



Pardubicko
Czech Gingerbread Heart

DISCOVER PARDUBICKO

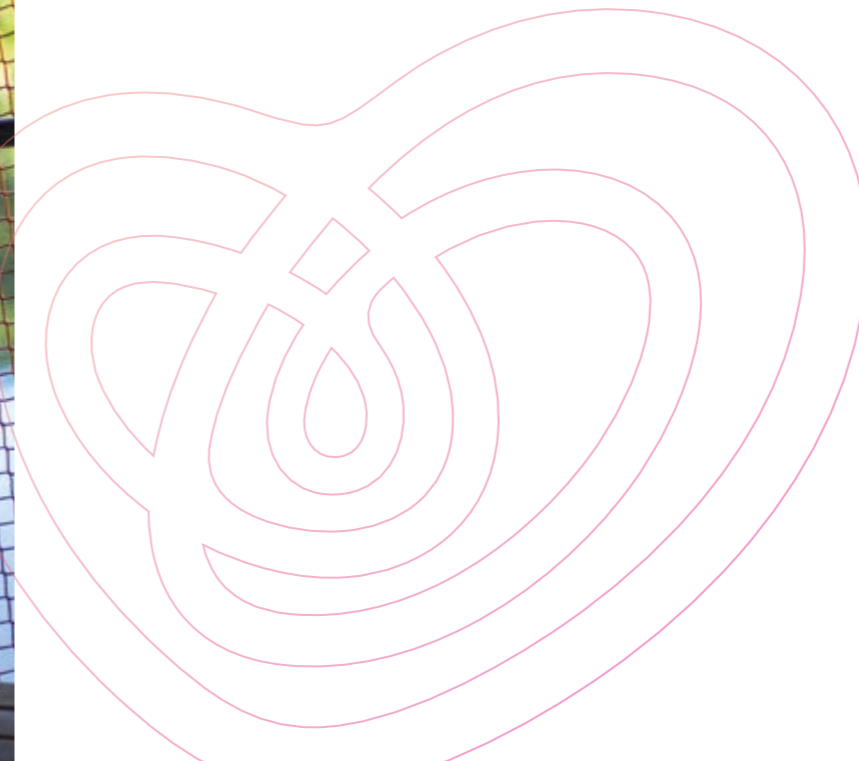
www.TOPardubicko.cz

Welcome to Pardubicko – the Czech Gingerbread Heart! Immerse yourself in its gripping story and discover the Polabská landscape, which is as flat as a table! Pardubicko offers plenty of interesting stories of people whose lives are linked to this countryside. It has become the home of horses, a land of famous pioneers, a place that witnessed many historical events and also a place full of smells and tastes so typical for Pardubice gingerbread and other regional dishes! Taste a piece of Pardubicko, the place where everyone will have a good time!



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1 OUR PARDUBICKO



Choltice Chateau



Lázně Bohdaneč



Kunětická hora



The sweet smell of honey with cinnamon as well as the thunder of hooves, all this and even more characterizes Pardubicko – the most fertile part of Polabí. Pardubicko is a diverse area. It has something for history, sports and even nature lovers! It is an area of deciduous parks, rivers, and picturesque ponds. Here you can find several protected areas, such as, for example, **the Platan park and hundred-year-old oak trees in Choltice** or the mysterious countryside **surrounding Lázně Bohdaneč**– the only spa town in the region.

The rich history has left a number of cultural sights in Pardubicko. Let's mention the **Gothic-Renaissance castle** and the **historical centre in Pardubice**, the castle and at the same time the highest peak in the area, **Kunětická hora**, or a magical Baroque chateau in Choltice. The **Kladruby nad Labem National Stud** holds an exceptional position. It is famous for the Old Kladruber breed of horses. Horses in general rank among the attributes of the whole area. Who would not know the one-hundred-year-old tradition

of the Pardubice Steeplechase, the popular sports and social event?

Simply, a horse mane can accompany you almost anywhere in Pardubicko. It can be at horse races, upon a visit to the National Stud in Kladruby nad Labem or in the **Hippologic Museum in Slatiňany**. It is definitely not by chance that you will find enough places in Pardubicko where it is possible to spend a wonderful holiday in the saddle. Local riding paths and circuits cover a large part of this area.

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HISTORY OF
PARDUBICKO

Bohdaneč ponds



Pardubice Chateau



Opatovice Canal



Pardubicko is a diverse area, each of its parts being remarkable for its own specific history. The main city of the area is **Pardubice**. This city, the first written reference to which dates back to 1295, is connected with the lords of Hostýň, later Pardubice, among which belonged the famous **Arnošt of Pardubice**. The advisor and archbishop of Charles IV inherited the city in 1340. An important historical milestone is the arrival of the **Pernštejn** family. The greatest development of the city took place between the years 1491 and 1560.

The extant **pond system in Bohdanečsko** is a legacy of family skilfulness. Bohdaneč itself, which is an important spa venue today, gained its Renaissance appearance in the period of **Vilém of Pernštejn**. The nearby **Opatovice canal**, a cultural medieval water monument, was enlarged by Vilém of Pernštejn to supply the extensive pond network – this function is used still today. Traces of the Pernštejn family were also noticeable in the nearby Kunětická hora castle. The largest reconstruction of the whole area took place in

1491 and 1548 in the era of Vilém and his sons, Vojtěch and Jan. Vilém of Pernštejn also bought Kladruby in 1500 and a few years later he also added **Holice and Přelouč** to his dominion.

