
Town Hall's tower (belfry) / *Wieża Ratuszowa*



The tower (belfry) of the Town Hall was a symbol of the city's power and independence. It is the last overground element remaining of the Town Hall ensemble – also comprising the Town Hall, the granary, the dungeon and the guardhouse – that were demolished in 1820.

... *The tower originally had a defensive character and was associated with the Town Hall. It had the role of a symbol, expressing both the autonomy of the municipality and its close relationship with the state (crown-shaped spire terminated by a finial decorated with the Polish eagle).* ... [1]

... *in 1680, on the 23rd of May, a frightful accident occurred – lightning struck the tower right below the knob of its spire's finial. Any rescue action was in practice impossible because of the lead melting from the covering of the spire. Due to a strong wind the fire was spread far and wide across the city. Then God released a heavy rain that flooded the fire. Nevertheless the tower, its clock and bell, as well as the Town hall did burn, all the prisoners were let out, a large number of weapons disappeared. The granary was just saved from the fire.* ... [2]

... *Today remains a tower of 15th century Gothic style, decorated with lesenes. It burnt several times, its last renovation dates back to 1784. Eight years after that, a new bell was cast – a gift of Stanisław August – on which names of towns councillors at that time are written down. From this tower a municipal trumpeter played Bogurodzica [Mother of God, the oldest Polish hymn] to all four sides of the tower, and trumpeters located on each of the 46 towers of the city's defensive system were supposed to play along with him. (...) The Polish coat of arms situated on the south side of the tower were replaced some years ago. From the windows of the tower there is a gorgeous view on the city. The tower is supposed to be renovated. At present there is a guardhouse of weird style flanking it, that used to be located ten years ago elsewhere, inside a building that was demolished after the renovation of the Cloth Hall.* ... [3]

... In a 1821 issue of the weekly [later quarterly] 'Krakow Bee' newspaper Senator Soczyński writes an article entitled "Remarks about the embellishment of Krakow" in which he advises to demolish: "the Gothic clock, that by itself is worth nothing, that cannot be left as it is, and that attempts to reuse either by extending it with a new construction or by connecting it to the Cloth Hall would be *too costly and would be an indecency going beyond ridiculousness or bad taste.*"... [4]

Visual measure of complexity for the *Town Hall's tower*.

This very short and simple diagram shows there are no significant differences in the interpretation of the data concerning the Town Hall's tower, although it is one of the oldest and one of the most often changed edifice of all those on the Market Square.

[I. Dudek, J.Y. Blaise 2011]

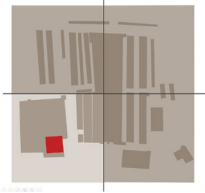
Note 1. cf. Komorowski W., Follprecht K., Rozwój urbanistyczno-architektoniczny Krakowa intra muros w czasach nowożytnych, p. 182 [in] Kraków. Nowe studia nad rozwojem miasta, edited by J. Wyrozumski, Towarzystwo Miłośników Historii i Zabytków Krakowa, Biblioteka Krakowska, nr 150, Kraków 2007, pp. 156–186

Note 2. cf. Description of the 1680 fire of the Town Hall's tower, found in the knob of the spires finial – Jan Gaudenty Zacherla (town councillor and municipal buildings administrator) [in] Adamczewski J., Nie od razu Kraków rozkopano, Wydawnictwo Literackie, Kraków 1963, pp. 117–118

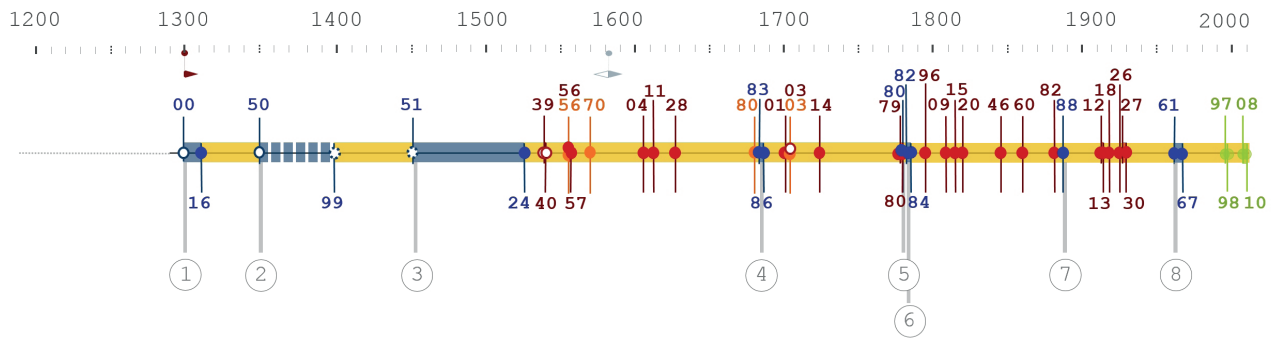
Note 3. cf. Bartoszewicz K., Księga pamiątkowa setnej rocznicy ustanowienia konstytucji 3 Maja, Edited by K. Bartoszewicz (Sukiennice 27), Kraków 1891, pp. 10–11

