

době bronzové (únětická kultura, 18.–17. století př. n. l.), pozdním středověku a časném novověku (15.–17. století). Nálezy z roku 1985 ze suti v ústí jeskyně; 17 – místo zaniklého středověkého špitálu a kostela sv. Mikuláše (založen krátce před rokem 1295; barokizovaný a poté na obytný dům přestavěný komplex zbořen roku 1940). Nálezy hrobů z kostelního hřbitova a stavebních substrukcí při stavebních výkopech v 50. letech 20. století. Modře šrafované historické jádro města s plošným výskytem archeologických nálezů a situací ze 13.–16. století.

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Mapa č. 33: Růst města od počátku 13. století do roku 1826. Podkladem digitalizovaná *Mapa stabilního katastru města Tišnova z roku 1826* (srov. mapový list č. 4, mapa č. 7, kde další údaje). Vyhodnocení a vnesení situace do mapy provedl Jiří Doležel. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – předpokládané jádro ve 30. letech 13. století; 2 – prvotní růst osady a lokace Horního náměstí do 60. let 13. století, snad i spolu s tzv. Dolní Kukýrnou; 3 – útvar tzv. Horní Kukýrny, vysazený pravděpodobně v 2. polovině 13. věku, spolu s objektem špitálu s kostelem sv. Mikuláše u brodu na severozápadě za městečkem; 4 – další, ve 14. století bezpečně existující objekty a části městečka; 5 – patrně ve 14.–15. věku vzniklé ulice (nyní Dvořáčkova a Halouzková); 6 – rozšíření zástavby v 16. století; 7 – dostavby 17.–18. věku. Body vyznačeny právořečně domy ve stavu k roku 1906.

Mapa č. 34: Rozvoj zástavby města v 19. a 20. století. Podkladem digitalizovaná *Základní mapa ČR 1:10 000, list č. 24–32–02, 5. přepracované vydání z roku 2003* (stav k roku 2002). © Český úřad zeměměřičský a katastrální, 1979. Vyhodnocení a vnesení do mapy provedl Jiří Doležel. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – historické jádro města z doby před rokem 1826; 2 – rozšíření do roku 1918; 3 – meziválečná výstavba; 4 – bloky a objekty vzniklé po roce 1945.

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Mapa č. 35: Vývoj jádra pozemkové držby kláštera Porta coeli v letech 1232–1782 na vlastním Tišovsku. Rekonstrukční mapa Jiřího Doležela. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – majetkový základ klášterního panství, vytvořený do konce 13. století – městečko Tišov a další osady či jejich díly (dílní držby značeny střídavě vyplňovanou šrafurou); 2 – statky, konventu patřící krátce okolo roku 1240 (Pánov, polovina Zhoře); 3 – državy, opatstvím získané v poslední čtvrtině 15. a na počátku 16. věku (celá ves Hájek a dílní majetky v Tišnově a sedmi dalších vsích); 4 – vsi či díly vsí drahonínského statku, ke klášterní doméně připojené výměnou roku 1593; 5 – osady a části osad, od lomnického panství odkoupené 1748, majetky v Brumově a Bukovicích současně odprodány k Lomnici; 6 – farní kostely v držení kláštera.

Mapa č. 36: Majetky kláštera Porta coeli v letech 1232–1782 mimo samotné Tišovsko. Rekonstrukční mapa Jiřího Doležela. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – koncentrované jádro panství na Tišovsku ve výsledném stavu k roku 1782; 2 – držba městečka; 3 – držba vsi; 4 – kostelní patronát; 5 – vlastnictví dalších úžitků. Letopočty vyznačen interval známé držby jednotlivých lokalit klášterem, v případě nevyplněného symbolu pouze držba dílní.

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Mapa č. 37: Územní a správní vývoj Tišovska a okresu Tišov v letech 1850–1942 a 1945–1949. Rekonstrukční mapa Jiřího Doležela. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – vsi tišovského panství před rokem 1848 (Komin a Veverské Knínice byly od roku 1821 odloučeny ke statku Veveří); 2 – vsi náležející před rokem 1848 částečně k tišovskému panství; 3 – hranice okresu Tišov k roku 1850; 4 – změny hranic tišovského okresu v letech 1855–1907; 5 – katastry obcí dodatečně připojených k tišovskému okresu (Hluboké Dvory 1898, Pernštejn 1907); 6 – katastry obcí po roce 1850 odloučených z okresu Tišov (1855 Smrček, 1875 Jinačovice, 1876 Horní a Dolní Čepí, 1892 Katov, Křižinkov, Pánov, Radoškov); 7 – katastry obcí v letech 1892–1898 dočasně odloučených z okresu Tišov.

Mapa č. 38: Územní a správní vývoj Tišovska a okresu Tišov po roce 1949. Rekonstrukční mapa Jiřího Doležela. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – hranice redukováného okresu Tišov v letech 1949–1960; 2 – hranice okresů Blansko, Brno-město, Brno-venkov a Žďár nad Sázavou, mezi které byl tišovský okres mezi lety 1960 a 2002 rozdělen; 3 – správní obvod obce s rozšířenou působností Tišov v letech 2003 a 2004; 4 – doplnění správního obvodu obce s rozšířenou působností Tišov k 1. 1. 2005; 5 – hranice doplněného správního obvodu obce s rozšířenou působností Tišov k 31. 5. 2005.

Mapa č. 39: Středověký Tišov v systémové struktuře okolních trhových center. Rekonstrukční mapa Jiřího Doležela. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – významné městské obce 14.–16. století a jejich spádové obvody v rámci dlouhé staročeské míle (11,225 km); 2 – další, méně významná městečka.

Mapa č. 40: Územní vývoj farnosti Tišov v 16.–20. století. Rekonstrukční mapa Jiřího Doležela. Počítačové zpracování Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Praha. 1 – pravděpodobný rozsah tišovské farnosti v 16. století; 2 – hranice tišovské farnosti k roku 1771; 3 – tišovská farnost v letech 1783–1928; 4 – rozsah tišovské farnosti od roku 1928; 5 – předhusitské farní kostely; 6 – předhusitské kláštery.

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Mapa č. 41: Orientační mapa města Tišnova v současnosti (2005). V příloze (vnitřní strana obálky) připojen seznam změn v názvosloví uliční sítě (zpracovali K. Fic a J. Doležel). © Městský úřad Tišov; SURSUM Tišov.

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Obr. č. 15: Veduta městečka Tišnova, kláštera Porta coeli a vsi Předklášteří z roku 1728. Autor Karel Josef Vokoun, městský syndik (autorská signatura na dolním okraji vpravo: *Carl Jos. Wokaun Syndic. ibidem delineavit*). Kolorovaná kresba, výška 350 mm, šířka

660 mm. Archiv města Brna, fond Sbirka rukopisů Antonína Bedřicha Mitrovského, sign. A 260, č. 38, pořadí v aktech 109. Foto Marie Schmerkové. Kresba byla součástí písemných materiálů o dějinách a topografii městské obce, které 16. září 1728 poslali tišovský purkmistr a městská rada do Brna moravskému historikovi Dismasí J. I. z Hofferů. Ačkoliv autor nebyl školeným kreslířem, jeho zdařilé dílo v pohledu od jihozápadu zachycuje velmi názorně celou tišovskou sídelní aglomeraci. Nejdůležitější jednotlivé objekty byly na vedutě očíslovány a popsány v německé legendě v levém dolním rohu: 1 – farní kostel sv. Václava; 2 – fara a farní dvůr; 3 – radnice; 4 – klášter Porta coeli; 5 – kaple sv. Kateřiny v areálu kláštera; 6 – kaple sv. Barbory (nyní Nejsvětější Trojice) nad Předklášteřím; 7 – drobná kaple Nejsvětější Trojice v těsné blízkosti kaple sv. Barbory; 8 – vyklenková kaple se sochou sv. Jana Nepomuckého před branou do kláštera; 9 – špitál s kostelem sv. Mikuláše u brodu přes řeku Svatku; 10 – kamenný kříž s dalšími sochami na severozápadním konci města; 11 – mariánský sloup se sochami patronů proti moru na Dolním náměstí; 12 – statue sv. Jana Nepomuckého před domem U Jana; 13 – kaple sv. Anny na Trnci; 14 – císařský výběrčí úřad v ulici ke klášteru (nyní Jungmannově ulici); 15 – obecní špitál na začátku dnešní Halouzkovy ulice; 16 – hostinec U Bílého lva (Humpolka); 17 – klášterní hostinec v městečku (Panský dům); 18 – obecní dům na Dolním náměstí; 19 – obecní pivovar na Mlýnské ulici; 20 – obecní mlýn; 21 – panský, tzv. Červený mlýn; 22 – hora Květnice; 23 – řeka Svatka (Švarcava); 24 – potok Besének; 25 – řeka Loučka; 26 – kaple Krista do krve ubíjovaného v zahradách na počátku ulice Trmačov; 27 – papírna v Předklášteří; 28 – obecní hora a les Klucanina; 29 – „hrdelní právo“ – šibenice na Klucanině; 30 – stínadlo s katovským domkem na Humpolce; 31 – vápenná pec při cestě na Deblín.

