

'STANDING WATCH IN KASSA' CITY WALLS AND WATCHTOWERS AND THEIR PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION¹

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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 [1] began only to be torn down already in 1713, and its last remnants were removed in 1803 [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 (Zvonárska).

Fazekas street (Hrnčárska) 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 erbauet worden' (Above this row in another handwriting: mit Mauern umzogen [7]).

Also according to J. KORABINSZKY, 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 SZERDAHELYI, the city walls could not have been built earlier than 1290 [9]. J. KRONES 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. GYÖRFFY [17] and Gy. KRISTÓ [18] to be a later forgery. According to GYÖRFFY, 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. Györffy 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. Tutkó, 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

'STANDING WATCH IN KASSA'

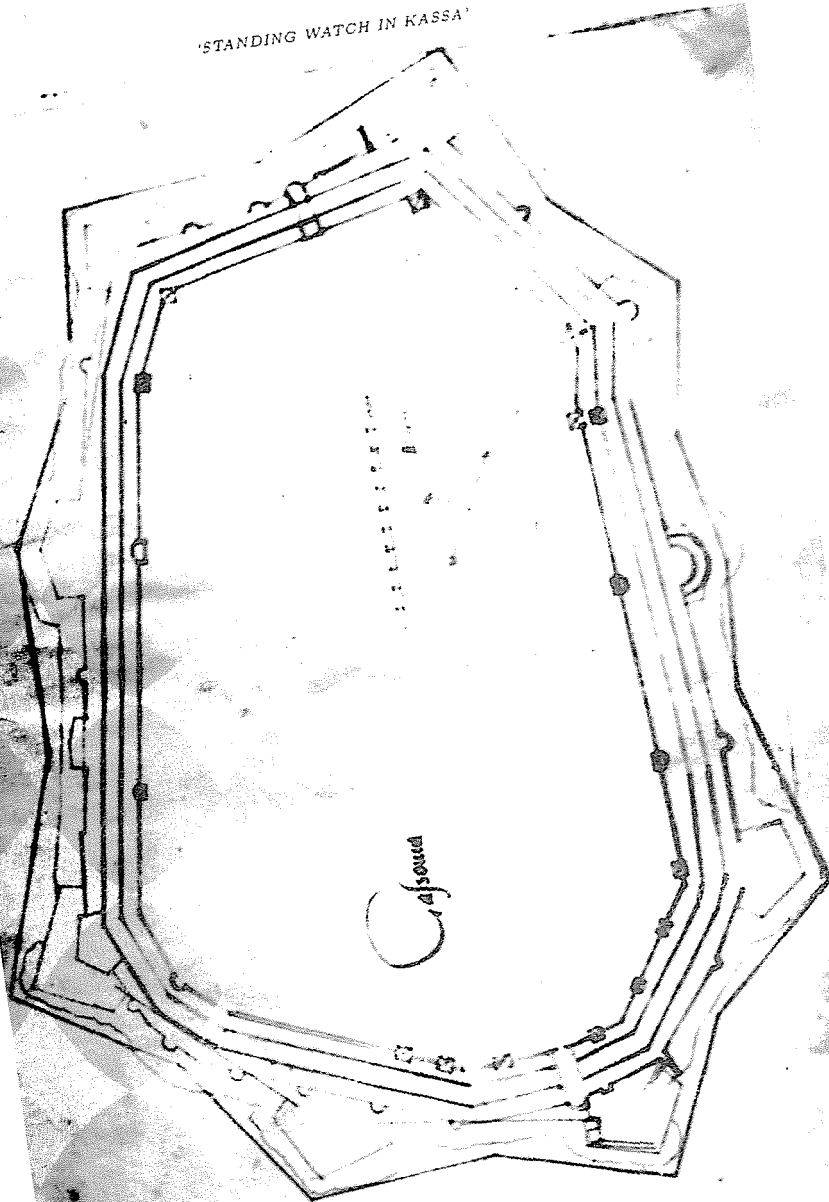


Fig. 1. Cassovia Nau & Nd (D. Speclin 1577)

