

CONCISE CHRONICLE OF REGIUS' LIFE

All dates are in Old Style (OS) unless otherwise stated.

- 1598/07/29 Birth of Hendrik de Roy (Henricus Regius) in Utrecht. His parents are Justus (Joost) de Roy and Deliana (Tilia) Petri Adriana van Wyckersloot. (GRAEVIUS 1679, 7–8; BURMAN 1738, 290; DE VRIJER 1917, 5; THUISSEN-SCHOOTE 1954, 9). The Utrecht family De Roy was a wealthy family of beer brewers.
- 1604/04 Regius' parents, as well as his brother Hugo (on May 13), fall victim to the plague. Regius is raised by his uncle Mr. Hadrianus (Adriaen) de Roy, member of the Utrecht Vroedschap and member of the Admiralty of Zeeland at Middelburg (GRAEVIUS 1679, 8; DE VRIJER 1917, 5; THUISSEN-SCHOOTE 1954, 9).
- 1616/04/03 Regius matriculates at Franeker University: 'Henricus de Roi, Ultrajectinus, studiosus juris' (*Album Stud. Acad. Fran.*, 58). At the University of Franeker he becomes *magister artium* (GRAEVIUS 1679, 10–11; DE VRIJER 1917, 6).
- 1617/10/22 Regius decides to pursue his studies in medicine at the University of Groningen: 'Henricus de Roy, Ultrajectinus, Med.' (*Album Stud Acad. Gron.*, 6). He studies under Nicolaus Mulerius (1564–1630), and acts as a *respondens* during one of his medical disputes on 18 April 1618 (MULERIUS 1618; GRAEVIUS 1679, 11–12; DE VRIJER 1917, 6).
- 1618/09/24 (NS) Regius matriculates at Leiden University as a medical student: 'Henricus de Roy Ultrajectinus. 20, M.' (*Album Stud. Acad. Lugd.-Bat.*, 137). He takes lessons from the well known professors of medicine Otto Heurnius (1577–1652) and Everhardus Vorstius (1565–1624) (GRAEVIUS 1679, 12; Graevius confuses Johannes Heurnius (1543–1601) with his son Otto).
- [1621]–1623 Regius makes his 'grand tour' through France and Italy. After visiting Paris, he travels to Montpellier, where he stays for one year to study with Lazarus Riverius (1589–1655). On his way to Italy he is robbed, and he becomes a soldier in the French army to make some money. As soon as he receives money from home, he crosses the Alps to Italy (GRAEVIUS 1679, 12–14; DE VRIJER 1917, 6–7).
- 1621/05/05 According to an inscription in the *Album amicorum* of Cornelis Valck, Regius is at Frontignan (DIBON 1990, 136).
- 1622/08/13 Regius is at Valence, according to Graevius to hear the famous jurist Julius Pacius (1550–1635) (inscription in the *Album amicorum* of E. Averkamp, cf. DIBON 1990, 136; GRAEVIUS 1679, 13–14; DE VRIJER 1917, 7).
- 1622/09/19 Regius matriculates at the Faculty of Medicine of Padua University, and becomes a member of the Dutch/German student society: 'Henricus de Roy ultrajectinus inclit Germanorum Nationis albo libens nomen suum inscripsit soluto consueto pretio ...' (ROTHSCHUH 1968, 62; POELHEKKE 1961, 318).
- 1623/03/29 Regius graduates in Padua. Among his *promotores* are the famous physicians Cesare Cremonini (1550–1631), Santorio Santorii (1561–1636) and Adrianus Spigelius (Van den Spiegel) (1578–1625). The number of *promotores* suggests

