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Summary

THE STAR SUMMER PALACE IN PRAGUE AND LATIN HUMANIST POETRY

The Star Summer Palace, built by Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol in the years 1555–1560, was an exceptional building at its time, which was also reflected in Latin language poetry of the day. Two longer poems were written in the sixteenth century describing the building and the surrounding game reserve. The *Ferdinandopyrgum* by Laurentius Span, preserved in manuscript and written at the time when the building of the summer palace was not yet completed (ca. autumn 1556), was influenced by Italian

architecture poems. A later poem, *Stella Bobaemica*, was published in 1597 in Olomouc under the name Iulius Torzarrellianus, and was reissued in 1617 in Prague under the name Jan Sixti of Lerchenfels. At the time of Rudolf II, the Star Summer Palace also became the subject of shorter poems by Heinrich Clingerius and Frederick Kropilius. Jan Sixti of Lerchenfels praised it in 1621 in his occasional print *Stella stellae* as a symbol of the victory of the Catholic party in the Battle of White Mountain. While *Ferdinandopyrgum* became an important source of art historical research, *Stella Bobaemica* has been largely neglected by researchers. The present article therefore draws more attention to this poem, focusing on its disputed authorship, which may have been the joint work of Jan Sixti and his Olomouc professor of poetry Johann Clingerius, a personality whose significance has not yet been fully appreciated. A detailed analysis of the poem demonstrates the connection with Sixti's activities as a singer in the imperial court choir and a musician. Finally, the basic features of the image of the Star Summer Palace in Latin poetry of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries are summarised.

Keywords: Jan Sixti of Lerchenfels; Neo-Latin Poetry; Summer Palace Star in Prague; Johannes Clingerius; Jesuit Poetry; Renaissance Court Music

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