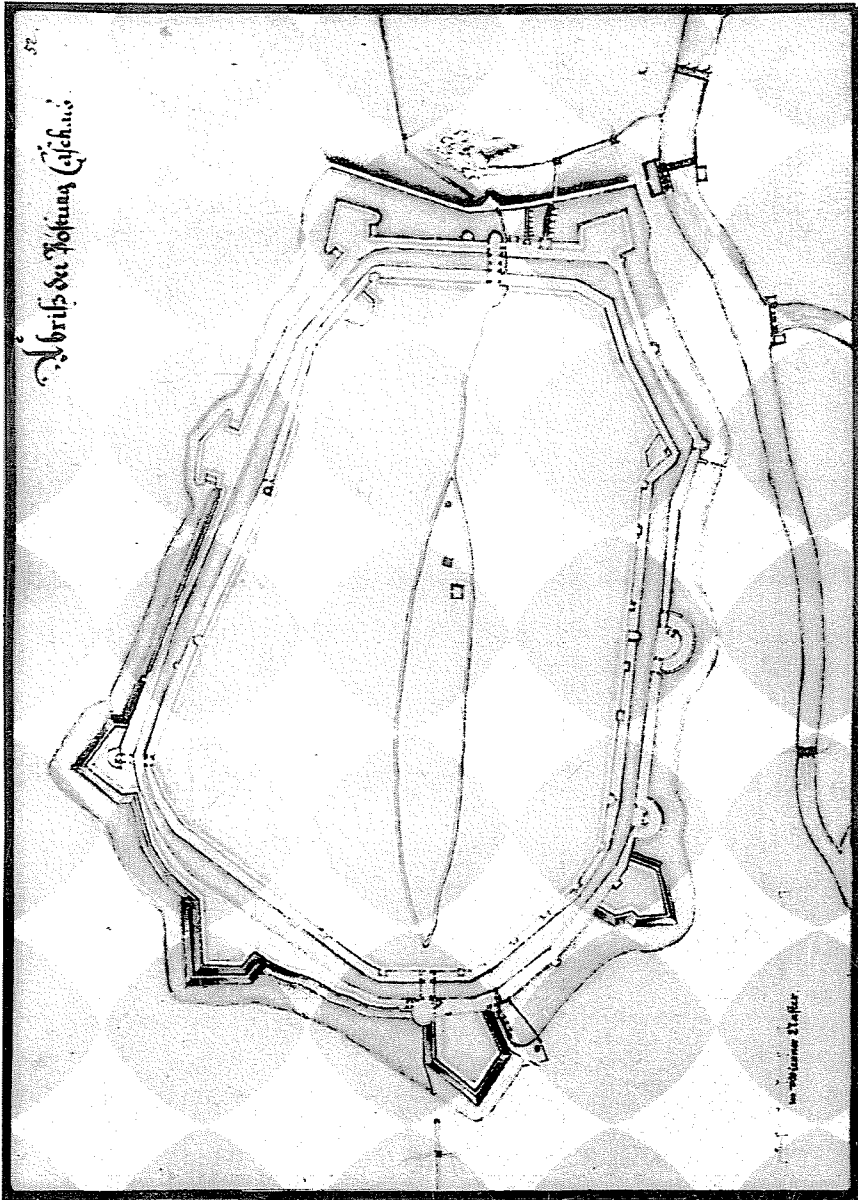


Fig. 2. 'Abriss der Vöstung Caschaw' (1653--1667)

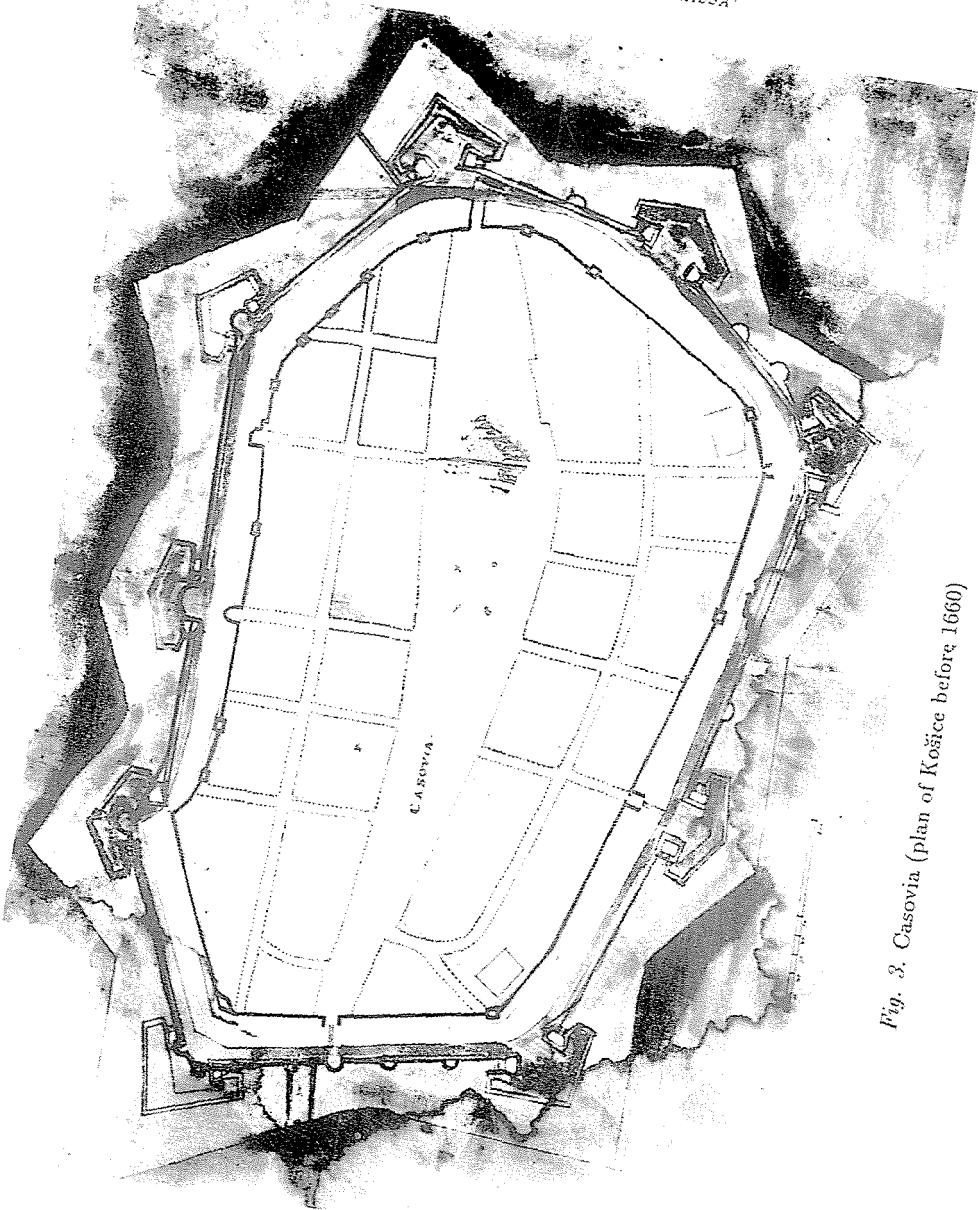


Fig. 3. Casovia (plan of Košice before 1660)

