

Biographical Lexicon

Note to the reader

In this stage of the project it is still impossible to provide full biographical details on all correspondents or persons referred to in the letters. This lexicon contains 35 entries. Each entry consists of three parts: a general biography, a detailed account of the subject's relations with Descartes and a documentary section. The documentary section contains details on the subject's writings, correspondence, private library as well as references to other relevant documents and secondary literature. Listings are meant as provisional references. Most of this material is still to be explored. The subsection on correspondence is organized in the following way: a) correspondents whose letters are listed in CEN (*Catalogus Epistularum Neerlandicarum*, Internet database of letters in the collections of Dutch university libraries, website (<http://picarta.pica.nl>) maintained by the Royal Library in The Hague); b) correspondents whose letters are not listed in CEN; c) printed correspondence. Whenever details of manuscript holdings (city, archive or library, collection, inventory number or shelfmark, folio number) are known they are given (see List of abbreviations). Works that have been used more than once are mentioned in the list of abbreviations and the general bibliography. Standard reference works, like national biographies and matriculation records of universities, were invariably consulted, but are not specified under secondary literature. Details of their full titles are given in the list of abbreviations and in the general bibliography.

In the 17th century there was no standard way of spelling Dutch names. Many scholars used both common names (with variants in a local dialect) as well as a latinized form. Our policy has been to adopt the most usual form (Schoock instead of Schoockius, Maresius instead of Desmarets). In Dutch prefixes like 'de' or 'van' are not part of a family name. Thus Johan van Beverwijck is listed under Beverwijck. Patronyms (e.g. Jansz, Jansdr) are listed only as a family name (eg. Adriaensz) if there is no second name known. Names preceded by an asterisk have their own entry. Topographical names are given in their local form unless there is a more usual equivalent in English (Cologne instead of Köln). Names of Dutch institutions or terms are italicized if there is no English equivalent. All dates in the lexicon are given according to the Gregorian calendar. If the date of a letter or the identity of a person is conjectural it is put between square brackets.

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Printed sources

- ADB *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 56 vols. (Berlin: Duncker/Humboldt, 1967–1971).
- AM R. Descartes, *Correspondance*, eds. Ch. Adam and G. Milhaud, 8 vols. (Paris: Alcan/PUF, 1936–1963).
- AT *Œuvres de Descartes*, eds. Ch. Adam and P. Tannery, 11 vols. (Paris: Cerf, 1897–1913. New edition. Paris: Vrin, 1964–1971. Reprint. Paris: Vrin, 1996).
- BBK *Biographisch-bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, ed. F.W. Bautz (microfiches, Hamm, Westfalen: Bautz, 1970–...).
- Baillet A. Baillet, *La vie de monsieur Des-Cartes*, 2 parts in 1 vol. (Paris: Horthemels, 1691. Reprints. Geneva: Slatkine, 1970; Hildesheim: Olms, 1972).
- Cle *Lettres de Mr Descartes*, ed. Cl. Clerselier, 3 vols. (Paris: Angot, 1657–1667).
- CM *Correspondance du P. Marin Mersenne, religieux minime*, eds. C. de Waard, P. Tannery and A. Beaulieu, 17 vols. (Paris: PUF/CNRS, 1945–1986).
- DBF *Dictionnaire de biographie française*, ed. J. Balteau, et al. (Paris: Letouzey, 1933–...).
- DSB *Dictionary of scientific biography*, eds. C.C. Gillispie and F.L. Holmes, 18 vols. (New York: Scribner, 1970–1990).
- JCBG *Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie (en het Iconografisch Bureau)*
- MNHI *Mededelingen van het Nederlands Historisch Instituut te Rome*
- NAK *Nederlands Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis*
- NNBW *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek*, ed. P.C. Molhuysen, et al., 10 vols. (Leiden: Sijthoff, 1911–1937).
- RGP Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën
- RHSA *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs Applications*
- TNTL *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde*

Libraries, archives and collections

- AvK Archiefdienst voor Kennemerland (Haarlem, North-Holland)
- AMAE Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris)
- BIUM Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Médecine (Paris)
- Bodl Bodleian Library (Oxford)
- BL British Library (London)
- Bm Bibliothèque municipale (Municipal Library)
- BnF Bibliothèque nationale de France (Paris)
- BPL Bibliotheca Publica Latina (manuscript collection in Leiden, UB)
- DKB Det Kongelige Bibliotek (Copenhagen)

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EA	Enskilda Arkiv (Stockholm, Riksarkivet)
GA	Gemeentearchief (Municipal Archive)
GArch	Gelders Archief (Arnhem, Gelderland)
HAB	Herzog August Bibliothek (Wolfenbüttel, Germany)
HGA	Haags Gemeentearchief (The Hague)
HUA	Het Utrechts Archief (Utrecht)
KB	Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library, The Hague)
KBB	Koninklijke Bibliotheek van België (Royal Library, Brussels)
KHA	Koninklijk Huisarchief (Family Archive of the House of Orange-Nassau, The Hague)
MPM	Museum Plantin-Moretus (Antwerp)
NA	Nationaal Archief (The Hague) (formerly Algemeen Rijksarchief)
NHH	Niedersächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv (Hannover)
PRO	The Public Record Office (Kew, Richmond, Surrey)
RAA	Regionaal Archief Alkmaar (North-Holland)
RAr	Riksarkivet (State Archive, Stockholm)
SA	Staatsarchiv (National Archive)
SD	Stadsarchief Dordrecht (South-Holland)
SUH	Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg
Tresoar	Tresoar, Frysk Histoarysk en Letterkundich Sintrum (Leeuwarden, Friesland)
UB	Universiteitsbibliotheek (Universitetsbibliotek, Universitätsbibliothek, University Library)

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ADRIAENSZ (Adriaenssen, Aerjensz), Gleyn (Gelain) — († before 1654)

Nothing is known about the life of Gleyn Adriaensz until 20 September 1643, when Descartes records him for being a skipper in Alkmaar ('schuytvoerder op de Hoef, tot Alckmar'; to *Huygens, Letter 41), who communicates his mail. Adriaensz had a service by barge on the Alkmaardermeer and the Bergermeer, between Alkmaar and Egmond aan den Hoef. His name and address in Alkmaar are mentioned in several deeds of transport kept in the Alkmaar town archives. Thus, one of these documents confirms the sale of a house and yard in Alkmaar to a tobacco seller called Lenert Symonsz (9 May 1645). This house and yard, located on a street or footpath at 'de Heul' (a part of Alkmaar, close to a water-course called 'Heul'), were situated between the properties of Gleyn Adriaensz and a certain Cornelis Popman. Adriaensz died before late February 1653, for in another document (26 February 1653) the wife of Adriaensz is mentioned as his widow. Further details about Gleyn Adriaensz life are unknown.

RAA, 'Oud-rechterlijk archief Alkmaar, 1254–1815', inv.no. 155, fo. 154, no. 16, 'Inventaris stadsarchief Alkmaar, 1254–1815', regestenlijst 1254–1810, inv.no. 1538 (cf. W.A. Fasel, *Het stadsarchief van Alkmaar, 1254–1815*, vol. 2, Alkmaar: Gemeente Alkmaar, 2001, nos. 806, 865).

ASCH VAN WIJCK, Jacob van — (1585–1645)

Jacob van Asch van Wijck was born in 1585. On 20 February 1603 he entered Leiden University as a student of philosophy. On 18 April 1613 he married Lijsbetgen Luttengh. They had at least two children: Hillegont (b.1617) and Josijn (b.1629). Van Asch van Wijck was canon (from 4 April 1611) and dean (from 13 January 1636) of the Chapter of St Peter in Utrecht. On 18 August 1618 he became one of the *Geëligeerden* (representatives of the ecclesiastical goods in the States of Utrecht). He also was president of the States of Utrecht from 1640 until his death on 11 September 1645. Van Asch van Wijck was buried in the church of St Catherine in Utrecht. Further details of his life are unknown.

According to Descartes Van Asch van Wijck, president of the Provincial States in 1643, stood up for him during a session of the States on the proposal for a new 'law' of Utrecht University (to [*Pollot], [17 November 1643], Letter 56, see also AT IV, 654–655). Nothing is known though of any personal relations between Descartes and Van Asch van Wijck.

Vande Water 1729, vol. 1, pp. 202, 252, 749; HUA, 'Doo-, trouw- en begraafboeken'; 'Archief van het domkapittel', inv.no. 216, no. 187 (cf. K. Heeringa, *Inventaris van het archief van het kapittel ten dom*, Utrecht: Oosthoek, 1929, 32, no. 187).

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

BAERLE, Johan (Jan, Hans) van — (c.1583–1644)

Johan van Baerle was from an Antwerp merchant family which came to Amsterdam in the late 1580s (there is no relation with the well-known Barlaeus family). He was born around 1583 presumably, the son of Jan (Hendrikz) van Baerle (c.1555–1605) and Jacomina Hoon (†c.1617). In the 1620s Van Baerle was involved with the drainage of the Heerhugowaard (North-Holland, 1631) and the marshlands near Lisse, Sassenheim and Warmond. In the early 1630s he built a manor called ‘Hemmeer’ in the reclaimed land east of Warmond. Together with Constantijn *Huygens (who would marry Van Baerle’s sister Susanna (1599–1637)), Jacobus Golius (1596–1667), Jacob Cats (1577–1660) and Johan de Knuyt (1587–1654) Van Baerle became shareholder (12 August 1626) in a company which drained Hatfield Chase (north of London). As a landowner (1,000 acres) in Hatfield Chase he was given the status of English citizen in 1630. On 28 April 1634 he entered a contract with Simeon *Hulsebos, an inventor of mechanical waterworks for the drainage of land, in which Hulsebos’ brother-in-law, Thomas Huybrechtsz, is appointed their business manager. Apparently, Van Baerle provided the capital for building the machines invented by Hulsebos and shared the profits with him. On 15 December 1639 Van Baerle and Hulsebos signed a deed of conveyance, by which they came to share the property rights of a mill with Archimedean screw on which Hulsebos had asked a patent in 1634. Two days later Van Baerle obtained from Hulsebos, for a 20-year period, all legal rights on this invention. In the early 1640s Van Baerle also became shareholder in (and director of) the ‘Hollandsche Compagnie’ (founded 1 March 1635), a daughter company of the ‘Algemene Compagnie van de 5.000 Morgen’ (launched 22 March 1631), which drained and developed the ‘Hollandsche Veld’ near Nieuwlande (Drenthe)—the idea was to drain the land and then sell the peat (the most common fuel of the age). After the ‘Hollandsche Compagnie’ was divided into four smaller companies (28 October 1643) Van Baerle came to represent the ‘Amsterdamsche Compagnie’. By 1642 his name also appears in various contracts concerning the haulage of silk stockings from Italy via Dover. To all appearances he was a rich entrepreneur. Van Baerle died in Amsterdam in the early morning of 4 June 1644 and was buried five days later (Huygens, *Dagboek* 1885, 41; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, III, 488).

Van Baerle is first mentioned indirectly in a letter of Huygens to Descartes of 31 March 1636 (AT I, 603). Given the fact that Van Baerle did possess a manor in Warmond, it is almost certain that he is the brother-in-law mentioned by Huygens in this letter—more likely at any rate than David le Leu de *Wilhem. Van Baerle’s first personal contact with Descartes may have been on 8 November 1643 in Egmond aan den Hoef, when he and Hulsebos came to consult Descartes on an invention of a double Archimedean screw patented by Hulsebos on 11 February 1642 (Descartes to Huygens, 15 November 1643, Letter 55, with comment). By that time Hulsebos’ invention had already been the subject of a few letters to and from Huygens (Descartes to Huygens, 17 October 1643, Letter 46,

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Huygens to Descartes, 2 November 1643, Letter 49). The reason of Descartes' involvement may have been that the patent asked on this contraption would take effect on 11 February 1644, on the condition however that certain improvements would be made within two years. All further contacts (if there were any) seem to have passed through Huygens (to Descartes, 23 November 1643, Letter 60).

Correspondents

- a) Constantijn Huygens, Van Baerle to an unknown correspondent (possibly also Huygens).
- c) Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I.

Documents

Amsterdam, GA, 'Notarieel archief', inv.no. 5075/731, fo. 450 (contract of 15 December 1639); Amsterdam, Nederlands Economisch-Historisch Archief, 'Collection J. Velle' (documents concerning the summons against the seizure of silk between Hugh and William Forth vs. Van Baerle, 1642–1646); Assen, Drents Archief, 'Huis te Echten en de Algemene Compagnie van 5.000 morgen te Hoogeveen (1275) 1316–1952', notulenboeken, inv.nos. 877, 1234–123; Leiden, GA, 'Archief gemeente Warmond', 'Dooop-, trouw- en begraafboeken', inv.no.1; 'Secr. Arch. 1575–1851', inv.no. 7376, fo. 20;5. See also Database Merchants from the Southern Netherlands and the rise of the Amsterdam Staple Market (1578–1630), compiled by O. Gelderblom, et al. (Netherlands Historical Data Archive), Prosopography Amsterdam, no. 4103 (1606, 1610).

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A.D. Schinkel, *Bijdrage tot de kennis van het karakter van Constantijn Huygens* (The Hague: Schinkel, 1842), 69–76, 86–87; Korthals Altes, 1924; Ploeg 1934, 70–71; F. Daniëls and H. Daniëls, 'Van Baerle', *Nederland's patriciaat*, 40 (1954), 9–27; Van Dillen 1958, 16, 121, 259; P.J.M. de Baar, 'Symon Jacobsz Hulsebos. Uitvinder van de vijzel', *Jaarboekje Rijnlandse Molenstichting*, (1980), 45–47; Hofman 1983; A.C.L. van Noort, 'De buitenplaats Hemmeer te Warmond', *Leids Jaarboekje*, 90 (1998), 205–210.

BEVEROVICIUS, *see* BEVERWIJCK, Johan van

BEVERWIJCK (Beverovicus), Johan van — (1594–1647)

Johan van Beverwijck was born in Dordrecht on 17 November 1594. He was the son of Bartholomeus van Beverwijck (†1615), a textile trader, and Maria Boot van Wezel. On 25 May 1611 he matriculated at Leiden University to study arts and philosophy but switched to medicine. He is said (NNBW I, 328) to have taken his doctoral degree with a disputation on apoplexy, but this almost certainly refers to a *disputatio exercitii gratia*, a public or private disputation meant as an exercise (Lindeboom, 128). In 1615 Van Beverwijck and Cornelis van Someren (1593–1649) travelled to Caen, Paris, Orléans, Montpellier and Avignon. He also visited Rome and Siena. Meanwhile in this last town he contracted the plague. Van Beverwijck also visited Bologna and Padua, where he entered the university as a student of medicine on 14 May 1616. Under the supervision of Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente (1537–1619) he graduated on a disputation on

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

the 79th Aphorism of book IV (*De calculo*) of Hippocrates. On his return journey he visited Basle and Leuven (Louvain) in the company of a Dutch physician called Buggen. In Dordrecht Van Beverwijck set up a medical practice. On 1 April 1619 he married Anna van Duverden van Voort († 1624). On 8 November 1625 he was appointed town physician of Dordrecht in succession to Jorden van Foreest (1568–1625). After the death of his wife Van Beverwijck remarried Elizabeth de Backere, from Zierikzee, on 2 December 1626. They had eight children, only three of whom, Anna (b.1631), Willem (b.1632) and Maria (b.1638), survived childhood. In 1627 Van Beverwijck became a member of the *Vroedschap* of Dordrecht. Four years later he was also chosen a member of the *Veertigraad* (a council of 40 citizens that elected both the members of the *Vroedschap* and the *Schepenbank*, the lower court of law) of Dordrecht. Van Beverwijck also sat for the States of Holland in the States General in The Hague. From 1633 to 1643 he was administrator of the city orphanage in Dordrecht. On 25 October 1634 Van Beverwijck inaugurated the anatomical theatre of Dordrecht with a speech on the necessity of anatomy (*Oratie van de nootsakelickheit der anatomie*, published 1634). He also became professor of medicine and anatomy at the Illustrious School (founded 1635) as well as librarian (since 1636) and administrator (1648) of the municipal library in succession to Jacob Cats (1577–1660). Van Beverwijck was a prolific writer, publishing several books on practical medicine in Dutch, like *Schat der gesontheit* (1635–1636) and *Schat der ongesontheit ofte genees-konste van de siekten* (1642), as well as literary works (*Spaensche Xerxes*, 1640) and essays on historical topics (*'t Begin van Hollant in Dordrecht*, 1640). In 1639 Van Beverwijck published *Van de wtneementheyt des vrouvelicken geslachts*, a collection of texts (prose and poetry) in praise of (famous) women. In 1644 he also published *Epistolicae quaestiones*, a work on several popular subjects containing the answers of great men. Van Beverwijck's friends include a wide range of intellectuals, like Sir Kenelm Digby (1603–1655), Constantijn *Huygens, Menasseh ben Israel (1604–1657) and Anna Maria van Schurman (1607–1678). He also corresponded with Pierre Gassendi (1592–1652) and Marin Mersenne (1588–1648), whom he met personally at the house of Isaac Beeckman (1588–1637) in 1630 (CM II, 525). When in 1644 Abraham Beeckman published *Mathematico-physicarum meditationum*, a selection of his brother Isaac's writings, he dedicated it to several prominent citizens of Dordrecht, among others to Van Beverwijck. On 19 January 1647 Van Beverwijck died in Dordrecht and was buried in the 'Grote Kerk' in the chapel of St Barbara.

Van Beverwijck and Descartes exchanged letters on one occasion only. While preparing his *Epistolicae quaestiones* Van Beverwijck invited Descartes (10 June 1643, Letter 26) to explain his view on the circulation of the blood and the movement of the heart, two topics he already discussed in *Discours* (1637) (AT VI, 46–55). On 5 July 1643 Descartes promised Van Beverwijck (Letter 33) to send the objections and replies he exchanged on that matter with Vopiscus Fortunatus *Plemp (AT I, 521–536, AT II, 62–69), who he thinks provided an incomplete and mutilated version in *Fundamenta medicinae* (AT IV, 306). Descartes

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sent his contribution to *Epistolicae quaestiones* to Van Beverwijck through Andreas *Colvius on 5 September 1643 (Letter 39). That Descartes and Van Beverwijck also met personally, in June 1644 in particular, before embarking for his trip to France, is claimed by Baillet (II, 216). They could have met personally after Descartes' return to the United Provinces, for a letter of Descartes was indeed sent to Huygens from Dordrecht on 13 November 1644 (AT IV, 773). There is no trace of Descartes' influence in Van Beverwijck's writings, which on the whole are rather traditional.

Writings

Epistolica quaestio de vitae termino, fatali an mobili (Dordrecht, 1634; other edns., 1636, 1639, 1651); *Lof der chirurgie ofte gespreck over de weerdigheyt, oudtheyt, ende nootsakelijckhey van de heel-konste* (Dordrecht, 1635); *Kort bericht om de pest voor te komen* (Dordrecht, 1636); *De calculo renum et vesicae* (Leiden, 1638); *Van de blauw-schuyt, de eygene ende gemeene sieckte van Hollandt, Zeelandt, Vrieslandt* (Dordrecht, 1642); *Autarkeia Bataviae, sive introductio ad medicinam indigenam* (Leiden, 1644); *Medicinae encomium* (Rotterdam, 1644).

Correspondents

a) Johannes Baptista Arrigo, Caspar Barlaeus, Adrianus Beverland, Arnoldus Buchelius, Petrus Cunaeus, Simon Episcopus, Grotius, Daniel Heinsius, Nicolaus Heinsius, Constantijn Huygens, Menasseh ben Israel, Gijsbert Lap van Waveren, Samuel Naeranus, André Rivet, Claude Saumaise, Anna Maria van Schurman, Johannes Franciscus Slingelant, Famiano Strada, Adolphus *Vorstius.

b) Barlaeus (HGA, 'Archief Dichtlievend Kunstgenootschap *Kunstliefde spaart geen vlijt*', inv.no. 15), Jan van Foreest and his wife Josina van Segwaart (RAA, 'Familiearchief Van Foreest 1422–1979', inv.nos. 58, 71–72, five letters), Gabriel Naudé (Rome, Biblioteca Vallicelliana, MS 'Carte Allaci' CLXI, no. 22, cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 6, p. 189; SD, 'Collectie van handschriften', inv.no. 1901), Slingelant (SD, 'Collectie van handschriften', inv.no. 1900; Uppsala, UB, MSS 'The Waller Manuscript Collection', benl-00052, dk-01600, benl-00421, benl-00475).

c) Bartholinus 1740, vol. 1; Crucius 1642; *Praestantium ac eruditorum virorum epistolae ecclesiasticae et theologicae* (n.p., n.d.) (Episcopus); *Briefwisseling Hugo Grotius*, V; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II–III; CM III–IV, VIII–IX (Huygens, Mersenne, Lazare Meyssonier, Naudé, Patin, Rivet); Cl. Saumaise, *Interpretatio Hippocratei aphorismi LXIX Sectione IV. De calculo* (Leiden, 1640); Van Schurman 1728; G. Voetius, *Disputationes theologicae selectae*, vols. 4–5 (Utrecht–Amsterdam, 1667–1669); Vossius 1690 (Voetius, Gerardus Johannes Vossius; cf. Lem/Rademaker 1993); C.S.M. Rademaker, *Life and work of Gerardus Joannes Vossius (1577–1649)* (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1981), 60. For Van Beverwijck's own correspondence, see J. van Beverwijck, *Epistolica quaestio de vitae termino*, edn. 1634 (Colvius, Jacobus Crucius, Mersenne, Abraham van der Myl, Johannes Westerburch), edn. 1636 (Johannes Junius, Johannes Polyander van Kerckhoven, Gerardus van der Laan, Justus Puteanus, De Reeck, Van Someren, Voetius); edn. 1639 (Godtschalculus Altius, Daniel Dammius, Johannes Eylichmann, Scipio a Grandimonte, Fortunatus Licetus, Naudé, Franciscus Sylvius); id., *Exercitatio in Hippocratis aphorismum de calculo ad Claudium Salmasium* (Leiden, 1641) (William Harvey, Huygens, Licetus, Mersenne, Meyssonier, Ludovicus Nonnius, Patin, Plassius, Plemp, Theodorus Screvelius, Van Someren, Nicolaas Tulp).

Documents

Amsterdam, UB (doctoral diploma); BL, MS Sloane 584, fos. 31–55b (manuscript excerpts from *Epistolica quaestio de vitae termino, fatali an mobili*); KB, MS 129 F 6 (inscription in the *Album amicorum* of Johann Philip Mulheiser (1620–after 1677)).

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

References

Paquot 1763–1770, vol. 10, pp. 119–129; E.D. Baumann, *Johan van Beverwijck. In leven en werken geschetst* (Amsterdam: Revers, 1910); NNBW I, 327–332 (with list of works); Banga 1975, 286–313; Lindeboom 1984, 128–130. See also M. van Balen, *Beschrijving van Dordrecht* (Dordrecht, 1677), vol. 1, pp. 95, 216; Saxius 1775–1803, vol. 4, p. 325; J. Smits and G.D.J. Schotel, *Beschrijving der stad Dordrecht*, vol. 2 (Dordrecht: Blussé/Van Braam, 1845), p. 94; G.D.J. Schotel, *De Illustre School te Dordrecht* (Utrecht: Kemink, 1857); Beeckman 1939–1953, vols. 1, 3–4; P.J. Meertens, *Letterkundig leven in Zeeland in de zestiende en de eerste helft der zeventiende eeuw* (Amsterdam: Noord-Hollandsche U.M., 1943) (Verhandelingen der Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, NS 48/1); A. Stolk, *Johan van Beverwyck* (Amsterdam: Philips-Duphar Nederland, 1973); H. Méchoulan, ‘Le problème du latin chez Menasseh ben Israël et quelques implications religieuses et politiques: à propos d’une lettre à Beverovicus’, *Studia Rosenthaliana*, 14 (1980), 1–6; Van Berkel 1983; Van Westrienen 1983, 21, 115; Thijssen-Schoute 1989; L. van Gemert, “Dokter, ik heb zo’n last van ...”; de praktijk van een 17de-eeuwse arts’, *Vooys*, 10 (1992), 206–213; id., ‘Johan van Beverwijck als ‘instituut’’, *De zeventiende eeuw*, 8 (1992), 99–106; Rombach 1992, inv.nos. 58, 71–72; L. van Gemert, ‘The power of the weaker vessels: Simon Schama and Johan van Beverwijck on women’, in E. Kloek, et al. (eds.), *Women of the Golden Age* (Hilversum: Verloren, 1994), 39–50; P.K. Koehler, ‘Etiology and pathophysiology of headache in the early 17th century, as illustrated by the work of Johan van Beverwijck’, *Cephalalgia*, 17 (1997), 817–821.

BRANDT (Brandtz), Geeraert (Gerrit) — (1594–1659)

Geeraert Brandt was born in Middelburg on 2 October 1594 (in ‘de Witte Hand’, a house located in a street nowadays called ‘Korte Burgt’). He was the eldest son of Gerard Brandt from Antwerp and Baille (Baïke) Jaspers. Geeraert Brandt became a clockmaker in Amsterdam. His workplace, called ‘In de twaelf uren’, was situated on the Rokin, near the Stock Exchange (‘op het Rockinne, bij de beurse’, Descartes to Brandt, 18 July 1643, Letter 38). He also may have worked in Germany (a watch in the London Billmeir Collection has the inscription ‘G. Brand Augsburg’; Zinner, 256). On 27 August 1623 Brandt married Neeltje (Cornelia) Jeroens Gysels (1589–1644). They had eight children, only one of whom survived infancy. That was Gerardt Brandt (1626–1685), who, although trained as a clockmaker and mechanic primarily, became a Remonstrant minister in Nieuwkoop and Hoorn. Brandt the son is known for his ‘History of the Reformation’ (*Historie der Reformatie*, 1671) and the ‘Life of Michiel Adriaensz de Ruyter’ (*Het leven en bedryf van den heere Michiel de Ruyter*, 1687). Being a member of the Remonstrant Brotherhood Geeraert Brandt signed the so-called ‘Volmagt’ (July or August 1628), a request for freedom of worship for the Remonstrants which 250 eminent citizens addressed to the municipality. From 1642 to 1648 Brandt was one of the six directors of the first Amsterdam theatre. After the death of his first wife he married in second wedlock Maaike Stevens in 1645. Brandt and his son Gerardt collected Latin and Dutch proverbs about time to serve as inscriptions on sundials and solids. The manuscript (1640–1670), titled *Verscheyde Sonnewijzers*, also contains (coloured) technical drawings of solids and sundials. Brandt died in Amsterdam on 4 or 24 February 1659.

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While in Amsterdam early July 1643 Descartes visited Brandt to discuss the repair of his ‘horologie,’ probably a longcase clock. In the letter that accompanied the clock to Amsterdam (to Brandt, 18 July 1643, Letter 38) Descartes asks Brandt to mend the chain. Though they seem to have agreed to fit out the clock with a chain of ‘12 elen’ (an ‘el’ being the equivalent of c.68 cm), Descartes worries about the length of the chain, adding a piece of rope to indicate its exact length. Descartes’ letter also shows that he managed to write Dutch. According to De la Rue, quoting a letter (12 July 1739) from the Remonstrant theologian Adriaan Cattenburgh (1664–1743) in *Geletterd Zeeland*, Johannes de Raey (1622–1702) would have told Cattenburgh in 1692 that Descartes visited Brandt regularly when he came to Amsterdam. De la Rue is also the source of the idea that Brandt was the first to replace ropes by chains—an idea which in turn would have been suggested to him by Descartes (De la Rue, 479–480). That is certainly wrong. Although ropes continued to be used much later, chains were in general use by the 17th century.

Mechanical works

Groningen, Noordelijk Scheepvaartmuseum, inv.no. 5.23.1 (1634, (nocturnal) sundial and compass); Linz, Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum (‘Gerardus Brandt fecit Amsterdam’, two watches); Lisbon, Museu de Marinha (Collection Royal Microscopical Society, London (diptych sundial); Moscow, State Historical Museum (diptych sundial); Oxford, Museum of the History of Science, inv.no. 42299 (‘Billmeir Collection’, inv.nos. 34 and 101: two watches, equatorial sundial and ringdial); Paris, Mercator Shop, ‘McVitty Collection’, P.B. 1/22/54-53 (oval sundial in ivory box); Stockholm, Nordiska Museet, National Museum för Kulturhistoria (inscription: ‘Gerardus Brand fecit Amstel’); Vienna, Technisches Museum (diptych sundial, hour scale from compass sundial). For Brandt’s mechanical works, see E. Zinner, *Deutsche und Niederländische astronomische Instrumente des 11.–18. Jahrhunderts* (Munich: Beck, 1956), 256; E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse klokken- en horlogemakers vanaf 1300* (Amsterdam: Scheltema/Holkema, 1970), 18. For a poem on the repair of a clock by Brandt, see J. Six van Chandelier, *Gedichten*, ed. A.E. Jacobs (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1991), vol. 1, 19, no. 17.

Documents

Amsterdam, GA, ‘Doo-, trouw- en begraafboeken’; Leiden, UB, MS BPL 1553 (*Versheyde Sonnewijzers*). For this manuscript, see Van Maanen 1987, 171–172, no. 12.

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P. de la Rue, *Geletterd Zeeland* (Middelburg, 1741); F. Nagtglas, *Levensberichten van Zeeuwen*, vol. 1 (Middelburg: Altorffer, 1888), p. 76; NNBW VI, 183–184; De Bie/Loosjes, vol. 1, p. 576; Nauta 1978–1998, vol. 2, pp. 93–95. See also J. Wagenaar, *Amsterdam, in zijne opkomst, aanwas, geschiedenissen*, vol. 1 (Amsterdam, 1760), pp. 497–498; G.M.C. Loeff, *De Nederlandsche kerkgeschiedschrijver Geeraardt Brandt* (Utrecht: Kemink, 1864), 10–11, 118–119; M. Rooseboom, *Bijdrage tot de geschiedenis der instrumentenmakerskunst in de Noordelijke Nederlanden tot omstreeks 1840* (Leiden: Rijksmuseum voor de geschiedenis der natuurwetenschappen, 1950), 37–38; S.B.J. Zilverberg, ‘Gerard Brandt als kerkhistoricus’, NAK 49 (1968), 38; id., ‘Gerard Brandt en zijn “Historie van Enkhuizen” (1666)’, *West-Frieslands oud en nieuw*, 35 (1968), 57.

