

Gotisch-Renaissancestil ersetzt. Nach zahlreichen Bauernfuhrwerken im Vordergrund wurde das Foto wahrscheinlich während eines der Montagsmärkte angefertigt.

Abb. Nr. 23: Tischnowitzer Untere (auch Rote oder Herrschaftliche) Mühle auf der Ansichtskarte vielleicht vom Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts. Privatsammlung von Pavel Smékal, Tischnowitz. Die Aufnahme vom ursprünglichen Fotopositiv mit Format 185 × 120 mm wurde digital von Pavel Smékal restauriert. Ausgedehnter Prachtkomplex (urspr. Nr. 170) mit wahrscheinlich Renaissancekern wurde im Jahre 1967 niedergerissen.

Abb. Nr. 24: Stirnseite des klösterlichen Obrigkeitshofes Humpolka (urspr. Nr. 183) in der Čáhlavská-Straße in den 60er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts. Nationales Institut für Denkmalpflege, territoriale Facharbeitsstelle in Brünn, Fotoarchiv des ehemaligen Denkmalamtes für Mähren und Schlesien, Foto Nr. C – 13 604 (Format 175 × 125 mm). Foto vom unbekanntem Autor. Das wahrscheinlich ältere Renaissanceareal des Hofes von Humpolka wurde nach den zerstörenden Bränden am Ende des 17. und Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts im Jahre 1711 von Äbtissin Terezie Nimišová renoviert. Kurz nach dem Jahr 1728 wuchs in dessen südwestlichen Nachbarschaft ein völlig neuer hochbarocker Herrenhof auf, an dessen zentralem Residenzgebäude mit zentralem Einfahrtstor sich auf der Frontseite ebenerdige Wirtschaftstrakte auf Seiten anfügten, die den länglichen Raum abschlossen. Der recht wertvolle, denkmalgeschützte architektonische Komplex räumte im Jahre 1969 Feld für den Ausbau einer Paneelsiedlung.

Abb. Nr. 25: Heutige Janáčkova-Straße auf dem Foto aus dem ersten Jahrzehnt des 20. Jahrhunderts (vielleicht aus den Jahren 1902–1909). Privatsammlung von Pavel Smékal, Tischnowitz. Die Aufnahme vom ursprünglichen Fotonegativ mit Format 150 × 100 mm wurde digital von Pavel Smékal restauriert. Die seit dem Jahr 1885 die Stadt mit neuem Bahnhof verbindende Kommunikation wurde als eine repräsentative Eingangsstraße mit neuen Prachthäusern, Villen und Hotels konzipiert (rechts Hotel Fuňka).

Abb. Nr. 26: Einfamilienhaus Nr. 434 in der Riegrova-Straße. Fotopositiv 155 × 111 mm. Museum der Brünner Region, Nebenstelle Podhorácké muzeum in Vorkloster, Inv. – Nr. F 1 774. Die Aufnahme wurde digital von Pavel Smékal restauriert. Die im Jahre 1921 gegründete Gemeinnützige Baugenossenschaft baute in folgenden Jahren mit finanzieller Hilfe der Sparkasse in der Stadt Tischnowitz 60 verschiedene Einfamilien- und Mietshäuser, was Typ und Größe angeht. Im Rahmen dieser gelungenen Aktion, die aktuelle Wohnprobleme der Stadt löste, entstand im Jahre 1922 auch das Haus Nr. 434.

Umschlag, Rückseite

Abb. Nr. 27: Vedute der Stadt Tischnowitz aus der Zeit 1885–1896. Druck (ursprünglich Bestandteil einer nicht identifizierten Publikation, vom Prospekt usw.), Einzelblatt, Höhe 75 mm, Breite 145 mm. Museum der Brünner Region, Nebenstelle Podhorácké muzeum in Vorkloster, Inv. – Nr. U 82. Foto Pavel Smékal. Kleine Zeichnung, die die Stadt in eindrucksvoller Abkürzung vom Südwesten erfasst, im Vordergrund dominiert der im Jahre 1885 ausgebaute Bahnhof, es fehlen sowohl das Kreishauptmannschaftsgebäude (1896) als auch die Turnhalle (1898).

Tišnov - summary

Tišnov, a town situated in the valley of the River Svratka, 21 km north-west of Brno, has always ranked among smaller urban units. Its maximum status was a district town. However, as far as its urban aspect is concerned, it ranks among the most interesting Moravian towns. Its difficult historic development, location on important transit paths and the rugged terrain caused it that the creation of the urban organism was extremely complicated. We can follow the unmethodical spread of development along individual paths as well as repeated, regularly realised events whose target was to expand the settled area. The baroque and classicist features of the provincial town were enriched with structures imitating various architectural styles built in the late 19th century and the early 20th century, and functionalistic buildings from the period of the First Czechoslovak Republic. At the same time it is possible to demonstrate on the example of Tišnov all the negative consequences of strictly controlled construction in towns during the Communist regime in the second half of the 20th century. The current appearance of this administrative and economic centre where 8 000 people live has resulted from a high number of more or less antagonistic development tendencies.

This unique place in a dell near the end of the deep valley of the River Svratka and the fertile valley basin of Boskovic Area, on the south-east edge of the Czech-Moravian Highlands, has always been an attractive place for settlement. The slopes at the foot of Květnice Mountain on the left bank of the Svratka were visited by hunters as early as in the Old and Middle Stone Age (approx. 40–35 and 10–8 000 BC). The first who settled some areas in the cadastre of Tišnov were the oldest farmers in the New Stone Age in the 6th millennium BC, and the area was settled repeatedly during the pre-historic and proto-historic times. The important area above the alluvial plane, in the vicinity of a river ford, on the southern hillside of Květnice Mountain, right in the centre of the future town, was settled by Celts, Germans and the first Slavs respectively. Slavic settlers came in the 8th and then in the 10th–11th centuries (Míru Square and Komenského Square, Mlýnská Street). In the immediate vicinity of the town, traces of continuous development in the era of the Great Moravian Empire in the 9th century were found as well (finds from Jungmanova Street).

The apparent development of the settlement soon after 1200 was connected with significant changes in the settlement structure of the region and new ownership and legal relations. Veveří Castle, which was established 10.5 km south-east of the area concerned at the beginning of the 1230s at the latest, became the central point of administration of the whole area along the upper and central reaches of the River Svratka. And this was one of the reasons why the fertile, thickly inhabited territories of the "inner" region of Tišnov, including the town of Tišnov itself, remained the domain of Moravian margraves. From the beginning of the 13th century the quickly spreading settlement in the surrounding forested highlands was controlled by significant families of the Moravian

court nobility, namely the Lords of Deblín, Lomnice and Pernštejn who expanded their previously owned property. The area of Tišnov itself, formerly located on the edge of the settled area, suddenly became a strategic communication junction and a starting point for journeys to the neighbouring colonized regions.

