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JOHANN GEORG TRIEGLER (TRIGLER): A HALF-FORGOTTEN
INTELLECTUAL FROM THE TURN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY,
FORMER OWNER OF THE CHANSONNIER COMPILED FOR
BEATRICE OF ARAGON

‘It may seem odd at first blush to consider the Mellon Chansonnier as a musical source for Central Europe’.¹ With this sentence, Leeman L. Perkins opens his article on the very important manuscript known as the Mellon Chansonnier, produced in Naples for Beatrice of Aragon, the queen consort of Hungary since 1476.² Perkins draws attention to a dedication written on the first leaf of the codex identifying the donor as Mattheus Rohn (or Roha) of Glatz (Kłodzko) and the recipient as Johan Georg Trigbor. Unfortunately, Perkins’s transcription is incorrect: he transcribed correctly only the date (3 October 1609) and place, Freudenthal, now Bruntál in the Czech Republic, historically an important town in Upper Silesia.³ A new reading of the inscription, which remains unclear in some details, offers a new identification of both donor and recipient.

Zu dienst willigen gedächtnis, verehret
Herrn Johan[n] Georg Trigler etc diß Buchl[ein]
In freudenthal den 3 octobriß 1609
Mattheus Rohtt
aus Glatz.

- 1 Leeman L. Perkins, ‘The Mellon Chansonnier as a Central European Source’, in: *Musica antiqua Europae Orientalis. Acta scientifica congressus*, vol. 6, Bydgoszcz 1982, p. 651 and p. 664; also, more recently, Paweł Gancarczyk and Lenka Hlávková, ‘The Lviv Fragments and Missa L’homme armé sexti toni. Questions on Early Josquin Reception in Central Europe’, *Tijdschrift van de Koninklijke Vereniging voor Nederlandse Muziekgeschiedenis* 67 (2017), p. 153.
- 2 New Haven, Beinecke Library for Rare Books & Manuscripts, MS 91 (US-NHub 91). Cf. Jaap van Benthem, ‘Concerning Johannes Tinctoris and the Preparation of the Princess’s Chansonnier’, *Tijdschrift van de Koninklijke Vereniging voor Nederlandse Muziekgeschiedenis* 32 (1982), pp. 24–29. For a facsimile edition, see Leeman L. Perkins and Howard Garey, *The Mellon Chansonnier*, New Haven–London 1979.
- 3 L.L. Perkins, ‘The Mellon Chansonnier’, p. 651.

Known primarily as an aristocratic preceptor and then clerk, Johann Georg Triegler (Triegler) remains a rather forgotten scholar. According to later sources, he came from Kassa (now Košice in Slovakia) or nearby, was born around 1582, and appears as a servant to a noble family. He likely contributed to the education of three sons of the diplomat Christoph of Tiefenbach (d. 1598), resident in Drnholec (Dirnholz, south Moravia). Triegler then became an assistant (*famulus*) to the preceptor David Carolus from Rožňava (now Slovakia), not far from Košice,⁴ where Christoph of Tiefenbach acted as captain-general during the 1590s.⁵

From 1602 Triegler studied at the Viadrina University in Frankfurt an der Oder, and from 1604 at the latest he was preceptor there to the noble brothers Hynek and Bernard Bruntálský z Vrbna (Counts of Wirben and Freudenthal). Also studying there at the same time was Gottfried Wagner, of Wrocław (Breslau), and his *album amicorum* offers valuable testimony: both brothers signed Wagner's album on 30 August that year, and Triegler a day later.⁶ In those years, Triegler finished his studies on the faculty of arts, probably in Frankfurt, and gained the title of master of philosophy and the arts. In the summer of 1606, he enrolled at the university in Leipzig, again accompanying the noble brothers from Wirben.⁷

Later archive records suggest that Triegler remained in the service of the Wirben family, which would explain his presence in Bruntál (Freudenthal) in October 1609. By the time Jan the Elder of Wirben died, in 1608, Triegler's former students were the chief members of the powerful family, and they used the castle in Bruntál as their main residence. By 1610 at the latest, Triegler was appointed captain of the Wirben estate in Goldenstein (Kolštejn, now Branná), a small Moravian town in the Jeseníky mountains which controlled the route from Olomouc to Lower Silesia.⁸

The younger of the two Wirben brothers, Bernard, died unmarried in January 1611, but his elder brother, Hynek, was married in 1609 to Bohunka (Benigna), daughter

4 Martin Holy, *Ve službách šlechty. Vychovatelé nobility z českých zemí (1500–1600)*, Prague 2011, p. 314.

5 Lajos Tardy, *Beyond the Ottoman Empire. 14th–16th Century Hungarian Diplomacy in the East*, trans. János Boris, Szeged 1978, p. 211.