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

BRASSET (Bracet), Henri (Jean) — (1591–after 1657)

Henri Brasset was born in Angers (Anjou), on 25 or 26 October 1591. His father was secretary of the Duke of Montpensier and treasurer in Caen. Nothing is known about Brasset's education. From 1615 to 1627 he was secretary of Péricard, the French ambassador to Brussels. In 1627 he was appointed secretary to the French Embassy in The Hague. In 1628 Brasset married in Brussels. He had six children, one of whom, Marie-Charlotte, is alluded to in a letter of Brasset to Descartes (27 November 1649, AT V, 450–451). At the request of the plenipotentiaries Claude d'Avaux (1595–1650) and Abel Servien (1593–1659) Brasset was appointed secretary of the French delegation to the Münster peace conference in 1644. On 20 July 1645 he returned to The Hague to resume his duties as permanent representative of France. On 14 April 1654 Brasset left the diplomatic service and returned to France two weeks later. He was still living in Paris in early November 1657 (Villers/Villers, 311–312). It is not known when he died.

Descartes makes his first reference to Brasset in a letter to Alphonse *Pollot on the Utrecht crisis. It shows that Descartes hoped Brasset would ask the Stadholder to intervene on his behalf (17 October 1643, Letter 44; see also Letter 43, see also AT IV, 70–75). Brasset's main role was to forward letters to and from Descartes, also after he went to Stockholm (Brasset to Picques, 29 October 1649, quoted in AT V, 444). He also informed him of interventions on his behalf of people in high places. In his first known letter to Descartes (15 May 1647, AT V, 27–28), dealing with the Leiden crisis, Brasset reassures Descartes by telling him that the matter had already been submitted to 'His Highness' (the Stadholder). On 4 October 1647 Brasset asks Descartes for advice on the treatment of François du Laurens, a young French intellectual of weak health who had settled in Alkmaar (North-Holland) (cf. Brasset to Brisacier, 14 October 1647, quoted in AT V, 80; see also AT V, 92–96, 107–109, 216–218). Brasset and Descartes certainly met frequently and dined together (Brasset to Chanut, 23 March 1647, AT IV, 701; Brasset to Descartes, 30 April 1648, AT V, 179–181). Before embarking for Sweden Descartes came to the French Embassy to bid Brasset farewell, showing off his court dress (Brasset to Chanut, 7 August 1649, quoted in AT V, 411). The last letter of their correspondence is dated 27 November 1649 (AT V, 449–451). That same letter also shows that Brasset was interested in Descartes' *Traité des passions* (1649), a copy of which he obtained through Anthony Studler van *Zurck (AT V, 450).

Published speeches

Oratie van myn heer Brasset ... gedaen ter vergaderinge vande ... Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden (n.p., 1646); *Copie de la lettre de Mr. Brasset, escrit à Mr. Malharel* (The Hague, 1651); *Escrit de monsieur Brasset ... donné a ... les Estats Generaux, le 4. Avril 1651* (n.p., 1651). See Knuttel 1889–1920, nos. 5279–5280, 6997.

Correspondents

a) Constantijn *Huygens, Mazarin.

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b) Urbain de Maillé, Maréchal de Brezé (BL, MS Eg. 1691, fos. 37–47), William Trumbull (PRO, MS ‘State Papers’ 77/17, fo. 249), Gronovius (cf. Dibon/Bots/Bots-Estourgie 1974), Willem-Frederik of Nassau and Mazarin (KHA, ‘Stadhouderlijk archief’: Willem Frederik, inv.no. 360–361; cf. *Archieven Friese Stadhouders* 2002, 185).

c) [Fr. Villers/Ph. Villers], *Journal d’un voyage à Paris* (Servien); AT IV (quotes from diplomatic correspondence: Chanut, Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, François du Laurens, André Rivet, Claude Saumaise, Servien and *La Thuillerie among others); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I–IV; Mazarin 1872–1906, vols. 1–2.

Documents

Baltimore, Maryland, The John Hopkins University, Special Collections, Milton S. Eisenhower Library (The Sheridan Libraries of The John Hopkins University), MS ‘Charles H. Carter Diplomatic History Collection’ 339, MSS Reel 110–111, MSS 17891, 17941 (Register of Henri Brasset, Brussels); AMAE, ‘Correspondance politique Hollande’; BnF, MSS ‘Fonds français’ 17891–17905 (see AT IV).

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[Fr. Villers/Ph. Villers], *Journal d’un voyage à Paris en 1657–1658*, ed. A.P. Faugère (Paris: Duprat, 1862); Fr. Ogier, *Journal du Congrès de Münster*, ed. Aug. Boppe (Paris: Plon, 1893), 87–88, 97; Adam 1910; Adam 1937, esp. 48–53; Heringa 1961; Schutte 1983, 6–9, 11–12.

BREDERODE, Johan (Jan, Hans) Wolfert van — (1599–1655)

Johan Wolfert van Brederode came from one of the most famous noble families of Holland. On 12 June 1599 he was born in Heusden the third son of Floris van Brederode (1584–1599) and Theodora van Haeften (†1630). He was brought up in the family castle of Batestein (near Vianen). On 19 June 1619 he married Anna Johanna of Nassau-Catzenellebogen (1594–1636). They had several children, but only Sophia-Dorothea (1620–1678), Juliana-Florentina (†1678), Trajectina-Anna (1629–1690) and Amelia-Margareta (†1663/65) survived childhood. After the death of his elder brother Walraven (1596/97–1620) Brederode made a military career in the States’ army. The death of Walraven also made him first member of the *Ridderschap* (the nobility) of the States of Holland. After his appointment as colonel he was second in command during the siege of ’s-Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc) in 1629. After this siege Brederode became military governor of ’s-Hertogenbosch and the Meierij (surrounding territories) on 17 January 1630. On 3 June 1636 he became General of the artillery. After the death of his first wife Brederode married (11 February 1638) in second wedlock Louise Christina of Solms-Braunfels (1606–1669), sister-in-law of the Prince of Orange. Together with François van Aerssen (1572–1641) and Johannes Polyander van Kerckhoven (1568–1648) Brederode was sent to London in 1641 to arrange the marriage of Prince William II (1626–1650) with Mary Stuart (1667–1694). On 31 July 1642 Brederode was promoted Field Marshal of the States’ army. After 1650 he was fully in command in the absence of a Stadholder (this post being kept vacant by the States of Holland). Brederode was Count of Vianen and Ameide, Noordeloos and Kloetinge, Viscount of Utrecht, Lord of Her-

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wijnen and Velsen (since 1620). He was also dean and archdeacon of the Chapter of Oudmunster (Utrecht). In May 1649 he was decorated with the Danish Order of the Elephant. Brederode must have been one of the wealthiest people of the Netherlands, owning the domains of Kleef, Schoorl, Haarlemmerliede, Zandvoort, Voshol, Reewijk and Ter Aar, Alblasserwaard, Vianen, Meerkerk and Ameide, as well as seven castles in Holland, Gelderland and Utrecht. Brederode fell ill after a visit to Spa and died in Petersheim (near Maastricht) on 3 September 1655. On the evening of 25 October he was buried in the ‘Grote Kerk’ in Vianen. With the death of Brederode’s son Wolfert (1679) the Brederode family became extinct.

Descartes must have been aware of Brederode when he lived in Santpoort (January 1639–May 1640), given the fact that Brederode was Lord of Velsen, to which Santpoort belongs. Descartes became obviously interested in his affairs after Brederode and some other Reformed citizens of ‘s-Hertogenbosch sought to be admitted to the ‘Illustrious Brotherhood of Our Blessed Lady’ (Illustere Lieve-Vrouwe-Broederschap, see Appendix 2) in 1642. Descartes supported the step taken by Brederode. In fact, though the immediate object of his defence was Samuel *Maresius, Descartes’ main motive was to undermine the authority of Gisbertus Voetius (1598–1676). The only direct reference to Brederode in Descartes’ correspondence (to *Huygens, 26 June 1643, Letter 29) is insignificant.

Correspondents

- a) Christian II of Anhalt-Bernburg, Grotius, Constantijn Huygens, Louise Juliana of Nassau, Van *Reede, Johan de Witt.
- b) Ernst-Casimir of Nassau-Dietz and Willem-Frederik of Nassau (KHA, ‘Stadhouderlijk archief’: Ernst-Casimir, inv.no. 353, 512, cf. *Archieven Friese Stadhouders* 2002, 131, 195), Johan Huydecoper (HUA, ‘Archief van de familie Huydecoper 1459–1956’, inv.no. 67), Floris II van Pallandt (GArch, ‘Archief graven van Holland’, inv.no. 482), Axel Gustavsson Oxenstierna (RAR, EA, ‘Axel Gustavsson Oxenstiernas Brevväxling’, E574b; cf. Römelingh 1986, 158), Van *Reede (Detmold, SA, MS ‘Urkunden- und Briefarchiv Brederode der niederländischen Herrschaft Vianen-Ameide (1249–1747)’ L 3,274), Johan de Witt (NA, ‘Archief Johan de Witt’), Brederode to an unknown correspondent (KHA, MS ‘Autografen, 2de serie’, inv.no. G16–A455).
- c) Groen van Prinsterer 1841–1861, vol. 3 (Frederik Hendrik); *Briefwisseling Hugo Grotius*, VI–XIII, 15–17; Polak 1987, 23, no. 29 (Huydecoper); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, IV; *Brieven Johan de Witt*, vol. 1.

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Vande Water 1729, vol. 3, p. 65; Detmold, SA, L 3 ‘Urkunden- und Briefarchiv Brederode der niederländischen Herrschaft Vianen-Ameide (1249–1747)’ (archives of the Counts of Brederode and the domain of Vianen-Ameide; cf. *Inventaris van bescheiden van de heeren van Brederode en latere bezitters van de heerlijkheid Vianen* (n.p. [The Hague], n.d. [1909]; see also Correspondents) (Verslagen omtrent ‘s Rijks oude archieven 32), esp. inv.nos. 232, 236, 243–316, 333–353, 427); NA, ‘Familiearchief Van Brederode’, inv.no. 35007.

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Splithoff and F.G.L.O. van Kretschmar, 'Iconografische sprokkelingen. Een ridder van de Olifantsorde. Johan-Wolphert van Brederode en zijn familie', JCBG, 33 (1979), 201–213 (also published in *In het Land van Brederode*, 5 (1980), 3–9; A.J.M. Koenhein and J. Heniger, 'Johan Wolfert van Brederode. "In opbloey neergetoghen"', in *Johan Wolfert van Brederode. Een Hollands edelman tussen Nassau en Oranje*, eds. A.J.M. Koenhein, et al. (Zutphen: Walburg Pers, 1999), 9–46. See also J.C.A. Hezenmans, *De illustre Lieve-Vrouwe broederschap* (Utrecht, 1877), 108–110; *Correspondance Chr. Huygens*, vol. 1, p. 346; Honders 1930, 28, 142; Nauta 1935, 8, 173, 186, 484, 490; A.W.E. Dek, 'Genealogie der heren van Brederode', JCBG, 13 (1959), 105–146, 22 (1968), 105–146; Van Dijck 1973, esp. 320; *Het beleg van 's-Hertogenbosch in 1629*, 52, nos. 7–8, 82, no. 35 (exhibition catalogue, 3 June–19 August 1979 ('s-Hertogenbosch: Noordbrabants Museum, 1979); J. Ruijter, 'De grote pomp te Vianen: een monument ter nagedachtenis aan Johan Wolfert van Brederode', *In het land van Brederode*, 5 (1980), 11–19; *Particuliere notulen van de vergaderingen der Staten van Holland 1620–1640*, ed. N. Stellingwerff, et al. (The Hague: Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis, 1987–1999) (RGP 200, 206, 217, 228, 245).

COIGNET, *see* LA THUILLERIE, Gaspard de Coignet de

COLVIUS (Kolff), Andreas — (1594–1671)

Andreas Colvius was born in Dordrecht in April 1594. He was the son of Nicolaas Heymans and Maria van Slingelandt and was brought up by his maternal grandmother Alid (Alix) Kolff. Colvius studied theology at the universities of Leiden (matriculation 4 September 1612) and Geneva (11 November 1618, 13 May–November 1618). After his return he was appointed minister of the Walloon Church in Rijsoord (South-Holland) in 1619. From October 1622 to 1627 he worked as chaplain to a Dutch embassy (led by Johan Berck (1565–1627)) to the Republic of Venice. There he met several Italian scholars, like Johannes Diodati (1576–1649) and Paolo Sarpi (1552–1623), whose 'History of the Inquisition' he translated into Latin (*Historia inquisitionis P. Pauli Veneti cui adjuncta est Confessio fidei*, 1651) and into Dutch (*Historie vande Inquisitie*, 1651). Eventually, Colvius returned to Dordrecht where he became minister of the Walloon Church (22 August 1628). In that capacity he was present at practically every Walloon synod until his retirement in September 1666. On 19 March 1630 he married Anna van der Myl, a daughter of the Arminian theologian Abraham van der Myl (1563–1637). They had two children: Nicolaas (1634–1717), who also became a Walloon minister in Dordrecht, and Agneta (known locally as a poetess under the name Colvia, b.1637). In the 1630s Colvius performed several scientific experiments with Isaac Beeckman (1588–1637). He also lent him books from his library, like William Gilbert's *De magnet* (1600) — the first book he ever purchased — and his copy of the manuscript of Galileo's *Del flusso e refluxo del mare* (c.1616) (Beeckman, vol. 3, p. 171). In 1648 Colvius became administrator of the Latin School and head of the municipal library of Dordrecht. His friends include Constantijn *Huygens and Anna Maria van Schurman (1607–1678). Presumably Colvius was a member of the literary and artistic society around Cornelis

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van Beveren (1591–1663), gathering at the castle Develstein in Dordrecht. Although Colvius never published anything, his substantial correspondence with a wide range of scholars proves him to have been a well-known person of high intellectual reputation. That also emerges from the fact that Colvius, together with Caspar Barlaeus (1584–1648), Johannes Westerburgh (1599–1636) and Marin Mersenne (1588–1648), made a contribution to the theological question of the term of human life in Van *Beverwijck's *Epistolica quaestio de vitae termino*. Colvius died on 1 July 1671.

It is not known how and when contacts between Colvius and Descartes were established. So much is clear, Descartes' first known letter to him of 14 June 1637 is of a rather formal nature, which in turn suggests that they knew each other only recently. The fact that it concerns the death of Isaac Beeckman suggests moreover that he had been intermediary of their friendship (AT I, 379–380). Colvius' correspondence with Descartes concerns various subjects ranging from the construction of a spinet ([1637–1650], AT IV, 678–683) to the relation between Descartes' *Cogito* and a passage in Augustine's *De civitate Dei* (to Colvius, 14 November 1640, AT III, 247–248). Another letter (to Colvius, 20 April 1643, Letter 15) is of interest because it shows that Descartes was still working on the third part of his *Principia* (1644). Descartes in this letter also announces his *Epistola ad Voetium* (1643), which was indeed published a few weeks later. This work is also the subject of the only known letter of Colvius to Descartes (9 June 1643, Letter 25). Colvius' attempt to achieve a reconciliation between Descartes and Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676) failed (5 July 1643, Letter 33), without, apparently, damaging his own friendship with Descartes. A letter to Colvius of 5 October 1646 concerns the attack on *Fundamenta physices* (1646) of Henricus Regius (1598–1679). In this letter he accuses Regius of plagiarism because according to Colvius he used a work (*Traité de l'homme, Tractatus de homine*, 1662) still unpublished at that time (AT IV, 515–519). A letter from Anthonij Vivien (1603–1681) to his brother-in-law Johan de Witt (1625–1672), the Pensionary (Secretary General) of the States of Holland, suggests that Descartes and Colvius kept friendly relations until early March 1648. According to this letter a new mathematical challenge published by Johan Jansz *Stampioen (sent to him by De Witt) was forwarded to Descartes by Vivien via Colvius (7 March 1648, *Brieven Johan de Witt*, vol. 1, p. 3/AT V, 574). After Descartes' death Colvius, on hearing of the plans of Hector-Pierre Chanut (1601–1662) to prepare an edition of Descartes' correspondence, offered his own correspondence with him (Colvius to De Witt, 29 December 1653, 7 January 1654, Thijssen-Schoute, 86–87). This offer was turned down however (De Witt to Colvius, 3 January 1654, Thijssen-Schoute, 87), because according to De Witt Chanut was interested only in publishing a selection (De Witt to Colvius, 16 January 1654, Thijssen-Schoute, 88–89). Colvius seems to have possessed several other manuscripts of Descartes, especially a piece on music, which survives in *Adversaria V.C. Andreae Colvii* (first published by De Waard, AT IV, 722–725).

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Correspondents

a) Moise Amyraut, Cornelis Boey, Cornelis Booth, Jacobus Coene, Henricus Colvius, Petrus Cunaeus, *Elizabeth of Bohemia, Jacob Fokkens, Frederik Hendrik, Marguerite Godewijck, Jacobus Golius, Isaac Gruterus, Johannes van Heemskerck, Adrianus Heereboord, Daniel Heinsius, Nicolaas Heinsius, Christiaan Huygens, Constantijn Huygens, Jean de Lannoy, Johannes Leusden, *Maresius, Claude d'Avaux, Samuel Naeranus, Johannes Polyander van Kerckhoven, George Rataller Doubleth, Rivet, Van Schurman, Samuel Sorbière, Friedrich Spanheim, Caspar Staphorst, Vivien, Johannes van Vliet, *Vorstius, Dionysius Vossius, Gerardus Johannes Vossius (cf. Lem/Rademaker 1993), Isaac Vossius, Jacob de Witt, Johan de Witt.

b) Van Beverwijck, Jan van Foreest and his wife Josina van Segwaart (RAA, 'Familiearchief Van Foreest 1422–1979', inv.no. 58), Johannes Amos Comenius (Leiden, UB, MS PAP 2), Constantijn Huygens (BL, MS Add. 22878; cf. P. Colomesius, *Opuscula* (Utrecht, 1669), 541–542), Golius, Rivet (SUH, MSS 'Uffenbach-Wolfschen Briefsammlung' 5,24, 4^o 5,5; cf. Krüger 1978, vol. 1, p. 332, vol. 2, p. 853), Gronovius (Munich, UB, MS M611, fo. 284; cf. Dibon/Bots/Bots-Estourgie 1974), Jean Antoine de Mesmes, Comte d'Avaux (Leiden, UB, MS 293B), Johannes Saubert (SUH, MS 'Uffenbach-Wolfschen Briefsammlung' 36,49; cf. Krüger 1978, vol. 1, p. 187), Claude Saumaise (SD, 'Collectie van handschriften', inv.no. 1852), Johannes Tronchin (Geneva, Bibliothèque publique et universitaire, MS 'Archives Tronchin', Correspondence, no. 37; cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 3, p. 115).

c) Crucius 1642; Adam 1910; Thijssen-Schoute 1989 (Elizabeth); CM XI (Heereboord); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II and V; *Correspondance Christiaan Huygens*, vols. 1–2, 22; Cl. Saumaise, *Epistola ad Andream Colvium* (Leiden, 1644); Van Schurman 1641; Vossius 1690; *Brieven Johan de Witt*, vol. 1; C.L. Thijssen-Schoute, 'Een correspondent van Descartes: Andreas Colvius', NAK, 38 (1951–1952), 245–248, Annex. Reprinted as 'Andreas Colvius. Een correspondent van Descartes', in *Uit de Republiek der letteren. Elf studiën op het gebied der ideeëngeschiedenis van de Gouden Eeuw* (The Hague: Nijhoff, 1967), 67–89 (De Witt).

Collection of naturalia and private library

In 1655 Colvius' collection of naturalia was put up for auction. The catalogue, titled *Catalogus musaei Andream Colvii*, was printed, but no copy could be traced. Colvius' private library was sold on 3 November 1671 (announced in *Oprechte Haerlemse Courant*, 29 September, 27 October 1671). For a printed catalogue of this library, see *Catalogus rarissimorum ... librorum* (Dordrecht, 1671).

Documents

KB, MS 129 F 6 (inscription in the *Album amicorum* of Johann Philip Mulheiser (1620–after 1677), 5 October 1644); Leiden, UB, MS BPL 284 (*Adversaria V.C. Andream Colvii*; cf. *Codices manuscripti*, vol. 3, Leiden: Brill, 1912, no. 284, partly published in De Waard); NA, MS I 'Coll. Aanwinsten 1891', no. 20c (*Cort verhael*, manuscript on the life of ambassador Berck, 1622–1652); SD, 'Stadsarchief; de tijd van de Republiek van de Zeven Verenigde Nederlanden', inv.no. 579 (Colvius and the Latin School of Dordrecht); Utrecht, UB, MS 843 (Buchelius on Colvius' work as chaplain in Venice).

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NNBW I, 627–629; Nauta 1978–1998, vol. 2, pp. 134–135. See also Fr. Ogier, *Éloge ou panégyrique de Monsieur d'Avaux* (Paris, 1652), 6; G.D.J. Schotel, *Kerkelijk Dordrecht*, vol. 1 (Utrecht: Van der Monde-Van Houtrijve/Bredius, 1841), pp. 320–323; *Livre synodal* 1563–1685; Beeckman 1939–1953, vols. 1, 3–4; C. de Waard, 'Sur le destinataire et la date à attribuer une lettre de Descartes sur une épipette parfaite', *Revue d'histoire des sciences et de leurs applications*, 3 (1950), 251–255; Van Dijck 1973, 345, 362; Thijssen-Schoute 1989; Van Berkel 1983.

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DESMARETS, *see* MARESIUS, Samuel

ELIZABETH of Bohemia, Princess Palatine — (1618–1680)

Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia, Countess of the Rhine, was born in Heidelberg on 26 December 1618. She was the eldest daughter of a grandson of William of Orange (1533–1584), the Elector Palatine Frederic V of Wittelsbach (1596–1632), and Elizabeth Stuart (1596–1662), daughter of James I (1603–1625) of England. Frederic V reigned over Bohemia for no more than one winter (1619–1620), which was the reason why he was called the ‘Winterking’. In the opening phase of the Thirty Years War he lost Bohemia and the Palatinate to the Catholics in the battle of the White Mountain (near Prague) (8 November 1620). In April 1621 the King finally found refuge in the United Provinces, being forced to live on the generosity of the States. He and his family lived alternately in the ‘Hof van Wassenaer’ in The Hague, the ‘Prinsenhof’ in Leiden and their summer residence in Rhenen (Utrecht). Princess Elizabeth was raised in Berlin at the court of her uncle Georg Wilhelm (1595–1640), Elector of Brandenburg, by her paternal grandmother Louise Juliana of Nassau (1576–1644) and by the Elector’s wife, Elizabeth-Charlotte (1597–1660). At the age of nine or ten Elizabeth joined her exiled parents in the United Provinces, where she received a carefully planned education, both from a German governess and from professors of Leiden University, who tutored her twice a week in Scripture, mathematics, history and Classics. Because of her knowledge of Greek Elizabeth was nicknamed ‘Signora Antica’. For the same reason her sister Sophie (1630–1714) called her ‘la Grecque’ (*Briefwechsel Herzogin Sophie*, 14). Despite Elizabeth’s reduced marriage prospects—obviously the financial position of her parents was not very bright—she refused a proposal from the King of Poland, Ladislas IV (1595–1648), because that would force her to give up her Protestant faith in favour of Roman Catholicism. In the summer of 1646 Elizabeth and her brother Karl-Ludwig (1619–1680) were sent to the court of the Elector of Brandenburg, Friedrich-Wilhelm (1640–1688); their younger brother Philip (1627–1650) had killed (20 June 1646) a French officer (Jacques de Courseulles, Marquess of Espinay) in The Hague for spreading the rumour that their unmarried sister Louise-Hollandine (1622–1709) was pregnant (see AT IV, 670–672; Rivet to Sarrau, 25 June 1646, *Correspondance Rivet–Sarrau*, vol. 3, p. 435). After Karl-Ludwig received back the Rhenish Palatinate undiminished at the Peace of Westphalia (1648) Elizabeth also stayed at the court of her brother in the university town of Heidelberg. There she established contacts with several intellectuals, like Johannes Frenshemius (1608–1660), who would become the personal biographer of the Queen Christina Wasa (1628–1689) of Sweden. The theologian Johannes Coccejus (1603–1669) encouraged Elizabeth to go on in her study of the Bible. In 1661 she joined the Lutheran convent of Herford (Westphalia) as assistant (1 May 1661) to her aunt Elizabeth-Louise Juliana of Pfalz-Zweibrücken (1613–1667). After the death of her aunt she was appointed abbess of the convent (27 or 30

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April 1667), a position which gave her a seat in the German Diet. In 1670 she invited Jean de Labadie (1610–1674) and his followers (among others her friend Anna Maria van Schurman (1607–1678)) to come to Herford, but they were exiled from that place and went to Altona (Denmark) in June 1672. In 1671 Elizabeth met the Quaker William Penn (1644–1718), who would visit her again in 1677. She maintained a friendship with many prominent writers and intellectuals of that age, not only with Descartes, but also with Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646–1716) and Nicolas Malebranche (1638–1715). Although she never published anything her correspondence with many scholars shows her intelligence and her interest in philosophical and scientific matters. Elizabeth died in Herford on 8 or 11 February 1680 (Huygens, *Dagboek* 1885, 83; for a comment on her illness and death, see *Briefwechsel Herzogin Sophie*). She was buried in the Münsterkirche in Herford.

Descartes' first reference to Elizabeth is found in a letter to Alphonse *Pollot of 6 October 1642 (AT III, 577–578). Not only does it show that she reads the *Meditationes* (1641), but also that Pollot told Descartes about her personal qualities. Descartes wishes to meet Elizabeth and asks Pollot to introduce her to him. Pollot in any case seems to have been Elizabeth's trusted confidant, for over the years he is not only mentioned in her letters to Descartes, but Pollot frequently mentions her in his own correspondence with Descartes (see AT IV, 26–27, 38, 43, 45, 200, 204, 207, 211, 221). So much is clear, Elizabeth and Descartes started a correspondence in the spring of 1643. Although Pollot is the most likely candidate for being their intermediary, it is also possible that Elizabeth was introduced to Descartes by his friends Henricus Regius (1598–1679) (Elizabeth to Descartes, 6 May [1643], Letter 18) or Anthony Studler van *Zurck (Elizabeth to Descartes, 1 July [1643], Letter 32). The first letter of Elizabeth to Descartes, concerning Descartes' dualism, was written on 6 May 1643, a few days after he visited The Hague (CM XII, 197) without managing to see her (Letter 18). Apparently they were already in communication for some time, for in this letter Elizabeth informs Descartes his solutions to certain problems raised by Regius' physics (probably in *Physiologia*, a series of disputations on physics and medicine published 1641) were told to her by Pollot. Descartes' first known letter to Elizabeth of 21 May 1643 clearly shows he was much honoured by her letter (Letter 19). It should be noted that the date (10 June [1643]) of Elisabeth's second letter to Descartes (Letter 27) is also the date she was visited by the French physician Samuel Sorbière (1615–1670), with whom she read Descartes' *Meditationes* (Sorbière to Martel, 15 June 1643, see Calendar, 10 June 1643). Though initially Elizabeth's correspondence with Descartes centred on mathematics, natural philosophy and metaphysics, it gradually deepened and became more personal. In 1644 Descartes honoured her with a dedication of his *Principia* (*Principia*, AT IXA, 1–4; see also Elizabeth to Descartes, [1 August 1644], AT IV, 131–134; AT V, 60). The Latin translation of *Géometrie* (1637), first published in 1649, is also dedicated to Elizabeth, not by Descartes this time, but by its translator, Frans van Schooten (1615–1660). From May 1645 the favourite subject of Elizabeth's

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correspondence with Descartes became the passions, also because Descartes attributed Elizabeth's ailments to an emotional disturbance. After a discussion of Seneca's *De vita beata* Descartes wrote what would become *Les passions de l'âme* (1649), a first draft of which he submitted to Elizabeth (25 April 1646, 15 May 1646, AT IV, 403–414). Occasionally Elizabeth's letters to Descartes also concern family matters: the conversion of her brother Edward (1625–1663) to Roman Catholicism ([30 November 1645], AT IV 335–336) and the illness of her sister Henriette-Marie (1626–1651) ([21 February 1647], AT IV, 618). Elizabeth continued her correspondence with Descartes also after she left the United Provinces. Her youngest sister Sophie (the mother of George I of England (1660–1727)) forwarded some of Descartes' letters to Elizabeth from The Hague. In any case the addressee of three letters of Descartes is almost certainly Sophie ([September] 1646, [November 1646], [December] 1646, AT IV, 495–496, 533, 592). Elizabeth and Descartes remained close friends until his death in 1650. The proposal of Hector-Pierre Chanut (1601–1662) to edit Elizabeth's correspondence with Descartes—a plan which to a certain extent was also entertained by Descartes himself (to Elizabeth, June 1649, AT IV 360)—was rejected by Elizabeth (Baillet, II, 428/AT V, 474–475). Her letters were restituted to her through the ambassador of Brandenburg in the spring of 1650 (Chanut to Elizabeth, 16 April 1650, quoted in AT V, 472–474). Still, Elizabeth's correspondence with Descartes was copied without her permission. The only known manuscript copy of these letters, made at the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century, was discovered (around 1875) by the antiquarian bookseller Frederik Muller (1817–1881) in the library of the castle of Rosendael (near Arnhem), then the property of Baron Reinhardt Jan Christiaan van Pallandt van Keppel (1826–1899). This manuscript copy is now preserved in Arnhem (Rosendael castle, Collection 'Stichting Vrienden der Geldersche Kasteelen'). Elizabeth's letters to Descartes were published after this copy by Foucher de Careil (1826–1891) in 1879.

