

vůbec potlačit, ale naopak ji ještě zvýraznil. Továrna, zrovna v té době modernizovaná vídeňským velkoobchodníkem Biedermannem, nebyla totiž tehdy vnímaná jako vada na kráse, ale byla symbolem dalšího rozvoje města a příslibem jeho nadějnější budoucnosti. Centrální část plátna zaujímá areál telčského zámku, který je tu zachycen velmi realisticky s pečlivým propracováním detailů. V zájmu malebnějšího uspořádání hmot však malíř přistoupil k určité korekci skutečného stavu. Snížil totiž severní hranolovou nárožní věžici hlavního paláce a současně ji posunul po východním průčelí směrem k bývalé hradní kapli sv. Jiří. Kromě působivější hry světla a stínů na nárožích jednotlivých objektů dává výsledek lépe vyniknout plasticky modelovaným renesančním štítům, jež krátce po polovině 16. století završily původně středověký hradní palác. Nad celým areálem se ve východním slunci lesknou měděné bány věží obou hlavních městských kostelů, které jakoby byly organickou součástí zámku. Obytné domy a zemědělské usedlosti na Štěpnickém předměstí jsou barevně potlačeny, přesto zřetelně rozeznáváme řadovou zástavbu sledující křivku dnešní Štěpnické ulice. Dřevěné stodoly v popředí mají zděné nárožní pilířky a jejich střechy jsou podle všeho kryté dřevěným šindelem nebo dokonce ještě slaměnými došky. Množství drobných převážně hospodářských objektů na druhém břehu Štěpnického rybníka tvoří malebnou podnož, ze které vyrůstají měšťanské domy. Přední plán v zástavbě náměstí tvoří na obraze dvorní štíty domů na Velkém loubí, a to včetně těch, které byly sneseny po požáru 21. října 1900. Není vyloučeno, že některé z nich byly ozdobně tvarované podobně jako honosné vyvedené štíty přední. Hlavní štíty protějších domů na náměstí jsou doslova zalité sluncem, jasně je vidět Malé loubí rozdělené uprostřed prolukou, v níž v té době ještě stály přizemní masné krámy. V pravé skupině domů lze rozpoznat širokou a vysokou atiku radnice s poněkud převýšenou věžičkou uprostřed. Výraznější levá řada bílých průčelí zachycuje kromě sedmi domů na náměstí (dnes čp. 16 až čp. 22) ještě dalších pět štítů, které byly odstraněny někdy kolem roku 1874. Každý z širších orientovaných domů čp. 23 a 24 zdobily původně štíty dva, poslední, údajně velmi výstavní, pak náležel rohovému domu čp. 25 s věžovitým arkýřem na ozdobné kamenné noze. Zbývající část obrazu je již poněkud nezřetelná. Pouze pod svatodušní věží s tehdy teprve tři roky starou helmici historizujících forem lze rozeznat střechu kostela sv. Duchy, nápadná červená střecha náleží staroměstskému kostelu Matky Boží.

Detailed List of Maps and Pictures to the Volume No. 10 – Telč

Cover Page of the Jacket

Picture No. 1: Emblem of the city of Telč. Graphical layout Petr Tomas. See the note to the Picture No. 4.

Picture No. 2: Veduta of Telč from 1728. Height 209 mm, width 321 mm. Archives of the City of Brno, collection of Dismas of the Hoffers (Hofferiana), fascicle Telč (108/1-32). See the note to the Picture No. 22.

Text Double Sheet I

Picture No. 3: Sealing of the city of Telč (sigillum civitatis Telcz), hung to the letter of Jakub of Pěncin, published on 19 January 1356. SOA Třeboň, branch Jindřichův Hradec, former Černínský Archives, documents No. 13.

The municipal emblem (five-petaled rose) was the same as the coat-of-arms of the then nobility of Telč, i.e. noblemen of Hradec.

Picture No. 4: Emblem privilege for the city of Telč issued on 4 May 1650 by King Ferdinand III SOKa Jihlava, branch Telč, documents K69.

The letter W on the red shield represents the initials of Slavata's first name – a sign reminding white lily that men of Telč used in their coat-of-arms from the ancient times (cannot be exactly dated). Above the shield there is a golden royal crown and white five-petaled rose. Two angels in golden clothes bear the shields. The privilege was issued upon the request of Vilém Slavata of Chlum, the then Telč nobleman, and it replaced the older privilege lost during the invasion of the Swedes into Telč (1645). This emblem has been used by the city until today.

Picture No. 5: Veduta of the city of Telč probably from the north-east (according to the position of the chateaux). Around 1765. Author F. B. Werner. Reprophoto State Institute of Preservation of Monuments, Prague.

A very distorted view of Telč confirms the unreliability of the author. Veduta shows some typical silhouettes or premises of Telč from the end of the 18th century, e.g. the Baroque Church of St. Ann, tower of the Church of St. James, the chateaux and the shields of burgher houses, however, the overall municipal view does not reflect the characteristic panorama of the city.

Picture No. 6: Romantic historic veduta of Telč from the south-west, not from the west. 19th century. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch.

Picture No. 7: Veduta of Telč from the north-east, view over Štěpnický pond. Second half of 19th century. Author Leopoldine Billek. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Te-25/A/14. The panorama of the historical centre with related quarter of Podolí and Štěpnice opens in front of us in the view over Štěpnický pond called at that time Ostrovský or Novoměstský. Telč is shown in the idyllic form, high chimneys of the brewery and textile factory of Aron Löwi are hidden in the greenery. Gardens on the municipal side of the pond go down to the water as is the case in Štěpnice. Houses in Podolí seem to be pictured only schematically. It is mainly the house No. 126 located next to the Church of St. Ann in the turn of today's Masaryk's and Svatoanenská street. Its mansard-type semi-hip roof dates back to the 1820s. The roof of the same age of Large Gate near the Tower of St. Spirit has a very similar construction and shape. Two wooden log barns belonging to farms in Masaryk's street are also very interesting. A very big house with the red roof in the front is probably the municipal brewery established by the Society of Brewery Rights Holders from the municipal court No. 63 in 1846. Until then the brewery with a malt-house was located in the extension of the house No. 47 on the square which is today's two-storey building on Velké loubí. It is remarkable that all fronts of burgher houses on the northern side of the square are topped with shields. During the surveys of roofs it turned out hip roofs were built as late as at the end of the 19th century. In seven houses next to the former castle granary with the so called Small Gate the shields were torn down after the fire in 1900. The extinct details include

the bell tower with an onion-like helmet which used to belong to the Chapel of Jesuit Gymnasium No. 3 on the square and which we see between the towers of the Church of the Name of Jesus. Behind this bell tower on the eastern front of the church there are two openings belonging to the then meteorological observatory located in the attic of the Jesuit church. The rhythmic row of five windows was later bricked up and reappeared as a blind arcade in 1996. The largest roof space in the picture is the roof of the chateaux on the place of the old castle palace with a steep roof truss from the 1550s. Four municipal churches are complemented with other two sacred buildings, i.e. the holy shrine of St. John of Nepomuk on the hill over Krahulčí with a wing of unfinished Franciscan monastery and the votive chapel of St. Karel Boromejský, whose red roof sticks out of the forest near Vanov. Near the woodkeeper's lodge in Lipky we can see another extinct farm.

