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Shaping Spanishness

Literary Hispanophobia and Hispanophilia in England and the Netherlands, ca. 1554-1621

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Publication date

2023

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Citation for published version (APA):

Waasdorp, S. (2023). *Shaping Spanishness: Literary Hispanophobia and Hispanophilia in England and the Netherlands, ca. 1554-1621*. [Thesis, fully internal, Universiteit van Amsterdam].

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SHAPING SPANISHNESS

LITERARY HISPANOPHOBIA AND HISPANOPHILIA
IN ENGLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS,
CA. 1554-1621

SABINE WAASDORP



Amsterdam

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SHAPING SPANISHNESS

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Literary Hispanophobia and Hispanophilia in England
and the Netherlands, ca. 1554-1621

Sabine Waasdorp

Outside coverimage: figure 1.3 see page 15
Inside coverimage: figure 1.4 see page 15
Cover design and layout
Martine Knoppert

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SHAPING SPANISHNESS

Literary Hispanophobia and Hispanophilia in England
and the Netherlands, ca. 1554-1621

ACADEMISCH PROEFSCHRIFT

ter verkrijging van de graad van doctor
aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam
op gezag van de Rector Magnificus

prof. dr. ir. P.P.C.C. Verbeek

ten overstaan van een door het College voor Promoties
ingestelde commissie,
in het openbaar te verdedigen in de Agnietenkapel
op maandag 18 september 2023, te 14.00 uur

door

Sabine Naomi Waasdorp

geboren te Voorburg

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Het hier beschreven onderzoek/de uitgave van dit proefschrift werd mede mogelijk gemaakt door steun van de Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO). Het maakt deel uit van het onderzoeksprogramma 'Mixed feelings. Literary Hispanophilia and Hispanophobia in England and the Netherlands in the Early Modern Period and in the nineteenth century' met projectnummer 276-30-011.



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Acknowledgements

As expected from any PhD trajectory, especially those which take longer than the common four years, many people have been vital for the completion of this PhD thesis, both in the knowledge and in the continuous encouragement and support they offered. First and foremost, I want to thank my supervisors Yolanda Rodríguez Pérez and Joep Leerssen. They have shaped my ideas and given me valuable scholarly advice over the years. Particularly, I want to thank Yolanda, for her consistent and detailed feedback, everlasting patience, and personal interest in my life and creative hobbies, such as theatre. I hope that after my defence, we can continue our three-monthly Utrecht walks and keep discussing politics, hobbies, and life in general.

Besides my supervisors, I have met countless other wonderful academics during my PhD trajectory. The ones who I have seen most frequently were the colleagues whom I shared the tucked-away attic with at the Bushuis. As we were all European Studies PhDs and were thus struggling with the same things, it was easy to share my academic ups and downs with you guys, which I am still grateful for today. So thank you Ayşenur Korkmaz, Rena Bood, Tim van Gerven, Milou van Hout, Josip Kesic, Tymen Peverelli, Enno Maessen, and Marija Snieckute, also for the many laughs and drinks we shared and the badminton sessions we held in the office space to blow off steam. A few memories stand out. Firstly, on my first day at the office where I met my supervisor Joep together with Rena, my direct colleague in the project of Yolanda, and Tim, a Scandinaivist and part-time Viking. We were welcomed with the words: ‘One in three does not complete their PhD’. These words quickly became a joke among us three, keeping us sharp in the years that followed. Although Joep was partly right, as you two were perfectly on time and I took significantly longer, his words, fortunately, did not come to fruition, which this PhD thesis is proof of. Secondly, my several conference adventures with Rena, with a gin & tonic (or two). With the project, we were able to explore London, Valladolid, New Orleans, and Washington DC together, experiences I would not want to have missed. Thirdly, my wonderful chats, dinner dates, and writing sessions with Ayşenur, who I am also fortunate to call one of my paranymphs. Your continuous support and friendship have made a huge difference in my PhD trajectory and I am sure we will continue satisfying our foodie needs whilst sharing pictures of our cats.

Other colleagues of European Studies I want to thank are Tatjana Das, Nienke Rentenaar, Paul Koopman, and Jack Jan Wirken. Thank you for making me feel at home at the European Studies department, both at the office and at the famous Christmas parties at Jack-Jan’s place, and for your enthusiasm for the plays I performed in.