6 Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek. Klassik Stiftung Weimar, Sammlung Stammbücher der HAAB, Weimar, Sign. Stb 394, ff. 54v–55r. See *Repertorium alborum amicorum. Internationales Verzeichnis von Stammbüchern und Stammbuchfragmenten in öffentlichen und privaten Sammlungen*, https://raa.gf-franken.de/de/suche-nach-stammbuechern.html?permaLink=1604_wagner. Triegler's inscription is accompanied by an incorrect date in the *Repertorium alborum amicorum* database, cf. *ibid.*, f. 217v. The manuscript is available online <https://haab-digital.klassik-stiftung.de/viewer/image/1667774344/13/>, accessed 15 July 2021.

7 'Triglerus, -gelerus Ioh. Geo. Carcoviens. [*sic*] Ungar., baronum Wrbna praeceptor', see Georg Erlert, *Die jüngere Matrikel der Universität Leipzig, 1559–1809 als Personen- und Ortsregister bearbeitet und durch Nachträge aus den Promotionslisten ergänzt*, vol. 1, *Die Immatrikulationen vom Wintersemester 1559 bis zum Sommersemester 1634*, Leipzig 1909, p. 473.

8 See the entry 'Ioan. Georg. Triegler ab Igeraw, baronatus Guldensteinens. Capitaneus Guldensteinii Morav. an. 1610', made in 1619 [*sic*]. Antonín Truhlář, Karel Hrdina, and Josef Hejnic, *Rukověť humanistického básnictví v Čechách a na Moravě*, vol. 2, C–J, Prague 1966, p. 113.

of Karel the Elder of Žerotín (Zierotin), a central figure in Central European politics at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The young count of Wirben was widely active in politics, being one of the chief representatives of Upper Silesia. It was to his castle in Bruntál that he and the estates of the duchy of Opava (Troppau) welcomed the Czech King Matthias on 18 October 1611.⁹

The aforementioned wedding at Zierotin's chateau in Rosice on 1 September 1609 was commemorated by two prints made at Baumann's in Wrocław (perhaps independently of one another). *Sacra hymeneia* is a collection of rather typical Latin poems celebrating (mostly) the bride: most of its authors were Lutheran priests or teachers from the Wirben family dominions (Freudenthal, Goldenstein and the surrounding area), among whom was *questor aulicus* Georgius Riessnerus (possibly Rössner), Triegler's predecessor as captain of the dominion. Johann Georg Triegler – unfortunately without any title – contributed one poem.¹⁰ The second print could be described as a rare type of musical offering: it contains three motets for seven or eight voices, all composed by Nicolaus Zangius, a former Kapellmeister in Gdańsk (Danzig) and by then in imperial service ('Diener auf zwei Pferden von Haus aus').¹¹ Zangius' only subsequent collection of motets (*Cantiones sacrae*, Vienna 1612 and Leipzig 1613) was also dedicated to Hynek. Unfortunately, Hynek's premature death, in February 1614, ended this artistic patronage, and probably also Triegler's service in Goldenstein.

Triegler and Zangius probably knew each other. Both were close to Hynek of Wirben, and both maintained contact with his father-in-law, Karel the Elder of Zierotin.¹² Zangius also signed Gottfried Wagner's album (see above), on 2 May 1612, in Wrocław, shortly before he assumed his last and most important position as Kapellmeister to the

9 A recent contribution about Hynek of Wirben is Josef Faltičko, *Panství Kolštejn (Branná) 1313–1621*, University of Olomouc 2020 (diploma thesis), p. 81 and ff. Cf. Vladimír Mañas, *Nicolaus Zangius. Hudebník přelomu 16. a 17. století. Na stopě neznámému*, Brno 2020, p. 63.

10 *Sacra Hymeneia ... Dn. Hynek junioris baronis a Wirben et Freudenthal... et... baronissae a Zierotin... pridie Kl. Septembris Rossitii terminatae*, Breslau 1609. Unicum in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, sign. 163489-B; see <https://onb.digital/result/10A4820C>, accessed 15 July 2021. Cf. Jan Martínek, 'Zpráva o studiu humanistických bohemik v Rakousku', *Listy filologické* 91 (1968), pp. 303–312.