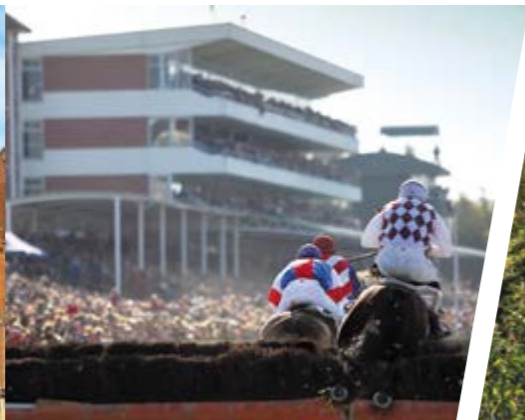
The famous era of the family ended in 1560 when their indebted dominion was sold to **Emperor Ferdinand I. The Thirty Years' War** came. An interesting fact is that the population of Pardubice fell by one half even though the city successfully resisted the pressure of Swedish troops.

Automatic Mills



The **19th and 20th centuries** were a significant new chapter in Pardubice history. The boom it enjoyed was brought about primarily by construction of the railway. The first train arrived in Pardubice in August 1845 and thanks to the **railway connection** Pardubice became an industrial city. As a result of industrial development, extensive regulation of the river took place. At the beginning of the 20th century a hydroelectric power plant, which besides others powered the Winternitz Mills, was built together with regulation measures on the Chrudimka

Pardubice Steeplechase



River. Automatic mills were designed by Josef Gočár for the brothers Egon and Karl Winternitz. Not surprisingly, a year after the end of their operation in 2013, the Mills were put on the list of national cultural sights of the Czech Republic.

In 1874, the first Pardubice Steeplechase, today a horse race known worldwide, was run. **Přelouč** was agriculturally the most important town in Pardubicko. **Holice** is famous for the personality which enriched the world with his scientific expeditions to Africa. The establishment of the **peat**

Dr. Emil Holub African Museum



spa in Bohdaneč was an important milestone. **The Kunětická hora Castle** awaited reconstruction for a long time. The plundered building quickly became dilapidated, which was accelerated by the plundering of its high-quality stonework.

Pardubice and the whole area also became well known thanks to the aviator **Jan Kašpar**. He managed to take off in a plane called Blériot in 1910, and a year later he undertook an historical flight from Pardubice to Prague.

Synthesia a.s.



The importance of Pardubice grew even more after the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. It was also thanks to the establishment of the electrotechnical facility Telegrafia and Explosia Semtín, a factory producing explosives. The **chemicals and electro-technical** industry flourished. Semtex production is known worldwide still today. Both culture and sport developed during the inter-war period. The tennis tournament Pardubická juniorka, as well as the speedway race Golden Helmet, started to be held in Pardubice.

Pardubice main station



The flourishing of the area was stopped by the German occupation, which also led to the rise of a strong local resistance movement in the whole area and region. A parachute group, **Silver A**, significantly influenced the local resistance movement. Its members found help and shelter here during the preparations for the assassination of R. Heydrich. One member of the parachute group, **Jiří Potůček**, was hid in a fish tank near **Lázně Bohdaneč** from where he delivered messages via the **Libuše** transmitter to London.

Jiří Potůček



The Pardubice area started to develop again after World War II. The **University of Chemistry** (since 1994 Pardubice University) was founded in 1950, at the beginning of the 1950s the trolley bus transport system was established, and in 1958 a new post-war Functionalist **train station** was opened in Pardubice.

Today's Pardubicko is undergoing a new Renaissance. Building reconstruction, entrepreneurial creativity, the maintaining of traditions, a broad range of cultural and social events, university life.

Significant Sights

Pernštýnské náměstí



Church of St. Nicholas, Veliny



Pardubice Chateau, The Knight Halls



Příhrádek



Kladruby nad Labem national stud farm



There are not many industrial cities where you can find such a well preserved **historical centre** with original cobblestone pavements as in Pardubice. The city conservation area includes a range of beautiful buildings such as **Pernštýnské náměstí with its town houses** and burgher houses, the Baroque house called U Jonáše and the 60m tall dominant feature of the city – **Green Gate**.

Picturesque Lázně Bohdaneč is dominated by a complex of buildings created by the architect **Josef Gočár**. The heritage

of Gočár is most remarkable in Lázně Bohdaneč. **Masarykovo náměstí** with the town hall represents a natural town centre. The most important buildings are the Gočár pavilion, the Škroup guest house, and the Gočár water tank. The Church of St. Maria Magdaléna, house no. 112, the oldest building in the town, and Bohdaneč cemetery, called bohda-nečský Slavín, also cannot be omitted.

The most important Baroque sight, **St. Romedius Chapel**, can be found at **Choltice Chateau**. Rustic Baroque, a

massive wooden bell tower, can be found in **Sezemice**. Holice is proud of its **Museum of Dr. Emil Holub** and the beautiful village of Veliny is famous for its dominant Church of St. Nicholas. The square with the sumptuous Citizens' credit union and the site where Jesuit Koniáš ordered "heretical" books be burnt, which is marked on the pavement, the Romanesque Parish Church of St. James, the Jewish cemetery and the former synagogue catches one's attention in **Přelouč**. The village of **Rybitví** is famous for the **Veverkovi cousins** and their invention – the plough.

