"STANDING WATCH IN KASSA"
CITY WALLS AND WATCHTOWERS AND THEIR PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION\textsuperscript{1}

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Construction circumstances of the fortification system of Kassa (Košice) are rather blurred by now. City walls were continuously extended from the late 13th century to the early 18th century, while after 1713 they were continuously demolished. Mid–18th century, the city had two outer walls, an outer ditch, as well as some detached earthworks. In August 1671, construction of a citadel in front of the south part of the city \cite{1} began only to be torn down already in 1713, and its last remnants were removed in 1803 \cite{2}.

Mapping, surveying, wall investigation of remnants of the complete system of fortifications did not yet take place. Fortifications could be relatively exactly located according to remnants, old plans, archival data. Most wall parts subsisted in the S–SW part of the city, namely here huts built on the city walls still subsist, in the Várkapu street (Vratna) and in the Harang street (Zvonárśka).

Fazekas street (Hrnčiarska) was reconstructed in the '80s, however, without excavating the city walls. Unfortunately, reconstruction going on in Vársánc street (Hradbová) is technically wrong, architecturally wrong, and even disturbing for the later city development. In the course of the reconstruction, even traces of the battlement were demolished.

The First Fortification

In demolitions disclosed remnants of the inner city walls are about 0.75 to 0.95 m thick. The wall was originally about 2–3 m thick, at about 3.5 m high

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with a footpath in its upper part, over that the wall thickness decreased to about 0.5 m, with small loop-holes in it, persisting in the soundest western part [3]. Persisting fragments are as high as 8 m over the actual ground level, at a distance of 5–6 m from the street lines along the city wall [4]. Circumstances of its construction are rather little known, [4] in spite of the fact that almost all historians concerned with the city mentioned the city wall construction, mainly in connection with granting the city privileges [5]. Critical analysis of most of the relevant literature was published by O. R. Halaga [5].

The earliest note referring to the city wall construction was found on the cover of the city register established in 1529. '1290 Chassa habetatur villa'. A later attached note: 'Hoc est falsum' (this is wrong) refutes it [6]. According to the Chronicle of 'Szepesség': 'Anno 1290 ist Caschau erbautet worden' (Above this row in another handwriting: mit Mauern umzogen [7].

Also according to J. Körabinszky, the city wall was built in 1290 [8]. Based on the chronicle 'Cassovia vetus ac nova' published in 1732 attributed to Timon, J. Tutko again puts city wall constructions at 1290: 'This circular wall with the pertaining bastions was completed in 23 years of assiduous work'. According to Szerdaheley, the city walls could not have been built earlier than 1290 [9]. J. Krone is the first to assume the city wall construction to be conditioned by a privilege which he assumes to be granted by King Andrew III but lost since then [10]. His reasoning was later accepted by V. Mencl [11] and O. R. Halaga, [12] too, who reminded that after 1290 Košice has always been mentioned in the deeds as Civitas or Stadt (i.e. city) (1292, 1297, 1311, 1312/19, 1303/26) [13]. As against them, L. Kemény, puts both becoming a city and construction of city walls after 1347. His argumentation is partly accepted by Gy. Osváth, [14] stating that in 1342 Košice was already a city but the city walls had been built earlier. B. Wick refers to the deed of the furriers' guild, according to which at that time Košice was already surrounded by bulwarks [15]. In conformity with privileges and rules, the Guild must not commission strangers with construction works of the city walls incumbent on them. However, this deed is considered both by Gy. Győrffy [17] and Gy. Kristó [18] to be a later forgery. According to Győrffy, in 1312, the sons of Amadé, taking the part of Máté Csák, attacked Košice [19]. Thus, at that time, some fortification had absolutely to exist. Gy. Győrffy offers a rather exact reconstruction of the city from the early 14th century. V. Mencl accepts the date of 1290 stating that if Dominicans were present already in 1303, then it had to be of urban character. At last, O. R. Halaga has the most of arguments for becoming a city and constructing the city walls in 1290. In addition to those above, he refers to notes of the
time: according to him, in 1300 ‘sub civitate Cassensi’ and in 1307 ‘in der Stadtmauer’ were often used terms.

In conformity with those above, if city walls were not built in 1290 yet, they doubtless existed at the beginning of the 14th-century.

