

Dante
Philomythes and Philosopher
MAN IN THE COSMOS



# Dante Philomythes and Philosopher MAN IN THE COSMOS

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# Preface

I HAVE COME TO THINK OF THIS BOOK SIMPLY AS Dante Philomythes (which I pronounce so that it scans like Samson Agonistes and rhymes with Shanty Bill o' High Seas). Some of my friends found the projected title 'intriguing'; others thought it might be 'daunting'; and all of them were a little perplexed. So I decided to begin this preface with a brief explanation of my choice.

'Philomythes' has yet to appear in any dictionary of the English language. It is in fact the medieval Latin transliteration of a late Greek form that had grown up alongside the classical *philomythos*; and I prefer its full and virile sound to that of any of its potential rivals such as 'philomyth', 'philomyther' or 'mythophile'.

The meaning of the word will be readily divined from its roots. Just as the *philo-soph-os* was a lover of true knowledge, so the humbler *philo-myth-os* was a lover of myth, or a lover of the old stories and legends, or, as we might say today, a lover of fiction. It is not difficult, either, to see how these two terms might have been paired and contrasted in earlier debates about the Two Cultures. But my title is to be understood as a specific allusion to the opening chapters of the *Metaphysics* where Aristotle attempted some kind of reconciliation between them. 'The lover of myth', he wrote, 'is in some sense a lover of true knowledge, because a myth is composed of wonders.'

As it happens, I first came across this sentence in the Latin paraphrase and commentary by St Thomas Aquinas in which the subject and predicate are reversed, thus: 'the lover of true knowledge is in some sense a lover of myth' – philosophus aliqualiter est philomythes. This is certainly not a correct translation of Aristotle. But my argument will be that, in the case of Dante at least, the proposition is valid in both forms. And the book has been written to throw some light on that aliqualiter, and to indicate in what sense Dante was inseparably philosopher and philomythes, or philomythes and philosopher.

We shall return to the sentence and its context in due course, and we shall discover exactly what Aristotle meant by wonder and knowledge, how they relate to sensation, memory, experience and art, and what



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influence these concepts may have exercised on Dante before and during the composition of his *Comedy*. For the moment, however, it is enough to establish the point that Dante's poetry and his thought will be treated throughout as equal partners demanding an equally thorough analysis.

The book has grown out of lectures given to undergraduates in the Department of Italian at Cambridge and to the wider audiences who have come so faithfully to hear our public Lecturae Dantis over the past fifteen years. It is a longer and heavier work than the one I set out to write, but it is still intended to meet the needs of a similar cross-section of readers elsewhere in the English-speaking world. Those who are already familiar with the Comedy in whole or in part will have some initial advantage, as will those who have made some study of Italian or of medieval philosophy – virtue must have its reward. But I have done all I can to emulate my author and to write for anyone with an 'innate desire to find things out', whatever the present state of his or her knowledge may be; and I have tried to take nothing for granted apart from a serious interest in Dante and a certain relish for detail.

My thanks are due to the friends who read some or all of the chapters in draft and helped me to make many improvements: Stephen Bemrose, Piero Boitani, Peter Brand, Judith Davies, Roger Griffin, Joan Hall, Jon Hunt, Robin Kirkpatrick, Guy Lee, Malcolm Schofield, David Sedley. And I owe a special debt of gratitude to Kenelm Foster and Uberto Limentani, who not only made constructive criticisms of the whole draft, but have given me their friendship, advice and encouragement throughout the years in which the book has been evolving into its present form.

P.B.



> ...it's as well at times To be reminded that nothing is lovely, Not even in poetry, which is not the case. (W. H. Auden)