Note 4. cf. Muczkowski J., Dawny Ratusz Krakowski, Rocznik Krakowski, T. VIII, 1906, p. 40

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thurm [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]
turris (pretorii) [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]
wieża ratuszowa [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]



1	<p>1300 ? 1316</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 26, 230] [Komorowski W., <i>Kraków. Nowe studia...</i>, 2007]</p>	<p>Construction of the Tower – two-storey, defensive, stone and brick (?) [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 26, 230]</p> <p>hypothetical reconstructions: [Komorowski W., <i>Cracovia 3D</i>, 2011, p. 130], [Krzysztoforzy nr 28, cz. 1, p. 116, il. 5]</p>
2	<p><u>second half of the 14th century</u></p> <p>1350 ? 1399 ??</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 41] [Komorowski W., <i>Kraków. Nowe studia...</i>, 2007]</p>	<p>Transformation and doubling of the tower's height (up to 40 metres). [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 41], [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 27]</p>
3	<p>1451 ?? 1524</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 57] [Komorowski W., <i>Kraków. Nowe studia...</i>, 2007] [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>	<p>The tower is covered by a late Gothic spire (lead sheets painted in green). [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, pp. 32–33]</p> <p>In 1524 the tower is kitted out with a clock imported from Nuremberg. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 231]</p> <p>1521 – Introduction of a 12-hours clock on the Town Halls' tower – first half-clock in Krakow (<i>i.e.</i> one cycle representing 12 hours, a system becoming widespread in Europe at that time). [Encyklopedia Krakowa, 2000, p. 1090]</p> <p>iconography: [Firlet E.M., <i>Najstarsza...</i>, 1536–1537], [Van der Rye E., przed 1600], [Braun G., Hogenberg F., 1603–1605], [Dahlberg E., 1655]</p> <p>hypothetical reconstructions: [Gottwald, <i>Ratusz XV w.</i>, 2007], [Christ F., <i>Ratusz XV w.</i>, 1950], [Radi C., <i>Christ</i>, 2000], [Radi C., <i>Essenwein</i>, 2000], [Essenwein A., <i>Ratusz XV w.</i>, LVII], [Essenwein A., <i>Ratusz XV w.</i>, LVIII], [Lepiarczyk J., Schönborn B., <i>Makieta...</i>, 1949–1950], [Schönborn B., <i>Rynek krakowski...</i>], [Opaliński P., 2007, w <i>Rynek Główny</i>, p. 91], [Opaliński P., 2007, w <i>Rynek Główny</i>, p.93], [Civitas..., 2007], [Gottwald, <i>Kraków 1650</i>, 2007], [MHmK, 1450–1478], [Krzysztoforzy nr 28, cz. 1, p. 1450], [Komorowski W., <i>Cracovia 3D</i>, 2011, p. 130], [MHmK, II poł. XVI w.]</p> <p>maps and plans: [plan 1667 JG]</p>
	<p>1539 ? 1540 ?</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 231] [Komorowski W., <i>Kraków. Nowe studia...</i>, 2007]</p>	<p>Renovation of the tower – walls are plastered, oriels covered with lead plates, new windowpanes. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007], [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 35]</p>
	<p>1556</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 231] [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>	<p>Fire of the tower. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>