Picture No. 8: Portal of Telč Jesuit college. 1662. Unknown author. SOKa Jindřichův Hradec, collection of manuscripts, sign. I - 5. The sketch is bound in the book registering the names of heads of Telč Jesuit college (Catalogus personarum domus Telczensis Societatis Jesu).

Picture No. 9: The building of Telč Jesuit college. 1662. Unknown author. SOKa Jindřichův Hradec, collection of manuscripts, sign. I - 5. The sketch is bound in the book registering the names of principals of Telč Jesuit college (Catalogus personarum domus Telczensis Societatis Jesu). The recently discovered sketches of the Jesuit college represent the oldest known pictures of Telč.

Picture No. 10: The panorama drawing of the city of Telč from the south-west over Ulický Pond. 19th century. Unknown author. The drawing is a part of a duplicate of the work of Josef Jan Nep. Oliva Rytmi Patriotici de Teltschii Memorabilibus, made by Reverend František Xaver Polák in 1907 (SOKa Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Č 3), the original dates back to 1785 (Moravian Land Archives in Brno, Collection of Manuscripts, sign. G 10).

Text Double Sheet II

Picture No. 11: The Church of St. John of Nepomuk on the south-west outskirts of the city along the road to Krahulčí. The photograph from about the mid-20th century. The Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, Collection of Photographs.

Picture No. 12: The Church of Birth and Assumption of Virgin Mary (God's Mother) in the Old Town. The photograph before 1891 (the tower of the Church has the late Gothic helmet which was replaced in 1891 by the Neo-Gothic one). The Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. In the foreground at the cemetery there is the Chapel of St. Roch, on the left there is a hospital (transferred to the Old Town in 1579).

Picture No. 13: The cemetery Church of St. Ann on Podolí, the entrance gate. The photograph from around 1920. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. The statue of St. Donát stands next to the gate.

Picture No. 14: Suburb estate, so called Štyks tollbooths, today the crossroad Na Baště, the chateaux at the background. The photograph probably from around 1860 (one of the oldest photographs of Telč). Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. Today the house on the right side of the picture does not have the mansard extension, houses on the ground floor were partly torn down and partly rebuilt (shields).

Picture No. 15: The square in Telč, the view towards the chateaux. The photograph probably from around 1860 (one of the oldest photographs of Telč). Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. On the left we can notice the Baroque gate leading to the then shambles. In 1870 the Neo-Gothic station house was built in this place. On the photograph you can notice the cobblestone pavement which was replaced in the course of 1930s and 1940s.

Picture No. 16: A well preserved farmhouse No. 13 in the suburb of Štěpnice, today's look from around 1800. The photograph from about 1900. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. A part of the farmhouse (on the left) was rebuilt after the World War II.

Picture No. 17: View of the entrance to the city along Třebič road. The photograph from the 1950s. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. A warehouse of the Economic Committee can be noticed in the picture, a diary works and one of the first petrol stations in the city. The rails in the picture used to serve for an industrial track to the Interiér company, the railway to Kostelec u Jihlavy is on the right.

Picture No. 18: Svatoanenská street. The photograph from the 1930s. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. A fountain and buildings later replaced by Motorpal plant can be noticed on the left. Barrels belonging to one of the oldest Telč petrol stations can be noticed on the right in the front.

Text Double Sheet III

Picture No. 19: The hotel „U nádraží“ (At the Railway Station). The photograph from the 1930s. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs. The hotel, built at the beginning of the 20th century, is one of the evidences of building development in the suburb of Podolí in connection with the introduction of the railway to Telč (1898). On the left at the back there is a building of the first Telč power plant, the petrol station next to the hotel closed in the 1940s.

Picture No. 20: Na můstku Street. The photograph from the 1920s. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, collection of photographs.

Picture No. 21: The model of the historical core of the city of Telč (today Telč I – inner city), around 1900. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch.

Map Sheet No. 1

Map č. 1: Telč and its neighbourhood on Müller's map of Moravia from 1716. Tabula generalis marchionatus Moraviae in sex circulos divisae quos mandato caesareo accurate emensus hac mappa delineatos exhibet loh. Christoph Müller S.C.M. Capitane[us]. Copper engraving, undated [published 1790], engraved by Johann Christoph Leidig in Brno (not presented on the map), graphic scale [1:180,000], 4 sheets, total height 980 mm, width 1390 mm, cut. Central Archives of Geodesy and Cadastre Praha, sign. I/1/108. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map No. 2: Telč and its neighbourhood on the map of Jihlava region drawn by Konrad Schenk between 1841-1845. Der Iglauer Kreis. V. Section. Entworfen von Dr. Conrad Schenk. Verlag von Carl Winiker von Brünn. Undated [1841-1845], graphic scale [ca 1:200,000], height 545 mm, width 673 mm, cut. Map Collection of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Prague, sign. I/1/A-3409. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map No. 3: Telč and its neighbourhood on a special map of Austria-Hungarian Empire from 1881. Section Datschitz und Mhr. Budwitz Zone 9 Col. XIII., Iglau, Zone 8 Col. XIII., [Vienna] 1880, 1881, 1:75 000, height 381 and 380 mm, width 496 and 490 mm, cut. Map Collection of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, unsigned. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 2

Map No. 4: Map of ponds in Domain of Telč. Untitled, unknown author, without the scale, height 590 mm, width 645 mm, diminished. This is one of ten sheets of a set of maps of ponds (pond system) in Slavata domain in Jindřichův Hradec and Telč region; the set was probably prepared as an annex to Slavatovský ubarium in 1654. The map set is rather archaic for that period of time and it is analogic to pond maps from the 16th century. Until then (around 1581) the map set was dated by J. Teplý. The Regional Archives in Třeboň, Jindřichův Hradec Branch, RA Slavata Fund, Inv. No. 188 (annexes, map sheet No. 6). Photo Miroslav Kolegar, České Budějovice.

Map Sheet No. 3

Map No. 5: Telč and its neighbourhood on the so called First Military Map from 1763-1764. Graphic scale [1:28 800], section No. 72, height 420 mm, width 630 mm, cut. Österreichisches Staatsarchiv-Kriegsarchiv Wien, sign. B IX a 155. Photo Österreichisches Staatsarchiv-Kriegsarchiv Wien.

