



Pardubice



City hiking trail

Guide to the sights of Pardubice

www.ipardubice.cz

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1



Main railway station

Perner's Square No. 217

GPS: 50° 1' 56.756" N, 15° 45' 24.285" E

Design from 1949 by Karel Řepa, Karel Kalvoda, Josef Danda; realisation in 1958.

One of the most important buildings of post-war functionalism in our country, it is a listed cultural monument.

Even after more than fifty years of full operation, it is one of the cosiest railway stations in the Republic. Passengers find comfort in a large, airy heated hall which, thanks to its shell design roof, is without columns. The station is an important transport hub and includes a hotel. A former underground cinema which used to operate here was also popular.

The interior of the hall was decorated with black and white photographs of tourist destinations in Czechoslovakia. These have been replaced with colour photographs of places of interest in the Pardubice region. Photos courtesy of photographer Štěpán Bartoš.



2

Old railway station

Hlaváčova Street No. 206

GPS: 50° 1' 55.181" N, 15° 45' 57.185" E

Construction of the first railway station started in 1844 as part of the overall construction of the Prague – Olomouc railway line. When the building of the railway line from Pardubice to Liberec was in process in 1856, construction of second railway station in Pardubice was initiated. Its outstanding feature was a roofed platform hall similar to the one we know from the Prague main railway station. The facade was created in the late classical style; semicircular arched windows had a decorative triangular gable in their centre.

By the 1890's, the building was unable to meet passenger needs and reconstruction took place in 1906-08.

The railway station building was badly damaged by an allied bombing raid on 24 August 1944. The station building was also hit and the hall above the passenger rails demolished. At the time, discussions were afoot to build a new railway station. This meant that only the most necessary repairs of the old building were carried out.

From 1 May 1959, a new building – the so called "New Railway Station" replaced the former railway station and has been in operation ever since.

3

Czechoslovak Legion Square, University of Pardubice

Czechoslovak Legion Square No. 565

GPS: 50° 2' 2.137" N, 15° 46' 2.825" E

Czechoslovak Legion Square forms the centre of the New Town, which began to develop mainly after 1914 in the direction of the old railway station (today Havlíčkova Street). The northern side of the square (behind the monument of TGM) is lined with residential houses with rich facades from the 1920's. The houses were originally designed for state employees, especially for those of the post office and army.

The square was designed as an urban park from the outset. Some trees are therefore almost one hundred years old. The park was reconstructed according to the design by architect Jaroslav Menšík in 2007.

A monument dedicated to President T. G. Masaryk can be found in the park. It stands on the site of the original statue that was removed during World War II. The monument designed by sculptor Jaroslav Brož returned to the square in 1998. The southern part of the square is formed by the block of buildings of the University of Pardubice. The oldest part belongs to the former Higher Industrial State School.

Designed in 1898 by Jindřich Fialka, realised in 1899. The school consisted of mechanical and construction engineering departments and provided education to millers. After World War II, the building was used together with the new extension by the University of Chemical Technology.





4

The house of Josef Otta

Smilova Street No. 397

GPS: 50° 2' 4.200" N, 15° 46' 20.305" E

The house of the printer-shop owner was built in 1921-32 on the design of architect Karel Řepa.

The corner house whose corpus is patterned by plastic rectangular and cylindrical bays gets its classicist look thanks to a lisena line extending in curved loops above the cornice. The interior is dominated by an elegant two-storey hall with a stained glass window and a concrete ceiling grid.

5

The Vererka Cousins Monument



GPS: 50° 2' 6.4041515" N, 15° 46' 17.1162987" E

Monument dedicated to the Veverka cousins, inventors of the turning plow, who were born in Rybitví near Pardubice. It dates back to 1883 and its author is Josef Strachovský. It was originally built in the area of the intersection of today's Masaryk Square. The foundation stone was laid on 31st August 1883. The monument was paid for from donations gathered throughout Bohemia and Moravia. Huge public interest met its unveiling by one of the leaders of Czech National Revival, Doctor František Ladislav Rieger, on 8th September 1883.



6

Church of St. John the Baptist

The Veverka Cousins Street (Bratřanců Veverkových)

GPS: 50° 2' 8.685" N, 15° 46' 16.352" E

Originally a late gothic nave church from 1509-10, it was built together with a hospital at the expense of William of Pernštejn. It was completed in 1563-1570 by the local builder V. Všetečka. He is also the designer of the ossuary, on the base of which a new bell tower of the church was built in 1788.

The church originally served for as a cemetery and hospital. The main city cemetery was located here for centuries. Abolished in 1904, the Garnish club established a park there. Some tomb stones from the 16th and 17th centuries can be found in the surroundings of the church even today.

7

Rental and commercial houses

Peace Avenue (třída Míru) No. 72, 71

GPS: 50° 2' 10.235" N, 15° 46' 16.980" E

House No. 72, (occupied by Česká spořitelna these days) was designed by architect Luboš Drmil in 1971. It used to house the Regional Headquarters of Restaurants and Eateries and a popular buffet on the ground floor. The building was dubbed "Corso" thanks to the popular promenade (corso) of Pardubice citizens, who passed through and and continued onto the Green gate. The house was bought by Česká spořitelna after 1989 and reconstructed according to Luboš Drmil's original design. The glass cladding of the house is an attractive feature.

The neighbouring house No. 71 was designed by Stanislav Kratochvíl in the spirit of austere functionalism. Realisation took place in 1934-35. Horizontal stripe windows, curved lines of trade showcases and a recessed top floor with terrace are the typical features of interwar functionalist architecture.





8

Peasant Cooperatives House

Peace Avenue (třída Míru) No. 79

GPS: 50° 2' 12.2093061" N, 15° 46' 17.7149677" E

The house No. 79 - originally the "Peasant Cooperative" was built in 1937 according to the design of architect Karel Řepa. At the time of its realization, there was a dairy shop in the neighbourhood. The shop remained in operation until 1970.