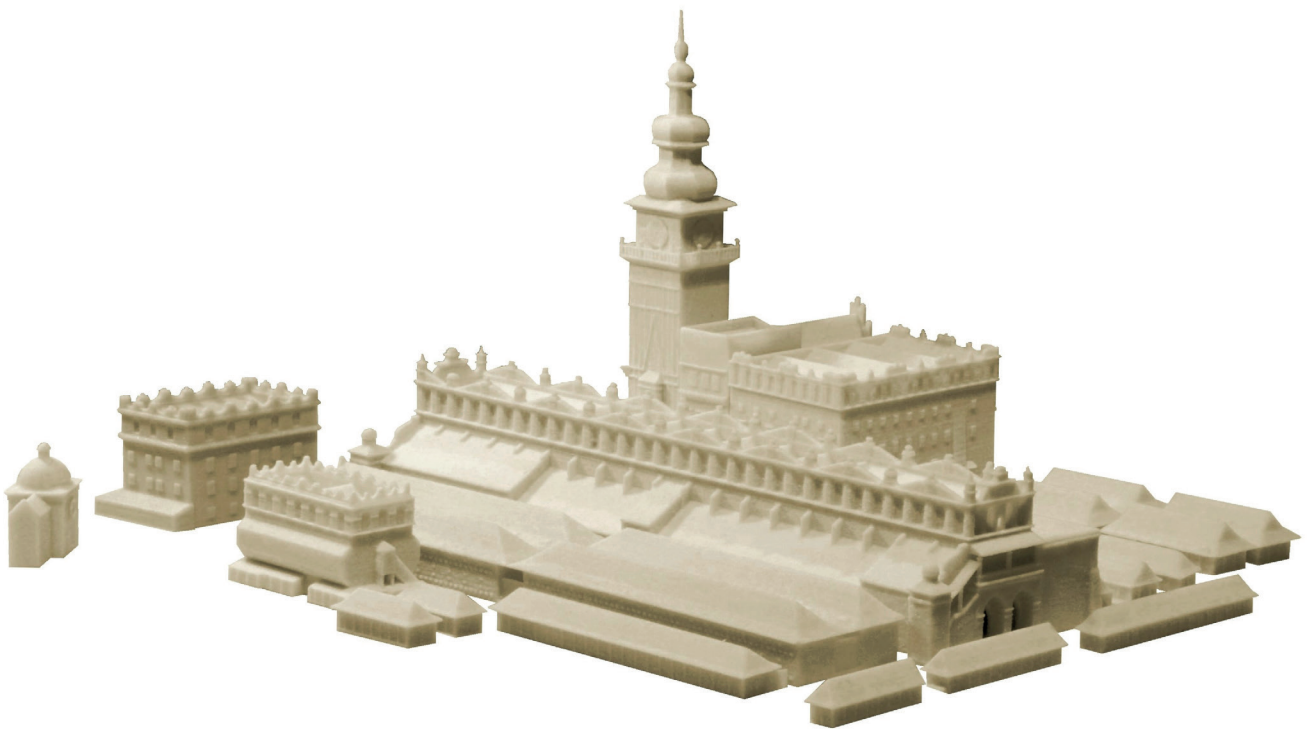
	<p>1556 [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 231] 1557 [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>	<p>Renovation of the Tower following the fire. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007], [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 35] Spire covered with lead, its turrets painted in green, point of the spire terminated by a crowning sphere covered with gold. [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, pp. 35–36]</p>
	<p>1570 [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007] [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 231] [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 28]</p>	<p>Fire of the tower – tracery did not outlive the fire. [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, pp. 28, 36]</p>
	<p>1604 [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 40]</p>	<p>Refurbishment – coating. [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 40]</p>
	<p>1611 [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 40] [Grabowski A., 1850, p. 13]</p>	<p>Refurbishment – repairs on the spire’s turrets (H. Horlems, J. Scholtz). [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 40]</p>
	<p>1628 [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 40]</p>	<p>Reinforcement of the Tower’s construction – metallic anchors tied between walls and porch underpinned with masonry. [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 40]</p>
	<p>1680 25 May 1680 [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 99] [Adamczewski J., 1963, pp. 117–118] [Grabowski A., 1850, pp. 14–15] [Muczkowski J., 1906, pp. 19–21]</p>	<p>Lightning strikes the tower and sets it on fire – upper levels are destroyed, including the spire and the clock. [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 43] 1680 – As a result of the lightning the tower caught fire – the Gothic spire fell off, the bell melted, and the tower burnt all the way down to the half of its height. [Bieniarzówna J., Małecki J. M., 1994, p. 419] 1965 – <i>...original Gothic wall faces uncovered, as well as stone framings of windows walled in after 1680. Rectangular windows revealed, levels tallying with the wimpergs [ornamental gables] decorating the facades of the tower...</i> [Zin W., 1966, p. 123]</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>1683 [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007] 1686</p>	<p>Reconstruction after the fire – The spire’s framing is changed, a new clock is intalled. As a result, cracks appear on the tower, and a buttress is added to reinforce it. The tower is covered by a multi-level Baroque spire surrounded with a gallery (created by Piotr Beber). [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 100], [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 43] 1684 (22 December) – town councillor and municipal buildings administrator J. G. Zacherla writes: <i>... I commissioned Paweł Mieczal from Gliwice to make a clock [new clock for the tower] for 2900 złotych...</i> [Adamczewski J., 1963, p. 118] 1684 – installation of a new clock [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, p. 43] The buttress was partly built from reused material coming from: <i>...the wrecked western bay window. When [1961–1967 campaign] workers partly dismantled the upper part of the buttress, they found out that almost every block was a nicely fashioned piece of architectural detail...</i> [Adamczewski J., 1963, p. 120] iconography: [Włodek H., 1675–1700, ban179], [XX., <i>Ulice i Rynek Główny jako tło...</i>, 1775] hypothetical reconstructions: [Radi C., <i>Schmaus i Włodek</i>, 2000]</p>
	<p>1701 [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, pp. 44–45]</p>	<p>Renovation works – partial replacement of the spire’s structure. [Komorowski W., <i>Ratusze...</i>, 2007, pp. 44–45]</p>