The **collection of national cultural and technical sights** is worth seeing when travelling through Pardubicko. The first of them is **Pardubice Castle**, originally a tower building from the 13th century that at the turn of the 15th and the 16th centuries went through its largest reconstruction thanks to the lords of Pernštejn. Here you can find the first nude in the history of Czech art, **Fortuna Volubilis**, the Knight Halls with Renaissance wall paintings and even a secret civil defence shelter. The so-called **Příhrádek** – historically including the

dominion administration, offices and the prison in front of the gate, forms a link between the castle and the city centre.

Kunětická hora Castle is the dominant feature of the area. Originally a royal castle, it was an important strategic point in East Bohemia. The castle tower is the highest place in the surroundings and offers beautiful views of the countryside. The castle is one of the most popular tourist destinations. This is also thanks to the fact that the series **Arabela** was shot here. Many concerts, theatre

performances and fairs are held here in summer. The game reserve in front of the castle contains bison, a herd of deer as well as wild boar.

The **National Stud in Kladruby nad Labem** is known worldwide thanks to its horse breeding. The unique population of noble Old Kladruber white horses together with the whole stud was declared a national cultural heritage. Apart from the stud, there is also the castle, the historical carriage room, and the museum of the Old Kladruber Horse breed.

Pardubice main station



Crematorium



Zámeček memorial



Přelouč small hydropower station



Semín aqueduct



Automatic Mills



The **new train station** and **crematorium** are important buildings documenting the development of Pardubice in the 20th century. A hundred projects entered an architectural competition for the crematorium building, with a postwar Rondocubism concept by the architect Pavel Janák and the artist František Kysela winning. The crematorium is also well-known as the famous film by Juraj Herz, the **Cremator**, with Rudolf Hrušínský in the leading role, was shot here. The crematorium from 1923 was included in cultural sights in 1958. The

second mentioned building, the new train station, is also connected with the year 1958, when it was opened. The project is the work of architects Karel Řepa and Karel Kalvoda, who cooperated with the specialist Josef Danda. It is one of the most important buildings of postwar Functionalism.

Zámeček in Pardubičky or the Larisch villa – a Neo-Renaissance building by the architect František Schmorantz from 1885 is tragically connected with the events of World War II. After Heydrich's death,

the Gestapo executed a number of Czech patriots at Zámeček between the 3th and 9th July 1942, and burnt down the **village of Ležáky**. The site of mass executions became a reverential area and is included in national cultural sights. 563 Jews were deported to concentration camps from Pardubice in December 1942 and during the year 1944, the city experienced three air strikes by Anglo-American air forces. Over two hundred and fifty people were killed as a result of the air raids and around a thousand buildings destroyed.

You can find a number of interesting technical sights in Pardubicko. The **small hydroelectric power station in Přelouč** is visually attractive and architectonically significant. The monumental system of a weir, lock, bridge and hydroelectric power station was built by the Prague company Kapsa and Muller according to a project by architect František Roith. The small hydroelectric power station in Přelouč started operation in 1924.

The **Opatovice canal** is an exceptional technical piece of work, its history

stretching back to the 15th and 16th century. 26 km of the original 35 km long Opatovice canal are preserved. The canal fed the then biggest system of ponds in Bohemia. There were originally 32 mills on its watercourse. Only two have been preserved – one near the village of Břehy, and the second near Lázně Bohdaneč. The Opatovice canal is a cultural sight and today still supplies a few ponds with water. The **Semín aqueduct** is located in the nearby village of Semín. It is the place where the Opatovice canal and the local Sopřečský brook cross.

A large technical feature of Pardubice, the **Winternitz Automatic Mills**, cannot be omitted. They were built by the Winternitz family in 1910 according to a project by the architect Josef Gočár. The Winternitz Automatic Mills are registered as a National Technical Heritage Monument and as such deserve to be preserved for future generations. The complex is one of the ten biggest facilities of its kind in the Czech Republic. The mills ceased operation in 2013.

Famous Natives and Personalities

Arnošt of Pardubice will



Church of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary



Josef Gočár



Blériot of Jan Kašpar



Jan Perner (www.carokraj.cz)



Emil Holub



Arnošt of Pardubice (March 25, 1297 – June 30, 1364)

as the first Prague archbishop, diplomat and advisor to Charles IV, he made efforts to improve the organization and administration of the diocese. A new bishopric was founded in Litomyšl in 1344 because of the promotion of the Prague bishopric to an archbishopric. Pardubice then became a part of the diocese. Arnošt visited Pardubice only rarely. However, he had a direct influence on the foundation of the Church of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

Vilém of Pernštejn (*1435 – April 8, 1521),

a noticeable character of the whole Pardubicko. He was considered to be an excellent bailiff and politician, during his reign the power of his family reached its height. Vilém's expansion to East Bohemia started in the 15th century when he conquered Kunětická hora and Holice. He rebuilt the original Pardubice tower house into the castle. He was also responsible for establishing the pond system, and the development of trades and crafts.

Josef Gočár (March 13, 1880 – September 10, 1945),

a significant Czech architect and teacher, born in Semín near Přelouč. He founded several artistic groups, and contributed to several magazines, even foreign ones. He became chairman and a leading personality of artistic associations. He was a rector of the Academy of Fine Arts (1928–1931), a knight of the Order of the French Legion of Honour and a laureate of national and international awards. He was elected the greatest personality of Czech 20th century architecture in 2000.