11 [Nicolaus Zangius], *Epithalamia in honorem nuptiarum [...] Dn: Hyneck Iunioris Baronis a Wirben & Freudenthal [...] neonymphi, et [...] Baronissae a Zierotin [...] Caroli, senioris Baronis a Zierotin [...] filiae neonymphae, septem et octo vocum composita*, Breslau 1609. This incomplete unicum in the University Library of Wrocław was probably once part of the so-called Zierotin Library, which was donated to the Church of Mary Magdalene. See RISM A/I Z 39 and Emil Bohn, *Verzeichniss der Musik-Druckwerke bis 1700 welche in der Stadtbibliothek, der Bibliothek des Academischen Instituts für Kirchenmusik und der Königlichen und Universitäts-Bibliothek zu Breslau aufbewahrt werden. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Musik im XV., XVI., und XVII. Jahrhundert*, Berlin 1883, p. 434. On the donation of the Zierotin Library and its musical prints, see V. Mañas, *Nicolaus Zangius*, p. 114.

12 On Zangius, see V. Mañas, *Nicolaus Zangius*, p. 59. Regarding Triegler, the only known mention of his name is in a letter sent by Zierotin to Giulio Cambiagia (dated Rosice, 7 May 1610): 'raccomandationi al S[igno]r Triglero', see Zemský archiv v Opavě, pobočka Olomouc, Rodinný archiv Žerotínů Bludov, inv. nr. 414, sign. VI-3881, f. 160v. Cf. František Dvorský, 'Dopisy Karla st. z Žerotína 1591–1610', in: *Archiv český*, vol. 27, Prague 1904, p. 502.

Prince Elector of Brandenburg in Berlin.¹³ Two years later, in Leipzig, Triegler published his most important work: a German adaptation of the medieval astronomical treatise *De Sphaera mundi*, reprinted repeatedly up to the beginning of the eighteenth century.¹⁴ The first edition contains a whole page engraved with Triegler's portrait (*aetatis suae XXXII*) and his designation as 'Hauptmann der Burg und Herrschaft Goldenstein, der freyen Künsten und Philosophiae Magistrum' (see Fig. 1).

During Triegler's service in Goldenstein, the reconstruction of the mighty fortress in late-Renaissance style proceeded, as did the construction of the new Lutheran Church of the Resurrection of Christ (begun in 1612, consecrated in 1614).¹⁵ Through an imperial privilege, awarded in Prague on 24 September 1612, Johann Georg Triegler, son of a book-keeper in Košice, was ennobled with the surname 'von Yglerau' and a coat-of-arms.¹⁶

In 1613 Triegler apparently asked Emperor Matthias to accept him as an inhabitant of the duchy of Opava (Troppau), which suggests that he planned to move to this rich city of Upper Silesia.¹⁷ In September and November 1618 Triegler twice received payment of interest on his loan to Jan the Younger of Wirben and Freudenthal, one of Hynek's relatives and owner of the chateau in Bruntál, to whom Triegler had made two loans of 4000 and 3000 guildens, respectively.¹⁸ Triegler must have been a rich man by then, living in his own house in the suburbs of Opava. The aforementioned debt had something to do with Triegler's previous service to the house of Wirben and Freudenthal; when Hynek died, in February 1614, the whole Goldenstein dominion was sold, mainly to cover the count's large debts.

The receipts from those 1618 payments are the last known mentions of Triegler. As he was a Lutheran, he may have left the duchy of Opava soon after the battle of White Mountain near Prague, in November 1620. Jan the Younger of Wirben and Freudenthal, appointed by the so-called Winter King, Frederic of Pfalz, as captain of the duchy of Opava in 1620, fled Upper Silesia in January 1621.¹⁹

13 This inscription provides important proof of contact between Zangius and Wagner, who served as cantor at the Church of St Elisabeth in Breslau from 1615. See V. Mañas, *Nicolaus Zangius*, p. 167.

14 *Sphaera. Das ist: Ein kurtzes Astronomisches Tractätlein von der Sphaera und des Himmels Lauff!* ... in die Deutsche Sprache gebracht und verfertigt Durch ... Johan Georg Triegler von Iglerauw [et]c. Hauptman der Burg und Herrschafft Goldenstein/ der freyen Künsten und Philosophiae Magistrum, Leipzig 1614. VD17 23:263879B. Digital version at <https://www.digitale-sammlungen.de/en/view/bsb11110900?page=,1>, accessed 15 July 2021.

