

v roce 1935, Josef Vaňhara. Černobilá fotografie. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, obálka 5294. Digitalizoval Magistrát města Zlína.

Obr. č. 78: Pohled na sportovní stadion, areál továrny s rozestavěnou budovou č. 21 (mrakodrapem) směrem k náměstí Práce v roce 1937, Josef Vaňhara. Černobilá fotografie. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, obálka 847. Digitalizoval Magistrát města Zlína.

Obr. č. 79: Část továrního areálu po bombardování v listopadu 1944. Černobilá fotografie. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, obálka 6247. Digitalizoval Magistrát města Zlína.

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Obr. č. 81: Zlín v rámci alternativních návrhů dálniční sítě v Československu 30. let 20. století. *Návrhy silničních páteří v býv. ČSR*, [Kreslí] ing. Ambler. Obr. č. 1 na s. 4. in: *Zvláštní otisk z Časopisu Spolku inženýrů Technický obzor* 47, č. 22-23. V Praze 1939. Skenoval David Valúšek.

Srov. obr. č. 10.

Zlín – Summary

Zlín, being the centre of a wider industrial agglomeration originating from the 1920s and 1930s and today forming the hub of eastern Moravia, is a statutory and regional city situated in the Vizovice Highlands (230 above sea level) in a valley moulded in a west-east direction by the river Dřevnice, a left tributary of river Morava. The landscape of the Zlín region dramatically changed especially during the 20th century – and not only due to industrialization and urbanization, but also to regulation of the river Dřevnice along with some brooks flowing into it. The Dřevnice valley is intersected by a significant highway and, into a limited extent, railway transportation arteries; up to the late 19th century, however, the city was remote from any main connections. Zlín, which the surviving documents first mention in 1322, underwent rather untypical development in the context of Central-European cities and, in the Czech Republic, represents a relatively isolated type of a factory town characterised by unique industrial and residential buildings, which moreover rose in the course of a very short period of time, and have been under the protection of sites and historical monuments since 1990. The city fundamentally changed via the business, urban and architectural activities of the Baťa family during the first four decades of the 20th century. Although the unfavourable political situation in the latter half of the 20th century resulted in the city being renamed Gottwaldov (1949–1990), the main trends in architecture and urbanism outlived and further progressed, albeit in different forms (one of the outcomes of the rationalization of housing development appeared right in Zlín, with the construction of the first Czechoslovak prefabricated tower block, in 1954).

The main factor influencing the prehistoric settlement of the area was the abundance of game along with fecund land. Archaeological findings date the earliest settlement to a period 30,000 years ago, i.e. the end of the earlier stage of the Lower Palaeolithic Age when a group of hunters established their station in the Dřevnice valley. In the Neolithic Age, the area became home to the first farmers. The local settlement during the entire period of prehistory and early Middle Ages reached the highest density towards the end of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age (c. between 1250 and 400 B.C.). The population growth in the fertile areas resulted in smaller groups of colonists spreading to the hilly parts of eastern Moravia east of Zlín. During the 4th century, the area became densely inhabited by the Celts, documentary evidence of which was even discovered in the very centre of Zlín. When the Celtic population left around the turn of the millennium, the riverbanks above the valley of the lower Dřevnice watercourse probably remained uninhabited for almost ten centuries. The first settlers arriving in these places after a long time were Slavs in the 9th century, when they were already almost omnipresent throughout the whole of Moravia and when the area of, what are today, the cities of Uherské Hradiště and Staré Město was the centre of the Great Moravian Empire. In the Zlín region, the Slavic villages once concentrated along the axis of the Kudlovský and Fryštácký brooks in the heart of today's Zlín, and thus, to a certain extent, anticipated the location around which the future medieval site would grow, even though it is impossible to prove its direct continuity with the Slavic settlement.

The first written report about Zlín dates to 1322 when the relevant historical materials mention it as a "small town", while no surviving written sources document the act of establishing the village or elevating it to the latter status. It is, however, without doubt that Zlín was an administrative and economic centre of a rather extensive domain during the 14th century. The hillcock south of the city was crowned by a manorial residence, described in 1360 as a "castle" ("castrum" or "municio").

Zlín most probably developed the character of a small town, boasting thriving crafts and a market, between 1261 and 1322. Its main square of a rectangular ground plan with a symmetrical pattern of streets running from it in various directions suggests the intervention of a surveyor. In the 15th century, Zlín was the most significant city in the area. Having been plundered during the Bohemian-Hungarian War (1468–1474), it subsequently developed peacefully until the invasion by Stephen Bocskay in 1605. This also affected the increase in the number of its inhabitants and the expansion of the city grounds. As Zlín gradually grew towards the west, it also came to house a new noble residence and received a new district in the form of the village of Čepkov (first mentioned as early as in 1437), situated on the right riverbank. A new city district – Grygov-Trávník – then appeared west of the Zlín château (prior to 1568). At the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, Zlín concentrated about 55% of the servile farmsteads of the whole estates and ranked among the most densely settled cities throughout the area. In 1656, however, Zlín consisted of merely 82 inhabited houses with the rest of them left desolated. Some streets adjacent to the church perished. The post-war renewal came to an end with an intervention of the authorities, when 32 Zlín families had to move to other estates between 1667 and 1671. In 1771, Zlín was merely the fifth most populous city in the region (1,622 inhabitants) and lost its significance for a long span of time. The earliest surviving vistas and maps then document the appearance of Zlín in the late 18th century (comp. especially Map sheets Nos. 32, 33).

At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, Zlín more or less pro-

spered, and the existing craft trades as well as businesses of regional significance were gradually joined by the first local proto-industrial facilities. (Comp. Map No. 64) During this period, the city mainly developed towards the north on the right bank of Dřevnice with its so-called clearing colonization. In 1819 and 1849, it suffered heavily from two fires, of which the latter was noticeably more destructive. Fortunately, there is the map of the stable cadastre (1829), which captures the city between the two disasters (comp. Map sheets Nos. 3, 4). In the latter half of the 19th century, Zlín stagnated in all aspects – and not only as a result of the fires, but also the 1850 administrative reform, when it became part of the judicial district of Napajedla. There then followed frequent changes in its administrative affiliation (comp. Map No. 57). Dominating features in the city outline remained the château and the church, against which the rather small city hall in the north-west corner of the square could not compete. All modernization processes long avoided Zlín and only arrived with the construction of the railway route Otrokovice-Zlín-Vizovice in 1899, when the developing industry – including the shoe-making factory of the Baťa family (established in 1894) – gradually concentrated towards the railway station. (Comp. Map No. 65) In 1910, the authorities expanded the local post office and, subsequently, regulated the river Dřevnice, installed the local phone network (1912), built a sewerage and drainage system (1913) and the city power plant and introduced electric streetlight (1913–1914).