Correspondents

a) Andreas *Colvius, Nicolaas Colvius.

b) Theodore Haak (BL, MS Add. 4365, fo. 196), Wilhelmina de Merode (Tresoar, 'Familiarchief thoe Schwartzenberg en Hohenlansberg', inv.nos. 1301–1302), Elizabeth Stuart (Heidelberg, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität, UB, MS Heid. Hs. 4024). Several other letters are kept in Münster, Nordrhein-Westfälisches Staatsarchiv, 'Fürstabtei Herford', Akten, inv.nos. 239, 247, 251, 1212 and 1319.

c) *Reliquiae Barclaianae. Correspondence of Colonel D. Barclay and Robert Barclay of Urie and his son Robert* (London: Meminisse, 1870) (Barclay, Benjamin Furly); AT V (Chanut); Adam 1910; AT VIII; Thijssen-Schoute 1989 (Andreas Colvius); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, IV–VI; [R. Descartes], *Lettres sur la morale; correspondance avec la princesse Élisabeth, Chanut et la reine Christine*, ed. J. Chevalier (Paris: Boivin, 1935); L.A. Foucher de Careil, *Descartes, la princesse Élisabeth et la reine Christine d'après des lettres inédites*, part 3 (Paris: Germer-Baillière/Muller, 1879; 2nd edn., Paris: Alcan, 1909); A. Wendland, 'Sechs Briefe der Pfalzgräfin Elizabeth, Äbtissin von Herford an ihren Bruder den Kurfürsten Carl Ludwig von der Pfalz', *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, 34 (1919), 1–26; L.A. Foucher de Careil, *Correspondance de l'Electeur Palatin Charles Louis avec la princesse Elisabeth, sa soeur* (Paris, 1906) (Karl-Ludwig); K. Hauck, 'Die Briefe der Kinder des Winterkönigs', *Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, 15 (1908) (Karl-Ludwig, Elizabeth-Louise Juliana,

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Documents

BL, MSS Add. 18738, Add. Ch. 8477 ('confirmation of a pension to the Princess Elizabeth'). For Elizabeth's will (18 September 1671), see Hauck, 'Die Briefe der Kinder des Winterkönigs', Annex 2, 329–331, Annex 4, 332–337 (letter added to her will, 9 September 1679), Annex 5, 338–341 (Memoriale, 1 February 1680), Annex 6, 341–342 (inventory of jewels, 4 October 1679).

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BBK I, 1494–1495; *The Cambridge history of seventeenth-century philosophy*, eds. D. Garber and M. Ayers, vol. 1 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), pp. 1424–1425. See also G.E. Guhrauer, 'Elisabeth, Pfalzgräfin bei Rhein, Äbtissin von Herford', *Historisches Taschenbuch*, 3rd series, vols. 1–2 (1850), pp. 1–150, 417–554; R. Blaze de Bury, *Memoirs of the Princess Palatine, Princess of Bohemia*, (London, 1853); Ch.J. Jeannel, *Descartes et la Princesse Palatine* (Paris: Douniol, 1869); [Sophie Electress of Hannover], *Briefwechsel der Herzogin Sophie von Hannover mit ihrem Bruder Karl Ludwig von der Pfalz*, ed. E. Bode-mann (Leipzig: Hirzel, 1885); J. Bernard, 'Élisabeth, princesse de Bohême', *Revue des deux mondes*, 60 (1890), 93–122; E. Godfrey, *A sister of Prince Rupert: Elizabeth Princess Palatine and abbess of Herford* (New York: Lane, 1909); Adam 1910, esp. 401–431; Cohen 1912, esp. 603–651; Adam 1937, 99–130; M. Néel, *Descartes et la princesse Elisabeth* (Paris: Elzevir, 1946); R.C. Strong, *The Winter Queen. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and her family* (London: National Portrait Gallery, 1963); R. Pape (ed.), *Prinzessin Elisabeth von der Pfalz, Fürstäbtissin von Herford (1618-1680)* (Herford: Brüggemann, 1967) (exhibition catalogue on Elizabeth's life in Herford); Lindeboom 1974, R. Mattern, 'Descartes's correspondence with Elizabeth: concerning the union and distinction of mind and body', in M. Hooker (ed.), *Descartes: critical and interpretive essays* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978), 212–222; Thijssen-Schoute 1989; B. Zedler, 'The three Princesses', *Hypatia*, 4 (1989), 28–63; E. Harth, *Cartesian women. Versions and subversions of rational discourse in the Old Regime* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992), esp. 67–78; *Routledge encyclopedia of philosophy*, ed. E. Craig, vol. 3 (London: Routledge, 1998), pp. 267–269; M. Martini, 'Aspetti dell'etica nella corrispondenza con Elisabetta', in J.-R. Armogathe, et al. (eds.), *La biografia intellettuale di René Descartes attraverso la corrispondanza* (Naples: Vivarium, 1999), 526–539; D. Tollefsen, 'Princess Elisabeth and the problem of mind-body interaction', *Hypatia*, 14 (1999), 59–77; J. Broad, *Women philosophers of the seventeenth century* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2002), 13–25.

ELZEVIER (Elzevir), Lowijs (Louys) — (1604–1670)

Lowijs Elzevir was born in Utrecht in 1604, the eldest son of the bookseller Joost Elzevir (1575/76–1616) and Margaretha van der Woert (†1657). On 30 August

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1621 he matriculated at Leiden University as a student of philosophy. While in Leiden he took his lodgings with his uncle Matthijs Elzevier (1565–1640). Shortly afterwards he became an apprentice to the business of his nephews Bonaventura (1583–1652) and Abraham Elzevier (1592–1652), who were university printers since 1626. During his apprenticeship Elzevier travelled to France, England and Denmark (May 1632, May 1633, May 1634). In the summer of 1635 he also visited Venice and Rome. In Arcetri he met Galileo to discuss the printing of the *Discorsi* (1638). After his return in August 1636 he became a citizen of Leiden (3 December 1637) and a member of the Leiden bookseller's guild (27 February 1638). Elzevier opened a bookshop in Amsterdam on the Damrak (1638), possibly attracted by the atmosphere of religious toleration and by the Illustrious School (founded 1632). In 1640 Elzevier also set up a printing office. Before long the Amsterdam branch became the most important of all Elzevier printing offices, publishing the writings, not only of Descartes, but also of Bacon, Clauberg, Hobbes, Gassendi and Wittich. Of the books published by Elzevier between 1638 and 1655 (223 in all), some were printed by others, like Frans Heger (1631–1645) of Leiden. Elzevier's printer's device (first used in 1642) presents Minerva holding a banderol with the text *Ne extra oleas* (derived from Erasmus' *Adagia*). After 1 May 1655 Elzevier shared the responsibility for the Amsterdam office with his cousin Daniël Elzevier (1626–1680), whom he left his firm in 1664. Lowijs Elzevier spent his last years on his estate in 's-Graveland (close to Amsterdam) and died on 12 June 1670. Presumably he was buried in 's-Graveland (Willems, ccxvii).

From the second edition of Descartes' *Meditations* (1642), containing also the completed objections and replies, Elzevier became Descartes' main publisher in the United Provinces (AT III, 447–448/CM X, 779–780). He is also mentioned as the intermediary of Descartes' mail in Amsterdam in May 1643 (Descartes to Mersenne, 30 May 1643, Letter 22). The basis for this relation was laid in Haarlem during a visit to the house of Descartes' friend Johannes Albertus Bannius (1598–1644), a Roman Catholic priest and musical theorist (Huygens to Hooft, 2 April 1642, Van Vloten, 259). Presumably Descartes appreciated Elzevier's international stature as a printer. Dissatisfied with *Soly, the French publisher of the first edition of *Meditationes* (1641), who failed to assure the distribution of Descartes' work abroad (cf. to Mersenne, 17 November 1641, AT III, 448–449/CM X, 780), Descartes reacted favourably to Elzevier's advances (Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, III, 274). Still, Descartes seems to have stipulated that Elzevier would not sell that new edition in France in order to protect Soly's interests (to Mersenne, 17 November 1641, AT III, 448/CM X, 780). Apart from the French translations of *Meditationes* and *Principia* (1644; see Letter 9) the only works Elzevier did not publish after 1642 were the Dutch translation of *Epistola ad Voetium* (1643) (*Brief van Rene Des Cartes aen ... Gisbertus Voetius*, 1643), his *Antwoort* (1643), both printed by Elzevier's foreman Rieuwert Dirckz van Baardt, and *Notae in programma quoddam* (1648), which was printed by Franciscus Hackius in Leiden but sold by Elzevier. Descartes' last work, *Passions de*

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l'âme (1649) was published in co-production with the Paris printer Henry Le Gras (†1662). After Descartes' death Elzevier published *Opera philosophica* (1650), a successful edition which was reprinted many times. After the liquidation of the Elzevier firm in 1681 all titles were bought by the famous cartographer and printer Johannes Blaeu (1596–1673).

Correspondents

- a) Lucas Holsten, Balthasar Moretus.
- b) Lieuwe van Aitzema (HAB, Bibl. Arch., II, MS 1.10), Charles vanden Bosch (Bruges, Algemeen Rijksarchief, 'Fonds des documents ecclésiastiques', inv. V², fo. 16, no. 3694), Gronovius (Leiden, UB, MS Gron. 144 ad.; cf. Dibon/Bots/Bots-Estourgie 1974), Henri Justel, Claude Saumaise (BnF, MSS 'Fonds français' 15209, fo. 52, 3930, fo. 53), Athanasius Kircher (Rome, Archivio della Pontificia Università Gregoriana, MS APUG 568=xiv, fo. 238r-v; cf. Begheyn 2000, Annex 2, 74–75), Balthasar Moretus (MPM, 'Ontvangen brieven', inv.no. 81, fo. 717r, 'Uitgaande brieven', inv.no. 152, fos. 250r and 317r), John Selden (Bodl, MS 'Selden Supra' 109, fo. 293).
- c) J. Meursius, *Opera omnia*, ed. J. Lami, vol. 11 (Florence, 1762) (Holsten).

Trade catalogue

For a trade catalogue of Elzevier's retail stock (the first trade catalogue in duodecimo format published in Europe), see *Catalogus librorum officinae Ludovici Elzevirii* (Amsterdam, 1649); cf. Van Selm 1987, 363; Lankhorst 2000, 25. Reprints by J. Chenu (Paris, 1855) and F.L. Hoffmann (1854, 1857). Elzevier's bookshop in Amsterdam was also used for book auctions (17 April, 10 December 1663, 18 March 1664, led by Jacobus van Borreveld): *Catalogus rarissimorum* (1st and 2nd edn., The Hague, 1663); *Catalogus rarissimorum* (Leiden, 1663); *Catalogus rarissimorum* (1st and 2nd edn., The Hague, 1664).

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NNBW IX, 239–240. See also [P.C. Hooft], *Brieven*, ed. J. van Vloten, vol. 4 (Leiden: Brill, 1857); Kleerkoper/Stockum 1914–1916; P. Dupont, *Histoire de l'imprimerie* (Paris, 1854. Reprint. Westmead: Gregg, 1971), 75; J.G.C.A. Briels, *Zuidnederlandse boekdrukkers en boekverkopers in de Republiek der Verenigde Nederlanden omstreeks 1570–1630* (Nieuwkoop: De Graaf, 1974) (*Bibliotheca bibliographica Neerlandica* 6), 130, 152, 278–279, 528; Van Selm 1987, 363; Thijssen-Schoute 1989; A. Willems, *Les Elzevier. Histoire et annales typographiques* (Brussels: Nijhoff, 1880; Nieuwkoop: De Graaf, 1991), esp. lx–lxv, 241–299 (list of printed books), 300–338 (books printed with Daniël Elzevier); B.P.M. Dongelmans, P.G. Hoftijzer and O.S. Lankhorst (eds.), *Boekverkopers van Europa. Het 17de eeuwse Nederlandse uitgevershuis Elzevier* (Zutphen: Walburg Pers, 2000) (Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis van de Nederlandse boekhandel 5).

GRASWINCKEL, Dirk (Theodorus) Johannes — (1600/01–1666)

Dirk Graswinckel was born in Delft on 1 October 1600 or 1601. He was the only child of Jan Abrahamsz Graswinckel (c.1576–1636) and Jetty (Thietta, Tiwtgen, Tyette) Jansdr Basius (b.1578/79). On 19 September 1614 Graswinckel matriculated as a student of the arts at Leiden University. From there he went to Franeker to study arts and law. On 15 December 1621 he took his oath as advocate to the Court of Holland. Graswinckel took his doctoral degree in Law (19 December 1621) at Franeker University with a disputation on testaments

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(*Theses inaugurales ex materia ultimorum voluntatum desumptae*). From 1623 to 1625 Graswinckel travelled in France, spending most of his time in Paris, where he assisted his cousin Hugo Grotius (1583–1645) with the completion of *De jure belli ac pacis* (1625). He also visited Baligny (early June 1623), Lyon (October 1624) and Bordeaux (March 1625). On his return journey he enjoyed the company of George Rataller Doubleth (1600–1655), a legal scholar. On 9 June 1626 Graswinckel settled as a lawyer in Dordrecht, where he also became city councillor. In July 1629 he married Geertrui (Geertruida, Geertruydt) van Loon (1600–1675) in the ‘Nieuwe Kerk’ in Amsterdam. The same year he donated a large sum for the construction of a church for the Remonstrant congregation in The Hague. In 1636 he became private legal adviser to Stadholder Frederik Hendrik (1584–1647). Graswinckel also advised the *Gecommitteerde Raden* (the standing committee) of the Noorderkwartier (1632), the States of Holland (1633), the Amsterdam Chamber of the East Indian Company (1639) and the city of Groningen (1640). In 1646 Graswinckel became Lord of Holy (Hoogeleeede, Vlaardingen-Ambacht, near Rotterdam), a domain that he inherited from his uncle Johan Basius (†1645). On 14 December 1646 Graswinckel was appointed ‘advocaat-fiscaal’ (Advocate General) of Holland. In 1652 he became secretary of the Bipartite Chamber (a body that governed the parts of Brabant under the authority of the United Provinces and Spain) in Mechelen (Malines). The government of Sweden elevated him to the peerage (10 August 1637). In his writings, which are primarily on constitutional law and political theory, Graswinckel shows himself a defender of Republican ideas. For his *Libertas Veneta* (1634), an answer to the anonymous *Squitinio* (1612) in which Venetian tradition is attacked, and *Dissertatio de jure* (1644) he was knighted by the Republic of Venice on 30 January 1645 (Rivet to Sarrau, 4 April 1644, *Correspondance Rivet–Sarrau*, vol. 2, p. 243). His friends include Constantijn *Huygens and Anna Maria van Schurman (1607–1678). On 12 October 1666 Graswinckel died in Mechelen of an apoplexy. He was buried in the church of St James (or ‘Grote Kerk’) in The Hague. Three years later his wife Geertrui erected an epitaph, carved by Rombout Verhulst (1624–1698) and Theodorus Matham (1605/06–1676), in this church.

Little is known about the contact between Graswinckel and Descartes. The only letter Descartes may have written to Graswinckel is dated 17 October 1643 (Letter 45). Descartes’ letter is a reaction to an offer of help and advice by Graswinckel himself—made either by letter or during a personal meeting—, who in turn may have acted on the instigation of Alphonse *Pollot, Constantijn *Huygens or David le Leu de *Wilhem. What kind of help Graswinckel offered Descartes is not clear, nor to what extent he supported Descartes’ attempts to obtain the Stadholder’s protection through Gaspar de Coignet de La *Thuillerie, the French ambassador. There is no trace of Descartes’ influence in Graswinckel’s writings.

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Writings

De iure maiestatis dissertatio (The Hague, 1642); *Maris liberi vindiciae* (The Hague, 1653); *Stricturae ad censuram Joannis a Felden ad libros Hugonis Grotii De jure belli ac pacis* (Amsterdam, 1654).

Correspondents

a) Caspar Barlaeus, Joan Leonardsz Blasius, Adrianus Blyenburch, Cornelis Booth, Queen Christina Wasa of Sweden, Grotius, Willem de Groot, Nicolaas Heinsius, Constantijn Huygens, De Wilhem, Philippus van Limborch, Guilielmus Nieupoort, André Rivet, Claude Saumaise, Gerardus Johannes Vossius (cf. Van der Lem/Rademaker 1993), Isaac Vossius, Johannes Wtenbogaert.

b) Charles II, King of England (AvK, 'Verzameling Van der Burch', inv.no. 139), Gronovius (cf. Dibon/Bots/Bots-Estourgie 1974), Coggeman (NA, MS 'Handschriften derde afdeling tot en met 1950', inv.no. 3.22.01.01, no. 31d); cf. J.A. Jaeger, *Handschriften [ontvangen op de] derde afdeling tot en met 1650*, The Hague: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1968, 14), Axel Gustavsson Oxenstierna (DKB, MS Thott 504 2^o, 77, 79; RAr, EA, MS 'Axel Gustavsson Oxenstiernas Brevväxling' E605; SUH, MSS 'Uffenbach-Wolfschen Briefsammlung' 4^o 55,59–60, cf. Krüger 1978, vol. 1, p. 338; Uppsala, UB, 'Svensk historia före 1697', MS 'Epistolicae diplomaticae ad Axel Oxenstierna' E388a), five letters of Graswinckel to an unknown correspondent (RAR, EA, 'Skrivelser till Karl X Hollandica', MS 'Peter Spiering Silfercronas papper' E351; Uppsala, UB, MS 'Palmskiöldska Samlingen', XVI, Litterae, vol. 371; HUA, 'Archief van de familie Huydecoper 1459–1956', inv.no. 67; cf. Polak 1987, 158, no. 1062; KHA, MS 'Autografen, 2de serie', inv.no. G16–A150). For Graswinckel's letters in Swedish archives, see Römelingh 1986, 106, 159, 176, 404 (RAR), 425 (Uppsala, UB).

c) *Briefwisseling Hooft*, II–III (Barlaeus, Pieter Cornelisz Hooft); *Briefwisseling Grotius*, II–XVII; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II–IV.

Private library

Graswinckel's library was sold early November 1667 in the bookshop of Dirk (Theodorus) Duurcant (Duyrkant, 1636–1677) located in the Great Hall of the Binnenhof in The Hague. For this catalogue, see *Catalogus insignium in quavis facultate ... Theodori Graswinckel* (The Hague, 1667); cf. Van Selm 1987, 133. Two books from Graswinckel's library survived: J. Forbes, *Instructiones historico-theologicae, de doctrina Christiana et vario rerum statu* (Amsterdam, 1645). Copy: Oxford, Bodl, Ch.Ch. CHC Holdings, WH.3.7; *Pauli Montani iurisconsulti ... tractatus novus, de iure tutelarum, et curationum* (Leiden, 1597). Copy: All Soul's College Library, dd.infra 1.4.

Documents

AvK, 'Verzameling Van der Burch', inv.nos. 24–25, 121 (doctoral diploma, documents concerning his peerage); Delft, GA, 'Inventaris van het archief van de familie Graswinckel 1792–1050', inv.nos. 2–6, 18; KB, MSS 75 A 2/1, 130 E 32, 129 F 6, 131 H 26 (inscriptions in the *Alba amicorum* of Everardus Balck (1590–1628), 1619, Gronovius, 1634–1636, Johann Philip Mulheiser (1620–after 1677), 1656, Jacob Heyblocq (1623–1690), 13 September 1660); NA, 'Familiearchief Graswinckel', inv.no. 35019, Supplement, inv.no. 37008 (Graswinckel family); 'Notarieel archief', inv.no. 789, fo. 74 (Graswinckel's will). For Graswinckel's inscriptions (29 October 1659, 27 April 1662) in the *Alba amicorum* of Cornelis de Glarges (1599–1683) and Joan Leonardz Blasius (1639–1672), see Bots/Van Gemert/Rietbergen 1975, 76; Chr.L. Heesakkers, 'The Amsterdam professors and other friends of Johannes Blasius. The Album amicorum of Johannes Blasius, Amsterdam, University Library, MS V J 50', *Lias. Sources and documents relating to the early modern history of ideas*, 9 (1982), 179–232.

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Bayle 1740, vol. 3, p. 101; NNBW X, 489–490 (with list of writings); D.P.M. Graswinckel, *Graswinckel. Geschiedenis van een Delfts brouwers- en regentengeslacht* (The Hague: Nijhoff, 1956). See also Saxius 1775–1803, vol. 4, p. 406; F.J.K. van Hoogstraten, *Proeve eener geschiedenis der Chambre mi-partie* (Utrecht: Kemink, 1860), 159; E. Laspeyres, *Geschichte der volkswirtschaftlichen Anschauungen der Niederländer und ihrer Literatur zur Republik* (Leipzig: Hirzel, 1863), esp. 12–13; G.J. Liesker, *Die staatswissenschaftlichen Anschauungen Dirck Graswinckel's* (Freiburg in der Schweiz: Fragnière, 1901); R. Fruin, 'Uit het dagboek van een oud-Hollander', in P.J. Blok, P.L. Muller and S. Muller (eds.), *Verspreide geschriften met aantekeningen, toevoegsels en verbeteringen uit des schrijvers nalatenschap*, vol. 4 (The Hague: Nijhoff, 1901), pp. 198, 203, 210–217 (Rataller Doubleth on his relations with Graswinckel); Nauta 1935; R. Dekkers, *Bibliotheca Belgica juridica* (Brussels, 1951), 66 (Verhandelingen van Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België, Klasse der Letteren, vol. 13/14); A. Bijl, 'De voormalige heerlijkheid Holy in Vlaardingenambacht', *JCBG*, 29 (1965), 199–232; Van Dijck 1973, 377; E.O.G. Haitsma Mulier, *The Myth of Venice and Dutch republican thought in the seventeenth century* (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1980), 77–119 (Graswinckel on Venetian Liberty); K. van der Horst, 'A "Vita Casparis Barlaei" written by himself', *Lias. Sources and documents relating to the early modern history of ideas*, 9 (1982), 83; Van Westrienen 1983; T.J. Veen, P.C. Kop and C.H.N. Kwanten, *Zestig juristen. Bijdragen tot een beeld van de geschiedenis der Nederlandse rechtswetenschap* (Zwolle: Tjeenk Willink, 1987), 16; Dibon 1990, 254, 438; Willems 1990, 141, no. 573, 171, nos. 694–695; F. Postma and J. van Sluis, *Auditorium Academiae Franekerensis* (Leeuwarden: Fryske Akademy, 1995).

HOOLCK (Holck, Hooleck, Hoolick), Gijsbert (Gijsbrecht) (van der) — (1598–1680)

Gijsbert van der Hoolck was born in Utrecht or in Amsterdam, on 18 April 1598. He was the son of Gerrit (Gerard) Jansz van den Hoolck (†1635?), who was treasurer of the city of Utrecht. Van der Hoolck matriculated two times at Leiden University (2 May 1615, 26 June 1617). From 1620 to 1623 he travelled in Europe with his cousin Adolphus *Vorstius. Somewhere between 1623 and 1629 Van der Hoolck married Johanna Margaretha (Margarita) van Coenen (Coene), who gave him three daughters: Catharina (b.1629), Dorothea Margriet (b.1633) and Susanna Andrea (b.1635). A prominent man of high social status Van der Hoolck was a member of the *Vroedschap* of Utrecht (1626, 1629, 1633) and Burgomaster (1630–1631, 1634–1639, 1641–1642, with Frederik *Ruysch), as well as a member of the consistory of the Reformed Church (1640). Following a decision of the *Vroedschap* (15 January 1634) Van der Hoolck and Johannes van der Nijpoort (†1662) approached Henricus Reneri (1593–1639), professor of philosophy in Deventer, and Antonius Matthaëus (1601–1654) about a professorship at the Illustrious School in Utrecht. As First Burgomaster Van der Hoolck also promoted the elevation of the Illustrious School to 'Academy' or University (1636). After the death of his wife Van der Hoolck married (10 October 1661) in second wedlock Maria van Aelst (†1674). As a deputy to the States General for the States of Utrecht (since 1643) he was present at the signing of the Treaty of Münster in April 1648. Van der Hoolck was opposed to the so-called 'Acte van Harmonie'

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(December 1667), by which the States General not only accepted the ‘Acte van Seclusie’ (Holland’s ratification of the peace treaty with England (4 May 1654)), but also agreed on the appointment in future of a politically safe Field Marshal of the States’ army. Van der Hoolck refused the oath and resigned from his offices in October 1668. On 16 April 1674 he completely left politics and gave up his position in the States General. Van der Hoolck died in The Hague early October 1680. He was buried in the church of St Nicholas in Utrecht.

Presumably Van der Hoolck came to know Descartes in 1635, when the latter settled in Utrecht to join his friend Reneri. It is thanks to Van der Hoolck’s influence that Henricus Regius (1598–1679) was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine (1638) in Utrecht. In *Lettre apologétique* Descartes implicitly alleges Van der Hoolck’s initiative to explain that the funeral oration for Reneri (28 March 1639), held by Antonius Aemilius (1589–1660), was in fact a eulogy for himself (AT VIII B, 203/Bos 1996, 76). In any case relations between Van der Hoolck and Descartes seem to have been on a firm footing in November 1641, when Descartes asks Regius to congratulate Van der Hoolck on his behalf for his reappointment as Burgomaster (to Regius, November 1641, AT III, 443–447/Bos 2002, 86–89, no. 28). Descartes’ good relation with van der Hoolck (Descartes to Regius, [late January 1642], AT III, 491–520/Bos 2002, 98–109, no. 31) proved to be extremely helpful during the Utrecht crisis, when Van der Hoolck managed to persuade the Theological Faculty to tone down their judgment of Regius’ idea that man is an accidental being (Verbeek 1988, 99; AT III, 534–542/Bos 2002, 126–136). According to Baillet (II, 190) Van der Hoolck and Peter van *Leeuwen, another member of the *Vroedschap*, offered a copy of *Epistola ad Voetium* (1643) to the Burgomasters Johan van *Weede and Frederik *Ruysch (cf. Letter 29; *Lettre apologétique*, AT VIII B, 214; Bos 1996, 86). Although Van der Hoolck’s personal sympathies were clearly with Descartes and Regius, he seems to have urged both Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676) and Regius to find some common ground. In fact his main concerns was the good future of the university and the city of Utrecht, which had nothing to gain by an open conflict between professors. That is also what caused Descartes to distrust him later (Descartes to *Pollot, 23 October 1643, Letter 48), despite the fact that he had earlier relied upon him (Descartes to Regius, March 1642, AT III, 535–542/Bos 2002, 130–136; 10–25 March 1642, AT III, 528–533/Bos 2002, 137–138; to Pollot, 21 October 1643, Letter 47). It could also explain why there is no trace of any further contacts between Descartes and Van der Hoolck after 1643.

Writings

G. van der Hoolck, et al., *Verhael van ’t gepasseerde in de zeeslach tusschen de vlooten van Engelandt ende van de Vereenighde Nederlanden* (The Hague, 1666). See Knuttel 1889–1920, no. 9295.

Correspondents

- a) *Gecommitteerde Raden* of Holland, Cornelis Booth, Gilles van Hogendorp.
- b) Booth (HUA, ‘Inventaris stukken van de leden van de familie Booth (1414) 1544–1760’; cf. A. Pietersma, *Inventaris van stukken van leden van de familie Booth (1414) 1544–1760*,

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Utrecht: Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst, 1994, 14, no. 11), *Vroedschap* of Utrecht (NA, 'Archief van de Staten van Holland en West-Friesland 1595–1795', 'Archief van Johan de Wit', Stukken betreffende de introductie van de prins van Oranje in de Raad van State, 1670; HUA, 'Inventaris van het stadsbestuur 1577–1795', inv.no. 702–1,165 (political affairs, 1642–1654)); Willem-Frederik of Nassau (Tresoar, 'Nadere toegang', inv.nos. 9b; cf. *Archieven Friese Stadhouders* 2002, 457).

c) J.A. Grothe, 'Stukken betrekkelijk den oorlog met Frankrijk in 1672', *Kronijk van het Historisch Genootschap*, 14 (1858), 73–130 (States of Utrecht, Booth).

Documents

Vande Water 1729, vol. 1, p. 174, vol. 3, p. 184; HUA, 'Doo-, trouw- en begraafboeken'; 'Registers van transporten en plechten 1578–1792', inv.no. 702,17, no. 3243. See also Kernkamp 1936–1940, vol. 1.

References

Duker 1989, vols. 2–3; Perlot 2000.

HULSEBOS (Hulsbosch, Hulsbos), Simeon (Symen, Symon) — (c.1596–1648)

Simeon Hulsebos was born in Amsterdam around 1596, the son of Jacob Jansz and Erm Symonsdr. He was trained as a goldsmith in Amsterdam and Leiden. On 17 May 1620 he married Elisabeth Willemsdr (†1635). From 12 October 1635 to 1 January 1636 he worked as a 'sieckentrooster' (someone to read prayers with the sick) in Leiden. After the death of his first wife Hulsebos remarried twice: first with Aaltie Albertz Sas (10 May 1637), then with Jannetie Pieters (18 September 1639). Shortly after his third marriage he left for Brasil where he was again employed as 'sieckentrooster' (by the Dutch West Indian Company presumably). By late 1641 or early 1642 he returned to the United Provinces (cf. Doorman, G401). Hulsebos was an inventor, especially of mechanical waterworks. On 8 December 1623 he obtained a 15-year patent on a 'slochter' (a fan moved either by wind or horsepower to convey water, see Doorman, G228; see also G400). On 27 December 1624 he was granted a patent for ten years on a 'hellend scheprad' (an inclined hollow water wheel) (Doorman, G242; see also G400). On 25 April 1634 Hulsebos took out an 11-year patent on a mill with Archimedean screw, which is described as an inclined open semi-circular gutter containing a tight-fitting screw with double coil (Doorman, G361). In doing so he was one of the first in the Low Countries to use Archimedean screws in mills. An invention—discussed in the correspondence between Descartes and Constantijn *Huygens—which concerns an enclosed horizontal screw under water connected with a vertical cylinder containing a second screw received a 25-year patent on 11 February 1642 (Doorman, G401; see also Letter 55, with comment). Several of these projects were most likely financed by Huygens' brother-in-law Johan van *Baerle, a rich entrepreneur from Amsterdam, with whom Hulsebos made several agreements to share the profits. A document of 15 November 1646 shows that the invention Hulsebos patented in 1634 was used by the famous Jan Adriaansz Leeghwater (1575–1650) to reclaim the Starnmeer and Kamerhop (North-

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Holland) in 1643. The disagreement that arose between Hulsebos and the estate of Van Baerle over the profits of this project was finally solved in a settlement (8 January 1647) in virtue of which both parties received 460 Carolus guilders. Hulsebos was buried in the 'Westerkerk' in Amsterdam on 12 August 1648.

