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THE QUESTIO, THE METAURA, AND PURGATORIO XXI: METEOROLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Abstract

An introduction connects the *Questio* with *Purgatorio* XXI on the basis of the influence of Aristotle's *Mete-orologica* or *Metaura* in both works. The focus thereafter is on three points in the *Purgatorio*: Dante's thirst to know the cause of the trembling of Mount Purgatory («La sete natural», *Purg.* XXI 1); Statius's explanation that the upper part of the mountain experiences nothing that is «without order» («sanza / ordine», *Purg.* XXI 40-41), a phrase that seems to echo *Meteorologica* I 1 338b20; and the distinction between the 'natural' or 'Aristotelian' meteorology on the lower part of the mountain and the 'supernaturally' calm meteorology of the enormously high upper part.

Keywords

Meteorologica, Purgatorio XXI, Mount Purgatory

The title of Aristotle's Meterologica was translated into Latin as Metheora, and from there into Italian as Metaura.¹ Dante wrote the Questio de aqua et terra in Latin, but in it he refers to Aristotle's Meteorologica by its Italian name, treating it as a Latin term. He knew the Metaura in both Latin translations: the twelfth-century vetus translatio by Gerard of Cremona, based on an Arabic translation, and the thirteenth-century nova translatio by William of Moerbeke, based on the original Greek text. He also knew Albert the Great's commentary on the vetus and Thomas Aquinas's commentary on the nova. He often seems to have relied on Albert's commentary for his knowledge of the Metaura.²

The Metaura is a principal source of the doctrine of concentrically arranged elements that is the basis of the Questio de aqua et terra. The earth is surrounded by water, Aristotle says, as water is by the sphere of air, and air by the «so-called» sphere of fire – so-called because it is not the flame that we call fire, but rather a highly inflammable element (II 2 354b24-25). The Metaura adds to the theory of four sublunary elements a theory of two exhala-

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Librandi 1995, p. 26.

² Berti 1970. See Albertus Magnus Meteora, Aristotle Meteorologica, Aquinas Meteorologica.