A mixed commercial and residential house with delicately embossed facades combining plaster and multi-coloured ceramic tiles. An outstanding feature is the corner meeting point of the two wings of the building. The glass tile coating and interior staircase including authentic metal railings with subtle mesh.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

9



Art Deco and Art Nouveau houses

Sladkovského Street No. 994, 995, 767

GPS: 50° 2' 8.425" N, 15° 46' 23.863" E

Houses nos. 994 and 995 in art deco style with cubist details by architect Oldřich Liska from 1921-1923.

The connected Art Nouveau house No. 767 has interesting details about Kunětická Mountain and Pardubice.

THE HOUSES ARE LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENTS.



10

The Passage Palace (Pasáž)

Peace Avenue (třída Míru) No. 60

GPS: 50° 2' 12.819" N, 15° 46' 30.167" E

On the site of today's commercial and residential house 'Passage' (Pasáž), there once stood a house owned by the Czech Brethren at the beginning of the 16th century. The townhouse with shopping mall was realised in 1925 in art deco style according to the design of Ladislav Machoň.

Passage (Pasáž) is of great creative significance for Pardubice. The street facade is five storeys high with horizontal lines along its windows and ceramic tiles consisting of elements such as gear wheels and shafts. On the facade facing Peace Avenue you can see statues of a fisherman, weaver, cabinet-maker and foundry man by Karel Dvořák. The ceramic tiles which remind us of the Pernštejn era of Pardubice are by Karel Pokorný.

At its completion, the 'Passage' consisted of residential units, 28 shops and even an underground restaurant. The much admired cylindrical glass roof and lunette painting depict physical education motives revelling in colours by Prague painter A. W. Hrstka. These lunette paintings were, however, removed in the sixties.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

11

Art Nouveau houses on Peace Avenue

Peace Avenue (třída Míru) No. 110, 109, 763

GPS: 50° 2' 14.447" N, 15° 46' 31.224" E

Commercial and residential houses realised in the Art Nouveau style in 1908, probably according to the designs of architect Jaroslav Kohoutek. The houses are remarkable for the ceramic decorations on their facades. Art Nouveau figures of three neighbouring houses are characterised by a subtle gradation of facades with arched storey bays with stone trims, ceramic vegetal decorations and imaginatively shaped gables.

Joseph Franc's house No. 109 is decorated with a relief depicting Mercury (the God of Trade) by V. Čížek. On the ground floor, there used to be a large ironmongery. The newly erected building No. 110 was acquired by the Walter family, who ran a glass shop and the first glass-cutting shop in town. Mirrors were also produced there. The house was called "At the Lion's". House No. 763 belonged to the Hostovský family. They managed a grain wholesale outlet, which is why we can see the relief 'Harvest' there.

ALL THREE HOUSES ARE LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENTS.





12

Kraus' House

Peace Avenue (třída Míru) No. 113

GPS: 50° 2' 15.209" N, 15° 46' 33.499" E

From 1850 the house belonged to Josef Kraus - the Royal postmaster. Later it was owned by Arthur, Baron of Kraus - the founder of the people's observatory, patron of sports and benefactor of aviator Jan Kašpar.

The house occupies a significant place on Peace Avenue. Not only is it the main city avenue but also the axis of a 19th century urban development named 'green suburb' after the Green gate.

In 1874, Emperor Franz Joseph I and his wife Elisabeth (known as Sissi) had lunch at this house. They participated in par force deer hunt in Pardubice.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

13



Shopping centre 'Grand'

Republic Square No. 1400

GPS: 50° 2' 15.922" N, 15° 46' 35.823" E

The former Grand Hotel and District house, the representative and social centre of the city and Eastern Bohemia (consisting of a cinema, assembly hall, cafe, restaurant and hotel) designed by architect Josef Gočár. It was built in 1931 to mark the first National Exhibition of Physical Education and Sport. After World War II, the building came into the possession of the Restaurants and Eateries Department which, unfortunately, let it fall into complete disrepair.

In the 1990's, the complex was reconstructed and converted (at considerable cost) into a shopping centre (1997-2000). Unfortunately, its original function and character has not been preserved. The house features blue-grey glass-ceramic tiles with a rounded corner glass roundel – a typical feature of functionalist architecture in its time.

THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



14

Municipal Theatre

Republic Square

GPS: 50° 2' 12.986" N, 15° 46' 39.093" E

The association for the establishment of a theatre was established in 1881. After long delays associated with lack of funds, theatre construction started in 1906. The author of the project was Antonín Bašánek.

Plastic decorations were made according to the design by B. Kafka (GENIUS statue above the facade). Mosaics on the building are according to the design by F. Urban (Libuse's plea and Žižka in front of Prague). Ten vignettes of playwrights and composers around the building perimeter are by local sculptor B. Vlček. They depict: B. Smetana, J. K. Tyl, E. Bozděch, V. K. Klicpera, J. J. Kolár, Z. Fibich, K. Bendl, A. Dvořák, A. Jirásek and B. Němcová.

The Art Nouveau theatre completes Republic Square to the south and Smetana Square to the west. Construction of the building and both squares was carried out simultaneously on the site where a river once flowed as a part of the city's fortification.

The theatre building stands out with an impressive facade which includes an aerial balcony bordered by a metal railing. The theatre was finished in 1909 and was extended by another floor in 1925.

THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

15



Directorate of Postal Services and Telegraphs

Republic Square No. 12

GPS: 50° 2' 14.284" N, 15° 46' 41.024" E

After the formation of independent Czechoslovakia, directorates of the postal service were established in Prague, Pardubice, Brno, Opava, Bratislava, Košice and Užhorod. The representative building for the Pardubice directorate was built in 1924 according to the design by architect Ladislav Machoň. This building belongs to the most beautiful of Machoň's works. It stands on the site of the former fortification. The northern wall is softened by a shallow ripple not unlike the wind blowing across a loosened sail. The effect is supported also by ceramic tiles which also unify the other buildings in Smetana Square. The main entrance is from the corner which is artistically accented with four columns, opposite the theatre.

Attention should be drawn especially to the design of the interior vestibule and the following stair hall. Plastic decoration – O. Španiel and J. Horejc – Pernštejn bison in the vestibule.