Hulsebos' design of a double screw for which he obtained a patent in 1642 is mentioned for the first time in a letter of Descartes to Huygens of 17 October 1643 (Letter 46). Presumably Descartes had discussed this invention with Huygens when he was in The Hague on 10 or 11 October 1643 (see Calendar, 12 October 1643). A visit by Hulsebos and Van Baerle to Descartes (8 November 1643), mentioned in his letter to Huygens of 15 November 1643 (Letter 55), left him sceptical. Descartes' suggestion that Hulsebos should build a model however is enigmatic in view of the fact that a model had already been made (Huygens to Descartes, 2 November 1643, Letter 50). The sketch that accompanies Descartes' letter to Huygens should probably be seen as an improved version of the vertical part of this contraption. On 23 November 1643 Huygens thanks Descartes and promises him to forward two copies of his advice to Van Baerle (Letter 60).

Correspondents

a) Hulsebos to an unknown correspondent, possibly Constantijn Huygens.

Documents

Amsterdam, GA, 'Notarieel archief', inv.nos. 5075/733B, 5075/734 (agreement between Hulsebos and Van Baerle, 8 January 1647); HUA, 'Archief der Staten van Utrecht 1375–1813', inv.no. 635–165 (22 December 1643); Leiden, GA, 'Archief van de kerkeraad van de N.H. Gemeente', attestatieboeken Hooglandse kerk; 'Archieven van de gilden', inv.no. 603A; 'Archieven van de kerken', inv.no. 1208, fo. 252; 'Register kerckelijke saecken', vol. C, fo. 125; NA, MS 'Actenboeken der Staten-Generaal', inv. 1.01.06, no. 12306, fos. 226r–227r, no. 12307, fo. 93 (patents of 11 February 1642 and 22 December 1643).

References

J.G. van Dillen, *Bronnen tot de geschiedenis van het bedrijfsleven en het gildewezen van Amsterdam* (The Hague: Nijhoff, 1929–1974), vol. 3, p. 474 (RGP 144); G. Doorman, *Octrooien voor uitvindingen in de Nederlanden uit de 16e–18e eeuw* (The Hague: Nijhoff, 1940); P.J.M. de Baar, 'Symon Jacobsz Hulsbos. Uitvinder van de vijzel', *Jaarboekje Rijnlandse Molensichting*, (1980), 40–58.

HUYGENS, Constantijn — (1596–1687)

Constantijn Huygens was born in The Hague on 4 September 1596, the son of Christiaan Huygens (1551–1624), a former secretary of Prince William of Orange (1533–1584) and member of the State Council (1584), and Susanna Hoefnagel (1561–1633). Huygens received a carefully planned education, both from his father and from private tutors, like Johan Dedel (1589–1665) who would become president of the Court of Holland. Huygens was taught to play the viola da gamba and the lute, learned several languages (for which his father wrote the

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textbooks) and was trained in mathematics. On 20 May 1616 Constantijn and his elder brother Maurits (1595–1642) entered Leiden University as students in law. Huygens never graduated, but in July 1617, before leaving the university, he held a public disputation (*disputatio exercitii gratia*), presumably on sureties (for Huygens' disputation (printed, but no copy survives), see Van der Vliet, Ahs-mann, 278–279; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, 10–11, 14, 29). Early June 1618 Huygens visited England with Sir Dudley Carleton (1572–1632), British ambassador to Holland and member of the Dutch State Council. The position of Huygens' father almost predestined his son also to play a role in the official life of the United Provinces. From the spring of 1620 Huygens embarked upon a diplomatic career and worked as secretary to a Dutch embassy to the Republic of Venice (led by François van Aerssen (1572–1641)). From 1621 to 1624 he worked at the Dutch Embassy in London. There he was invited to the homes of many noble households and met British musicians, philosophers and scientists, like Francis Bacon (1561–1626) (for a comment on Bacon, see Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, 69, 253–254). In Eltham Palace Huygens frequently visited Cornelis Drebbel (1572–1633), a Dutch alchemist and inventor (of a microscope, a thermometer, a submarine, etc.) who experimented with machines for grinding lenses (Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, 76–77, 89, 91; see also [C. Huygens], *Mijn leven verteld*, vol. 1, pp. 128–129). From Drebbel he acquired a camera obscura and a microscope (Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, 89, 94). It was thanks to his good contacts with Drebbel that Huygens maintained a lifelong interest in optics. On 6 April 1627 Huygens married Susanna van Baerle (1599–1637), the sister of Johan van *Baerle (his business partner in a company which drained Hatfield Chase, north of London). Five children were born: Constantijn (1628–1697), Lodewijk (1631–1699), Philips (1633–1657), Susanna (1637–1725) and Christiaan (1629–1695), the greatest mathematical genius and physicist between Galileo and Newton. On 18 June 1625 Huygens had become personal secretary to Stadholder Frederik Hendrik (1584–1647), whom he accompanied on many military campaigns. Though this post gave him no formal power, it certainly made him immensely influential and very rich. In addition to a salary of 500 guilders a year he received many emoluments, like 1,000 guilders a year for his membership of the *Nassause Domeinraad* (a body responsible for the finances of the Nassau Domains and the Court of the Stadholder). After the death of Frederik Hendrik (14 March 1647) his son William II (1626–1650) reappointed Huygens as secretary but the relations with the new Stadholder were less good. During the Stadholderless period (1650–1672) Huygens did not play any official role. He continued however to make himself useful for the Orange family, who for example sent him to Paris to negotiate with Louis XIV (1638–1715) on the return of the French principality and town of Orange (1661–1665). When William III (1650–1715) came into power (1672) Huygens obtained the honorary position of president of the *Nassause Domeinraad*. Huygens' eldest son Constantijn now became the Stadholder's secretary. Apart from having a British knighthood (27 October 1622) Huygens was Knight of the French order of St Michael (1633). He was Lord of Zuylichem (a domain with castle on the river Waal, near Zaltbommel), Zeelhem

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(near Diest, Flanders) and Monnikenland (Gelderland). On 28 March 1687 Huygens died in The Hague at the age of 91. A week later he was buried with much ceremony in the church of St James (or ‘Grote Kerk’), next to his wife.

Huygens is best seen as a Renaissance virtuoso. He was poet (several hundred poems), composer (*Pathodia sacra et profana*, a volume of songs, was published in 1647), musician, collector and patron of the arts. He also wrote a ballet (*Dessein de l'entrée du ballet présenté à la reine Bohème*, 1624) to honour the Elector Palatine, Frederic V (1596–1632) and his wife, Elizabeth Stuart (1596–1662). Because of his knowledge of the arts and his contacts with many artists Huygens was asked to advise on the building (after 1645) of the ‘Sael van Oranje’ (nowadays the Royal Palace ‘Huis ten Bosch’) outside The Hague, the new summer residence of Frederik Hendrik and his wife Amalia of Solms (1602–1675), which was designed by the Stadholder’s architect Pieter Post (1608–1669). After the death of the Stadholder Amalia commissioned the Dutch classicist architect Jacob van Campen (1595–1657) to dedicate the ‘Oranjezaal’ (the central hall of this residence) to the memory of her husband. Huygens drew up a list of artists for the decoration of the Oranjezaal and designed the concepts of the allegorical paintings by Jacob Jordaens (1593–1678) (presenting the various incidents of Frederik Hendrik’s life as mythological scenes). Huygens made the plans for his own house in The Hague on the ‘Plaats’ (a piece of land Frederik Hendrik gave him in 1634). He also designed (1639–1642) his own country house in Voorburg (close to The Hague), called ‘Hofwijck’ or ‘Vitaulum’ (literally a place to escape from court life). It is a small country house in new classicistic style, the plan of which is based on Vitruvius. These houses are the subject of two of Huygens’ literary works: *Domus*, an unfinished work he wrote for his children (1639), and the poem *Vitaulum. Hofwijck* (1653). It was thanks to his position as the Stadholder’s secretary that Huygens was able to build a large network of relations with a wide circle of politicians, intellectuals, writers and artists. Throughout his life he kept a vast correspondence with many of these people. Not only did he use his network of relations to serve the Orange family, but he also mobilized it for his friends and relatives (see Bots, 184–187, 276–277, 366–367). Two of Constantijn Huygens’ sisters, Geertruyd (1599–1680) and Constantia (1602–1677), married powerful men of high social status: Philips Doublet (1590–1660), Receiver General of the United Provinces, and David le Leu de *Wilhem respectively. In 1823 Huygens’ manuscripts remains were acquired by the Dutch state with the support of King William I (1772–1843). The greater part of his manuscripts and correspondence were given to the Royal Academy, which in 1937 gave them for loan to the Royal Library in The Hague. Most of Huygens’ voluminous correspondence (more than 8,000 letters preserved) was published by Worp in the early 20th century.

If we assume that a letter of Henricus Reneri (1593–1639) was addressed to Huygens (28 March 1629, AT X, 542), Huygens presumably met Descartes in the spring of 1629. Descartes is the most likely candidate at any rate for being the *nobilis ille Gallus* interested in optics who is mentioned in Reneri’s

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letter. So much is clear, Huygens and Descartes were in direct communication in the spring of 1632, given the way Descartes is mentioned in Huygens' correspondence with Jacobus Golius (1596–1667), professor of oriental languages and mathematics in Leiden (to Golius, 7 and 16 April 1632, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, 348–349). Indeed, Huygens' letter of 7 April 1632 strongly suggests he also met Descartes in Leiden. Two other letters to Golius show that Huygens was much impressed by Descartes' achievements in optics and wanted him to publish his results (to Golius, 21 October 1632, Golius to Huygens, 1 November 1632, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, 368, 371–375). Meanwhile in his own correspondence Descartes refers to Huygens for the first time in a letter to De Wilhem (23 May 1632, AT I, 253). Contacts between Huygens and Descartes intensified in any case in the spring of 1635. The manuscript of *Compendium musicae* in the Huygens Collection of Leiden University is dated March 1635. Between 29 March and 6 April 1635 Huygens met Descartes in Amsterdam (possibly referred to in a letter of Descartes to Huygens of 1 November 1635, see AT I, 591). In Amsterdam Huygens was part of a group to whom Descartes presented portions of *Dioptrique* (Descartes to Golius, 16 April 1635, AT I, 315–316). Although some letters certainly preceded (De Wilhem to Huygens, 4 June 1632, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, 353; cf. Descartes to De Wilhem, 23 May 1632, AT I, 253), the first known letter of Descartes' correspondence with Huygens—forwarded by Anthony Studler van *Zurck—was written on 25 April 1635. It deals with the *Dioptrique*, a part of which he had sent at the request of Huygens on an earlier occasion (AT I, 585–586). The subject of the letter is Descartes' design of a machine for grinding hyperbolic lenses (*Dioptrique*, Discours 10, AT VI, 216–223). This remained the subject of their letters (see AT I, 520–521, 590, 592–601, 605–611, 641–642, 644–645, 650–651, 655–656), but Huygens also made himself useful in many other ways. He encourages him to publish his *Discours* (5 December 1635, AT I, 594–595), proposes a publisher and advises him on the typographic design (28 October 1635, AT I, 589). Huygens allows him to use the diplomatic bag to dispatch the *Dioptrique* and the *Meditationes* to Paris (to Huygens, 5 January 1637, AT I, 616; see also AT III, 792–793, AT IV, 773), with his wife corrects the proofs of *Discours* (to Huygens, [3 March 1637], 29 March 1637, 20 April 1637, AT I, 623–624, 628–630) and forwards the French privilege (2 June 1637, AT I, 635). He also hopes that Descartes let him know *Le monde* (published 1664) (Huygens to Descartes, 31 March 1636, AT I, 604) and insists that Descartes comes back on his decision never to publish anything (AT I, 604, 626, AT II, 678, 680–681). Huygens' encouragement stimulated Descartes to publish the *Discours* (1637) as a collection of specimens of his philosophical and scientific work. In August 1640 Huygens sent Descartes the manuscript of his 'Use and non-use of the organ in the churches of the United Provinces' (*Gebruyck of ongebruyck van 't orgel in de kercken der Vereenighde Nederlanden*, published 1641) (14 August 1640, AT III, 756–757). Apparently Descartes was much pleased by this contribution to the controversy (led by Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676)) over the use of the organ during services and secular concerts. Descartes' reaction also shows that he managed to read Dutch (to Huygens, 25 August 1640, AT III, 757–759).

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When Descartes was preparing the *Meditationes* (1641) Huygens provided special messengers for the delivery of the manuscript and the proofs (to Descartes, 17 July 1641, 25 January 1642, AT III, 769, 777, to Huygens, 29 July 1641, AT III, 771). From 1642 Huygens advised Descartes in the Utrecht crisis, although his role was rather behind the scene (see AT III, 184–185, 783–784, 786, 799, Letters 20, 24 and Letter 41, see also AT IV, 779 and 781; CM XI, 100–101). Thus he writes for him a legal ‘consultation’ (to Huygens, 10 July 1643, Letter 37, see also AT IV, 14–15)—which apparently was not to Descartes’ liking—and brings his case under the attention of the Stadholder (to Huygens, 17 October 1643, Letter 46, to Descartes, 2 November 1643, Letter 50). Relations between Huygens and Descartes were close, even if they were respectful rather than warm. They remained close friends until Descartes’ death. Huygens collected copies of Descartes’ manuscripts, like *Compendium musicae*. In September or October 1637 Descartes wrote for him a treatise on mechanics called *Explication des engins* (*Explication*, AT I, 435–448; see also AT I, 506–509, 642–643, 645–646, 648–649), which would be published as *Traité de la mécanique* in 1668. Huygens also asked Descartes to write a similar piece on medicine (AT I, 648–649). Although Descartes was working on an ‘abrégé de médecine’ (which some identify with *Excerpta anatomica* (AT XI, 549–634, esp. 587–594) and *Remedia et vires medicamentorum* (AT XI, 641–644)) (to Huygens, 4 December 1637, AT I, 649), he never sent it to Huygens. There is no evidence that Huygens was ever influenced by Descartes’ philosophical ideas, let alone that there would be any reason to see him as a ‘Cartesian’. Thus Hendrick Bruno (1617–1664), who tutored Huygens’ children in physics, was instructed to use, not Descartes’ *Principia* (1644), but a scholastic textbook by Franco Petri Burgersdijck (1590–1635) (Bruno to Huygens, 21 August 1644, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, IV, 44). In mathematics Huygens’ sons were trained by Johan Jansz *Stampioen, whom Descartes saw as a windbag (a factor may have been that Stampioen also tutored Prince William II). Huygens’ correspondence with Descartes as well as other ‘Cartesiana’ (like the *Explication des engins*) allowed his son Christiaan to complete Baillet’s biography (Annex to a letter from Chr. Huygens to Bayle, 26 February 1693, *Correspondance Chr. Huygens*, vol. 10, pp. 399–406). According to Huygens’ own testimony (Roth 1926, xxxv) his letters to Descartes were returned by Cornelis van Hogelande (1590–1662) (for the history of the collection, see Roth 1926, xxxv–lxiv). It was discovered in 1905 among the family papers of Harry Wilmot Buxton (c.1818–1880), an English barrister with an interest in mathematics. The letters are now kept in the Bibliothèque nationale de France (MS ‘Nouvelles additions françaises’ 23084). Huygens’ letters to and from Descartes are of great importance, not only because of the number (46 letters of Huygens, 63 letters of Descartes), but also because most letters are exactly dated. This in turn allows us to redate other letters in the correspondence of Descartes. Their correspondence also adds important historical evidence to some of Descartes’ works, particularly the publishing history of the *Discours* and *Meditationes*. The correspondence was published by Roth in 1926.

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Writings

Batava tempe, dat is 't Voor-hout van 'sGraven-hage (n.p., 1622; 2nd edn. 1623); *Gebruyck of ongebruyck van 't orgel in de kercken der Vereenighde Nederlanden* (Leiden, 1641; several modern reprints). The book was also translated in English: *Use and nonuse of the organ in the churches of the United Netherlands*, ed. E. Smit-Vanrotte (New York: Institute of Medieval Music, 1964); *Heilighe daghen. Nieuwe-jaers-gift aen vrouw Leonore Hellemans* (The Hague: 1647; many reprints); *Eufrasia: ooghen-troost, aen Parthenine, bejaerde maeghd* (Leiden, 1647; other edns. 1650, 1651, 1653); *Koren-bloemen* (The Hague, 1658; many reprints). For an English anthology, see *A selection of the poems of Sir Constantijn Huygens*, eds. P. Davidson and A. van der Weel (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1996). Most of his poems (for example on *Cogito ergo sum* and Descartes' death; see AT IV, 772) are available on the Internet (website maintained by Leiden University, Faculty of Arts).

Correspondents

a) Correspondence with various people, among others Van Baerle, Bannius, Van *Beverwijck, *Brasset, *Brederode, Hector-Pierre Chanut, *Colvius, *Elizabeth of Bohemia, Gronovius (see also Dibon/Bots/Bots-Estourgie 1974), Frederik Hendrik, Van Hogelande, *Graswinckel, Grotius, Pieter Cornelisz Hooft, *Maresius, Mersenne, *Pollot, *Reede, Reneri, Rivet, Claude Saumaise, Anna Maria van Schurman, Voetius, De Wilhem, *Wendelinus, Van Zurck.

b) Antonius van Baerle, Philip Thomas Howard, Cornelis Hendrickz de Vroom (New York, The Pierpont Morgan Library, Dept. of Literary and Historical Manuscripts, MS 'Collection of Autograph Letters and Manuscripts', MA 1346–21 (Van Baerle); cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 5, p. 341), Eliza Calverley (Lawrence, University of Kansas, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, MS P531), John Conway, Carleton (PRO, MSS 'State Papers' 81/30, fo. 101, 84/100 (=Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Holland), fo. 180), Janus Dousa, Frederik Hendrik, Henricus Hondius (Edinburgh, UB, MS 'Laing Manuscripts', Laing II, 653,11; cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 4, p. 24), Johannes Cabeljauw, Golius, Robertus Keuchenius, Daniel Morhofius, Theodorus Rijcken, Johannes Smithius (Edinburgh, The National Library of Scotland, MS Adv.MS.81.1.15), Huygens to his sons (BL, MS Add. 21524, MS Add. 21527, MS Eg. 1857), Jan van Foreest (RAA, 'Familiearchief Van Foreest 1422–1979', inv.no. 72, seven letters), Jan van Genderen (HGA, MS 'Archief Dichtlievend Genootschap Kunstliefde spaart geen vlijt', inv.no. 30), Johannes Georgius Graevius (DKB, MS 'Thott' 1262 4^o), Cyriacus Lentulus (SUH, inv.no. 1914.4240), Johannes Tronchin (Geneva, Bibliothèque publique et universitaire, MS 'Archives Tronchin', Correspondence, no. 2855; cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 5, p. 116), Van Beverwijck, Johannes Isacius Pontanus, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Huygens to an unknown correspondent (Uppsala, UB, MSS 'The Waller Manuscript Collection', benl-00052, dk-01600, benl-00475, dk-01600, benl-00421), Willem Frederik of Nassau (KHA, 'Stadhouderlijk archief': Willem Frederik, inv.no. 11; cf. *Archieven Friese Stadhouders* 2002, 362), two letters to Huygens from two unknown correspondents (BL, MS Add. 23100; St Petersburg, Public Library, MS 'Sobranie Dubrovskogo', p. 50, no. 73, cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 5, p. 196).

c) A. Alciatus, *Tractatus contra vitam monasticam* (Leiden, 1708); S. Groenveld, "'C'est le père qui parle". Patronage bij Constantijn Huygens (1596–1687)', *Jaarboek Oranje Nassau Museum*, (1988), 52–107, Annex 1 (Amalia of Solms); 'Brieven van Huygens aan Cats', TNTL, 4 (1893), 177–190; P.C. Molhuysen, 'Nog eens een brief van Huygens aan Cats', TNTL, 29 (1910), 101–102; *A collection of letters and poems: written by several persons of honour and learning, upon divers important subjects, to the late Duke and Duchess of Newcastle* (London, 1678) (William Cavendish); [R. Descartes/C. Huygens], *Correspondence 1635–1647*, ed. L. Roth (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926); *Briefwisseling P.C. Hooft*, I–III; P. Franciscus, *Posthuma* (Amsterdam, 1706); [C. Huygens], *Briefwisseling (1608–1687)*, ed. J. A. Worp, 6 vols. (The Hague, Nijhoff) (RGP 15, 19, 21, 24, 28, 32); [C. Huygens/P. Corneille], *Lettres*, ed. J.A. Worp (Paris–Groningen, 1890); *Briefwisseling Hugo Grotius*, I–II, IV–V, VII–XVI; *Correspondance Christiaan Huygens*, vols. 1–8, 22; M. de Haas, 'Een vijftiental brieven van

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Maurits Huygens aan zijn broer Constantijn (van 20 mei 1622 tot 7 juni 1624)', *Bijdragen en mededelingen van het Historisch Genootschap*, 50 (1929), 1–40; J.A. Worp, 'Constantijn Huygens en J.L. Guez de Balzac', *Oud-Holland*, 14 (1896), 147; CM VII–XIII, XVI (Bannius, Louis Bouterne, Van Beverwijck, Antoine Boësset, Jean-Louis Calandrini, Valentin Conrart, Godefroy Louis d'Estrades, Johan van Euskercken, Mersenne, Rivet, Jan (?) van Santen, Van Schurman, Philip Ernst Vegilin van Claerbergen, Wendelinus, Van Zurck); J. Papy, 'Some unpublished Latin verses and letters by Jacobus Wallius SJ (1599–1690) to Fredericus Marslarus, and one unknown letter to Constantijn Huygens', *Lias. Sources and documents relating to the early modern history of ideas*, 26 (1999), 22–56; *Lettres de J. de Wicquefort, avec les réponses de G. Barlée* (Amsterdam, 1696); W. Hüskens, 'Drie onbekende brieven van Constantijn Huygens aan Jacques Wyts', in G. van Gemeren and F. Willaert (eds.), *'t Ondersoek leert'* (Leuven: Acco, 1988), 283–291.

Private library

Huygens' library (about 8,000 to 10,000 books) was partly put up for auction (from 15 March 1688). The sale included a copy of Descartes' *Meditationes* (Blauw, 1644), *Geometria* (Maire, 1649), *Principia* (Elzevier, 1647) and some works on Cartesianism. For a catalogue of this sale, see *Catalogus variorum ... librorum* (The Hague, 1688). Reprinted as *Catalogus der bibliotheek van Constantyn Huygens*, ed. W.P. van Stockum (The Hague: Van Stockum, 1903). Another part of Huygens' library was sold together with the books of Huygens' son Constantijn on 26 September 1701. See *Bibliotheca magna et elegantissima Zuylichemiana*, 2 vols. (Leiden, 1701). For the history of Huygens' private library, see A. Leerintveld, "'Magnificent paper": the library of Constantijn Huygens', *Quaerendo. A quarterly journal from the Low Countries devoted to manuscripts and printed books*, 28 (1998), 165–184. See also Van Selm 1987, esp. 130–131.

Documents

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[C. Huygens], *Dagboek*, ed. J.H.W. Unger (Amsterdam: Binger, 1884–1885); NNBW I, 1186–1190; [C. Huygens], *Mijn leven verteld aan mijn kinderen*, ed. F.R.E. Blom, 2 vols. (Amsterdam: Prometheus/Bakker, 2003) (Huygens' autobiography, in Latin, with a translation in Dutch). The life and works of Huygens are the subject of many studies. To indicate the most important studies, see for instance [C. Huygens], *Musique et musiciens au XVIIe siècle. Correspondance et oeuvre musicale*, eds. W.J.A. Jonckbloet and J.P.N. Land (Leiden: Brill, 1882); Korteweg 1888; J. van der Vliet, 'De promotie van Constantijn Huygens', *Oud-Holland*, 14 (1896), 129–146; Korthals Altes 1924; R. Dugas, 'Sur le Cartesianisme de Huygens', *RHSA*, 8 (1954), 22–33; R. Colie, 'The cosmology of Constantijn Huygens: A study of Daghwerck', *The Germanic Review*, 30 (1955), 101–109; id., 'Some thankfulness to Constantine': a study of English influence upon the early works of Constantijn Huygens (The Hague: Nijhoff, 1956); A.G.H. Bachrach, *Sir Constantine Huygens and Britain 1596–1687: a pattern of cultural exchange* (Leiden: University Press, 1962); H. Bots (ed.), *Constantijn Huygens. Zijn plaats in geleerd Europa* (Amsterdam: University Press Amsterdam, 1973) (with lists of

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studies); A.G.H. Bachrach, 'The role of the Huygens family in seventeenth-century Dutch culture', in H.J.M. Bos, et al., *Studies on Christiaan Huygens* (Lisse: Swets and Zeitlinger, 1980), 27–52; H.A. Hofman, *Constantijn Huygens (1596–1687). Een christelijk-humanistisch bourgeois-gentilhomme in dienst van het Oranjehuis*. Ph.D. Diss. Utrecht (Utrecht: HES, 1983) (with list of studies); *Huygens herdacht* (The Hague: Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1987) (exhibition catalogue, The Hague, KB, 26 March–9 May 1987; with bibliography of Huygens' writings); Thijssen-Schoute 1989; M. Ahsmann, *Collegia en colleges* (Groningen: Wolters-Noordhoff/Forsten, 1990); P. Dibon, 'Constantin Huygens et le Discours de la méthode', in Dibon 1990, 485–494; F.R.E. Blom, "'What has been my weight on earth': the autobiography of Constantijn Huygens", in K.A.E. Enenkel, et al., *Modelling the individual. Biography and portrait in the Renaissance* (Amsterdam/Atlanta: Rodopi, 1998), 197–216; F.R.E. Blom, et al. (eds.), *Domus. Het huis van Constantijn Huygens in Den Haag* (Zutphen: Walburg Pers, 1999).

LA THUILLERIE (Tuillerie), Gaspard de Coignet de — (1594–1653)

Gaspard de Coignet, Count of Courson and La Thuillerie, was born in St Germain-l'Auxerrois (Paris, Île-de-France) on 11 September 1594. He was the son of Mathieu de Coignet de la Thuillerie, chamberlain at the court of King Henry IV (1589–1610), and Marguerite Hue. On 27 August 1618 La Thuillerie became a councillor in the *Parlement de Paris*. On 23 December 1624 he was appointed 'maître des requêtes'. He was also governor of Angoumois, Saintonge and the district of Aunis. After Cardinal Richelieu resolved to crush the Huguenots at La Rochelle (1628) he entrusted La Thuillerie with the demolition of the fortifications and the restoration of Roman Catholicism in that city. After two earlier marriages he married Anne de l'Escalopier (†1633), probably in 1625. Until 1632 La Thuillerie was responsible for the King's finances. That same year he was appointed French ambassador to the Republic of Venice, in 1637 to Mantua, and on 17 September 1640 to the States General in The Hague. According to the Swedish resident Petter Spiring Silfvercrona (c.1600–1652) La Thuillerie returned to France in November 1642 in the company of Godefroy Louis d'Estrades (1607–1686) (Silfvercrona to Grotius, 10 November 1642, *Briefwisseling Grotius*, XIII, 513). After his return to The Hague he resumed diplomatic service on 25 March 1643. On 27 February 1644 La Thuillerie was asked to mediate in the military conflict between Denmark and Sweden. He left the United Provinces early April 1644. On 9 September 1645 he was replaced, for reasons of health (he suffered from gout), by Hector-Pierre Chanut (1601–1662), whom he presented to the Queen of Sweden, Christina Wasa (1628–1689), on 31 December. In early February 1646 La Thuillerie made a trip to France with Imbert Porlier (†1694), returning to the United Provinces on 15 April. In the autumn of 1646 he travelled to Sweden for the second time, returning to The Hague on 11 July 1647. He held his farewell audience on 23 May 1648 and returned to France one week later. La Thuillerie died in Paris on 14 August 1653.

In October 1643 Descartes and his friends considered the possibility to ask the Stadholder through La Thuillerie to intervene on Descartes' behalf in the

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lawsuit started by the city of Utrecht (to *Huygens, 17 October 1643, Letter 46; to [*Graswinckel], 17 October 1643, Letter 45; to *Pollot, 17 October 1643, Letter 44; see also *Lettre apologétique*, AT VIIIB, 217). Earlier Descartes seems to have spoken with La Thuillierie in person (Rivet to Saumaise, 12 October 1643, *Correspondance Rivet–Sarrau*, vol. 2, p. 112). The ambassador seems indeed to have spoken with the Prince almost immediately (Brasset to Descartes, 10 November 1643, Letter 54). La Thuillierie's help was successful, for on 16 November 1643 the Prince of Orange instructed the *Vroedschap* of Utrecht to halt the procedures (Descartes to Pollot, [17 November 1643], Letter 57; Kernkamp 1936–1940, vol. 1, p. 192). Late January 1644 Descartes asked La Thuillierie's assistance for the second time against Martin *Schoock (22 January 1644, AT IV, 84–96; see also AT IV 76). Again La Thuillierie complied and wrote a letter to the States of Groningen (15 March 1644, AT IV, 96). La Thuillierie and Descartes seem to have kept friendly relations until the end of 1646 (Descartes to Chanut, 1 November 1646, AT IV, 535–536), but no further details are known.

