TAUER — TELOGIAL ARGUMENT

Tauler, Johann. (cir. 1290-1361.) Entered the Dominican Monastery at Strassburg, his birth-place, about 1318, where Meister Eckhart was professor of theology. Studied also in the Dominican College in Cologne, and possibly in St. James's College, Paris. Returned to Strassburg, whence the town council in 1339 banished the Dominicans. Went to Basel, where he became intimate with the 'Friends of God' (a mystical fellowship) Returned to Strassburg, probably 1346, and remained at his post when the Black Death visited that city.

Tauriellus, Nicolaus. (1547-1606.) Born in Wurttemberg, his real name being probably Oeschelein. Educated at Tubingen in theology, he subsequently studied medicine and taught on that subject at Basel. He was one of the first philosophers to oppose the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, aiming to bring philosophy into accord with the theology of the Reformation. See Smith, Antiquae Theologiae (1860 and 1861).

Teasdale, the same. See above.

Taxonomy [Gr. τάξις, order, + νόμος, law]. Ger. Taxonomie; Fr. taxonomie; It. taxonomia. The laws and principles of the classifying of natural objects; that department of science which treats of classification. See Classification (in biology).

Telegony [Gr. τελεγόνη, result, + γόνος, production]. Ger. Teleologie; Fr. teleologie; It. teleologia. The supposed effect, on the progeny, of the previous crossing of the female parent with another male, shown by the transmission of certain characters of the first male to the offspring of the second.

Telegony is popularly believed in, and called 'infection of the germ.' No convincing evidence has yet been discovered in favor of this alleged transmission. On the other hand, it must be owned that the known cases of XXXX (rare) in plants give some support to the view that the body of the female parent may be in some way affected by the sperm of the male, and it is conceivable that the development of the germ-cells might thus be influenced. [Recent experiments of Ewart, 'President's address,' Soc. Biol., Brit. Ass., Nat. Anti., Sept. 12, 1901, are entirely negative.]

Literature: C. Darwin, Animals and Plants under Domestication; A. Wiegmann, The Germ-Theory (1893); J. C. Ewart, The Pneumatics Exper. (1899); and as cited above.

Teological Argument [Gr. ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκραίας, extreme; Ger. theologieischer Beweis; Fr. argument theologique; It. argomento teologico]. That theistic argument which proceeds on the principle of finality and which reason from the rational constitution of the world to the necessity that it should be grounded in a preservative intelligence. It is also called the Teleological Argument. See TELEGONY, and cf. THEISM and (final) CAUSE.

The germ of theology was involved in Aristotle's assertion that seed or reason is the principle of the world. The thought was developed by Socrates in a somewhat empirical fashion. It was more speculatively treated by Plato under the idea of the good, while