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Obr. č. 16: Stavební plán masných krámů na Dolním (Komenského) náměstí v Tišnově, patrně z druhé poloviny 18. století. *Plán. Masný krám v městě Tišnově*. Autor František Antošiček, stavitel (podpis vpravo dole *Frantz Antoschizek Baumeister*). Rukopisný kolorovaný plán (půdorys, bokorys, příčný řez), s českou, německy nadepsanou legendou v levém horním rohu, grafické měřítko v rakouských sázích a stopách [cca 1:70,202], výška 356 mm, šířka 517 mm (vlastní, rámem vymezený plán výšky 333 mm, šířky 497 mm). Muzeum Brněnska, pobočka Podhorácké muzeum v Předklášteří, inv. č. X 245. Foto Pavel Vychodil. Nejstarší známý tišovský stavební plán. Oproti projektu jen s drobnými odchylkami postavený objekt zcela tradičního, v podstatě středověkého rozvrhu zachycuje již mapa stabilního katastru z roku 1826. Budova masných krámů byla zbořena až v souvislosti s výstavbou nové městské spojitelný roku 1932.

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Obr. č. 17: Studie radikální přestavby centra města z roku 1986. *Tišnov – regenerace historického centra, úkolová akce JM KOSČA 1986*, autor a investor nezjištěni. Kolorovaný axonometrický pohled, grafické i číselné měřítko 1:500, výška 856 mm, šířka 1 121 mm. Státní okresní archiv Brno-venkov v Rajhradě, fond Městský národní výbor Tišov 1945–1990, prozatím neinventováno. Foto Pavel Vychodil. Poměrně pozdní příklad plánů na radikální demolici historické zástavby v rozsáhlých okrajích městského centra a jejího nahrazení novými obytnými i obchodně-správními objekty (náměstí Míru, ulice Dvořáčkova, Ráboňova, Radniční, Brněnská, Kostelní, Bezručova, Riegrova, Na Hrádku). Předpokládaná nová zástavba se zvláště v případě obytných komplexů vyznačuje typizovanou, utilitární skladbou, v zahradní architektuře jsou aplikovány i prvky pokleslého romantismu.

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Obr. č. 18: Panoramatický pohled na Tišov a část Předklášteří od jihozápadu z prostoru výšiny Kozi brada (Horka). Kolorovaná skládaná pohlednice 419 × 88 mm z intervalu let 1905–1908, nakladatel Karel Cejnek, knihář, Tišov. Dokumentační fond Městského úřadu v Tišnově. Skenoval a digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Zdařilý záběr vystihuje zasažení města do působivého krajinného rámce s dominujícím masivem Květnice. Vlevo papírna v Předklášteří.

Obr. č. 19: Panoramatický pohled na Tišov od severozápadu ze svahů Květnice. Kolorovaná skládaná pohlednice 420 × 90 mm z doby okolo roku 1910, nakladatel František Hejl, Tišov. Dokumentační fond Městského úřadu v Tišnově. Skenoval a digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Do tradiční hmotové skladby města začínají pronikat první veřejné novostavby a solitérní vilové objekty, seskupující se podél nově vyměřených kompozičních os, zvláště Riegrový ulice, směřované ke Kuthanovu sanatoriu pod Klucaninou.

Obr. č. 20: Panoramatický pohled na Tišov od východu z výběžku Klucaniny. Skládaná pohlednice 407 × 87 mm z roku 1925, nakladatel Karel Cejnek, knihkupec Tišov. Dokumentační fond Městského úřadu v Tišnově. Skenoval a digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Rovněž na této fotografii vyniká krajinný reliéf, v zadním plánu zčásti domalovaný. Snímek zachycuje spíše novější vilovou a průmyslovou zástavbu na okraji města, jehož centrum je skryto pod květnickými svahy.

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Obr. č. 21: Pohled na centrální část města od severozápadu na fotografii z 28. března 1899. Soukromá sbírka Pavla Smékala, Tišov. Snímek z původního skleněného fotonegativu formátu 150 × 100 mm digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Scenérii stále ještě dominuje farní kostel sv. Václava, vlevo však v přízemní zástavbě vynikají nové veřejné budovy – sokolovna, hospodářská škola, chudobinec a zejména okresní hejtmánství. V popředí z větší části zaniklé domy Dolní Kukýrny a Dvořáčkovy ulice se zahradami na humnech.

Obr. č. 22: Původní tišovská radnice (č. p. 111) na Horním náměstí. Soukromá sbírka Pavla Smékala, Tišov. Snímek z původního fotopozitivu formátu 240 × 170 mm digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Původní pozdně renesanční, v baroku vícekrát přestavovaná budova s arkádovou věží v průčelí byla roku 1905 zcela zbořena a nahrazena volnou kopii v goticko-renesančním historizujícím stylu. Podle početných selských povozů v popředí soudě, byla fotografie pořízena pravděpodobně při některém z pondělních týdenních trhů.

Obr. č. 23: Tišovský Dolní (též Červený či Panský) mlýn na dopisnici snad z počátku 20. století. Soukromá sbírka Pavla Smékala,

Tišnov. Snímek z původního fotopozitivu formátu 185 × 120 mm digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Rozlehlý a výstavný komplex (původní č. p. 170) s patrně renesančním jádrem byl zbořen roku 1967.

Obr. č. 24: Průčelní fronta klášterního vrchnostenského dvora Humpolka (původní č. p. 183) na Čáhlavské ulici v 60. letech 20. století. Národní památkový ústav, územní odborné pracoviště v Brně, fotografický archiv bývalého Památkového úřadu pro Moravu a Slezsko, foto č. C – 13 604 (formát 175 × 125 mm). Foto neznámého autora. Patrně starší renesanční areál humpoleckého dvora byl po ničivých požárech na konci 17. a na počátku 18. věku roku 1711 obnoven abatšijí Terezií Nimišovou. Krátce po roce 1728 pak v jeho jihozápadním sousedství vyrostl zcela nový, vrcholně barokní panský dvůr, k jehož střední patrové rezidenční budově se středovým průjezdem v čele se po stranách přimykala přízemní užitková křídla, uzavírající podélné prostranství. Neobyčejně cenný, památkově chráněný architektonický celek ustoupil roku 1969 výstavbě panelového sídliště.

Obr. č. 25: Nynější Janáčkova ulice na fotografiích z prvního desetiletí 20. století (snad mezi roky 1902 a 1909). Soukromá sbírka Pavla Smékala, Tišov. Snímek z původního skleněného fotonegativu formátu 150 × 100 mm digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Komunikace, spojující od roku 1885 město s novým nádražím, byla koncipována jako reprezentativní vstupní ulice s výstavnými novými domy, vilami a ubytovacími kapacitami (vpravo hotel Fuňka).

Obr. č. 26: Rodinný dům č. p. 434 na Riegrově ulici. Fotopozitiv 155 × 111 mm. Muzeum Brněnska, pobočka Podhorácké muzeum v Předklášteří, inv. č. F 1 774. Snímek digitálně restauroval Pavel Smékal. Roku 1921 založené Všeobecně prospěšné stavební družstvo postavilo v následujících letech za finanční pomoci Spořitelny města Tišnova přes šedesát typově i velikostně rozmanitých rodinných a bytových domů. V rámci této koncepce i realizačně zdařilé akce, řešící aktuální bytové problémy města, vznikl roku 1922 i dům č. p. 434.

Zadní strana přebalu

Obr. č. 27: Veduta města Tišnova z období let 1885–1896. Tisk (původně součást neidentifikované publikace, prospektu apod.), samostatný list, výška 75 mm, šířka 145 mm. Muzeum Brněnska, pobočka Podhorácké muzeum v Předklášteří, inv. č. U 82. Foto Pavel Smékal. Drobná kresba, zachycující město v působivé zkratce od jihozápadu, v popředí dominuje roku 1885 vybudované nádraží, chybí budovy jak okresního hejtmánství (1896), tak sokolovny (1898).

A Detailed List of Maps, Plans and Pictures from Volume no. 15 – Tišov

Prepared by Jiří Doležel, Karel Fic, Eva Semotánová, Robert Šimůnek, Josef Zaccpal

Front page of the jacket

Picture no. 1: The coat of arms of Tišov as at 2005. Graphic realisation by Petr Tomas.

Picture no. 2: A veduta of Tišov by the municipal clerk K. J. Vokoun from 1728. Brno City Archives, fond Collection of manuscripts of Antonín Bedřich Mitrovský class mark A 260, no. 38, number in documents 109. Photo by Marie Schmerková, Archives of the city of Brno. Compare comments on map sheet no. 31.