The importance of the local settlement as an economic base for the colonisation activity caused its significant expansion. Probably even earlier than in 1230 the settlement was concentrated on the flat piece of land near the foot of Květnice Mountain, above one of the branches of the River Svratka, in an altitude of approximately 260–266 metres above the sea level. On this site, at the junction of two paths, a triangular area was formed which subsequently became Dolní (Komenského) Square. Other residential or production areas could appear at the end or along individual paths and thus form the basis for long town streets. Such a stabilised settlement formation, whose area was probably about 1 hectare, was soon equipped with a parish church. The richly decorated church dedicated to the land patron St. Wenceslas and a cemetery were located on the edge of the settlement, however, on a well defensible site approximately 200 metres south-east-east of the centre of the settlement, near the edge of a prominent terrace (at an altitude of 277 metres).

The year 1232 was one of the most significant turning points in the history of Tišnov - the Queen - the widow Constanca - established a Cistercian abbey of the Porta Coeli title. She did so with her sons, Wenceslas I, King of Bohemia and Přemysl, Margrave of Moravia. Constanca and Přemysl were buried there at a later time. The premises of the generously endowed royal foundation were established on a secluded site behind the river, 1.6 km north-west from the settlement. Both the mighty three-aisled basilica and an impressive western portal, and the adjoining cloister and the convent were finished during the two following decades. All the buildings showed all features of excellent early Gothic structures.

Tišnov itself became the "foundation stone" of material supplies for the "Gates of Heaven" and probably in the 1230s it received the status of an economic, market and administrative centre of the whole surrounding demesne which belonged to the convent. During the 13th century about ten more villages were annexed to the demesne. In 1240 Tišnov was described in written sources as a market village for the first time; archaeological finds prove that before the mid-13th century the settled area expanded significantly. On the slope between Dolní (Lower) Square and St. Wenceslas Church another square of a normative trapezoidal ground-plan was established and so was a wide street running in the north-east direction; the square was called Horní (Upper) Square (0.6 ha; today's Míru Square). The market place which is situated in the north-east (28th October Square) is probably of a slightly younger origin. Two long streets running into Dolní Square - Brněnská Street in the south-east and Klášterská (today's Jungmanova) Street in the north-west - followed the main traffic direction. It is very likely that these settlement processes were connected with the change of Tišnov into a municipality probably about 1250.

From the very beginning some property was owned by specialists, fiefholders and land beneficiaries who were appointed by the King to implement the convent foundation, provide material and locate the town itself. The autonomous urban and administrative development of these property enclaves has enriched the development of Tišnov from the 13th century to the present times. On the south-east edge of the town, near a junction of paths, there was a so called Tower which was probably a slightly fortified tower residence that included a yard, a pub and several houses of serfs. The Tower was annexed to the abbey probably only about 1491. At the other end, near the river fort, midway between the town and the convent, the burgrave from Veveří, Kuna of Kunštát, established a hospital and a church dedicated to St. Nicolas shortly before the year 1295. The church was quite a large longitudinal one-nave structure with a polygonal presbytery. The hospital, which the Cistercian nuns acquired only in 1504, included also one of the three mills in the town and other real property and trades in Tišnov and its surroundings. Near the north-east edge of the municipal district, along a longitudinal area, a group of 16 small holdings was built in the second half of the 13th century; the area was named Horní Kukýrna. At the beginning it was a fief of a nobleman, in 1328 it became an independent residential unit which was administered by the convent not the municipality for the whole Middle Ages.

At the end of the 13th century Tišnov was probably a fully developed municipal organism which was governed by the Brno Law, where busy markets were held on Mondays, and where houses authorised to brew beer stood. Its fairly large size, advanced property differentiation of citizens, a wide market range and very close relationships with Brno made it a nearly regular town. However, due to the subordinate position of burghers towards the convent, due to absence of some personal rights and absence of some other attributes (such as the municipal fortification system), Tišnov should rather be ranked among Moravian serf towns. The town's general development continued for a long time in the 14th and at the beginning of the 15th century. It was probably at that time when the basis for the typical spectrum of craft in Tišnov was established. Beside cloth manufacturing there were also lots of craftsmen who specialised in leather processing and leather production (tawers and tanners, shoemakers, strap-makers and furriers etc.) The development of this production could be connected with the establishment of Ševcovská (Shoemaker's) and Jirchářská (Tawer's) (today's Halouzková) Streets which are situated above the mill-race near Klášterská Street. "Nad Masnými Krámy Street" (today's Dvořáčkova) in the north could be of the pre-Hussite origin as well. Most of the settlers were Czech all the way through the Middle Ages, only in the initial period there was a higher percentage of German colonists. Especially in the first half of the 14th century many burghers moved to Brno where the wealthier of them easily merged with the local patricians. Nevertheless, even later some of them owned large rural property in the vicinity of Tišnov.

The urban and economic growth of Tišnov during the Luxembourg period found an adequate response in the administrative and cultural sphere. About the mid-14th century village mayors and the assembly of twelve councillors led by the burgomaster achieved a factual autonomy of the municipal judicial system and the municipal court became a leading legislative body of the whole convent dominion in the region of Tišnov, dealing even with capital crimes. In 1395 the local parish was the seat of the deanery; the high quality of the Tišnov parish school was documented by the number of Tišnov natives among the intelligence of

that time (for example the chancellor of Prague University at the beginning of the 15th century was Simon of Tišnov). The significance of the town for the regional economy was confirmed by the privilege of King Wenceslas IV from 1416 which permitted the inhabitants of Tišnov to hold the first eight-day, annual, summer market.

At the beginning of the Hussite riots King Sigismund gave away or mortgaged some property of Porta Coeli. In the second half of the 1420s, when the nuns had to leave the convent for some time having been forced out by war actions, some sections of their domain were acquired by the noblemen living in the surroundings. John of Pernštejn, one of the most significant representatives of the Hussite nobility in Moravia, probably became the administrator of most of the convent property including Tišnov. The mighty fortified structure built on Hill Čepička, right above the abbey, in the second quarter of 15th century, was probably intended to secure the acquired possessions. The Cistercian nuns who returned after 1436 attempted to re-establish the pre-war conditions, however, John and his son William II of Pernštejn continued to increase their influence by means of skilful policy. During the second half of the 15th century, in spite of vigorous protests of abbesses and the convent, the Pernštejns acquired most of the levies and taxes from the possessions of the foundation. The hereditary right of sovereign administration of the convent demesne was granted to them in 1509.