The Baťa factory flourished, its grounds expanded (comp. Map sheet No. 50) and, in 1918, the family began erecting the first family houses for its employees (the Letná district, co-designed by Jan Kotěra and František L. Gahura) (comp. Map sheet No. 37). Transferring the headquarters of the regional court to Zlín in 1923 only confirmed the city's increasing significance. Tomáš Baťa at the same time became the Zlín mayor and, from then on, the city and its main business steering force developed in close relation up to 1945. The dynamic growth of the Baťa works (the number of its employees increased 12 times and the total number of the city inhabitants 7 times between 1923 and 1938) transformed Zlín into an outstanding business centre, which even influenced nationwide projects of the developing infrastructure of the new Czechoslovak state (the highways and canals). The urbanistic model of a factory city and the unique architectural methods employed in Zlín were moreover "exported" – to the Baťa cities swiftly being established worldwide (comp. Map No. 1).

From the early 1930s, the multi-layered connections between Zlín and the surrounding villages intensified and climaxed in 1938 with the establishment of Greater Zlín with its 43,420 inhabitants. (Comp. Map No. 55) The Baťa factory branched to Otrokovice in order to draw itself nearer to the railway as well as the waterborne traffic on the river Morava.

Zlín proliferated rapidly in the 1920s and 1930s. Its construction development was regulated by urbanistic concepts designed by leading architects of that time (Jan Kotěra, František Lýdie Gahura; also Josef Gočár and Le Corbusier – consultations and participation in competitions) and pinpointed by zoning and regulation plans designed both for the city as a whole and its individual districts (comp. Map sheets Nos. 20-23).

The grounds of the Baťa factory were, in the western part of the city, extended by a group of new buildings around Náměstí Práce (Work Square) and by the so-called school district, which all in fact equalled the origination of a new city centre right in front of the gates of the enterprise. From the 1920s, the area housing the accessory, farm and administration buildings of the Zlín château, situated between this new and the old Zlín centres, underwent redevelopment, while the only construction surviving to our day is the château itself. An essential intervention in the city centre was two new streets heading in the west-east direction: Tomáš Baťa Avenue, which required the demolition of the southern front of the old square, and the parallel Štěfánikova Avenue. The Zlín periphery witnessed the construction of seven new districts of family houses built for the Baťa employees (2,210 houses in total), which gave Zlín its unceasing characteristic image: Letná, Nad Ovčírnou (1927), Zálesná (1927), Podvesná (late 1920s), Díly (1931), Lesní čtvrť (1940) and Mokrá (around 1940). Apart from these, there only rose a new villa district on the Týř Embankment (1923–1926) and at Lazy (1933) and several solitary villas built by the local elite. The city nevertheless kept refining its infrastructure and erecting an array of public buildings, such as the film studios, a Protestant church, a hospital pavilion, a forest cemetery and many others.

However, conditions regarding the management of the city of Zlín radically changed after 1945. Dominik Čipera (the Zlín mayor who replaced Tomáš Baťa in 1932) was removed from his position. The Baťa works were subordinated to the national administration and, in October 1945, nationalized. The damage caused to the factory by the 1944 bombardment was repaired and the shoe production was taken over by the national enterprise Svit. The city was renamed Gottwaldov in order to erase the Baťa family from public awareness. The number of inhabitants of Gottwaldov, the administrative border of which kept moving, was constantly increasing (comp. Tab. No. 2). The position of Zlín as the centre of a wider region, however, continuously grew stronger already from the 1930s, thanks to the local industrial enterprises as well as the institutions focusing on education, health, culture and sports. The administrative reform made Zlín the seat of the region in 1949, but this Zlín region was later, in 1960, abolished, with Gottwaldov still being the regional city.

Between 1947 and 1948, the so-called Regulation Plan Group (consisting of František Lýdie Gahura, Vladimír Karfík, Tomáš Slezák, Vít Kubečka, Antonín Vitek and Jiří Voženilek; comp. Fig. No. 15) issued the new Regulation Plan of Zlín and, along with it, the wider and generously conceived General Extension Plan of the Industrial Housing Estate Zlín-Mařenovice-Otrokovice. The close bonds between the Baťa factory management and the city development in the sphere of zone planning and architecture were nevertheless slowly vanishing. Karfík, and Gahura, as well as Voženilek (the latter being, for example, the architect of the Collective House, 1950), left the city. On the one hand, Zlín represented an utter exception in Czechoslovakia, for it continued with massive housing development right after the war – although under a different concept, abandoning the individual housing in small houses with front gardens for the sake of large blocks of flats (the district of Obeciny /1949/, the Morýs houses in the eastern part of the city /1950/). On the other hand, the given phenomenon can be translated as continuing efforts at providing cheap and at the same time relatively high quality housing for large numbers of people, i.e. as a transformation of form. The main material was bricks at first and, from the late 1950s, panels – whether employed in solitary houses or in large housing clusters, i.e. panel housing estates. In 1954, the first block of flats in Czechoslovakia to use panel construction (the G40 type) was erected

on the Zlín embankment. Zlín in the latter half of the 20th century thus had three either existing or further cultivated types of housing development. The first elaborated on the architectonic forms of the Baťa era (to the 1950s and then after 1990). The second was the prefabricated houses and, third, then especially their clusters – the housing settlements (the Bartoš district, 1958, which extended the city's continuous built-up area towards the east, and then mainly, in two stages, the Jižní Svahy /Southern Slopes/ district; Jiří Gregorčík, Šebestián Zelina, 1968–1980 and from 1980; comp. Map sheet No. 39). The adaptations of the city centre mainly involved redevelopment in the form of tearing down the oldest houses of a small-town character, when entire streets vanished or entirely lost their original appearance (especially Dlouhá Street, with the new prefabricated houses with a shopping parterre /1977–1982/, Šebestián Zelina). Zlín thus lost the character of an organically grown city and, in addition, the architecture of its main square negatively suffered from the building of a new, oversized post office.

Apart from numerous sports fields, Zlín also received an array of contributions to the public infrastructure: the complex of the city transportation company (1956), the theatre (1967, Karel Řepa, Miroslav Řepa, Radúz Rozhon) and various administrative buildings (Centropjekt, 1968, Zdeněk Plesník; Průmyslové stavby /Industrial Constructions/ – two buildings, 1966, 1971). The construction of the bus station required the demolition of Nádražní (Railway) Street (c. 1981) and the adjacent Trávník (Lawn) Square (1983). Some buildings dating to the first half of the 20th century did not escape the redevelopment, either (such as the Masaryk Schools at Náměstí Práce /1987/).

From 1956, the development of Zlín and from 1959 its city centre followed a new zoning plan elaborated by Eduard Staša (comp. Maps Nos. 39-40). The inception of the next zoning plan dates to the late 1960s: the General Extension Zoning Plan of the Gottwaldov Agglomeration, issued by the Department of the Main Architect of the Gottwaldov District under Adolf Zikmund and František Dohnal, was in force between 1970 and 1985 (deposited in the Moravian Archives in Brno – State Regional Archives Zlín). From 1980, the centre developed according to the Zoning Plan Gottwaldov-Centre (Complex Urbanistic Design for the period 1980–2000; deposited *ibid.*), elaborated by Adolf Zikmund and Jiří Gebrian from the above-mentioned facility. Construction throughout the city followed the latter plan to as late as 1998.