15 J. Faltičko, *Panství Kolštejn*, pp. 71–72.

16 Karl Friedrich von Frank, *Standeserhebungen und Gnadeakte für das Deutsche Reich und die Österreichischen Erblande bis 1806*, vol. 5, Schloss Senftenegg 1974, p. 124. I am grateful to Dr Karel Müller for sharing this reference with me.

17 M. Holý, *Vychovatelé*, p. 413.

18 Antonín Haas, *Menší fondy a sbírky různé provenience. Archiv Žerotínsko-Vrbenský. Listiny a listy z let 1497–1624*, Prague 1948, pp. 322–324.

19 Josef Zukal, *Slezské konfiskace 1620–1630. Pokutování provinilých šlechty v Krnovsku, Opavsku a Osoblažsku po bitvě bělohorské a po vpádu Mansfeldově*, Prague 1916. Unfortunately, Zukal does not provide any information about Triegler.



Fig. 1. Portrait of Johann Georg Triegler (1614), published in Johann Georg Triegler, *Sphaera*. *Das ist: Ein kurtzes Astronomisches Tractätlein von der Sphaera vnd des Himmels Lauff: Dem ewigen Schöpffer des Himmels vnd der Erden, vnd alles was darinnen ist, zu Lob, Ehr, Preiß vnd Danck: der lieben Deutschen Nation zu Ruhm vnd Ehren, Vnd dann allen Liebhabern der Mathematischen Künsten zu lieb, nutz vnd frommen in die Deutsche Sprache gebracht vnd verfertigt*, Leipzig 1614. Regensburg, Staatliche Bibliothek – 999/Philos.2139/2141. BSB-ID 12505151, f. [a4v]. © Bayerische Staatsbibliothek

The second edition of *De Sphaera*, printed in Leipzig 1622, calls Triegler deceased ('weiland'). His title as captain of Goldenstein appears in further editions of the treatise as late as 1678, by which time it must have seemed an obscure relic. A substantial part of Triegler's possessions likely remained in Leipzig with his publisher Grosse, who in 1664 printed Triegler's translation of a French fencing treatise.²⁰ On the other hand,

20 *Ein Neues künstliches Fecht-Buch: Darinnen etliche 40. Stücke im Einfachen / wie auch im Dolchen und Rappier / aus den Fundament der Fecht-Kunst gezogen und an Tag gegeben / durch den ... Italiänischen und Frantzösischen Fechtmeister Monsieur de Villaimont, Nun aber aus Italiänischer und Frantzösischer Sprach verteutscht / und mit Kupffern vermehret Durch Johann-Georg Trieglern*, Leipzig 1664. VD17 23:318349N. Digital version at <http://diglib.hab.de/drucke/hn-260/start.htm>, accessed 15 July 2021.

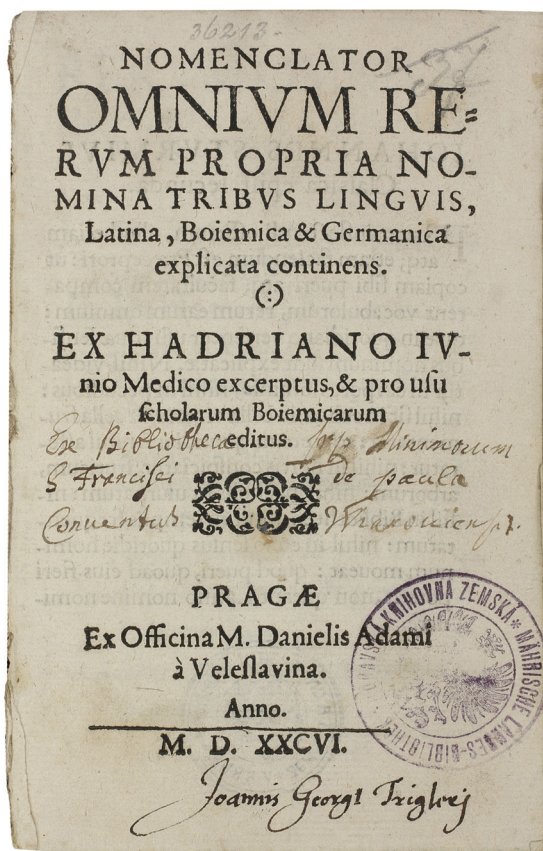


Fig. 2. Title page of the *Nomenclator omnium rerum propria nomina tribus linguis* with Triegler's inscription. Moravian Library Brno, sign. ST1-0036.213