Map No. 6: Telč on the map of Moravia drawn by Jan Venuto in 1784. Das Markgraftum Maehren mit der aelteren und im Jahr 1783 abgeaenderten Eintheilung der Kreisen, auch Bezeichnung der Graenze der Oelmütz Dioeces in Schlesien genau gezeichnet im Jahr 1784. Joan Venuto del. W. Engelman sculp. Graphic scale [ca 1:328 000], height 565 mm, width 830 mm, coloured copper engraving, diminished, cut. Map Collection of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, sign. VII/5/A-2543. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 4

Map No. 7: Imperial obligatory specimen of the stable cadastre of the city of Telč from 1835, graphic scale [1:2880], 1 section - height 526 mm, width 658 mm, cut. Central Archives of Geodesy and Cadastre Praha, sign. B 2/a/M3/3089. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 5

Map No. 8: Map of the Old Town from around 1835. Plan der Altstadt Teltsch. Author Ignaz Kerschner. Without the scale, height 295mm, width 400 mm, diminished. State District Archives in Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Pl 637. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map No. 9: Map of castle garden, around 1850. Situations-Plan eines englischen Gartens. Herrschaft Teltscher engl. Garten und einigen Nebengebäuden. Unknown author, undated [ca 1850], without the scale, height 299 mm, width 398 mm, diminished. State District Archives in Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Pl 68. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 6

Map No. 10: Map of Telč from 1899. Map of Telč with names of streets. Without the scale, height 864 mm, width 566 mm, diminished. State District Archives in Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Pl 5. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 7

Map No. 11: Plan of the railway Kostelec – Telč from 1896. Localbahn Wolframs - Teltsch. Detailprojekt § 14, Nr. 2. Situations- und Grundeinlösungsplan. 1:2 880, height 280 mm, width 6 480 mm, diminished, cut. Local Authority in Telč, Construction Department (colour copy). Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 8

Map No. 12: Plan of a part of the estate of the Inner City from 1942. Aufriss und Grundriss der Hofflügel bei dem Štěpničerteiche in Teltsch. Front view and the floor plan of the court front side near Štěpnický pond in Telč. Author Emil Faltus. 1:200, height 590 mm, width 1690 mm, diminished. Monuments Protection Institute in Brno, Telč office. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 9

Map No. 13: Contour map of the city of Telč from 1943. Contour map of the city of Telč in the scale 1:2 880. Using the data of the cadastral map and the position plan of Prof. Ing. Dr. Jar. Pantoflíček. Unknown authors, probably Emil Faltus and Josef Poláček (see the map No. 14), 1:2 880, height 900 mm, width 1 200 mm, diminished. Archives of PROGEO Jihlava. Printed support KAP a. s., Boreas division, Praha.

Map Sheet No. 10

Map No. 14: Map of the city of Telč from around 1943. Teltsch. Telč. Authors Emil Faltus, Josef Poláček, 1:10,000, height 590 mm, width 840 mm, diminished. Moravian Land Archives in Brno, Collection of Maps and Plans (D 22), Inv. No. 1527. Photo Anna Pecková, Moravian Land Archives in Brno.

Map Sheet No. 11

Map No. 15: Map of real estates. Telč – inner city, Podolí, Štěpnice (part) from 1971. Map of real estate, sheet Třeš 2-6/12. Copy of the map of real estates from the new cadastral measuring from 1958, modified in 1971. 1:1 000, height 498 mm, width 625 mm, diminished. Central Archives of Geodesy and Cadastre Prague. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 12

Map No. 16: Basic Map 1:25 000 of Telč and Neighbourhood from 1984. Basic Map of ČSSR, sheet 23-431 Telč. 1:25 000, height 381 mm, width 486 mm, diminished. Central Archives of Geodesy and Cadastre Praha. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 13

Map No. 17: Drawing of the protection of the city and the countryside in the urban plan of the city of Telč (1998). Authors ing. arch. Pavel Mackerle, ing. Jiří Růžička and the team. USB s. r. o. Brno. Local Authority in Telč, Construction Department.

Map Sheet No. 14

Map No. 18: Šimůnek, Robert: Domain of Telč (1366) and Šternberk (1385). Reconstruction map. Computer processing Marcela Havelková, KAP a. s., Boreas division, Praha.

Map Sheet No. 15

Map No. 19: Šimůnek, Robert: Domain of Telč according to Slavata's urbanium (1654). Reconstruction map. Computer processing Marcela Havelková, KAP a. s., Boreas division, Praha.

Map Sheet No. 16

Map No. 20: Šimůnek, Robert: Telčský (Bitovský) Deanship (1668). Reconstruction map. Computer processing Marcela Havelková, KAP a. s., Boreas division, Praha.

Map Sheet No. 17

Map No. 21: Zadražil, Oldřich: Jurisdiction of Telč in political and court districts (1850-1960/2001). Reconstruction map. Computer processing Marcela Havelková, KAP a. s., Boreas division, Praha.

Map Sheet No. 18:

Map No. 22: Drdáký, Miloš: Historical core of Telč - ground plans of the housing development. Part A: Ground plan of cellars of the historical development (status before the static protection of the underground, 1963). Part B: Ground plan of the ground floor of historical buildings (current status). Part C: Ground plan of cellars of the historical buildings (current status). Computer processing The Institute of Theoretic and Applied Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague.

Map Sheet No. 19

Map No. 23: Vertical aerial view of the city of Telč from 1938. Military Topographic Institute Dobruška, Centre of Aerial Photos, sign. 2018. Photo Military Topographic Institute, © GŠ AČR.

Map Sheet No. 20

Map No. 24: Vertical aerial view of the city of Telč from 1951. Local Authority in Telč, Construction Department. ReproPhoto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 21

Map No. 25: Vertical aerial view of the city of Telč from about 1970. Local Authority in Telč, Construction Department. ReproPhoto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 22

Map No. 26: Vertical aerial view of the city of Telč from 1982. Local Authority in Telč, Construction Department. ReproPhoto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Map Sheet No. 23

Map No. 27: Vertical aerial view of the city of Telč from 2000. Local Authority in Telč, Construction Department. Photo Městský úřad Telč.

Map Sheet No. 24

Picture No. 22: Veduta of Telč from 1728. Height 209 mm, width 321 mm. Archives of the City of Brno, collection of Dismas of Hoffer's (Hofferiana), file Telč (108/1-32). A part of the group is also a ticket (classified as fol. 30) with notes for veduta: 1. Die alte Kirche in Alt Stadt; 2. Die Pfarhaus S. Jacobi; 3. P. P. Societatis Kirche Ruhlos college; 4. Das herrsch. Schloß; 5. [missing in the legend and on veduta]; 6. Das Seminarium oder Convict tit. Angelorum.