	1702	10 August 1702 [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 45]	The Swedish army enters into Krakow and imposes a high tribute to the city. [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 45]
	1703	night from the 15th to the 16th December 1703 [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 113, 233], [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 45] [Anczyc W. L., 1863, p. 142]	Spire leans following gale-force winds. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 113, 233] ... damaged by gale-force winds... [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 113] 1703 –... the tower, already weak, leans following gale-forth winds... [Anczyc W. L., 1863, p. 142]
	1703 ?	[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 113, 233] [Anczyc W. L., 1863, p. 142]	Works to prevent the spire from falling down. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 113, 233] 1703 – The City Council (limited by army tribute) could not afford paying for important works...[The City Council] could only afford minimal rescue works... [Anczyc W. L., 1863, p. 142] 1713 –... the tower is in danger of collapsing... [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 45], [Grabowski A., 1850, p. 21]
	1714	[Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]	Metal sheets are removed from the spire's roof and replaced by shingles. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]
	1714 ? 1749 ?	[Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]	Progressive degradation of the spire. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007], [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, pp. 45–46]
	1779 1780	[Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 47]	Reinforcement of the tower's structure. [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 47]
5	1780	[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 41, 230], [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 47]	Removal of bay windows. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 41, 230]
6	1782 1784	[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 120–121]	Modernisation – a new spire is built (still present today) thanks to funding from the bishop of Krakow Kajetan Sołtyk and from the king of Poland Stanisław August. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 120–121], [Komorowski W., Ratusze..., 2007, p. 46] Cracks in the tower's walls are merely covered by a lime coating or filled with bricks. [Adamczewski J., 1963, pp. 120–121] 1787 – note: Tower repaired not long ago [plan Pucka 1787] iconography: [Stachowicz M., 1794, ban103], [Stachowicz M., 1794, ban111], [Smuglewicz F., 1794, 1796], [Stachowicz M., Pochód..., 1796, ban17], [Stachowicz T.B., 1800, ban18], [Balicki K., 1802, ban185], [Kormanek K., 1802, ban193], [Kormanek K., 1802, ban194], [Kremer K., 1802, banfig6], [Schmaus von Livonegg, 1802], [Stachowicz M., 1809, ban107], [Brodowski J., 1819, ban181], [Gąsiorowski B., Ratusz..., przed 1820], [Gąsiorowski B., Północna..., przed 1820], [Stachowicz M., przed 1820, ban104], [Stachowicz T.B., przed 1820, ban182], [XX., Ratusz..., przed 1820, w Muczkowski J., Ratusz..., il. 6], [Stróżecki J., przed 1820], [Brodowski J., 1820, ban184], [Komorowski W., Cracovia 3D, 2011, p. 130], [Brodowski J., 1820, ban188], [Brodowski J., 1820, ban195], [Rogowski, 1820–1822, ban109], [Kozakiewicz Ł., 1824, ban119], [Kozakiewicz Ł., 1824–1827, ban108], [Kozakiewicz Ł., 1827, ban127], [XX., Plan odwachu..., 1829], [Richter W., 1830, ban110], [Beyer K., 1858, ba n85], [Sosiński J., około 1858, T.I. 1868], [Stroobant F., 1858, ban52], [Walter H., 1859, ban89], [Walter H., około 1859], [Maliszewski W., około 1865, ban11], [Maliszewski W., około 1865, ban219], [Rzewuski W., około 1865, ban90], [Brydak J., 1866, ban128], [Gryglewski A., przed 1868, ban243], [Gryglewski A., przed 1868, ban244], [Hegenberger M., przed 1866, ban131], [XX., przed 1868, Grabowski A. Kraków..., p. 28], [XX., przed 1868, ken 173], [Walter H., około 1868], [Rzewuski W., 1868, ban222], [Krieger I., po 1870, ban92], [Krieger I., po 1870, ban91], [Krieger I., 1872–1875, ban236], [XX, przed 1873, NAC 1-U-2569],