The building was used for postal services until 1939, when it was occupied by the Germans who established an 'Oberlandrat' office there. At that time there was also a siege of the infamous Pardubice Gestapo. In 1949, the Regional National Committee of Pardubice was housed there and, after its abolishment, The District National Committee followed. From 1992 the District Office resided there. These days upkeep of the building is the responsibility of the Municipality of Pardubice in cooperation with the Regional Authority of the Pardubice region.

THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



16

State secondary school

Charles IV Street (Karla IV.) No. 13

GPS: 50° 2' 14.186" N, 15° 46' 46.025" E

The building was constructed in 1925-29 according to the design by architect Ladislav Machoň.

The building design bears marks of modern classicism (Egyptian architecture elements). Together with the former Directorate of Postal Services and Telegraphs by the same architect, it forms a unique, stylistically unified space on Smetana Square.

Prominent features of the building are the corner tower with entrance and a statue of a student by Karel Pokorný. Since its establishment this building has been a place of learning. Originally a state secondary school, it was transformed into a grammar school in 1941. The Pedagogical Institute resided there in the 1950's and, later on, in 1965 the College of Electrical Engineering moved in and remains there until today.

THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

17



Jan Hus Congregation

Jiráskova Street 1270

GPS: 50° 2' 3.144" N, 15° 46' 50.848" E

Realised in 1927-28 in the style of modern classicism according to the design by architect Ferdinand Potůček. The ascetic building adds the finishing touches to the city corner block in an interesting way. Its architectonic design beckons visitors and passers by to enter.

The building has an arched column vestibule on which rests the remainder of the splayed structure.

THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



18

Villa in Jiráskova Street

Jiráskova Street 1445

GPS: 50° 1' 58.093" N, 15° 46' 53.254" E

The villa originally belonged to Antonín Čížek - former director of People's Savings Bank. Founded in 1863, this institution significantly contributed to the economic and cultural development of the city. Its designer is Bedřich Adámek, who also designed some pavilions in the Pardubice hospital. The villa was finished in 1929.

Expressive cognitive character of the house consists in the effect of 'lightening' glazing of the complete bottom part of projecting half-cylinder stairs. The flat roof is complemented by a residential terrace. Garden layout with sandy paths, flower beds and orchard was designed by Pardubice landscape planner Václav Vetešík - the designer of chateau ramparts, landscaping and the Dahlia garden in Týršovy orchards.

19

Matičnů Lake

GPS: 50°2'5.838"N, 15°47'6.802"E

Came into existence as a result of the regulation (straightening) of the Chrudimka river that was carried out in 1909-11. In fact, it is a separate, blind reach of the Chrudimka. On its banks, there used to stand a wooden restaurant managed by the Pardubice school foundation "Matice školská" during the First Republic. After the restaurant's foundation, the surrounding park was named "Matičnů ostrov" (school foundation island) and the lake was named Matičnů. In 1920's, it used to be a popular skating ring. Water levels were initially regulated based on flood conditions.

The lake joins the Bubeník orchards in the north, forming a quiet zone.





20

Villa in Bulgaria Street No. 655

Bulgaria Street No. 655

GPS: 50° 1' 58.093" N, 15° 46' 53.254" E

Villa originally belonging to architect Viktor Kříž. It was realised in 1925-26 according to the design by Karel Řepa. The two-storey family house is covered with a projecting gable and corrugated roof. The house is characterised by fair-face brickwork, climbing plants and the original colour scheme (also found in the interior).

21

Messany's Villa in Bulgaria Street

Bulgaria Street No. 119

GPS: 50° 2' 1.514" N, 15° 47' 11.683" E

Built in 1900-1901 the villa originally belonged to surgeon Dr František Messany. The villa in the pseudo-romanesque style was designed by Pardubice architect Boža Dvořák, who built it as an investment and sold it shortly after it was finished. During World War I, Dr Messany worked as a surgeon in the so called 'Quarantine' – a large military hospital for soldiers in Pardubice. The house is built almost entirely of irregular stone masonry - thanks to which it has rough rendering resembling a fortress.

Originally in the centre of the house was a large dining room, from which a wooden staircase led to the first floor with five bedrooms. The inner layout design was changed during a modification of the villa in 1904-1905. Another transformation was undertaken in 1920, when a balcony was added to the garden front of the house. The artistic quality was damaged by a conversion of the house to a crèche in the 1950's. A large garden, design by landscape architect Josef Vaněk in 1919, belonged to the villa.





22

Stone Villa

At the Stone villa (U Kamenné vily) No. 144

GPS: 50° 1' 56.650" N, 15° 47' 15.223" E

Originally designed for Bishop Josef Doubrava. Realisation according to the design by Boža Dvořák in 1913-23. Romantically styled villa with many historical details and an elaborately decorated façade. The interior houses sculptures by Dvořák's son-in-law, sculptor Miloslav Baš.

Construction of the building with a stone coating started in 1913 and was perhaps intended to serve as a relaxing residence for Dvořák's friend Josef Doubrava, Bishop of Hradec Králové. It seems the house was constructed not for his living but rather as a museum to be filled with Doubrava's collection of religious art. The art-loving bishop died in February 1921 before the villa was completed.

A corrugated roof with window dormers rests atop the villa. The original main street entrance on the western side projects forward in the form of a low, enclosed tract. A longitudinal building of fair-faced paired stonework perpendicularly extending the house was originally planned as a stable.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

23

Little Church of Our Lady of Seven Sorrows

Štrossova Street

GPS: 50° 2' 13.415" N, 15° 47' 13.838" E

A calvary used to stand on the site of the Little Church in 1542. It was replaced by a small, wooden chapel in 1675. Jakub Antonín Štross together with other Vystrkov inhabitants contributed money for the construction of the church. It was built in 1710. The building was constructed by Jakub Pešina in the Baroque style. The patron Jakub Štross is buried under the church floor.

The church was closed in 1784 and was bought at auction by the municipality three years later. The Little Church was definitively rescued in 1791, when Emperor Leopold ordered its return for spiritual purposes. In honor of this revival, the famous 'Little Church Pilgrimage' was held every third Sunday after Easter. This tradition lasted until the 1930's.

The Little Church is equipped with cloisters and a Baroque structured wall. Above the entrance and in the side alcoves are the statues of Virgin Mary, St. Joachim and St. Anne. In front of the entrance there is a statue of St. John of Nepomuk and St. Augustine by J.A. Devoty.