The city of Zlín (which was returned its original name on 1 January 1990) has been the seat of the Zlín region from 2000. Many villages, however, have gradually separated from it. The rapid changes occurring in the social, industrial and economic spheres during the 1990s had a considerable impact on the region. For example, the large shoe-making factory, Svit, closed down, although many other enterprises, such as those from the fields of mechanical engineering, rubber- and plastic-making industries, power engineering, and building industry, still departing from the roots of the Baťa legacy, survived. The number of Zlín inhabitants during the 1990s stagnated and slightly dropped after 2000 (the population in 2014 totalled 75,000). Today, 11,000 students are enrolled at the newly established Tomáš Baťa University, which in 2001 began following in the steps of the Faculty of technology of the Brno University of Technology, active in Zlín from 1969.

The gradual opening up of the complex of the Baťa/Svit factory to everyday life has played a crucial role in transforming the city. The buildings in its eastern part today accommodate shops, services, public administration, health care and culture. The extensive urban cultural heritage zone, promulgated in 1990, encompasses the entire Zlín centre including the residential neighbourhoods (comp. Map No. 58). This, however, in no way hampers the rise of new quality constructions: the Jižní Svahy (Southern Slopes) district received a new Catholic church (2003) and a new university building. The university rectorate and a concert hall (Eva Jiříčková) have become part of the adaptations of the former Baťa school quarter, and the Zlín park as well as Náměstí Práce with its underpass underwent adaptations in 2014. New shopping centres, including the Zlaté jablko (Golden Apple) shopping mall on the main square, appeared in the centre of Zlín along with newly constructed car parks. The lingering, yet unsolved and rather pressing issue is the local transportation (the low capacity of both the railway and the highways where the main problem is long-distance transportation leading through the very centre). The peripheral parts of Zlín were then influenced by the residential process (especially in the eastern direction) and by the phenomenon of commercial suburbanization (the entire valley from Želechovice to as far as Otrokovice).

Detailed list of maps, plans and renditions in Volume No. 28: Zlín

The dimensions of maps and iconographic sources are given in millimeters height×width and rounded. Detailed information on images, as well as the authors of digital templates, are to be found in the Czech version of "the list of maps, plans and illustrations".

Title page of the cover

Fig. No. 1: Coat-of-arms of the city of Zlín. Graphic rendition by Petr Tomas, Litoměřice.

The sign was approved by the Ministry of Interior of Czechoslovakia on 25 January 1936.

Fig. No. 2: Zlín as viewed from the north between 1910 and 1915. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 5869.

Text sheets

Figs. Nos. 3a-b: Seals of the city of Zlín from early modern times.

a) Seal of the city of Zlín from 1564, diameter: 37.5 mm, field with the transcription: 34 mm. MJVM, Zlín, sign. H 10736. Photographed by Libor Stavaník.

b) Seal of the city of Zlín from 1629, diameter: 45 mm, field with the transcription: 35 mm. Photographed by Libor Stavaník.

Fig. No. 4: Zlín in the late 1910s. B/W postcard. MJVM, Zlín.

Fig. No. 5: View of the Baťa Memorial permanent exhibition – plastic models of Zlín in c. 1900 and the future Zlín as imagined by František L. Gahura or, respectively, Tomáš and Jan Antonín Baťas. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund Baťa, a.s., Zlín, XV, Inv. No. 258.

Figs. Nos. 6a-b: Baťa company promotion materials – statistics on the Zlín population, the number of local houses and the economic situation of the Baťa factory and its employees. B/W print in: *Cekota, Antonín (ed.): Zlín město životní aktivity. Zlín 1935*, pp. 24–27.

Fig. No. 7: Le Corbusier's regulation of the valley of Dřevnice, de-

signed after his 1935 visit to Zlín. Reproduction of the author's drawing. KGVU, Zlín, Inv. No. S 630.

Fig. No. 8: Analyses of the demographic, construction and transportation situation in Zlín with a schematic map of transportation in the Zlín region, František L. Gahura 1931. Technická zpráva: předpoklady vzrůstu města a dopravní statistika. Part of *Upravovací plány města Zlína*, 1931, František L. Gahura – (see map No. 36). B/W print, without scale, 500x735, cut-out. KGVU, Zlín, Inv. No. S 37.

Fig. No. 9: A "window" postcard of Zlín in the 1930s. Závody Baťa Zlín. B/W postcard. MJVM, Zlín.

Figs. Nos. 10a-b: Projects of the highway network in Czechoslovakia in the 1930s and 1940s.

a) *Vyústění české dálnice na Slovensko. Kreslil Beza.* B/W map published as fig. No. 3, p. 11, in: *Stavba českých dálnic. Část I. Přípravné práce. Zahájení stavby na dálnici Praha-Brno-slovenská hranice* = Journal of Spolek inženýrů Technický obzor 47, No. 22–23. V Praze 1939.

b) *Situační plán dálnice Praha-Brno-Žilina. Úsek Jihlava-Žilina. Reprodukce a tisk V. Neubert a synové Praha, s.d. V originále dvoubarevný tisk (červená trasa dálnice), 1:225 000, 300x1080, cut-out. Published in: Zprávy veřejné služby technické 1938/1939. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund Čipera Dominik, No. 85/12.*

Fig. No. 11: The new Zlín neighbourhood of Zálesná and a view of the city centre from the east in the 1930s. Zlín-Zálesná. B/W postcard. MJVM, Zlín.

Fig. No. 12: The new Zlín neighbourhoods of Podvesná and Díly in the eastern part of the city in the 1930s. No title. B/W postcard. MJVM, Zlín.

Fig. No. 13: The characteristic "Baťa family houses" lining Tomáš Baťa Avenue in the eastern part of the city, with the evangetic church in the background; viewed towards the southeast, about 1948. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 14463, sign. 256_9.

Fig. No. 14: View of the Baťa Hospital complex in Zlín in the 1930s. Baťova nemocnice. B/W postcard. MJVM, Zlín.

Fig. No. 15: Plastic map of Zlín, adapted after the regulation proposed by František L. Gahura and the so-called Regulation Plan Group in the latter half of the 1940s. B/W photograph. KGVU, Zlín, sign. PFLG S 1090.

Fig. No. 16: Simulation of the high-rise buildings incorporated in the valley of Dřevnice. Part of Jiří Voženílek's Zlín regulation plans from the latter half of the 1940s. B/W photograph and paper, collage. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund Baťa, a. s., Zlín, XV, Inv. No. 268.

Fig. No. 17: Five of the so-called Morýs houses, built between 1947 and 1950 after Miroslav Drofa's project in the neighbourhood of Díly, which came to dominate the eastern part of Zlín. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 14465, sign. 258_24.

Fig. No. 18: Zlín was renamed Gottwaldov. View from the Masaryk Schools with the sculpture of T. G. Masaryk towards the market, the department store and the 21st – administrative – building of the Baťa factory boasting a Klement Gottwald billboard in the early 1950s. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 14474, sign. 268_54.

Fig. No. 19: The neighbourhood of Obeciny in the eastern part of the city in early 1950s. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 14465, sign. 258_4.

Fig. No. 20: Model of the built-up area in Zlín centre according to the adaptations proposed in the zoning plan Gottwaldov-Centre by Jiří Gebrian for the period between 1980 and 2000. View from Jižní Svahy towards the southeast. B/W photograph. Pavel Novák personal fund, made available by Ladislava Horňáková.