Published speeches

Propositie gedaen door den heer de La Thuillerye ... den 8 augustij 1646 (Paris, 1646); *Harangue de mons. de la Thuillerye ... le 23. octobre 1647* (Utrecht, 1647); *Propositien, gedaen ter vergaderinghe van ... d'heeren Staten Generael ... den 28. octobre 1647* (Utrecht, 1647); *Twee propositien gedaen door den heer de La Thullerie ... op den 3 mart, den tweeden op den 17 mart 1648* (Utrecht, 1648); *Proposition faicte par monsieur de La Thuillerie ... le 18 de mars, 1648* (Schiedam, 1648). See Knuttel 1889–1920, nos. 5281–5285, 5490–5491, 5695–5698.

Correspondents

b) Diplomatic correspondence with various people, among others: Chanut (AMAE, 'Correspondance politique Suède', 1646–1654, vol. 10), Axel Gustavsson Oxenstierna (Rar, MSS 'Det odelade kansliet Riksregistraturet' 225, fos. 247, 260–261, 230, fos. 2, 151, 168, 186, 208, 230, 233, 243, 237, fo. 61, 'Diplomatica Danica' 33), Henri de la Thuillierie (Thuillierie's son) (Yale University, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, MS 444), Ole Worm (DKB, MSS GKS 3119 4^o a 322, 323, 347, 356, 371–372), correspondence with Paris (AMAE, MS 'Correspondance politique Hollande', 26 (May 1643–April 1644)).

c) J.L. Guez de Balzac, *Œuvres* (Paris, 1665. Reprint. Geneva: Slatkine, 1971), vol. 1; AT IV (Brasset); Groen van Prinsterer 1841–1861, vol. 4 (Anne of Austria, Mazarin and Servien); Mazarin 1872–1906, vols. 1–2.

Private library

Two books survived from La Thuillierie's private library: the first edition of Georg Braun's *Civitates orbis terrarum* (Washington, Georgetown University, Lauinger Library Special Collections, 77VB2) and a manuscript called *Aerarium historicum* (KB, MS 7C2). For this manuscript, see P.C. Boeren, *Catalogus van de handschriften van het Rijksmuseum Meermanno-Westreenianum* (The Hague: Rijksmuseum Meermanno-Westreenianum/Staatsuitgeverij, 1979), 223.

Documents

Carpentras, Bm, MS 1798.

References

DBF, vol. 9, 146–147. See also Hoefler 1852–1866, vol. 11, p. 74; A. Waddington, *La République des Provinces-Unies: la France et les Pays-Bas Espagnols de 1630 à 1650*, 2 vols.

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(Paris: Masson, 1895–1897) (*Annales de l'Université de Lyon*); Adam 1910, 118; *Briefwisseling Hugo Grotius*, XV; Heringa 1961; Schutte 1983, 7, 11–12; J.-Fr. Raymond, *Pierre Chanut, ami de Descartes. Un diplomate philosophe* (Paris: Beauchesne, 1999).

LEEUVEN (der Leeuw), Peter van — (1592–1652)

Peter van Leeuwen was born in Utrecht presumably, in 1592. On 15 March 1628 he matriculated at Leiden University as a student of philosophy. In October 1640 he became a member of the *Vroedschap* of Utrecht. On 26 September 1647 Van Leeuwen married Geertruyd ten Grootenhuys (1625–1698) in Amsterdam. They had three children: Dideric (†1648), Geertruijt (b.1649) and Henderika Joanna (b.1651). On 13 June 1648 Van Leeuwen made his will in Utrecht before a notary public, Gerrit Houtman. Together with Frederik *Ruysch Van Leeuwen was Burgomaster of Utrecht from 1651 to 1652. He was also a deputy of the States of Utrecht to the States General in The Hague. On 27 September 1652 Van Leeuwen died in Utrecht. He was buried in the 'Domkerk'.

Whether there were any personal relations between Van Leeuwen and Descartes is not known. The fact however that Van Leeuwen and Gijsbert van der *Hoolck offered a copy of Descartes' *Epistola ad Voetium* (1643) to the Burgomasters Johan van *Weede and Ruysch (Baillet, II, 190; *Lettre apologétique*, AT VIII B, 214; Bos 1996, 86) suggests that there were. In that case Van Leeuwen's appointment to a formal committee to examine Descartes' accusations against Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676) was probably meant to ensure some form of impartiality. The person referred to as 'V.L.' in a letter by Descartes to Henricus Regius (1598–1679) is not Van Leeuwen, as was mistakenly suggested by Baillet (II, 153), but almost certainly Gijsbert van der Hoolck, one of the two Burgomasters during the Utrecht crisis (late January 1642, *Correspondence Descartes/Regius*, 106). According to Baillet (II, 216) Van Leeuwen also figures in a letter of Regius to Descartes (4 June 1644, *Correspondence Descartes/Regius*, 174).

Documents

Vande Water 1729, vol. 3, p. 185; HUA, 'Doo-, trouw- en begraafboeken'; 'Registers van transporten en plechten 1578–1792', inv.no. 702,17, no. 3243.

References

Kernkamp 1936–1940, vol. 1; Elias 1963, vol. 1, p. 276; Duker 1989, vol. 2, pp. 156, 190, xxi, vol. 3, pp. 149, lxiii.

LEU DE WILHEM, *see* WILHEM, David le Leu de

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MARESIUS (Desmare(t)s, Desmarest, Des Mareis), Samuel — (1599–1673)

Samuel Maresius was born in Oisemont (Picardy) on 9 August 1599, the son of David des Marets (†1649), Lord of Féret, and Magdelaine (Madelaine) Vaucquet (†1659). He received his formal education in the humanities from the Reformed minister of Oisemont Esaïe Blanchard. In the summer of 1612 Maresius was sent to Paris to study humanities at the ‘Collège des Grassins’ and the ‘Collège royal’. From 1616 to 1618 he studied theology in Saumur (under Franciscus Gomarus (1563–1641) and Louis Cappel (1585–1658)) and in Geneva. In April 1620 he became minister of the Protestant Church in Laon (Picardy). In May 1624 he was moved to Falaise (Champagne) after a failed attempt on his life (13 December 1623, possibly committed because of Maresius’ criticism of the conversion of the wife of Hurtebize, the governor of La Fère, to Roman Catholicism, Nauta 1935, 78–80). Soon thereafter (17 October 1624) Maresius was appointed minister in Sedan. On 19 June 1625 he entered Leiden University with the intention to graduate within a short period of time. On 8 July 1625 he took a degree in Theology (8 July) with a disputation on justification (*De iustificatione hominis coram Deo*). He returned to Sedan to succeed Cappel as professor of theology (24 November 1625). On 2 May 1628 Maresius married Abigaille Grand (Legrand, †1689), who gave him seven children. That same year he published his first work, *Préservatif contre la révolte*, in which he incites French Protestants not to revert to Catholicism. From late May to late October 1631 he worked as chaplain to the regiment of Frédéric Maurice de La Tour d’Auvergne (c.1605–1652), Duke of Bouillon, in the service of the States’ army. When encamped in Bergen op Zoom he started a correspondence with the minister of the Walloon Church in Dordrecht, Andreas *Colvius. After a short stay in France Maresius accompanied Duchess Elizabeth of Nassau (1577–1642), the widow of Henri de la Tour d’Auvergne (1591–1623), on her visit to The Hague in April 1632. In that capacity he met Stadholder Frederik Hendrik (1584–1647) and the Protestant theologian André Rivet (1572–1651), with whom he later became close friends. Maresius settled in the Low Countries and became minister in Maastricht (1632–1636) and ’s-Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc, 1636–1642). On 15 January 1637 he was given the chair of theology in the new Illustrious School in ’s-Hertogenbosch. On 2 November 1642 he succeeded Gomarus as professor of theology at Groningen University, where he was four times rector (1644–1645, 1651–1652, 1660–1661, 1672–1673). In 1652 he also became minister of the Walloon Church in Groningen. Maresius acquired a reputation as a perfectly orthodox Protestant theologian. He published many theological works, like *Collegium theologicum* (1645), which was reprinted six times. Maresius and his son Henri des Marets (1629–1725) also edited a French translation of the Bible (*La Sainte Bible*, 1669). Maresius’ friends also include Tobias Andreae (1604–1676), David le Leu de *Wilhem, Abraham de *Mory and Claude Saumaise (1588–1653). Maresius died in Groningen in the early evening of 18 May 1673.

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

In 1642 Maresius wrote *Defensio pietatis*, a defence of 14 prominent Reformed citizens of 's-Hertogenbosch joining the 'Illustrious Brotherhood of Our Blessed Lady' (Illustere Lieve-Vrouwe-Broederschap, see Appendix 2). In the context of this affair he crossed swords with his real adversary Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676) and his supporters (between 1643 and 1669). It is most likely that Maresius started a correspondence with Descartes in the context of the same affair, somewhere in late 1642 or early 1643. They also met personally, presumably more than once (*Lettre apologétique*, AT VIII B, 247; Dibon 1990, 352). The only surviving letter of Descartes to Maresius ([January/February 1643], Letter 8) deals with *Specimen assertionum* (1643), Voetius' attack on *Defensio pietatis*. Although there were rumours it was Maresius himself who had excited Descartes against Voetius (Rivet to Maresius, 28 June 1643, Dibon 1990, 352; Rivet to Maresius, 10 July 1643, Maresius to Rivet, 22 July 1643, Nauta 1935, Annex 3, 507–508, 508–509; see also AT VIII B, 319–324), there is no independent evidence to support that claim. After the Groningen judgment of 20 April 1645 (Bailet, II, 251–255/AT IV, 196–199; see also AT IV, 792–801) Voetius' son Paulus (1619–1667) in particular accused Maresius—the rector of Groningen university presiding at the time—in *Pietas in parentem* (1645) of partiality. Thus this was the start of the publication of several pamphlets by both parties. Maresius defended himself in *Ultima patientia* (1645), explaining his relations with Descartes (Rivet to Sarrau, 18 December 1645, *Correspondance Rivet–Sarrau*, vol. 2, pp. 290–291). In this pamphlet—which Descartes did read meticulously (Descartes to [Van Haestrecht], October–November 1645, AT IV, 230; see also *Lettre apologétique*, AT VIII B, 219)—he emphasizes his refusal to Descartes to pass a copy of *Epistola ad Voetium* to the curators of Groningen University and advised against any legal action. According to his own testimony his correspondence with Descartes was only limited to five letters (May–June and 12 December 1643, AT VIII B, 320–323; see also Letters 23, 31, 52, 63 and 65). Soon afterwards Maresius answered Voet's *Pietas in parentem* in *Bonae fidei sacrum* (1646), which contains all official documents relating to the Groningen affair, including parts of Voetius' correspondence with Schoock. Voet replied with *Tribunal iniquum* (1646) to prove Schoock never ceased to recognise *Admiranda methodus* as his work. Maresius in turn published *Lingua abortiva* (1646). Finally, Voet published *Samuelis Maresius causae desertae* (1646), in which he declares that Maresius left all accusations unanswered. Whether Maresius indeed had sympathy with Descartes' philosophy is uncertain, because his own work leaves too little room for philosophic speculation of any kind. So much is clear, in an elaborate statement (27 September 1651) Maresius expresses the disbelief of the Groningen professors Descartes' philosophy to be heterodox (Maresius' reply to a question of Count Ludwig Heinrich of Nassau-Dillenburg (1594–1662) how to judge Cartesianism (Verbeek 1992, 83–84)). Thus it seems that his controversy with Voetius was far more important than a condemnation of the New Philosophy as such. It is also very likely that Maresius published *Querela apologetica* (1656), a Latin translation of *Lettre apologétique*, as was the wish of Descartes. According to Maresius' own testimonies in his disputation *Refutatio libelli de philosophia in-*

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terpretete Scripturae (19 February 1667) and *De abusu philosophiae Cartesianae* (1670) his son Henri (H.D.M.) was the editor of the Latin version of Descartes' *Les passions de l'âme* published by *Elzevier in Amsterdam in 1650 (Dibon 1990, 527–531; Van Otegem 2002, vol. 2, pp. 340–341, 369).

Writings

Dissertatio de Antichristo (Amsterdam, 1640); *Concordia discors et Antichristus revelatus* (Amsterdam, 1642; other edns., 1649, 1656, 1659, 1662); *Foederatum Belgium orthodoxum* (Groningen, 1652); *Catechesis publica Foederati Belgij* (Groningen, 1671).

Correspondents

a) 'La Vénérable Compagnie des pasteurs' (Geneva), curators of Leiden University, Tobias Andreae, Joan Leonardsz Blasius, Colvius, Johannes Duraeus, Tijmen van Gessel, Constantijn *Huygens, Arnold Moonen, Rivet, Christianus Schotanus, Vigne, De *Wilhem, Jacobus Zuerius.

b) Andreae (HGA, 'Archief Dichtlievend Genootschap *Kunstliefde spaart geen vlijt*', inv.no. 22), Gronovius (cf. Dibon/Bots/Bots-Estourgie 1974), Turretini (Zurich, Zentralbibliothek, Handschriften- und Musikabteilung, MS B9, two letters), Matthias Nethenus, Adias Widmarus (Wiesbaden, Hessische Landesbibliothek, MS 93), Willem-Frederik of Nassau (KHA, 'Stadhouderlijk archief': Willem Frederik, inv.no. 110; cf. *Archieven Friese Stadhouders* 2002, 166).

c) J. Alting, *Opera omnia theologica*, 5 vols. (Amsterdam, 1687), vol. 1; B. Bekker, *Defensio justa et necessaria* (Franeker, 1673); S. Maresius, *Ultima patientia tandem expugnata a Gisberto Voetio* (Groningen, 1645) (Samuel Delecherpiere, Johannes Maccovius); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, III–IV; J. Coccejus, *Opera anekdota theologica et philologica*, vol. 2 (Amsterdam, 1706); C. Drelincurtius, *Opuscula medica, quae reperiri potuere omnia* (The Hague, 1727); S. Maresius, *Monachomachia: sive, vindiciae pro veritate religionis reformatae, adversus Matthiae Hauzeur* (Maastricht, 1634) (Petrus Mareschal); P. Dibon, 'Lettres de Samuel Desmarets à Claude Saumaise (1644–1653)', in Dibon 1990, 389–430; S. Maresius, *Chiliasmus enervatus, ad d. P. Serarium* (Groningen, 1664); Vossius 1690; Voet 1646 (Franciscus de Wael); J. van der Waeyen, *De reconciliatione clarissimorum virorum d.d. Gisberti Voetii et d.d. Samuelis Maresii* (Leewarden, 1670); *Lettres sur la vie et sur la mort de monsieur Louis de Wolzogue* (Amsterdam, 1692) (Ludwig of Wolzogen). For Maresius' voluminous correspondence (Andreae, Johannes Buxtorf, Georg Calixtus, Colvius, Van Gessel, Johann Heinrich Heidegger, Joh. H. Hottinger, Godefroy Hotton, D. Julsinga, Henricus Leo, Rivet, Schotanus, G. Udinck, Vigne, Gerardus Johannes Vossius, De Wilhem, Jean Zollicoffer, Johannes Zwinger, curators of Leiden University, 'La Vénérable Compagnie des pasteurs', magistrate of Groningen, Walloon synods of Kampen, Nijmegen, The Hague and Vlissingen, Walloon church council of 's-Hertogenbosch), see Nauta 1935.

Private library

Maresius' library was sold on 11 December 1673. For the auction catalogue, see *Catalogus variorum ... Samuelis Maresii* (The Hague, 1673).

Documents

KB, MSS 76 J 34, 79 J 63 (inscriptions in the *Alba amicorum* of Johannes Honingh (1635–1692), 13 May 1665, and Marcus Pels (c.1614–1688)); Sárospatak (Hungary), A Református Kollégium Könyvtára, (inscription in the *Album amicorum* of Paul Csernátoni).

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Bayle 1740, vol. 3, pp. 322–326; Paquot 1763–1770, vol. 1, 274–283; NNBW II, 868–870; DBF, vol. 10, pp. 1447–1448; D. Nauta, *Samuel Maresius* (Amsterdam: Paris, 1935); Nauta 1978–

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1998, vol. 1, pp. 58–60. See also G. Mees, 'De verzoening van Samuel Maresius met Jacob Alting', *Verslagen en mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen*, Afd. Letterkunde, 7 (1878), 252–269; H.J. Koenen, *Het geslacht De Marez* (The Hague, 1901); Cohen 1921; R.A.B. Oosterhuis, 'Een 17e eeuwsech dispuut over het chiliasme tusschen J.A. Comenius en S. Maresius', *Stemmen des tijds*, 20 (1931), 345–358, 427–441; H.J. de Vleeschauwer, 'Het alarm-pamphlet van Samuel Maresius bij het stadhouderschap van Willem III en den val van J. de Wit', *Tijdschrift voor filosofie*, 2 (1940), 551–586; C. Sloots, 'Pater Matthias Hauzeur o.f.m. Een polemist—bijzonder tegen Samuel Maresius—uit de 17de eeuw', *NAK*, 33 (1941), 162–184, 257–276; Van Dijk 1973; *Correspondance Rivet-Sarrau*, vol. 1; Duker 1989, vols. 2–3; P. Dibon, 'Deux théologiens wallons face à Descartes et à sa philosophie: André Rivet (1571–1651) et Samuel Desmarets (1599–1673)', in Dibon 1990, 343–357.

MORY (Maury, Mori), Abraham de — (c.1600–1645)

Abraham de Mory was born in Metz around 1600. He studied theology in Sedan. Apparently he came to the Netherlands in the early 1620s. During the Walloon synod of 1626 (Vlissingen, 17–20 September) in any case De Mory was nominated for appointment as chaplain to the French regiments in the service of the States' army. Two letters supported his candidacy: from the Marquess de Courtomer and from his own mother (*Livre synodal* 1563–1685, 329). De Mory's name occurs on a board (now preserved in the church of St Stephen, Nijmegen) mentioning the ministers who preached in the Walloon Church of Nijmegen. De Mory was an intimate friend of Constantijn *Huygens. Another friend was Caspar Barlaeus (1584–1648), who asked him to translate into French a poem (*Manes illustrissimi viri Dominici Molini*) to commemorate the Venetian senator Domenico Molino (†1636) (Barlaeus to Huygens, 6 March 1636, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II, 153). De Mory would have participated, together with André Rivet (1572–1651), in talks (late October–early November 1643) to solve the dispute between Huygens' cousin Jacobus Zuerius (1587–1673) and Samuel *Maresius, minister of the Walloon Church of 's-Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc), about the affair of the 'Illustrious Brotherhood of Our Blessed Lady' (Illustere Lieve-Vrouwe-Broederschap, see Appendix 2) (Nauta, Annex 3, 495). De Mory became a victim of a disease that swept the camp of the States' army in Oost-Eeckeloo (Rivet to Sarrau, 19 September 1645, *Correspondance Rivet-Sarrau*, vol. 3, p. 219). He died in that place in the night of 12 September 1645. His death is mentioned in Huygens' diary (Huygens, *Dagboek* 1885, 43) and Huygens' correspondence with the wife of Stadholder Frederik Hendrik (1584–1647), Amalia of Solms (1602–1675) (13 September 1645, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, IV, 207).

Personal contacts between De Mory and Descartes presumably date back to 1633 (Descartes to De *Wilhem, 12 December 1633, AT I, 274). De Mory may have been introduced to Descartes by Huygens (Mory to Huygens, 16 July 1636, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II, 177). De Mory took an interest in Descartes' writings, as is shown by a letter from Descartes to Huygens (29 March 1637, AT I, 629). Descartes offered him a copy of *Epistola ad Voetium* (1643) (to Huygens, 22

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May 1643, Letter 20), possibly because De Mory gave him access to the proceedings of the Walloon synod of April 1643 (see Letter 1). Descartes in turn admired De Mory for his eminent qualities, which according to him were not those of a theologian (to De Wilhem, 26 September 1645, AT IV, 299).

Correspondents

- a) Constantijn Huygens.
- b) De Wilhem (NA, 'Collectie De Wilhem 1622–1656', inv.no. 1221).
- c) Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II–III; Dibon/Bots/Estourgie 1971 (Rivet).

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Livre synodal 1563–1685; Nauta 1935.

PALLOTTI, *see* POLLLOT, Alphonse

PARMENTIER (Parmentiers), Charles (Carel, Carolus) Anthony (Anthoni(s))
– (c.1603–1665)

Charles Anthony Parmentier was born around 1603, the son of Antonius Parmentier and Johanna de Laffeur. On 24 May 1623 he enrolled at Leiden University as a student of philosophy and continued his university education in Geneva (matriculation 19 June 1628) and Siena (15 November 1628). After Parmentier returned he became 'raetpensionaris' (secretary) of the city of Nijmegen (1631). In June 1631 he married Elisabeth Vivien in Cologne. They moved to Utrecht, where their three children Elisabeth (1640–1704), Charles (1642–1727/28) and Antonia (†1728) were baptized. Parmentier was a member of the Walloon Church. He was also canon and dean (22 March 1649) of the Chapter of Oudmunster in Utrecht. On 3 November 1645 he became one of the *Geëligeerden* (representatives of the ecclesiastical goods in the States of Utrecht) in succession to Jacob van *Asch van Wijck. As a large landowner Parmentier was Lord of Colenberg (De Bilt), Achthoven, Heeswijk (1649) and Viscount of Montfoort (1650). In 1656 he moved from Utrecht to his country house 'Het Klooster' (on the location of the former Benedictine nunnery 'Vrouwenklooster', bought 1647 or 1648, nowadays part of the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute) in De Bilt on the paved road ('Steenstraat') to Utrecht. On 17 July 1656 the States of Utrecht transferred the manorial rights of Parmentier's immunity 'Colenberg' (west of his country house), elevating 'Het Klooster' into a new domain called 'Colenberg' as well. Parmentier died in Utrecht on 30 December 1665.

During the Utrecht crisis Parmentier assisted Descartes with legal advice, discussing *Huygens 'consultation' and the Utrecht summons early July 1643. Before leaving for Amsterdam to have his *Antwoordt* (1643) printed, Descartes

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

and Parmentier sought the advice of a lawyer in The Hague (Descartes to De Wilhem, 10 July 1643, Letter 36), who can be identified as Paulus *Vanpeene. Parmentier is also mentioned as a friend in a letter of Henricus Regius (1598–1679) to Descartes (4 June 1644, Baillet, II, 216/AT IV, 124/*Correspondence Descartes/Regius*, 174).

Documents

Vande Water 1729, vol. 1, pp. 205, 249; HUA, 'Archief der Staten van Utrecht 1375–1813', inv.no. 448; 'Archief van de heren van Montfoort', inv.no. 209; 'Archief van de heerlijkheden Heeswijk en Achthoven', inv.no. 207; 'Inventaris van het archief van de familie Van Boetzelaer, 1316–1952', inv.no. 32; 'Inventaris van het archief van de familie De Geer van Jutphaas', inv.no. 68; 'Inventaris van het archief van de familie Van der Muelen', inv.no. 57; 'Inventaris van het archief van de heerlijkheid Oosthoek en De Bilt c.1681–1882', inv.nos. 29–3; 'Inventaris van het huis Linschoten 1402–1891', inv.no. 84; 'Notariële akten', U95a2–6 (5 April 1684), U80a8–225 (13 June 1685) (various documents concerning Parmentier's entrepreneurship); RAr, Leufsta arkivet, kartong 4 (documents concerning the liquidation of Parmentier's estate; cf. Römelingh 1986, 131, 4f).

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[Anonymous], *Het archief van de heerlijkheid Heeswijk en Achthoven* (n.p., n.d.); S. Muller, et al., *Catalogus van het archief der staten van Utrecht 1375–1813* (Utrecht: Oosthoek, 1915) (Rijksarchieven in de provincie Utrecht 2), 101, no. 448; R. Fruin and A. le Cosquino de Bussy, *Catalogus van het archief der heeren van Montfoort* (Utrecht, Oosthoek, 1920) (Rijksarchieven in de provincie Utrecht 13), 78, no. 442; [Anonymous], 'Oude brug verdwenen', *Maandblad Oud-Utrecht*, 35 (1962), 72; P.H. Damsté, *Oostbroek en de De Bilt c.s. De geschiedenis van een ambachtsheerlijkheid* (Zutphen: Walburg Pers, 1978) (Stichting Historische Reeks 4), 26–30, 86, 143–144; C. Dekker and G.M.W. Ruitenbergh, *Inventarissen van de kleine archieven van heerlijkheden en huizen in de provincie Utrecht* (Utrecht: Rijksarchief Utrecht, 1980) (Inventarisreeks Rijksarchief Utrecht 29), 228, no. 9; E.P. de Booy, *Inventaris van het archief van de familie Van Boetzelaer, 1316–1952* (Utrecht: Rijksarchief Utrecht, 1982) (Inventarisreeks Rijksarchief Utrecht 32); De Booy 1986; A.M. Abelmann, *Inventaris van het archief van de familie De Geer van Jutphaas (1204) 1295–1977* (Utrecht: Rijksarchief Utrecht, 1988) (Inventarisreeks Rijksarchief Utrecht 68); K.M. Buiskool, *Inventaris van het archief van het huis Linschoten* (Utrecht: Rijksarchief Utrecht, 1992) (Inventarisreeks Rijksarchief Utrecht 84), 22, no. 11; S. Broekhoven and S. Barends, *De Bilt. Geschiedenis en architectuur* (Zeist: Kerckebosch, 1995) (Monumenteninventarisatie Provincie Utrecht 15), 27–28, 250; J.H. Janssen, P. van Beek and T.L.H. van de Sande, *Aanvullingen en verwijzingen op de inventarissen 1–99* (Utrecht: Rijksarchief Utrecht, 1998–2002), 141, nos. 21a–b; Perlot 2000, 17, 84.

PEENEN, *see* VANPEENE, Paulus

PICOT, Claude — (1601–1668)

Most of what is known about Claude Picot is based on Baillet. Picot was born in 1601 the son of Jean Picot, 'receveur général des finances' of Moulins (1620), and Elizabeth Lefebvre, the sister of Antoine Lefebvre, 'prevôt des marchands'

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and ‘conseiller d’état’. Picot is usually referred to as the ‘abbé Picot’ and ‘prieur’ of the abbey of Le Rouvre, although it is unknown when exactly he was ordained priest. He is also described as ‘abbé de St Jouin’ (cf. BnF, Dossiers Bleus). Whether this is a reference to the Benedictine abbey of Saint-Jouin-de-Marne (Deux Sèvres, Poitou) is uncertain. Picot could be the person who is described by Tallemant des Réaux (1619–1692) as a friend of Jacques Vallée des Barreaux (1599–1673), but there is no certainty. According to Tallemant (vol. 2, p. 31) Picot and Vallée des Barreaux lived as bohemians, ‘scoring all the delicacies of France’ in 1642. On one occasion Picot and his libertine friends Vallée des Barreaux, Damien Miton (1618–1690), Louis Potel, Jacques Bordier (†1660) and Michel-Jerôme Moreau (†1660) passed the Holy Week in Saint-Cloud ‘to celebrate their carnival’ (Tallemant des Réaux, vol. 2, p. 33). According to Tallemant (vol. 2, p. 33) Picot—if he really is our Claude Picot—‘died like he lived’. When on his deathbed somewhere in rural France he would have threatened the local village priest—who apparently promised him ‘not to shout in his ears’ but did so anyway—to take back the benefice he had promised him. Picot died on 6 November 1668. He was buried in Limeil (most likely Limeil-Brévannes, Val-de-Marne, south-east of Paris).

Picot was an intimate friend of Descartes and the author of the French version (1647) of his *Principia* (1644). According to Baillet (I, 168) his friendship with Descartes dates back to 1628, but that is rather unlikely. Descartes refers to him for the first time indirectly in a letter to Marin Mersenne (1588–1648) (4 March 1641, AT III, 332/CM X, 534). Whether he is the ‘convert’ mentioned in another letter to Mersenne (18 March 1641, AT III, 340/CM X, 546–547) is uncertain. If he is indeed Picot this suggests he had access to the manuscript of *Meditationes* (1641). In 1641 Picot, Vallée des Barreaux and the abbé de Touchelay visited Descartes in Egmond (Boudhors, 491–492; Guez de Balzac, 540). During this visit Picot’s friendship with Descartes gradually deepened (Descartes to Mersenne, 23 June 1641, AT III, 388/CM X, 677). Picot remained in the United Provinces, apparently spending some time in Utrecht. During his stay Descartes wrote for him two letters of recommendation: to Henricus Regius (1598–1679) (6 February 1642, *Correspondence Descartes/Regius*, 119–121) and to Roderich Dotzen (1618–1670). The letter to Dotzen, a German nobleman who studied mathematics and philosophy in Utrecht, shows that Picot was introduced to Descartes’ *Géométrie* by Jacobus van Waessenaer (1607–1682) (to Dotzen, 6 February 1642, AT III, 735–736). Another letter of Descartes to Dotzen shows Picot was still living in Utrecht late March 1642 (25 March 1642, AT III, 555). In the summer of 1642 Picot stayed with Descartes at Endegeest (Baillet, II, 171) where he met Samuel Sorbière (1615–1670) (Sorbière to Mersenne, 25 August 1642, CM XI, 241). The first known letter Descartes wrote to Picot is dated 2 February 1643 (Letter 10). It was written some time after Picot had returned to Paris in the autumn of 1642 (see Descartes to Mersenne, 17 November 1642, AT III, 594/CM XI, 351). When Descartes visited his family in Brittany in the summer of 1644 he asked Picot and Mersenne to supervise the distribution of copies

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of *Principia* (Descartes to Picot, 29 July 1644, Baillet, II, 221/AT IV, 130). Soon afterwards Descartes went to Paris and visited Picot in the Rue des Écouffes (Baillet, II, 211/AT IV, 108). In the summer of 1647 Picot received Descartes in the Rue Geoffroy-l'Anier (cf. Baillet, II, 323/AT V, 63). He also enjoyed his company on a trip to Descartes' family in Rennes (Brittany) that summer (late July). During that visit Picot signed a legal document in the presence of Descartes' brothers and sisters (26 July 1647), in which he declares that Descartes transported his share in the inheritance of his father (worth 11,400 pounds) to him. He in turn would pay Descartes the interest (cf. Baillet, II, 325/AT V, 66; see also AT V, 407). By early October 1647 Picot and Descartes went back to the United Provinces, spending the entire winter together in Egmond (Bruno to *Huygens, [13] December 1647, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, IV, 442; Descartes to Huygens, 8 December 1647, AT V, 653; see also Baillet, II, 327–328, 448) till Picot returned to France mid-January 1648 (cf. Brasset to Rivet, 15 January 1648, quoted in AT V, 110–111). Huygens in a letter to Descartes of 14 November 1647 refers mistakenly to Picot as 'un grand Chymique de France' (AT V, 652, see also 653). When Descartes visited Paris again between May and August 1648 Picot provided housing for him close to the convent of the Theatine mission. Afterwards he seems to have again taken his lodgings at Picot's (Baillet, II, 340–341). According to Baillet Picot lent Descartes his German servant Henry Schlüter to assist him in Stockholm (Descartes to Picot, 23 April 1649, Baillet, II, 457/AT V, 358). Before leaving for Sweden early September 1649 Descartes entrusted Picot with his financial dealings (Baillet, II, 386; to Picot, 30 August 1649, AT V, 406–409; see also AT III, 632). After *Elsevier had printed the first edition of *Les passions de l'âme* late November 1649, Descartes sent Picot a list of people to whom a copy should be given (4 December 1649, Baillet, II, 393). They remained close friends until Descartes' death in 1650 (to Picot, 9 October, 4 and 25 December 1649, 15 January 1650, Baillet, II, 390–393/AT V, 432–433, 453–455, 461–462, 469). A 17th-century inscription on the back of an anonymous painting of Descartes (until c.1937 in the Musée des Beaux Arts in Tours, now lost, reproduced in Nordström, fig. 8) suggests Descartes sent this portrait to Picot from Sweden (Adam 1910, xv–xvi). The Danish scholar Olaus Borrichius (1626–1690) claims to have met Picot in Issy-les-Moulineaux (south-west of Paris) early May 1664. Picot on that occasion would have told him about his friendship with Descartes, his translation of the *Principia* and his travels in Denmark, Persia, Sweden and Russia (Borrichius 1983, vol. 3, pp. 384–385; also quoted in Nordström, 241–242).

