Medina, in the conquest of England.</p> <p>7. That upon the thirtieth of July, without seeing any sayle of the enemies in the sea, hee came to the Channell, sixe leagues from Plimouth: where understanding the enemies were, hee gathered together and set in order all the fleete: and sayling the first of August, there was discovered some sayles of the enemies, the which the second day were nombred to bee lx saile[s], of which the Duke tooke the wind, & passed without any fight, although he presented ye same to them, howbeit they began to shoot at the Rereward: but the Duke</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A condemnation of the Spanish lies. From England.</p> <p>7. Al[1] these untrue newes are sayde to have come from the spanish Fleete, to the King s Majestie. By this tyme is it sure, that the Duke of Medina can tell the King his Master some other contrary matters: for else he had no cause to flie about Scotland and Ireland.</p>
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<p>in the Galleon S. Martin, set ye Prow of his ship against the biggest of the enemies, ye which being succoured by twenty others, fled away: of this fight and first encounter, there was sunke three Galeasses, & foure mighty Galeons of the Queene s: there was burnt of ours by negligence of a Gunner, the Admiral of Oquendo, & the enemies tooke the chiefe ship of Don Pedro Valdez, which being entangled with others under his charge: was left without tackle, and so neere the enemies, that she coude not be succoured by others.</p> <p>With this, our fleete seeing that the enemie</p>	
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in every point did flie from giving battell, they sailed with some calme weather, & the enemies after them, shooting always at the Rereward, until the seventh, ye our fleet anchored in the Roade of S. John, betwixt Calleis & Bollin, nine leagues from Dunkerke, & the enemies did the like, the neerest they could to England.

The night being approched, the enemies got up their ankers, to get the wind, and not to suffer our shippes to goe out of the Roade to sea, because they had trimmed viii ships of fire, which with the corrent of the water, should have put them selves amongst our ships, to have burnt them. But my Lord the Duke, foreseeing ye danger, prevented them, with commandement that the shippes that were neerest, should cut their Cables, & to take up the others with a readinesse uncredible: and with this the enemies pretence was hindered, and

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so got the sea most bravely, and with such good fortune, that if he had not done it, our armie should have ben in evil case, for in the very place which we left, there was shotte off by them, out of those fierie ships, such fires, & other engins, that were sufficient to burne the Sea, much more, ships which are made of wood and pitch.

In this departure, the Captaine of the Galeasses had a great mischance: for getting up her Anker, a Cable fel[l] foule of her Helme, that she could not follow the rest, which caused one of her sides to lie so hie, that her ordinance could not play, and so xxv Pinases came and battered her, and withall this, if the mariners, souldiers, & rowers that were in her, had not cast themselves into the sea, it is holden for certaine, that¹² Don

¹² [The specific placement of this footnote is not present in the text, although the commentary does appear in the margins next to the text. Due to the content of the footnote, this placement was deemed appropriate.] He also wil[l] not say, that <that> eyther three Galiasses, & foure Galleons of England were sunk, or that ever hee coulde see one ship or one boat of England sunk. He can tell the King with great grieffe, that hee never had fortunate day, from his comming from the Groine, till he returned with the losse of as many shippes, men, victuals, treasure, and ordinance, as might have made a good armie by sea: and great pitie it is for Christendome, that both that which is lost, and that which remaineth had not beene used by the King Catholik, against the Infidels, and not with ambition on to imploy such kinde of forces, to invade Christian countreys

Hugo de Moncada had defended her, as he did until she came into Calleis, where at the entrance thereof, he was killed of two Caliver shot, the people on shore defended the Galeasse, & all that was in her, and delivered the same to our Sovereigne Lord the King s ministers.

At this time, ye Duke had a very franke wind, & the like had the Queene s Fleete: and so they both passed by the sight of Dunckerke, insomuch as they on land knew the Gallion S. Martin, and others that went fighting with the English armie, and in this order they went till the twelfth.