An important part of my PhD trajectory was spent in the café De Engelenbevaarder across the Bushuis with a group of historians who had the mission to make historical research accessible to a wider audience. Together, we formed the first editing team of the weblog *Over de Muur* (‘Over the Wall’), which is still running today. It was amazing to share my passion for accessible research with you guys and

to develop my creative and editing skills by writing and editing blog articles, creating newsletters, designing flyers and business cards, and managing social media accounts. So thank you Lisa Kattenberg, Klaas Stutje, Sara Polak, Suze Zijlstra, Darryl Barthé, Thomas Smits, and Niels Mathijssen. I particularly want to thank Suze, who, besides being a great friend, has been an inspiration for me in the way she made a career outside academia, among others by publishing the history of her foremothers.

Other academics I want to thank are Michel van Duijnen and Sonja Kleij, who have proofread chapters of my thesis, Siri Driessen and Bob Pierik, with whom I had multiple writing sessions under the enjoyment of coffee, Kim Smeenk and Milo van de Pol, who helped me get access to primary and secondary sources, Simon Ferdinand and Mariette van Staveren, who have edited this thesis, and Marcia Pérez, who gave me valuable insights on Antonio de Guevara. I also want to thank my former housemates Roman Teshome, Mansur Gazimzianov, Jindan-Karena Mann, Argyrios Emmanouloudis, and Christo Morrison, with whom I lived in the international PhD-house 'Waddenhouse' and who made the PhD-life notably more fun. Furthermore, I want to thank Alexander Samson, who welcomed me in London whenever I came to visit the British Library, and Freya Sierhuis and Brian Cummings, who were my mentors at the University of York and helped with my application for the PhD trajectory. Finally, I want to thank Els Stronks, Jeroen Vandommele, Arnoud Visser, Feike Dietz, Lia van Gemert, and Helmer Helmers, who during my Bachelor's and Master's stimulated my academic interest in the early modern period.

My friends have also played a vital part in the completion of this PhD thesis, by keeping me company when I needed a break and helping me put things in perspective whenever I struggled with writing, especially in the years I had to combine the writing of my PhD with other jobs. I particularly want to highlight members of my 'jaarclub' SAS, which are Vera van Winkelen, Hester Nauta, Eveline van Leeuwen, Elke Muntjewerff, Hinke de Jong, and Elise Koole. Thank you for supporting me through thick and thin in the thirteen years that we know each other by now and for forcing me to relax with good food, wine, cakes, walks, board games, and sauna visits. I also want to thank Luella de Regt, Lars Kloet, Luca Turenhout, Sanne Coopmans, Adinda van Wely, Martijn Weekenstroo, Hanna den Hollander, Marte Boonen, Jikkie Verlare, Tessa Pijnakker, Maudy Morien, and Michael Kloosterboer, for their friendship, support, and the necessary fun outings that gave me a break from writing. Finally, I want to thank my manual therapist Rafael, whose pain-relief treatment for my too-flexible joints has been life-changing.

Of course, I also would not have been able to finish my PhD without the support of my father Ab Waasdorp, my mother Martine Knoppert, my sister Iris Waasdorp, my cat Yuki, and my partner Jeffrey Braak, who were always there for me when I needed them. Thank you, Dad, for always encouraging me to finish this PhD thesis and for sharing my passion for history and public speaking. Thank you, Mom, for making sure I always take enough rest and for designing the layout of this thesis. As you usually make beautiful glass art, this was a different type of job for you! Thank you, Iris, for always taking the time for a long phone call and for making sure as my second paranymph that my defence will be an event to be remembered. And thank you, Yuki, for always sweeping my thesis off the table when you wanted to play and thereby ensuring that I took a break and enjoyed your purring company.

And Jeffrey, I particularly thank you, for your love, warmth, enthusiasm, and pa-

tience. Your calmness in these chaotic past years has been life-changing and has not only helped me to stay focused but also to enjoy life in between thesis writing and work. I promise you that from now on, I will occupy our little office space a lot less in the evenings and weekends and that I instead will be enjoying your company with a board game or movie. You are my home and I am excited about what our future without my PhD thesis will bring.