Text sheets

Picture no. 3: The seal of the town of Tišov from the mid-15th century – the survived piece is in green wax attached to a charter from 9th May 1659. In the seal field framed by a three cord circles there is the crowned Czech lion on a late-Gothic shield, legend in late-Gothic minuscule limited on both sides by a plastic cord + *sigillum ivratorvm de thissnow* (“seal of the councillors from Tišov”). The diameter of the seal is 44 mm. Moravian Land Archives in Brno, fond G 13 – Collection of The German Association for the History of Moravia and Silesia, parchment documents, no. 29 (9/5/1659). Photo by Anna Pecková, Moravian Land Archives in Brno. The oldest known Tišov seal, in a spectacular late-Gothic version.

Picture no. 4: A silver seal matrix for the seal of Tišov from the end of the 16th century. In the round field of the seal, whose diameter is 37 mm and which is surrounded with a relief garland strip, there is a renaissance shield with special rolling ornaments, with a two-tailed lion rampant; above the shield there is a small lily as a decoration of the field. The Latin legend on the round strip is written in the Renaissance-type capital letters: *SIGILLVM+IVRATORVM+DE+TISSINOW+* (“seal of the councillors from Tišov”). The seal is equipped with a hinged half-circle handle, 36 mm high, with a loop for hanging at the top of the arch. The Moravian Land Museum in Brno, collections of the historical department, inv. no. P 73. Photo by Kamil Jursa, Moravian Land Museum in Brno (as if a mirror image). This large, representative matrix was, along with another smaller seal, commissioned by the municipal council about the end of the 16th century, its imprint in green wax is known, for example, from the legacy of John George Humpolecký of Rybensko to the parish church in Tišov from the 15th August 1612. The spectacular, formal design corresponds clearly with the growth of the municipality at that time, the motifs as well as the look of the legend are clearly connected with the older, Gothic seal of the town.

Picture no. 5: Tišov municipal coat of arms, painted in colour in documents dealing with the history of town, which were sent on the 16th September 1728 by the burgomaster and the council of the town of Tišov to the Moravian historian Dismas J. I. of Hoffer. On a blue Baroque shield there is a silver (white) Czech lion with a red tongue, and a golden crown, holding a golden lily in its right, front paw. Coloured drawing on a paper sheet, height 299 mm, width 210 mm. Brno City Archives, fond Collection of manuscripts of Antonín Bedřich Mitrovský, class mark A 1. 25, no. 109, 1–39, fol. 1r. Photo by Marie Schmerková, Brno City Archives. The lily in the lion's right, front paw, an obvious reminder of the Cistercian nuns as the town's authority, can be considered a very successful innovation of the coat of arms from the 17th century, which was, however, not respected any more from the end of the 18th century.

Picture no. 6: A pub called "Na Humpolce" or "The White Lion" (no. 184 in Brněnská Street) on a postcard from 1908. The early Baroque, two-storeyed central building, repeatedly reconstructed during the 18th – 20th centuries, is the only surviving part of the historical settlement enclave on the south-east edge of old Tišnov which was first named Tower, then Nový Dvůr u Tišnova and afterwards Humpolka. A typical example of the most impressive houses in Tišnov from the Baroque period, architecturally rich, topped with a mansard roof. Private collection of Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. Photo print (postcard) 138 × 90 mm. The picture was digitally renovated by Pavel Smékal.

Picture no. 7: A veduta showing the Porta Coeli convent in the third quarter of the 18th century. Anonymous author. Gouache painting on canvas, height and width unknown; diapositiv 68 × 58 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. 2 679. Photo by Pavel Smékal. This perspective view of the convent premises from the north-east dates probably from 1756–1782. Along with a more famous, almost identical and probably only slightly younger veduta from the library of the monastery in Osek, this drawing shows the Cistercian Abbey at the time of its heyday, with large-scale agricultural facilities.

Picture no. 8: U Pařízků House, probably today's no. 159, at the beginning of Brněnská Street. The photograph, from the 1890s at the latest, shows a very archaic, apparently multiphase building, united by an unusual jerkin-head mansard roof covered with shingle. Beside the central and the right sections, which show features of the Baroque or classicist architecture, the left residential section is interesting firstly due to a high room, which might have been a "smoke room" originally (a room where open fire was), and secondly due to a truss supported by an outside, wooden-pillar construction. It is a good example of medieval architectural traditions among the modern development in the town. Photo print 237 × 177 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. F 1 038. The picture was digitally renovated by Pavel Smékal.

Picture no. 9: Houses no. 116 and former no. 117 in Horní Square in a photograph probably from the year 1897, when Kolbábek's House no. 117 was pulled down and the plot was used to widen Ráboňova Street, as it is nowadays called, which connects Horní Square and Dvořáčkova Street. As far as house no. 117 is concerned, it is also an age-old, gable-oriented disposition of a medieval scheme. At the back we can see the not-yet forested slopes of Květnice Mountain. Photo print 236 × 174 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. F 796b. The picture was digitally renovated by Pavel Smékal.

Picture no. 10: Convent Church, from 1782 a parish church, of the Assumption of the Virgin in the Porta Coeli convent in Předklášteří a view from the west in a photograph from the year 1895. Photo print 223 × 158 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. F 921. The picture was digitally renovated by Pavel Smékal.

Picture no. 11: Tišnov probably in 1888. This picture was taken from the south-west, from Kozi Brada (Horka) Hill and it is the oldest, survived panoramic photograph which shows the town in the original state before the first wave of new construction in the 1890s. The approaching era of significant changes might be suspected from the train station at the front which was, along with the railway Tišnov – Brno, put into operation in 1885. Photo print 307 × 244 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. F 773a. The picture was digitally renovated by Pavel Smékal.

Picture no. 12: A villa of the factory owner Vladislav of Tarda (no. 305) in Brněnská Street. A projection plan from 1903, the side view of the south-eastern front. Author Jan Zlatohlávek, architect and builder, Reinprechtsdorferstrasse 34, Vienna V. *Plán ku stavbě vily na pozemku č. p. 1815/a8 pro jeho blahodělního pana Vladislava z Tardy továrníka v Tišnově. B1. Fasády.* A section from a manuscript monochrome plan, scale 1:100, height 584 mm, width 816 mm (the plan itself, defined by a frame, height 520 mm, width 760 mm). District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond C – 134, Tišnov Municipal Archives 1416–1945, inv. no. 530/26 – factory owner Vladislav of Tarda. Scanned by Martin Lorber, District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad and Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. The Tarda's villa designed by the Viennese architect Jan Zlatohlávek, built by master bricklayer and site manager, Jan Hykrda, in Art Nouveau forms with numerous elements which remind us of the past; the villa ranked among numerous impressive residential houses which were built from the end of the 19th century in the new neighbourhood south-east of the original town centre. The atmosphere of the Tarda's villa wonderfully matched the Art Nouveau fencing. In the second half of the 20th century the whole building was, unfortunately, damaged by tasteless reconstruction.

Picture no. 13: The newly built building of the Savings Bank of the town of Tišnov, no. 124, realised in Dolní (Komenského) Square in 1933 according to the design by the architects Bohuslav Fuchs and Jindřich Kumpošt. A very precious functionalistic architecture from the interwar period, however not very sensitively included in the historic development. A period picture made immediately after the building was finished. A private collection of Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. A picture from the original photonegative, dimensions 100 × 150 mm digitally restored by Pavel Smékal.

Map no. 1: A projection site plan of land subdivision and subsequent development in Trnec on the south-east edge of the town's developed area, dated 17 September 1940. The author ing. arch. Bohuslav Fuchs, an architect from Brno, a manuscript coloured plan, scale 1:2 880, height 283 mm, width 422 mm. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond C – 134, Tišnov Municipal Archives 1416–1945, inv. no. 676/42. Scanned by Martin Lorber, District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad and Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. An unusually inventive design for a satellite residential neighbourhood, designed within the local zoning plan which was being prepared at the same time. The design was not implemented, the area was partly developed in the second half of the 20th century – mostly industrial buildings and warehouses.

Picture no. 14: A villa in Tišnov, Havlíčkova Street, no. 1759. The building was constructed in 1998–2000 according to the design of the architect Jaromír Walter from Brno. Formally refined disposition of geometrically clear shapes, unusual spruce-wood panelling. The building could be considered a worthy successor of Fuch's and Kumpošt's

designs from the era of the First Republic; lots of positive responses in wider professional circles. Photograph by Pavel Smékal, Tišnov.

Map sheet no. 1

Map no. 2: Tišnov and its surroundings on Müller's map of Moravia from 1716, in the issue from 1790. *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].* Copperplate engraving 1716, graphic scale [approx. 1:180 000], 974 × 1 374 mm. The map itself was engraved by the Brno engraver John Christoph Leidig. Published by Francis Reiser, Brno. Coloured copperplate engraving 4 sheets of total dimensions 1 020 × 1 400 mm excluding indexes of geographic names, 1 020 × 1 880 mm including indexes of geographic names. Private collection. In: Semotanová, Eva: Müller's Map of Moravia from 1716 as issued in 1790. From a private map collection. Maps of Moravia according to Müller from the 18th century from the Map collection of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the CR Prague, Historical Institute 2003. CD ROM.