four prints once in Triegler's possession are preserved in libraries in the Czech Republic. The *Nomenclator omnium rerum propria nomina tribus linguis* (Prague 1586) found its way to the convent of the Fratres Minimi (Paulan Order) in Vranov, near Brno, as a gift from Count Philipp of Mansfeld (d. 1657).²¹ Before he changed allegiance to command troops of the Holy Roman Empire as Field Marshal, Mansfeld had fought on the side of the Swedish Empire until his capture in 1622, which suggests that he may have met Triegler as a possible emigrant after 1621 (see Fig. 2). Triegler also owned a convolute of Italian astronomical treatises from the second half of the sixteenth century, including

21 Hadrianus Junius, *Nomenclator omnium rerum propria nomina tribus linguis, Latina, Boiémica & Germanica explicata continens*, Prague 1586. Moravian Library Brno, sign. ST1-0036.213, available online at <http://www.digitalniknihovna.cz/mzk/view/uuid:7ae21785-d587-4b62-a1fe-715c3f747caf?page=uuid:2070c8b7-3631-457d-9099-3b90b847a3b4>, accessed 15 July 2021. On the provenance, see Jaromír Vobr, *České tisky Moravské zemské knihovny v Brně a jihomoravských klášterních knihoven z let 1501–1800*, Brno 2005, p. 259.

an Italian translation of *De Sphaera* printed in 1573 (owned in the eighteenth century by the scholar and canon Giannini in Olomouc) and an even older *Tabulae astronomicae* with another astronomical treatise, both printed in 1536, which in 1671 became part of the Jesuit college library in Brno.²² The last volume (*Antiquities of the Jews* by Josephus Flavius), also well suited to a scholar's library, was owned by Matthaeus Kunerth (d. 1720), a priest from Kunčina (Kunzendorf, now Czech Republic).²³ Except for the Mellon Chansonnier, all other known books once in Triegler's property are preserved in libraries in the Czech Republic and were also previously owned by individuals and institutions in Moravia. Triegler's fortunes after 1618 are unclear.

Let us now consider the identity of the person who donated the Mellon Chansonnier to Triegler. This person now seems to be at least partially identifiable, especially if one considers the new reading 'Matteus Rohtt', which might be understood as a variant of 'Roth'. In 1610 a certain Matthaeus Roth donated his collection of eight printed partbooks of Friedrich Weisensee's *Opus melicum* to the Bernardine church in Wrocław (see Fig. 3). Those partbooks also contained handwritten works by composers from the Prague court circle (Matthias de Sayve, Philippe de Monte, Charles Luython and a uniquely preserved mass *Super Dolorosi Martyr* by Kryštof Harant).²⁴ A musician of the same name is found in the rolls of the Berlin court ensemble up to 1612 or 1613; he likely left the court when Zangius was appointed the new Kapellmeister.²⁵

Hence the donor of the Mellon Chansonnier might be the same person who donated an interesting music collection in Wrocław a year later, and identical with the musician of the Berlin court ensemble, but large gaps still remain in his biography.

22 Both prints are now kept in the Scientific Library in Olomouc, see Václav Pumprla, *Soupis starých tisků ve Vědecké knihovně v Olomouci*, vol. 5, Olomouc 1987. Abel Foullon, *Description, et uso dell'holometro. Per saper misurare tutte le cose, che si possono veder coll'occhio così in lunghezza, et larghezza; come in altezza, et profondità*, Venice 1564. Scientific Library Olomouc, sign. 10.118–10.121 ('Ex libris Joannis Georgij Triglerj'). Johannes Schöner, *Tabulae astronomicae, quas vulgo, quia omnia difficultate et obscuritate carent, resolutas vocant. Ex quibus cum erraticorum, tum etiam fixorum siderum motus, tam ad praeterita quam futura, quantumvis etiam longa secula, facillime calculari possunt*, Nuremberg 1536. Scientific Library Olomouc, sign. 9.468-9.469 ('Ex libris Joannis Georgij Triglerj').