The problem of further extension or reconstruction of the city walls is again rather unclear. In 1392 ‘King Sigismund had his house adjacent to the lower gate in Košice demolished and its stones applied for another fortification’ as stated by J. Tutó, as a quotation from Timon. There are two deeds referring to this event, namely, in the same year Sigismund summons the inhabitants of Košice to pay him the Ft 2000 due him for the house ceded to them, the other is a quittance to people in Košice on having paid him 2000 Forints. According to Lajos KEMÉNY [20], this city wall was renewed in the '30s of the 15th century, constructing new bastions (towers). Peter, royal master builder may have contributed to the construction of the church or of the city walls.

Reconstruction of the Earliest City Walls according to Sources from the 16th and 17th Centuries

Condition of the innermost city wall as represented in the second half of the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries is not quite the same as at the beginning of the 14th century, namely by that time it became surely outdated and reconstructed. It is not known yet how much the inner city wall changed to the late 16th century. Anyhow, from the second half of the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries authentic plans, town pictures, weapon register inventories were left, sufficient for a true reconstruction of the inner city wall with guild towers, bastions, its positions. A rather true reconstruction was published by Lajos KEMÉNY, relying on a weapon register from 1557.

The most important plans subsisting are:

- Cassovia Nau & Nd (D, Speclin 1577) is the earliest plan of the city fortifications known to us, a rather exact and detailed one.
- Abriß der Festung Caschau (1553–1667), a plan still more detailed than the former ones, the best fitting the registrations considered by us. In the same handwriting, two other town pictures have been encountered in the Karlsruhe collection.
- Casovia (plan of Košice before 1660) [21]
- Casovia (Atlas Blau 1662) [22]. Both may be assumed to be copies of the same plan from the 16th century.
Plan der Festung Caschau im Jahre 1781 (made in 1874, likely to be copy of an original), a relatively belated one but this is the most detailed representation of the city walls [23].

Towers of the inner city wall appear only in town pictures from the 17th century. Later drawings are either inauthentic or represent the city without its towers. Also among townscapes from the 17th century, but a few were of use:

- Cassovia superioris Hungariae civitatis primaria (well-known Hufnaglius — Van der Rye etching made in 1617).
- Cascha (two town pictures seen from east and from west) drawn by Jean Ledentu in 1639.
- Caschaw (two town pictures from the east and from the west) probably rather exact copies of the former 1653–1667 inscribed with the same handwriting as the plan above.
- Cassaw (Ungarische Cronica) made about 1600 by Wilhelm Dilich, a well-known and much copied townscape not too exact but likely to be based on sight [24].

From the subsisting available tower and weapon records the following ones have been examined:

- Inventarium bombardorum ... in anno 1557 factum. At the register's end, towers burnt down are listed separately, in a regular sequence [25].
- Unlisted register without date. Weapons in some towers are indicated accidentally. Useless for reconstruction [26].
- 'Relation' (Register by a Treasury Committee in 1603). This is the most detailed register indicating location, condition and description of several towers. Towers are numbered, because this register was completed by a plan lost since then [27].
- Inventory of Guilds (1658) registers guild towers, condition and weapons available. Some towers bear names of several guilds [28].

The registers show that towers defended by guilds were listed differently but always in a given sequence. Arranging them in series permits to determine relative positions of each guild tower. So it is sufficient to determine the exact location of some towers to reconstruct all the inner city wall. Location of the lower gate the upper gate and tower of the Faulgasstor obvious. The 1603 register indicates the location the Taylors' tower: No. 81 Rondelle beyond the Millers' gate belongs the Taylors' guild' The neighbouring tower Fig. 1 No. 80 in front of the mill' 'From 17th-century registers it is known that there was a horse-driven mill. According to the 'Inventory of the Guilds' towers 1658' there was a 'plain tower at the end
Fig. 7. Caschaw (east view)
Fig. 8. Reconstruction of the fortification between 1557 and 1658
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Fig. 9. 'Kaschau — Topographischer Plan der Königlichen Frey und Haupstadt in Oberungarn...(1807)
Fig. 11. Kaschauer Citadelle (1676, copy)
of the 'Cooper street'. As Cooper street was at the south-east from the Faulgasse tower, also the tower of the coopers' guild was about there. At last, there is a 'No. 84 Inneriste Buttlor,' the Prison gate tower, according to collated registers, the same as 'turri cerdorum' in 1557 and the 'Bootmakers' tower' in 1658. Location of the other towers reveals from ordered registers. Also the order of registers may be cleared: thus, 'Inventory of Guilds' Towers' made in 1658 starts with the tower adjacent to the lower gate and proceeds anticlockwise, missing only the lower and upper tower houses.' Inventarium bombardorum 1557' proceeds clockwise and has two parts. The first part begins with 'turri laniorum', the Butchers' Tower, omitting burnt towers, that were registered in the second part (Turres combustae) beginning with 'turri alenariorum' (Coppersmiths' Tower).