Correspondents

b) Pierre Carcavi (Toulouse, Bm, MS 'Miscellanea matematiche scritte non stampate e diversi', fos. 4–9). See J. Beaude, 'Lettre inédite de Picot à Carcavi relative à l'expérience barométrique', *RHSA*, 24 (1971), 233–246 (AT V, 601–609).

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PLEMP (Plempius), Vopiscus Fortunatus — (1601–1671)

Vopiscus (the name was traditionally given to the surviving half of a pair of a twins) Fortunatus PlemP was born in Amsterdam on 23 December 1601. According to Van Eeghen he was not the son of Bernard PlemP as some suggest, but of merchant Harent Foppen (also called PlemP, 1577–1644) and Ymmetgen Pietersdr (1580/81–1631). It is likely that the name PlemP (a small fishing vessel) comes from a house called 'de PlemP' in Amsterdam (Nieuwendijk, north corner of the Zoutsteeg), which was already owned by PlemP's 16th-century ancestors. PlemP was educated at the Jesuit College in Ghent. He later studied at the universities of Leuven (Louvain), Leiden (matriculation 27 April 1621) and Padua, where he followed the lessons of the South-Dutch anatomist and botanist Adrianus van den Spiegel (Spigelius, 1578–1625). In 1624 PlemP took a degree in Medicine at Bologna University. After his return he practised in Amsterdam and became friends with the orientalist Johannes Eylichmann (1601–1639) and the famous anatomist Nicolaas Tulp (1593–1674) (the centre of Rembrandt's 'Anatomy Lesson' (1632), nowadays in the Mauritshuis, The Hague). Indeed, in 1632 PlemP would have been present when Tulp discovered the ileo-coecal valve. On 8 February 1634 PlemP was appointed dean of the Breugel College in Leuven. Two months later he became Regius Professor of Medicine at the Lily College. PlemP was four times professor primarius of Leuven University. During the Münster peace congress (1648) the Spanish representative Gaspar de Braccamonte y Guzmán (c.1595–1676) engaged PlemP as his personal physician. In 1650 PlemP married Anna Maria van Dieve (†1661), the daughter of a Leuven patrician. They had two children: Anna Christina and Fortunatus. PlemP published several books on practical and theoretical medicine. He also translated Bartholomeus Cabriolus' *Fundamentae (Ontleedingh des menschelicken lichaems*, 1633) and spent 30 years of his life on *Canon medicinae* (1658), a Latin translation of Avicenna. On 12 December 1671 PlemP died in Leuven. He was buried, next to his wife, in the family vault in the Augustinian church there.

According to his own testimony PlemP knew Descartes personally, possibly through the intermediary of Johannes Eylichmann (1600–1639), in the early 1630s, when both lived in Amsterdam. According to PlemP Descartes lived in the house of a draper, situated in the Kalverstraat (at the time the street of the butchers) so as to be able to take home with him carcasses of cows and other animals and dissect them at ease (*Fundamenta medicinae*, 3rd edn., 1654, 375/AT I, 401; cf. Descartes to Mersenne, 13 November 1639, AT II, 621/CM VIII, 610). Ac-

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cording to the same source he also visited Descartes in Santpoort (between January 1639 and May 1640). Building on his earlier contacts with Plemp Descartes sent him three copies of the *Discourse*, which finally arrived in Leuven at the end of August 1637—the delay was caused by the fact that Descartes sent the books to Plemp’s parents in Amsterdam (Plemp to Descartes, 15 September 1637, AT I, 399). Plemp in turn passed two copies to Libertus Froidmont (Fromondus, 1587–1653), professor of philosophy in Leuven, and to François Fournet (1581–1638), a Jesuit, who was professor of philosophy and theology in Douai—the covering note for Fournet may be the letter to the anonymous Jesuit of 14 June 1637 (AT I, 383). Later Plemp also forwarded a copy to Johannes Ciermans (1602–1648), a Dutch Jesuit who taught mathematics at one of the Leuven colleges (Descartes to Plemp, 20 December 1637, AT I, 477). Plemp served as an intermediary for the criticisms of Fromondus (which take the form of a letter to Plemp, 15 September 1637, AT I, 402–406; Descartes’ reaction, 3 October 1637, AT I, 413–430). His own criticism was limited to Descartes’ explanation of the movement of the heart and the circulation of the blood (*Discours V*, AT VI, 46–55), which Plemp still rejected (Plemp to Descartes, January 1638, AT I, 497–499; cf. Descartes to Plemp, 15 February 1638, AT I, 521–534)—later he would come to a different conclusion. After the publication of Plemp’s *De fundamentis medicinae* (1638), which contains abstracts from Plemp’s correspondence with Descartes, the relations between the two turned sour. Descartes heard of it only two years later when Henricus Regius (1598–1679), who already possessed copies of the exchange between Plemp and Descartes, brought the book to the latter’s attention and pointed out that Plemp had ‘mutilated’ Descartes’ answers—a claim he repeated in a disputation on the circulation of the blood on 10 June 1640 (*Disputatio medico-physiologica pro sanguinis circulatione*, 1640; see also AT III, 727–734). Plemp reacted by reprinting the entire correspondence in the second edition of his book (as *Fundamenta medicinae*, 1644), adding a few personal remarks on Regius and Descartes (see above). Descartes in turn offered his copies of the correspondence to Johan van Beverwijck, allowing him to publish the full text in his *Epistolicae quaestiones* (1644) (Letter 33).

Writings

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Correspondents

- a) Caspar Barlaeus, Libertus Fromondus.
- b) Guy Patin (BIUM, MS 2007), Paul Marquard Schlegel (SUH, MS ‘Uffenbach-Wolfschen Briefsammlung’ 109,54; cf. Krüger 1978, vol. 2, p. 796), Gerardus Johannes Vossius (Bodl, MS Rawl. 80, 82; cf. Van der Lem/Rademaker 1993).
- c) Vossius 1690; *Den waragtigen omloop des bloeds. Brieven 1643–1688, Johan van Bever-*

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wijck, Rene Descartes, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, Guy Patin, Cornelis van Someren, Vopiscus Fortunatus Plempius (n.p., Merck, 1991).

Private library

Plemp's library (about 1,000 books) was put up for auction in 1672. For the auction catalogue, see *Catalogus librorum cl. domini Plempy vendendorum Lovanii 1672* (n.p. (Leuven), n.d. (1672)) (BIUM, 7196). See P. Delsaerdt, *Suam quisque bibliothecam. Boekhandel en particulier boekenbezit aan de oude Leuvense Universiteit, 16de–18de eeuw* (Leuven: Universitaire Pers Leuven, 2001) (Symbolae Facultatis Litterarum Lovaniensis, series A, 27).

Documents

Amsterdam, GA, MS 5015 (17th-century manuscript on the genealogy of the Plemp family); 'Notarieel archief', inv.nos. 4012, 4073–407 (testimony on the descent of the Plemp family; cf. Van Eeghen, 22); BL, MS Add. 33587 ('Plemp on the nature of tobacco', 1635); Leuven, Rijksarchief, 'Archief van de Universiteit Leuven 1426–1797', Faculteitsarchieven, inv.nos. 693, 800 (*Quodlibetae*; cf. H. de Vocht, *Inventaire des archives de l'université de Louvain 1426–1797 aux Archives Générales du Royaume à Bruxelles*, Leuven: Librarie Universitaire, 1927, 72, no. 693, 85, no. 800); London, Wellcome Library, MS 257, no. 1 (inscription in the *Album amicorum* of Eylichmann, 20 May 1631).

References

H.J. Allard, 'Dr. Vopiscus Fortunatus Plemp', *Volks-almanak voor Nederlandsche katholieken*, 34 (1885), 205–283; BN, vol. 17, 803–804; NNBW VI, 1136–1137 (with list of works); Banga 1975, 278–286; Lindeboom 1984, 1544–1546 (list of works). See also P.J. Haan, *Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de Vopiscus Fortunatus Plempius* (Leuven: Vanlinthout and Vandenzande, 1845); id., 'Notice des manuscrits des docteurs en médecine Vander Belen, Plempius, Peeters, Rega, etc.', *Annuaire de l'Université catholique de Louvain*, 27 (1863), 305–323; G. Monchamp, *Histoire du Cartésianisme en Belgique* (Brussels: Hayez, 1886) (Mémoires couronnés et autres mémoires 39); J.J.G. Tricot-Royer, 'La bibliothèque de Vopiscus Fortunatus Plemp, professeur de médecine au XVII^e siècle', *Mémoires couronnés et autres mémoires publiés par l'Académie royale de médecine de Belgique*, 22/5 (Brussels: Goemaere, 1926); Juynboll 1931, 188, 192; I.H. van Eeghen, 'Pastoor Joannes Akerboom Doendenz en zijn doopboek', Annexes 1 and 11, *De navorscher*, 92 (1950), 149–150, 93 (1952) 22–23; L. Glesinger, 'La naissance de Fortunatus Plempius', *Bulletin et mémoires de la Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Médecine*, 2 (1956), 20–25; *550 jaar Universiteit Leuven* (n.p., 1976), 267–268, inv.nos. 378–379 (exhibition catalogue, Leuven, Stedelijk Museum, 31 January–25 April 1976); L. Elaut, *Vopiscus Fortunatus Plempius en de ontwikkeling van de Nederlandse ontleedkundige vaktaal* (Brussels: Paleis der Akademiën, 1976) (Mededelingen van de Koninklijke Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België, Klasse der wetenschappen 38/5); Borrichius 1983, vols. 1–3; R. French, 'Harvey in Holland: circulation and the Calvinists', in *The medical revolution of the seventeenth century*, eds. R. French and A. Wear (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989), 46–86; Thijssen-Schoute 1989; M. Grene, 'The heart and blood: Descartes, Plemp, and Harvey,' in *Essays on the philosophy and science of René Descartes*, ed. St. Voss (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 324–336.

POLLOT (Pallotti, Pollotti, Pollotto), Alphons(e) (Alfonso) (de) — (c.1602–1668)

Alphonse Pollot came from a Protestant family in Dronero (Piedmont), where he was born somewhere around 1602. He was the son of Marc-Antoine Pol-

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lot and Bernardina Biandra. In 1620, after the death of her husband, Pollot's mother moved with her seven children to Geneva. Alphonse and his brother Jean-Baptiste (Giambattista) were sent to the United Provinces where both took service in the States' army. In 1629 Pollot lost his right arm in the long siege of 's-Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc) (cf. Descartes to Pollot, January 1641, AT III, 279). On 11 January 1633 he was promoted 'hopman' (captain), the commander (and 'owner') of a company (about 60 to 100 men) in the service of the States' army. On 21 June 1638 he was captured by Spanish troops during the siege of the fortress of Kallo (Flanders) (Constantijn *Huygens to Amalia of Solms, 24 June 1638, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II, 369; Hooft to Bartolotti, 29 June 1638, *Briefwisseling P.C. Hooft*, III, 60; Descartes to Huygens, 19 August 1638, AT II, 672–673). It is very likely that Pollot stayed in Utrecht for some time (Descartes to Pollot, 6 May 1639, AT II, 545–546; Pollot's letter to Huygens of 22 December 1640 is indeed dated from Utrecht; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, III, 130), particularly after 1 May 1643 when his company was encamped in this city (cf. HUA, 'Archief der Staten van Utrecht 1375–1813', inv.no. 264,48). In Utrecht he met Henricus Reneri (1598–1679), Godefrout van Haestrecht (1592/93–1659) and Jacob van Waessenaer (1607–1682). He also met Henricus Regius (1598–1679), whom according to Descartes he would have assisted in January 1642 (to Huygens, 31 January 1642, AT III, 523–524; see also Descartes to Regius, [late January 1642], *Correspondence Descartes/Regius*, 98). On 3 March 1642 Pollot succeeded his brother Jean-Baptiste (died 14 January 1641) in the charge of 'premier gentil-homme de la chambre' (chamberlain) to Stadholder Frederik Hendrik (1584–1647) on the payment of 800 Carolus guilders a year. On 10 October 1643 Pollot and his brother Vincent made their will before a notary public, Willem Roomers, in The Hague (cf. Adam, 570–571, Annex 6). Both the Prince of Orange and his wife, Amalia of Solms (1602–1675), much valued his services, sometimes charging him with delicate diplomatic missions, like in 1644 when they sent him to Bourbon to contact Queen Henrietta Maria (1609–1669), the wife of Charles I (1625–49), King of England. On 15 May 1645 Pollot became commander of the fortress of St Anna in the polder of Namen (Flanders) (Adam, 570). After the death of her husband Amalia of Solms appointed (1 April 1648) him 'hoffmeester van onsen huysse' (Master of the Stadtholder's Court) at the payment of 800 Carolus guilders (Adam, 570). Baillet's claim (II, 297) that Pollot was a professor at the Illustrious School in Breda (North-Brabant) is certainly wrong (AT IV, 438–439; CM XIV, 396). Around 1650 Pollot returned to Geneva where his knowledge of fortification was much in demand (Adam, 573). On 3 October 1668 Pollot made his will before a notary public, Balthasar Guenand, in Geneva (Adam, 573–574). Pollot died in Geneva in the early morning of 8 October 1668. He was buried in the convent of St Peter. His epitaph and a sonnet in praise of him (*Epitaphe d'Alphonse Pollot*), written by a certain S.C., were published as a broadsheet in 1668, probably in Geneva.

Pollot met Descartes for the first time in Breda in the spring of 1637, which is confirmed in the first letter Descartes sent to Pollot on 12 February 1638 (AT I,

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517–518). Given the fact that Pollot was friends with Huygens, Reneri, Anthony Studler van *Zurck and André Rivet (1572–1651), any of these may have introduced him to Descartes. It is also possible that Pollot was introduced to him by his cousin Gabriel Sarrazin, a physician who knew Descartes in Paris (Descartes to [Mersenne], Spring 1635, AT I, 322, AT IXB, xi–xii; see also Adam, 574). Pollot was one of the few to understand Descartes' *Géométrie* (1637). For Descartes this was a reason to give him one of the six specially printed copies of that work (to Pollot, 12 February 1638, AT I, 517–519). Pollot advised Descartes during the Utrecht crisis—he could be the ‘Colonel Alphonse’ mentioned by Baillet (II, 35, 47, 149/AT II, 625/*Correspondence Descartes/Regius*, 30). In any case the fact that he had access to important officials—possibly Dirk *Graswinckel (Letters 45–46)—made his advice particularly useful. Pollot also mediated between Descartes and *Elizabeth of Bohemia (see for instance 6 October 1642, AT III, 577–578). Pollot may have met Descartes in Paris in the 1640s (Baillet, II, 149; 7 May 1640, AT III, 61–63; 7 February 1648, AT V, 124), but there is no independent evidence to support that claim. After Descartes' death Pollot and Anthony Studler van Zurck gave their manuscript copies of the *Traité de l'homme* to Florentius Schuyf (1619–1669) (AT XI, i, vii), who in 1662 published a Latin version of it, called *De homine*. In return Schuyf offered Pollot a microscope (Schuyf to Constantia Huygens, 31 March 1656, Lindeboom 1974, Annex 5, 114) and also praises him in his preface of *De homine* (*De homine*, 32; see also AT XI, vii; Lindeboom 1974, 69). In a general way Pollot seems to have collected Descartes' manuscripts. Thus he offered Huygens a copy of Descartes' correspondence with Libertus Fromondus (1587–1653) in exchange for a copy of *Explication des engins*, which would later become *Traité de la mécanique* (1668) (Pollot to Huygens, late January 1638, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II, 345; Descartes to Pollot, 12 February 1638, AT I, 518–519, 652). The Genevan theologian François Turretini (1623–1687) was married to Elizabeth (Isabeau) de Masse de Chauvet, a daughter of Pollot's sister Lucrèce. It is after the copies of Pollot's own correspondence with Descartes made for Turretini (*Copie de quelques lettres de Monsr DesCartes à Monsr Pollot*, manuscript now lost) that Descartes' letters were eventually published by Eugène Budé in 1868 ([A. Pollot/R. Descartes], *Lettres inédites*, x; see also Adam 1910, 574).

Correspondents

- a) Constantijn Huygens, Jean-Baptiste Pollot, André Rivet (cf. Dibon/Bots/Estourgie 1971).
- b) Henri Brasset (BnF, MS ‘Fonds français’ 17897, fo. 532), Willem-Frederik of Nassau (KHA, ‘Stadhouderlijk archief’: Willem Frederik, inv.no. 118; cf. *Archieven Friese Stadhouders* 2002, 168).
- c) Beeckman 1939–1953, vol. 4; Galileo, *Opere*, (Florence: Barbèra, 1968), vol. 17 (Elia Diodati); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I–III; Adam 1910, 571, Annex 6 (Michely Pollot).

Documents

KHA, MS ‘Archief Frederik Hendrik’, inv.no. A14,XIII–24 (letter of appointment, 1 April 1648); *Épitaphe d'Alphonse Pollot* (n.p. [Geneva], 1668). Copy: BL, 11408.f.59 (35). Text reprinted in AT III, 280–281.

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References

NNBW II, 1117–1119. See also [A. Pollot/R. Descartes], *Lettres inédites*, ed. Eug. de Budé (Paris: Durand and Pedone-Lauriel, 1868); C. Huygens, *Gedichten*, ed. J.A. Worp, vol. 2 (Groningen: Wolters, 1892–1899), 224–225 (Latin poem on the loss of Pollot's right arm); Adam 1910, 567–575, Annex 6; Cohen 1921; Lindeboom 1974, 69–71, 114; M.E. Tiethoff-Spliethoff, 'De hofhouding van Frederik Hendrik', *Jaarboek Oranje Nassau Museum*, (1989), 41–62.

REEDE VAN RENSWOUDE, Johan van – (1593–1682)

Johan van Reede was born in Utrecht in 1593. He was the son of Gerard van Reede van Nederhorst (†1612) and Mechteld Peunis (†1615). Nothing is known about his education. He was canon (1611) and dean (1620) of the Dom Chapter in Utrecht. On 26 June 1616 he married Jacoba (Jacomina) van Eede (1595–1671), who gave him eight children. Van Reede was one of the *Geëligeerden* (representatives of the ecclesiastical goods, 1634–1671, 1674–1682) and president (1652–1671) of the States of Utrecht in succession to Gijsbert van Hartevelde (†1633). He also sat for the States of Utrecht in the States General in The Hague (1639–1671, 1674–1682). Between 1641 and 1645 Van Reede was ambassador extraordinary to a Dutch embassy in London. In 1645 he was created baron by King Charles I (1625–1645). On 27 February 1623 Van Reede became Lord of Renswoude (Rijnswouw, Rinswoude, Rynswau, east of the village of Renswoude, near Amersfoort), a domain with a medieval castle called 'Borgwal'. In 1638 he started the building a Reformed church on this domain. This domed church, completed in 1641, is attributed to the Dutch classicist architect Jacob van Campen (1595–1657). In 1654 Van Reede commissioned the Utrecht architects Gijsbert Theunisz van Vianen and Pieter Jansz van Cooten to rebuild the manor on the spot of the medieval castle. That same year he also became Lord of Emminkhuizen (near Renswoude). In 1656 he was decorated with the Danish Order of the Elephant. In 1667 Van Reede bought the castle of Schonauwen (Houten, near Utrecht) for his son Hendrik (†1689), who was ambassador in Madrid (1656–1669). Van Reede was an intimate friend of Stadholder Frederik Hendrik (1584–1647) and his wife Amalia of Solms (1602–1675) who donated a large sum to his church in Renswoude. He was also a personal adviser to Princess Amalia, in which capacity he may have met Alphonse *Pollot. Van Reede at the age of 89 died in The Hague on 7 February 1682 (Huygens, *Dagboek* 1885, 85). The Reede van Renswoude family became extinct in 1738 with the death of Van Reede's grandson Frederik Adriaan.

In a letter to Alphonse *Pollot Descartes refers to Van Reede as 'Mr de Rynswoud' (21 October 1643, Letter 47, see also Dibon's note in AT V 666–667). The letter suggests that Van Reede threatened the Utrecht *Vroedschap* with an intervention of the Stadholder on Descartes' behalf (see also Letter 62). David le Leu de *Wilhem also mentions Van Reede (as 'Mr de Reinswou') in a letter to Constantijn *Huygens (4 July 1645, AT IV, 245). According to De Wilhem Van

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Reede wanted to read a copy of Schoock's statement (20 April 1645) in which he renounces the authorship of *Admiranda methodus* (1643).

Correspondents

- a) Constantijn Huygens, States of Holland, Th. Swaerdecroon.
- b) *Brederode (Detmold, SA, MS 'Urkunden- und Briefarchiv Brederode der niederländischen Herrschaft Vianen-Ameide (1249–1747)' L 3,274), Edward Nicholas (BL, MSS Add. 15856, Eg. 2534, fo. 182, Eg. 2535, fos. 23, 499, 524, 568, Eg. 2536, fo. 31; PRO, MS 'State Papers' 84/161 (=Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Holland), fo. 7), House of Commons (BL, MS Add. 4155, fos. 212–213), Godert Adriaan van Reede (HUA, 'Familiearchief Taets van Amerongen'; 'Archief van het Huis Amerongen', inv.no. 2879; cf. E.P. de Booy, *Inventaris van het archief van het huis van Amerongen 1405–1979*, Utrecht: HUA, 2000, 152, no. 2879), States of Utrecht (HUA, 'Archief der Staten van Utrecht 1375–1813', inv.no. 728, no. 114, five letters), States General (PRO, MS 'State Papers' 84/171 (=Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Holland), fo. 257), Willem-Frederik of Nassau (KHA, 'Stadhouderlijk archief': Willem Frederik, inv.no. 593; 'Nadere toegang', inv.nos. 9b, 10b, 95b; cf. *Archieven Friese Stadhouders* 2002, 200, 457, 460, 507).
- c) Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I, III–VI; *Briefwisseling van Godard Adriaan van Reede van Amerongen en Everard van Weede van Dijkveld (27 maart 1671–28 juli 1672)*, ed. M. van der Bijl and H. Quarles van Ufford (The Hague: Nederlands Historisch Genootschap, 1991) (Nederlandse Historische Bronnen 9).

Documents

Vande Water 1729, vol. 1, pp. 203–204; HUA, 'Archief Huis Renswoude', inv.no. 30; 'Notariële akten', U76a1–84, U80a2–111; BL, MS Add. 15856, fo. 88 (warrant of Charles I for the creation of Van Reede as baron).

References

NNBW III, 1037–1038. See also B. Olde Meierink, et al., *Kastelen en riddersteden in Utrecht* (Utrecht: Matrijs, 1995); E. Wolleswinkel and J. de Vries, *Renswoude. Geschiedenis en architectuur* (Zeist: Kerckebosch, 1998) (Monumenteninventarisatie Provincie Utrecht 20); Perlot 2000.

RENSWOUDE, *see* REEDE VAN RENSWOUDE, Johan van

RHEITA, *see* SCHYRLE, 'Anton Maria'

RUYSCH, Frederick — (c.1600–1677)

Frederick Ruysch was born in Utrecht around 1600, the son of Hugo Ruysch (b.1575) and Lucia van Egmond van Meresteyn (b.1580). Nothing is known about his education. Ruysch married twice: first with Maria Uijttendogard, then with Marija van der Meulen (1604–1682), who gave him seven children. As a prominent citizen of Utrecht Ruysch was a member of the *Vroedschap* (since 1627) and the consistory of the Reformed Church (1644). He was also member of

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the Admiralty in Zeeland (1637) and the State Council (1652–1658). Between 1639 and 1652 Ruysch was six times Burgomaster of Utrecht. Following a decision of the *Vroedschap* (1 May 1649) Ruysch and Johannes van der Nijpoort (†1662) travelled to Leeuwarden (July 1649) to approach the Franeker professor of medicine Johannes Antonides van der Linden (1609–1664) about a professorship in Utrecht. In 1657 Ruysch is mentioned as one of the administrators of the so-called Hallet foundation, offering scholarships to students who lived at the ‘Collège wallon’ (a francophone college for the education of theology students in Leiden with a close link to the Walloon Church). On 23 February 1659 Ruysch became ‘hooft schout’ (first bailiff) of the city of Utrecht. On 18 April 1662 he bought the domain of Den Engh in Vleuten (near Utrecht). Ruysch died in Utrecht and was buried in the ‘Buurkerk’ on 7 or 26 February 1677.

Ruysch was one of the two Burgomasters during the Utrecht crisis. As such he authorized the ‘judgment’ of March 1642 and installed the committee that examined Descartes’ *Epistola ad Voetium* (1643) to see whether the author could be pursued for criminal activities. There is no evidence for any personal contacts between Ruysch and Descartes, nor is there anything known about the personal sympathies of Ruysch.

Correspondents

b) Andries van der Muelen (HUA, ‘Inventaris van het archief Van der Muelen 1543–1885’, inv.no. 57; cf. De Booy 1986, 16, no. 52).

Documents

Vande Water 1729, vol. 3, pp. 184, 218; HUA, ‘Doo-, trouw- en begraafboeken’; ‘Kleine archieven van heerlijkheden en huizen in de provincie Utrecht 1254–1491’, inv.no. 100,29, nos. 11–12.

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G.H.M. Posthumus Meyjes, *Geschiedenis van het Waals college te Leiden 1606–1699: tevens een bijdrage tot de vroegste geschiedenis van het fonds Hallet* (Leiden: Universitaire Pers, 1975), 208; *Raad van State 450 jaar. Repertorium*, vol. 2 (1981), 139, no. 295.

SCHOOCK (Scho(e)ck, Sckokius, Scoek, Schoockius), Martin (Ma(a)rten) — (1614–1669)

Martin Schoock was born in Utrecht presumably, on 1 April 1614. He was the eldest son of Gijsbert Arnoldz Schoock (b.1591) and Johanna van Voorst. On 20 April 1630 he matriculated at Franeker University as a student of law. According to some (Paquot, vol. 3, p. 306; Dibon 1954, 180) he also studied theology and philosophy in Leiden in 1632, but his name does not occur in the *Album studiosorum* of Leiden University. Apparently Schoock came to Utrecht. On 21 December 1635 the *Vroedschap* of Utrecht allowed him to give private lessons in rhetoric at the local Illustrious School. Under the supervision of Descartes’

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friend Henricus Reneri (1593–1639) he took the degree of *Magister artium* (29 March 1636) at Utrecht University with a disputation on the nature of sound and echo (*De natura soni et echus*), the first academic degree granted by the new university. Schoock was a protégé of Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676) whom he assisted in his polemics against Remonstrants, Socinians and Roman Catholics. On his behalf he wrote *Desperatissima causa papatus* (1638), a reply to *Causae desperatae* (1636) of Libertus Froidmont (Fromondus, 1587–1653). On 11 July 1638 Schoock was appointed professor extraordinary in the humanities in Utrecht at the payment of 300 guilders a year. On 9 October 1638 he received a call to the Illustrious School of Deventer to become professor of history and eloquence. He had been recommended by Nicolaus Vedelius (1596–1642), the Deventer professor of theology and Hebrew (1630–1639). On 16 or 21 April 1639 Schoock married Angelica van der Marck (Merck, 1618–1664), a daughter of a rich merchant from Utrecht. In 1640 he became professor of logic and physics at Groningen University (in succession to Frans Meyvaert (1585–1640)), where he was rector from August 1642 to August 1643. By 1666 financial problems forced Schoock to flee to Germany. On 30 May 1666 he is listed as ‘professor honorarius’ in the matriculation records of the University of Frankfurt on the Oder, where he would become professor of history. Schoock also received the honorary title of ‘historian’ of the Elector of Brandenburg, Friedrich-Wilhelm (1620–1688). Schoock was a traditional, eclectic, Aristotelian philosopher with broad knowledge. A typical polyhistor he published on the fabrication of beer and butter, the salting of herrings, the history of the Low Countries, the juridical status of ecclesiastical goods and indeed philosophy. He died in Frankfurt in 1669.