The influence of the Pernštejns strongly impacted the life of the municipality of Tišnov, for example all the privileges were granted to the town through them. The actual control of the mighty family brought safety in the insecure times of the Czech-Hungarian wars, but the unexplained ownership competences between the Pernštejns and the convent complicated the development of the town. In spite of that the second half of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century brought stabilisation of the situation. The convent succeeded in buying someone else's property enclaves in Tišnov in the years 1491 and 1507; the municipality was permitted probably by King Wladislaw of Jagellon to organise the second annual (spring) market, in 1498 William of Pernštejn granted the town the right of free legacy of property and in 1525, John of Pernštejn relieved them from the duty to sell selected seigniorial wines only.

It is apparent that the number of houses in the town did not exceed the pre-Hussite state much. But among the dominating wooden-soil low houses with typical large basements, the first stony houses started to appear. The only known communal newly built structure was the simple late Gothic-style parish church which was slowly built from the mid-15th century in place of an older sanctuary. The new hall with a polygonal presbytery, topped with a light beam ceiling, was finished only in the first two decades of the 16th century; a part of the original equipment has survived.

From the 1520s the Cistercian nuns from Tišnov received increasing support from the ruling Habsburgs in their disputes with the Pernštejns. Beside the wife of Louis of Jagellon, Queen Mary, it was namely Ferdinand I and Rudolph II who granted them support. Radical changes were introduced especially at the time when the vibrant abbess Barbara Konická (1544–1559) was in the office, however the Pernštejns succeeded in keeping quite a significant control over the convent domain until the beginning of the 17th century. As far as administration of property is concerned, the convent focused on concentration and expansion of its property in the region of Tišnov; a large group of possessions was acquired in the north-west part, along the river Loučka. It means that the importance of Tišnov as an economic and administrative centre of the expanding demesne kept growing. On the other hand the settlement which was gradually established in the immediate vicinity of the convent, became an independent unit sometime shortly after 1500; it was called Předklášterský and before the Thirty Years' War 36 settlers lived there.

The whole 16th century was a period of continuous growth and prosperity supported by numerous privileges for the town. The seigniorial and convent privileges from the years 1537, 1554, 1574 and 1577 brought to the burghers two more annual markets (the winter and the autumn one), the half-a-mile right regarding exclusive retail of wine and butchery products and a permission to catch fish. The municipal guilds received a series of large regulations from the manorial nobility in the years 1545–1592. The powers of the municipal self-government and the court increased as well; the court became a superior body for a number of surrounding towns and demesnes. The gained self-confidence of the Tišnov community resulted in disputes with the convent regarding some municipal rights. The confession situation underwent an interesting change as well. The municipal parish which was originally Catholic (as late as 1520), was taken over by Ultraquist administrators on sufferance of the abbesses. However, after 1599 due to strict measures introduced by the ruler and the visitors fast re-catholicisation took place.

The economic and cultural revival in the 16th century influenced the urbanism of Tišnov, its development as well as its outer appearance. First of all the historic ground plan of the town was stabilised and finished and it survived until the late modern era without significant changes. The municipal district expanded; in the south, near the old settlement district, called Tower, Čáhlavská (Žábská) Street was established; between the upper and middle mill, next to the branch of the Svratka, Koráb Street was built. In other parts of the town the development became more dense. After several large-scale fires (for example in 1546 and 1575) more intensive construction of bricked burgher houses was very likely (a record about the municipal brickworks dates from 1588). The housing standard was improving (tile stoves, wooden water pipes).

The townscape of Tišnov was dominated by the impressive quadrangular tower which was adjoined to the western front of the parish church before the year 1543; it had a bricked helmet used as a belfry, a church safe and a town watchtower. The church itself was in reaction to the current Turkish danger fortified with a simple stony wall with loopholes and maybe even an outer moat. The town itself remained unfortified forever, not even gates were documented in sources. It was apparently the extremely rugged terrain that made it impossible to surround the town with a fortification structure. Probably in the second half of the 16th century the impressive Town Hall was built; its front which included a tower was facing Horní Square; as far as residential houses are concerned, the most stately houses belonged to clerks of the nobility and members of the

gentry settled in the town. Shortly after 1602 the so called Tower in the south-eastern edge of the town was rebuilt into a renaissance manor including some other facilities by the nobleman John George Humpolecký of Rybenko; the Tower was first called Nový Dvůr, and afterwards it was named after the builder Humpolka. Horní Kukuřna Street and Čáhlavská Street (each of them had 16 citizens) remained independent administrative units which did not benefit from town privileges. There is an express mention about 15 meat shops liable for tax.

In many aspects the development of Tišnov culminated at the time before 1620. As far as its size is concerned – 192 or 193 houses were registered in the town (of that 44 with the right to brew beer) and in addition to that many unsettled farm-labourers lived there. With a total of 1 300 inhabitants Tišnov ranked among the largest pre-White Mountain serf towns in Moravia and was far larger than numerous regular municipalities in Moravia. After the catastrophes in the 17th century it took nearly 200 years before the number of houses reached the original state.

The fights initiated by the estate uprising in 1619, during which the convent was even closed down for a short period of time and its demesne was confiscated, ended the period of development of the town. What followed were disputes, arrivals of armies, war plundering connected with killing of citizens and burning of some parts of Tišnov in the years 1621, 1642 and 1645, and also the religious emigration of non-Catholics and disputes with the lords because of municipal freedoms. The consequence was a dramatic decrease in population and decay of a number of houses. Compared to the original 193 farmsteads only 151 residential units were registered in the land registers in Tišnov in 1657, moreover, 54 of these were in a state of decay. Out of a total of 43 town houses to which fields belonged, 40 had tenants, however, out of the 108 houses belonging to craftsmen and small holders without land, only 57 were inhabited. The situation became even worse in 1668 when another catastrophic fire broke out and destroyed most of the town. During the land visitation in August 1674 it was discovered that among inhabited holdings there was only one trade with fields and seven lack-lands, 46 houses were deserted. It is apparent that the most affected group were the settlers who depended on their own handicraft production and the town actually survived only thanks to its agrarian basis.

Upon such a situation the post war restoration of the town proceeded very slowly. Abbess Ursula renewed the hospital with church of St. Nicolas between the town and the convent in 1655; after the fire in 1668 the parish church of St. Wenceslas was partly reconstructed (vault in the nave, windows). However, complete elimination of damage and growth of Tišnov came only after the general stabilisation of the political and economic situation at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries. The impulse which launched the reconstruction was paradoxically a series of destructive fires in the years 1702, 1704 and 1707. The reconstruction which followed showed features of peak baroque architecture. In 1711 the Humpolka manor house and house no. 80 were reconstructed; in 1726 the Town Hall was reconstructed and before 1728 house no. 67 in Dolní Square was given a new impressive baroque gable. Other newly built houses dating from the 18th century introduced richly decorated facades and typical attic roofs (for example houses no. 70, 104, 184; the younger part of the Humpolka manor house, the Town Hall rebuilt in 1771). According to a period veduta, houses with deep, wood-panelled gables and steep roofs prevailed in the town in 1728, one century later the maps of the stable cadastre showed that the town was dominated by wide, eaves-oriented houses. Especially the second half of the 18th century can be considered an era of crucial changes in the shape and style of burgher houses.