THE CHURCH IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.





24

Charlotte Masaryk's House

Štrossova Street 44

GPS: 50° 2' 15.912" N, 15° 47' 13.275" E

The Charlotte Masaryk House was designed by Oldřich Liska - see heading 26 below. Until 1910, on the site of the house, there stood the Havelka farm. After the farm's demolition, a large pit remained there for a long time.

When this house was built in 1923, it originally served as the District Institute for Social Welfare. Later on, a kindergarted was established on the ground floor and apartments on the other floors. The building's corner position and design gives it a 'tower-like' appearance.

25

Bubeník Orchards

Bubeníkovy sady

GPS: 50° 2' 13.008" N, 15° 47' 2.294" E

The first pubic park in Pardubice was established in the city centre on the right bank of the Chrudimka river in 1879-1880. The western park boundary is formed by the river with rich bank vegetation consisting of old trees. The park occupies a total area of approximately 7.5 hectares and has enjoyed a thorough renovation over the last few years.

A levy at Matiční Lake divides the park in two parts. The northern part follows an old linden tree alley. The variety of vegetation is richer than the southern part and is intensively maintained.

Here you can find a statue of the first mayor Václav Bubeník. The statue was originally located in the park near John the Baptist's Church, where the mayor is buried. The park's point of interest is an innovative fountain by academic architect Petr David from the 1990's. The garden restaurant and wooden playground are not missed either.





26

Municipal houses on the Čechovo Quay

Čechovo Quay No. 515-520, 526-529

GPS: 50° 2' 17.333" N, 15° 47' 1.887" E

Two blocks of municipal houses built in 1919-24 designed by architect Oldřich Liska make up an impressive bridge-head of Prokop's Bridge. Rounded corners with towering endings emphasise the entrance from the city centre to the new urban district. The blocks are nowadays a rare example of combined good urban design and architecture. The facades are rich with rhythmic elements of cubism and valuable sculptures by Pardubice sculptor Miloslav Baše.

Construction of the representative quay on the bridge-head of Prokop's Bridge commenced in connection with the regulation of the Chrudimka River in 1909-11.

27

Prokop's Bridge

GPS: 50° 2' 17.587" N, 15° 46' 57.894" E

Reinforced concrete bridge over the Chrudimka was built in the mid 1930's on the site of a former iron bridge of 1911. The bridge is named after Engineer Josef Prokop, the owner of a mill machinery plant and renowned mayor who is credited with, among other things, regulating the Elbe and Chrudimka rivers and the construction of the power plant by the Křižík Company.

The bridge gives access to the urbanistically precious locality Čechovo Quay and leads to the city centre. Realised in 1935, the reinforced concrete bridge was designed by Engineer Bechyně with such boldness that an average user does not even realise that they are passing over an arched bridge. The bridge was architecturally shaped by Karel Řepa.

The original iron bridge was given to a Railway Regiment to facilitate the move of its military training ground to the Chrudimka where it remains until today.



PROKOP'S BRIDGE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



28

District Court and High School of Chemistry

Na Třísele No. 118

GPS: 50° 2' 20.118" N, 15° 46' 54.642" E

This building formerly belonged to the tax authorities. A court was built here in 1937 according to the design by architect Ladislav Machoň. After 1948 the District National Committee of Pardubice resided in the premises left by tax authorities and the court. Since 1960 it has been occupied by the High School of Chemistry.



29

Old secondary school

Komensky Square No. 120

GPS: 50° 2' 17.990" N, 15° 46' 53.326" E

The former higher grammar school built in 1884-86 according to the design by František Schmoranz. It was reconstructed for the use of the Regional Authority in 2010 according to the design by Malěj architects. The house juts out onto Jahnova Street named after Jiljí Vratislav Jahn, the first director of the secondary school, Pardubice patriot and poet.



30

Church of Annunciation of the Virgin Mary

Monastery Street (Kláštevní ulice)

GPS: 50° 2' 17.990" N, 15° 46' 53.326" E

The church is one of the oldest buildings in Pardubice. Founded by Archbishop Arnost of Pardubice before 1349, it was almost destroyed by fire in 1507. It was restored in the late Gothic style before 1515 and the beautiful diamond style vault dates back to this time. In 1616-1784 it was used for the needs of the local monastery of the Minorites. In 1905-06 it was restored in the neo-Gothic style by architect Boža Dvořák.

These underground premises were originally used as burial catacombs; after some construction work the larger spaces were used as air-raid shelters in World War II.

THE CHURCH IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

31

European Federal House – People's Savings Bank

Pernštejn Square No. 54, 55

GPS: 50° 2' 18.738" N, 15° 46' 47.959" E

Today's Monastery Street ended at the Baroque gate of the Minorites monastery. Since its foundation, the People's Savings Bank has been housed on the ground floor of the old Town Hall. At the end of 1880's, a decision about the construction of its own building was made. The winner of the tender was a design by Prague architect Václav Kaura that was modified according to a design by Josef Blecha, a builder from Karlín. The main work was given to František Desperát and other minor works to local tradesmen. The original building was torn down and the new one in the pseudo-renaissance style belonging to People's Savings Bank was completed by the end of 1890. The bank also purchased the neighbouring house No. 55 and finished the extension according to the design by architect Boža Dvořák. The facade is adorned with reliefs by Vilém Amort (Christ; Žižka in front of Prague; hearing of the 'papal legate' Fantin de Valle before King George of Poděbrady).

The People's Savings Bank has remarkably contributed to the city's development. Thanks to the bank, a park in today's Bubeník Orchards was built; contributions made to the municipal museum for the purchase of collection exhibits; and donations given to help Pardubice education.

The building has served as the European Federal House since 1999.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.





32

Jonah's House

Pernštejn Square No. 50

GPS: 50° 2' 19.902" N, 15° 46' 48.179" E

Built in the Late Gothic style with a diamond vault in mazzhaus (large hall) it dates back to the period of town reconstruction after the fire of 1507. Its facade is adorned by a stucco decoration from 1797 by sculptor Jakub Teplý depicting a whale throwing Jonah onto dry land. On the gable can be seen 'God's eye' with figures of St. Peter with eagle on the left hand and St. Florian struggling with the fire on the right hand. In the sea, there is a mermaid and a sea horse.