Jan Kašpar (May 20, 1883 – March 2, 1927), a native of Pardubice and an aviation pioneer. He managed to take off in his Blériot machine and cover a distance of 2 km in 1910. A year later, he completed the first flight from Pardubice to Prague. His importance for the city is symbolized by the statue on třída Míru in Pardubice.

Jan Perner (September 7, 1815 – September 10, 1845)

a Czech patriot, project architect and construction manager of the first Czech railway. This engineer pushed through

the railway for the Prague and Vienna connection leading through Polabí and Olomouc, which meant a lot for Pardubice. Thanks to the railway connection, Pardubice became an industrial centre and an important railway junction. The operation of the Northern railway from Olomouc to Prague which connected Prague and Vienna started in 1845. Jan Perner's statue is located at the Pardubice train station.

Emil Holub (October 7, 1847 – February 21, 1902) already as a boy, he desired to become a traveller

and after studying medicine, he decided to make this dream come true. He worked in South Africa for seven years as a doctor and made his expeditions of discovery here. The excited Emil Holub contributed a number of articles to Czech and Austrian newspapers and sent to Prague his ethnographic and biological foundations. When he came back to Europe, he was very popular even though the National Museum in Prague refused to take his collections. His early death came in Vienna from lingering complications of malaria and other diseases.

Cousins Veverka memorial



Birth house of Václav Veverka



Bohdaneč Therapeutic Spa



Adolf Hraba (collection of Adolf Vondrka)



František Filipovský (Přelouč town museum)



Dominik Hašek (photo: Luboš Lang)



Cousins Veverkové (Václav April 13, 1796 – February 23, 1849, František March 3, 1799 – February 12, 1849)

did not wish to become famous because of their invention but rather to help people with hard work. Finally, they invented a simple plough which aerated the soil and brought the bottom soil layer up. The Veverkové named their invention the plough but people called it “veverče.” A few years later the plough was stolen and patented by the officer Jan Kainz. The cousins, unfortunately, did not live to see their creation declared theirs. You

can find a memorial to the cousins in Rybitví in the birthplace of Václav Veverka. The memorial is complemented by an exhibition dedicated to both inventors of the plough.

Jan Veselý (May 20, 1855 – September 12, 1920)

and the Veselý family were honoured in Bohdaneč and in Pardubicko. His father possessed large lands stretching to Libišany. Jan bought a pond farmstead here, where he noticed for the first time that the local peat did not have to be

used only for heating. When he discovered the medical effect of peat from Libišany he decided to found his own spa. It was so popular that he decided to buy a bus from Laurin & Klement in which he drove clients around Bohdaneč square. The Spa became more popular, and started offering a wide selection of procedures. The town officially accepted the name Lázně Bohdaneč. Today, the spa is a favorite place for relaxation. The spa is also a place where you can spend a pleasant holiday, take a rest, relax, and draw new strength.

Adolf Hraba (April 1, 1901 – December 25, 1942)

was an important personality of World War II. As a protector of the pond farmstead in Bohdaneč, he hid a member of the Silver A group, Jiří Potůček. Other members of the group were Josef Valčík and commander Alfréd Bartoš. Adolf Hraba played an important part in Jiří Potůček's life. As a radio operator he sent many important messages to London from a transmitter called Libuše. No one from the Silver A group survived the reign of terror following Heydrich's assassination. Adolf

Hraba, who hid Josef Potůček, died in a concentration camp at Christmas 1942.

František Filipovský (September 23, 1907 – October 26, 1993)

is the most well-known native of Přelouč. He was famous as a theatre and film actor and also as an excellent dubbing artist. He unforgettably borrowed his voice to Louis de Funés. The popular František Filipovský Award Festival has been held in Přelouč since 1994 in his honour. More than 2500 people visit it every year. Přelouč is called the town of dubbing in honour of its native.

Dominik Hašek (January 29, 1965)

is an ice-hockey player known worldwide who started playing in Pardubice when he was 6. When he was 16 he first played for the Tesla Pardubice team in the highest Czechoslovak league. Hašek got to the position of number one goalkeeper in the 1982/1983 season and at the age of 18 he became the youngest national goalkeeper in Czechoslovak history. Dominik Hašek was chosen as one of the hundred best players in the history of the NHL.

3 TRADITIONS OF PARDUBICKO



Gingerbread Cottage



Cycling in Pardubicko



Sports fishing



Pardubice gingerbread has gained the protected geographical designation as well as the designation of origin, and is recognized by EU member states as a unique and traditional product. We recommend visiting the Gingerbread government below Kunětická hora where the unique **Museum of Gingerbread and Fairytales** draws in visitors with its enticing smells and gripping stories.

The Bicycle became a traditional and common means of transport in Pardubicko thanks also to the flat landscape.

The network of marked cycle routes and a number of quality cycleways is a big tourist attraction. The trails are also suitable for families with children. You can relish peaceful cyclo-tourism on the paths along the River Labe or when visiting sights. Trails lead for example from Pardubice to Opatovice, to Bukovina, near Kunětická hora or into the deep forests of Holice. Pardubicko is a haven for both cyclists and anglers. You can see **sports anglers**, who in their own way are becoming a typical part of the region. In Pardubicko there is a broad range

of cultural, social and sports events throughout the year. It is no surprise that thanks to the diversity, frequency and importance beyond the region of these events, **experience tourism** is very popular. Traditions are represented by international sports events such as the Pardubice Steeplechase, the Golden Helmet and the Pardubická juniorka, and also by more intimate events which promote the preservation of local traditions and habits. Pardubicko is an area you have to experience!