The urbanism of Tišnov was enriched with a wave of new Baroque religiousness. In 1713 four burghers established the Chapel of St. Anna in Trnec, a secluded site south-east from the town. The chapel was quite a large, longitudinal structure, richly segmented, with one nave and three altars. Eight years later the town built a column dedicated to the Virgin Mary in Dolní Square; there were five accompanying sculptures around the column; public areas were decorated with statues of saints, small chapels, wayside shrines and crosses, but also new stone fountains (such as in 1714 in Horní Kukuřna). Except the tower, the whole parish church of St. Wenceslas was reconstructed in the Baroque style (the interior of the presbytery with rich pilasters and Prussian vaults, furnishings).

Stabilisation of the situation in the first half of the 18th century resulted in the increase of settlement and revival of handicrafts. While in 1716 a total of 138 inhabited houses were recorded, in 1749 the number of houses was 167 of which 151 were burgher houses; in 1763 the number of citizens totalled at 1 043. Of the total of 34 crafts as 1749, which were organised in guilds, leather processing and textile production prevailed (shoemakers, furrriers, weavers, tailors). The purpose of some buildings was connected with production – for example the fulling machine, near the lower Red Mill, or the meat shops in Dolní Square built in the second half of the 18th century. Others were administered by the monastery – these included especially manufactures for production of potash and pipes behind the lower mill, or the famous paper mill in Předklášteří. The municipal court, thanks to its wide territorial jurisdiction, retained its competence to deal with capital offences for a long time. This competence was transferred to Brno only as a result of the reforms introduced by Maria Theresa in 1754. However, the economic revival contrasted with a poor legal frame – the temporarily withdrawn right to hold weekly markets was returned to the citizens of Tišnov in 1732, nevertheless, the ruler's privileges granted in the years 1732 and 1763 only confirmed the older privileges. The life of the town was paralysed by lengthy disputes with the convent authority regarding the compulsory labour, municipal property, contributions and confirmation of municipal freedom. In reaction to actions brought against the convent, abbesses even imprisoned some burghers. Not even the reconciliation in 1747 calmed the situation down; improvement came only during the changed situation under the rule of Maria Theresa in the 1760s.

The reforms introduced by Joseph II affected Tišnov very significantly. On 9 March 1782 the Emperor closed down the Porta Coeli convent and the town including all the convent demesne was administered by the state religious fund. In the same year the Chapel of St. Catherine in the abbey and the Chapel of St. Anna in Trnec were closed down first and pulled down later on; the Church of St. Nicolas and the adjoining hospital were turned into a residential house. The convent church of the Assumption of the Virgin was used by a new parish separated

from Tišnov (Předklášteří and Štěpánovice). In 1786 the religious fund let the convent buildings out to Mr Mundy, a businessman, who built a plant producing cloth and a colouring workshop there; at a later time other operations were added. Private owners acquired the paper mill in Předklášteří in 1782. William Mundy purchased the whole large-scale estate including the previously bought-out compulsory labour (1784), and his son John sold it to baron Frederic Wittinghof in 1821.

Tišnov itself benefited from the economic and administrative reforms. In 1786 Joseph II permitted two wool markets here in June and in October and by establishing a regulated magistrate on 10 July 1788 he promoted Tišnov to the role of a statutory town. The municipality bought itself out from all serf's duties in 1801, and after the Napoleonic wars the town's economy was perked up by the permission granted by Francis I to organize four cattle markets together with ordinary markets. The prosperity was also supported by fast sale of manor houses in the town, by plotting out Humpolka premises and by transfer of the cloth fulling machine to the buildings near the upper section of the municipal mill-race.

The development of industry in the nearby Předklášteří caused marketing problems to some guilds in the town and changed the structure of crafts. The demand for new workforce resulted in population increase, and in expansion of the town. Especially in the first half of the 19th century small residential houses were built in the suburbs and the housing in the town centre became denser. Reconstruction and modernisation of numerous burgher houses in the late Baroque, classicist and Empire styles (such as no. 70, 86, 116, 123, 146 and many others) continued in spite of repeated fires (1805, 1821 and especially 1822). It was this construction phase which determined the style of the town for the whole next century. In the years 1838–1839 the parish church of St. Wenceslas got its present look: the western front was elongated, the Chapel of St. Mary was joined to the southern side, and the interior was equipped with a music gallery and oratories. In 1837 the small cemetery was moved from the church to the nearby plot known as Na Hrádku.

The gradual growth of the town increased the number of houses as well as citizens. While in 1771 a total of 184 houses were registered in Tišnov, in 1793 the number was 191 and the number of inhabitants was 1 208, and in 1839 there were as many as 229 houses and 1 699 citizens. However, compared to other Moravian towns, Tišnov lagged behind – while in 1763 it was the 54th, or 57th town regarding the number of houses and inhabitants, in 1834 it was only the 74th or 75th.

The year 1848, which was the time of radical changes, brought further reforms. The town became the seat of a district court within the political district of Brno in 1850, and the town was managed by an elected mayor for the first time. In 1855–1868 the first well organised district was established there and it had mixed judicial and political powers; later on it was renewed in 1896. Establishment of the respective authorities and institutions contributed to the development of the town and increased its importance. The bloody fight during the Prussian-Austrian war on the 11 July 1866 right in the streets of the town was the last war episode in the town for a long time. In the 1860s guilds ceased to exist due to the increasing factory production; the domestic weaving production became less intensive than before, and the town lived on the income from the busy Monday markets. Industrial plants developed in the nearby Předklášteří (paper mill, sugar refinery) rather than in Tišnov; extraction of barite on Květnice Mountain in the years 1871–1888 and 1905–1908 was just a short episode.

Modernisation speeded up from the beginning of the 1880s. In 1883 a boys' school was established and in 1903 a girls' one, in 1892 an industrial secondary school was founded and in 1893 a winter economic school. The construction of the train connection between Tišnov and Brno in 1884–1885 was an important development impulse. The importance of the railway increased after it was extended to Žďár nad Sázavou (1905). The increase in the number of available markets resulted in establishment of a number of production plants in the town, however, all of them were small-scale industries. In 1895 Tišnov was declared a climatic town and subsequently, in 1898–1899, a large hydrotherapeutical sanatorium and institute was built on the site known as "Pod Klucinou" by doctor František Kuthan. This sanatorium attracted lots of guests to the town and initiated extensive construction of villas. The cultural life in the town was becoming more and more intensive being organised in numerous associations with various specialisations. Renovation of the Porta Coeli spiritual foundation, which was after the repurchase from the Wittinghofs in 1861 inhabited by Cistercian nuns from Marienthal, Upper Lusatia, did not influence the town of Tišnov much.