According to subsisting registers, number of towers is:

- in 1557 23
- in 1603 23
- in 1658 19 + 2.

Registers include more towers. Doubtless, these are more authentic. Also in 1603 and 1557, towers have been registered but there is some difference between the two registers. In 1603 there is a 'klaines Thurnl' in the NE part of the city, missing from the 1557 and 1658 registers. While in 1557 there is a 'turri corioriorum' (Tanners' Tower) between the Prison Gate and the Millers' Gate, missing from the other two registers. In addition to two gate-houses, from the 1658 register another tower in the NW part of the city is missing, and also the listing order differs. The Goldsmiths' Tower present in all three registers) is followed by the Butchers' Tower only after the Hatters' Tower (again occurring in all the registers). Thus, according to information subsisting from the inner city wall, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the city had at most 23 towers, of them two: the lower and upper gate-houses functioned conspicuously as gates, too. In addition, the city had other three or four gates. In 1557, the Faulgasse gate was still called a gate, while in 1603, neither this, nor the Prison gate or the Mill gate are in use. Assumedly, their function was abandoned after completion of the new fortification with bastions in the 16th century. In addition to the big gates, there was at least one small gate in the city for pedestrians and horsemen, below or near the Butchers' Gate [28]. The 1603 register distinguished three kinds of towers; the most are 'Thurn', but there are three 'Thürl' or 'klaines Thürl' and two 'Rundell'. The other two registers refer to all of them as 'turris' or 'tower'. Most of the towers belong to the same guild from 1557 to 1658, with some exceptions. In 1658, some towers are assigned several guilds. In 1633, tower of the bootmakers, while in 1633, that of the furriers and saddlers was reconstructed and their 'shell' repaired [29]. The last law known to us prescribing to reconstruct the towers dates
from 1638. The towers must have been carried away in constructions near the city walls.

The first wall-side ‘Drabant’ houses are known from 1603 existing only in one region, and becoming commonplace everywhere by the end of the century [30]. Some towers of the inner city wall still appear in maps from the early 19th century but none of them can be exactly located by now. Maybe there are some remnants of the Prison Gate tower in the bottom of the Reformed Church tower.

Subsisting wall fragments and the reconstructed groundplan from the 16th and 17th centuries confirm the register sources. The wall thickness of 2 and 3 m, fragmentary wall sections 8 m high, towers spaced at 20 to 40 m in the east side, most of them with square ground plan, open inside, are analogous to current forms of town fortifications of the 13th and 14th centuries [31]. In other parts of the city wall (SW, W, N, NE), longer curtain sections between towers might arise in subsequent transformations. Our knowledge of the first city wall could be significantly increased by masonry investigation of the remnants and by archaeological excavations.

The Second Fortification

Also records of the second fortification of the city are contradictory. Victor Myskovszky is of the view that already the first fortifications had double walls [32]. According to Timon and Tutko, in 1422 the city got surrounded by a thinner stone wall. Lajos Kemény states that the city had reconstructed the walls in the '30s of the 15th century, and raised new bastions. In 1484, construction of another wall began. Because of this construction, King Matthias released the tax of 1500 gold forints a year for two years [33]. This, however, might be already the wall of the outer fortification built outside the moat [34]. The second city wall is still visible, likely to be built with a crenellation, that, walled in, still appears on the walls, and is clearly seen in town pictures by Ledentu. The ‘zwinger’ between the innermost and the second was accessible through the gate towers.

Outer Fortifications

The semi-circular with stone belt a large round bastion still subsisting in the south, south-east side is dated by L. Gerő to 1484. In subsequent plans such as ‘Cassouia 1577’, ‘Casovia 1660’, and ‘Cassovia 1662’, in the western side of the city, the round bastion system consists of palisade and earthen embankment. Mid-16th century, also in Košice intensive fortification works are going on. The first Italian bastion of the outer fortification begins to
be built in 1557: ‘... he (the captain-general) ordered to build a very wide and broad embankment by heavy work and high costs of all the city, ... its extension i.e. length measures 45 cubits, width 53 cubits.’ [35].