Traditional Cuisine

Pardubice gingerbread



Pernštejn beer



Pernstein carp



Kunětice ice-cream



Violin maker Jan F. Veselý



Each area is unique not only for its landscape and history but also for its cuisine and traditions! When you say Pardubice, a traditional food – **gingerbread**, comes to everyone's mind. The original recipe included the honey, flour, and pepper due to which the name gingerbread was created. As time passed, bakers began improving the delicacy and enriched it with other ingredients, some of which are still a secret today. Secret recipes survived World War I and during the First Republic period, you could find about five factories employing

a few hundred workmen. Gingerbread started to be exported abroad. The tradition has been maintained to this day. You will find a few traditional gingerbread producers, a great many gingerbread shops and even the **Gingerbread Cottage** below Kunětická hora.

Beer lovers will enjoy themselves in Pardubice. Beer brewing has been a tradition in Pardubice for hundreds of years. This is thanks to **Vilém of Pernštejn** and the quality pale beer that was brewed in the 16th century. The

Pardubice brewery was built in the 19th century. It was one of the first modern breweries in East Bohemia. Today, the brewery is an important regional manufacturer of Pernštejn brand beer and of a special brown beer called **Porter**. You can taste pale, dark and non-alcoholic beer in the brewery pub as well as at many other places in the region. Minibreweries have boomed in the Czech Republic in recent years. Local minibreweries with a unique atmosphere are also popular. Visit Pardubice and taste all of them!

Even though most people connect the term fish farming with the region of South Bohemia, our ancestors established ponds in many different locations, for example, in Pardubice, where the **Pernštejn family** contributed to its development. The Pernštejns specialized in carp breeding and passed their knowledge down from generation to generation. Even today the tradition is remembered by events connected with the fish harvest and tasting of local specialities. Try **Pernstein carp**, you will not regret it. You will find

tourist places which map this rare history (the Opatovice canal, Halda canal, the Bohdaneč pond, Matka pond and Hluboký pond protected nature areas). Actually, the pond tradition in Bohdaneč has survived, and traditional **autumn pond harvesting** attracts fish lovers from the surrounding areas.

You can find a lot of places in Pardubice that are returning to traditional values and regional production based on quality. These places and products bear the label **PERNŠTEJN REGION**

regional product. This label guarantees the local origin of the product, its quality, and environmental friendliness. Plenty of products from the **Pardubice, Bohdanečsko, Holicko and Kunětická hora region** take pride in this label. Certified **Pernštejn carp**, delicious **Kunětice ice-cream**, **Pardubice gingerbread** and many other products will provide a quality experience, souvenir or tasting. You can buy products at several shops in Pardubice, directly at the producer or at regional events and fairs.

Horses in Pardubicko

Ješek of Pardubice on Green Gate



Pardubice Steeplechase



Old Kladruher horses (www.carokraj.cz)



Kladruby nad Labem national stud farm



Horse riding



The horse is a symbol with links to several places in Pardubicko. The first, which is often the source of funny comments, is the symbol of Pardubice – the white half-horse. History tells the story of **Ješek of Pardubice**, who went to conquer Milan in 1158. His retinue managed to get inside the city during a one-night raid. However, the citizens repelled the attack. Ješek and his white horse was the last one to escape but a heavy blow cut the horse in half. Ješek did not leave the horse to his enemies but pulled it on his back to the prince.

He was given the symbol of a half-horse on his coat of arms for this brave act.

Horses have remained an inseparable part of the city to today. The **19th** century was characterised by famous **hound hunts**. It was only a small step from this to hurdle races and the famous **Pardubice Steeplechase**. This sports spectacle and social event has preserved its tradition since 1874 and the main race is preceded by a number of other races. 6900 metres, 31 hurdles and the famous **Taxis moat**, these are all terms

related to the Pardubice Steeplechase. The chestnut **Železník** is the most successful horse in its history with four victories, while the legendary Czech jockey **Josef Váňa** managed to win eight times. The Pardubice Steeplechase is held every year in autumn and ranks among the most important social events. A number of races and culinary events take place at Pardubice racecourse during the year. All race fans can take a guided tour along the racecourse.

Pardubicko takes pride in the unique sight and tourist destination, the oldest horse stud in the world in **Kladruby nad Labem**. The stud is home to the famous Old Kladruher breed of black and white horses. The tradition of breeding this famous line of horses started in Kladruby in the 16th century, and the warmblooded horses are used only for ceremonial purposes. The Czech Republic presented one Old Kladruher horse to Prince William and his wife Kate Middleton as a wedding gift. You can discover the National Stud Kladruby nad Labem on

a guided tour, during a carriage ride or you can undertake individual training. Definitely do not forget to also visit the Slatiňany castle stud and its **Hippological Museum**. On your visit you will see the former seat of the princely family of Auersperg, a large park and stud farm, and also extensive forests along with alleys of cherry and chestnut trees, giving Slatiňany its incomparable genius loci.

There is good news for adrenaline and experiences lovers as there are several horse riding trails in the Pardubice area.

If you decide to discover Pardubicko in this way, remember that horse trails have different lengths and difficulty. You can see the beauties of Pardubice city from the saddle or you can visit the neighbouring **Iron Mountains**. Apart from horse trails, you can come across places that specialize in horse training or offer rides in the countryside for both children and adults. You can even hire a horse for a few days and spend them in the saddle discovering new places.