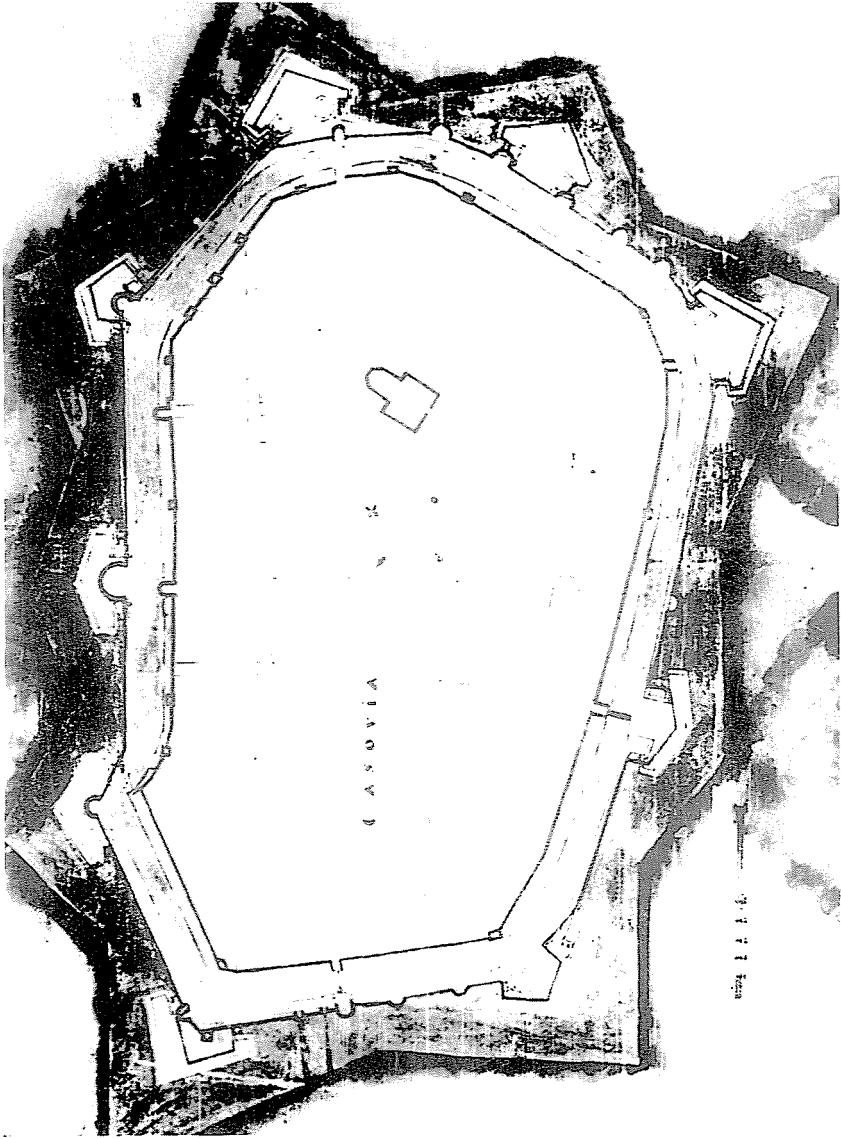


Fig. 4. Casovia (Atlas Blau 1662)

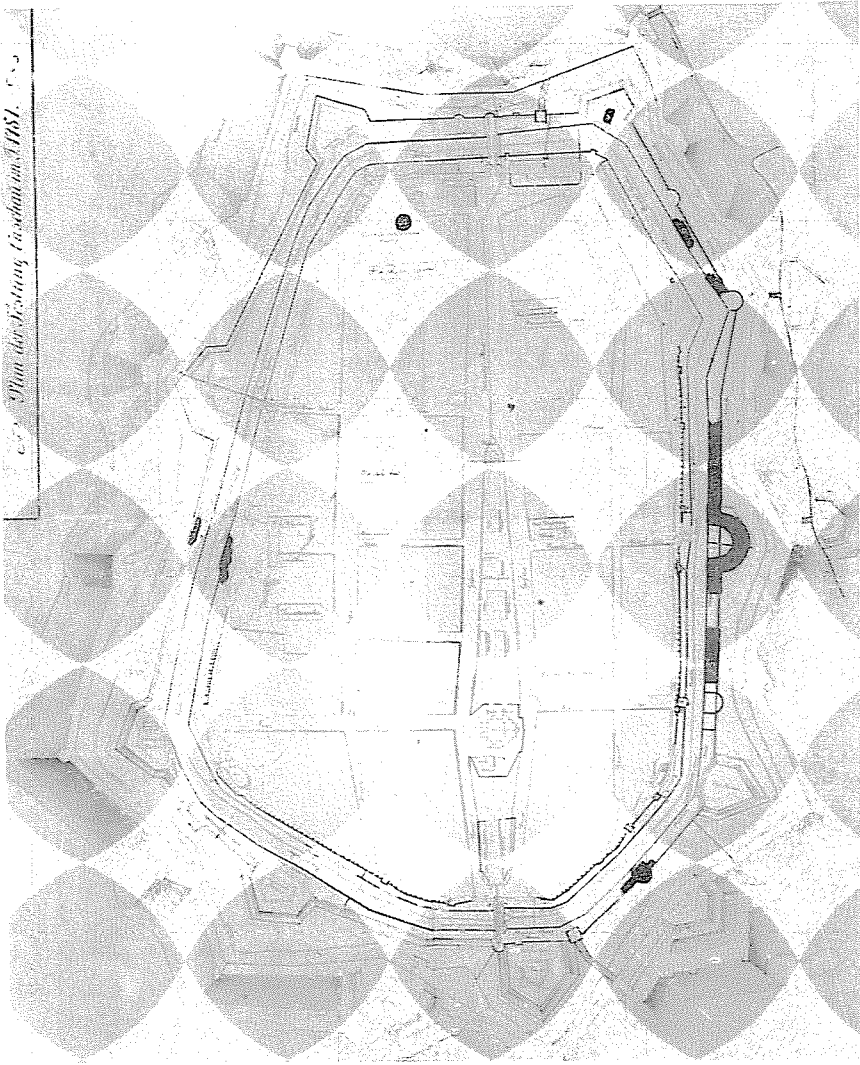


Fig. 5. 'Plan der Festung Caschau im J. 1781'