		<p>[Krieger I., 1875, ban238], [Ajdukiewicz T., 1881, ban113], [Krieger I., 1882–1884, ban97], [XX, 1881–1884, ban115], [Kossak J., Tondos P., 1886, ban117], [XX, 1886–1888, ban116]</p> <p>hypothetical reconstructions: [Essenwein A., <i>Ratusz XVIII w.</i>, LVII], [Essenwein A., <i>Ratusz 1780–1782 w.</i>, LIX], [Bandurski R., <i>przed 1820</i>, w Brayer A., il. 2], [Radi C., <i>1829–1881</i>, 2000], [Gottwald, <i>Rynek XVIII w.</i>, 2008], [Opaliński P., 2007, w <i>Rynek Główny</i>, p. 120], [Komorowski W. et al., 2007], [Opaliński P., <i>Zespół Ratuszowy przed 1782</i>, 2006], [Opaliński P., <i>Zespół Ratuszowy przed 1820</i>, 2006]</p> <p>maps and plans: [plan Pucka 1787], [plan senacki 1802–1808], [senacki-przerys 1802–1808], [plan 1803–1804], [plan 1813], [plan 1820ir], [Plan de situation, 1834], [plan 1832–1836], [plan 1834], [plan 1836], [plan 1850], [plan niwelacyjny 1878]</p>
1796	<p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 127] [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>	<p>The tower becomes the property of the Austrian authorities. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>
1809	<p>July 1809 [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 127] [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>	<p>Incorporation of Krakow into Duchy of Warsaw (tower changes owner). [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 127], [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p> <p>iconography: [Schmaus von Livonegg, 1802]</p> <p>maps and plans: [plan 1803–1804]</p>
1815	<p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 130] [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>	<p>Between 1815 and 1846 the Town Hall ensemble – including the tower – is a governmental property of the <i>Free City of Krakow</i>. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>
1820	<p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 134] [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>	<p>As a result of the demolition of the Town Hall and of the granary, access to the underground level of the tower becomes impossible (until 1961). [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p> <p>1843 – On the second floor archives were stored.... <i>Only sparrows could enter the archives room (through unframed windows)</i>... [Estreicher K., 1909, pp. 231–232], [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 87]</p> <p>iconography: [Rogowski, 1820–1822, ban109], [Kozakiewicz Ł., 1824, ban119], [Kozakiewicz Ł., 1824–1827, ban108], [Kozakiewicz Ł., 1827, ban127], [XX., <i>Plan odwachu...</i>, 1829], [Richter W., 1830, ban110]</p> <p>hypothetical reconstructions: [Radi C., 1829–1881, 2000]</p>
1846	<p>18 February 1846 [Wikipedia, <i>Powstanie Krakowskie...</i>, on-line]</p>	<p>The Austrian army enters Krakow, the tower changes owner. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p>
1860	<p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, pp. 87–88], [Czas, 1860, nr 209, p. 2]</p>	<p>Repairs on the cornices situated below the level of the clock. [Czas, 1860, nr 209, p. 2]</p>
1882	<p><u>1882</u> [Czas, 1882, nr 235, s.2]</p> <p>during the construction of the guardhouse. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 89]</p>	<p>Small repairs on the Tower – the northern wall and the buttress are filled in. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 89]</p> <p>... [for these repairs] they use small contemporary bricks although they could have ordered from the brickyard bigger ones (...) it is true that the brickwork will be hidden behind a plaster coating but nevertheless it is in contradiction with conservation rules... [Czas, 1882, nr 235, p. 2], [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 89]</p>