Fig. No. 21: Náměstí Miru as viewed from the north in 2015. Photographed by Libor Stavjaník.

Fig. No. 22: The crossroad of Tomáš Baťa Avenue and Dlouhá Street with the Ss Philip and James church and the theatre building in 2015. Photographed by Libor Stavjaník.

Map No. 1: The Baťa cities in Europe and worldwide. Reconstruction map by Ondřej Ševeček, cartographic rendition by Marcela Havelková.

Fig. No. 23: Sketch of the industrial city by Josef Gočár from 1937. B/W contemporary copy of Gočár's drawing. 1:2500, 950x900. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund fond Baťa, a.s., Zlín, XV, box No. 2032, Inv. No. 1716, fol. 47.

Map sheets

Map sheet No. 1

Map No. 2: Zlín and its surroundings in the Müller map of Moravia from 1716. *Tabula generalis marchionatus Moraviae in sex circulos divisae quos ... accurate emensus hac mappa delineatas exhibet Ioh. Christoph Müller S. C. M. Capitaneus.* B/W engraving, graphic scale [ca. 1:176 000], section IV, section dimensions 555x730, cut-out. ÚAZK, Prague, I-1-108.

Map No. 3: Zlín and its surroundings in the map of the Hradištské region by Conrad Philipp Schenkel from the first half of the 1840s. B/W zinkography. *Der Hradischer Kreis. III. Section.* Published by Carl Winikel in Brno. B/W zinkography, graphic scale [ca. 1:200 000], 560x670, cut-out. HÚ AV, Prague, MS, sign. MAP A 289.

Map No. 4: Zlín and its surroundings in the map of Moravia and Silesia by Karel Kořistka, produced by the Hölzl publishing house in 1861. *General-Karte der Markgrafschaft Mähren und des Herzogthums Schlesien mit Benutzung der neuesten und besten Aufnahmen und Messungen.* 1:432 000, cut-out. HÚ AV, Prague, MS, sign. MAP A 357.

Map sheet No. 2

Map No. 5: Zlín and its surroundings in the map from the 1st Military Survey, 1:28 800, sections 81, 82, 94, 95 – digitally composed, cut-out. ŌStA-Kriegsarchiv, Wien – Laboratory of geoinformatics UJEP in Ústí nad Labem, Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic. Elaborated by Jiří Krejčí.

Map No. 6: Zlín and its surroundings in the map from the 11th Military Survey, 1:28 800, sections O_9_VII and O_10_VII – digitally composed, cut-out. ŌStA-Kriegsarchiv, Wien – Laboratory of geoinformatics UJEP in Ústí nad Labem, Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic. Elaborated by Jiří Krejčí.

Map No. 7: Zlín and its surroundings in a digital model of the terrain based on the map from the 1st Military Survey. Rendition by Jiří Krejčí.

Map No. 8: Zlín and its surroundings in a digital model of the terrain based on the map from the 11th Military Survey. Rendition by Jiří Krejčí.

Map sheet No. 3

Map No. 9: The centre of Zlín in the Imperial Obligatory Copy of the

Stable Cadastre Map from 1829. Sheets IV and VIII are digitally composed. Coloured lithograph, graphic scale [1:2 880], 526x658, cut-out. ÚAZK, Prague, B2/a/6 M-3599. For more see <http://archivnimapy.cz>.

Map sheet No. 4

Map No. 10: Zlín in 1829. Vectorization of the Imperial Obligatory Copy of the Stable Cadastre Map. 1:2500. Cartographic rendition by Jolana Pacíková and Lucie Kupková.

Map sheet No. 5

Map No. 11: Zlín and its surroundings in the Special map from the 11th Military Survey, 1:75 000, from 1917. Section No. 4359. B/W lithography, 385x500, cut-out. HÚ AV, Prague, sign. MAP C 1275.

Map No. 12: Zlín and its surroundings in the Special map from the 11th Military Survey, 1:75 000, from 1941. Section No. 4359. B/W lithography, 385x500, cut-out. HÚ AV, Prague, sign. MAP C 2551.

Map No. 13: Zlín and its surroundings in the Topographic Section from the 11th Military Survey, 1:25 000, from 1876. Section No. 4359/2. B/W lithography, 550x725, cut-out. HÚ AV, Prague, sign. MAP C 2092.

Map No. 14: Zlín and its surroundings in the Basic Map of the Czech Republic, 1:25 000, from 2014. ČUZK, Prague, Rendition by Jiří Krejčí.

Map sheet No. 6

Map No. 15: Negative plan of the city of Zlín, oriented towards the north. Executed by Jan Pacina based on the map from the 11th Military Survey from 1941.

Map No. 16: Digital model of the terrain and the reconstruction of the built-up area of the city of Zlín in the early 20th century as viewed from the northeast. The model was executed by Jan Pacina based on the map from the 11th Military Survey from 1941.

Map No. 17: Negative plan of the city of Zlín in 2015, oriented towards the north. Executed by Jan Pacina.

Map No. 18: Digital model of the terrain and the reconstruction of the built-up area of the city of Zlín in 2015 as viewed from the northeast. The model was executed by Jan Pacina.

Map sheet No. 7

Map No. 19: Manuscript colour copy of the (probably lost) earlier map of a part of the Zlín estates' border in the area north of the city by the surveyor Karel Václav Besold from 1781. *Mappa Über die von Seiten der Stadt Zliner Gemeinde vom Ort zu Ort den Graenzen nach fassionirte, und nur mit 30 Metzen Catastrirte so wohl – als dessen daran hangende, und von der Obrigkeit eben post Localem Rectificationem abgegranzte, endlich an sich gezogene Strittige Hutweyd Walli [...]. Carl Wenzl von Besold geschworener Landmesser Copirt Aijnjo [1]781.* Graphic scale [1:2880], 430x625. MZA v Brně, fund D 22: Sbirka map a plánů, map No. 1376 (sign.), Inv. No. 1229.

Map No. 20: Manuscript map of the Zlín forest district from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. *Bestandskarte von dem Reviere Zlín.* Manuscript map from 1898–1901, 1:7200, 1:2880, 1000x615. MZA v Brně, fund F 213: Velkostatek Zlín, map No. 14 (Inv. No. 360).

Map sheet No. 8

Map No. 21: Manuscript map of the village of Pílučky and its landed property by Jan Antonín Křoupal of Grünenberg from the last third of the 18th century. *Mappa Über das Dorff Prziluk Wie solches Samt allen realtaeten befunden, und Geometrice Deliniret worden. Ioann. Ant. von Grunenberg. Iurat. Geometra.* Graphic scale [ca. 1: 2880], 975x1360. MZA v Brně, fund F 213: Velkostatek Zlín, map No. 5, Inv. No. 351.

Map sheet No. 9

Map No. 22: Cadastral map of Zlín from 1877. *Stadt Zlín v Moravě, berniční okres Napajedla.* B/W printed and partially coloured map, 1:2880, 530x315 (790). MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund AMZ, Inv. No. 1695.

Map sheet No. 10

Map No. 23: Cadastral map of Zlín from c. 1912. *Město Zlín na Moravě, berniční okres Napajedla.* B/W printed cadastral map from c. 1912, 1:2880, 530x290 (660). MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund AMZ, Inv. No. 1696.