Terracotta window linings are preserved on the courtyard facade.

The house was renovated in 1976-77 for use by the East Bohemian Gallery. In the 1990's, reconstruction for a private company was carried out according to the design by architect J. Klimeš. The house was bought back by the city in 2000 and passed back to the gallery.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

33



Plague column

Pernštejn Square

GPS: 50° 2' 18.972" N, 15° 46' 44.443" E

Dean Valentin Kelčák commissioned the Plague column with a gilded statue of the Virgin Mary in 1695 in gratitude for saving the city from the plague. In 1773-77 were added a balustrade and statues of Czech saints by Jakub Teplý: St. Joseph, St. Procopius, St. John of Nepomuk, St. Ivan (lower part); St. Ludmila, St. Wenceslas, St. Adalbert and St. Norbert (upper part). In 1778, local customs officer Kotlík arranged for the statue of the Virgin Mary to be plated in gold.

THE SCULPTURE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



34

Town Hall

Pernštejn Square No. 1

GPS: 50° 2' 19.220" N, 15° 46' 43.718" E

Built in the Neo-Renaissance style according to the design by architect Jan Vejrych in 1892-94. Its construction meant the largest architectural intervention in the original city centre of that time. It was built on the site of the old town hall and three other neighbouring demolished houses.

The facade of the Town Hall is divided into three parts by two towers. Medallions depicting Czech kings can be seen there too. Between the windows on the second floor, there are frescoes with allegories of virtues. The statue of a knight on the gable above the entrance depicts Adalbert of Pernštejn. The statue was inspired by the gravestone in the Church of St. Bartholomew. On the rear facade facing Werner Quay, an outstanding sgraffito according to the design by Mikoláš Aleš is visible.

Special visits are received in the historic hall with coffered ceiling and allegorical paintings; the common hall with a balcony is used for cultural and social events.

THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

35



Werner House

Pernštejn Square No. 116

GPS: 50° 2' 18.876" N, 15° 46' 41.953" E

The Town Hall had its offices in this house in 1505-15. At that time it was a one-storey house. The second floor and present-day appearance dates back to 1538.

A corner house with an arch buttress over Bartholomew Street, divided by three "pressed donkey backs" (vaulted concave arch shapes) above niches with tempered figurative paintings dating from the period after 1538. In the niches we can see (from left to right) a noblewoman with a falcon, a dog and jester and a knight with lance and spear. The niches had been walled over and uncovered again during renovations in 1904. The Renaissance figurative paintings are original, typical elements of Pardubice artistic styles in the Pernštejn era.

The house was previously owned by Mayor Leopold Werner. His daughter Julia married linguist Professor Jan Gebauer. Their daughter Marie Gebauerová, a Czech writer, was born here in 1869.

Bartholomew Street is one of the most impressive parts of the city's historic core.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



36

The Regional Library

Pernštejn Square No. 77

GPS: 50° 2' 17.661" N, 15° 46' 42.034" E

Late Gothic house built after the year 1507 and then rebuilt in the Renaissance style after 1538. Vaults are preserved on the ground floor and first floor. Relief board on the Gothic-Renaissance facade from 1511 depicts the coat of arms legend of the Lords of Pernštejn. Above them used to be an empirical 'Marian' picture, which was removed during repairs. A couple of three-part windows of the Late Gothic style with stone arches have been recovered on the first floor.

The house is vivid proof of building development of the square. During reconstruction in 1960, numerous Gothic elements, two painted niches on the second floor and remains of colourful decorative facades were uncovered.

In 1848, a then dilapidated house was bought by Marek Oesterreicher who rebuilt it from the ground. He was the first Jewish citizen allowed to settle in the Old Town.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

37

Green Gate

Green Gate Street (Zelenobranská) No. 73

GPS: 50° 2' 16.843" N, 15° 46' 40.840" E

A characteristic and prominent feature of the city and the only, whole fortification still intact. The tower was inhabited by a trumpeter and a town crier. The tower and the ground foregate were built by Master Paul in 1507. The gate was renovated in 1538-42 after the great fire. Master George of Olomouc raised the foregate (Renaissance attic) and the tower. The gate was restored by a renowned Czech restorer Josef Mocker in 1886. The relief "Ješek of Pardubice in front of Milan" on the foregate depicts the origin of the coat of arms of the Lords of Pardubice which later became the city's coat of arms. The relief was made by Bohumil Vlček in 1903, in accordance with a design by Mikoláš Aleš. The Green Gate underwent a major renovation in 1912. A wooden walkway was built and the original plaster in the tower removed giving the hull of the tower its current unplastered look.

The tower provides a panoramic view of the entire city and its surroundings.

At the apex of the tower sits a star and 4+4 turrets with gilded banners on gilded finials. It gave birth to the saying "Shine like the Pardubice tower". The tower measures 59 metres - including the golden finial and ten-pointed star on its top.

IT IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.





38

Municipal Savings Bank

Republic Square No. 1

GPS: 50° 2' 15.993" N, 15° 46' 39.644" E

The aesthetically designed building near the Green Gate was built in 1914-17 by architect František Roit. The sculpture decoration by Pardubice native Jaroslav Skála has, unfortunately, disappeared over time. The building is the first example of modern architecture on Republic Square. It propagates efficiency, cleanliness and economical use of form.

After its opening, the first floor was occupied by Savings Bank offices. Shops were located on the ground floor. Today the ground floor is occupied by the information centre "Pardubice Region Tourism."

39

Commercial bank

Republic Square No. 222

GPS: 50° 2' 17.339" N, 15° 46' 39.390" E

The current offices of the Commercial Bank used to house an inn called "At the Czech Crown." It was the centre of the city's cultural life in its day. The inn housed a spacious social hall and stage.

Anglobank (today's Commercial Bank) was built in 1924-25 in accordance with the design by architect Josef Gočár, in the neighbourhood of the Green Gate. It has a solid, classicist and modernist 'bank' look. It completes a unique set of buildings with First Republic architecture on Republic Square.