7	<p>1888</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 234], [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 91]</p>	<p>Construction of a terrace on the north façade of the tower, reuse of sculpted lions and baroque decorations left over after the destruction of the Town Hall (designed by S. Żoldani). [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 234], [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 91]</p> <p>1888 –... <i>The heap of rubble on the north side of the Tower, from which one could get down into the cellars, was removed. The entrance is now organised in a different manner – a portal with stonework was built, a sculpted lion – formerly belonging to the town hall, and in poor condition – was installed on the railing...</i></p> <p>[Czas, 1888, nr 297, p. 2]</p> <p>iconography: [Rzewuski W., 1890, ban93], [XX, 1895, ban95], [XX, około 1895, poczt., [XX, przed 1899, ban94], [XX., około 1901, w Czapska A., Gartkiewicz P., <i>Rynek...</i>, il. 24], [Klein J., po 1901, ban87], [XX., po 1901, ban130], [XX, przed 1907, poczt.], [XX, 1911, ban12], [Rząca T., 1911–1912, MHF 3727/II], [XX, 1914, ban96], [XX, przed 1926, NAC 1-U-2337-1], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-1], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-5], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-3], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-4], [XX, 1926–1840], [XX., <i>Sukiennice</i>, 1926–1946], [XX, 1926–19146, NAC 1-U-2337-2], [XX, około 1928, w Frančić M., <i>Kalendarz...</i>, p. 21], [Kołowca S., 1930–1939], [Mucha S., 1930–1939, MHF 1967/II], [XX, 1930–1939, MHmK FS-7808-IX], [XX, 1931, NAC 1-U-2581-6], [XX, przed 1932, w Tomkowicz S., <i>Wieża...</i>, il. 12], [XX, przed 1932, w Tomkowicz S., <i>Wieża...</i>, il. 16], [XX, 1932–1941, NAC 1-U-2603-1], [XX, 1934, NAC 1-U-2591-1], [XX, przed 1938, poczt.], [XX, 1939–1945, poczt.], [[Kołowca S., przed 1940], [XX., 1946, w Czapska A., et al., il. 37], [Bułhak J., MHF KW760/90], [Kuźmienko J., około 1954], [XX., 1960, <i>rzut na wys. II, HAP PK</i>], [XX., 1960, <i>rzut na wys. I, HAP PK</i>]</p> <p>maps and plans: [plan 1907]</p>
	<p>1912</p> <p>12 August 1912 – beginning of the works [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 91]</p> <p>1913</p> <p>autumn 1913 – halting of the works [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 92]</p>	<p>Restoration of the tower (clock level and spire) – project of Zygmunt Hendel, executed by W. Małkowski. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007], [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 91]</p> <p>The plaster coating starts to be removed. [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 179–180]</p> <p>iconography: [XX., 1912–1913, ban14], [XX, 1914, ban96], [XX, 1914, fotopolska]</p>
	<p>1918</p> <p>31 October 1918 [Frančić M., 1964, p. 165]</p>	<p>Change of owner – Poland regains independence. [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p> <p>31 October 1918 – Polish troops under the command of colonel B. Roja disarm the Austrian troops present in the town. [Frančić M., 1964, p. 165]</p> <p>iconography: [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-1], [XX, przed 1926, NAC 1-U-2337-1], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-5] [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-3], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-4]</p>
	<p>1926</p> <p>[XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-5]</p>	<p>Intervention on the clock – dial is changed.</p> <p>iconography: [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-5], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-3], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-4], [XX, 1926, NAC 1-U-2572-1]</p>
	<p>1927</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 206, 234]</p> <p>1930</p> <p>[Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007] [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 92]</p>	<p>Restoration of the tower – removal of the plaster coating, partial change of the walls' facing, works on the spire. (F. Mączyński, T. Szydłowski, A. Oleś) [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 206, 234], [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p> <p>iconography: [XX, 1926–1840], [XX., <i>Sukiennice</i>, 1926–1946], [XX, 1926–19146, NAC 1-U-2337-2], [XX, około 1928, w Frančić M., <i>Kalendarz...</i>, p. 21], [[Kołowca S., 1930–1939], [Mucha S., 1930–1939, MHF 1967/II], [XX, 1930–1939, MHmK FS-7808-IX], [XX, 1934, NAC 1-U-2591-1]</p>

8	<p>1961 1967</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 218–219, 234]</p>	<p>Adaptation of a portion of the underground relics of the Town Hall – stabilisation of the tower (it was leaning approximately 60 cm), creation of a new entrance in the buttress of the tower, construction of a stoop on the north façade, reconstruction of the bay windows and of windows framings, conservation works on the spire and on the facing of the walls, installation of new faces for the clock, creation of a small fountain on the east façade. (W. Zin, W. Grabski).</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 218–219], [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, pp. 93–94]</p> <p>The tower is handed over (in terms of administration and right of usage) to the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków.</p> <p>text: [Zin W, 1966, p. 123]</p> <p>iconography: [XX., po 1967], [Gorgolewski W., około 1997, poczt.], [Markowski S., około 1997, poczt.]</p> <p>maps and plans: [XX., 2004, w Zaitz E., <i>Sprawozdanie z badań...</i>, il. 2], [XX., 2004, w Łukacz M., <i>Badania...</i>, il. 1]</p>
	<p>1997 1998</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 10, 234] [Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007] [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2007, p. 94]</p>	<p>Non-invasive conservation works on the tower, archaeological, architectural and historical investigations. (A. Karbowski, W. Komorowski, A. Sudacka, E. Zaitz)</p> <p>[Komorowski W., ATIP, 2007]</p> <p>iconography: [Gorgolewski W., około 1997, poczt.], [Markowski S., około 1997, poczt.], [Kalarus T., 2005, w <i>Rynek Główny</i>, p. 223], [Krzysztof P., około 2009]</p>
	<p>2008–2010 – conservation works on the first storey of the tower</p> <p>2008 2010</p> <p>autumn 2010 – conservation works on the ground floor [Firlet E., 2010, p. 19]</p>	<p>Conservation works inside the tower. [Firlet E., 2010, p. 19]</p>