Map no. 3: Tišnov and its surroundings on a map of the Region of Brno by Conrad Schenkel from the years 1841–1845. *I. Section. Der Brünner Kreis. Entworfen von Dr. Conrad Schenkl. Verlag von Carl Winiker von Brunn. Zinkographie aus L. Förster's art: Anstalt in Wien.* Undated [1841–1845], coloured zincography, graphic scale [approx. 1:200 000], height 673 mm, width 557 mm. The map collection of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the CR class mark I/1A–3 409/1. Scanned by Pavel Vychodil.

Map no. 4: Tišnov and its surroundings on a special map of the Third Military Mapping of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from 1889. *Zone 8 col. XV. Boskowitz und Blansko.* Scale 1:75 000. Copper-plate print, height of section 380 mm, width 390 mm, a cut-out. Map collection of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the CR, no class mark. Scanned by Pavel Vychodil.

Map sheet no. 2

Map no. 5: Tišnov and its surroundings in the so called First Military Mapping from the years 1763–1764. A manuscript map, graphic scale [1:28 800], section no. 48, 63; height of section 408 mm, width 618 mm, a cut-out. Österreichisches Staatsarchiv – Kriegsarchiv Wien, class mark B IX a 92. Reproduction by the Laboratory of Geoinformatics of UJEP Ústí nad Labem, branch in Most. The first more detailed map of Tišnov and its surroundings shows the ground plan of both the town and Předklášteří in a very simple form, however, it shows a number of very precious details. Such as the execution place in Klucanina, Chapel of St. Anna in Trnec destroyed twenty years later, a medieval fortification structure on Čepička above the Porta Coeli convent, mills and especially a network of paths at that time. Worth noticing is the course of one of the branches of the transverse road which bypasses the town along its south-eastern edge, where today's Na Hrádku Street is situated.

Map sheet no. 3

Map no. 6: The imperial compulsory print of the stable cadastre of the town of Tišnov from 1826. Coloured lithography, graphic scale [1:2 880], 2 sheets, height of one sheet 526 mm, width 658 mm, a cut-out. Central Archives of Surveying and Cadastre Prague, class mark B 2/a/6 M3/3111. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. The first geodesic survey of the town itself and the whole cadastre. Buildings from non-inflammable materials are in red, wooden structures in yellow, water areas in blue, arable soil in beige, roads and paths in brown, gardens, meadows and pastures in various tints of green, forests in dark grey. Black numbers – numbers of house plots, red numbers – plot indexes.

Map sheet no. 4

Map no. 7: Map of the stable cadastre of Tišnov from 1826. Lithography, graphic scale [1:2 880], 7 sheets in total, of that 5 sheets (no. 1–4, 7) approx. 600 mm high and 750 mm wide, sheet no. 5 approx. 395 mm high and 580 mm wide, sheet no. 6 attached in the year 1848, approx. 250 mm high, 700 mm wide, at the front a small paper sheet 145 mm high and 165 mm wide showing a pencil sketch of the plan. Moravian Land Archives in Brno, fond D 11 – Maps of the stable cadastre 1824–1948, mark 2 672 (Tišnov 1826), 5/2 sheets, row I. Scanned by Copy General, CZ, s. r. o. Brno, computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ spol. s r. o., Prague. At the beginning of the 19th century fields in Tišnov were organised conventionally, in strips perpendicular to a path, which was typical of the most fertile South-Moravian areas. Only the infertile land in the western part of Horní Kukýrna preserved its archaic fan-shaped division of plots; some other peripheral plots and meadows have shapes of undivided sections.

Map sheet no. 5

Map no. 8: Tišnov and its surroundings on the map of a so called Second Military Mapping of Moravia from 1834. Manuscript map, graphic scale [1:28 800], section no. 9, eastern column I, height of section 527 mm, width 527 mm, a cut-out. Österreichisches Staatsarchiv-Kriegsarchiv Wien. Reproduction by © Laboratory of Geoinformatics of UJEP Ústí nad Labem, branch in Most.

Map sheet no. 6

Map no. 9: A site plan of the mill-race on the river Svatka in Tišnov with the respective waterworks, dated 3rd August 1864. *Situations-Plan über die Strecke der Schwarzawa und des Schwarzawa Mühlgrabens, von der Wehre oberhalb Tischnowitz bis unterhalb der Gemeindemühle in Tischnowitz sammt Umgebung.* Manuscript coloured plan, graphic scale 1:2 880, height 458 mm, width 585 mm. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad fond A – 1a, District Authority of Brno-venkov. Volume II. Technical department 1872–1945 (1979), inv. no. 360/203. Photo by Pavel Smékal. The 1.6 km long mill-race, probably made from a natural branch of the river Svatka, used to run along the south-western edge of the town centre. As early as the 14th century it served two undershot mills, the upper mill (from the 16th century owned by the municipality) and the central mill (hospital's, Koráb's Mill), while the lower Tišnov mill (Cahl's and later on seigniorial or Red Mill) was situated by another, shorter race. The central mill ceased to exist during the Thirty Years' War, the fulling machine for tex-

tile production was moved from the upper mill to the Red Mill in the 16th century and from there to another place in the upper section of the race at the end of the 18th century. The mill-race which contributed to the typical atmosphere of the town was completely filled up in the 1980s.

Map sheet no. 7

Map no. 10: A plan of the development in the south-western part of the town showing a design for a street connecting the town with the train station Tišnov – Předklášteří which was just being built; the plan was made on 30 December 1884. A manuscript coloured plan, scale [1:2 880], height 209 mm, width 339 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. X 250. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. The plan shows the beginning of a significant change in the town planning in connection with construction of the train station in the years 1884–1885. The train station was situated in an alluvial plain which had not been developed before, about 200 m south-west of the existing town. The necessity to connect both the parts of the town organism resulted in construction of a typical "station" road with some prestigious buildings (Fuňka Hotel, Ludmila Villa).

Map no. 11: A scenario unrealised projection plan of the train station in Tišnov from the 1880s (undated), including a description of individual buildings. A manuscript coloured plan, scale [approx. 1:2 880], height 150 mm, width 239 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. X 251. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. The train station in Tišnov as the final point of the local railway Brno – Tišnov became a new traffic junction of the town; the importance of the railway increased in 1905 when it was extended to Žďár nad Sázavou (via Nové Město na Moravě) and especially after 1953 when a new double-track, electrified route Brno – Tišnov – Křižanov – Žďár nad Sázavou – Prague was put into operation.

Map sheet no. 8

Map no. 12: A projection plan for relocation of water pipes from Horní Fountain to the house of the merchant D. Mandler (no. 107) in Horní Square in Tišnov of 7 April 1895. *Poloha přeložení vodovodu pana D. Mandlera obchodníka v Tišnově,* author Jan Hykrda, a master bricklayer in Tišnov. A manuscript coloured plan, graphic scale [approx. 1:1 500], height 215 mm, width 317 mm (the plan itself, delimited by frame 133 mm high, 184 mm wide). District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond C – 134, Tišnov Municipal Archives 1416–1945, inv. no. 533/27. Scanned by Martin Lorber, District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad. A very late example of distribution of water from town fountains by means of private water supply lines, in Tišnov such a system was documented already in the 16th century.

Map no. 13: A projection plan for construction of a new sewerage system in Brněnská and Cáhlovská Streets in Tišnov from 12 January 1900. *Poloha stavby nového kanálu od čís. pop. 10. Brněnské ul. přes Cáhlovskou ulici do Švarcavy,* author Jan Hykrda, master bricklayer in Tišnov. A manuscript coloured plan, graphic and numeric scale 1:2 880, height approx. 448 mm, width approx. 210 mm. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond C – 134, Tišnov Municipal Archives 1416–1945, inv. no. 534/27. Scanned by Martin Lorber, District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad. Gradual construction of the sewerage system from the turn of the 20th century improved the environment in the town significantly.

Map sheet no. 9

Map no. 14: A design for electric lighting of the town from 1909. *Město Tišnov. Situace elektrického osvětlení.* A site, manuscript, partly coloured plan, scale [1:2 880], height 550 mm, width 672 mm. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond A 3 – District Office in Tišnov 1855–1943. VI – Trades, inv. no. 656/175. Photo by Pavel Smékal. For that its time a very progressive design for electric lighting of public areas in Tišnov; it was connected with construction of the municipal power plant in the vicinity of the municipal (Horní) mill which was equipped with Francis' turbine. The first electric lamps that substituted the previous petroleum lamps, were switched on in the streets of Tišnov already in January 1910.