23 *Flavii Iosephi Operum Secundus Tomus Decem posteriores Antiquitatum Iudaicarum[m] libros, una cum Iosephi vita per ipsum co[n]scripta, co[m]plectens. Sigismundo Gelenio interprete*, Lyon 1555 ('Ex libris Matthaei Kunerth Curat. in Kuntzend[orf]'). National Library in Prague, sign. 45 G 000247. Kunerth, parish priest in Kunzendorf (now Kunčina, Czech Republic), was a keen collector of books. See Vladislav Dokoupil, *Dějiny moravských klášterních knihoven ve správě Universitní knihovny v Brně*, Brno 1972, p. 94. Unfortunately, Kunerth's probate inventory lacks a detailed catalogue of his large and valuable library, containing roughly 160 items. See Zemský archiv Opava, Branch Olomouc, ACO, sign. M4, sign. K 219, box no. 89.

24 Emil Bohn, *Die musikalischen Handschriften des XVI. und XVII. Jahrhunderts in der Stadtbibliothek zu Breslau. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Musik im XVI. und XVII. Jahrhundert*, Breslau 1890, pp. 116–117. On Harant's Mass, see Jan Racek, *Kryštof Harant z Polžic a jeho doba. III. Díl, část první. Dílo literární a hudební*, Brno 1973, p. 71 and p. 195 n. 208. Racek also quotes the donor's printed dedication page, ending with the words 'offert & dedicat Mattheus Roth Musicus'.

25 Curt Sachs, *Musik und Oper am kurbrandenburgischen Hof*, Berlin 1910, p. 152.

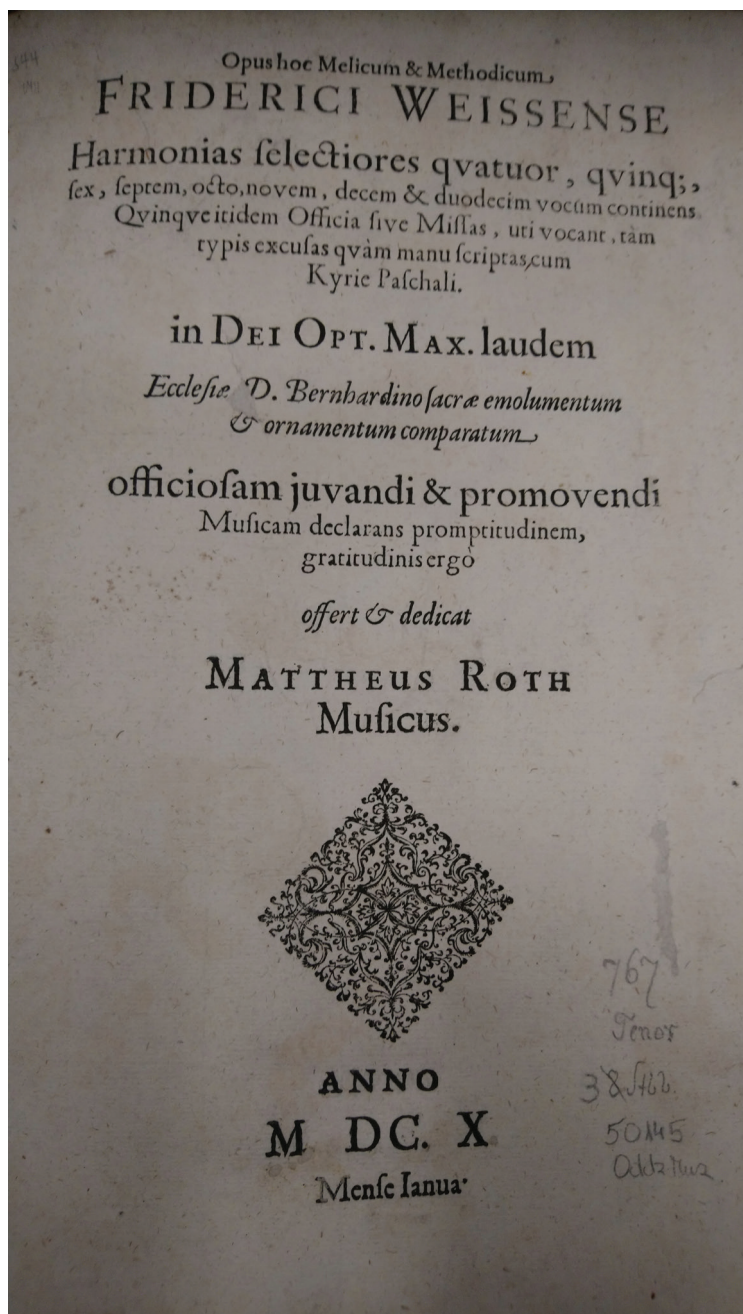


Fig. 3. Printed page from a tenor partbook announcing Mattheus Roth's donation, in 1610, of a convolute of printed (Friedrich Weisensee, *Opus melicum*, Magdeburg 1602) and handwritten partbooks to the Bernardine church in Wrocław. Biblioteka Uniwersytecka we Wrocławiu, sign. 50145 Muz.