Assuming cubit to be of the usual value, this bastion has nearly the dimensions of the later Bethlen bastion near the south gate, the biggest of all. Doubtless, already before 1557 there was some outer defensive system, as referred to by a passage in the quoted letter, namely: ‘... construction of a bridge begun above the city wall ... ’, and that ‘ ... in front of them, another similar bridge is constructed within the wall’ [36]. These bridges cannot be realized elsewhere but ‘over the outer wall’ and ‘inside the outer wall’. Accordingly, both 17th-century plans, ‘Casovia 1660’ and ‘Casovia 1662’ are copies of the same original 16th-century plan, lost since then. From the plans it is obvious that they state the existing condition and at the same time, represent also the plan or proposal of reconstruction. Out of the proposed ones, all Italian bastions were built already in the 17th century but the NE corner bastion, represented in the earlier semicircular form in all plans from the 17th and 18th centuries, and the adjacent rondelle, completed later by an embankment alone against the plans. Thus, as it is known today, the construction of the Italian bastions began in 1557, before that, however, an outer fortification had existed, reinforced — according to the three earliest known plans — by semicircular bastions partly of stone and partly of palisades. Italian bastion construction was guided by anonymous young Italian engineer. According to L. Gerő, construction of the Košice fortification was helped by O. Baldigara by his advices. Construction of further bastions reveals from the Szepes Chronicle [37].

In 1566, Levoča contributes to the construction of a bastion in Košice with 525 Forints, and in 1568, a bastion is constructed — supported by Levoča, Prešov, Bardejov and Šabinov of ‘earth and timber, not yet halfway ready but already costing the city over 1000 Forints.’ According to ‘Relation 1603’ all the outer fortification system was accomplished, together with ditches, in some places already ruined [38].

During the 17th century, the bastions had to be repaired several times. In 1617, 1620 and 1621, earth and timber are built in, in 1623, the construction of the bastion in Forgács street is going on. After 1630, bastions are built of stone. In 1631 and 1637 ‘gun base of freemasons’ or ‘new gun base’ is built at right and left sides of the upper gate. ‘Gun bases’ Forgács and Kovács to the right, and to the left, resp. of the lower gate are likely to have been built later. Denominations of gun bases in the 17th century do not completely agree with names in 18th-century maps, neither do with descriptions by J. Korabinszky. In 1639, the council orders to construct or to reconstruct the city wall of stone beginning from the upper new bastion (maybe Brick bastion). Mill, Brick and Dull bastions (Mühl, Ziegi,
Stumpfl) are 1733 still under renewal. In the ‘Plan de la Ville Cachau 1685’, outer earth embankments and revelins are still missing. In his 1707 chronicle, Gáspár Schiessler reports on their construction, [40] but they are already included the plan ‘Wahrhafter Entwurf und Grundriss der Vestung Caschau’.

Theoretical reconstruction of the outer fortification system.

The outer fortification system may be truly reconstructed from subsisting plans of the 17th and 18th centuries, some parts are still standing. The subsisting fragments may be completed with further details according to reliable plans from the past century. 18th-century reconstruction of the fortification has been made and published by several authors, according to those above, however, they need modifications.

The Citadel

Construction of the citadel started in August 1671. In this connection, two names emerged: one is Lucas Georg Sicha, imperial master builder, his signature is kept on a plan dated 1676, preserved in Vienna. The other is Alexander Canova or Giovanni Sandro Canevalle. Five bastions of the citadel were named Montecuccoli, Gotts Acker, Claudia, Leopold and Mühl. Upon the order of King Charles III, in 1713 the citadel was demolished, its last remnants were removed in 1803 [39].

Fortress Demolition

In 1773, after the citadel head been demolished, at the second visit of King Joseph II, citizen wanted to utilize the materials of the city wall for constructions, and ask for permission to reopen the Forgács gate [41]. In 1783, at his third visit, the King concedes to reopen the gate. In 1784 the gate was built up and named Joseph gate in honour of Joseph II. In 1802, The Kassa inhabitants apply at the Crown Office to open the Mill gate. In 1803 a straight road is made before the southern town gate.