Map sheet no. 10

Map no. 15: A site plan of the town of Tišnov from October 1936, signs showing names of squares, streets, house numbers and the most important buildings. *Orientální plán města Tišnova. Náměstí, ulice a domovní čísla z roku 1936,* author Ing. Čeněk Vondráž, officially authorised civil surveyor in Tišnov. Manually coloured plan, scale 1:2 880, height 806 mm, width 946 mm (the plan itself, delimited by a frame 732 mm high, 806 mm wide). The Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. X 284. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. The plan shows significant changes in the town planning, especially the grandiosely designed villa neighbourhood in the south-eastern part of the town with the typical street network – all streets finish in a semi-circular one, there are not many houses in the neighbourhood yet. Another, larger neighbourhood with residential houses which was soon after 1921 designed at the expense of the Generally Beneficial Building Association in Tišnov was built on longitudinal plots in the north-east of the developed area of the town.

Map sheet no. 11

Map no. 16: The political district of Tišnov on a coloured map from the year 1933. *Mapa okresu tišnovského,* author František Syrovátka, a teacher. Issued by the District School Committee in Tišnov, scale 1:75 000, height 572 mm, width 469 mm (the map itself, delimited by frame 520 mm high, 417 mm wide). A private collection of Ivo Medek, Tišnov. Photo Pavel Vychodil.

Map sheet no. 12

Map no. 17: Tišnov and its immediate vicinity on a detail from a site plan, on which contour lines are drawn, from the 2nd half of the 1930s. Unknown author, scale 1:10 000, height of the whole sheet 911 mm, width 615 mm, the map itself is 780 mm high and 588 mm wide, density of contour lines – every 10 m. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond F 9 – Collection of maps and plans, inv. no. 2 158. Photo by Pavel Smékal. A very successful picture of the location of municipalities in the geographic frame of Tišnovská Basin.

Map sheet no. 13

Map no. 18: A design site plan of the general modification of Horní Square (presently Miru Square) in Tišnov from May 1940. *Úprava Komenského náměstí v Tišnově – Situační plán benzinové stanice firmy Brey-Photogen v Tišnově*, author Ing. arch. Bohuslav Fuchs, an architect in Brno. Manuscript coloured plan, scale 1:500, height 596mm, width 419mm. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond C – 134, Tišnov Municipal Archives 1416–1945, inv. no. 679/42. Photo by Pavel Smékal. The significant functionalistic architect from Brno, Bohuslav Fuchs (1895–1972), realised several of his projects in Tišnov in the 1930s in 1940 he designed development in Trnec neighbourhood (compare map no. 1 in the text sheets). The building of the municipal Savings Bank in Dolní (Komenského) Square from 1933 could be considered the most significant of his works in Tišnov (designed in cooperation with Jindřich Kumpošt).

Map sheet no. 14

Map no. 19: A site plan of the town of Tišnov from July 1945; squares, streets, house numbers and the most important buildings are marked. The plan shows the state of buildings after the air-raid by the Russian Army on 25 April 1945, five categories distinguish the extent of damage: 1 – completely (damaged) (red), 2 – very seriously (blue), 3 – seriously (green), 4 – slightly, valuation carried out (brown), 5 – slightly, recorded (yellow). *Orientační plán města Tišnova. Náměstí, ulice a domovní čísla z roku 1945*, author Ing. Čeněk Vondráž, officially authorised civil surveyor in Tišnov. Manually coloured plan, scale 1:2 880, height 870mm, width 1 043mm (the plan itself, delimited by frame 850mm high, 1 027mm wide). Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. X 241. Photo by Pavel Vychodil.

Map sheet no. 15

Map no. 20: Evaluation of the development of Tišnov within the Overall Territorial Plan of the town from October 1967. *Směrný územní plán Tišnova. Současný stav*, author Ing. arch. Schwarzová, Regional Designing Organisation STAVOPROJEKT Brno, investor District National Committee Brno-venkov. Coloured map, scale 1:5 000, height 650mm, width 700mm. Description of the existing public facilities is attached. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond Municipal National Committee in Tišnov 1945–1990, not included in inventory yet. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. The territorial plan from 1967 started the urban degradation of the historic core of the town; nearly all buildings were put into the category "reclamation necessary" (marked in yellow) or "at the end of service life" (marked in brownish-red). The overall territorial plan was directly connected with the partly implemented plan for reconstruction of Tišnov into a residential and service background for the newly discovered uranium deposits north-west from the town. Even though the plan was never fully implemented, it imposed building bans which made it impossible to maintain and renew many historic buildings in the centre of town during the 1970s and 80s (for example in Brněnská Street); this fact had a serious impact on the present state of the building stock in Tišnov.

Map sheet no. 16

Map no. 21: A design for complete reconstruction of a large portion of the historic centre of the town on a study from June 1967 (the area between the train station, Komenského Square and Janáčkova, Brněnská and Čáhlavská Streets, in addition to that the buildings in Miru Square and Dvořáčkova, Na Hrádku, Hřibitovni and U Humpolky Streets). *Tišnov. Studie přednádražního prostoru. Situace – asanační plán*, by Ing. arch. Schwarzová, Regional Design Organisation STAVOPROJEKT Brno, investor District National Committee Brno-venkov. Coloured map, scale 1:1 000, height 640mm, width 985mm. District State Archives Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond Municipal National Committee Tišnov 1945–1990, not included in inventory yet. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. The study belongs among the oldest plans for redevelopment in the centre of Tišnov. In fact half of the layout of the town formed at the end of the 13th century with buildings dating from the 18th–19th centuries was supposed to be pulled down and substituted with new "public facilities" and tower-like prefabricated residential houses. The plan included all buildings in Dvořáčkova, Radniční, Brněnská, Čáhlavská, Koráb, Procházkova a Mlýnská Streets and many houses in Miru Square. Fortunately, most of the design was never implemented; only a small housing estate and a grocery shop were built in place of the Baroque agricultural yard "Humpolka" on the southern edge of the concerned premises.

Map sheet no. 17

Map no. 22: Unrealised version of the design for new development in place of the western half of the historic centre; the study dates from June 1977 (it is the area between the train station, Miru Square and Janáčkova, Dvořáčkova, Radniční, Mlýnská and Koráb Streets). *Tišnov – střed. Urbanistická studie rekonstrukce historického jádra*, author Ing. arch. V. Dominik, DRUPOS, an agency of the Czech Association of Housing Cooperatives for Designing and Engineering Activities and for Technical Assistance, branch 1 Brno, investor Municipal National Committee Tišnov. Partly coloured, material front view, scale 1:1 000, height 946mm, width 848mm. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond Municipal National Committee Tišnov 1945–1990, not included in inventory yet. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. Another example of a large-scale plan, which was, however, only hardly realisable in the conditions of the normalising socialist economy of the 1970s and 1980s. The euphemistic expression "reconstruction of the historic centre" actually hides a real liquidation of the layout as well as constructional substance of a large portion of the centre of Tišnov. In this particular case it was supposed to be substituted by enormous complexes of administrative buildings, service buildings and shops connected in some places by means of overhead streets. Fortunately, only the house block between Miru Square and St. Wenceslas Church was redeveloped according to this study (not exactly according to it), the rest of the plan was never implemented.

Map sheet no. 18

Map no. 23: Design for reorganisation of the town organism in the draft of the territorial plan for Tišnov from November 1983. *Územní*

plán sídelního útvaru Tišnov – Předklášteří – Hradčany. Koncept – Komplexní urbanistický návrh, author Ing. arch. M. Kvapil, Regional design organisation STAVOPROJEKT Brno, investor District National Committee of Brno-venkov. Coloured map, scale 1:5 000, a cut-out from a drawing 798mm high and 1 495mm wide. Attached is a description of the existing "advanced public facilities" and industrial production. District State Archives for Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond Municipal National Committee Tišnov 1945–1990, not included in inventory yet. Photo Pavel Vychodil. In spite of the recession from the maximalist tendencies of the previous period, this is another study which suggested destruction of a significant portion of historic structures in the town. What is typical of this study is absolutely inadequate emphasizing of "optimisation" of the transportation system in the settlement unit, due to which some historic streets (for example Klášterská Street) and the rests of an un-built natural terrain in the centre of the town (lower part of Na Hrádku Street) were supposed to be destroyed. Absolutely purposeless was the application of rectangular (grid-like) arrangement of streets especially in the southern part of the historic centre of Tišnov which expected unseen demolitions and general reconstruction of the concerned parts of the town.

Map sheet no. 19

Map no. 24: *The territorial plan of the settlement unit of Tišnov.* Sketch no. 1 – Urban solution, updated version from 2005. Processed by the Urban Centre Brno, spol. s r. o., group of authors: Ing. arch. Dana Schwarzová, Ing. Blanka Ježková, Ing. Pavel Veselý, Ing. Zdeněk Pavlovský, Ing. Dagmar Stejskalová, Vlasta Jelinková, Brno 1999. © Municipal Authority in Tišnov. A valid normative which directs the urban development of the existing town conglomeration.