Map sheet No. 11

Map No. 24: Cadastral map of Zlín with inscribed proposed adaptations by František L. Gahura and Jan Kotěra in the southern and western part of the city, approved by the Moravian Committee on 1 September 1925. The map survived in a coloured and untitled copy with no scale. No title, 570x200. MJVM, Zlín, Inv. No. K 2439.

Map sheet No. 12

Map No. 25: Orientation plan of Zlín by František L. Gahura from before 1932. *Orientační plán města Zlína. Měřítko 1:9000. Nákladem B. Siegel. Knihkupec. Zlín. Navrhl Arch. Fr. Gahura.* Coloured print, 275x505. Private collection.

Map sheet No. 13

Map No. 26: Orientation plan of Zlín from the latter half of the 1930s. *Zlín.* B/W printed plan published in [1935–1938], 1:12 500, 590x460. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund AMZ, Inv. No. 1701.

Map sheet No. 14

Map No. 27: Orientation plan of Zlín capturing the city in the late 1930s with an added overview of streets and public open spaces. *Zlín.* Coloured printed plan with manuscript adjustments, 1:12 500, 590x460. Private collection.

Map sheet No. 15

Map No. 28: Orientation plan of Zlín capturing the city in 1937. *Orientační plán města Zlína. M: 1:5760. 1934. Doplněno v r. 1937. Živnostensko-průmyslová záložna ve Zlíně.* Coloured print, 295x485. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka soudobé dokumentace SOKA Zlín.

Map No. 29: Orientation plan of Zlín capturing the city in 1942. *Orientační plán vnitřní čtvrti Zlína. M: 1:5760. 1940, doplněno v květnu 1942.* B/W printed plan, 460x750. Muzeum města Brna, History of Architecture Department, Inv. No. 208409.

Map sheet No. 16

Map No. 30: Orientation plan of Zlín from 1941. B/W printed plan, reproduced in the Baťa company construction department in 1941. *Orientierungsplan der Stadt Zlín.* B/W printed plan published by Constructing department of the Baťa Comp. in Zlín in 1941, 1:5760, 450x730. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund AMZ, Inv. No. 1702.

Map No. 31: Orientation plan of Zlín from the early 1950s. *Gottwaldov-Zlín.* B/W printed plan from [c. 1951–1953], 1:5000, 530x1020. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund Jednotný národní výbor Gottwaldov, No. 20/81, No. 6.

Map sheet No. 17

Map No. 32: Plan of Zlín from 1943. *Zlín (Zlín).* Coloured printed plan published in Prague in 1943, 1:10 000, 350x665. HÚ AV, Prague, MS, sign. MAP B 932.

Map sheet No. 18

Map No. 33: Orientation plan of Zlín from the early 1950s. *Město Zlín.*

Coloured printed plan from [c. 1950/1], graphic scale [asi 1:13 160], 190x390. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund AMZ, Inv. No. 1704.

Map sheet No. 19

Map No. 34: Orientation plan of Zlín from 2014. *Orientační plán Zlín,* 1:6000. Prepared by Ondřej Hobza, Magistrát města Zlína (the Municipal Government of the City of Zlín).

Map sheet No. 20

Map No. 35: Regulation plan of Zlín by František L. Gahura from 1931. *Upravovací plány města Zlína. Vypracoval ak. arch. [František] Ljýdie] Gahura, Zlín. Polohopisné a výškové plány na základě nového měření vyhotovil Ing. Petr Holec [1927] v Kroměříži. 1931.* 1:1000, one section dimensions 500x735, 20 digitally composed. KGVU, Zlín, Inv. No. A 38 (from 1927–1928), section No. 12, Inv. No. A 37 (1927).

Map sheet No. 21

Map No. 36: Regulation plan of Zlín by František L. Gahura from 1931 – the city centre, exhibited copy. No title, 625x730, 3 sections digitally composed. MZA v Brně, Sbirka map a plánů, map No. 1452.

Map sheet No. 22

Map No. 37: Regulation plan of Zlín by František L. Gahura from 1931 – synoptically elaborated proposed regulation of the city centre. Part of *Upravovací plány města Zlína* (1931, see map No. 35). B/W map, 1:5760, one section dimensions 500x735, 2 sections digitally composed. KGVU, Zlín, Inv. No. A 37 (1927).

Map sheet No. 23

Map No. 38: Synoptic plan of the Zlín agglomeration in the valley of Dřevnice. Part of *Základní plán upravovací obcí Velkého Zlína. Zlín v červnu 1934. Přehledný plán 1:5760.* František L. Gahura. Coloured manuscript map, 1090x2950. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Archiv obce Otrokovice, Inv. No. 208, No. 90.

Map sheet No. 24

Map No. 39: General extension zoning plan of Gottwaldov (main drawing) by Eduard Staša from 1956. *Směrný územní plán Gottwaldov. Hlavní výkres. 1:5000. Státní projektový ústav pro výstavbu měst a vesnic v Gottwaldově [...] 1956.* Printed plan with manuscript adjustments, 750x1720. MJVM, Zlín, without Nos.

Map sheet No. 25

Map No. 40: Zoning plan of Gottwaldov (drawing with the city centre) by Eduard Staša from 1959. *Gottwaldov – střed města. Podrobný územní plán.* Printed plan with manuscript adjustments, 1:1000, 990x1985. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, fund Městský národní výbor Zlín, No. 4/2015, No. 4.

Map sheet No. 26

Map No. 41: Zoning plan of Zlín effective in 2014. *Územní plán Zlín.* 1:6000. Prepared by Ondřej Hobza, Magistrát města Zlína (the Municipal Government of the City of Zlín).

Map sheet No. 27

Map No. 42: Orthogonal aerial photograph of Zlín from 1955. Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad v Dobrušce, Středisko leteckých snímků. © MO ČR, 2015, digitally composed by Jiří Krejčí.

Map sheet No. 28

Map No. 43: Orthogonal aerial photograph of Zlín from 1971. Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad v Dobrušce, Středisko leteckých snímků. © MO ČR, 2015, digitally composed by Jiří Krejčí.

Map sheet No. 29

Map No. 44: Orthogonal aerial photograph of Zlín from 1990. Vojenský geografický a hydrometeorologický úřad v Dobrušce, Středisko leteckých snímků. © MO ČR, 2015, digitally composed by Jiří Krejčí.

Map sheet No. 30

Map No. 45: Orthogonal aerial photograph of Zlín from 2014. ČUZK, Prague, digitally composed by Jiří Krejčí.

Map sheet No. 31

Fig. No. 24: Oblique aerial photograph of Zlín centre from 1935 by Josef Vaňhara. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 6368.

Map No. 25: Oblique aerial photograph of a part of Zlín – a view of the city centre and Jižní Svahy from c. 1996. Photographed by Libor Stavjaník.

Map sheet No. 32

Fig. No. 26: View of Zlín from the north. Vista from 1746, oil painting, 730x975. MJVM, Zlín, sign. H 10230.

The work survived in at least two copies – see MJVM, sign. H 2531.

Fig. No. 27: View of Zlín from the north. Vista from 1846, oil painting, 730x980. MJVM, Zlín, sign. H 10231.