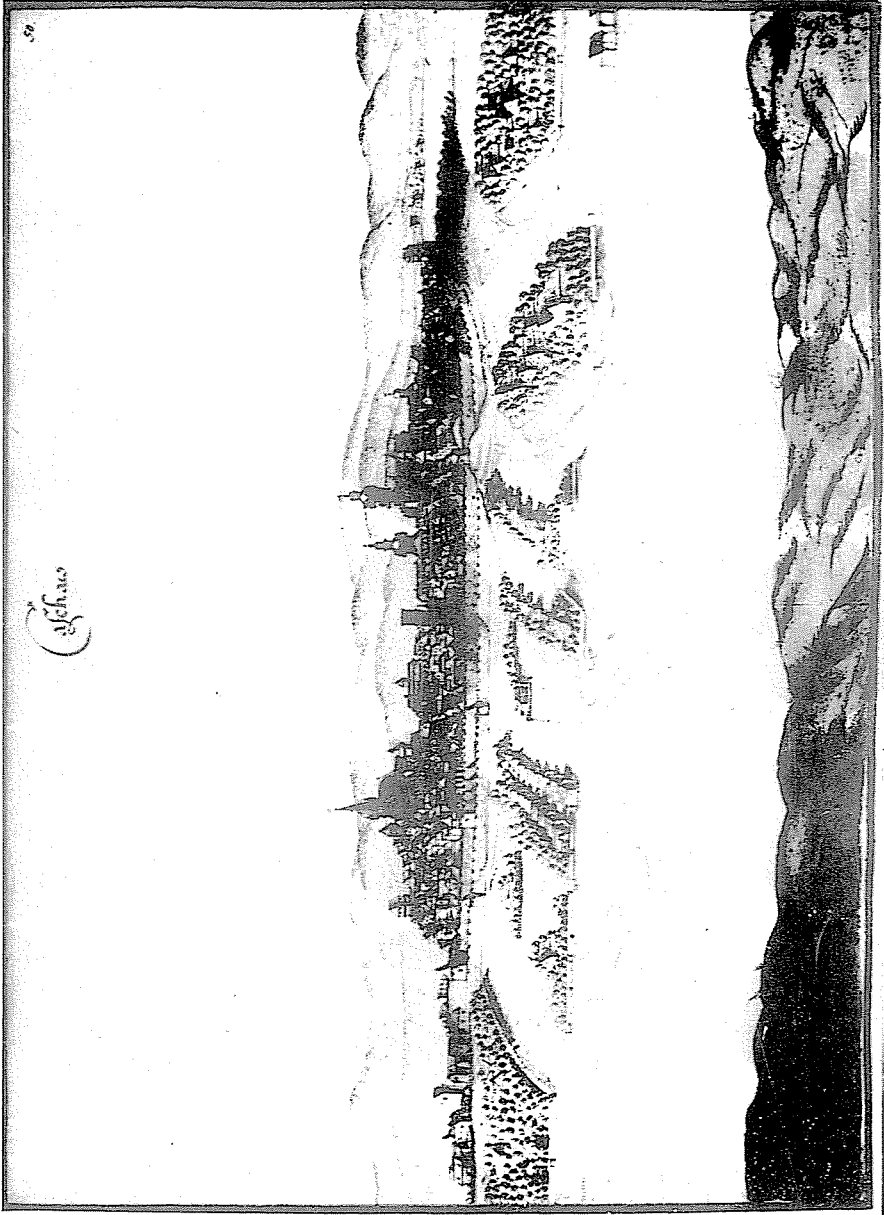


Fig. 6. Caschau (west view)



Fig. 7. Caschaw (east view)