Drawing by Chinese ink dated 1728 when the municipal council from Telč sent it to copyist of Moravian Land Files Dismas Ignác Hoffer as an annex to his geographical work about Moravia. It is the oldest veduta of Telč. The position of an observer was the hill near the road to Krahulčí. The number 1 marks the Church of the God's Mother in the Old Town. The tower of the church is topped with the baroque cupola with high lantern, poppy head and banner. The painter exaggerated the height of the roof of the tower to stress the importance of the church as a main dominant of this local part. The pictured tower cupola was replaced in about 1800 by late Baroque bell shaped helmet which was replaced by a high spire in 1891. This pseudo modification was respected by so far last reconstruction of the roof of the tower between 1967 - 1969. The high wall of the cemetery near the Church of God's Mother adjoins the then single building of the old town hospital which did not have its characteristic spire over the Chapel of Jesus Child yet. On the edge of the picture there is a small building in the fence. It is not excluded it is the Chapel of St. Roch which is actually hidden behind the Church. It can also be a chapel along today's Špitálská Street. The farms of the old town are painted as a block of houses and adjacent barns. This part is clearly split from the suburb development Za hrází which is connected to the orchard and fenced gardens. Two significant large buildings with dark roofs probably represent the mills grouped under the Ulický pond dam. On the highest point of Oslednice we cannot oversee the construction of the gallows. Dyjice can be seen at the back on the hill. A lonely building behind the Old Town Pond is quite interesting, under the turn of new river way. Next to the wide road on the route of today's Hradecká street there is a former Jesuit dispensary, later so called Lanner's villa. A set of three municipal gates in the direction towards Podolí is quite remarkable. The first of them was the furthest municipal fortification and it used to stand at the pond dam. Near to it we can notice the Large or Lower Gate which as the only gate was preserved (with mansard shingle roof from 1814). The shown modification with four towers and window bay on corbels probably date back to 1629. The highest Upper Gate that gave the name to the current street used to stand behind the bridge and was linked to the municipal wall. It was torn down in 1833. The municipal walls in the picture are uninterrupted up to today's Seminářská street. Two gable roofs sticking out above the trees prove that something used to stand on the bank of Ulický pond, i.e. outside the walls. Stretched behind the municipal wall is a slim

prismatic tower. Its body can be still seen in the contour lines of the house No. 75. The Tower of St. Spirit is topped with the Baroque helmet with lantern. This roof burnt down on 4 October 1836 and it was replaced with the slim pseudo-Gothic roof consisting of five sharp pyramids. The house adjacent to the tower No. 29 is topped with the high attic with battlements in the picture. Over variously shaped shields of houses on Velké loubí we can see the roof of the cemetery Church of St. Ann on Podolí with onion shape tower and characteristic western shield by architect Antonio Scotti. A similar tower, however, topped with the banner instead of the cross, belongs to the town hall. The No. 3 marks the Jesuit college built in 1651 with the Church of the Holiest Name of Jesus finished in 1667. A couple of dormer-windows on the church roof used to light the attic meteorological station from which the results of measuring were sent to Prague Clementinum. The Convict of St. Angels belonged to the Jesuit college. Ten skilled pupils lived and studied music there. In the picture it has the number 6. The convict was built on the place of the former castle malt house annexed to the municipal walls. A wooden bridge led directly from it via Ulický Pond. It served its purpose until the liquidation of the Jesuit order in 1773 because we can find it portrayed on the sheet of so called Joseph military mapping. High saddle roof over the late Gothic double nave with outer supporting pillars belongs to the parish church of St. James. Its steep truss is the oldest construction of its kind in the city. It dates back to the 1460s. The tower with the gallery has the early Baroque helmet from 1687. The tower master's residence included the smoking chimney that served its purpose even in the 1960s. In the distance behind the tower under No. 2 we can notice the groups of rural houses in Stranná and Zatec. Telč chateaux under No. 4 has not changed significantly for almost three hundred years. Only the onion pikes of corner towers and Small Gate were eliminated and in 1936 the remains of the chateaux brewery were torn down. The brewery can be seen in the picture as an annex with lean roof turned towards the chateaux park. On the left we can see Štěpnice. This municipal part is located to the north of the municipal centre and it is traditionally called the youngest Telč suburb. The fact this may not be the case was indicated by the archaeological survey in Mokrovce in 1975. Under Studnický Hill the excavations revealed the oval space of the settlement of about 290 x 250 m. Archaeologists revealed a well preserved wooden log constructions, ceramics and working tools. The found pieces of calcite with dolomitic mix intended for lime burning justify the hypothesis that it could be the medieval settlement of people building the late Roman courtyard of St. Spirit from the 1st half of the 13th century - 1st half of the 14th century. In the northern part of the chateaux park next to the extinguished summer house or gloriette we can notice the older form of orangery which used to be smaller than today's Classicist greenhouse located on the same place. A three wing farm on the edge of the park did not change too much. It was complemented with the fourth wing with the gate going to Slavatovská street. In the look-through there was the junction before the dam of Štěpnický Pond called Štyksa's tollhouse. A group of residential houses around it represents the remaining suburb. Above the roofs of the farm courtyard there is the onion tower of the Chapel of St. Mary built in 1719 by Telč mayor Ondřej Hanusik. The large three-storey building dominating its neighbourhood is an early Baroque granary built in 1660. Until then a house opposite the chateaux on the square served for storing the grain (today's Extramural Art School No. 71) where the granary used to be since 1576. The main reason for moving the granary to undeveloped part of the suburb near Nadymáku pond was the danger of new fire after the destroying fire in 1655 which burnt down a number of municipal houses from St. Spirit tower to the town hall. The double lime alley going to pheasantry behind the city splits the fish ponds from the fenced castle storage garden with an orchard. The dwelling of a gardener stands at the beginning of Lipky until today and it attracts attention by its late Baroque façade. At the back of the drawing behind the wavy fields there is Urbanov with original medieval Church of St. John Baptist and another village on the horizon. It might be Nevechle or Pavlov. The closer Myslibož remains hidden behind the woody hill. Jihlavská road goes up to Studnický hill around the stone cross of Calvary. Processions went along this road to the Church of St. Adalbert that we can assume is on the edge of the picture. This small building from the beginning of the 16th century was repaired in the 1820s by František Antonín, count of Lichtenštejn.