Sport in Pardubicko

Golden Helmet



Czech Open



Pardubice ice-hockey



Pardubice Olympic Park



In-line skating in Pardubice



We are far from finished with Pardubicko traditions. Apart from its gingerbread delicacies and equine history, the whole area, especially Pardubice, is proud to be called the **city of sport**. Pardubicko, in general, is a place suitable for sportspersons of differing ages and fitness. You can discover the beauties of the area from the **horse saddle, bike** or **in-line skates**. Water, golf or adrenaline sports lovers will not be bored, either. Sport is really important for Pardubice. Thanks to the many sports events, Pardubice has become popular also abroad. Sports have found

here all the conditions to develop and so Pardubice has become the cradle of sport.

There is no need to recommend the hundred-year tradition of the **Pardubice Steeplechase**. It has become a magnificent feast for Pardubice. It did not take long for the first racing track for cycling to be built. The speedway race the **Golden Helmet, which first took place in 1929**, is without a doubt very famous. The most famous riders compete at the speedway stadium in Svítkov and the race, which features several categories,

draws international attention. The **Juniorka** statewide tennis championship has a tradition stretching back a hundred years. The Pardubická juniorka has been dominated by all Czech winners of Wimbledon in singles such as Petra Kvitová, Jana Novotná or Jan Kodeš. The chess tournament the **Czech Open**, part of which is the European Amateur Chess Championship, is also popular. Runners can pit their strengths in the Pardubice Wine Half marathon.

Extraliga hockey has always been a part of Pardubice. Ice-hockey started to be played at the beginning of the 20th century on natural frozen water surfaces in Pardubice. Pardubice ice-hockey entered the premier league competition in 1950 under the name **Slavia Pardubice**, from 1953 it competed for seven years as **Dynamo Pardubice** (which is why Pardubice fans cheer their team by shouting "Dynamo, Dynamo"), and for the next 30 years the name was **Tesla Pardubice**. Well, ice hockey is something special in Pardubice and an integral part

of town life. The Pardubice "boiler" of fans is famous across the whole country. The Tipsport arena is a modern venue whose auditorium is often sold out in the case of extra-league matches. Pardubice is the only Czech ice-hockey team that has never been relegated from the local highest ice-hockey competition and has played in it continually to this day.

Pardubice is also famous for **basketball**, which is played here at an excellent level. It has gone through great developments over more than 50 years. The

whole organization strives to make **BK JIP Pardubice** a sign of the best quality. A ride by in-line skaters in Pardubice streets is a well-known and traditional public event called **Pardubice na bruslích**. Pardubice was one of the Czech cities with an Olympic park during the Summer Olympic Games. The **Pardubice 2016 Olympic Park** was very popular so it is no surprise that the event continued on a smaller scale but to the same quality at the **Pardubice Sports Park**.

Spa in Pardubicko

Lázně Bohdaneč



The town near Pardubice famous for fish farming can also boast that it is the only spa venue in the Pardubice region. **Peat reserves**, due to which the town is named Lázně Bohdaneč, spread out over an area of 42 ha and are approximately 4000 years old. The spa started its first season on the grounds of the former distillery in 1897. The main curative procedure was peat baths. The town achieved the status of spa town in 1963. **People suffering from locomotor system diseases, obesity, those who are overweight and are recovering from injuries or operations** are treated here.

Lázně Bohdaneč is visited not only because of the treatment of illnesses but also for relaxation. An interesting spa product is a newly opened specialist medical clinic which combines Eastern treatment methods and Western medicine. You can also try **cryotherapy** or **oxygen therapy**. Three separate spa pavilions are connected by a **roofed colonnade**, the only one of its kind in the Czech Republic. Moreover, the spa town is accessible by Pardubice public transport so there is nothing to stop you from coming and relaxing. Lázně Bohdaneč will captivate you with its atmosphere.

Moreover, the spa town is suitable for nature lovers. You will really enjoy the countryside surrounding Lázně Bohdaneč. There are plenty of cycleways and paths. The pond system is an inseparable part. **Bohdaneč** ponds and the surrounding countryside is a national natural reservation. The pond areas have been declared national natural reserves and bird areas for preserving the spotted crane.

Gočár Pavilion



The financial situation made the spa's founder, František Veselý, sell it after four years of operation. After a period of five years, when the spa was held by the Public Credit Union, the village of Bohdaneč bought it and started to invest into expanding it in 1911. As only the chimney remained from the original spa building, the spa architecture is connected primarily with the famous architect Josef Gočár. One of the most admired local buildings is the **Gočár pavilion**, the most important Cubist building in the Czech Republic. You will

Magdalena fair (town of Lázně Bohdaneč)



also be reminded of the personality that influenced the shape of Lázně Bohdaneč on the **Gočár circuit** nature trail. The trail starts and finishes on **Masarykovo náměstí**. One of the stops is also the spa park with beautiful natural vistas. No matter whether you visit Lázně Bohdaneč as a client or as a tourist, it is an ideal place to enjoy peace and relaxation.

The fact that Lázně Bohdaneč is a place of peace and relaxation does not mean that there is no entertainment – quite the opposite. Every year, the Bohdaneč

Spa promenade



Therapeutic Spa prepares the **opening of the spa season** which offers visitors a rich cultural program. The beginning of summer traditionally belongs to the **Bohdaneč Cultural and Gastro Summer**. You have a unique chance to listen to a number of travelling lectures, take part in creative workshops, discover the spa complex with a guide, have fun at some of the dance evenings or enjoy an open-air concert. The offer does not end with summer.