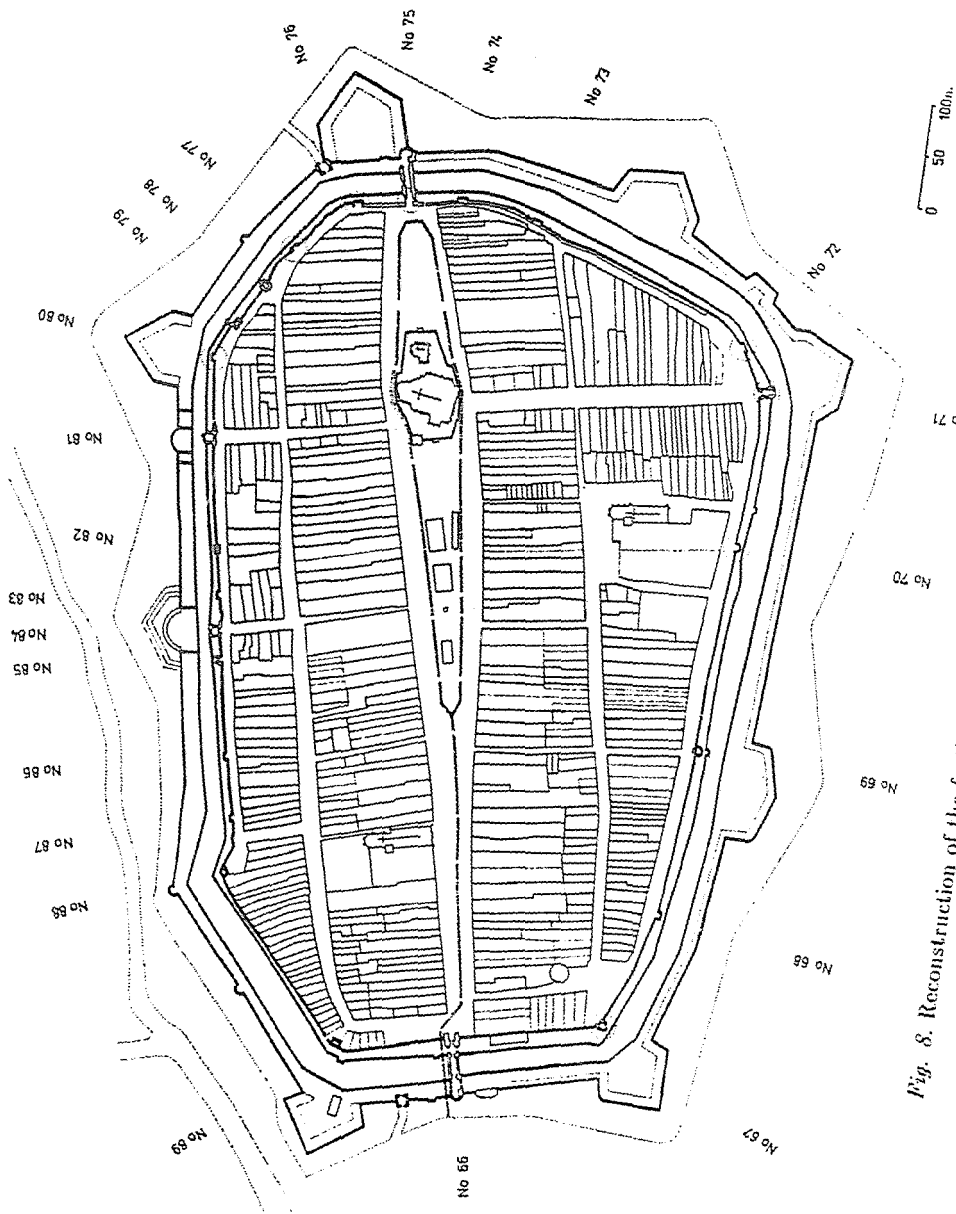


Fig. 8. Reconstruction of the fortification between 1557 and 1658

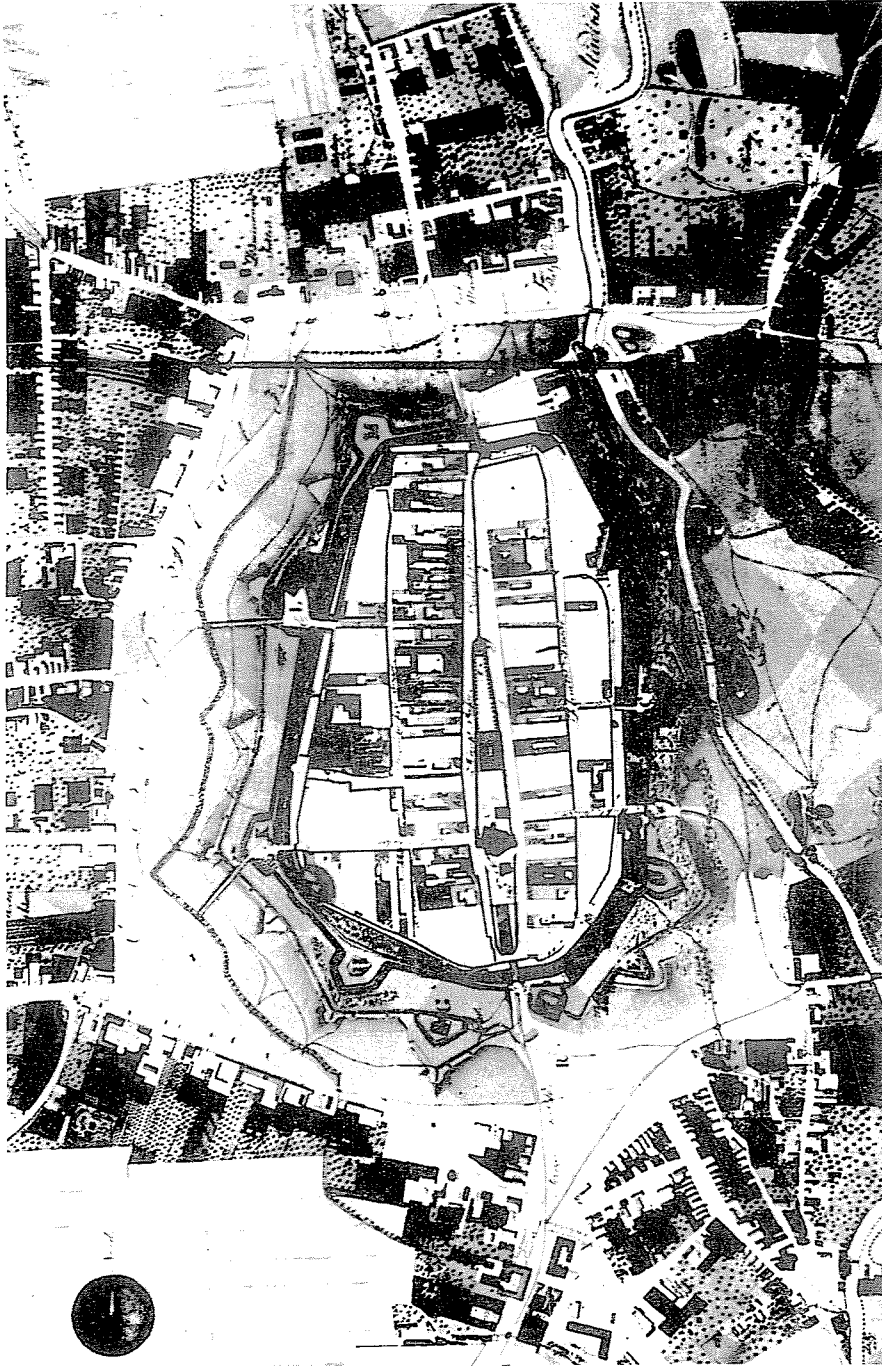


Fig. 9. 'Kaschau — Topographischer Plan der Königlichen Frey und Hauptstadt in Oberungarn... (1807)