40

Bell tower at the Church of St. Bartholomew

GPS: 50° 2' 18.649" N, 15° 46' 39.511" E

The need for a bell tower next to the church was first mentioned in 1532. The bell tower foundations were built in 1556 (probably on an old, existing stone basement). The tower itself was finished later.

Burnt down in 1653 and replaced by a new one in 1662.

Today's bell tower was built in 1931 in the inter-war modern architectural style. It is the only modern bell tower in Bohemia. The imaginative use of existing, older walling in the ground floor is remarkable. The bell tower bears a plaque in memory of those killed in World War I.

The bell tower has three bells: Bartholomew – the original bell dating back to 1653; William of Pernštejn and Arnost of Pardubice.

The two latter bells, consecrated in 2008, were made by Leticie Vránová – Dytrichová from Brodek u Přerova.

41

The Archdeacon Church of St. Bartholomew

GPS: 50° 2' 19.455" N, 15° 46' 37.564" E

It was originally a funerary temple of the Lords of Pernštejn.

Construction began in the early 16th century with completion in 1514. During its construction, the Minorites Order came to Pardubice. This new church became their monastery temple. The church was simultaneously built as a tomb of the Pernštejns. The tombstone of Adalbert of Pernštejn from 1534 is preserved in the presbytery.

The church burned down in 1538. However, John of Pernštejn built it again (with an extension) at significant cost.

On the main altar, there is a painting by Silesian painter M. L. Willmann from 1693-93 – Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew.

In 1912, the church was extended on its western side with an antechapel and a new entrance in accordance with a design by Boža Dvořák. In the Pieta chapel, adjacent to the new main entrance, there is a monumental Calvary with statues of angels by Jiří František Pacák dating back to 1736. Mikoláš Aleš designed the artwork for mosaics of national saints above the entrance. It depicts St. Ludmila, St. Wenceslas and St. Procopius. The mosaics were made by Viktor Förster.

In the gable above the mosaics, there is a relief by Vilém Amort – the Crucifixion.

THE CHURCH IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.





42

Secondary School of Foodstuff Technology

Republic Square No. 116

GPS: 50° 2' 19.471" N, 15° 46' 35.201" E

The building was constructed on the occasion of the National Exhibition of Physical Education and Sport in 1931. During this event, it served as the main exhibition palace. Later, when the exhibition was over, the building was used by the Museum of Industry. The monumental, modern, classicist style construction is dominated by symmetry – a trademark of its author, architect Karel Řepa. The vestibule is decorated with stained glass by Josef Salavec.

Since 1947, the building has been used by the School of Foodstuff and Milling Technology. A unique feature of the school is the mill which, even today, is functional and used as an educational tool.

THE BUILDING AND MILL ARE LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENTS.

43

Deanery

Church Street (Kostelní ulice) No. 92

GPS: 50° 2' 20.702" N, 15° 46' 37.609" E

In 1514, William of Pernštejn built the Church of St. Bartholomew with a monastery for the Minorites Order. In 1532, Adalbert of Pernštejn decided that control of the church was to pass to the Calixtines. The church and rectory was returned to the Catholic Church in the early 17th century.

The original rectory was one storey high and was rebuilt and expanded during later reconstructions. The building's present-day appearance dates back to reconstruction undertaken in the late 19th century.

A reminder of the original monastery with rectory from 1514 is a Late Gothic stone portal arch with vaulted rooms and staircase with an elliptical cross beam.



THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



44

City ditch

Church Street, Werner Quay

GPS: 50° 2' 20.270" N, 15° 46' 39.236" E

Built in 1501 by William of Pernštejn, the city ditch channelled water from the Chrudimka river to the nearby automatic mills. The ditch passed under the houses in the Old Town and it re-surfaced at today's Werner Quay, where it powered private and municipal mills and a brewery. Water was also used by the spa and butcher shops near the Church of St. Bartholomew. In front of the Church, the ditch joined the City river. No evidence of their existence is visible today.

The Pernštejn family was very careful about keeping the water in this artificially created channel clean and free of pollution. Rules for keeping the water clean were clearly defined. For example, gratings were installed in the channel at the White Gate and butcher shops and the church had to be cleaned regularly to avoid dirty run-off into the channel. Fines were imposed on those who polluted the ditch with manure or animal carcasses.

45

Japanese pagoda trees (city landmark)

Werner Quay

GPS: 50° 2' 20.917" N, 15° 46' 41.785" E

Behind the Church of St. Bartholomew, grow a group of four Japanese pagoda trees (*Sophora japonica*). Trunk circumference ranges from 170 cm to 220 cm and they are 14 metres high. The trees were planted here in the 19th century.

These landmark Japanese pagoda trees have been protected as heritage trees for their dendrological value and rarity since 1994.





46

Pernštejn Street

Pernštejn Street No. 11, 12, 13, 42

GPS: 50° 2' 21.946" N, 15° 46' 45.220" E

The ground floor of the house No. 11. dates back to the city's very beginnings (around 1330). The first floor was added later in 1507-1515, when, after extensive renovations in the era of William of Pernštejn, all houses in town were one-storey in height with high triangular gables. These gables depict a bachelor, a hunter, a shepherd and even a puffed drunkard.

The facade of house No. 19 has partially preserved niches depicting a man with a spear, St. Anne Selbdritt and St. John the Evangelist. In the neighbouring house No. 13 was a mill from 1531. The mill was privatised in 1759 and, in 1831, merged with the neighbouring Imperial mill. Both were discontinued in 1910. A plaque describing the history of the mill can be seen when you walk through the passage leading to the alley "Pod Sklípky" (Below Cellars).

Houses No. 12-13 are the birthplace of former mayor Václav Bubeník. Václav Bubeník is remembered for organising horse races in the city.

House No. 42 is the birthplace of the reporter and Imperial Provincial Deputy František Schwarz (born 1840). A commemorative plaque was placed on the building on 14th August 1910.

ALL HOUSES ARE LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENTS.

47

White Gate Square

White Gate Square (Bělobranské nám.) No. 141

GPS: 50° 2' 24.898" N, 15° 46' 49.240" E

White Gate Square served as an important communications hub for the city. However, its original form dates back to the era of the Lords of Pernštejn. At this time, it did not resemble a square at all, but rather a flared street. Today's shape was determined by a double rampart built as a defense against Swedish troops in 1643.