Map sheet no. 20

Map no. 25: A design for modification of the area in front of the train station and for the development in the area between the station and Janáčkova, Mlýnská and Koráb Streets. *Regulační plán – Přednádražní část města Tišnova. Hlavní výkres: Funkční a prostorová regulace*, scale 1:500. Designers: Ing. arch. Jiří Palacký and Ing. Jiří Bajer, Urbanism – Architecture – Design Studio, spol. s r. o., Brno 2003. © The Municipal Authority of Tišnov. A regulatory plan from 2000, defining the rules for the urban strategy, functional layout of plots (coloured areas: orange – mixed areas of public facilities, red areas – residential, yellow areas – for pedestrians, violet areas – streets, green and green hachure – greenery) and spatial arrangement of plots (construction lines) and determining the exact conditions for the scope of development on individual plots and determining the areas for public facilities and rules for the traffic situation and the technical infrastructure. The draft design expects development on free areas and thus completion of the block system of development which is so typical of the historic central part of the town, with rows of low-rise houses which form the block structure of the town, with buildings of minor scale and subdivision of land. The designed structure of development expects harmonious transition from the historic core to the area in front of the train station. Intensive traffic is located to the edges to Janáčkova – Přednádražní – Koráb – Brněnská Streets. And in the future also along the railway in the direction of Předklášteří. As far as the traffic load is concerned, the centre of the town will be freed of all excess traffic (the areas here are reserved for pedestrians mainly) The height difference between the original and the modified terrain between the train station and Mlýnská Street could be used for construction of parking places under the buildings there. The drawing of functional and space regulation shows the following in colour: 1. regulatives regarding use of the areas for functional arrangement of land (function of areas): a) residential plots – areas for general housing – BO – ; b) plots with mixed function – mixed areas of retail and services – SO – ; c) plots of working activities – production areas – PV – ; d) plots for public facilities – public authorities – OV – ; e) common green areas – areas of other town greenery – ZO – ; f) plots for transportation structures and equipment, areas for parking – DP – ; g) public places and special areas (pavements, areas with limited traffic etc.). 2. spatial arrangement of land – construction lines (in the drawing they are drawn in thick lines on the contour of buildings, they set the border of the part of the plot intended for development and the distance of the main volume of the buildings from the street area). Detailed information was taken away from the drawing (for example the heights of buildings which show the number of floors, etc.).

Map sheet no. 21

Map no. 26: A vertical aerial picture of Tišnov from 1947. Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad Dobruška, © MO ČR, 2005 (Military geographic and hydrometeorological institute Dobruška, Centre for aerial pictures, class mark no. 6 118). Photo by Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad Dobruška, © MO ČR, 2005.

Map sheet no. 22

Map no. 27: A vertical aerial picture of Tišnov from 1976. Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad Dobruška, © MO ČR, 2005 (Military geographic and hydrometeorological institute Dobruška, Centre for aerial pictures, class mark no. 20 482). Photo by Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad Dobruška, © MO ČR, 2005.

Map sheet no. 23

Map no. 28: A vertical aerial picture of Tišnov from 1989. Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad Dobruška, © MO ČR, 2005 (Military geographic and hydrometeorological institute Dobruška, Centre for aerial pictures, class mark no. 18 354). Photo by Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad Dobruška, © MO ČR, 2005.

Map sheet no. 24

Map no. 29: A vertical aerial picture of Tišnov, Porta Coeli Convent and the village of Předklášteří from 2003. © Municipal Authority Tišnov.

Map sheet no. 25

Map no. 30: Tišnov – demonstration of vectorisation above the screen of the stable cadastre from 1826. A reconstruction map by Eva Semotanová. Computer processing by Kateřina Křováková, Laboratory of Geoinformatics UJEP.

Map no. 31a: Tišnov – 3D visualisation using the vector of development (map of the stable cadastre of Tišnov from 1826). A reconstruction map by Eva Semotanová. Computer processing by Kateřina Křováková, Laboratory of Geoinformatics UJEP.

Map no. 31b: Tišnov – 3D visualisation of an ortho-photo-map (at the present state). A reconstruction map by Eva Semotanová. Computer processing by Kateřina Křováková, Laboratory of Geoinformatics UJEP.

Map sheet no. 26

Map no. 32: Prehistoric and medieval archaeological localities and finds in the cadastre of the town of Tišnov (numbers and description organised from the east to the west). Based on the digitalised basic map *Základní mapa ČR 1:10 000, list č. (sheet no.) 24–32–02, 5. přepracované vydání z roku 2003 (5th revised edition from 2003)* (state as at the year 2002). © Czech Office for Surveying and Cadastre, 1979. The archaeological localities were evaluated and drawn into the map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – brick works of the Civil Savings Bank in Trnec under Klucanina: in 1936 a stone leaf-shaped tip was found during excavations in the brick works, it probably dates from the turn of the middle and upper Palaeolithic Periods (szeletien, or still micouquien, approx. 42 000 years old). Before the Second World War a similar tip might have been found; 2 – the field stripe of land Mlýnsko, Mlýnsko, Trnec: the settlement area with traces of settlement in the New Stone Age (culture with linear ceramics – early and late degree; 5500 or 5000 B.C.), final Stone Age (old Eneolithic – Jordanow group; 3600 B.C.), the late Bronze Age (old Lusatian culture; 1300–1100 B.C.) and in the early Middle Ages (Slavic settlement from the Middle Slavic period in the 9th century A.D.); finds from the early Iron Age have not been verified yet. The settlement has been researched from the beginning of the 1980s by means of surface collections. 3 – Klucanina Hill, a forested promontory protruding from the massif of Klucanina in the north-west direction: two stone tools were found in the area of the saddle of the promontory probably during surface collection in the 1930s; the tools date probably from the beginning of upper Palaeolithic (approx. 40 000 years); 4 – field "U nové hospody": in the first third of the 20th century unique surface finds of split and ground tools from the Neolithic (approx. 6th–4th millennium B.C.), might signalise a period settlement; 5 – house no. 939: tracks of settlement in the New Stone Age (culture of Moravian painted ceramics, 4700–3700 B.C.) and in the Bronze Age (2nd millennium B.C.). Randomly found during construction in 1968; 6 – block of buildings between Brněnská, Dobrovského, Hornická and Horova Street: in the years 1954, 1961 and 1972 during repeated research carried out during construction works, at least 24 cremation graves from the late and final Bronze Age were explored, some of them had stone constructions (Lusatian and Silesian phase of the culture of Lusatian urn fields, approx. 1100–750 B.C.); 7 – field stripe of land Poloudily under the town connected to the industrial premises of the textile plant in Wágnerova Street: settlement area, settled in the late Bronze Age (Lusatian phase of the culture of Lusatian urn fields; in addition to that many examples of the influence of the Velatic phase of culture of Central-Danube urn fields which existed at the same time; approx. 1200–1000 B.C.). In 1886 a treasure consisting of twelve bronze bracelets was found here, further finds have been made from 1940 during various building activities. We cannot rule out the existence of cremation graves with stone lining from the same period; 8 – Smetanova Street, house no. 692: during excavations in 1933 bronze folding scales from the 13th century were found; 9 – premises of coal warehouses near Na Mlékárně street: unique finds of split stone tools in the 1960s, they might suggest settlement in the Neolithic (approx. 6th – 4th millennium B.C.); 10 – gardens south-east from Humpolka yard: in 1830 treasure was discovered during work in fields, hidden in an ironbound chest; there were at least 14 040 small silver coins, hidden about 1620; 11 – premises of the pub and former yard Humpolka: traces of settlement from the late Bronze Age (Lusatian degree of the culture of Lusatian urn fields, approx. 1300–1000 B.C.). Unique finds of ceramics in 1977; 12 – area of Miru Square and Bezručova, Kostelní and Na Hrádku Streets in the historic centre of the town: settlement area, settled in the Neolithic and Eneolithic (old and late period of the culture with linear ceramics, 5600–5000 B.C.; culture with Moravian painted ceramics, 4500–3500 B.C.; Jevišovice culture, approx. 2600–2300 B.C.), in the late and final Bronze Age (Lusatian and Silesian phase of the culture of Lusatian urn fields, 1300–750 B.C.) and late or final Roman time (3rd–4th century). We cannot rule out even settlement in the early Iron Age (Horákov culture, 750–500 B.C.). Finds since 1929 during various construction works; 13 – former municipal mill, plot no. 143 in Mlýnská Street: in the year 1958 a treasure uncovered there consisting of 1 428 Prague Groschen of Charles IV. and Wenceslas IV., deposited in a ceramic bowl dating from the year 1420; 14 – block of houses between Komenského (Dolní) Square and Brněnská, Procházkova, Mlýnská and Neumannova Streets in the historic centre of the town: settlement area, settled in the Eneolithic or in the Bronze Age (approx. 3500–1000 B.C.), early Iron Age (Horákov culture, 750–500 B.C.), the Laténic Age (Celts, approx. 3.–1. century B.C.), late or final Roman period (Germans, 3rd–4th century) and Slavs early, middle and late Slavic periods (8. – beginning of the 11th century). Preventative research in 2000; 15 – Jungmannova Street, plot no. 106 near house no. p. 82: traces of settlement probably in the Bronze Age (2000–750 B.C.) and the Middle Slavic period (9th century). Preventative research in 1999–2000; 16 – a cave on the western slope of Květnice Mountain: traces of settlement in the final Stone Age (Jevišovice culture, approx. 2600–2300 B.C.), early Bronze Age (Únětice culture, 18th–17th centuries B.C.), in the late Middle Ages and the early Modern Era (15th–17th century). Finds from the year 1985 found in the debris near the entrance to the cave; 17 – the location of extinct medieval hospital and St. Nicholas's church (the premises were established shortly before 1295, rebuilt in baroque style, later converted to residential house and demolished in 1940). During construction excavations in fifties of the 20th century, some of graves in church cemetery and constructional substructures were found. Hachure marks the parts of the historic centre of the town where objects and situations from the 13th–16th centuries were found during archaeological research.