Map Sheet No. 25

Picture No. 23: Telč, square from 1853. Height 67 mm, width 151 mm. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Te 25/A/25. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

The picture shows the majority of houses of Malé and Velké loubí in the view from the upper part of the square or rather from one of the houses in its south-east line. Compared to the current situation several changes can be noticed in the picture. Probably the most significant of them was the one on the place of today's station house where the shambles used to stand until 1870. A narrow, long one-storey building hid a number of butcheries. We can notice half opened gate of the front entrance and the decorated bricked shield over it. A narrow street bridged by the diaphragm arch was between the shambles and the house No. 15. On the left edge of the picture, rather in the shade, there is the house No. 32. It acquired its current look in the reconstruction and expansion in 1655 when the lords' kitchen was established there. The shield on the front facing the square is not topped with stone vases and the roof of the house has only a simple saddle shape not the mansard shape. The façade has the early Baroque look with significant illusive nailheads in the lower part. Rather surprising is the change of house No. 19 which has a high and rich shield structured into pilasters, window sills and windows or flat niches. Today's shield is rather simple and not too distinctive. It seems it is not the imagination of the author of the drawing because a similar shield can be found in the picture of Leopold Šašecí from 1840. On top of that the remaining houses are drawn with admirable preciseness and with the sense of detail. The more we are shocked by the fact that in the part of Velké loubí the painter forget to draw houses No. 50, 51 and 52. What made him do that, is not known. Thanks to this hardly understandable interference into the reality, the picture shows an extinguished house No. 47. Ten years later in 1863 this municipal house was enlarged by another floor. The reason for the radical interference, that does not stand comparison with other Telč houses of similar width, was the expansion of the girls' school by another class. But only

twenty-three years later an elevated house showed to be insufficient and the school was moved to the leased premises of the then Jesuit college No. 2 which served as the barracks at that time. The soldiers occupied the college between 1777 and 1893 (in the picture we can notice the troops formed in front of the town hall). The last of more significant changes were made on the ground floor of the house No. 48. Today the arcade is vaulted by two arches of oval shape. The older state with three arches showed in the picture better corresponded to the tectonic shape of the façade. In view of colour scheme of the façade the drawing shows the state preceding the fashion of green and later ochre colour when the earlier Baroque colour variousness of house fronts was not used any more for a long time. Thanks to the Romantic influence the original colour paints of columns were eliminated. They had an important role in the solution of facades and they protected the valuable stone against wear and weathering.

Map Sheet No. 25

Picture No. 24: Veduta of the Old Town and Telč, view from the south-east, second half of the 19th century. Author Marie Kužel. Height 170 mm, width 233 mm. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Te 25/A/12. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

The dominant of the picture is the Old Town. The Church of God's Mother faces the spectator with polygonal presbytery having the stone supports and high pointed windows. The church tower is topped with bell shaped helmet which was replaced by a new one in 1891. At the cemetery fenced with the stone wall there is a small chapel of St. Roch, protector against the plague infection. The chapel was built in 1652 from money donated by Telč burgers as the expression of thanks for overcoming plague. This building originally had the square ground plan, only later it was enlarged by three-side closure. In the picture the chapel has today's shape, but only the onion-like bell tower is missing. It must have been built at that time but the painter probably omitted it considering the transparency of the picture. A stone pulpit stands next to the chapel. It was placed here on the occasion of the visit the well known Franciscan priest Jan Kapistrán in 1451. At that time there was a free space there suitable for assembly of a large number of churchgoers. The hospital on the left side of the picture appeared there as late as in 1579 when the then ruler of Telč Zachariáš of Hradec made the Old Town moved from the St. Spirit tower. The important extension of the hospital complex was made around 1770 when another wing was built and a new small tower of the newly reconstructed Chapel of Jesus appeared on the roof of the Renaissance building. A stone column with the sculpture of Immaculata which has been standing on the square in front of the church since 1673 is partly hidden behind a pair of grown lime trees. Baroque sculptures of Christian patrons along the road going to the other bank of the Old Town Pond are well visible. This pedestrian junction of the Church of God's Mother with the inner city was paved between 1798 and 1810 by hospital parson Ignác Chornitzer (the name Na Dlážkách (On the Cobble Stones) originates from that). Although the residential development of the Old Town is clearly split from the south Telč suburb Za hrází in the picture, we can notice first marks of gradual merger of the two originally separate villages. For example the continuous row of houses reaching the crossroad Na žabinci is shown here probably very shortly after its establishment. This part of the city went through relatively dynamic development at that time. The number of houses in the Old Town between 1838 and 1860 doubled. The portrayed buildings of the factory including the high chimney were completely eliminated between 1901 and 1905. Only the so called Lanner's villa was preserved which is a three-wing chateaux rebuilt from the former Jesuit dispensary. On the embankment of Ulický pond there is a statue of St. John of Nepomuk. At the background there is a votive chapel of St. Karel Boromejský and to the right of it there is a woody hill Vršek above Vanůvek. The downtown city is portrayed as a complex of buildings with three dominating towers of municipal churches. After almost ten years the high helmet of St. Spirit Tower still flashes with the fresh copper colour. Brick red roofs of the chateaux can be seen at the background. The mansard roof of the Lower Gate with shingle covering is quite distinctive as well as the majority of houses in the suburb. A huge building of the then Jesuit college dominates over mostly one-storey buildings along Mlýnská and Hluboká (today Furchova) streets. Today it is a seat of the secondary technical school. It was built between 1651 and 1654 upon the order of countess Františka Slavatová and together with the church completed and consecrated on 11 September 1667 it became the last important construction interference into the structure of the historical core of the city. The northern embankment of the Old Town Pond is relatively thickly covered with grown greenery. A wide bay reaches the mole in Na Korábě street. Two buildings dominate the area between the farms on Podolí. First it is the cemetery Church of St. Ann built by brick master Lorenc, foreman Michal and four other bricklayers between 1695 and 1698. The design was prepared upon the request of the city and Jesuits from Telč by architect Antonio Scotti. On the horizon in the background behind the Church there is a slim tower of Roštejn castle. The other remarkable building on Podolí is a tier building of the farm No. 58, whose mansard roof appeared above surrounding houses shortly after 1732. The charming, slightly dynamically wavy Baroque façade of this house attracts attention despite its poor state among younger buildings in Masarykova street. Towards Oslednice there are only fields, orchards and hop fields. The picture belongs to the best vedutas of Telč both from the composition point of view and the truthfulness of illustration. The scene is livened with small figures walking along the pond banks, a ploughman with a plough or a flock of water birds characteristic for Telč.

Map Sheet No. 25

Picture No. 25: Veduta of Telč, view from the north-east, the second half of the 19th century. Author Leopoldine Billek. Height 151 mm, width 232 mm. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Te 25/A/14. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný. See the note to the picture No. 7.