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schoone leeringen vermaken ende verlustighen kunnen. In drye Deelen begrepen, Door D. Anthonium de Guevara, Wijlent Bisschop tot Mondonedo, Prediker, Chronijc-Schrijver ende Raedt, vanden groot-machtichsten Keyser Carole de vijfde. Ende nu uyt den Hoogh-duytsche inde Neder-duytsche sprake grondelijc ende trouwelijc over-ghezet: Door D. W.C. (Rotterdam: Matthijs Bastiaensz, 1617), (iiir. Courtesy of the Utrecht University Library, Z OCT 2646.

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Notes

On spelling

The original spelling of the primary sources quoted in this thesis is faithfully copied, except for a couple of abbreviations and letters, which are modernised for the readability of the text. The abbreviation of the word ‘and’ when spelled as (a variant of) the Tironian ‘et’ (‘7’) is changed into ‘and’. When spelled as ‘&’, however, this spelling of ‘and’ is kept intact, as it is still a common symbol today. Similarly, the abbreviation of ‘etc.’ spelled as ‘&c.’ is kept intact. By contrast, the abbreviation for the word ‘the’ spelled as ‘y’ is changed into ‘the’.

With regard to letters, the ‘i’, when it signifies a ‘j’, is changed into a ‘j’ (‘Abell Ieffes’ becomes ‘Abel Jeffes’); the ‘u’, when it signifies a ‘v’, is changed into a ‘v’ (‘aduentures’ becomes ‘adventures’); the ‘vv’, which signifies a ‘w’, is changed into a ‘w’ (‘vvorship’ becomes ‘worship’); the long s or ‘ſ’, which signifies an ‘s’, is changed into an ‘s’ (‘fundrie’ becomes ‘sundrie’); and, finally, vowels with a stripe on top are spelled with their additional ‘n’ or ‘m’ (‘strāge’ becomes ‘strange’ and ‘nūber’ becomes ‘number’).

On terminology

Throughout this thesis, I make a distinction between the term “Dutch” and the term “Netherlandish”. The former is used to signify the Dutch language, the latter to concepts related to the Netherlands, such as the culture of the Netherlands or the people of the Netherlands. Specifically, the term “Netherlandish” relates to the rebelling Netherlands and the later Dutch Republic, which comprised the northern provinces of the Netherlands. When I speak of “Netherlandishness”, meaning those distinctive aspects of Netherlanders, the Netherlands, and Netherlandish culture that supposedly are characteristic of Netherlandish “national” identity, I also specifically talk about these parts of the Netherlands. By contrast, when I talk about the Spanish Netherlands, which comprised the southern provinces of the Netherlands, and about its inhabitants, I use the terms Spanish Netherlands and Spanish Netherlanders.

The term “English” is used for both the English language and concepts related to the Kingdom of England, such as the culture of the Kingdom of England or the people of the Kingdom of England. With regard to people, the term “English” only refers to people who identified as English and lived (or had lived) in the Kingdom of England during my period of study (ca. 1554-1621). The attitude of the Irish or Welsh towards Spaniards, which are arguably individual identities within the Kingdom of England, is not studied in this thesis. By extension, when I talk of “Englishness”, meaning those distinctive aspects of Englishmen, the Kingdom of England, and English culture that supposedly are characteristic of English “national” identity, these identities are also excluded.

Finally, the term “Spanish” is used for both the Spanish language and concepts related to the Kingdom of Spain on the Iberian Peninsula, such as the culture of the Kingdom of Spain or the people of the Kingdom of Spain. With regard to people, the term “Spanish” only refers to people who identified as Spanish and lived (or had lived) on the Iberian Peninsula; other identities and nationalities that were part of the Spanish Empire during my period of study (ca. 1554-1621), such as the Portuguese, who were annexed by the Kingdom of Spain in 1580, are excluded. By extension, when I talk of “Spanishness”, meaning those distinctive aspects of Spaniards, the Kingdom of Spain, and Spanish culture that supposedly are characteristic of Spanish “national” identity, these other identities and nationalities are also excluded.

On translations

In this thesis, Dutch, English, French, German, and Spanish literary sources are cited. English translations of non-English citations can be found in the footnotes between square brackets ([...]). Unless otherwise specified, all translations are my own.