In a map from 1807, city walls are crossed by a road even at the end of Braugasse. In 1831 the lower gate is demolished, and so is the lower garrison behind it. The north town gate was demolished before 1825. In 1840, western rampart is scattered and the Joseph gate demolished. In 1854, the last one, the Charles ravelin is blawn up by miners of Mezencéf. In the 1850s, a new street is cut across the city walls in the SW part of the city.
as extension of the Szekfű (Pink) Street (Kraskova). In 1868, city walls are demolished toward the extension of the Domonkos (Dominican) Square. In 1857 the Sas (Eagle) Street (Orlia) is to be connected to the Kertész (Gardener) Street (Krmánova), but this plan could only be realized after 1900. In 1864 a plan has been drawn to extend the Butcher (Mészáros) Street across the city walls. Extensions of the Fegyverház (Arsenal) Street (Zbrojnica) and the Vizy (Water) Street (Vodárenska) have been completed by the mid-19th century [42].

References

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19. MAJNUSZ, E.: Archives from Sigismund’s Age I (1387–1399).* Budapest, 1951, p. 270.

* In Hungarian
24. Townscape kept
   a) in Museum of Košice, and
   b) in the townscape collection of the Historical Gallery of the Hungarian National Museum.
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34. KÜHN, I.: Renesancna architektúra Slovensku. ARS 2. 1982. p. 32.
35. Letter by the Senate of Košice to the Judge of Košice and to Senator András Meleczner, 1557.* Minutae. 1877, Archives of Košice.
36. v. Ref. 35.

* In Hungarian
APPENDIX

Records of Internal City Wall Tower
1557–1858

In turri textorum (takácsok)

Barbatae 4. Renardula parva feraea mosaer pathantwy 1. Globi barbatarum 150

In turri fabrorrum (kovácsok)


In turri plaustrarum (szekeresek)

No.85. Dieser Thurn ist der Wagnerzehn zugehorig. Darauf 3 Toppelhagen. 72 Schritt oder 24 Claffter Lang das Tach machen zu lassen. Weiter ist ein oder, ungebauter, eingefallener Thurn, von welchen 192 Schritt oder 64 Claffter bis zum Dittltuhren das Tach zu decken.

In turri cerdomun (timárok)

No.84. Das innerste Bottlthor unbedeckt.

Relation (1603 – ráslelet)

Volgt die Beschaffenhait der
Innern Mauern samt den Türmen.

Az Oszmocéd tornyirul való
Inventarit4il
in anno 1557. factum
inventario primi die septembris
in anno 1557. factum
vastonkocdan

No.68. Ist ein klein Thürn. Von demselben das Tach 60 Schritt oder 20 Claffter Lang als abgebrannt samt dem Ger렌der zu bauen.

No.67. Der Thurn, so der Schmidszehn
zugehörig. Ist samt dem ebristen
Boden von neuen zu machen. Item
das Tach an der Ringsauer 53
Schritt oder 17 2/3 Claffter
Lang zu bauen. Darunter auch
Ihren Majestat's Pulver wird
verwahrt.

No.66. Zwischen den Thürmen No.85 und 87 steinnt drei ide Wachthuasal
auf Blindfeulern gesezt.

No.82. Dieser Thurn ist der Wagnerzehn zugehörig. Darauf 3 Toppelhagen.


In turri fabrorrum (kovácsok)

No.69. Der Knopfstricker und Leinweber
Thurn. Darauf 8 Toppelhagen
und ein kleiner ebrischer Mörser.
Der Boden ist zu verbessern. In
Umbrern wird auch Ihrer
Majestats Feuerweg gehalten.

Takacsok és gombkötők

Csonk tormya puszta

törnyhöz két része

Ferok golyóbicsok nem sok.

Takácsoknak buzája sub.12.

Gombkötőnek busa sub.8.

Asztalo és kerékgátok toryén

két csúcstak szakállas No.12.

Muskatly N. Por két rászor t.2.

Asztalosoknak elése buza Oub.7.,
kerékgátoknak nihil.

Oszonkaiak czech toryén
Barbatae 4, tres pertinent ad Czehae, et una ad civitatem.
Globi 40

In turri pellionem (szőcsők)

No.83. An diesen Thunm, so neugebaut und kainen wech zugehörig, hatu eine teutsche Wacht. An diesen Thunm die Kauren, Geländerweck samt den Tach 50 Schritt oder 18 2/3 Claffter zu decken.

Százallas két részre vagyon

In turri coriariorum (barbelyok)

No.82. An genuß öres, ungebautes und ungedecktes Rundell.