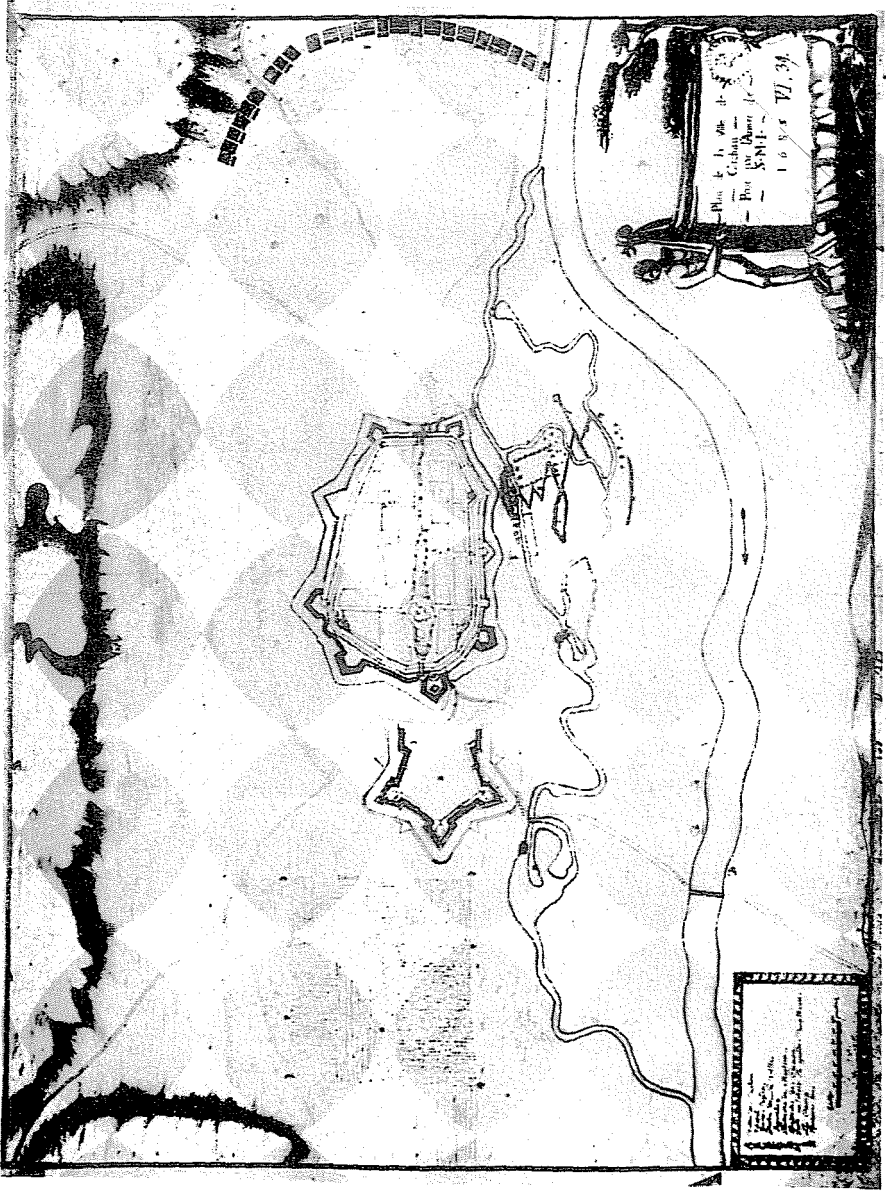


Fig. 10. Plan de la Ville Cachan (1685)

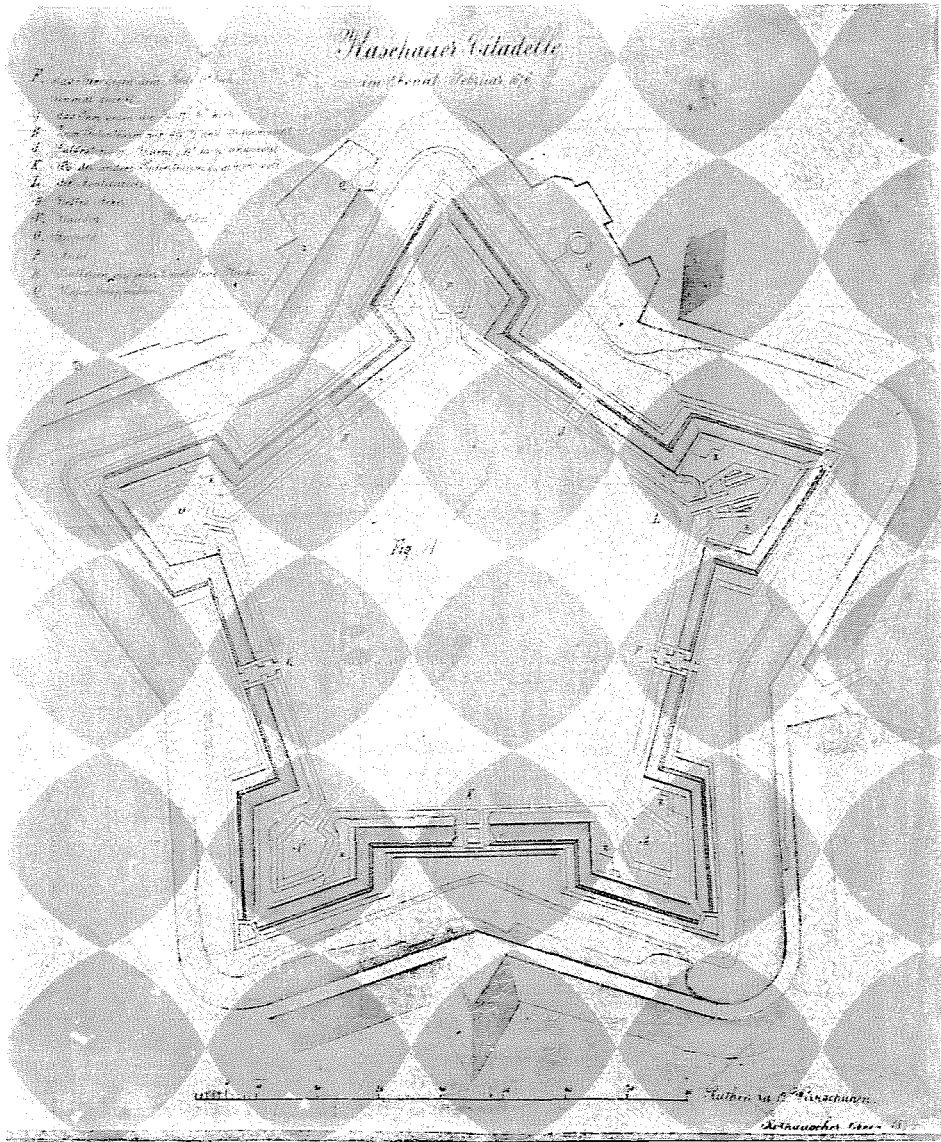


Fig. 11. Kaschauer Citadelle (1676, copy)

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 'Boot-makers' 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 'Thurnl', but there are three 'Thürnl' or 'klaines Thürnl' 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 relased 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 Bethien 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 ronnelle, 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. Geró, 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, Levoč a 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 Sabinov 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 Canoval 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 had been demolished, at the second visit of King Joseph II, citizens 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 blown 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 Szekfü (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 (Krmanova), 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 (Zbrojnicka) and the Vizy (Water) Street (Vodárenska) have been completed by the mid-19th century [42].