In the summer of 1642 Voetius induced his erstwhile disciple Schoock to take his defence and refute the accusations levelled against him in Descartes’ letter to the Provincial of the Jesuits, Jacques Dinet (1584–1653) (AT VII, 563–603). According to his own later testimony this was done during a rich meal at Voetius’ house and in the presence of other professors of Utrecht University (Maresius, *Bonae fidei sacrum*, 4; *Lettre apologétique*, AT VIII B, 261). Although Schoock started almost immediately—he left the first part of the manuscript in Utrecht—the work languished as soon as he went back to Groningen to resume his duties. Still, by the end of October the first part of the book was printed. Descartes somehow obtained the proofs and started to write a rejoinder, believing that the author was Voetius (Descartes to Mersenne, 7 December 1642, AT III, 598/CM XI, 364; AT VIII B, 6). Eventually Schoock’s book, *Admiranda methodus*, was published anonymously in March 1643, closely followed in April or May by Descartes’ own reaction, the *Epistola ad Voetium*. The printing of an open letter to Descartes, in which Schoock claims the authorship of *Admiranda methodus* (and so vindicates Voetius), was interrupted after an intervention of the Stadholder (Kernkamp 1936–1940, vol. 1, p. 192/AT IV, 52–53) on 16 November 1643—all that is known of it are quotes by Voetius’ son Paulus (1619–1667) in *Pietas in parentem* (1645) and *Tribunal iniquum* (1646). In his search for justice Descartes then addressed himself to the States of Groningen. On 20 April 1645

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Schoock renounced the authorship of *Admiranda methodus* before a committee of inquiry (Saumaise to Rivet, 2 May 1645, 4 June 1645, *Correspondance Rivet-Sarrau*, 422, 430), putting all the blame on Voetius (Baillet, II, 251–255/AT IV, 195–199; see also AT IV, 792–801; Verbeek 1992, 30–31). In July 1645 Schoock offered Johan van *Weede a *Corte memorie* (Bos, ‘Epistolarium Voetianum II’, 68–73) to protect himself against a possible lawsuit for his statement that Voetius was the main author of *Admiranda methodus*. Voetius and his colleague Carolus Dematius (1597–1651) then started a lawsuit against Schoock, whom they accused of perjury. Schoock was arrested in Utrecht several times, on 6 August 1645 (Descartes to De *Wilhem, 15 September 1645, AT IV, 297; see also Duker, vol. 3, pp. 238–239) and again in April 1646 (*Maresius to Saumaise, 5 May 1646, Dibon 1990, 400–401). When finally a sentence was pronounced in 1649 (Duker, vol. 3, Annex xxxiii), Schoock appealed to the Provincial Court. Some kind of settlement was made in 1651 and 1652.

Writings

Vorstius redivivus (Haarlem, 1636) (under the alias Philippus Faber); *Admiranda methodus novae philosophiae Cartesianae* (Utrecht, 1643) (a new though never published edition is announced in *Effigies et vitae professorum* 1968, 133); *Collegium logicum* (Groningen, 1658); *Tractatus de turfis* (Groningen, 1658). Reprint with a translation in Dutch in *Martin Schoock en zijn beschrijving van het turfgraven in de hoogvenen*, eds. J.D.R. van Dijk, W.R. Foorthuis and M.C. van der Sman (Groningen, 1984); *Physica generalis* (Groningen, 1660). For Schoock’s other writings, see Nauta 1935, 3–39; *Effigies et vitae professorum* 1968, 132–133; P. Dibon, *L’enseignement philosophique dans les universités néerlandais a l’époque pré-cartésienne* (n.p., 1954), 182–188.

Correspondents

- a) Simon Abbes Gabbema, Anchises ab Andla, Joan Leonardsz Blasius, Daniel Heinsius, Dematius, Jacobus Revius, Willem Strick, Christianus Wttenbogaart, De Wilhem.
- b) Heinsius (BL, MS Add. 5185), Guy Patin (BIUM, MS 2007), Revius (Neurenberg, Germanisches Nationalmuseum, MS ‘Autographen’ K 41).
- c) Burman 1727, vol. 2 (Heinsius); [S. Maresius], *Epistola ad clarissimum Voetium* (n.p., n.d.); *Extract uyt den brief van d. Gisbertus Voetius* (n.p., n.d.); S. Maresius, *Ultima patientia tandem expugnata* (Groningen, 1645); M. Schoock, *Dissertatio politico-historica de bonis, vulgo ecclesiasticis dictis in genere* (Groningen, 1651); [P. Voet], *Aprosdionysos, id est, eiusdem de bonis ecclesiasticis* (Utrecht, 1651); [M. Schoock], *Voetius na ’t leven afgebeelt, ofte staeltjes, blijkende uyt de verantwoordinge van Marten Schoock* (Groningen, 1655); *Res judicanda* (Leiden, 1658); J. Kriex, *Animadversiones in Marci Zuerii Boxhornii De trapezitis dissertationem* (Groningen, 1658); Duker 1897–1915, vols. 2–3 (correspondence with Voetius). For a list of Schoock’s correspondence with Voetius and his son Paulus, see E.J. Bos and F.G.M. Broeyer, ‘Epistolarium Voetianum I’, NAK, 78 (1998), 184–198; E.J. Bos, ‘Epistolarium Voetianum II’, NAK, 79 (1999), 38–73; S. Maresius, *Bonae fidei sacrum* (Groningen, 1646) (Voetius, Lambertus van den Waterlaet); Voet 1646 (Voetius, Van *Weede).

Private library

Schoock’s library was sold on 7 October 1669 (announced on 1 October in the *Oprechte Haerlemse Courant*). See for the auction catalogues [*Catalogus librorum*] (n.p. [Utrecht], n.d. [1669]) (two different editions with the same title).

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SCHYRLE, 'Anton Maria' (Johann Burchard) — of Rheita (1604–1659/60)

Johann Burchard Schyrle was born in 1604. He is usually referred to as Rheita, which is also name of his birthplace, Reutte (Tirol) in Austria. He was the son of Georg Schyrle, who was a large landowner. Rheita entered the Augustinian convent Undersdorf (now Indersdorf, Bavaria) at the age of 18. On 14 October 1623 he matriculated at Ingolstadt University as a student of astronomy and philosophy. After his studies he became a Capuchin monk in Passau (13 March 1628) and took the name Anton Maria of Rheita. On 26 April 1636 the Capuchin Order sent him to Linz to lecture on philosophy. There he also became confessor and personal adviser to the Elector of Trier, Philipp Christoph of Sötern (1567–1652), who was held prisoner (until 1645) at the castle of Emperor Ferdinand III (1608–1657). In the 1640s Rheita is said to have been professor of theology at Trier University. However, there is no evidence to support that claim. In 1643 Rheita lived in Cologne, as is shown by two letters of Samuel Sorbière (1615–1670) (to Andrea Vissonato, 14 May 1643, to Samuel Jonsson, 19 July 1643, BnF, MS Latin 10.352, fos. 52r–v, 63v). From 1645 Rheita carried out scientific work in Cologne and Augsburg, where he and the lens grinder Johann Wiesel (1583–1662) improved Kepler's telescopes. When in Antwerp to have his work on optics *Oculus Enoch et Eliae* (1645) printed Rheita met Charles Cavendish (c.1591–1654) (Cavendish to Pell, 26 March [1644], *A collection of letters*, 77–78; see also Thewes 1988, 101), who was interested in buying one of his telescopes (Cavendish to Pell, 20 January 1644, 20 October 1644, 16 November 1644, 20 December 1644, *A collection of letters*, 76, 85–87). Cavendish also tried to purchase one of Rheita's telescopes. In 1656 Rheita went to Bologna where he was arrested because of his relations with the Elector of Trier. He was exiled to Ravenna (3 October 1657), where he continued his scientific work. Rheita is credited with bringing the optical terms 'ocular' and 'objective' into use in his *Oculus Enoch et Eliae*. An interesting fea-

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ture of this book on optics is his map of the moon, which places the southern part at the top for the first time. Rheita died in Ravenna on 14 November 1659 or 1660.

Descartes makes an indirect reference to Rheita (as ‘le bon Pere capuchin’) in a letter to Andreas *Colvius ([20 April 1643], Letter 15). Observing Jupiter in 1643 Rheita thought he saw five new satellites instead of the four described by Galileo in *Sidereus nuncius* (1610). Rheita describes this discovery in *Novem stellae circa Iovem circa Saturnum sex* (1643). Descartes in his letter to Colvius emphasizes it was Pierre Gassendi (1592–1655) who proved Rheita to be wrong by discovering this was only a grouping of fixed stars (*Novem stellae circa Iovem visae*, Gassendi 1964, vol. 6, 511–522).

Writings

Fasciculus sacrarum deliciarum, sive indulgentiae stationum urbis (Antwerp, 1645).

Correspondents

- b) Johann Philipp of Schönborn (Staatsarchiv Würzburg, MS ‘Schönborn-Archiv’ 577).
- c) Gassendi 1964, vol. 4 (Erycius Puteanus).

Mechanical works

Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum (telescope attributed to Rheita).

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Hoefler 1852–1866, vol. 21, pp. 94–95; DSB, vol. 11, p. 395; A. Thewes, ‘Ein Ordensbruder und Astronom aus dem Kapuzinerkloster Passau’, *Ostbairische Grenzmarken*, 30 (1988), 95–104 (with list of sources). See also J.B.J. Delambre, *Histoire de l’astronomie moderne* (Paris: Courcier, 1821), vol. 2, pp. 175–181; H.L. Weisgerber, ‘Angehörige der Tiroler Geschlechts Von Schyrle in den Rheinlanden’, *Rheinische Vierteljahrsblätter*, 13 (1948), 207–218; *A collection of letters illustrative of the progress of science in England from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles the Second*, ed. J. Orchard Halliwell (London, 1841. Reprint. London: Historical Society of Science, 1965) (letters of Charles Cavendish to John Pell); A. Thewes, *Oculus Enoch ... ein Beitrag zur Entdeckungsgeschichte des Fernrohrs* (Oldenburg: Isensee, 1983); id., ‘Anton Maria Schyrllaes de Rheita. Eine Episode aus seiner politischen Laufbahn’, *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Saargegend*, 31 (1983), 11–18; id., ‘Beziehungen Südtirols zur Entdeckungsgeschichte des Fernrohrs’, *Der Schlern*, 65 (1991), 284–295 (Rheita’s optical work); E. Goercke, ‘Anton Maria Schyrllaes über das Vakuum’, *Monumenta Guericiana*, 3 (1996), 43–48, R. Willach, ‘The development of telescope optics in the middle of the seventeenth century’, *Annals of science*, 58 (2001), 381–398.

SOLY (Soli), Michel (Michael) — (before 1607–1661)

Michel Soly was the son of the Parisian printer Pierre Soly. On 18 December 1607 Soly is recorded for being the apprentice of printer Jean de Heuqueville, with whom he worked closely together until 1630. In 1619 Soly was registered as a member of the printer’s guild of Paris. His workshop was situated in the ‘rue S. Jacques (‘à l’image de S. Martin’, 1622; *sub signo phoenicis*, 1625, 1640–

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1641, 1645, 1660). In 1641 Soly is listed as warden of the church of St Benedict in Paris. On 12 October 1641 he received a dowry of 2,500 pounds from the family of his wife, which, naturally, gave his printing office a strong financial impulse (Martin, vol. 1, 344). Apart from miscellaneous works ranging from the history of the Canary Islands to a comment on the geometry of Diophantus of Alexandria, Soly mainly printed books on Roman Catholic subjects, like the Clementine Bible (1643). He was also business agent in Paris for the Leiden printer Johannes Maire (†1666) (Descartes to Mersenne, 15 November 1638, AT II, 437/CM VIII, 201). Soly married twice: first with Heuqueville's daughter Maria (30 April 1619), then with Claude Garnier. Soly died in Paris and was buried in the church of St Benedict on 30 July 1661. After his death his son Georges (1632–1665) continued his father's business.

Soly was the publisher of the first Latin edition of Descartes' *Meditationes* (published 1641). The arrangements were made by Mersenne (1588–1648) (Descartes to Mersenne, 19 January 1642, AT III, 484–485/CM XI, 14), who also supervised the printing (Descartes to Mersenne, 21 April 1641, AT III, 359/CM X, 583). Descartes was not too satisfied with Soly, especially because he failed to distribute copies of his book outside France—copies of *Meditationes* did not reach the Netherlands before May 1642 (Sorbière to Mersenne, June 1642, CM XI, 161; see also Descartes to Mersenne, 17 November 1641, AT III, 448–449/CM X, 780; 19 January 1642, AT III, 484/CM XI, 14). Still, Descartes stipulated with *Elzevier that the new edition would not be sold to French booksellers in order to protect Soly's interests (to Mersenne, 17 November 1641, AT III, 448/CM X, 780).

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STAMPIOEN (Stampioen) de Jonge, Jan (Johan) Jansz — (1610–1653)

Johan Jansz Stampioen de Jonge was born in Rotterdam in 1610. He was the son of Jan (Johan) Jansz Stampioen (c.1589–1660) and Annetje (Anna, Annitje) Willemsdr (†1641). Presumably he was trained in mathematics by his father, who was gauger and mapmaker as well as 'gesworen ordinaris landmeter' (official land surveyor) of the *Hoogheemraadschap* (the regional dike and drainage board) of Schieland (1650). Together with Isaac Beeckman (1588–1637) Stampioen's fa-

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ther founded a scientific society called *Collegium mechanicum* in Rotterdam in 1626. He also published a textbook on the determination of the poles (*Nieuwe tafelen der polus-hooghte*, 1618) and a map of the district of Schieland (near Rotterdam). Stampioen the son began his career in mathematics by appending some annexes to a new edition (1632) of *Tabulae sinuum tangentium secantium* (1627) by Frans van Schooten the elder (1581–1645), professor of mathematics at Leiden University. He also added his own algebraic treatment of spherical trigonometry, called *Kort by-voegsel der sphaerische triangulen*, which is based on Albert Girard's *Table des sinus* (1627). On 19 March 1636 the *Vroedschap* of Rotterdam appointed Stampioen to give public lessons in mathematics (cf. Van Lieburg, 24), which may explain the fact that in *Wiskonstige ontbinding* (1638) he qualifies himself as a 'former professor matheseos of the Illustrious School in Rotterdam' (although the *Vroedschap* of Rotterdam never officially elevated the Latin School to an Illustrious School). The following year Stampioen married Annetje (Anna) Pieters Bock (†c.1645). They had three children: Anna (Annetgen), Aeltgen (b.1639) and Nicolaas (Claes, †1721), who in 1689 together with Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695) would become member of a committee to solve the problem of determining longitudes at sea. In 1638 Stampioen moved to The Hague to tutor Prince William II (1626–1650) in mathematics (Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, IV, 265). Stampioen's position at the Court of the Stadholder enhanced his reputation, which was probably the main reason why he tutored the sons of Constantijn Huygens (*Correspondance Christiaan Huygens*, vol. 22, p. 402; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, III, 496–497) as well as Princess *Elizabeth of Bohemia (Descartes to *Pollot, 21 October 1643, Letter 48). Stampioen published several works on mathematics, like 'New rule of Algebra' (*Algebra ofte nieuwe stel-regel*, completed 1634, published 1639), which contains a general method of solving equations of the third degree. To publish and sell his mathematical writings Stampioen and his brother-in-law Barthout Pietersz Bock set up a printing office and bookshop called *In sphaera mundi*. On 7 September 1640 he sold this workshop at the sum of 1,900 guilders to Francq van der Spruyt (†c.1642), the printer of *Pentalogos* (1640), an anti-Cartesian work by 'Mercurius Cosmopolita'. After the death of his first wife Stampioen remarried twice: first with Cornelia Dathelaer (1645), then with Anna Maria de Wolf. In the mid-1640s he was officially appointed to select land surveyors in the Province of Holland. This caused a conflict with the professors of mathematics of Leiden University, not only because previously they had been in charge of selecting surveyors, but also because Stampioen was allegedly too critical of Leiden students and turned them down as candidates (Molhuysen 1913–1924, vol. 2, pp. 304). After two formal complaints (8 February and 5 November 1646) filed by surveyors and mathematicians (among others Frans van Schooten the younger (1615–1660)) the curators of Leiden University asked the *Gecommitteerde Raden* (the standing committee) of Holland to withdraw Stampioen's appointment (Molhuysen 1913–1924, vol. 2, pp. 307–308). After 1646 Stampioen moved to the Spanish Low Countries. In 1651 he worked as a mathematician in Brussels (Kossmann, 369; Mac Lean, 326) in the service of the Governor-General of the Spanish Low Countries, Archduke

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Leopold William of Habsburg (1614–1662) (Mac Lean, 328). According to Mac Lean, quoting a document of 9 December 1681 (p. 328), Stampioen died in a gunpowder explosion in Atrecht (Arras), possibly around 1653 (CM IX, 199–200).

Stampioen's first contacts with Descartes date back to 1633, when he sent him a mathematical problem through Beeckman (to Stampioen, [December 1633], AT I, 275–280, 573–578). But in 1638 Stampioen (under the alias of Johannes Baptista of Antwerp) published *Quaestie aen de Batavische ingenieurs*, which immediately aroused Descartes' interest. In this broadsheet he challenges Dutch mathematicians to solve two problems involving equations of the third degree (quoted in AT II, 613–614). Shortly afterwards Stampioen published the solution under his own name in 'Algebraic analysis' (*Wiskonstige ontbinding*). Descartes discussed the problem in a letter possibly to Van Schooten the younger (AT II, 600–611), but acting as his strawman Jacob van Waessenaer (b.1607) took up the challenge and answered Stampioen's question in a more elaborate way in *Solutie op de quaestie aen de Batavische ingenieurs voorghestelt* (1638). Stampioen reacted in 'Malpractice revealed' (*Openbaeringe der valscher pracktycken*, 1638), in which he rejects Van Waessenaer's solution. In April 1639 Stampioen published his *Algebra*. Not surprisingly Descartes found this work inferior to his own geometry (Descartes to Pollot, 6 May 1639, AT II, 545; Descartes to Huygens, 6 May 1639, AT II, 677). With the aid of Descartes (Regius to Descartes, 17 May 1639, Bos 2002, 21) Van Waessenaer immediately published 'Critical notes on the New Rule of Algebra' (*Aenmerkingen op den Nieuwen stel-regel*), which is a broadscale attack on Stampioen's writings. In addition Van Waessenaer also solved the second problem raised in the earlier *Quaestie aen de Batavische ingenieurs*. This caused Stampioen to publish three pamphlets (*Dagh-vaerd-brief*, early October 1639, *Tweedden dagh-vaerd-brief*, 5 November 1639, *Derde dagh-vaerd-brief*, 15 November 1639), in which he challenges Van Waessenaer to prove his criticism. The challenge took the form of a wager: Stampioen promised to pay a large sum to the poor if a jury would judge his method inferior. In the first half of November 1639 both Stampioen and Van Waessenaer each deposited 600 guilders in the hands of Nicolaus Dedel (1597–1646), the rector of Leiden University (AT II, 720–721/Roth 1926, 274–277; Bierens de Haan, *Bouwstoffen*, 394–395; see also Descartes to Huygens, 17 November 1639, AT II, 688). An agreement on the rules of the challenge was reached by the parties late December 1639 (see AT II, 687–698, 700–701, 703, 706–707, 710–717, 722; see also AT II, 722–726/Roth 1926, 277–289; AT X, 302–304; Bierens de Haan, *Bouwstoffen*, 398–400). Members of the jury were Jacobus Golius (1596–1667) and Frans van Schooten the elder, both professors of mathematics at Leiden University who were on good terms with Descartes, Bernardus Schotanus (1598–1652), professor of mathematics in Utrecht, and Andreas van Berlicom (c.1587–1656), secretary of the city of Rotterdam, who was apparently an amateur mathematician. On 24 May 1640 a decision was finally taken. It was all in favour of Van Waessenaer (Descartes to Regius, Bos 2002, 44–45; Van Waessenaer, *Den on-wissen wis-konstenaer*, 81–86; Stampioen, *Verclaringh*; Bierens de Haan, *Bouwstoffen*,

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414). Stampioen lost his money to the pest house of Leiden (Descartes to De Wilhem, 17 August 1640, AT III, 21, 5 October 1640, AT III, 200; for the receipt of the administrators of the pest house, see Van Waessenaer, *Den on-wissen wis-konstenaer*, 88). Stampioen was not satisfied. Not only did he defend his method in *Wis-konstigh ende reden-maetigh bewijs* (1640), but he also criticized the jury's decision in *Verclaringh over het gevoelen bij de E.H. Professoren matheseos der universiteyt tot Leijden* (June 1640). In November 1640 finally Van Waessenaer and Descartes triumphantly published a full account of the affair in 'The ignorant mathematician J. Stampioen exposed' (*Den on-wissen wis-konstenaer J. Stampioenius ontdeckt*). Stampioen's reputation was badly damaged. Nonetheless Huygens (who arbitrated in the Stampioen affair) asked him to train his sons in mathematics in 1644, although a factor may have been that he also tutored the Stadholder's son. Inversely, Stampioen in 1645 recommended a list of studies to Huygens' son Christiaan, which also includes Descartes' books on optics (*Correspondance Christiaan Huygens*, vol. 1, pp. 6 and 10). In 1648 Stampioen published new mathematical challenges, as is shown by a letter of Anthonij Vivien (1603–1681) to his brother-in-law, Johan de Witt (1625–1672) (7 March 1648, *Brieven Johan de Witt*, vol. 1, p. 3/AT V, 574). The same letter shows that Vivien forwarded one of Stampioen's pamphlets to Descartes via Colvius. Descartes' letter to [Van Schooten the younger] of [March 1639] may contain a reaction to Stampioen's challenge, in which case however this letter should be redated (see AM, III, 315, 355).

Writings

Resolutie ende ontbindinghe der twee vraegh-stucken, in den jare 1632 (Rotterdam, 1634); *Solutie op alle de quaestien* (Rotterdam, 1634).

Correspondents

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- c) *Correspondance Chr. Huygens*, vol. 1; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II–IV.

Documents

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STUDLER VAN ZURCK, *see* ZURCK, Anthony Studler van

VANPEENE (Van Pe(e)nen, Peneus), Paulus (Pauwels) — (1590–1656)

Paulus Vanpeene was born in 1590, the sixth child of Charles Vanpeene de Zuydpeene (before 1559–c.1617) and Marguerite le Vasseur. Vanpeene’s father was a linen merchant from Roeselare (Flanders) who came to England with his family in the 1570s. On 22 November 1590 Vanpeene was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Austin Friars (London). On 26 May 1607 Vanpeene matriculated at Leiden University to study theology. Five years later he went to Switzerland, continuing his education in Geneva (matriculation 2 June 1613) and Basle (May 1613). After his return to the United Provinces he rematriculated at Leiden University (3 November 1616) to study law. On 2 February 1621 he took his oath as an advocate to the Court of Holland. Vanpeene was married to Jeanne Gillis (1608–1655) from Amsterdam. On 20 July 1656 he died in The Hague.

According to a letter of De *Wilhem to Huygens the name of the lawyer consulted by Descartes during his visit to The Hague in the first week of July 1643 was Vanpeene (8 July 1643, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, III, 403). According to Descartes’ own testimony Vanpeene reassured him that there was not much to worry about and that the Utrecht summons could be ignored (Descartes to De Wilhem, 10 July 1643, Letter 36).

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VORSTIUS (Vo(o)rst), Adolphus — (1597–1663)

Adolphus Vorstius was born in Delft, on 18 or 23 November 1597. He was the son of a Leiden professor in medicine, Aelius Everardus Vorstius (1568–1624). On 10 February 1612 Vorstius matriculated in Leiden to study the classics. Under the supervision of the philosopher Gilbert Jacchaeus (1578–1628) he submitted a dissertation on movement (*De motu*) in 1619. From 1621 to 1623 he travelled with his nephew Gijsbert van der *Hoolck in the Spanish Low Countries, England, Italy and France. In Saumur he visited the French diplomat Philippe Duplessis-Mornay (1549–1623). Vorstius also studied in Padua (matriculation 15 June 1621) where he took a degree in Medicine (29 August 1622) under the supervision of the anatomist and botanist Adrianus van den Spiegel (Spigelius, 1578–1625). When in Padua he was librarian to the *Natio Germanica*, the Fraternity of ‘German’ Students. In 1623 Vorstius returned to the Low Countries with the Venetian ambassador Marc’Antonio Morosini (1591–1630). On 28 August 1623 Vorstius rematriculated at Leiden University. On 10 February 1624 he was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine (on the recommendation of Morosini) on the payment of 600 guilders a year. On 13 May 1625 Vorstius succeeded his father as ordinary professor of medicine and director of the hortus academicus. After the curators of Leiden University urged Vorstius to show more activity he produced a handwritten inventory of the university gardens in 1628. In 1633 Elsevier published his *Catalogus plantarum*, a catalogue of the botanic garden (1107 species), which also contains an enumeration of 289 wild plants growing in and around Leiden. In 1636 Vorstius became rector of Leiden University for only one year. In 1645 the curators of Leiden University reprimanded Vorstius for neglecting his lessons. In 1648 and 1650 he was asked to make a new inventory of the university gardens. Except for his catalogues, an edition of Hippocrates and a few disputations and academic necrologies, Vorstius did not publish anything. His friends include Claude Saumaise (1588–1653), Jacobus Golius (1596–1667), Constantijn l’Empereur ab Opwyck (1591–1648) and Anna Maria van Schurman (1607–1678). Vorstius married Catharina van der Meulen (1596–1652), a daughter of a rich merchant from Leiden. The precise date of their marriage is not known. Vorstius died in Leiden on 9 October 1663 (cf. Molhuysen 1913–1924, vol. 3, p. 183).

It is not known how and when contacts between Vorstius and Descartes were established. They may have met through their mutual friends Constantijn *Huygens or Anthony Studler van *Zurck. The only surviving letter of Descartes to Vorstius (19 June 1643, Letter 28) is in reply to a lost letter, in which Vorstius apparently asked Descartes to give a full exposition of his doctrine of animal spirits. It also shows that Vorstius had sent a copy of Aromatari’s *Disputatio de rabie contagiosa* (1625) and suggests that he defended Descartes against his critics—what issue was exactly disputed is not known. That they also personally met emerges from a letter of Descartes to *De Wilhem (24 May 1647, AT V, 33).

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Writings

Hippokratous Aforismoï. Ex recognitione A. Vorstii (Leiden, 1628; 2nd and 3rd edn., 1661, 1666); *Oratio funebris in obitum ... Gilberti Jacchaei* (Leiden, 1628); *Catalogus plantarum horti academici Lugduno Batavi*, 2 vols. (Leiden, 1633) (together with an edition of Van den Spiegel's *Isagoge in rem herbariam*); *Oratio funebris ... Petri Cunaei* (Leiden, 1638; 2nd edn., 1640); *De spiritibus* (Leiden, 1643); *Oratio in excessum ... Claudii Salmasii* (Leiden, 1654; other edns., 1663, 1693, 1720, 1735).

Correspondents

a) Caspar Barlaeus, Van *Beverwijck, Johannes Leonardsz Blasius, Balthasar Bonifacius, Arnoldus Buchelius, *Colvius, Guilielmus Gillonius, Jan de Groot, Baldwin Hamey, Nicolaas Heinsius, Lucas Holsten, Constantijn Huygens, Johannes Meursius, Anselmus Salmius, Saumaise, Anna Maria van Schurman, Gerardus Johannes Vossius (cf. Van der Lem/Rademaker 1993).

b) Jan van Foreest (RAA, 'Familiearchief Van Foreest 1422–1979', inv.no. 72; cf. Rombach 1992, no. 92), Guy Patin (BIUM, MS 2007).

c) Bartholinus 1740, vols. 1–2, 4; Burman 1727 (Heinsius); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II–V; Van Schurman 1641.

Private library

Vorstius' library was sold on 29 April 1664. For the auction catalogue, see *Catalogus instructissimae bibliothecae* (Leiden, 1664); cf. Van Selm 1987, 133.

Documents

BL, MSS Add. 23105, fo. 71 (Vorstius' inscriptions in the *Album amicorum* of Philippe de Glarges, 1 October 1640), Eg. 1319 (inscriptions in the *Album amicorum* of Johann Leonhard Franckenstein, 1652), Sloane 2764, fo. 57 (verses in Greek and Latin inscribed in a manuscript given by Vorstius to a friend, possibly from his private library); KB, MS 71 J 59 (inscription in the *Album amicorum* of Michael Lupardus (c.1602–1661), September 1628); Leiden, UB, MS BPL 3088 (*Album amicorum*, 1627–1654; cf. Heesakkers/Thomassen 1986, no. 39); Uppsala, UB, MSS 'The Waller Manuscript Collection', benl-00772, benl-00773 (inscription in the *Album amicorum* of Thomas Furenius, 17 August 1637, letter of introduction addressed to Guy Patin (1602–1672)).

References

Banga 1975, 320–324; Lindeboom 1984, 2088–2089. See also J.J. Orlers, *Beschrijvinge der stad Leyden* (Leiden, 1641); Molhuysen 1913–1924, vols. 2–3; H. Veendorp and L.G.M. Baas Becking, *1587–1937. Hortus academicus Lugduno Batavus. The development of the gardens of Leyden University* (Haarlem, 1937), esp. 68–71; Borrichius 1983, vols. 1–3; Th.H. Lunsingh Scheurleer, et al., *Het Rapenburg: geschiedenis van een Leidse gracht*, vol. 4 (Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Afdeling Geschiedenis van de Kunstnijverheid 1986–1992), pp. 400–402.