Százallas 5. Puska por tonna No.1/2.

In turri barbitorsorum (boszorkány)
Barbatae chehae 2. Globi 50.


Százallas 6. Muskately No.4.

Turres combustae.
Ahensarien (rézművebek)

No.80. Der Thurn gegen der Rosamühl über ist das Tach zu bauen. Mehr 29 Schritt oder 9 2/3 Claffter der Gang samt den Tach an der Ringmauer zu machen.

Beszakasz, kásacsindia, pincserjart és emelyesstök tornyában

In turri figurarum (faszakaszok)

No.79. Diesse Thurns, so der Töpperwech zugemad, ist auch das Tach zu bessern. Darauf nach 4 Top- pelhaggen, 2 alte Bäckungen sein. In den untern Tsch dieser Thurns wird Ihr Majestäte Schweisell auch verwahret.

Bodnér és Faszakasz tornya
Bodorcs Csáfok Szaksz No.6. Muskately No.4. Por tonna 1/2. golyobisz kevés. Faszakas Csáfok
Száldos N.5. Muskately No.4. Puskapor ton 1/2. Bodnárok nécz buza
In turri autorum (cajmeadlic)
Barbatae civitatis J. Barbatae
cohae J. Ugoth 70.

Turres combustae.
Poliorum (cajmeadlic)
No.78. Dieser Thurn ist der schwesterzaeh
zugehiirig. Ist das Dach neu zu decken.

Turres combustae.
Serratorum (furdesedlic)
No.76. Dieser Thurn, so der Schlesserzaeh
zugehorig. Darauf befinden sich
6 Toppelhagen.

Turres combustae.
Posta inferior (als6 laap)
No.75. Der Thurm Uber dem innersten
Stattwerthor. Ist das Fach wi
vorsamten zu bessern. HArr nach
dein Thurm die Satt 1 die
300 Gehl Trauldt aufgeschwaht

Turres combustae.
Loriarorum (szfjerdlic)
No.74. Der Pouluer und Sailer Sech Thurn.
Darauf sein 12 Toppelhagen. Das
Tach auf den Thurn und ein Stuck
dessen nechten Ringsmaeren zu ver
bessern.

Turres combustae.
Clypeatorum (palizkdsztidlic)
No.73. Dieser Thurn, so der Sattler und
Copinscher Sech geharig. Befinden
sich darauf 4 Toppelhagen.

Turres combustae.
Doleatorum (Kiddrok — bodsrok)
No.72. Dieses ist ein kleinse verschlanges
Thural, darin nichts gehalten wirdt.
Pusta tereny.
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Darbei 24 Schritt oder 8 Claffter lang das Ziglacht an der Ringmauren zu decken und zu verbessern.

Turres Combustae
Porta Fanglas dicta (Fanglas kapu)  
No.71. Das Paulgaustor hat inwendig keinen Boden. Das Tach gans zu verbessern.  
Das zugemauerte Thorn, wie im Abriess bei No.57 zu sehen, ist nur 3 Zigl dicke vermauert. Hat auch 2 grosser schrich. Inwendig werden Ihrer Majestät Artelerey Wagen gehalten.

Ittenkovások tornyokban

No.70. Auf diesen Thurm, so der Goldschmiedt- noch zugehörig, neindt 8 Topphagen 2 hellepartiten, 1 Barba 2 verraeste Ructungen. An diesem Thurm ist das Etrich an mitten Boden wiedernub zu vermachen. In dem untern Tail wird Ihrer Majestäts Scherfell gehalten. Ist auch der gemauerte Eingang bey der Erden mit einem Tach zu verwahren. Mehrer ist von diesem Thurm 8 Schritt oder 1 1/2 Claffter die Ringmauren samt dem Schachwerk am Thurn selbst zu decken.

In turri lancerum (ufoxicsok)
Barbatae Civitatis 2. Barbatae  
Gazhar 5. Globi barbatarum 18.

No.69. Der Rothe Thurn, welcher der Felssch- noch zugehörig. Darauf ist scharfen Tindl darungter das unter Tail ein Gewel, darinnen Ihren Majestäts Pulver gehalten wird. An diesem ist der Aufgang der Stigen zu verbessern und rain zu halten.

Itten ufoxicsok tornyokban

No.58. Das Profesen Thürl oder eine Gelleng- mus, dorby die Stigen zu verbessern.