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APPENDIX

Records of Internal City Wall Tower
1557-1858

<p>Inventarium bombardarum, pulverum, globorum, salnitri sulphuris, plumbi et aliarum munitionum Cassoviae existentium prima die septembris in anno 1557. factum (a toronyokra vonatkozóan)</p>	<p>Relation (1603 - részlet) Volgt die Beschaffenheit der innern Mauren sambt den Thürnen.</p>	<p>Az Csehesség toronyirul való inventariom (1658)</p>
<p>In turri textorum (takácsok) Barbatae 4. Bombardula parva ferrea mosar pathantyw 1. Globi barbatorum 150</p>	<p>No.69. Der Knopfstricker und Leinweber Thurn. Darauf 6 Toppolhaggen und ein klainer eiserner Mörser. Der Boden ist zu verbessern. In Umütern wirdt auch Ihrer Majestäts Feuerwegk gehalten.</p>	<p>Takácsok és gombkötők törnydban két részről No.11 Porok golyóbisok nem sok. Takácsoknak buzája cub.12. Gombkötőknek buza cub.8.</p>
<p>In turri fabrorum (kovácsok) Unum vas salnitri continens centenarios 7, Regiae Mattis. Tunellae pulveris 12 1/2 continentes centenar. 34, lb.73. Vasa pulveris octo, cent. lb.27. Pulveris noviter facti centenarius 10. Barbatae breves 100. Barbatae Norimbergenses 96. unacum lagenis pulverum e formis globorum Regiae Mattis. Item plumbi portiones 11, continentes centenarios 17, lib 80 Regiae Mattis. Barbatae mediocres 4. Globi barbatarum 50.</p>	<p>No.67. Der Thurn, so der Schmidtzech zugehörig. Ist sambt dem obristen Boden von neuen zu machen. Item das Tach an der Ringmauer 53 Schritt oder 17 2/3 Claffter Läng zu bauen. Darunter auch Ihrer Majestäts Pulver wirdt verwahrt. No.66. Zwischen den Thürnen No.65 und 67 seindt drey öde Wachtheussl auf Blindfeulern gesetzt.</p>	<p>Csapkők tornya puszta</p>
<p>In turri plaustrariorum (szekeresek) Barbatae 4. Globi 50.</p>	<p>No.65. Dieser Thurn ist der Wagnerzech zugehörig. Darauf 3 Toppelhaggen. 72 Schritt oder 24 Claffter Läng das Tach machen zu lassen. Weiter ist ein öder, ungebauter, eingefalner Thurn, von welchen 192 Schritt ober 64 Claffter bis zum Büttlthurn das Tach zu decken</p>	<p>Asztalos és kerégyártók tornyán két czéfnék szakállos No.12. Muskatély N. For két részről t.2. Asztalosoknak elések buza Cub.7., kerégyártóknak nihil.</p>
<p>In turri cerdonum (tímárok)</p>	<p>No.64. Das innerste Büttltohr unbedeckt</p>	<p>Caismadiak cseh tornyán</p>

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

In turri pelliomum (szűcsök)

Barbatae civitatis 4. Barba-
tae chehae 2. Globi 100.

In turri coriariorum (bőrösök)

Barbatae civitatis 4. Barbatae
chehae 2. Globi 50.

In turri barbitonsorum (borbélyok)

Barbatae civitatis 2. Barbatae
chehae 2. Globi 50.

In turri sartorum (szabók)

Barbatae civitatis 6. Barbatae
chehae 6. Falconeta civitatis 1
Globi falconetae 10. Globi barba-
tarum 65 Pulveris centenar 1/2.

Turres combustae.

Ahenariorum (rézművesek)

In turri figulorum (fazekasok)

Barbatae civitatis 3. Barbatae
chehae 1. Globi 40.

No.83. An diesem Thurn, so neugebaut
und kainer zech zugehörig, hats
aine teutsche Wacht. An diesem
Thurn die Mauren, Geländerweck
samdt dem Tach 56 Schritt oder
18 2/3 Claffter zu decken.

No.82. Ain gunnz ödes, ungebautes und
ungedecktes Rundell.

No.81. Ist das Rundel über dem Mühltohr
der Schneiderzech gehörig. Befin-
den sich darauf 10 Toppelhaggen.
Von dannen 164 Schritt oder 54
2/3 Claffter lang das Tach und
Holzwerckgelender an der Ring-
mauren zu bauen. Mehr auch
an sinem andern. Ort dieser
Ringmauren seindt 6 Schritt oder
2 Clafftern das Tach und Glender
zu bessern.

No.80. Der Thurn gegen der Rossmühl über
Ist das Tach zubauen. Mehr 29
Schritt oder 9 2/3 Claffter der
Garng samdt dem Tach an der Ring-
mauren zu machen.

No.79. Dieses Thurms, so der Töpferzech
zugehörig, Ist auch das Tach
zu bessern. Darauf auch 4 To-
ppelhaggen, 2 alte Rüstungen sein.
In dem unntern Tail dieses Thurms
wird Ihr Majestäts Schwefell auch
verwahret.

Szakállas No.17. Muskatély
No.5. Puska por tonna No. 4 1/2
golyobis is elig. Buzajok Cub. 40.
Sendely es kivantatik.

Szőcs és szgyártok tornyában

szakállas két részről vagyon
No.17. Muskatély No.4.
Puskapor ton 5. Golyobis is vagyon.
Buza szűcs chéhek Cub.30. Szgyártók
czehnek Cub.11.

Borbélyok tornyán

Szakállas No.7. Puskapor golyobis
kevis, buzajok Cub.10.

Szabók tornyában

padlás és gerendák rozsak.
Vagyon egy jó tarasz, golyobis
hozzá. Szakállas No.17. Mus-
katély No.5. Puska por tonna
No.4 1/2 golyobis is elig.
Buzajok Cub.40. sendely es
kivantatik.

Rezfazekas, késcsindlő, páncer-
jártó és semlyesbűtök tornyában

Rezfazekasoknak szakállasa, No.2.
semlyesbűtöknek No.1. Pánczergyár-
toknak nih.; kes csinalo most esmer-
te meg másnal a maga szakállosat,
megis vagyon No.1. a toronyban. Ezek
igen slejtől vadnak mindenben. Porok
golyobisok kevis. Ilések semmi.

