Record Nr.	UNINA9910460284203321
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Titolo	Speaking spirits : ventriloquizing the dead in Renaissance Italy / /Sherry Roush
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Toronto, [Ontario] : , : University of Toronto Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	1-4426-2301-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (274 p.)
Collana	Toronto Italian Studies
Disciplina	850.9/375
Soggetti	Italian literature - To 1400 - History and criticism
	Italian literature - 16th century - History and criticism
	Ghosts in literature
	Dead in literature
	Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter Contents Acknowledgments Introduction. Eidolopoeia : Idol Making 1. Rewriting the Auctor : Revising according to the Text's Letter or Spirit? 2. Divining Dante: Scandals of His Corpus and Corpse 3. Genius Loci : Exile, Citizenship, and the Place of Burial 4. Habeas Corpus, Habeas Spiritum : Some Not-So- Final Thoughts Notes Bibliography Index
Sommario/riassunto	In classical and early modern rhetoric, to write or speak using the voice of a dead individual is known as eidolopoeia. Whether through ghost stories, journeys to another world, or dream visions, Renaissance writers frequently used this rhetorical device not only to co-opt the authority of their predecessors but in order to express partisan or politically dangerous arguments. In Speaking Spirits, Sherry Roush presents the first systematic study of early modern Italian eidolopoeia. Expanding the study of Renaissance eidolopoeia beyond the well- known cases of the shades in Dante's Commedia and the spirits of Boccaccio's De casibus vivorum illustrium, Roush examines many other appearances of famous ghosts – invocations of Boccaccio by Vincenzo Bagli and Jacopo Caviceo, Girolamo Malipiero's representation of

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Petrarch in Limbo, and Girolamo Benivieni's ghostly voice of Pico della
Mirandola. Through close readings of these eidolopoetic texts, she
illuminates the important role that this rhetoric played in the literary,
legal, and political history of Renaissance Italy.