Map Sheet No. 25

Picture No. 26: Veduta of Telč, view from the north-east, 1886. Teltsch von der Nordostseite. Author A. Prochaska. Height 308 mm, width 412 mm. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Te 25/A/32. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Towards the south to Štěpnický pond with its characteristic island and towards the north to the former Krížkovský pond there are orchards

that gave the name to this suburb. The number of houses around today's Oldřich's Square with the Church of Virgin Mary almost reflects its today's state. While the older buildings along the northern edge of the pond have shingle roofs, the newer houses have brick roofs in order to comply with fire regulations. We can see it well on the row of houses along the road to Jihlava. Behind them we can notice the mill Kotnov and a number of farm houses in the complex of the manorial courtyard. The building of early Baroque grange extends between these houses and it has dominated its neighbourhood for more than two hundred years. The road to Vanov goes via the fields and on the horizon we can notice the woody crest of Javořice. The pilgrim's Chapel of St. Karel Boromejský is portrayed as too distinctive. The mill race on Bašta is probably still functional but the entrance to the castle park from the embankment of Štěpnický pond has been moved to its today's place next to the castle gate. On the tower of the Church of St. James we can notice late Baroque helmet that has been replaced by a copy with new inside construction in 1908. The eastern front of the Jesuit Church of the Name of Jesus is more interesting. We can still see an open arcade in the joining neck between both towers. This is the remain of the meteorological observatory. The windows were later bricked up and only after the reconstruction in 1996 they were renewed in the form of blind arcade. Surprisingly discretely are portrayed the buildings on the square where we can recognise only the bell tower of the town hall and a single two-storey building No. 47. At that time it did not satisfy the requirements of the girl's school which started as a two-class school but in the course of time it was changed into the four-class school and as such it had to be moved to the leased premises of the former Jesuit college No. 2 in 1887. The houses on the square are hidden behind houses in Hradecká street. This can be noticed thanks to the factory chimney destroyed as late as in 1904. At the background we can see the pilgrims' Church of St. John of Nepomuk that similarly to the Church of St. Spirit has a high tower. The cemetery Church of St. Ann on Podolí looks relatively discretely.

Map Sheet No. 26

Picture No. 27a-k: Postcards of the city of Telč and suburb from about 1900-1930. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, sbírka pohlednic. Photo Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Back cover

Picture No. 28: Veduta of Telč, view from the north, 1840. Author Leopold Šašecí (Schaschetsy), oil on canvass. Height 840 mm, width 1056 mm. Museum of Vysočina Jihlava, Telč branch, sign. Te-25/C/4. ReproPhoto Studio Press Pardubice.

The author who was almost twenty-one years old pictured the city from Studnický hill. On the right we can notice Kotnov mill with barn which is a single preserved log house in Telč (timbered rooms with stone walls used to constitute a part of houses No. 25 and 26 in Palacký's street, which were preserved even after the fire in 1655). The residential part of the mill is complemented with a granary which has maintained its look and function until today, i.e. for 340 years since its establishment. The surface of Nadymáku pond is the only visible water body. Instead of the large Křížkovský pond which is pictured on some maps from the 18th century, we can notice a wide swamp as a dark green area along the flow of Telč brook. A continuous row of one-storey houses along Jihlavská street has been the only development in this part of the city for a long time. The complex of the manorial courtyard is closed by the stone wall and individual buildings remain hidden behind several rows of grown poplars. The distinctive building with a smoking chimney is the extinguished textile factory that used to stand on the place of today's schools along Hradecká (the then Tovární) street. The painter did not try to suppress this industrial dominant in the neighbourhood of the picturesque historical city but on the contrary he strengthened it. The factory at that time modernised by wholesaler Biedermann from Vienna was not perceived as a beauty spot but it was a symbol of further development of the city and the promise of its promising future. The central part of canvass shows the complex of Telč chateaux which is portrayed very realistically with well done details. In order to structure the picture more harmonically, the painter made certain corrections in the actual state. He decreased the northern tower of the main palace and moved it to the eastern front towards the then castle Chapel of St. George. Besides better play of lights and shadows at the corners of individual buildings, the result better shows the Renaissance shields that topped the original medieval castle palace in the mid-16th century. Copper cupolas of both main municipal churches flash in the eastern sun over the whole complex as if they were an organic part of the chateaux. The residential houses and farm settlements on Štěpnické suburb are suppressed but despite that we can recognise the houses along today's Štěpnická street. Wooden barns at the front have bricked pillars and shingle or reed roofs. A number of mostly farm buildings on the other bank of Štěpnický pond create a nice footing for burger houses. The front plan in the development on the square consists of shields of houses on Velké loučí including those that were torn down after the fire on 21 October 1900. It is not excluded that some of them were decoratively shaped. The main shields of the opposite buildings on the square are lit by the sun, we can clearly see Malé loučí split in the middle by a gap, in which there used to be the shambles. In the right group of houses we can notice a wide and high attic of the town hall with high tower in the middle. A distinctive left row of white fronts includes not only seven houses on the square (today No. 16 - 22), but also other five shields that were torn down sometime around 1874. Each of the houses No. 23 and 24 originally decorated two shields, the last one, allegedly very palatial, belonged to the corner house No. 25 with the tower window bay on the decorative stone support. The remaining part of the picture is rather indistinctive. Only under St. Spirit Tower with three year old helmet we can notice the roof of the Church of St. Spirit. The spectacular red roof belongs to the old town Church of God's Mother.

Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Karten und Abbildungen zu Band 10 - Teltsch (Telč)

Titelseite des Umschlags

Abb. Nr. 1: Wappen der Stadt Teltsch. Graphische Ausarbeitung Petr Tomas. Vgl. den Kommentar zu Abb. Nr. 4. Abb. Nr. 2: Vedute der Stadt Teltsch aus dem Jahre 1728. Höhe 209 mm, Breite 321 mm.

Stadtarchiv Brünn, Sammlung Dismas von Hoffer (Hofferiana), Faszikel Teltsch (108/1-32). Vgl. den Kommentar zu Abb. Nr. 22.

Textdoppelblatt Nr. 1

Abb. Nr. 3: Siegel der Stadt Teltsch (sigillum civitatis Telcz), Anhang zur Urkunde Jakobs von Pěncin, ausgefertigt am 19. Januar 1356. Staatliches Bezirksarchiv Wittingau, Außenstelle Neuhaus, ehem. Černin-Archiv, Urk. Nr. 13.

Das Stadtwappen (fünfblättrige Rose) stimmte mit dem Wappen der damaligen Teltscher Obrigkeit, der Herren von Neuhaus, überein.

Abb. Nr. 4: Wappenprivileg für die Stadt Teltsch, erteilt am 4. Mai 1650 durch König Ferdinand III. Staatliches Bezirksarchiv Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Urk. K 69.

Der Buchstabe W auf rotem Schild symbolisiert Slawatas Taufnamen, darüber ein Zeichen im Stile einer weißen Rose, das die Teltscher in ihrem Wappen seit alters her führen (nicht näher datierbar). Über dem Schild die goldene Königskrone sowie die weiße fünfblättrige Rose. Schildträger sind zwei in goldene Gewänder gekleidete Engel. Das Privilegium wurde auf Bitten Wilhelm Slawatas von Chlum erteilt, des damaligen Stadtherren, als Ersatz für eine ältere, während des Schwedeneinfalls in Teltsch (1645) verlorengegangene Urkunde. Dieses Wappen führt die Stadt bis heute.

