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### Shaping Spanishness

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

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# SHAPING SPANISHNESS

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

SABINE WAASDORP







## SHAPING SPANISHNESS



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Sabine Waasdorp



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

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# SHAPING SPANISHNESS

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

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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,  
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Sabine Naomi Waasdorp

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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.