The urbanism of the town reflected the accelerating development sensitively. Up until the 1880s modernisation of the existing buildings was carried out in simple forms with late echoes of the Empire style; public areas were also reconstructed (new fountains, paving, sewerage system, oil lamps for lighting). In 1863 J. Břeněk renovated the column dedicated to the Virgin Mary in Dolní Square, and a connecting street was built from the railway station to the centre after 1885. After the mid-1890s construction of new private and public buildings started in the town centre as well as in the suburbs; these buildings differed significantly from the existing provincial development since they were large and decorated, with features of the Art Nouveau style or styles which could remind us of historic styles.

At the beginning these were just individual houses in the historic centre or in the suburbs (1896 the District Office in Horní Square, 1898 the nearby Sokols' gymnasium). At the same time fields east and south-east of the town centre were parcelled out for the purpose of construction of a villa neighbourhood; streets were organised in a grid there. Before 1914 houses were built along Riegrova Street connecting Horní Square and Kuthan's Sanatorium, which was the central street of this newly established neighbourhood. However, impressive buildings were erected in Brněnská Street, Janáčkova Street and in the centre as well. The construction included public buildings (schools, a municipal poorhouse, a new Town Hall in Horní Square), also a hotel (no. 287 in front of the train station) and a savings bank (today's Květnice Hotel, no. 120). Nevertheless, the most significant phenomenon of Tišnov in the last years of the monarchy became a group of very impressive summer or weekend villas. To name just the most famous ones – Japp – Franke's or Jaroch's villas and several others in Riegrova Street (no. 281, 323, 324, 331, 425, 430), Tardy's villa (no. 305) in Brněnská Street or villas called Vanda and Ludmila (no. 102 and 263) in Janáčkova Street.

Construction of a power plant in the vicinity of the municipal mill made it possible to electrify the town and install public lighting.

The growth in the second half of the 19th century is illustrated by the statistics from that time. Compared to 1839, the number of houses increased only by 20 up to 1869 (to a total number of 249), at the same time the number of inhabitants increased by 863 (so the population of the town was 2 582). The dramatic increase in the density of population from 7.4 to 10.3 during only 30 years corresponds with intensification of the existing development which negatively influenced the hygiene and culture of housing. During the next thirty years the development was already quite balanced – in 1900 there were 317 houses in Tišnov (increase by 68) and 2 958 inhabitants of which 2 949 were Czech, 8 German and 1 of another nationality (an increase by 376 people and lowering of the density of population to 9.3). While during the first thirty years (1839–1869) the increase in the population was absorbed by the historic centre, during the second phase (1869–1900) new neighbourhoods were built.

After the First World War broke out, Tišnov was apparently on the increase side, notwithstanding the fact that it was a town with specific features. The fairly weak local industry was balanced by a varied spectrum of trades, which sold most of their products locally. To a great extent Tišnov showed features of a summer resort in the vicinity of Brno. The war caused only temporary recession and after 1918, after the establishment of the Czechoslovak State, the development of the town continued without having changed the tendencies introduced in the pre-war period. Tišnov remained the seat of the political and judicial district and other central institutions; a significant step forward was the establishment of the municipal grammar school in 1920.

The growth of Tišnov and its town plan were influenced by the post-war boom; up to the year 1930 buildings were influenced by the Czech cubism and decorativism, afterwards some functionalistic projects appeared, mostly of high quality. Due to the increasing demand for houses and flats, General Beneficial Building Company was established in 1921 and it supervised construction of a hundred new detached houses in cultivated architectural forms; the town added several nice apartment houses (no. 34, 25, 145, 639, 640). The townscape was also changed by public buildings, whose architectural design was not chosen very sensitively in some cases; there were schools, buildings for various associations, the District Court of Justice in Horní Square (1929), the functionalistic building of the Municipal Savings Bank designed by Bohuslav Fuchs and Jindřich Kumpošt erected in Dolní Square in 1933. The renowned architect B. Fuchs designed some other buildings in Tišnov between the years 1929 and 1934 (detached house no. 690, a new wing of the Sanatorium, the western section of the girls' secondary school). A significant step forward was the construction of the water supply system (1930–1931). Nevertheless, as far as industry is concerned, only medium-size plants were typical of the local industry.

During the period of the First Republic Tišnov nearly doubled its size. In 1921 a total of 3 477 inhabitants lived in 428 houses, and nine years later 4 212 people lived in 625 houses (of which 40 were Germans and 46 people of other nationalities). Up until 1937 there were 729 houses inhabited by 4 750 people. Due to the fast population growth and building development a new land-use plan was necessary to control the growth of the town. After some attempts in the 1890s, a general adjusting plan was created only in 1929, prepared probably by ing. Čeněk Vondráš (the participation of B. Fuchs has remained unsure). The plan included an interesting large-scale project for new development in the eastern part of the developed area with a grid-like system of streets and a semicircle closure in the south-east; very innovative was also the design for public areas (such as squares, parks, sports facilities). The plan was quite respected in the future and within the intentions of the plan to establish a garden town, two neighbourhoods full of detached houses and villas were established.

After the German occupation of the Czech-Moravian border areas the roads running through Tišnov gained importance. From the year 1938 a new two-track railway Brno – Prague, via Tišnov and Křižanov was built. Due to the disruption caused by the war, it was only in the years 1953 and 1958 when they succeeded in putting both the tracks into operation gradually. The same situation was in construction of the south-western by-pass which was put into operation only in 1955 even though its construction started in 1940. Both these projects had a positive impact on the whole conurbation of Tišnov, firstly because it speeded-up the connection with other towns and secondly because it pushed the transit traffic out of the centre of town. The demolition of originally Gothic St. Nicholas's church with adjacent hospital because of the railway construction in 1940 represents a noticeable loss.

The subsequent Nazi occupational regime liquidated the Tišnov political district in 1942 and joined it with the Brno one, and what more, in June 1943 it dissolved the local council. Town's as well as private persons' investments into construction were reduced to the necessary minimum. The new local zoning plan prepared in 1939–1944 along with cadastral measuring by B. Fuchs was not respected much in the future. Due to the war mobilisation of the industry, production of fighter planes Me-109 (a plant known as "Diana") was transferred from the Wiener Neustadt into three unfinished tunnels of the constructed railway line. Tišnov itself was the production and transportation hinterland connected with the production areas by means of a temporary narrow-gauge railway.

Beside the victims of the Nazi resistance movement, some people died during the air raid by the Red Army on 25 April 1945 during which 182 buildings out of the total number of 822 were destroyed or damaged in Tišnov. The retreating German troops destroyed all bridges crossing the Svratka. The municipal administration passed into Czech hands on 8 May and the next day the first Soviet and Romanian soldiers entered the town. One hundred inhabitants lost their lives due to the German aggression during the Second World War (the same number as in the First World War).