Map sheet no. 27

Map no. 33: Growth of the town from the beginning of the 13th century up to the year 1826. Based on the digitalised map of the stable cadastre of the town of Tišnov from the year 1826 (compare map sheet no. 4, map no. 7, which contains other data). Interpretation and drawing of the situation into the map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – probable shape of the centre in the 1230s; 2 – initial growth of the settlement and location of Horní Square in the 1260s, probably including Dolní Kukýrna; 3 – the unit known as Horní Kukýrna, settled probably in the second half of the 13th century, together with the hospital and St. Nicolas Church near the ford in the north-west of the town; 4 – other buildings and parts of the town which certainly existed in the 14th century; 5 – streets (today's Dvořáčkova and Halouzková Str.) established probably in the 14th–15th centuries; 6 – expansion of the development in the 16th century; 7 – additions from the 17th–18th centuries. The dots show houses to which the right to brew beer was granted, as in the state from 1906.

Map no. 34: Construction of houses in the 19th and 20th centuries. Based on a digitalised *Základní mapa ČR 1:10 000, list č. 24–32–02, 5. přepracované vydání z roku 2003*. © Czech Surveying and Cadastral Institute, 1979. Interpretation and drawing of the situation into the map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – historic centre of the town from the time before the year 1826; 2 – expansion up to the year 1918; 3 – construction in the interwar period; 4 – blocks and buildings erected after 1945.

Map sheet no. 28

Map no. 35: Development of the basis of land possession of Porta Coeli convent in the years 1232–1782 in the region of Tišnov. A reconstruction map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – property basis of the convent demesne, created before the end of the 13th century – the town of Tišnov and other settlements or their parts (partial possessions are marked with interchangeably darkened hachure); 2 – farmsteads which belonged to the convent for a short time about 1240 (Pánov, half of Zhoř); 3 – dependencies which the abbey acquired in the last quarter of the 15th and at the beginning of the 16th centuries (all the village of Hájek and partial possessions in Tišnov and in seven other villages); 4 – villages and parts of villages of the Drahonín farmstead, attached to the convent domain by means of exchange in 1593; 5 – hamlets and parts of hamlets, purchased from Lomnice Demesne in 1748, possessions in Brumov and Bukovice sold to Lomnice at the same time; 6 – parish churches in the possession of the convent.

Map no. 36: Possessions of Porta Coeli convent in the years 1232–1782 outside the region of Tišnov. A reconstruction map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – concentrated core of the demesne in the region of Tišnov in the final state in 1782; 2 – possession of a town; 3 – possession of a village; 4 – church patronage; 5 – ownership of other emoluments. The years mark the time during which the convent possessed individual localities, as far as we know at the moment. Providing no symbol is showed, the possession was partial only.

Map sheet no. 29

Map no. 37: Territorial and administrative development of the region of Tišnov and the district of Tišnov in the years 1850–1942 and 1945–1949. A reconstruction map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – villages within the demesne of Tišnov before 1848 (Komin and Veverské Knínice were separated to the demesne of Veveří since 1821); 2 – villages belonging before 1848 partially to the demesne of Tišnov; 3 – boundaries of the district of Tišnov as of 1850; 4 – changes in the boundaries of the district of Tišnov during the years 1855–1907; 5 – cadastres of municipalities, subsequently attached to the district of Tišnov (Hluboké Dvory 1898, Pernštejn 1907); 6 – cadastres of municipalities separated from the district of Tišnov after 1850 (1855 Smrček, 1875 Jinačovice, 1876 Horní and Dolní Čepí, 1892 Katov, Křížinkov, Pánov, Radoškov); 7 – cadastres of municipalities which were temporarily separated from the district of Tišnov in 1892–1898.

Map no. 38: Territorial and administrative development of the region of Tišnov and the district of Tišnov after the year 1949. A reconstruction map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – boundaries of the reduced district of Tišnov in the years 1949–1960; 2 – boundaries of the districts of Blansko, Brno-město, Brno-venkov and Žďár nad Sázavou to which parts of the district of Tišnov were attached between the years 1960 and 2002; 3 – Tišnov – the administrative district of the municipality with extended powers in the years 2003 and 2004; 4 – expansion of the administrative district of Tišnov – the municipality with extended powers as at 1 January 2005; 5 – boundaries of completed administration district of Tišnov with extended competence as of 31. 5. 2005.

Map no. 39: Medieval Tišnov in the structure of the surrounding market centres. A reconstruction map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – important municipalities of 14th to 16th centuries and their catchment areas within long Old Czech mile (e.g. 11.225 km); 2 – further, less important small towns.

Map no. 40: Territorial development of the parish in Tišnov in the 16th–20th centuries. A reconstruction map by Jiří Doležel. Computer processing by Marcela Havelková, Earth Tech, CZ s.r.o., Prague. 1 – probable extent of the parish of Tišnov in the 16th century; 2 – boundaries of the parish of Tišnov as of 1771; 3 – the parish of Tišnov during the years 1783–1928; 4 – extent of the parish of Tišnov since 1928; 5 – pre-hussite parish churches; 6 – pre-hussite monasteries.

Map sheet no. 30

Map no. 41: A schematic map of the town of Tišnov at the present state (2005). Attached find a list of changes in the names of streets. © Municipal Authority Tišnov; SURSUM Tišnov.

Map sheet no. 31

Picture no. 15: A veduta of the town of Tišnov, Porta Coeli Convent and the village of Předklášteří from the year 1728. Author Charles Joseph Vokoun, municipal clerk (author's signature in the right bottom

corner: *Carl Jos. Wokaun Syndic, ibidem delinearvit*). Coloured drawing, height 350mm, width 660mm. Brno City Archives, fond Collection of manuscripts of Anthony Frederic Mitrovský, class mark A 260, no. 38, number in documents 109. Photo by Marie Schmerková. The drawing was a part of written materials about the history and topography of the municipality which were sent by the burgomaster of Tišnov and the town council to Brno to the Moravian historian J. I. of Hoffers on the 16th of September 1728. Even though the author was not an educated draughtsman, his work shows the whole conglomeration of Tišnov from the south-west very well. The most important individual buildings were numbered in the veduta and a key in German was added in the left bottom corner: 1 – parish church of St. Wenceslas; 2 – parish and parish yard; 3 – Town Hall; 4 – Porta Coeli convent; 5 – chapel of St. Catherine in the premises of the convent; 6 – chapel of St. Barbara (nowadays of the Holy Trinity) above Předklášteří; 7 – a small chapel of the Holy Trinity in the immediate vicinity of the chapel of St. Barbara.; 8 – a niche chapel with the statue of St. John of Nepomuk in front of the convent gate; 9 – a hospital with the church of St. Nicolas near the ford through the river Svratka; 10 – a stone cross with other statues in the north-west end of the town; 11 – a column dedicated to the Virgin Mary with statues of patrons who protect from plague in Dolní Square; 12 – statue of St. John of Nepomuk in front of "U Jana" House; 13 – chapel of St. Anna in Trnec; 14 – the office of the imperial collector in "Ke Klášteří" Street (today's Jungmannova Street); 15 – municipal hospital at the beginning of today's Halouzková Street; 16 – "U bílého lva" pub (Humpolka); 17 – convent pub in the town (Panský dům); 18 – municipal house in Dolní Square; 19 – municipal brewery in Mlýnská Street; 20 – municipal mill; 21 – so called Red Mill which belonged to the domain; 22 – Květnice Mountain; 23 – Svratka River (Švarcava); 24 – Besének Brook; 25 – Loučka River; 26 – chapel of Christ Flogged to Blood in the gardens at the beginning of Trmačov Street; 27 – a paper mill in Předklášteří; 28 – a mountain and forest Klucanina; 29 – "capital law" – gallows in Klucanina; 30 – execution site with executioner's house at Humpolka; 31 – lime-kiln near the path to Deblín.