Map sheet No. 33

Fig. No. 28: Vista of Zlín from the last quarter of the 18th century. A vista in the paragon of the manuscript map of the village of Zlín on the Zlín estates, probably dating to the period after 1785. The original map, perhaps executed by the surveyor Jan Antonín Křoupal of Grünenberg, is today lost and survived only on a glass negative. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 5846.

Fig. No. 29: View of Zlín from the north. Vista on the curtain of an amateur theatre group in Mladcová. Oil on canvas. Region of Zlín Office.

Map sheet No. 34

Fig. No. 30: Panoramic view of Zlín from Tlustá Mountain in 2015. Photographed by Libor Stavjaník.

Fig. No. 31: Panoramic view of Zlín from the east in 2015. Photographed by Libor Stavjaník.

Fig. No. 32: Panoramic view of Zlín from the north in 2015. Photographed by Libor Stavjaník.

Map sheet No. 35

Fig. No. 33: Panoramic view of Zlín from the transmitter on Tlustá Mountain in 1933. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 14476, sign. 270_20.

Fig. No. 34: View of Zlín from the east by Josef Vaňhara. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 1920.

Fig. No. 35: View of Zlín from the north in 1933. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 1215.

Map sheet No. 36

Fig. No. 36: View from "Společenský dům" (later the Moskva hotel) going past the Masaryk Schools towards Zlín centre from the 1930s. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 14472, sign. 265_36.

Fig. No. 37: View from the Moskva hotel towards Zlín centre from between 2000 and 2002. Photographed by Libor Stavjaník.

Fig. No. 38: The western side of Náměstí Miru today with its old City Hall on the right and the school building in the background in 1920. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlín, Sbirka fotografií Zlín, folder 5246.

Fig. No. 39: Zlin City Hall in the 1930s. B/W postcard. MJVM, Zlin.

Fig. No. 40: Náměstí Míru from the north with the Ss Philip and James church in the background in 1902. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14423, sign. 214_8.

Fig. No. 41: Náměstí Míru from the north after the demolition of the southern line of houses and breaking through Tomáš Baťa Avenue with the Ss Philip and James church in the background before 1948. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14426, sign. 217_1.

Fig. No. 42: View from the Ss Philip and James church through Dlouhá Street towards the north in 1930–1931. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14479, sign. 273_8.

Fig. No. 43: View from the Collective House through Dlouhá Street towards the north with the Ss Philip and James church and the theatre by Vladimír Kubík. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder č. 9304.

Map sheet No. 37

Map No. 46: Design of the Letná adaptation by Jan Kotěra from 1918. *Regulační plán pro stavbu dělnické kolonie firmy T. A. Baťa ve Zlíně*. B/W printed plan with additional colour adjustments, 1:1000, 950×2100. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Okresní úřad-Okresní národní výbor Zlin, Inv. No. 1657.

Map No. 47: Undated design of the Letná adaptation by Jan Kotěra. *Situační náčrt dělnické kolonie firmy T. A. Baťa ve Zlíně. Měř. 1:2880*. Additional colour adjustments to older printed plan, 660×820. AAS – NTM, Prague, fund Kotěra (20070109/02 f21).

Fig. No. 44: Sketch of the blue-collar housing colony in the Zlin neighbourhood of Letná by Jan Kotěra from 1917. *Baťův Zlín 1917*. B/W charcoal drawing with additional ink inscriptions, without scale, 465×600. AAS – NTM, Prague, fund Kotěra (20070603/07 f 21).

Fig. No. 45: Undated sketch of the blue-collar housing colony in the Zlin neighbourhood of Letná by Jan Kotěra. Two variants of the urban solution and the assignment analysis. No title, s.d., without scale. B/W drawing, 310×495. AAS – NTM, Prague, fund Kotěra (20070603/07 f 21).

Fig. No. 46a-b: Design of the Letná development with terraced houses by Jan Kotěra from 1918. AAS – NTM, Prague, fund Kotěra (20070603/07 f 21).

a) *Situace bloku I. V Praze, v dubnu 1918*. B/W manuscript plan, without scale, 310×1185.

b) *Celkový pohled bloku I. 29. III. [19]18*. B/W drawing, 180×1820.

Fig. No. 47: Regulation plan of Zlin by František L. Gahura from 1921 with incorporated regulation of the Letná neighbourhood by Jan Kotěra. *Regulační plán města Zlín*. Reproduction of an unknown original.

Fig. No. 48: Unfinished houses in the Letná neighbourhood with the terraced houses built according to Jan Kotěra's design in the foreground from 1926–1927. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14482, sign. 276_8.

Fig. No. 49: View from the factory towards Náměstí Práce with the brickworks in the background from 1933. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14472, sign. 265_29.

Fig. No. 50: View from the factory towards the east in 1951, documenting the two main Zlin centres – the old town and Náměstí Práce and the two main arteries leading through the city centre and forking at the square. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14474, sign. 268_1.

Fig. No. 51: View from the Zlin skyscraper (administrative building No. 21) towards Náměstí Práce in 2015. Photographed by Libor Stavjanik.

Map sheet No. 38

Map No. 48: Map with the highlighted landings of aerial bombs on 20 November 1944. 1:200, 2 sections digitally composed, dimensions of one section 975×620. KGVU, Zlin, Inv. No. SA 2/2.

Map No. 49: Plan of Zlin with the adaptations in the western part of the city, proposed by Vladimír Karfík in 1946. *Regulace úseku náměstí práce – Letná ve Zlíně. Zlín. Červen 1946. Stavební odd. Baťa nár. podnik. Ing. arch. Vladimír Karfík. Drawing No. 1: Přehledná mapa Zlína. Regulace úseku náměstí Práce – Letná*. B/W print and coloured manuscript drawing, 1:10 000, 975×1120. KGVU, Zlin, inv. č. SA 2/1.

Fig. No. 52: Design of the Náměstí Práce adaptation by František L. Gahura from [1935–1936 or 1941]. Coloured photograph, 150×290. Muzeum města Brna, Oddělení dějin architektury, Inv. No. 210900.

Fig. No. 53: Ideological design of the regulation and architectonic solution of some buildings on Náměstí Práce in Zlin by Josef Gočár from 1940. *Návrh náměstí Práce ve Zlíně. V Praze v červenci 1940 [...] Josef Gočár*. B/W drawing and print, 1:1000, 510×1000. KGVU, Zlin, sign. SA 15.

Fig. No. 54: Visualization of the proposed regulation of Náměstí Práce by František L. Gahura from 1942. Náměstí práce. Zlin 1942, ak. arch. F. L. Gahura. B/W print, 225×625. KGVU, Zlin, Inv. No. SA 16.

Fig. No. 55: Ideological design of the adaptation of Náměstí Práce in Zlin by Bohuslav Fuchs from 1940. *Ideový návrh regulačně-architektonické úpravy náměstí Práce ve Zlíně, červenec 1940*. Bohuslav Fuchs, Brno. Coloured print, cut-out. Muzeum města Brna, Oddělení dějin architektury, Inv. No. 223963.