After the liberation, the political district administration returned to Tišnov however the size of the district was reduced by the reform in 1949. During the first post-war years the damaged houses, bridges and streets were reconstructed; many things were only finished in the 1950s after the Communist coup in 1948 (such as the by-pass road and the new railway; in 1951 a new elementary school was built). According to the design from 1931, more than 80% of all houses were connected to the sewerage system which was gradually built in the period between

1949–1960. In the years 1945–1960 a total of 262 new flats were built. In spite of this, the long post-war depression, deepened by the directive Communist government resulted in a critical lack of flats in the 1950s; in the 1961 authorities still registered as many as 402 unsettled applications. Soon there were other consequences of the political changes – for example in 1952 the nationalised municipal power plant was closed down and subsequently destroyed. Some money was invested in industrial operations (textile production, warehouses etc.), however, no large-scale industrial plants were constructed there. From January 1953 the nearby Předklášteří was administratively connected with Tišnov; Předklášteří included an expanded paper mill and a state farm established on the confiscated property of the Porta Coeli convent after it was closed down in 1950. The described residential unit was inhabited by 6 615 people living in 1 126 houses.

More significant changes came first in the 1960s. However, at the beginning of this period, in 1960, the district of Tišnov was liquidated again. The town, deprived of all relevant authorities, found itself on the very edge of a newly established district of Brno-venkov (Brno - the country areas) and near the boundaries of two other absurdly created administrative units – the district of Blansko and the district of Žďár nad Sázavou. This degradation was balanced by another factor at least to a certain extent. Tišnov (along with Bystřice nad Pernštejnem) was supposed to become an organisational, economic and residential basis for the extraction of uranium which started in the north-western area (Dolní Rožinka, Olší) in 1957. That was why construction of a large housing estate started on the south-eastern edge of the town's developed area, under the slopes of Klucanina in 1962; up to the year 1975 the number of finished flats was 672 and the housing estate included all the necessary facilities. Originally it was a successful town development project thanks to its moderate dimensions and good location, however, it was spoilt by construction of some additional high-rise buildings. In the 1960s construction of detached houses was revived again (for example in 1966 construction of sixteen houses was approved), however, the quality of their design was rather poor, which was a general problem at that time. The local hospital on the premises of the Kuthan's Sanatorium was renovated (1968); after electrification in 1966 the passing railway became one of the most widely used railway lines in the whole republic. Installation of gas pipes started in 1969 and a large waste-water purification plant was put into operation in the same year.

In spite of some positive features, it was at this time when the decline of the town started; from 1964 there was a seat of a Statutory Municipal National Committee. The large-scale, socialist planning, which took advantage of the power strangulation of private property, planned construction of other residential capacities and public buildings right in the centre of Tišnov. The local plan from 1967 evaluated nearly all the buildings in the historic core as "suitable for redevelopment" or "at the end of their service life". In the 1970s and 1980s several designs were created which suggested complete liquidation of the ground-plan structure of the oldest parts of the town and their replacement with prefabricated houses and over-dimensioned office buildings or various public facilities. Even though none of the plans was fully implemented, numerous partial realisations disturbed the existing face of the town significantly. The building bans in the remaining parts of the town (especially in Brněnská and Klášterská Streets) made it impossible to maintain the historic houses properly and thus shortened their service life.

A series of demolitions of historic buildings started in 1967 by purposeless destruction of the Red Mill; after 1969 a housing estate with 204 flats was built in place of the listed Baroque manor house known as "Humpolka". Liquidation of the whole block around the Town Hall between Horní and Dolní Square in the 1970s and 80s resulted in unwanted interconnection and opening of the two areas of differing altitude; another block of houses between Horní Square and the parish church had to give way to a purposeless and disruptive shopping centre. The picturesque mill-race which framed the original medieval town in the south-west was completely filled up and pipes were laid there (1978). All these destructive activities were topped with complete destruction of all the buildings on the north-western side of 28 October Square and in Dvořáčkova Street in 1976 (a total of 15 houses!) which were replaced with a large, architecturally plain building of a primary school (1983). A number of other individual houses mostly from the 18th and 19th centuries were rebuilt according to completely uncreative and unsuitable designs.

The controversial development of Tišnov after the year 1970 saw other disputable investments. On a very well visible site, above the historic centre, under the eastern slopes of Květnice Mountain, a large prefabricated housing estate grew during the 1970s and 80s. The housing estate was called Pod Květnici and included 698 flats which significantly damaged the townscape. Large areas along the river, which were partly suitable for relaxation, were covered with non-conceptually built industrial plants (buildings of the company for extraction of uranium, a wood-processing company, a transportation firm etc.). One of the rare exceptions was the connection of the town to the transit road by means of a slip-road in the area of the Red Mill (1983) which sensitively used the traditional transportation path.

It was especially construction of prefabricated housing estates which caused extensive growth of the town. In the year 1970 Tišnov plus Předklášteří had 8 263 inhabitants, 1 030 detached houses and 146 apartment houses; moreover, in the 1980 and 1986 the town was integrated with ten surrounding villages, the number of inhabitants in the whole administrative unit thus exceeded 12 000. In general, however, the period between the years 1960 and 1990 could be considered critical in many aspects: while at the beginning of this period Tišnov was one of the most interesting Moravian towns regarding its urban development - it had a compact and well preserved historic core, however, at the end of the period just a fragment remained from this historic centre and the pulled-down houses were replaced with new buildings of very low architectural value.

After the democratic changes in 1989 there were some attempts to re-establish the district of Tišnov. The importance of the town increased after the regional system was introduced. As at 1 January 2003 Tišnov became a municipality with extended powers serving 34 villages within the region of South Moravia. As at 1 January 2005 twenty-four other villages from the Vysočina Region were added to the above mentioned. In 1990 all the previously integrated villages separated from Tišnov, but on the other hand four other settlements without their own administra-

tion joined the town. As at 1 March 2001 Tišnov had a total of 8 311 inhabitants, including those from the attached villages, and 1 209 residential houses.

Large-scale property restitutions resulted in reconstruction of a large portion of neglected historic houses, nevertheless, the quality of the carried out reconstructions differed. Within the attempts to rehabilitate the townscape, some prefabricated houses were reconstructed and so was the primary school in 28 October Square. The reconstruction of the local Town Hall realised in 2003 was quite successful and the modification of the house of painter J. Jambor in Brněnská Street ended with the same result. The house was turned into a town gallery and a new building of the town library was adjoined to it (1996, 2005). As far as newly built family homes are concerned, the functionalistic house no. 1759 in Havlíčkova Street is certainly worth mentioning.