It is still not clear how the manuscript found its way into Roth's possession after Beatrice of Aragon returned to Naples in 1501.²⁶ There was an older inscription at folio 1r of the manuscript, of which only the date 1574 remains legible. This was later erased and replaced by the inscription from 1609.²⁷ The next known possessor of the chansonnier after Triegler's death was the French collector Joseph Vitta (1860–1942), who commissioned a new luxury binding from Henri Marius-Michel (1846–1925) in Paris.²⁸ Although undated, from Vitta's acquisition onwards, the codex can be traced up to its current storage within the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library at the University of Yale.²⁹

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26 P. Gancarczyk and L. Hlávková, 'The Lviv fragments', p. 156.

27 The inscription on f. 1r, 'mostly effaced and not legible even under ultraviolet light or with infrared photography', includes the date 1574, see https://pre1600ms.beinecke.library.yale.edu/docs/pre1600.ms091.htm?_ga=2.245301698.656279602.1626294457-478673295.1626294457, accessed 30 May 2021.

28 See the catalogue entry for the manuscript in Yale University Library, <https://orbis.library.yale.edu/vwebv/holdingsInfo?bibId=9800101>. On the collector, see Renaud Bezombes (ed.), *Joseph Vitta. Passion de collection*, Paris 2014.

29 Probably the first report on the manuscript was published in 1940, shortly after Paul Mellon bought it in London (in 1939) and donated it to the University of Yale, see Manfred F. Bukofzer, 'The Mellon Chansonnier', *The Yale University Library Gazette* 15 (1940) no. 2, pp. 25–28. See also Manfred F. Bukofzer, 'An Unknown Chansonnier of the 15th Century (the "Mellon Chansonnier")', *The Musical Quarterly* 28 (1942) no. 1, pp. 14–49.

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JOHANN GEORG TRIEGLER (TRIGLER): CZĘŚCIOWO ZAPOMNIANY UCZONY
Z PRZEŁOMU XVI I XVII WIEKU, BYŁY WŁAŚCICIEL KOLEKCJI CHANSONS
SKOMPILOWANEJ DLA BEATRYCZE ARAGOŃSKIEJ

Pod koniec lat sześćdziesiątych lub na początku lat siedemdziesiątych XV w. dla księżniczki aragońskiej Beatrycze sporządzono rękopis, znany obecnie pod nazwą „Mellon Chansonnier”. Beatrycze zabrała go ze sobą do Europy Środkowej, gdzie przybyła w związku z poślubieniem w 1476 r. króla węgierskiego Macieja Korwina. Po jego śmierci, w 1491 r., poślubiła Władysława Jagiellończyka, króla Czech i Węgier, jednak to drugie małżeństwo zostało uznane przez papieża za niezgodne z prawem i w 1501 r. Beatrycze powróciła do Neapolu. Rękopis bez wątplenia został jednak w Europie Środkowej, gdyż w 1609 r. muzyk Matthaeus Roth z Kłodzka podarował go Johannowi Georgowi Trieglerowi, uczonemu działającemu głównie na Morawach i Górnym Śląsku, znanemu z niemieckiego przekładu średniowiecznego traktatu *De Sphera* (wyd. 1614). Triegler zmarł przed 1622 r. – w czeskich bibliotekach zachowały się cztery druki pochodzące z jego księgozbioru. Nie jest nadal jasne, co stało się z Mellon Chansonnier bezpośrednio po śmierci uczonego, jednak później stał się on własnością Josepha Vitty (1860–1942). W 1939 r. został kupiony na aukcji w Londynie przez Paula Mellona, który podarował go Uniwersytetowi Yale.

Przełożył Paweł Gancarczyk

Keywords / słowa kluczowe: Mellon Chansonnier, Beatrice of Aragon / Beatrycze Aragońska, Johann Georg Triegler, Matthaeus Roth

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JÓZEF ELSNER

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