Bodnár és Fazekasok tornya

Bodnár Czéhnek Szakállas No.6.
Muskatély No.4. Por tonna 1/2.
golyobis kevis. Fazekas Czéhnek
Szakállas N.5. Muskatély No.4.
Puskapor ton 1/2. Bodnaroknak buza

		Cub.10. Fazekasoknak buz. cub. Ezek együtt nem lakhatnak egy toronyban.
In turri aetorum (csizmadák)	No.78. Dieser Thurn ist der schwesterzech zugehörig. Ist das Dach neu zu decken.	Vargák tornya
Barbatae civitatis 3. Barbatae czehae 3. Globi 70.		Szakfiossak vagon No.9. Musk. No.5. Porok tonna No.2. Golyobis alig. Buzajok nihil; a tornyok rongyos. Sendely kivántatik.
Turres combustae. Foliatorum (csiszolók)	No.77. An diesem Thurn, 50 der Schwerdt-Fegezzech zugehörig. Ist das Tach an der Ringmauren sambt den Gellendern oder hülzern Gebew neu auf zurichten und zu verbessern.	Csiszárók tornya rongyos. Sendellyek vagon. Szakfiossak vagon No.9. Muskatély No.3. Puskapor és golyobis kevés. Buzajok semmi nincs.
Turres combustae. Serratorum (fűrészelvek)	No.76. Dieser Thurn, so der Schlosserzech zugehörig. Darauf befinden sich 6 Toppelhagen.	Magyar lakatos czeñ tornya. Szakfios v.No.8. Muskatély No.3. Por tonna No.1. Golyobis elég-ségős. Buzajok Cub.12. Lisszjek Cub.8.
Turres combustae. Posta inferior (alsó kapu)	No.75. Der Thurn über dem innersten Stattdorther. Ist das Tach wol vornötten zu bessern. Hall auch in diesem Thurn die Statt in die 300 Cubli Traidt aufgeschütt	
Turres combustae Loriarum (szifjártók)	No.74. Der Peutler und Sailer Zech Thurn. Darauf sein 12 Toppelhagen. Das Tach auf dem Thurn und ain Stück dessen nechsten Ringmauren zu verbessern.	Erszénygyártó kötlös és német lakatosok tornya. Erszénygyártóknak, és köteleseknek vagon szakfiosak No.8. és muskatélyok 7, német lakatosoknak nincsen, mivel tornyak nem volt, azok most akarnak fegyver(t) szerezni. Az tornyoknak a hazatja rossz. Puskaporo- k is kevés, golyobisok az szerint. Elesek in toto Cub.18.
Turres combustae. Clypeatorum (paizskészítők)	No.73. Dieser Thurn, so der Sattler und Copinacher Zech gehörig. Befinden sich darauf 4 Toppelhagen.	Ítten gerber és nyeregjártok toronyban. vagon szakfios No.8. Muskatély No.3. Golyobisok s puszka porok nem sok. Illések nyereggyártóknak Cub.12. Gerbereknak Cub.6.
Turres combustae. Doleatorum (Kádárok --bodnárak)	No.72. Dieses ist ain klaines verschlanges Thurnl, darin nichts gehalten wirdt.	Ítten bodnár ucza végében egy puszta torony.

Darbei 24 Schritt oder 8 Claffter lang das Zigltaeh an der Ringmauren zu decken und zu verbessern.

<p>Turris Combustae Porta Funglas dicta (Funglas kapu)</p>	<p>No.71. Das Faulgasstohr hat inwendig keinen Boden. Das Tach ganz zu verbessern. Das zugemaurte Thorn, wie im Abriss bei No.57 zu sehen, ist nur 3 Zigl dick vermauret. Hat auch 2 grosse schrich. Inwendig werden Ihrer Majestät. Artelerey Wagen gehalten.</p>	<p>Ittem kovácsok tornyában No.3. taraszok kettöhöz uggyon golyobis a nagyobbikhoz nincsen. Szakálos No.12. Muskatély No.1. Puska por kevis, golyobis elig. Buza Cub.24. A toronynak az elei rosz erötlen.</p>
<p>Turris combustae Aurifabrorum (ötvösök)</p>	<p>No.70. Auf diesem Thurn, so der Goldschmidt-zach zugehörig, seindt 8 Topplhagen 2 Hellepartien, 1 Darda 2 verroste Rucktungen. An diesem Thurn ist das Estrich am mittlern Boden wiederumb zu vermachen. In dem untern Teil wirdt Ihrer Majestät's Schwefell gehalten. Ist auch der gemaurte Eingang bey der Erden mit einem Tach zu verwahren. Mehrers ist von diesem Thurn 4 Schritt oder 1 1/2 Claffter die Ringmauren sambt dem Tachwerck am Thurn selbst zu decken.</p>	<p>Ittem ötvösök tornyában szakálos No.12. Golyobis kevés Buza Cub.15.</p>
<p>In turri Laniorum (mészárosok) Barbatæ Civitatis 2. Barbatæ Czahar 5. Globi barbatarum 18.</p>	<p>No.69. Der Rothe Thurn, welcher der Fleischhackerzsch zugehörig. Darauf ist scharffen Tindl darunter das unnter Tail ain Gewelb, darinnen Ihren Majestät's Pulver gehalten wirdt. An diesem ist der Aufgang der Stigen zu verbessern und rain zu halten.</p>	<p>Itten silvegesök tornyában szakalos No.11. Muskatély No.5. Elések semmi nincsen, golyobisok vagyon, puska porok tonna 2 1/2</p>
<p>In turri Chonka (csonka) Pulveris bombardici tunellis 31, continentes centenarios 32. Pulveris bombardici tunellis 22, cent. 9., lb.20.</p>	<p>No.68. Das Profosen Thürnl oder aine Geleng-nus, darbey die Stigen zu verbessern.</p>	<p>Mészárosok tornyában vagyon taraszok No.1. Szakálos No.13. Muskatély No.8. Puskaapor tonna 1 1/2. Golyobisok is vagyon, buza Cub.16.</p>
<p>Turris combustae Turris Chonka combusta est in parte superiore (csonka)</p>	<p>No.67. Der Zeugsallerthurn genandt ist nur das Tach neu zu machen. Darauf ist ist ain scharffen Tindl, der Statt zugehörig.</p>	
<p>In turri portæ superioris (felső kapu) Falconetæ 2. Bombarda ferrea parva 1. Barbatæ longæ 6. Barbatæ mediocres 39. Globi falcanetarum 19. Globi barbatarum 100.</p>	<p>No.66. An diesem Obernthorsthurn ist ain Loch im Zigl Tach, noch vor etlich Jahren von Wetter eingeschlagen, offen und bis Dato unvermacht.</p>	