Industry in Pardubicko

Synthesia a.s.



Chvaletice power station



Opatovice nad Labem power station



Beer brewing



Both Pardubice and Pardubicko evoke many associations. Some of them are connected with gingerbread, horses or Pardubice ice-hockey. **Industrial Pardubicko** is not a very popular collocation. **The chemicals industry**, with its long tradition, is most developed in the area. Two companies are well known in our country as well as around the world, these being the **Synthesia** and **Paramo Pardubice** factories. The **Czechoslovak Joint-stock Factory for Explosive Materials** was founded in **Semtín** in 1920. An affiliated company, Synthesia, was

established in 1928. The Czechoslovak Joint-stock Factory for Explosive Materials was renamed in 1934 as **Explosia, a.s.** The company expanded most in the 1950s and 60s when a plastic explosive called **Semtex** was developed here.

Paramo – the Pardubice refinery of mineral oils was once one of the leading Czech refineries. Its history started in Vienna, where **David Fanto** sold paraffin by the litre in his shop. Business flourished so he decided to found his **own** company to distil and refine paraffin

from oil. He considered Pardubice to be an ideal place for his intention. There was not only enough water and the railway in Pardubice, but also a diversified industry. Oils of all kinds started to replace American products not only in Austria but also abroad. The company developed and flourished till 2012, when Paramo was the biggest petrochemicals company in the country. Today, Paramo is a part of **Unipetrol**, a leading Czech group doing business in oil processing and petrochemicals production.

The electro-technical industry also has a big tradition in Pardubice. The first passive **Tamara radar sets** came from the Pardubice **Tesla** company. Pardubice industry is also connected with disreputable and highly visible power plant chimneys. The **Opatovice Power Plant** was built between 1959 and 1960. It burns 1.9 million tonnes of Most brown coal per year. It is a coal-fired power plant that provides electricity and heat to the surrounding cities. Tours are possible all year round upon prior booking. **Chvaletice Power Plant** is a younger sister

of the Opatovice Power Plant. It was built between 1973 and 1979. Apart from generating electrical energy, it ensures supplies of electricity and heat. The power plant organizes interesting tours inside. The presentation takes about 1.5 hours and the trail is 3 km long.

The food industry has a dominant position in Pardubicko, especially the **gingerbread** tradition, which flourished at the beginning of the 20th century. There were several companies in the city that employed the best experts in

honey and marzipan gingerbread. **Beer brewing** is also historically connected with Pardubice. Its history goes back to the Pernštejn period. However, the Pardubice Brewery keeps the tradition of manufacturing Bohemian Pils-type lagers from the 19th century alive. The Pardubice beer family was enlarged by a new mini-brewery called Arnošt z Pardubic on the **145th anniversary** of the brewery's foundation. It develops new kinds of beer, expands production of beer specials and organizes special educational courses.

4

PARDUBICKO TODAY



Hotel Grand



Pardubice East Bohemia Theatre



Jan Perner square



Pardubice was the biggest East Bohemian city **at the beginning of the 20th century**. Moreover, it entered the century gloriously in 1903 as organizer of the **East Bohemian Exhibition**, which presented the industry, agriculture, ethnography, and the education of the East Bohemian region. The city underwent intensive building, with new city quarters and the hospital being established as well. Cultural life also developed, culminating in the building of the **City Theatre**. The city's appearance was also influenced by regulation of the Chrudimka River and the subsequent filling in of the

City River at the beginning of the century. **The First Statewide Physical Education and Sports Exhibition** was held in 1931. It brought about the construction of new buildings such as the **Grand Hotel** and the **Industry Museum**, today the Secondary School of Food-Processing Technology. The new **train station** built in the post-war period is also worth seeing.

Transport accessibility of the whole area is well above standard. Pardubice is an important railway corridor, there is a good road infrastructure and the region

is even connected to the whole world by Pardubice Airport. Pardubice has really been prospering lately. The Old Town, especially the Castle, which has been transformed from a dilapidated ruin into a beautiful historical sight, was reconstructed. Pardubice's exceptional character is also given by its rich cultural life, provided among others by the East Bohemia Theatre and the Pardubice Chamber Philharmonic.

Lázně Bohdaneč



Přelouč



Holice



Kunětická Hora golf resort



Saunový ráj Holice



The turn of the 19th and 20th centuries was an important milestone for **Lázně Bohdaneč**. This was mainly thanks to a peat spa focused on treating the locomotor system. The town has its characteristic appearance because of the landscape, ponds and classical and modern architecture. The town is considered to be one of the fastest developing in Pardubicko. Its advantages include the accessibility of the **D11 motorway** and the city of Pardubice, and the spa itself as a source of employment. The town has a rich cultural and social life.

Přelouč is the oldest documented settlement in Pardubicko. The first change in the development of Přelouč came in the 19th century with the construction of a new imperial road and especially the railroad. Therefore, Přelouč became the second most important city in Pardubicko from the economic point of view. Today, Přelouč is well known for the **František Filipovský Award for dubbing**. There are both historical and modern sights, as well as technical sights, nature places and cultural or sports events. All worth seeing!

Holice is proud of its **African Museum of Dr. Emil Holub** but it is not the only attraction in the town. The memorial at the local cemetery, the work of academic sculptor Josef Malejovský, is a reminder of the strong resistance against Nazi occupation. There is a network of shops, restaurants and accommodation facilities in the town. You can get to many cities in the Czech Republic from Holice by bus or train, for example, to Hradec Králové or Svitavy.