Abb. Nr. 5: Vedute der Stadt Teltsch, vermutlich von Nordosten (nach der Lage des Schlosses). Um 1765. Autor F.B. Werner. Reprofoto des Staatlichen Instituts für Denkmalpflege, Prag.

Die äußerst verzerrte Sicht auf Teltsch bestätigt die bekannte Unzuverlässigkeit des Autors. Auf der Vedute sind zwar einige typische Silhouetten bzw. Fassaden von Objekten der Stadt aus dem Ende des 18. Jh. zu sehen, z.B. die Barockkirche St. Annen, der Kirchturm von St. Jacobi, die Schloßfassade sowie zahlreiche Giebel von Bürgerhäusern, doch entspricht die Gesamtfassade der Stadt nicht ansatzweise dem charakteristischen Panorama von Teltsch.

Abb. Nr. 6: Romantisch-historisierende Vedute der Stadt Teltsch von Südwesten, keineswegs jedoch von Westen. 19. Jahrhundert. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch.

Abb. Nr. 7: Vedute der Stadt Teltsch von Nordosten, Blick über den Štěpnický-Fischteich. Zweite Hälfte des 19. Jh. Autor Leopoldine Billek. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sign. Te-25/A/14.

Das Panorama des historischen Zentrums mit den sich anschließenden Stadtvierteln Podolí und Štěpnice öffnet sich dem Betrachter in der Darstellung über den Štěpnický-Fischteich, der zu jener Zeit Ostrovský- bzw. Neustädter Teich hieß. Teltsch wird in ein wenig idyllischer Gestalt festgehalten, die hohen Essen der herrschaftlichen Spiritusbrennerei sowie der Textilfabrik Aaron Löwis gehen im Grünen auf. Die Gärten auf der städtischen Seite des Fischteichs erstrecken sich bis zum Wasser, wie dies ähnlich bis heute in Štěpnice der Fall ist. Die Häuser in Podolí sind scheinbar nur schematisch abgebildet. Neben der St.-Annenkirche gilt dies insbesondere für das einstöckige Haus Nr. 126 in der Kurve der heutigen Masarykova und der St.-Annen-Straße. Das Mansardendach mit halben walmdachförmigen Giebeln stammt aus den zwanziger Jahren des 19. Jh. Auch das alte Dach des Großen Tors unweit des Hl.-Geist-Turmes weist in Konstruktion und Aussehen große Ähnlichkeit auf. Interessant sind zudem auch die beiden hölzernen gezimmerten Scheuern, die zum Wirtschaftshof in der Masarykova gehören. Bei dem auffallend großen Bau mit rotem Dach im Vordergrund handelt es sich offenkundig um die von der Gesellschaft der Brauberechtigten auf dem Gemeindehof Nr. 63 im Jahre 1846 errichtete Stadtbrauerei. Bis zu jener Zeit hatten Brauerei und Mälzerei ihren Standort im Hofanbau des Hauses Nr. 47 am Markt, dem heute einzigen zweistöckigen Gebäude in der Großen Laube. Beachtung verdient, daß auf dem Bild sämtliche Fronten der Bürgerhäuser auf der Nordseite des Marktes durch Giebeln Wwaldmächer als nachträglich erst am Ende des 19. Jh. anbracht erwiesen. Bei sieben Häusern neben der ehemaligen Kornkammer des Schlosses mit dem sog. Kleinen Tor wurden die Hofgiebel nach dem Feuer im Jahre 1900 entfernt. Zu den verlorengegangenen Details zählt auch das Glockentürmchen mit Zwiebelhelm, das zur Kapelle des Jesuitengymnasiums (Haus-Nr.3) auf dem Markt gehörte und das wir zwischen den Türmen der Kirche Christi Namen erblicken können. Hinter diesem Glockenturm sieht man auf der Ostfront der Kirche zwei offenkundige Öffnungen, die zum ehemaligen meteorologischen Observatorium gehörten, das in der Mansarde der Jesuitenkirche seinen Sitz hatte. Die rhythmische Anordnung von insgesamt fünf Fenstern im Zwischenturm wurde später zugemauert und erst im Jahre 1996 als Blindarkade neu entdeckt. Die insgesamt größte Dachfläche auf dem Bild gehört unbestritten zum Schloßdach auf dem Areal des alten Burgpalasts, von dem das steil abfallende Dach aus den fünfziger Jahren des 16. Jh. erhalten blieb. Das Geviert mit den Stadtkirchen ergänzen im Hintergrund zwei weitere Sakralbauten, und zwar die Wallfahrtskirche des Hl. Nepomuk auf dem Hügel über dem Krahučí mit dem sich anschließenden Flügel des nicht fertiggestellten Franziskanerklosters sowie die Votivkapelle des Hl. Karl Boromejský, deren rotes Dach aus dem Wald bei Vanov hervorragt. Unweit des Forsthauses in Lipky sieht der Betrachter noch weitere, heute bereits nicht mehr existierende Wirtschaftsgebäude.

Abb. Nr. 8: Portal des Teltscher Jesuitenkollegs. 1662. Autor unbekannt. Staatliches Bezirksarchiv Neuhaus, Handschriftensammlung, Sign. I - 5. Die Skizze ist in ein Buch eingebunden, das die Namen der Vorsteher des Teltscher Jesuitenkollegs verzeichnet (Catalogus personarum domus Telczensis Societatis Jesu).

Abb. Nr. 9: Gebäude des Teltscher Jesuitenkollegs. 1662. Autor unbekannt. Staatliches Bezirksarchiv Neuhaus, Handschriftensammlung, Sign. I - 5. Die Skizze ist in ein Buch eingebunden, das die Namen der Vorsteher des Teltscher Jesuitenkollegs verzeichnet (Catalogus personarum domus Telczensis Societatis Jesu). Die unlängst aufgefundenen Skizzen des Jesuitenkollegs stellen die ältesten erhalten gebliebenen Abbildungen mit Teltscher Motiv dar.

Abb. Nr. 10: Panoramaskizze der Stadt Teltsch von Südwesten über den Ulický-Teich. 19. Jh. Autor unbekannt. Die Skizze gehört zu einer Abschrift von Josef Johann Olivas Rythmi Patriotici de Teltschii Memorabilibus, angefertigt durch den Geistlichen František Xaver Polák im Jahre 1907 (Staatliches Bezirksarchiv Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sig. Č 3), das Original stammt aus dem Jahre 1785 (Mährisches Landesarchiv Brünn, Handschriftensammlung, Sig. G 10).