Afterwards they write, that there came into Calleis a ship, which saith, that the¹³ xii day they did see the two flectes together

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in sight: an other which came afterwarde, said hee had seene some ships spoiled and torne, & from them they threw out¹⁴ their baggage which they saved in boats, which argueth, they were ships of the enemies, for that our men had no place to save them selves, nor there were none of them arrived into Flanders, which was their place of returne.¹⁵

A Packe of Spanish lies.
From Spaine.

8. Out of Englande was advise given, that on ye xiii arrived fifteene of the Queen s ships, and they sayd that the Galleon Saint Martin, wherin my Lorde the Duke is, (whome God preserve) had encountered with Drake, & had grapled his ship, & captived his Person, and other Noble English men, and taken other fifteene ships, beside others ye were distressed, & the Duke with his flecte, folowed

A condemnation of the Spanish lies.
From England.

8. This that is sayd of the Duke s grappling with Drake s ship, and taking of him captive, and many other Noble men of England, is like all the rest of the lyes.

The Duke after hee went from Calleis towards Scotland, never came neere to offer fight with any English shippe, never turned backe to the English that followed him, but fledde away as winde and sayle

therewith, who if he <if he> would live in peace with them, would be readye to joine their forces with his, to dilate the sines of Christendome, & forbear spending of Christian blood amongst Christians.

¹³ This Noble man was killed with a smal[l] shot in the Galleasse, where in very trueth hee remayned in defence of the Galleasse, and fought not to flie away, as a great nomber did.

¹⁴ If it be meant, the xii of August, the untruth is apparant: for there was never fight after that afore Calleis, which was the xxix of Julie, Stilo antiquo, and the 8 of their August.

¹⁵ It is very true, that the Spaniard s ships to <to> make themselves light to flie, did cast away their boates, they threw their Moiles and horses into the seas.

	<p>could serve him.</p> <p>If he had this fortune thus falsely reported, it is sure that hee would have brought both Drake and some of the Noble men home with him into Spaine, to have beene presented to the king, and not to have gone home to his owne house without sight of the King. But in truth, there was not one Noble man, or Gentleman of any Marke that went to the sea, that was either slaine or taken: all are living, and are as willing, by God s favour, to adventure their lives, as ever they were against any of the Queen s enemies, when she shal[1] command them.</p> <p>And where these newes did much content the King, it is likely that if he thought them true, he was glad thereof, for so had his Majestie cause: but hee is thought too wise, to have thought,</p>
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<p>his way to Scotland, because the winde was not come about.</p> <p>With these news, his Majestie resteth verie much contented, and caused them to be sent to the Empresse, by the hands of Francisco Ydiaquez, his Secretarie of estate.</p>	<p>that after hee understoode that the Duke and all his armie had fled from the coast of Flanders & England, that ever they were like to have any victorie of the English. No, contrariwise the King and all his wise Counsellours had cause to lament the dangers, whereunto of necessitie his Armada should fall by passing the dangerous coastes, Ilandes, & monstrous rockes of Scotland, & Ireland, of more danger for his Navie to passe, then to have passed from Lisborne to the Moloccas, and home againe.</p> <p>It is to be thought, that if the Empresse gave the secretarie Ydiaques any rewarde for the newes, as it is likely shee did: she may justly require it againe from him, and give him charge not to bring her Majestie, nor the King his master any such notorious lyes hereafter: for if he use it often, he is unworthie to be Secretarie to so great a King.</p>
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<p>IMPRINTED in SEVIL in the house of Cosmo de lara Printer of Bookes, by lycence of the Counte of Orgaz, Assistant in SEVIL.</p>	<p>Imprinted at London by the DEPUTIES of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queene s most excellent Majestie. 1588.</p> <p>Zach. 8. 26.</p> <p>These are the things that ye shall doe: Speake ye every man the trueth unto his neighbour.</p> <p>Ephes. 4. 25.</p> <p>Wherefore cast off lying, and speake every man trueth</p>
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unto his neighbour: for we are members one of another.

Joan. 8. 44.

Ye are of your father the Devil, and the lustes of your father ye will doe: hee hath bene a murtherer from the beginning, and aboade not in the trueth, because there is no trueth in him. When hee speaketh a lye, then speaketh hee of his owne: for hee is a lyer and the father thereof.