At the place where St. Agnes of Bohemia Street joins the square, there used to stand a white gate. Built in 1507, it was demolished in 1840 because it was an obstacle for transport. The square was an intersection of north-south traffic from Hradec Králové to Chrudim and west-east from Prague to Vysoké Mýto.

In house No. 141 with a Baroque facade, there used to live dyer Antonín Červinka.

Because the northern and eastern ends of the squares lead to bridges, there used to stand a customs house. A statue of St. John of Nepomuk, the patron saint of bridges, dating back to 1757 can be found in the square today.





48

Automatic mills

'Between Bridges' Street (Mezi Mosty) 436

GPS: 50° 2' 29.989" N, 15° 46' 55.280" E

The mill with silo was designed by architect Josef Gočár and realized in four phases – 1911, 1919, 1922 and 1926. The mill is made of rough masonry and we can say that it somewhat resembles a castle. For example, battlement or expander arches (arched bridges) are a feature of the building. The automatic mills are valuable evidence of Gočár's work in the transition from modernism to cubism and decorativism. The mill was designed in such a way that it could take advantage of cheap water transportation if needed.

A small arched bridge connects the mill to the silo. The mill excels as a structure thanks to the use of sturdy materials, geometric decorations (two-tone colour coatings made of rough masonry) and forked roof attics.

THE BUILDING IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.

49



Chateau Street

Chateau Street (Zámecká) No. 20

GPS: 50° 2' 23.950" N, 15° 46' 43.242" E

Chateau Street has been known by this name since 1881. A natural continuation of Pernštejn Street, it forms a junction with Church Street and St. Agnes of Bohemia Street. The latter street received its name in 1518. In earlier times, Chateau Street was known as 'Towards the Chateau' and, around 1542, as the 'Street leading to the castle'.

House No. 21 is decorated with painted niches from the era of William of Pernštejn. On the second floor, niches with paintings in their middle part are visible. They depict two half-figures of women looking out of a window. The niche above the entrance has a preserved part of the coat of arms. The medical doctor František Markl lived in the house in 1849-51.

THE HOUSE IS A LISTED CULTURAL MONUMENT.



50

"Příhrádek" with a Late Gothic gate

GPS: 50° 2' 25.276" N, 15° 46' 43.565" E

Příhrádek was established as an access route from the city to the chateau in 1515. It served as an office, gatehouse at the entrance to the chateau all at once. The original late Gothic and Renaissance cores were preserved in the houses and later modified in the Classical style around 1800 and in the first third of the 19th century. For example, it is possible to see a facade with painted niches or stone lining. The enclosed space of Příhrádek was surrounded by buildings serving as warehouses, lord's officers' offices, a prison and apartments. The granary behind the gate is in the Baroque style and dates the second half of the 18th century. The fountain in the middle of the square is classicist, dating back to the first third of the 19th century. On the Renaissance house with a well-preserved arch attic, there is a plaque commemorating J. V. Jahn, a writer and the first director of State secondary school and native of Pardubice.

Tower gate with a portcullis (drop gate) protecting Příhrádek is the work of Master Paul. The wooden bridge originally connecting Příhrádek to the Chateau was replaced by today's rampart with stone bridge decorated by statues of St. John of Nepomuk and Francis of Paola.

51

Chateau

Chateau No. 1

GPS: 50° 2' 27.793" N, 15° 46' 35.109" E

Originally a fortress built on swampy terrain in the 13th century. The location gained importance due to the growth of shipping and became a customs office which collected tolls from vessels sailing crossing the Elbe. Arnost of Pardubice rebuilt the fortress into castle. The major rebuilding of the chateau occurred in the transition years from Gothic to Renaissance and was carried out by the magnate William of Pernštejn in 1491-1515. That time, the House of Pernštejn was the richest dynasty in Bohemia.

Also worth seeing is the decoration of knightly halls belonging to the oldest preserved Renaissance wall paintings in Bohemia. The castle entrance portal was carved, in most part, in 1529 and fitted out in 1541. Due to its age and condition, it is a national treasure. In 1920, the Chateau was bought from the original owner Baron Richard Drasch of Wartimberk by the Museum Association, which managed it until 1952.

The Chateau - including its fortifications - has been a natural cultural monument since 2010. It is currently the registered office of the East Bohemian Museum and East Bohemian Gallery.





52

Chateau ramparts

GPS: 50° 2' 23.485" N, 15° 46' 37.880" E

At the time of Turkish threat, William of Pernštejn built massive earthen ramparts around the chateau - the centre of his estate. They are as high as the first floor of the chateau. The fortifications are supplemented with four roundels, where heavy artillery could be placed. Below the ramparts, the chateau is surrounded by fortifications with 'windows' for shooters with hand-held weapons. When endangered by war, a moat could be filled with water around the entire chateau area.



53

Tyrš Orchards

GPS: 50° 2' 33.029" N, 15° 46' 29.286" E

The park named 'Tyrš Orchards' used to be a swampy area serving as the moat for the chateau. Gardener Václav Vetešík established an experimental dahlia garden here - the first of its kind in Czechoslovakia.

In 1931, the exhibition ground for the National Exhibition of Physical Education and Sport was established here. In the area surrounding the Pardubice Chateau, exhibition pavilions according to the designs by Karel Řepa and Ferdinand Potůček were built. The exhibition lasted four months and was visited by 1 245 000 people from Czechoslovakia and abroad.

Most pavilions were demolished after the exhibition had finished. Others were used again. For example the wooden restaurant at Matiční Lake remained in operation until the 1950's.

The name 'Dahlia' (Jiřinky) of the original dahlia garden has become the official name for the whole park.



54

Elbe 'Lock'

GPS: 50° 2' 38.998" N, 15° 46' 30.086" E

Constructed in 1964-74, it is located just below the confluence of the Elbe and Chrudimka rivers. This level is ready for submersion, once the level below Přelouč is realised (to aid navigation). When the Danube-Oder- Elbe connection is realised, the Elbe branch canal will degress from the basin.