Tangible models (*Tactichronie*) representing architectural objects present on the Market Square in 1709, and notably the Town Hall's Tower at the time of Beber's spire (only the objects the location of which is known are taken into consideration).

top: view from the south, bottom: view from the east.

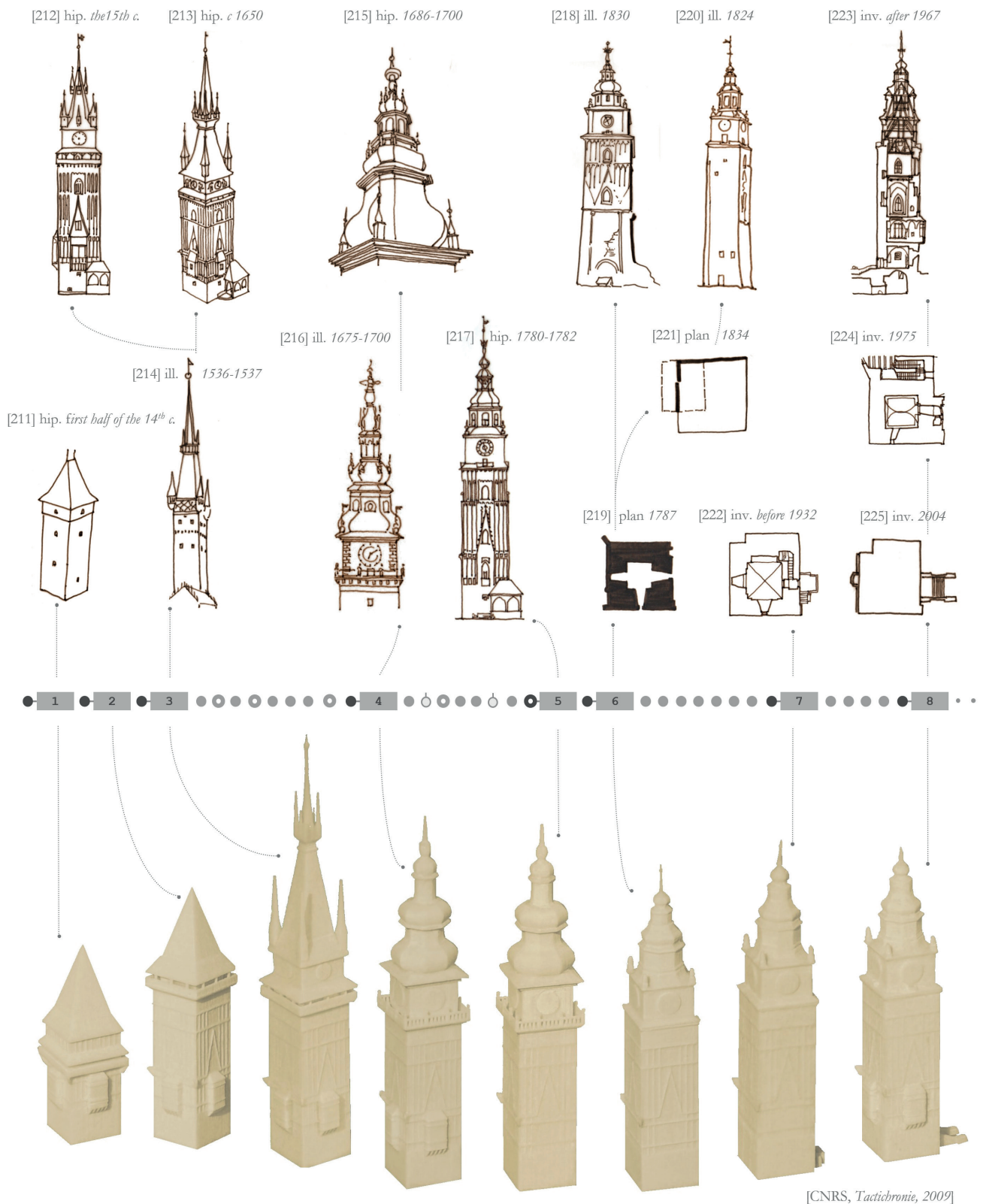
In 1709 Swedish troops entered the town for the fourth time. On his way to Russia, tsarevich Alexei Petrovich Romanov, son of Pyotr Alexeyevich Romanov (Peter the Great), stopped in the city. In the course of less than a century – during the lifetime of Piotr Beber's spire of the Town Halls' tower – four different kings reigned over Poland, two coronations took place in Kraków (August II and August III) and the city was occupied by a number of foreign armies – in 1702, 1704, 1705, 1709 Swedish troops entered the city, in 1711 and 1769 the Russian army did so, and in 1773 Austrian troops. In addition the Russian (1735) and Austrian (1759) armies stopped (sic!) in the city on their marches. cf. [Frančić M., 1964, pp. 89–100]

