**TOLEDO, COUNCILS OF** *(Concilia toletana).* From the 5th to the 16th century about thirty synods, variously counted, were held at Toledo in Spain. The earliest, directed against Priscil- Uanism, assembled in 400. The “ third ” synod, of 589 marked the epoch-making conversion of King Reccared from Arianism to Roman Catholicism. The “ fourth,” in 633, probably under the presidency of the noted Isidore of Seville, regulated many matters of discipline, decreed uniformity of liturgy throughout the kingdom and took stringent measures against baptized Jews who had relapsed into their former faith. The “ twelfth ” council in 681 assured to the archbishop of Toledo the primacy of Spain. As nearly one hundred early canons of Toledo found a place in the *Decretum Gratiani,* they exerted an important influence on the development of ecclesiastical law. The synod of 1565 and 1566 concerned itself with the execution of the decrees of Trent; and the last council of Toledo, that of 1582 and 1583, was so guided in detail by Philip II. that the pope ordered the name of the royal commissioner to be expunged from the acts.

See *Canones apostolorum et conciliorum saeculorum, iυ., v., vi., vii., rec.* H. T. Bruns, *pars prior* (Berlin, 1839), critical text of seventeen councils of Toledo (a.d. 400-694) ; P. B. Gams, *Die Kirchengeschichte von Spanien* (Regensburg, 1862-1879); E. H. Landon, *A Manual of the Councils of the Holy Catholic Church,* revised ed. (London, 1893), 151-169. These two summarize the chief canons. Neher, in Wetzer and Weite’s *Kirchenlexicon* (1855-1857), vol. xi. (2nd ed. Freiburg, 1899), gives a list of 29 synods. (W. W. R.\*)

**TOLENTINO** (anc. *Tolenlinum Picenum),* a town of the Marches, Italy, in the province of Macerata, 11 m. by rail W. by S. of that town. Pop. (1901), 5111 (town), 13,197 (commune). It is situated on the Chienti, 735 ft. above sea-level, and was once a fortified town of great strength. The cathedral has a fine portal by the Florentine Giovanni Rosso (1435), and contains the remains of S Nicholas of Tolentino (d. 1309), whose Renaissance tomb and frescoes illustrating the life of the saint by Lorenzo and Jacopo da San Severino are preserved in a room adjoining the chapel north of the high altar. The church of San Catervo contains the early Christian sarcophagus of that saint, which is embellished with curious reliefs. The Museo Civico contains antiquities discovered during excavations near the town (in 1880-1884) in the Picene necropolis, dating from ,the 8th-4th centuries n.c. The town is the birthplace of the condottiere Niccolo Mauruzzi, and of the learned Francis Philelphus, one of the first disseminators of classical literature, who was born in 1398. At Tolentino the treaty was made between Bonaparte and the pope in 1797, by which the pope ceded Avignon; and here in 1815 a battle was fought in which the French under Murat were defeated by the Austrians.

**TOLERATION** (from Lat. *tolerare,* to endure), the allowance of freedom of action or judgment to other people, the patient and unprejudiced endurance of dissent from one’s own or the generally received course or view.

TOLFA, a town of the province of Rome, Italy, 10 m. E.N.E. of Civitavecchia by road, 1558 ft. above sea-level. Pop. (1901), 3956. It is the chief place in the Tolfa Mountains, an extinct volcanic group between Civitavecchia and the Lake of Bracciano. Vapours are emitted which deposit sulphur and alum, and some mining is carried on. The output of alum averages 4000 to 5000 tons a year, and is mostly exported from Civitavecchia.