Main features are: sluice with a footbridge, small hydraulic power plant (gradient 3,9m, absorption capacity 62 m³/s, power 1,93 MW), lock chamber (usable length 85m, width 12m).

In addition to flood protection, the purpose of the water project is electricity production, to capture surface water and to enable the weir basin to be used for water sports and recreation.

55

ČEZ Arena

Sukova Avenue 1735

GPS: 50° 2' 24.276" N, 15° 46' 9.035" E

Multi-purpose sports hall. The first open air artificial ice surface in Pardubice was built here in 1947. Later, at the same place, an indoor winter stadium with a capacity of 11 500 seats was built in 1958-60. The hall was completely renovated in late 1990's. The renovated arena came on-line in 2001. The original renovation and modernisation plan was down-graded meaning that the ice hockey hall had to be renovated again in 2007-2008. Today many sporting, social and cultural events take place here. It is the home of hockey club ČSOB Pojišťovna Pardubice. First division matches are also played here by the 'Pardubice Hoopsters' basketball team. The hall can seat 10 194 spectators.





56

Memorial trees – oak alley on the left bank of the Elbe

GPS: 50°2'24.186"N, 15°46'2.976"E

Alley leads from the ČEZ Arena to the housing estate "Závod míru" (Peace Race). Girth of tree trunks ranges from 350 to 440 centimetres. The trees are 25 metres high. The whole alley is a part of an inter-regional biocorridor.

Pardubice is a city on the Elbe and Chrudimka – regulation of both rivers was carried out in 1909-11. The estimated age of the trees is 100 years. The river is still waiting to be used to its full potential - namely for cheap and quiet water transport. Bicycle routes along the Elbe head in the directions of Svítkov and Srnojedy. The right bank runs towards Kunětická mountain.



57

Tesco (former Prior)

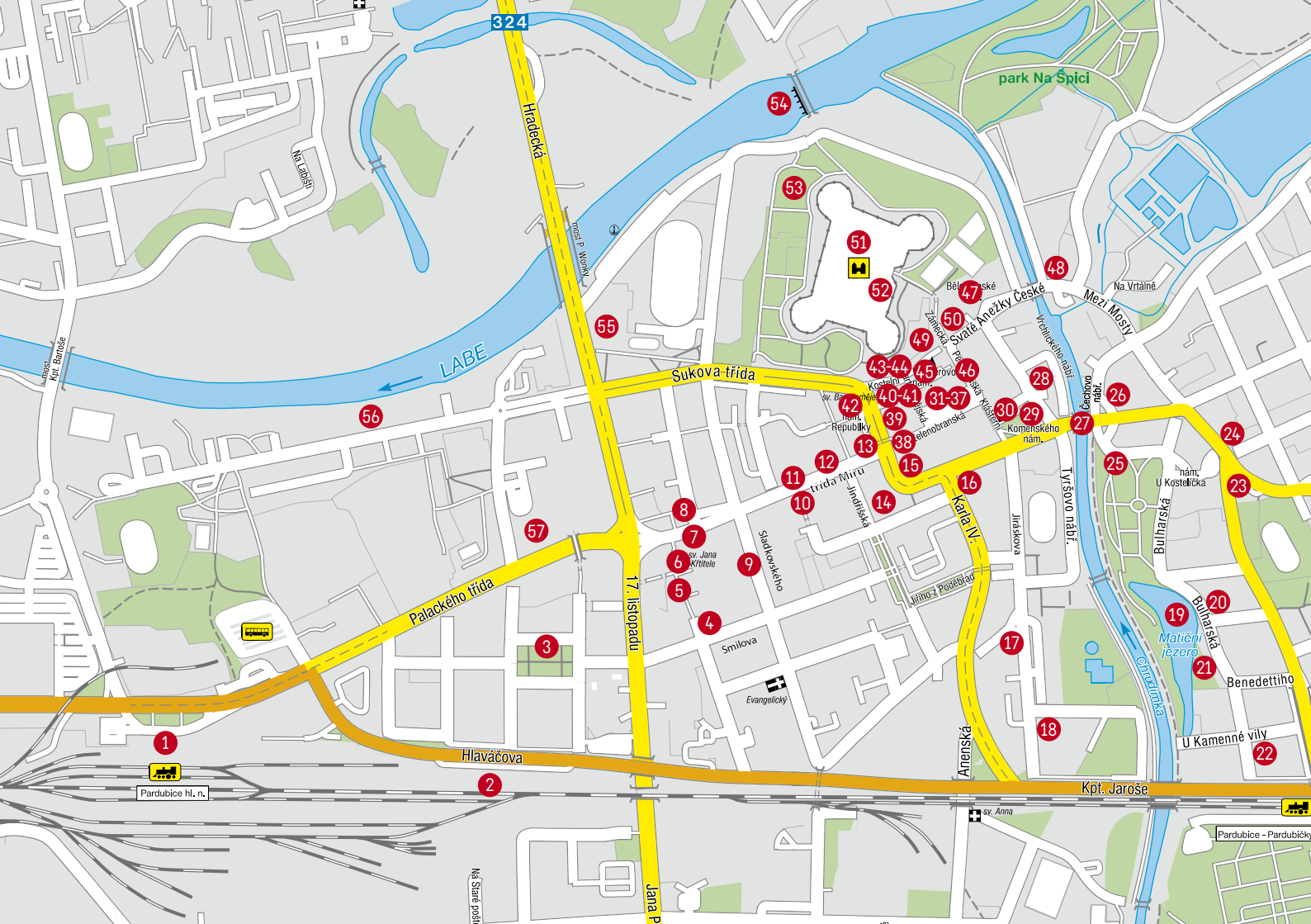
Palackého No. 1950

GPS: 50° 2' 11.209" N, 15° 46' 1.990" E

Designed by Růžena Žertová in 1971, realised in 1971-74.

The first large, modern department store in the centre of Pardubice acts as a banner of urban space. According to its author, the red colour characterises the city's coat of arms (horse on red background), the facade the gingerbread tradition and the original transit groundfloor layout might resemble the horse races in times of a shopping frenzy.

After 1989, the department store Prior Pardubice became a part of the K-Mart chain. Today the store is part of the Tesco chain.



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