Map sheet no. 32

Picture no. 16: A construction plan of meat shops in Dolní (Komenského) Square in Tišnov, probably from the second half of the 18th century. *Plán. Masný krámy v městě Tišnově*. Author Francis Antošiček, a builder (signature in the right bottom corner *Frantz Antošiček Baumeister*). Coloured manuscript plan (ground plan, side view, cross-section), with key in Czech and German in the left upper corner, graphic scale in Austrian fathoms and feet [approx. 1:70,262], height 356 mm, width 517 mm (the plan itself within the frame 333 mm high, 497 mm wide). Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. X 245. Photo Pavel Vychodil. The oldest known building plan of Tišnov. As early as 1826 the map of the stable cadastre shows a building of medieval features built nearly exactly according to the mentioned design, with just some slight differences. The building of meat shops was pulled down in connection with construction of the Municipal Savings Bank in 1932.

Map sheet no. 33

Picture no. 17: A study of radical reconstruction of the centre of town from 1986. *Tišnov – regenerace historického centra, úkolová akce JM KOŠČA 1986*, author and investor not discovered. A coloured axonometric view, graphic and numeric scale 1:500, height 856 mm, width 1 121 mm. District State Archives of Brno-venkov in Rajhrad, fond Municipal National Committee Tišnov 1945–1990, not included in inventory yet. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. A fairly late example of plans for radical demolition of the historic development in large areas of the town centre and their replacement with new residential and retail or administrative buildings (Míru Square, Dvořáčkova, Raboňova, Radniční, Brněnská, Kostelní, Bezručova, Riegrova, Na Hrádku Streets). The typical feature of the planned new development, especially as far as the residential complexes are concerned, is the standardized, utilitarian composition; in garden architecture some elements of cheap Romanticism are applied.

Map sheet no. 34

Picture no. 18: A panoramic view of Tišnov and a part of Předklášteří from the south-west, from an elevated place known as "Kozi brada" (Horka). A coloured folding postcard 419 × 88 mm from the years 1905–1908, published by Karel Cejnek, a bookbinder, Tišnov. The documentation fond of the Municipal Authority in Tišnov. Scanned and digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. On the left the paper mill in Předklášteří. This nice view shows how the town is set in the charming countryside which is dominated by Květnice Mountain.

Picture no. 19: A panoramic view of Tišnov from the north-west, from the slopes of Květnice Mountain. A coloured folding postcard 420 × 90 mm from about 1910, published by František Hejl, Tišnov. The documentation fond of the Municipal Authority in Tišnov. Scanned and digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. The traditional material composition of the town is enriched with the first public buildings and detached villas which are concentrated along the newly set composition axles, especially Riegrova Street which runs towards Kuthan's sanatorium under Klucanina.

Picture no. 20: A panoramic view of Tišnov from the east, from "Klucanina" promontory. A folding postcard 407 × 87 mm from 1925, published by Karel Cejnek, a book seller in Tišnov. The documentation fond of the Municipal Authority in Tišnov. Scanned and digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. This postcard is, like the previous ones, dominated by the landscape which is partly painted in the back section. The picture shows mostly the new villa and industrial development on the edge of the town whose centre is hidden under the slopes of Květnice Mountain.

Map sheet no. 35

Picture no. 21: A view of the central part of the town from the north-west in a photograph from the 28th March 1899. A private collection of Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. A picture from the original photonegative, dimensions 150 × 100 mm digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. The scenery is dominated by the parish church of St. Wenceslas, on the left attention is attracted by new public buildings – "Sokol" gym, economic school,

poorhouse and especially the district authority. At the front one can see the houses in Dolní Kukýrna and Dvořáčkova Street with gardens behind them; most of the houses do not exist now.

Picture no. 22: The former Town Hall in Tišnov (no. 111) in Horní Square. A private collection of Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. A picture from the original photonegative; dimensions 240 × 170 mm digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. The original late Renaissance building, reconstructed several times in the Baroque period, with an arcade tower at the front, was destroyed completely in 1905 and substituted with a copy in the style reminding us of the Gothic-Renaissance style. Because of the numerous peasant carriages at the front, we can assume that the picture was probably taken during one of the Monday weekly markets.

Picture no. 23: Dolní (also called Červený or Panský) Mill in Tišnov in a postcard probably from the beginning of the 20th century. A private collection of Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. A picture from the original photo print; dimensions 185 × 120 mm digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. The large and impressive complex (originally no. 170) probably with a Renaissance core was pulled down in 1967.

Picture no. 24: The front of the convent seigniorial residence Humpolka (originally no. 183) in Cáhlovská Street in the 1960s. The National Office for Preservation of Monuments, territorial specialised branch Brno, Photograph archives of the former Office for Preservation of Monuments for Moravia and Silesia, foto no. C – 13 604 (dimensions 175 × 125 mm). Photo by an unidentified author. The renaissance premises of the Humpolka residence were renovated by abbess Terezie Nimišová in 1711 after the destructive fires in the late 17th century and in the early 18th century. Shortly after 1728, in the south-west vicinity of the original residence, a new, Baroque, two-storeyed manor house was built; low utility wings were joined to the sides of the house enclosing thus all the premises. This extraordinarily precious architectural unit, which ranked among listed buildings, was pulled down in 1969 because of construction of a prefabricated housing estate.

Picture no. 25: The present Janáčkova Street in a photograph from the first decade of the 20th century (probably between the years 1902 and 1909). A private collection of Pavel Smékal, Tišnov. A picture from the original photonegative of dimensions 150 × 100 mm digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. The street connecting the town with the new train station from 1885 was designed as an impressive entrance street with impressive, new houses, villas and accommodation facilities (Fuňka Hotel on the right).

Picture no. 26: Family house no. 434 in Riegrova Street. Photo print 155 × 111 mm. Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. F 1 774. The picture was digitally restored by Pavel Smékal. The Generally Beneficial Building Cooperative established in 1921 built, with the financial help of the Savings Bank of the town of Tišnov, more than sixty residential and family houses which varied in size and type. The showed house no. 434 was built in 1922 within this project, which was successful as far as its realisation as well as conception are concerned, and which solved the most serious housing problems in the town.

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Picture no. 27: A veduta of the town of Tišnov from the time of 1885–1896. Print (originally a part of an unidentified publication or leaflet etc.), a separate sheet, height 75 mm, width 145 mm. The Museum of the Region of Brno, branch Podhorácké Museum in Předklášteří, inv. no. U 82. Photo by Pavel Smékal. A small drawing which shows the town from the south-west in an impressive sketch, at the front the picture is dominated by the railway station built in 1885; the building of the District Office (1896) and the Sokol Gymnasium are missing (1898).

Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Karten, Pläne und Abbildungen für den Band Nr. 15 – Tišnowitz

Zusammengestellt von Jiří Doležel, Karel Fic, Eva Semotanová, Robert Šimůnek, Josef Zacpal

Umschlag, Titelseite

Abb. Nr. 1: Tišnowitzer Stadtwappen 2005. Graphische Bearbeitung Petr Tomas.

Abb. Nr. 2: Vedute der Stadt Tišnowitz vom städtischen Syndikus K. J. Vokoun aus dem Jahre 1728. Archiv der Stadt Brünn, Fonds Sammlung der Handschriften von Antonin Bedřich Mitrovský, sign. A 260, Nr. 38, Aktenfolge 109. Foto Marie Schmerková, Archiv der Stadt Brünn. Vgl. Kommentar zum Kartenblatt Nr. 31.

Text

Abb. Nr. 3: Siegel des Städtchens Tišnowitz aus der Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts – das erhaltene Exemplar im grünen Wachs, an die Urkunde vom 9. Mai 1659 angehängt. In dem mit dreifachem Seilmasswerk abgegrenzten Siegelfeld ist auf dem spätgotischen Schild der gekrönte tschechische Löwe, vom plastischen Seil beiderseitig begrenzt befindet sich die spätgotische Minuskelabschrift + *sgillvm ivratorvm de thissnow* („Siegel der Beeidigten aus Tišnowitz“). Siegeldurchmesser 44 mm. Mährisches Landesarchiv in Brünn, Fonds G 13 – Sammlung des Deutschen Vereines für die Geschichte von Mähren und Schlesien, Pergamenturkunden, Nr. 29 (9. 5. 1659). Foto Anna Pecková, Mährisches Landesarchiv in Brünn. Das älteste bekannte Tišnowitzer Stadtsiegel, in der spätgotischen Ausstattungsforn.

Abb. Nr. 4: Silberner Siegelstock des Städtchens Tišnowitz vom Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts. In dem von einer plastischen Kranzleiste eingefassten, rundförmigen Siegelfeld mit Durchmesser 37 mm ist heraldisch rechts das Renaissanceerollwerkschild mit ungekröntem zweischweifigem Löwen im Sprung, über dem Schild ist eine kleine Lilie als Dekoration des Feldes. Lateinische Abschrift auf der Rundaufschrittschlinge in Renaissanceaufschrittsmajuskel: *SIGILLVM+IVRATORVM+DE+TISSINOW+* („Siegel der Beeidigten aus Tišnowitz“). Der Siegelstock ist mit einem kippbaren, halbrunden, 36 mm hohen Halter ausgestattet, mit Anhängöse auf dem