Figs. Nos. 56a-b: Two variants of visualized designs of Náměstí Práce urban adaptations by Emanuel Hruška from c. 1940. Without title, coloured print, 2 section digitally composed, 220×605. KGVU, Zlin, Inv. No. SA 1.

Figs. Nos. 57a-b: Visualized design of Náměstí Práce urban adaptations by Vladimír Karfík from 1946. *Výkres 3: Regulace úseku náměstí Práce – Letná ve Zlíně. Zlín. Červen 1946. Stavební odd. Baťa nár. podnik. Ing. arch. Vladimír Karfík*. KGVU, Zlin, Inv. No. S 2/3.

a) Western view. *Pohled k západu*. Coloured drawing, 430×610.

b) Eastern view. *Pohled k východu*. Coloured drawing, 490×610.

Map sheet No. 39

Map No. 50: Development plan of the second and third stages of the housing estate Jižní Svahy from 1974 by [Dušan] Živocký and [František] Balajka. *Podrobný územní plán II. – III. etapa Sídlíště Jižní Svahy. Gottwaldov. Hlavní výkres*. Additionally coloured B/W drawing, 1:2000, 900×2220. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Městský národní výbor Zlin, No. 4/2015, No. 28.

Map No. 51: Manuscript plan of the housing estate Jižní Svahy from 1979 by [Dušan] Živocký and [František] Balajka. *OS Jižní svahy. Gottwaldov II. Situace*. Additionally coloured B/W drawing, 1:2000, 420×690. MJVM, Zlin, without numbers.

Detailed diagrams to the plan are available on the map portal of the Municipal Government of the City of Zlin.

Map sheet No. 40

Map No. 52: Sketch of the future Zlin. *Zlín budoucnosti*. Coloured printed plan, reproduced in the *Sdělení* 1927 newspaper, 1:9100, 250×470.

Map No. 53: Plan of Zlin with inscribed city pubs, situation from 1930. Appendix of Augustin Máca's application for a publican's licence. Additionally coloured B/W print, 1:2880, 2 sections digitally composed, 520×1250. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Okresní úřad-Okresní národní výbor Zlin, Inv. No. 1247.

Map sheet No. 41

Map No. 54a-h: Reconstruction of the Zlin urban development by Eduard Staša from the mid-1980s. B/W drawings. Other Staša reconstructions and their versions are held by the MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Baťa, a.s., Zlin, and in KGVU, Zlin.

a) *1. Zlín v první polovině 13. století – před kolonizací (hypotecký náčrt)*, 1983, 310×225. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21780.

b) *2. Zlín v době založení 1257–1260 za Viléma z Hustopeč (hypotecký náčrt)*, 1983, 310×225. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21781.

c) *3. Zlín okolo r. 1400 za vlády Šternberků (1358–1437) (hypotecký náčrt)*, 1983, 310×225. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21782.

d) *4. Zlín v 16. století za vlády Tetourů a Cedlarů (náčrt dle údajů J. Polišínského k r. 1592)*, 1983, 310×225. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21783.

e) *5. Zlín v letech 1650–1800 za Serényňů, Rotálů, Khevenhüllerů*, 1983, 310×225. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21784.

f) *6. Zlín v letech 1850–1900 za vlády Brettonů a Hauptů*, 310×225. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21785.

g) *Gottwaldov-Zlín v letech 1910–1930*, 1:10 000, 1982–1983, 875×615. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21792.

h) *Gottwaldovská sídlíště 1945–1985*, 1984, 785×420. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21795.

i) Industrial topography of Zlin by Eduard Staša. *Gottwaldov – továrny a továrničky v historii města 1873–1948–1982*, 1983, 600×410. MJVM, Zlin, shelf mark H 21779.

Map sheet No. 42

Map No. 55: The administrative development of Zlin. Reconstruction map by Eva Chodějovská and Tomáš Burda, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

Figs. Nos. 58a-c: Unrealized competition designs for Zlin City Hall from 1920 [?]. Three variants of the frontage from a wider group of ground plans, side views and sections. AAS – NTM, Prague, fund Mezera (20100804/01 f 95).

a) *Radnice ve Zlíně. A[lois] Mezera*, 1920. B/W drawing, without scale, 295×370.

b) *Radnice ve Zlíně. Alternativní studie průčelí do náměstí*. B/W drawing, graphic scale [ca. 1:135], 275×395.

c) *Průčelí do náměstí*. B/W drawing, without scale, 360×265.

Fig. No. 58: View of Zlin City Hall from 1920 by František L. Gahura. *Perspektivní pohled na radnici ve Zlíně*. B/W drawing, 380×490. Muzeum města Brna, Oddělení dějin architektury, Inv. No. 208867.

Map sheet No. 43

Map No. 56: Patrimonial administration in the Zlin region. Reconstruction map by Aleš Vyskočil and Tomáš Burda, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

Figs. Nos. 60a-b: The whole of and a detail from the manuscript map of the village of Zlin on the Zlin estates by Jan Antonín Kroupal of Grunenberg from the last third of the 18th century. *Mappa über die Hoch Gräfl. Kewenhillerische Stadt Zlin wie solche samt all sowohl obrigkeitlich als auch unterthänig befündlichen Realitaeten mappiret worden*. B/W glass plate negative. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 5846.

Fig. No. 61: Zlin chateau before its reconstruction realized by Leopold Bauer between 1904 and 1905. *Schloss Zlin*. Leopold Haupt Edler von Buchenrode. Photographed by R. Stillfried, printed by Römmmler & Jonas, Dresden. No. 237 in: *Mährens Burgen und Schlösser. Das Mährische Gewerbemuseum in Brün* [1888].

Fig. No. 62: Headquarters of the Regional Office / Regional National Committee on Tomáš Baťa Avenue No. 3792. Modern reproduction of a photograph from 1950. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, obálka 10711.

Maps Nos. 57a-b: The administration development in the Zlin region from 1850 to the present. Reconstructional map by Aleš Vyskočil and Tomáš Burda, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

Map No. 58: The Church topography and the urban cultural heritage zone in Zlin. Reconstructional map by Eva Chodějovská, David Valůšek and Marcel Sladkowski, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

Map sheet no. 44

Map No. 59: Zlin centre in the cadastral map from 1897. *Obec Zlín německy Zlin 1897*. 1:2880, one section's dimensions 595×750. manuscript coloured map, 8 digitally composed sections, cut-out. MZA v Brně, fund Katastrální mapy, Inv. No. 3133.

Map No. 60: Zlin district with marked terrain on a map from 1942, issued by the Baťa company geographic department. *Zliner Bezirk. Okres Zlínský. Baťa AG Zlin, Abt. 1202 ... Darstellung der Grundrißplastik nach Fr. Kříž gezeichnet von J. Písačka i. J. 1942 / Baťa a.s., odděl. 1202 (zeměp.) ... Znárodně plánovací plastičnost dle Františka Kříže J. Písačka r. 1942*. Printed plan, graphic scale [ca. 1: 77 000], 405×570. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka soudobé dokumentace, folder Okres Gottwaldov/Zlin.