[I. Dudek, J.Y. Blaise 2011]

1300 ? - 1316	Construction of the Tower - two-storey, defensive, stone and brick (?)
1350 ? - 1399 ??	Transformation and increasing of the tower's height (up to 40 metres)
1451 ?? - 1524	The tower is covered by a late Gothic spire (lead sheets painted in green). In 1524 the tower is kitted out with a clock imported from Nuremberg
1539 ? - 1540 ?	Renovation of the tower - walls are plastered
1556	Fire of the tower
1556 - 1557	Renovation
1570	Fire of the tower - tracery did not outlive the fire
1604	Renovation
1611	Refurbishment - repairs on the spire's turrets (H. Horlems, J. Scholtz)
1628	Reinforcement of the Tower's construction
1680	Lightning strikes the tower and sets it on fire - upper levels are destroyed, including the spire and the clock
1683 - 1686	Reconstruction after the fire - the tower is covered by a multi-level Baroque spire surrounded with a gallery (created by Piotr Beber)
1701	Renovation works
1702.....	The Swedish army enters into Krakow and imposes a high tribute to the city
1703	Spire leans following gale-force winds
1703 ?	Works to prevent the spire from falling down
1714	Metal sheets are removed from the spire's roof and replaced by shingles
1714 ? - 1749 ?	Progressive degradation of the spire
1779 - 1780	Reinforcement of the tower's structure
1780	Removal of bay windows
1782 - 1784	Modernisation - a new spire is built (still present today)
1796	The tower becomes the property of the Austrian authorities
1809	Incorporation of Krakow into Duchy of Warsaw (tower changes owner)
1815	The Town Hall ensemble is a governmental property of the Free City of Krakow
1820	Demolition of the Town Hall - access to the underground level of the tower becomes impossible
1846	The Austrian army enters Krakow, the tower changes owner
1860	Repairs on the cornices situated below the level of the clock
1882	Small repairs on the Tower
1888	Construction of a terrace on the north facade of the tower, reuse of sculpted lions and baroque decorations left over after the destruction of the Town Hall
1912 - 1913	Restoration of the tower (clock level and spire) - project of Zygmunt Hendel
1918	Change of owner - Poland regains independence
1926	Intervention on the clock - dial is changed
1927 - 1930	Restoration of the tower
1961 - 1967	Adaptation of a portion of the underground relics of the Town Hall
1997 - 1998	Non-invasive conservation works on the tower, archaeological, architectural and historical investigations. (A. Karbowski, W. Komorowski, E. Zaitz)
2008 - 2010	Conservation works inside the tower

Graph of potential interactions for the *Town Hall's tower* - a visualisation of the information compiled in the *chronological chart*. The linear layout of the diagram clearly underlines that, at this stage, although the edifice did change repeatedly over time, there are very little doubts concerning the nature and effects of the transformations that have been identified.

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[CNRS, Tactibronie, 2009]

Graph of potential interactions for the *Town Hall's tower* – with additional visual indications on the possible morphology of the artefact at different steps. The *Town Hall's tower* is one of the oldest and one of the most often changed edifice of all those on the Market Square. Unsurprisingly, pieces of information available do not always allow more than hypothetical reconstructions. The corroboration level for reconstructions of the two earliest phases is fairly low. The number and shape of bay windows represented on reconstructions of the third and fourth evolutionary phases, as well as the spire and the clock level of the third phase should also be understood as hypothetical.

[I. Dudek, J.Y. Blaise 2011]