**TOLL, JOHAN KRISTOFFER,** Count (1743-r817), Swedish statesman and soldier, was bom at Mölleröd in Scania. Toll came of a very ancient family, of Dutch origin, which can be traced back to the 13th, but migrated to the Baltic provinces in the 16th century. Toll’s father was one of Charles XII.’s warriors, his mother a descendant of the aristocratic Gyel- lenstjemas. In his youth Johan Kristoffer served in the Seven Years’ War, and then, exchanging the military for the civil service, became head ranger of the county of Kristianstad. During the riksdag of 1771-1772 the dominant “Caps” deprived him of his post, and Toll, shrewdly guessing that the king was preparing a revolution, almost forced his services on the con­spirators, Göran Magnus Sprengtporten (*q.v.*) declaring that a man who knew so much of their most secret plans must either “ be killed or squared.” To Toll was assigned by far the most difficult part of the enterprise. It was his business to secure the important southern fortress of Kristianstad. Two days after the coronation, on the 3rst of May 1772, he set forth from Stockholm with twenty-two pounds wherewith to corrupt a garrison and revolt a province. He had no sort of credentials, and the little that was known about him locally from the official point of view was not to his credit. Finally, in the fortress itself there was but one man known to be a safe royalist, namely, Captain Abraham Hellichius. On the 21st of June Toll reached Kristianstad. By sheer bluff Toll first won over Hellichius, and, six weeks later (August 12), the whole garrison of Kristian­stad, arresting the few officers who proved recalcitrant; taking possession of the records and military chest, and closing the gates in the face of the “ Cap ” high commissioner who had been warned by the English minister, John Gooderich, that some­thing was afoot in the south. Seven days later Gustavus III.’s *coup d’état* at Stockholm completed the revolution. Toll was liberally rewarded and more and more frequently employed as his genius as an administrator and his blameless integrity came to fight. His reforms in the commissariat department were epoch-making, and the superior mobility of the Swedish forces under Gustavus III. was due entirely to his initiative. But it was upon Toll’s boundless audacity that Gustavus chiefly relied. Thus as Gustavus, under the pressure of circumstances, inclined more and more towards absolutism, it was upon Toll that he principally leant. In 1783 Toll was placed at the head of the secret “ Commission of National Defence ” which ruled Sweden during the king’s absence abroad without the privity of the senate. It was he who persuaded the king to summon the riksdag of 1786, which, however, he failed to control, and in all Gustavus’s plans for forcing on a war with Russia Toll was initiated from the first. In 1786 he had already risen to the rank of major-general and was Gustavus’s principal adjutant. It was against Toll’s advice, however, that Gustavus, in 1788, began the war with Russia. Toll had always insisted that, in such a contingency, Sweden should be militarily as well as diplomatically prepared, but this was far from being the case. Nevertheless, when the inevitable first disasters happened, Toll was, most unjustly, made a scapegoat, but the later suc­cesses of the war were largely due to his care and diligence as commissary-general. After the death of Gustavus III. Toll was for a short time war minister and commander-in-chief in Scania and, subsequently, was sent as ambassador to Warsaw. Unjustly involved in the so-called “ Armfelt conspiracy,” he was condemned to two years’ imprisonment; but was fully reinstated when in 1796 Gustavus IV. attained his majority. At the riksdag of Norrköping, 1800, he was elected marshal of the Diet, and led the royalist party with consummate ability. On this occasion he forced the mutinous *riddarhus* to accept the detested “ Act of Union and Security” by threatening to reveal the names of all the persons suspected of complicity in the murder of the late king. Subsequently he displayed great diplomatic adroitness in his negotiations with the powers concerning Sweden’s participation in the war against Napoleon. In the Pomeranian campaign of 1807 Toll assisted in the defence of Stralsund. The fortress was compelled to surrender on the 20th of August by Marshal Brune, whereupon the Swedish army of 13,000 men, which had retired to Rügen, seemed irre­trievably lost. It was saved by Toll, who cajoled the French marshal into a convention whereby the Swedish army, with all its munitions of war, was permitted to return unmolested to Sweden (September 7). For this exploit Toll received his marshal’s bâton. It was in the camp of Toll, then acting commander-in-chief in Scania, that Gustavus IV. was about to take refuge when the western army rebelled against him, but he was arrested in the capital before he could do so. Toll retained his high position under Bernadotte, who, in 1814, created him a count. He died unmarried.

See R. Nisbet Bain, *Gustavus III. and his Contemporaries* (London, 1895) ; K. N. Liliekrona, *Fällmarskalken Grefve J. K. Toll* (Stockholm, 1849-1850). (R. N. B.)