Map sheet No. 45

Map No. 61: The Catholic Church administration in the Zlin region between 1787 and 2015. Reconstructional map by Aleš Vyskočil, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

Map No. 62: The district of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren in the Zlin region from 1782. Reconstructional map by David Valůšek, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

Map No. 63: The district of the community of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church in the Zlin region. Reconstructional map by Marcel Sladkowski, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

Fig. No. 63: The Catholic church of Ss Philip and James in 1924. B/W glass plate negative. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 708.

Fig. No. 64: The Convent of the Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy of the Illrd Order of St Francis in Opava (SMFO, Divadelní Street No. 3242) from between 1937 and 1938 (abolished in 1951), as viewed from the dam. B/W photograph by Josef Utěkal. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14484, sign. 278_4.

Fig. No. 65: The Zlin Protestant church. B/W photograph by Josef Utěkal. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 4396.

Map sheet No. 46

Maps Nos. 64a-c: Transformations of the land-use in the Zlin region between 1845 and 2010. Reconstructional map by Ivan Bičík and Lucie Kupková, cartographic rendition by Lucie Kupková.

Map sheet No. 47

Maps Nos. 65a-d: The development of transportation and roads in the Zlin region. Reconstructional map by Tomáš Burda, Miroslav Flieger, Eva Chodějovská and Pavel Šrámek, cartographic rendition by Iveta Čtveráková.

a) Transportation and roads in the Zlin region – wider relations.

b) Transportation and roads in Zlin.

c) Public and city transportation in Zlin.

d) Development of the trolleybus network in Zlin.

Map sheet No. 48

Map No. 66: The 1940 project of a new terminal for civil railway transportation in Zlin by Josef Hradecký. *Místní dráha Otrokovice-Zlín-Vizovice. Podrobné řešení kolejiště nového nádraží ve Zlíně s připojením továrních vleček. Situace 1:1000. Zlín v dubnu 1940*. Coloured manuscript map, 295×3260. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Baťa, a.s., Zlin, XIV, Box No. 1659, Inv. No. 4-3.

Fig. No. 66: The building of the Zlin railway station from between 1908 and 1915. *Zlín. Nádraží*. Reproduced B/W postcard by J. Horák. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 1070.

Fig. No. 67: Nádražní Street in Zlin prior to its redevelopment in 1950. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14481, sign. 275_6.

Figs. Nos. 68a-d: Josef Gočár's competition design and project of the Zlin railway station from the early 1940s. AAS – NTM, Prague, fund Gočár (20080624/08 f14).

a) *Osobní nádraží Zlín. V Praze. V říjnu 1942*. B/W drawing, 620×1030.

b) *Osobní nádraží Zlín. Projekt C. Praha, v prosinci 1942*. 1:500. Ground plan and birds' eye view. B/W drawing, 595×1195.

c) *Osobní nádraží Zlín. Projekt C. Praha, v prosinci 1942*. 1:200. B/W drawing, 595×1195.

d) *Osobní nádraží Zlín. Projekt C. Praha, v prosinci 1942*. 1:200. Ground plans of the floors. B/W drawing, 590×1200.

Map sheet No. 49

Map No. 67: Map of the Baťa Canal. *Řeka Morava od Otrokovic do Hodonína upravená pro závlahy pozemků a plavbu lodmi o nosnosti 150 tun*. Coloured printed plan, without scale, 275×855. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Morava – Moravská plavební, a.s., Zlin, Inv. No. 148, fol. 254–257.

Map No. 68: The unregulated river of Dřevnice in Otrokovice in a manuscript map from 1841. *Situations PLAN des Drzewnitza Flosses in der Strecke zwischen Otrokowitz und Kwikowitz. Juni [1]841. Franz* Coloured drawing, graphic scale [ca. 1:21 560], 360×610. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Archiv obce Otrokovice, Inv. No. 210.

Map No. 69: Plan of the trolleybus lines in Zlin in 1942. *Trolleybusbahn in Zlin. Trolleybusová dráha ve Zlíně*. 1:5760. Coloured printed plan, 750×460. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Okresní úřad Zlin, Box No. 1047, Inv. No. 1649.

Fig. No. 69: The Zlin embankment in 1943. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14479, sign. 273_3.

Fig. No. 70: Buses parking on Náměstí Práce in the 1930s – in front of the Community House and the Big Cinema. B/W photograph. MJVM, Zlin.

Fig. No. 71: The bus station of the Czechoslovak State Bus Transportation (ČSAD) near Svit in 1965 (1966) with its wooden building called the "Pagoda" with the chateau park and the Community House in the background. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 11611.

Fig. No. 72: The bus station in the space called Trávník in 1985. B/W photograph by Ivan Bittner. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 9314.

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Map No. 70: The factory complex of the Baťa/Svit company in Zlin. Reconstructional map by Martin Marek, cartographic rendition by Marcela Havelková and Eva Chodějovská.

Map No. 71: Plan of trailers in the Zlin complex of the Baťa factory in 1941. *Vlečky v závodech Baťa, a.s. ve Zlíně. Situace 1:1000. Zlín v únoru 1941*. B/W printed plan, 590×1660. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Baťa, a.s., Zlin, XIV, Box No. 1659, Inv. No. 4-4.

Fig. No. 73: Oblique view of the factory buildings in the Baťa complex with highlighted objects damaged during the November 1944 bombardment. *Továrna – dopad pum a rozsah destrukcí*. Anonymous B/W drawing, 420×1070. MZA v Brně, fund Obuvnický průmysl – Svit, s.p., Zlin, I/1, Box No. 139, Inv. No. 15.

Fig. No. 74: Panoramic view of the factory complex from the north – from the railway station – with the first houses in Letná in the background prior to 1919. In: *Ku 25tiletému jubileu závodu jeho zakladatelé panu T. Baťovi oddaný a vděčný personál*. 1894–1919 by Josef Macháček, Zlin. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin.

Fig. No. 75: View of the factory complex with the enclosure wall along the road to Malenovice and the unfinished neighbourhood of Letná in 1927. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 14476, sign. 270_22.

Fig. No. 76: View of the oldest building of the Baťa factory near the railway station from the north, after 1911, prior to 1917. Zlin. B/W postcard. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 15022, sign. 816_7.

Fig. No. 77: Partial view of the factory complex with its porter's lodge and the original building No. 11 from the department store on Náměstí Práce, with the Baťa villa in the background, in 1935. B/W photograph by Josef Vaňhara. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 5294.

Fig. No. 78: View of the sports stadium, the factory complex with the unfinished building No. 21 (the skyscraper) towards Náměstí Práce in 1937, by Josef Vaňhara. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 847.

Fig. No. 79: View of the Baťa factory complex as damaged during the November 1944 bombardment. B/W photograph. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, Sbirka fotografií Zlin, folder 6247.

Flap

Figs. Nos. 80a-f: Axonometric views of the individual buildings in the Svit factory complex from 1964. Anonymous B/W drawing. MZA v Brně – SOKA Zlin, fund Obuvnický průmysl – Svit, s.p., Zlin, IV/6, Box No. 1825, Inv. No. 1230.

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Fig. No. 81: Zlin as a crucial place within the projected highway network in the inter-war Czechoslovakia in the 1930s. *Návrhy silničních páteří v býv. ČSR*. In: *Zvláštní otisk z Časopisu Spolku inženýrů Technický obzor 47*, No. 22–23. V Praze 1939.