WAESBERGE, Jan (Johannes) van — (1600–after 1683)

Jan van Waesberge was born in Delft presumably, before 9 July 1600. He was the son of the Rotterdam printer Johannes (†1626) van Waesberge and Margriet (Maryken) van Bracht. It is likely that Van Waesberge was trained in printing in the firm of his father. In 1637 he was confirmed in Delft. That same year he moved to Utrecht, where he was inscribed as a member of the Reformed

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Church (21 December 1637). In the summer of 1642 Van Waesberge married Lysbeth Jans (Elisabeth Janssonius, 1615–1681), a daughter of Johannes Janssonius (1611–1664), who was the Amsterdam printer of the famous Mercator atlases. Although it is not known when Van Waesberge started printing in Utrecht, he is recorded for the first time as the printer of academic disputations for the new university in 1642. From 1645 to 1660 his workshop in Utrecht was situated ‘tegen over ’t stadthuys an de plaets’ (nowadays Stadhuisbrug) in the second house that belonged to the ‘Snippevlucht’ (nowadays Oudegracht). Van Waesberge also opened a workshop in Breda. In 1646 he became ‘gesworen boekdrucker’ (official printer) and supplier of office stationery of the Illustrious School there. In March 1647 he was registered as a citizen of Utrecht. From 1647 to 1649 he also became official printer of the city of Breda. Van Waesberge was dean of the printer’s guild in Utrecht (25 January 1653) and deacon (1654) of the Reformed Church in Utrecht. After he decided to work more closely with his father-in-law he set up a printing office in Amsterdam somewhere on the Damrak in the summer of 1659. On 23 March 1661 Janssonius appointed him business manager for his printing office. As from this date each book published by Janssonius’ printing office was published under the name of Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge. After the death of his father-in-law Van Waesberge worked with Elizée (Eliseus) Weyerstraten (Weyerstraet(en), Weyerstraat), who had married Janssonius’ youngest daughter Sara. After the death of Weyerstraten Van Waesberge continued printing with Weyerstraten’s widow. After 1675 he also worked with his sons Johannes (1644–1705) and Gillis (1646–1708) under the names Janssonio-Waesbergii and Officina Janssonio-Waesbergiana. Van Waesberge’s printer’s device presents Pallas holding a banderol with the text *Et flore et fructu*. The precise date of Van Waesberge’s death is not known. In 1683 he was still living in Amsterdam.

Van Waesberge was the printer of several writings of the Voetius family and *Admiranda methodus* (1643). Descartes makes an indirect reference to him in a letter to Samuel *Maresius ([January/February 1643], Letter 8). During the Utrecht crisis Van Waesberge testified on behalf of Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676), claiming in a rather equivocal way that all parts of the manuscripts were written in the same hand. According to its author, Martinus *Schoock, Van Waesberge had offered to sell parts of his and Voetius’ manuscripts of *Admiranda methodus* to Descartes and his faction (Schoock, 45–46). Van Waesberge was the printer of Descartes’ *Principia*, *Specimina* and *Passiones*, published in Amsterdam under the title *Opera philosophica* (1656–1658) by Janssonius, as is shown by the preface of the second edition of *Bewys*, a pamphlet (1656) by Lambert van Velthuysen (Van Otegem 2002, vol. 2, p. 691).

Correspondents

- a) Athanasius Kircher.
- b) Anna Maria van Schurman (SUH, MS ‘Uffenbach-Wolfschen Briefsammlung’ 28,39; cf. Krüger 1978, vol. 2, p. 457).

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Trade catalogue

Van Waesberge's Utrecht retail stock was sold on 22 March 1660. For the printed catalogue of this retail stock, see *Catalogus variorum ... librorum Officinae Johannis a Waesberge* (Utrecht, 1660); cf. Van Selm 1987, 125, 362. For the wholesale catalogue of the stock of Van Waesberge and Sara Weyerstraten, see *Catalogus librorum* (Amsterdam, 1669). Van Waesberge's wholesale and retail stock in Amsterdam was sold 19 March 1691, partly among booksellers). See *Catalogus insignium* (Amsterdam, 1691).

Documents

HUA, 'Inventaris van het stadsbestuur 1577–1795', inv.no. 702–1,2082 (indictment of Van Waesberge in connection with *Res judicanda judicata* (1658)).

References

G.A. Evers, 'Jan van Waesberge te Utrecht', *Het boek. Tweede reeks van het tijdschrift voor boek- en bibliotheekwezen*, 5 (1916), 281–287. See also A.M. Ledeboer, *Het geslacht van Waesberghe* (Rotterdam: Van Waesberge, 1859), 93–103 (with list of printed works); id., 'Quelques notices sur les Van Waesberghe', *Bulletin du bibliophile Belge*, 19 (1863), 328–331; id., *Het geslacht van Waesberghe* (The Hague–Utrecht: Nijhoff/Beijers, 1869); id., *De boekdrukkers, boekverkoopers en uitgevers in Noord-Nederland* (Deventer: Ter Gunne, 1872), 369; Kleerkoper/Stockum 1914–1916, vol. 2; [Anonymous], 'Van boeken en rouwmantels', *Maandblad van 'Oud-Utrecht'*, 22 (1949), 74; Van Alphen 1951, 302–307; Sassen 1962, 31; Thijsen-Schoute 1989, 476; Willems 1991, lxiv, 428.

WEEDE, Johan van — (1584–1658)

Johan van Weede, Lord of Oud-Weede, was born on 3 December 1584. He was the son of Everard Bosch van Weede (1553–1624) and Cornelia Reunis van Diest (1558–1635). Nothing is known about the education of Van Weede. On 17 August 1614 he married Catharina de Cupre (Cuypere, c.1592–1634), who gave him two children: Joris (b.1627) and Anna (b.1629). After the death of his wife he remarried Jacomina Zogaerds (Soggaerts, 1592–1658). Van Weede was a member of the *Vroedschap* of Utrecht (since 1624) and Burgomaster during the Utrecht crisis (1642–1643, with Frederick *Ruysch, 1643–1644, with Antonis de Goyer). He also sat for the States of Utrecht in the States General in The Hague. In 1641 Van Weede was sent to Denmark to negotiate, together with Willem Boreel (1591–1668) and Albert Sonck (1571–1658), the tolls imposed on vessels passing through the Baltic Sound. On 13 April 1658 Van Weede died in Utrecht and was buried in church of St Catherine.

According to Baillet (II, 190) Van Weede and Ruysch were offered copies of Descartes' *Epistola ad Voetium* (1643) by Gijsbert van der *Hoolck and Peter van *Leeuwen (cf. Descartes to *Huygens, 26 June 1643, Letter 29; *Lettre apologetique*, AT VIII B, 214; Bos 1996, 86). The conclusion of the committee of inquiry instituted by him was that Descartes' open letter was libellous (Kernkamp 1936–1940, vol. 1, p. 183), which was the start of a lawsuit against Descartes. In July 1645 Martin *Schoock offered Van Weede a *Corte memorie* (Bos, 68–73) in a bid to protect himself against a possible lawsuit because of his

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statement that Gisbertus Voetius (1589–1676) was the main author of *Admiranda methodus* (1643).

Correspondents

- b) Everard van Weede, Van Weede to an unknown correspondent (HUA, 'Inventaris van het archief van de familie Van Weede', inv.nos. 201; cf. De Booy 1973, 7–8, nos. 27–29).
- c) Voet 1646 (Schoock).

Documents

Vande Water 1729, vol. 3, p. 184; HUA, 'Dooop-, trouw- en begraafboeken'; 'Inventaris van het archief van de familie Van Weede', inv.no. 201 (cf. De Booy 1973, 7–8, nos. 27–29).

References

E.J. Bos, 'Epistolarium Voetianum II', NAK, 79 (1999), 38–73.

WENDELINUS (Vendelinus, Wendelen), Godefridus (Godfried, Godefroid, Govaart) – (1580–1667)

Godefridus Wendelinus was born in Herk (near Diest) on 6 June 1580. He was a son of Nicolaas Wendelen (†1607), Burgomaster of Herk, and Elizabeth Cornelis (†1588). Wendelinus was educated at the Jesuit College of Tournai (founded 9 October 1595). From there he went to Leuven (Louvain) to study philosophy. According to Johannes Mantelius (1599–1676) and Valerius Andreas (1588–1658) he also studied in Prague and Italy, but there is no certainty. From 1604 to 1611 Wendelinus was tutor of the son of André Arnaud, lieutenant-general of the Court of Forcalquier. On 23 March 1611 Wendelinus took a degree in Law at Orange University. After his return to the Spanish Low Countries he was appointed headmaster of the Latin school in Herk (24 June 1617). Wendelinus was ordained priest in Brussels around 1619 and obtained a subdeaconry in Mechelen (21 December 1619). He also became curate of Geet-Beets (1620–1632) and Herk (1633–1650). In 1633 the Archduchess Isabelle of Austria (1598–1621) gave him a prebendary of the collegiate church of Our Lady in Condé-sur-Escaut (Hainaut). Wendelinus was judge (1648) in the Ecclesiastical Court of the diocese of Doornik (Tournai) and canon (1650) of the cathedral of Doornik. Wendelinus' reputation rests on his work in astronomy. He observed the eclipses of the moon and produced values for the parallax of the sun that are close to modern figures. Furthermore he determined the latitude of Marseille and calculated the length of the Mediterranean, which he corrected by 19 degrees (about 1,100 miles). His friends include Constantijn *Huygens, Marin Mersenne (1588–1648) and Pierre Gassendi (1592–1655). In 1658 Wendelinus retired to Ghent, where he continued his astronomical observations until his death on 24 October 1667.

Descartes asked Vopiscus Fortunatus *Plemp (3 October 1637, AT I, 409–412) to give Wendelinus a copy of his *Géométrie* (1637). So apparently he still valued his opinion. This changed however when Descartes read *Arcanorum*

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coelestium lampas (1643), which, as he mockingly observes, ‘did not illuminate him’ (to *Colvius, 5 September 1643, Letter 39). He was also critical of Wendelinus’ *De causis naturalibus pluviae purpureae Bruxellensis* (1646) which according to him was based on too little experiments (to Colvius, 5 October 1646, AT IV, 515–519)

Writings

Aries seu aurei velleris encomium (Antwerp, 1632); *Loxias, seu de obliquitate solis diatriba* (Antwerp, 1626); *De tetracty pythagorae dissertatio epistolica*, in *Erycii Puteani de Bissexto liber* (Leuven, 1637); *Eclipses lunares ab anno 1573 ad 1643 observatae* (Antwerp, 1644); *Epistola didactica de Calcedonio lapide* (n.p., 1655); *S. Clementis Epistolae duae ad Corinthios interpretibus Patricio Junio, Gottifredo Vendelino, et Joh. Bapt. Cotelerio* (London, 1687).

Correspondents

a) Constantijn Huygens, Erycius Puteanus.

b) Philippe Chifflet (Besançon, Bm, MS 23, fo. 525), Gassendi (BnF, MS ‘Collection Dupuy’ 663; cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 3, p. 320), Jan Gaspar Gevartius (KBB, Handschriftenkabinet, MS 5989: nine letters, MS ‘Papiers d’état’ A 1462), Denys Pétau (KBB, MSS II, 428, fos. 23–35; BnF, MS ‘Nouvelles acquisitions latines’ 1554, fo. 192), Officina Plantiniana (MPM, MS Arch. Plant. 138), Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc (Lyon, Bm, MS 1629, fo. 47), Erycius Puteanus (KBB, MS 19112, I: 92 unpublished letters, 1619–1646), Johannes Franciscus Slingelant (Carpentras, Bibliothèque d’Inguibert, MS 1831, fo. 70), Andrea Trevisio (Brussels, Het Rijksarchief in België, MS ‘Papiers d’État et de l’Audience’ 1462–1463; cf. Kristeller 1963–1997, vol. 3, p. 87). A letter of Wendelinus to an unknown correspondent is preserved in BL, MS Add. 11759.

c) J. Ghesquiere, *Acta sanctorum Belgii selecta* (Brussels, 1783), vol. 1 (two priests from Diest); Th. Simar, ‘Lettres inédites d’humanistes belges du XVe et du XVIIe siècle’, *Le Musée belge. Revue de philologie classique*, 12 (1908), 217–264, 255–264 (Pétau, Puteanus); Gassendi 1964, vol. 6; Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I–V; CM III–V; Wendelinus 1637; CM IX (Puteanus).

Documents

Brussels, Het Rijksarchief in België, ‘Fonds de Mercy-Argenteau’, inv.nos. 42–44, 1281–1283; KBB, Handschriftenkabinet; Bruges, Stadsbibliotheek (miscellaneous scientific writings).

References

V. Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica* (Leuven, 1643. Reprint. Nieuwkoop: De Graaf, 1973), 294 (Monumenta humanistica Belgica 5); C. Lepaige, ‘Un astronome belge du XVIIe siècle, Godefroid Wendelin’, *Bulletin de l’Académie royale de Bruxelles*, 3rd series, 20 (1890), 209–277, also published in *Ciel et terre*, 12 (1891–1892), 56–66, 81–90; Fl. Silveryser, *Een groot Limburger. Govaart Wendelen* (Maeseyck: Van der Dinck-Robijns, 1922); id., ‘Godefroid Wendelen (1580–1667)’, *Bulletin de l’Institut Archéologique Liégeois*, 58 (1934), 91–158, 60 (1936), 137–190; DSB 14, 254–255; E. Jacques, ‘Les dernières années de Godefroid Wendelen (Wendelinus) (†1667)’, *Lias. Sources and documents relating to the early modern history of ideas*, 10 (1983), 253–270. See also J. Mantelius, *Hasseletum, sive ejusdem oppidi descriptio* (Leuven, 1663), 120, 122–123 (list of manuscripts); Fl. Silveryser, ‘Les autographes inédits de Wendelin à la Bibliothèque de Bruges’, *Annales de la Société scientifique de Bruxelles. Ser. A: Sciences mathématiques*, 52 (1932), 99–268; P.C. Boeren, ‘De verzuimde kans van 1633. Pastoor Wendelinus, Constantijn Huygens en de Salische Wet’, *Brabantia*, 2 (1953), 102–110; J. Vandikkelen, ‘Bij de vierhonderdste verjaardag van de geboorte van Govaart Wendelen (1580–1667)’, *Het oude land van Loon*, 35 (1980), 5–33; *Govaart Wendelen, Herk-de-Stad*,

Correspondence of Descartes: 1643

1580–1667 (Herk-de-Stad, n.d. [1980]) (exhibition catalogue, 21 September 1980–5 October 1980).

WILHEM, David le Leu de — (1588–1658)

David le Leu de Wilhem was born in Hamburg on 15 May 1588. He was the son of Georg le Leu de Wilhem (c.1550–1596), a merchant from Tournai, and Aegidia (Gilliette) Opalphens (†1633). De Wilhem was privately educated by Jean George Crobius and, probably, Constantijn l'Empereur ab Opwyck (1591–1648), who would become professor of theology in Leiden. De Wilhem was further educated in Staden and Hanau (1608) before entering the universities of Franeker (1608) and Leiden (1611) to study theology, philosophy, law and oriental languages. In 1613 De Wilhem travelled to Thouars, where he met André Rivet (1572–1651) and Marin Mersenne (1588–1648). In 1617 De Wilhem settled as a merchant in Sidon (Syria), where he remained until 1619. On his travels he met Paolo Sarpi (1552–1623) and the Greek patriarch Lucaris Cyrillus (1572–1638). In Egypt he purchased various antiquities, which he donated to Leiden University (now in the Rijksmuseum voor Oudheden, Leiden). From 1623 to 1629 De Wilhem lived as a merchant in Aleppo (Syria). After his return to the United Provinces he became personal adviser to Amalia of Solms (1602–1675), the wife of Stadholder Frederik Hendrik (1584–1647). In 1633 or 1634 he became a member of the Council of Brabant in The Hague. On 4 February 1632 he took a degree in Law at Leiden University. On 26 January 1633 De Wilhem married Constantia Huygens (1602–1677), the youngest sister of Constantijn *Huygens. They had six children. De Wilhem was canon of the Chapter of Oudmunster in Utrecht. As a prominent member of the Walloon Church he attended the Synods of Leiden (1637) and Haarlem (1639). De Wilhem is generally known as patron of the arts and sciences. His correspondence with Henricus Reneri (1593–1639) shows that he frequently gave him money for books (cf. Leiden, UB, MS BPL 293A). And apparently he was also interested in Jean Gillot (1613/14–before 1661), a young mathematician who also worked with Descartes (Descartes to De Wilhem, 7 February 1633, AT I, 264–266). De Wilhem died in the early morning of 27 January 1658 (Huygens, *Dagboek* 1885, 61) and was buried in the 'Nieuwe Kerk' in The Hague. His voluminous correspondence is kept in Leiden University Library.

The first letter of Descartes to De Wilhem is of 23 May 1632 (AT I, 253–254). It shows that De Wilhem had advanced some money to Descartes, which in turn suggests that they met earlier, possibly through Reneri who had corresponded with De Wilhem since 1629. In 1640 Descartes advised De Wilhem on the surgical treatment of one of his daughters (probably Johanna, 1637–1656), who suffered from rachitis (Descartes to De Wilhem, 13 June 1640, AT III, 90–92, 24 June 1640, AT III, 92–93). De Wilhem in turn advised Descartes on several occasions, like the Stampioen affair (Descartes to De Wilhem, 17 August 1640, AT III, 154–156,

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201) and the Utrecht crisis (Descartes to Huygens, 26 June 1643, Letter 29, 10 July 1643, Letters 37 and 36).

Correspondents

a) Meint Aetsema, D. Andrae, Adrianus Backerus a Brabantia, Stheno Bille, Johannes Bollius, Fredericus de Bona, William Boswell, Hendrick Bruno, J. Bultellus, Paulus Colonijs, Ludovicus Crocius, Cyrillus, Philippe Delme, Siebertus Danekelman, Jan Henrijck Dauber, Samuel Delecherpiere, Ludovicus de Dieu, Johannes Duraeus, Johannes Eylichmann, l'Empereur ab Opwyck, Godefroy Louis d'Estrades, Thomas Finckius, Georgius Gentius, Jacobus Golius, Arnoldus Gortzen, Johannes Georgius Graevius, *Graswinckel, Gronovius (see also Dibon/Bots/Bots-Estourgie 1974), Isaac Gruterus, Petrus Gruter, Fredericus Guntherus, Otto van Heurne, Hezerus, Herman Hildebrandt, Wilhelmus Holthenus, Festus Hommius, Joseph Hoornbeek, Christiaan Huygens, Constantijn Huygens, Hieronymus Isbrandi, Menasseh ben Israel, Gottfried Jungermann, Franciscus Knapius, C.B.V. Kniphuizen, Andreas Cnöffel, Albertus Kyperus, Antoine Leger, Guilielmus Damasi Lindanus, Sibrandus Lubbertus, Jacobus Lydius, Johannes Tobias Major, *Maresius, Theodorus Matenense, Johannes Meursius, Christophorus Mollerus, Alexander Morus, Pierre du Moulin, Edo Neuhusius, Fayetus ab Olijmp, C.B. de Petersdorff, Johannes Philemon, Guilielmus Pimbelus, Guilielmus Pistorius, Johannes Polyander van Kerckhoven, Ausonius Popma, Henricus a Poser, Johannes Franciscus Quaresmius, Lopo Ramirez, Nicolaas van Reigersberg, Timotheus Relandus, Reneri, D. Renesse, André Rivet, Carolus Robson, Albertus Rusius, Claude Saumaise, Cornelis Schalcken, *Schoock, Florentius Schuyt, Sibrandus Siccam, Ernestus Sigisma a Jaloffley, Johannes Fridericus Slingelant, G. Spang, Friedrich Spanheim, Guilielmus Staackmans, Petrus Stockmans, Casparus Streso, Herman Tollius, Nicolaus Vedelius, Johannes van Vliet, Voetius, Gerardus Johannes Vossius (cf. Van der Lem/Rademaker 1993), Marcellus Vranckheim, Levinus Warner, J. Welrap, Joachim de Wicquefort, Henricus Wolpius, Ernest Zimmerman.

b) C. de Bermond, Courtin, Frederik von Dohna, Cornelius Haga, Haultenay de Chateauf, De *Mory, F. Rantzau (and to others), Giovanni Antonio Romiti, Molines Sauvray, Adriaan Noiro, D. Temple, Paul le Leu de Wilhem (NA, 'Collectie De Wilhem 1622-1656', Ingekomen en uitgaande brieven, inv.no. 1221), Cyrillus (BL, MS Add. 54227; reproduced in Manousaka), Delecherpiere (Leiden, UB, MS BPL 293A), Saumaise (BnF, MS 'Fonds français' 3931), Gerardus Vossius (Oxford, Bodl, MS 'Rawlinson letters' 84E).

c) J. Aymon, *Monumens authentiques de la religion des Grecs* (The Hague, 1708) (Cyrillus); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, I-IV (Graswinckel, Constantijn Huygens); *Correspondance Christiaan Huygens*, vols. 1 and 22; Nauta 1935 (Maresius); Honders 1930 (Rivet); Lindeboom 1974, Annex 1-4, 102-113 (Schuyt); A.C. Duker, 'Eenige onuitgegeven brieven van en aan Gisbertus Voetius', *Archief voor Nederlandsche kerkgeschiedenis*, 4 (1893), 276-325 (Voetius, Meinardus Schotanus); M.I. Manousaka, '[An autograph letter (1617) of Lucaris Cyrillus to the Dutch scholar David De Wilhem]', *Mesaionika Kai Nea Hellenika*, 1 (1984), 453-461.

Private library

De Wilhem's private library, containing Arabic books from the library of Eylichmann (cf. Leroy/Bots, 163-164), was sold in March 1658 and on 3 March 1659: *Catalogus variorum* (n.p. [The Hague], 1658); *Catalogus variorum* (The Hague, 1659).

Documents

AvK, 'Archief van de familie Van Valkenburg', inv.nos. 571-576 (cf. O. Schutte, *Het archief van de familie Van Valkenburg*, n.p., 1971); GArch, 'Kasteel Ampsen, aanwinsten', archiefblok 0577, inv.no. 25 (correspondence of the Leu de Wilhem family, 1648-1750); HGA, 'Doop-, trouw- en begraafboeken'; NA, 'Collectie De Wilhem 1622-1656', inv.no. 1221;

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'Legatie Turkije, Consulaat Aleppo'; The *Album amicorum* (1607–1608) of De Wilhem (now lost) was sold in 1901 by Muller auctioneers (cf. Heesakkers/Thomassen 1986, no. 111).

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Bayle 1740, vol. 5, pp. 550–552; Elias 1963, vol. 2, p. 602, no. 236, Annex, b; C.C. van Valkenburg, 'Het regentengeslacht (Le Leu) de Wilhem', *JCBG*, 25 (1971), 132–180, esp. 157–161. See also Honders 1730; *Livre synodal* 1563–1685, 245, 402, 405, 416; W.M.C. Juynboll, *Zeventiende-eeuwsche beoefenaars van het Arabisch in Nederland* (Utrecht: Kemink, 1931); Nauta 1935; Kernkamp 1936, vol. 1, p. 251; B.H. Stricker, 'De correspondentie: Van Heurn–Le Leu de Wilhem', *Oudheidkundige mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum te Leiden*, 39 (1948), 43–54; Van Alphen 1951; Van Dillen 1958, 213–214; Sassen 1962, 10, 27, 36, 45–46; Witkam 1967; Van Dijck 1973, 360, 362–364, 374, 380; Lindeboom 1974; A.H. de Groot, *The Ottoman empire and the Dutch Republic. A history of the earliest diplomatic relations 1610–1630*. Ph.D. Diss. Leiden University (n.p., 1987), 311, 333; H. Méchoulan, 'A propos de la visite de Frédéric-Henri, prince d'Orange, à la synagogue d'Amsterdam: une lettre inédite de Menasseh ben Israël (1604–1657) à David de Wilhem, suivie de la traduction française du discours de bienvenue', *Lias. Sources and documents relating to the early modern history of ideas*, 5 (1978), 81–86; Hofman 1983; Van Westrienen 1983, 144; P. van Rooden, *Theology, biblical scholarship and rabbinical studies in the seventeenth century* (Leiden: Brill, 1985); [Cl. Saumaise/A. Rivet], *Correspondance échangée entre 1632 et 1648*, eds. P. Leroy and Bots (Amsterdam–Maarssen: APA-Holland University Press, 1987); Thijssen-Schoute 1989, 599; Dibon 1990.

ZURCK (Sur(e)c(k), Zureck, Zurich), Anthony (Ant(h)oni(s)) Studler van — (c.1608–1666)

Anthony Studler van Zurck was born in Amsterdam presumably, around 1608. He was the son of Anthony Studler van Zurck (c.1576/77–1619) and Maria Thibaut (Thibout). On 13 October 1633 he matriculated at Leiden University as a student of law, graduating the next day. On 23 October 1635 Van Zurck married Susanna Thibaut (Thibout(s), 1614–1687), who was his niece presumably. They had five children, three of whom survived childhood: Anthonis (1642–1691), Adriaan (†1695) and Susanna. Van Zurck entered Leiden University again on 18 September 1636 and on 17 January 1639. He rematriculated with Casparus van Zurck, doctor of law, who can be identified as his brother Jasper (b.1611), mentioned in Descartes' correspondence with Constantijn *Huygens (3 January 1640, AT III, 738). In the spring of 1642 Van Zurck became Lord of Sweyburg and Bergen (close to Egmond and Alkmaar). In Bergen he built a manor called 'Bergen op de Hof' (on the location of the 'Oude Hof', burned down 1574), which was completed in 1660. On 27 October 1660 Van Zurck and his wife made their 'Joyeuse Entree' on the occasion of the completion of their new house. Van Zurck was 'ridder van St. Michiel' (Knight of the French order of St Michael) and Knight and 'meesterknaap' of Holland (1649). A prominent, well-connected man Van Zurck was 'president heemraad' (chairman of the board of supervisors) of the Beemster polder (1653), 'hoogheemraad' (member of the board) of the polder district 'Uitwaterende Sluizen in Hollands Noorderkwartier' in Edam and member of the *Vroedschap* of Alkmaar (December 1660). Van Zurck's friends

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include the famous writer and historian Pieter Cornelisz Hooft (1581-1647), who was the godfather of Van Zurck's son Anthonis. On 1 January 1666 Van Zurck died in Alkmaar. Nine days later he was buried in the family vault of the Reformed Church in Bergen.

Van Zurck was an intimate friend of Descartes, probably since early 1633 when they occasionally shared the Amsterdam boarding house 'Vieux Prince' (CM II, 459-460/AT I, 266-269). He was also Descartes' messenger, intermediary (for his mail to *Elizabeth, see AT IV, 2) and financier (Baillet, II, 249/AT IV, 149). Descartes in turn wrote Huygens to help Van Zurck to obtain a hunting license from the Stadholder (28 March 1636, AT I, 602; see also AT I, 611-612, 639-640). Van Zurck's relations with Descartes were on a firm footing in 1639, when he assisted him during the Stampioen affair (AT II, 712-714, 716-717). More particularly Van Zurck was possibly the translator of Descartes' French draft for the preface of *Den on-wissen wis-konstenaer J. Stampioenius ontdeekt* (Huygens to Descartes, 14 August 1640, AT III, 754), which was published by his friend Jacob van Waessenaer (b.1607), a land surveyor from Utrecht. The first letter known to be written to Van Zurck by Descartes shows they were both interested in 'l'herbe sensitive', most likely a mimosa or 'grande sensitive' of the Fabaceae family (Descartes to Mersenne, 26 November 1639, AT II, 713). On 13 February 1641 Van Zurck and Cornelis van Hogelande (1590-1662) signed, as witnesses, a legal document by which Descartes appointed Jacques Bouexic de la Villeneuve (1590-1658), a lawyer and friend of Descartes, as his legal representative for the succession of his father (Cohen, 526-527). In 1642 Descartes asked Mersenne to send him the latest French plans and books on gardens (AT III, 450, 784-785, 793-794) for one of his intimate friends. That friend can be identified as Van Zurck who at the time was building a new manor in Bergen. In Egmond (May 1643-September 1649) Descartes became very close with Van Zurck (Descartes to Huygens, 3 March 1639, AT II, 623; to *Pollot, 1 January 1644, AT IV, 71; to Huygens, 21 December 1644, AT IV, 774). Van Zurck took charge of Descartes' mail (Brasset to Descartes, 15 April 1647, AT V, 27-28; 30 April 1648, AT V, 179-180) and in his absence distributed copies of *Principia* (1644) and *Traité des passions* (1649) (Van Zurck to Huygens, 30 August 1644, Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, IV, 54/CM XIII, 206; Brasset to Descartes, 27 November 1649, AT V, 450). After Descartes' death a suitcase, left in the care of Van Hogelande, was opened at the request of Van Zurck, to whom Descartes owed a considerable sum of money (Descartes to *Picot, 30 August 1649, AT V, 406-409). That Van Zurck was in the possession of unpublished papers of Descartes is clear, not only on the basis of Schuyt's introduction to his Latin translation of *Traité de l'homme* (1662) (AT XI, vii), but is also suggested by a few letters of Jean le Clerc (1657-1736) to Claude Nicaise (1623-1701) (8 February 1691, Le Clerc, vol. 2, p. 48). Given the fact that at that moment Van Zurck was already dead, the reference must be to his eldest son Antonis, who inherited his father's estate on 16 November 1666. This is confirmed by the official inventory (*Staet en inventaris*) of Anthonis' estate, made on 30 June 1692. According to Le Clerc An-

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tonis refused all co-operation for that matter because an offer (made by himself or by his father) to search Descartes' papers had been turned down 'from Paris' (to Nicaise, 2 May 1691, Le Clerc, vol. 2, p. 53). There has been no trace of these papers ever since.

Correspondents

- a) Leonora Hellemans, Hooft, Constantijn Huygens.
- b) Dirk van Foreest (RAA, 'Familiearchief Van Foreest 1422–1979', inv.no. 103).
- c) *Briefwisseling P.C. Hooft*, II–III; CM XIII (Hooft); Huygens, *Briefwisseling*, II, IV–V.

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RAA, 'Collectie aanwinsten', inv.no. 443 (notes on the Studler van Zurck family); 'Notarieel archief', vol. 211, no. 101, sq., fo. 17v (*Staet en inventaris van sodanige goederen en effecten, als bevonden sijn in den sterfhuijse van wijlen Anthony Studler van Zurck*). See J. Belonje, 'R. Descartes', *De navorscher*, 96 (1953), 43–44; W.A. Fasel, *Inventaris van de collectie aanwinsten* (Alkmaar: Regionaal Archief Alkmaar, 1998), inv.no. 443.

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