The largest currently realised project includes construction of family homes, apartment houses and houses for senior citizens in the residential zone of Hony behind Kukýrna on the north-eastern edge of the town. The large-scale project is organically connected with the cooperative buildings from the first half of the 20th century, however, it is mostly of lower architectural quality. Numerous alternative areas under the hills remain unused since according to the town development plan from 1999 these are planned for expansion of the existing industrial plants (Trnec and Wágnerova Streets and the surroundings of the Red Mill where the modern meat processing plant Steinhauser from the 1990s is situated; the locality called Dily near the bypass). The newly designed area in front of the train station with the only supermarket in the town has been well connected with the main road; it would be good to build a pedestrian zone in the town and limit the transit traffic there, however, it has not been done yet.

At the present time Tišnov is situated in the transitory zone between the conglomeration of Brno City, to which the neighbouring Kuřim certainly belongs (8 859 inhabitants in 2001) and an attractive region at the upper reaches of the Svatka. This potential of the town is complemented by the attractive countryside and historic monuments in the surroundings (Porta Coeli convent, Pernštejn Castle, Lomnice). The town itself, in spite of its difficult historic development could be either a starting point for suburban recreation or a centre for the surrounding villages.

Tišnovitz – Resümee

Tišnovitz, das im Tal des Flusses Svatka 21 Kilometer nordwestlich von Brünn situiert ist, gehörte immer zu kleineren städtischen Siedlungen, die höchstens Bezirksstädten waren. Urbanistisch zählt es aber zu den interessantesten mährischen Städten. Komplizierte historische Entwicklung, Lage auf den wichtigen Transitverkehrswegen und gegliedertes Gelände finden ihre Widerspiegelung in einer außergewöhnlich komplizierten Gestaltung des städtischen Organismus. Man kann hier sowohl fortschreitendes, spontanes Wachstum der ursprünglichen Bebauung längs einzelner Wege als auch wiederholte, nach regelmäßigem Terminplan realisierte einmalige Aktionen verfolgen, die das besiedelte Gebiet additiv weiter verbreiteten. Das resultierende barocke und klassizistische Aussehen der Kleinstadt bereicherten dann noch die historisierende Architektur vom Ende des 19. und Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts und der Funktionalismus der Zeit der ersten Tschechoslowakischen Republik. Auf dem Beispiel von Tišnovitz kann man aber zugleich demonstrativ ungünstige Folgen eines direktiv gesteuerten Stadtausbaus im kommunistischen Regime der 2. Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts dokumentieren. Das Bild vom heutigen administrativen und ökonomischen Zentrum mit 8 000 Einwohnern ist deswegen das Ergebnis von vielen manchmal gegenläufigen Entwicklungstendenzen.

Die eigenartige Lage im Becken an der Mündung des tiefen Tales vom Fluss Svatka in die fruchtbare Talenge von Boskovice – Furche am südöstlichen Rand der Böhmischo-mährischen Höhe lockte immer zur Ansiedlung. Die Hänge am Fuß des Berges Květnice auf dem linken Ufer des Flusses Svatka besuchten schon Jäger in der älteren und mittleren Steinzeit (ca. 40–35 und 10–8 000 v. u. Z.). Mit den ältesten Bauern der jüngeren Steinzeit im 6. Jahrtausend v. u. Z. beginnend wurden dann in der ganzen urhistorischen und protohistorischen Epoche viele Orte des Katasters von Tišnovitz wiederholt besiedelt. Den wichtigen Raum über der Talaua abseits der Schwemme auf dem südlichen Hang von Květnice, direkt in der Mitte der späteren Stadt, nahmen im 8. und danach auch im 10.–11. Jahrhundert nach Kelten und Germanen auch erste slawische Siedler ein (der Platz des Friedens und der Comenius-Platz, die Mlýnská-Straße). In der nächsten Umgebung fehlt es nicht einmal an Spuren der kontinuierlichen Entwicklung in der Großmährischen Ära des 9. Jahrhunderts (Funde aus der Jungmann-Straße).

Die evidente Blüte der Siedlung bald nach dem Jahr 1200 hing mit triftigen Änderungen der Siedlungsstruktur der Region und mit neuen eigentumsrechtlichen Verhältnissen zusammen. Zur Stütze der Landesherrenverwaltung auf dem ganzen Ober- und Mittellauf des Flusses Svatka wurde die Burg Veveří, die spätestens am Anfang der 30er Jahre des 13. Jahrhunderts 10,5 km südöstlich gegründet wurde. Auch deshalb blieben fruchtbare, dicht besiedelte Territorien des „inneren“ Tišnovitzer Gebiets, Tišnovitz selbst inbegriffen, eine Domäne der mährischen Markgrafen. Die seit dem Anfang des 13. Jahrhunderts schnell fortschreitende Ansiedlung der bisher waldigen umliegenden Hügelländer spielte sich in Regie der bedeutenden Geschlechter des mährischen Hofadels ab, besonders der Herren von Deblin, Lomnice und Pernštejn, die hier ihre älteren Habschaften vergrößerten. Das Gebiet von Tišnovitz selbst, das früher am Rande der besiedelten Zone lag, wurde so plötzlich zum strategischen Verkehrswegeknoten und zum Ausgangspunkt in die anliegenden kolonisierten Bezirke.

Die Bedeutung hiesiger Ansiedlung als eines ökonomischen Stützpunktes führte zur wesentlichen Ausbreitung der Gemeinde. Wahrscheinlich schon vor dem Jahr 1230 war das Siedlungsareal an einem flachen Ruheort am Fuß des Berges Květnice, über dem Seitenarm des Flusses Svatka, in der Seehöhe von ca. 260–266 m konzentriert, wo sich an der Stelle von zwei Verkehrswegen der Dreieckkörper des späteren Unteren Platzes (des Comenius-Platzes) bildete. Weitere Wohn- oder Produktionsbetriebe konnten sich aber auch an der

Mündung und in der Nachbarschaft einzelner Wege anschließen und so Keime der späteren langen Stadtstraßen bilden. Ein so stabilisiertes Siedlungsgebilde mit der vorausgesetzten Fläche um 1 ha wurde bald mit einer Pfarrkirche ausgestattet. Die reich geschmückte, dem Landeskirchherrn St. Wenzel geweihte Kirche bezog mit benachbartem Friedhof eine relativ randständige aber gut zu verteidigende Position ca. 200 m südöstlich vom Zentrum der Gemeinde, an der Kante der prägnanten Plattform höher im Hang (in der Seehöhe von 277 m).