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- that the candidate was considered to be excellent (DE VRIJER 1917, 7; ROTHSCUH 1968, 62–63; POELHEKKE 1961, 318 gives March 30).
- 1625/09/19 Regius is appointed town physician in Utrecht. The position is unpaid, but the town physicians are allowed to give anatomical demonstrations (DE VRIJER 1917, 8).
- c.1630 Regius is appointed Rector of the Latin School at Naarden (DE VRIJER 1917, 12).
- 1631/06/04 The minister at Naarden, Hermannus Antonides van der Linden (†1646), informs the Classis of Amsterdam that Regius refuses to sign the Reformed Act of Faith (DE VRIJER 1917, Bijlage II; VAN LIEBURG 1996, I, 151).
- 1631/08/02 During a session of the Amsterdam Classis a delegation reports their conclusion, after visiting Regius, that he is poisoned with Arminian and Socinian heresies. In an acrimonious letter to the Classis Regius accuses the Naarden minister Van der Linden of libel. The Classis summons Regius, but he refuses to appear (DE VRIJER 1917, Bijlage II).
- 1631/10/06 After a second appeal, Regius meets the Classis and states that he subscribes unconditionally to the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church. A week later he signs the Reformed Act of Faith, and apologises for his angry letter. Finally, on December 15, the Classis reports that Regius, after a reprimand, has been accepted again to the bosom of the church (DE VRIJER 1917, Bijlage II; cf. DIBON 1950, 282–283/DIBON 1990, 633–634).
- 1634/01/21 Regius marries Maria de Swart at Utrecht. They have three sons and two daughters, but only their daughter Maria (†1657) survived infancy (GRAEVIUS 1679, 15; DE VRIJER 1917, 16).
- 1634/03/19 Upon moving to Utrecht, Regius receives an attestation of Orthodoxy from the Church Council of Naarden (DE VRIJER 1917, 17).
- 1634/04/01 Regius is confirmed as a church member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Utrecht (DE VRIJER 1917, 17). He moves into the house in the ‘Oudmunstertrans’ bought by his wife in 1629 (GAU, ‘Transporten en plechten’).
- 1637/09/25 Regius is appointed town physician in Utrecht (DE VRIJER 1917, 9).
- 1638/07/11 Regius is appointed professor *extra ordinem* of theoretical medicine and botany at Utrecht University, on a salary of 400 guilders (*Resolutiën*, 127).
- 1638/08/18 [NS] Regius’ first letter to Descartes (R/D 1).
- 1638/09/06 Inauguration of Regius at Utrecht University (*Resolutiën*, 128).
- 1639/03/18 Regius becomes full professor (*Resolutiën*, 132).
- 1640/04/17 Regius’ salary is raised to 600 guilders, with effect from 5 April 1640, and he receives to the permission to lecture once a week on physical problems (*Resolutiën*, 139–140; cf. NH, 12–13/*Querelle*, 85–86).
- 1640/06/10 Regius’ first disputation at Utrecht University, on the circulation of the blood (REGIUS 1640A).
- 1641/04/17 The start of a series of disputations on physiology (REGIUS 1641A).
- 1641/12/08 During the third disputation of a second series of disputations (REGIUS 1641B) Regius’ thesis of man as an *ens per accidens* offers his opponent, the

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- theologian Gisbertus Voetius, the opportunity to attack the New Philosophy in his disputations in the second half of December.
- 1642/02/16 Publication of *Responsio* (REGIUS 1642), Regius' and Descartes' reply to Voetius' attack. Two days later, on the request of the academic senate, the Burgomasters seize all copies that had not yet been sold (*Resolutiën*, 158; cf. NH, 53/*Querelle*, 117).
- 1642/03/15 The Vroedschap passes a resolution which forces Regius to give up any public courses or private lectures other than medical, and they authorise the academic senate to publish their judgement on the *Responsio* (*Resolutiën*, 159).
- 1642/03/17 The academic senate officially condemns Cartesian philosophy (*Acta*, 160).
- 1642/09/17 Regius' salary is raised by 200 guilders (*Resolutiën*, 164).
- 1643/06/05 The Vroedschap institutes a committee of inquiry, which will investigate Descartes' accusations against Voetius in his *Epistola ad Voetium* (*Resolutiën*, 182–183).
- 1643/09/13 Descartes' *Epistola ad Patrem Dinet* and *Epistola ad Voetium* are condemned as defamatory writings by the Utrecht Vroedschap (*Resolutiën*, 185).
- 1645/07/23 [NS] Regius's last letter to Descartes (R/D 58).
- 1646/08 Publication of *Fundamenta physices*, dedicated to the Stadholder Frederik Hendrik. Descartes, who was strongly opposed to the publication, dissociates himself from Regius in the preface to his *Principes* (1647).
- 1647/05/31 The Vroedschap honours Regius with 150 guilders for his dedication of *Fundamenta medica* (WIJNNE 1888, 64; *Resolutiën*, 232).
- 1648/01 Publication of Descartes' *Notae in programma quoddam*, in reaction to Regius' *Explicatio mentis humanae* (1647).
- 1649/03/01 Regius' salary is increased by 200 guilders (*Resolutiën*, 241; WIJNNE 1888, 67).
- 1649/03/15 Regius is proclaimed Rector magnificus (*Resolutiën*, 243).
- 1654/05/29 Regius donates the Municipal Library two copies of his *Philosophia naturalis* (*Resolutiën*, 299). One of these copies is kept in the Utrecht University Library (AB Q qu 24).
- 1661/01/17 Regius dedicates the third edition of his *Philosophia naturalis* to King Charles II, who elevates him into knighthood (DE VRIJER 1917, 17, 180).
- 1661/12/02 Regius is appointed *primarius medicinae professor* (WIJNNE 1888, 88; *Resolutiën*, 364; DE VRIJER 1917, 220).
- 1662/03/18 Regius becomes Rector magnificus for the second time (*Acta*, 365).
- 1670/01/25 Death of Maria de Swart (DE VRIJER 1917, 16).
- 1673/11/06 The French army exacts a levy under threat, from the city of Utrecht, and takes several hostages, including Regius, to secure payment (DE VRIJER 1917, 74–76).
- 1674/02/04 Regius returns safely to Utrecht (DE VRIJER 1917, 74).
- 1679/02/19 Regius dies and is buried on 25 February in the Church of St. Catherine (DE VRIJER 1917, 87–88).

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