Textdoppelseite Nr. II

Abb. Nr. 11: Kirche des hl. Johannes Nepomuk am südwestlichen Stadtrand an der Straße nach Krahučí, um 1950. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien.

Abb. Nr. 12: Kirche der Geburt und Himmelfahrt Mariens (Gottesmutter) in der Altstadt. Fotografie, vor 1891 (der Kirchturm besitzt hier einen spätbarocken Helm, der 1891 durch einen neogotischen ersetzt wurde). Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. Im Vordergrund die Grabkapelle des hl. Rochus, auf der linken Bildhälfte das Spitalsgebäude (1579 in die Altstadt verlegt).

Abb. Nr. 13: Friedhofskapelle St. Annen in Podolí, Eingangspforte. Fotografie um 1920. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. An der Pforte steht die Statue des hl. Donatus.

Abb. Nr. 14: Vorstädtisches Gebäude der sog. Štyks-Mautstelle, heute Kreuzung Na Baště, im Hintergrund das Schloß. Fotografie wohl aus der Zeit um 1860 (eine der ältesten Fotografien von Teltsch). Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. Das Gebäude auf der linken Seite der Abbildung ist heute niedriger und besitzt einen Mansardenaufbau, die ebenerdigen Häuser sind z.T. abgerissen, z.T. auch umgebaut (Giebel).

Abb. Nr. 15: Der Marktplatz von Teltsch, Blick in Richtung Schloß. Die Fotografie stammt vermutlich aus der Zeit um 1860 (eine der ältesten Fotografien von Teltsch). Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. Im linken Teil des Bildes sieht man das barocke Eingangstor zu den einstigen Fleischbänken. Im Jahre 1870 wurde an dieser Stelle die neogotische Feuerwache errichtet. Auf der Fotografie ist die Straßenpflasterung zu erkennen, die im Verlaufe der dreißiger und vierziger Jahre des 20. Jh. ersetzt wurde.

Abb. Nr. 16: Der imposante bäuerliche Wirtschaftshof in der Vorstadt Štěpnice, Haus-Nr.13; das heutige Aussehen stammt aus den Jahren um 1800. Fotografie aus der Zeit um 1900. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. Ein Teil der Gehöfte (auf der linken Bildseite) wurde nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg umgebaut.

Abb. Nr. 17: Blick auf die Einfahrt in die Stadt über die nach Trebitsch führende Straße. Fotografie aus den fünfziger Jahren des 20. Jh. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. Auf dem Bild sind unverkennbar das Lager der Wirtschaftsgenossenschaft zu sehen, der Milchhof und eine der ersten Tankstellen in der Stadt. Die Gleise auf dem Bild dienen als in den Volkseigenen Betrieb Interiér führende Schleppe, die Eisenbahngleise nach Wolframs schließen auf dem Bild rechts an.

Abb. Nr. 18: St.-Annen-Straße. Fotografie aus den dreißiger Jahren des 20. Jh. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. Auf der linken Seite sieht man augenscheinlich den Brunnen und die Gebäude, die später der geplanten, jedoch nicht ausgeführten Erweiterung des Betriebes Motorpal weichen mußten. Im rechten Vordergrund liegen Fässer, die zu einer der ältesten Tankstelle in Teltsch gehörten.

Textdoppelseite Nr. III.

Abb. Nr. 19: Hotel „Zum Bahnhof“. Fotografie aus den dreißiger Jahren des 20. Jh. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien. Das Anfang des 20. Jh. erbaute Hotel bildet ein Zeugnis für die bauliche Erweiterung in der Vorstadt Podolí im Zusammenhang mit der Inbetriebnahme der Eisenbahnverbindung nach Teltsch (1898). Auf der linken Seite sieht man das Gebäude des ersten Teltscher Elektrizitätswerkes, die Pumpe neben dem Hotel wurde in den vierziger Jahren des 20. Jh. entfernt.

Abb. Nr. 20: Straße Na mústku. Fotografie aus den zwanziger Jahren des 20. Jh. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch, Sammlung der Fotografien.

Abb. Nr. 21: Modell des historischen Stadtkerns von Teltsch (heute Teltsch I - Innenstadt), um 1900. Museum der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe Iglau, Außenstelle Teltsch.

Kartenblatt Nr. 1

Karte Nr. 1: Teltsch und Umgebung auf Müllers Karte von Mähren aus dem Jahre 1716. Tabula generalis marchionatus Moraviae in sex circulos divisae quos mandato caesareo accurate emensus hac mappa delineatos exhibet loh. Christoph Müller S.C.M. Capitane[us]. Kupferstich, undatiert [Ausgabe 1790], gestochen von Johann Christoph Leidig in Brünn (auf der Karte nicht vermerkt), grafischer Maßstab [1:180.000], 4 Blätter, Gesamthöhe 980 mm, Breite 1390 mm, Ausschnitt. Zentralarchiv für Geodäsie und Kataster Prag, Sign. I/1/108. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Schlan.

Karte Nr. 2: Teltsch und Umgebung auf der Karte des Kreises Iglau, entworfen von Konrad Schenk zwischen 1841-1845. Der Iglauer Kreis. V. Section. Entworfen von Dr. Conrad Schenk. Verlag von Carl Winiker in Brünn. Undatiert [1841-1845], grafischer Maßstab [cca 1:120.000], Höhe 545 mm, Breite 673 mm, Ausschnitt. Kartensammlung des Historischen Instituts der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Prag, Sign. I/1/A-3409. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Schlan.

Karte Nr. 3: Teltsch und Umgebung auf einer Spezialkarte der k.k. Monarchie aus dem Jahre 1881. Sektion Datschitz und Mhr. Budwitz Zone 9 Col. XIII, Iglau, Zone 8 Col. XIII [Wien] 1880, 1881, 1:175.000, Höhe 381 und 380 mm, Breite 496 und 490 mm, Ausschnitt. Kartensammlung des Historischen Instituts der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Prag, unsign.. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Schlan.

Kartenblatt Nr. 2

Karte Nr. 4: Karte der Fichteiche auf der Herrschaft Teltsch. Ohne Titel, Autor unbekannt, ohne Maßstab, Höhe 590 mm, Breite 645 mm, verkleinert. Es handelt sich um eines von insgesamt zehn Blättern der Kartensammlungen von Fischteichen (Fischteichkomplexe) der Herrschaften Wilhelm Slawatas in der Umgebung von Neuhaus und Teltsch; die Sammlung wurde höchstwahrscheinlich als Anhang zu einem Urbar Slawatas von 1654 angefertigt. Die Ausführung der Kartensammlung erscheint für jene Zeit ein wenig archaisch, analog den Fischteichkarten des 16. Jh. In diese Zeit (um 1581) datierte die Entstehung der Sammlung J. Teplý. Staatliches