Zum prinzipiellen Markstein in der Geschichte von Tišnovitz wurde das Jahr 1232, in dem hier die Königin – Witve Konstantia mit ihren Söhnen, dem böhmischen König Wenzel I. und dem mährischen Markgrafen Přemysl, eine Abtei der Zisterzienserinnen mit dem Titel Porta coeli gründete. Konstantia und Přemysl wurden hier später auch beigesetzt. Das Areal der großzügig dotierten königlichen Foundation entstand allein stehend hinter dem Fluss, 1,6 km nordwestlich von der Gemeinde. In zwei folgenden Jahrzehnten gelang es, sowohl die monumentale Dreischiffbasilika mit pompösem Westportal als auch den anliegenden Kreuzgang mit Gebäuden des Konvents in den höchsten frühgotischen Formen zu beenden.

Tišnovitz selbst wurde zum Grundstein der materiellen Dotation der „Himmelsporte“ und wahrscheinlich noch in den 30er Jahren des 13. Jahrhunderts gewann es den Statut des ökonomischen, marktwirtschaftlichen und administrativen Zentrums von dem ganzen umliegenden Gut des Klosters, woran während des 13. Jahrhunderts ungefähr 10 weitere Dörfer angeschlossen wurden. Im Jahre 1240 wurde Tišnovitz in den schriftlichen Urkunden zum ersten Mal als ein Marktdorf erwähnt, archäologische Funde zeugen davon, dass es schon bis zur Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts zur markanten Ausbreitung der besiedelten Fläche kam. Am Hang zwischen dem Unteren Platz und der St. Wenzel-Kirche wurde auf dem normativen trapezförmigen Grundriss der Obere Platz ausgebaut (0,6 ha, jetzt der Platz des Friedens), vielleicht auch mit der angehörigen nordöstlichen breiten Straße. Der weiter im Nordwesten anschließende Marktplatz (der Platz des 28. Oktobers) kann dagegen ein unwesentlich jüngeres Beiwerk sein. In der Hauptkommunikationsrichtung entstanden damals in ihrer ganzen Länge gegen 800 m auch beide charakteristischen langen Straßen, die sich an den Unteren Platz anschließen – im Südosten die Brünner-Straße, im Nordwesten die Klášterská-Straße (die Klosterstraße, heute die Jungmann-Straße). Diese Besiedlungsprozesse sind höchstwahrscheinlich mit der Gestaltung der Stadtgemeinde Tišnovitz verbunden, die vielleicht um das Jahr 1250 verlief.

Von Anfang an besaßen hier Habschaften Fachmänner, Vasallen und Landesbenefiziarer, die vom Herrscher mit praktischem Aufbau der Klosterfundation, deren materieller Sicherung und mit Lokation des Städtchens selbst betraut waren. Die autonome urbanistische und administrative Entwicklung dieser Vermögensklaven bereicherte dann die Tišnovitzer Gestaltung von dem 13. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart. An der südöstlichen Grenze des städtischen Areals bei der Wegekreuzung ging es um den sog. Turm, um eine wahrscheinlich leicht verschanzte Turmresidenz mit Hof, Kneipschenke und ein Paar hörigen Insassen, die an die Höfe der Abtei erst im Jahre 1491 angeschlossen wurde. Am gegenüberliegenden Ende, an der Furt des Flusses Svatka, am halben Wege zwischen dem Städtchen und dem Kloster, gründete dann der Burggraf aus Veveří, Kuna von Kunštát, auf seinem Grundstück kurz vor dem Jahr 1295 ein Spital mit der St. Nikolaus-Kirche. Die Kirche war ein relativ geräumiger, longitudinaler Einschiffbau mit polygonalem Presbyterium. Zu dem von Zisterzienserinnen erst im Jahre 1504 erworbenen Spital gehörten sowohl die mittlere von drei Mühlen in der Gemeinde als auch andere Liegenschaften und Erwerbe in Tišnovitz und dessen Umgebung. Am nordöstlichen Rand des städtischen Bezirks wurde dann wahrscheinlich in der zweiten Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts um einen länglichen Platz herum noch eine Anhäufung von etwa 16 winzigen Bauernschaften erbaut, Horní Kukýrna genannt. Es ging ursprünglich um ein adeliges Lehen, seit dem Jahr 1328 um eine besondere Siedlungseinheit, die das ganze Mittelalter administrativ direkt zum Dominium des Klosters, nicht zu der städtischen Gemeinde gehörte.

Am Ende des 13. Jahrhunderts war Tišnovitz ein wahrscheinlich völlig geformter städtischer Organismus, der sich an dem Brünner Recht hielt, mit munteren Montagsmärkten und brauberechtigten Häusern. Die beträchtliche Ausdehnung, vorgerückte Vermögensdifferenzierung der Bewohner, breite Marktsphäre und sehr dichte Beziehungen mit Brünn brachten Tišnovitz mit den regulären Städten zusammen, die Unterordnung der Stadtbevölkerung dem Kloster, Absenz breiterer persönlicher Rechte und auch einiger äußerer Attribute (z. B. der städtischen Befestigung) ordneten es aber vielmehr zu den größeren mährischen Untertanstädten. Die allseitige Entwicklung schritt dabei in dem ganzen Zeitabschnitt des 14. und am Anfang des 15. Jahrhunderts fort. Wahrscheinlich schon damals profilierte sich das charakteristische Spektrum der Tišnovitzer Handwerke, in dem neben Tuchmacherei dominant auch Lederverarbeitung und lederverarbeitende Produktion vertreten waren (Gerber, Lohgerber, Schuster, Rieme, Kürschner usw.). Mit der Blüte dieser Produktion konnte die Entstehung der Ševcovská-Straße (die Schusterstraße) oder der Jirchájská-Straße (die Gerberstraße, jetzt Halouzková-Straße) am Oberwasserkanal des Flusses Svatka unter der Klášterská-Straße (die Klosterstraße) zusammenhängen. Vorhussitischen Ursprungs kann auch die Straße Nad masnými krámy (Über Metzgereien, heute die Dvořáčkova-Straße) am nördlichen Rand sein. Ethischer Charakter der Gemeinde blieb das ganze Mittelalter vorwiegend tschechisch, nur in der Anfangsepoche mit einem größeren Anteil von deutschen Ansiedlern. Vor allem in der ersten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts überzogen viele Bürger nach Brünn, wo sich die reichsten von ihnen problemlos zum hiesigen Patriziat ordneten. Aber auch später hielten in der Umgebung einige Insassen von Tišnovitz ausgedehnte dörfliche Habschaften.

Das urbanistische und wirtschaftliche Wachstum von Tišnovitz unter den Luxemburgern fand einen adäquaten Widerhall in der administrativen und kulturellen Sphäre. Schon gegen Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts errangen Gerichtsschulze und Kollegium von 12 Eidgenossen mit dem Bürgermeister an der Spitze die faktische Autonomie im städtischen Gerichtswesen, das städtische Gericht wurde zur Oberverwaltungsinstanz für das ganze Klosterdominium in Tišnovitz und seine Umgebung, und das auch in Blutgerichten. Im Jahre 1395 wird die hiesige Pfarre als Dekanatsitz erwähnt, von gutem