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Other Relevant Works
Buddaeus, J.F., Elementa philosophiae practice (Halle, 1703).
Clauberg, Johannes, Logica vetus et nova (Amsterdam, 1634; Franeker, 1692).
Descartes, René, Principia Philosophiae (Amsterdam, 1644).

Further Reading

TIMMERMAN, Petronella Johanna de (1724–86)

Petronella Johanna de Timmerman was born on 2 February 1724 in Middelburg. She was the first child of Susanna van Oordt and Pieter de Timmerman, who was a merchant and a member of the city council. Having mathematic- and philosophy as a hobby, he taught his daughter the principles of these sciences, and showed her how to use physical instruments. In 1749 Petronella married the lawyer Abraham Haverkamp, who died nine years later. During and after this marriage she built up an impressive collection of books and physical instruments. In 1769 she remarried Johann Friedrich Hennert, professor in mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht University. A cerebral hemorrhage put an end to her life on 1 May 1786.

Already at the age of fourteen De Timmerman started writing poems. They were collected by Hennert and published posthumously in one volume, Nagelaatene gedichten (1786), with a biography. Her interest in astronomical events became apparent from a poem about a comet that was observed in 1743 and 1744. Following the ideas of, amongst others, Balthasar Becker, she strongly disputes the idea that comets are signals from God to announce evil. She argues that mathematical calculations can describe and predict a comet’s movements. In another poem she follows the popular tradition of physico-theology by using the metamorphosis of a caterpillar into a butterfly as an argument for the existence of God.

De Timmerman had an extraordinary knowledge of the exact sciences and philoso-phy. She wrote many treatises on astronomical and geometrical subjects, but unfortunately none of these manuscripts have survived. According to Hennert’s biography, in which she is described as the ideal enlightened woman who managed to combine household tasks with intellectual activities, she read Van Musschenbroek, Nollet, Reaumur, Leibnitz, Mendelssohn, Reimarus and Bonnet. Her favourite philosopher was, however, Christian Wolff. She studied his works very intensively and made notes to grasp complicated passages. She shared this philosophical preference with Christina Leocora de Nuyville, one of the few other eighteenth-century women who had an in-depth knowledge of contemporary philosophy. According to Hennert, De Timmerman’s admiration for Wolff even went so far that she managed her household according to his principles: mathematically, economically, and with extreme precision. Hennert sometimes ridiculed her behaviour, but she responded by quoting specific sections from Wolff’s writings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Nagelaatene gedichten (Utrecht, 1786).

Further Reading