An extensive reconstruction of the **National Stud Kladruby nad Labem** was completed in 2015. The stud regained its Classicist appearance from the beginning of the 19th century. Seventeen main Classicist buildings were restored, and new exhibitions and guided circuits were created. The whole area is open to the public and offers plenty of interesting events, riding events and seminars focused on the Old Kladruber breed of horses and their use.

The range of tourist services offered throughout Pardubicko is developing.

For example, the **Kunětická Hora Golf & Spa** near Dřiteč is proof that Pardubicko has something to offer in the field of congress tourism. Apart from the congress facilities, **Kunětická Hora Golf & Spa** offers an **18-hole master golf course** meeting all the standards of a modern golf area. The creator of the golf course is top Australian golf course designer Graham Marsh, who has built more than 80 golf courses all around the world. It is one of the longest courses in the Czech Republic. A sauna centre is another service that cannot

be missing in any tourist area. Cedrus Spa – also part of the Kunětická Hora Golf & Spa resort, offers a broad range of procedures and relaxation programmes. You can visit the unusual relaxation wellness centre **Saunový ráj** in Holice. Apart from a broad range of saunas, you can also enjoy a massage. Saunový ráj is a convenient stop for tourists who would like to get some rest during their travels. You can enjoy a whirlpool, Kneipp foot bath, sensory showers and massages.

20th Century Architecture

Pardubice East Bohemia Theatre



Pardubice Region Office



Komerční banka



Secondary school of Food-Processing technology



Machoňova passage



The **East Bohemian Theatre Pardubice** is one of the oldest theatre stages in Bohemia. The foundation stone was laid precisely on the 39th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the National Theatre in Prague. A beautiful Secession building was constructed between 1906 and 1909. It is the work of the Prague architect **Antonín Balšánek**. The facade is decorated with portraits of Czech dramatists and composers. The East Bohemian Theatre plays in the City Theatre on the Small Stage in the courtyard and in summer

it plays in the amphitheatre on the Kunětická hora Castle vantage point.

The **Regional and Municipal Authority building in Pardubice** was built in 1924 as the headquarters of the post and telegraph general directorate. The building, designed by Ladislav Machoň, is an excellent example of modern architecture's approach to older surrounding buildings. During World War II the building became infamous as the office of the **Schutzpolizei**. Many brave men were interrogated and tortured here.

Today's **Komerční banka building** on náměstí Republiky was known as the U České koruny Pub in the 19th century. The first community theatre performances took place here. The pub was sold to Angločeská banka in 1923, which had a new building constructed here two years later according to designs by **Josef Gočár**. Gočár took the proximity of the late Gothic city tower Green Gate into consideration and that is why he used copper plating for the roof of the bank which you can find also on the roof of Green Gate.

The customs house, which was damaged by Swedish troops during the Thirty Years' War, used to stand on the site of today's Grand shopping centre in the 16th century. The Patzelt couple bought the land in the 19th century and established the Kotel hotel and pub here. The **Grand Hotel** designed by **Josef Gočár** was established here in 1931. It served as a multi-purpose representative building and became the main social centre in Pardubice for many generations. The Grand became a shopping centre at the end of the 1990s. The interior was fundamentally changed.

The **Secondary School of Food-Processing Technology** is another significant building of the 20th century architecture. This modern building was designed by a local, **architect Karel Řepa**. That is how the Industry Museum was established in 1931. However, after World War II the museum ceased to exist and the building started to be used by the Secondary School of Food-Processing Technology, which has remained here to this day. There is one remarkable feature on the school premises, a small functional automatic mill.

Beautiful and representative surroundings in the Art Deco Style welcome you in **Machoňova passage**. This five-floor city building with a shopping arcade was constructed in 1925 according to a design by **Ladislav Machoň**. The arcade with flats had 28 shops and an underground restaurant when finished. Notice that the frontage is enlivened with four statues by Karel Dvořák, a fisherman, textile man, joiner and dyer.

Pardubice main station



Automatic Mills



Crematorium

Gočár Pavilion (www.carokraj.cz)

Holice House of Culture



The **Main Train Station in Pardubice** introduces one of the best examples of postwar Functionalism in Bohemia. It is the masterpiece of **Karel Řepa** and **Karel Kalvoda**. The Main Train Station was opened in 1958 and is considered one of the most pleasant train stations in the Czech Republic. There is a memorial plaque to **Ing. Jan Kašpar** in the fourth platform underpass. It stands on the site of a former hangar of the aviation school from where his first flight was undertaken. You can take a photo with the statue of **Jan Perner**, a

famous builder of railways, in the reconstructed area in front of the station.

The Automatic Mills are one of the most beautiful buildings from the 20th century in Pardubicko. The mills were designed by **Josef Gočár** for brothers Egon and Karl Winternitz and are still a unique dominant feature of the city today. Thus, it is no surprise that a year after the end of operations, in 2013, they were put on the list of national cultural sights of the Czech Republic. The Winternitz family members were very active in public life.

Karel was chairman of the East Bohemian riding club and thanks to him concrete stands were built at the racecourse.

The **Crematorium** was built according to a design by the architect Pavel Janák in the Rondocubism style. Reconstruction of the building was finished in 2009. It cost 20 million crowns. The Crematorium became famous especially because of Juraj Herz's film *Spalovač mrtvol* (1968) with Rudolf Hrušínský in the leading role.

The **Spa Pavilion** that bears the name of its creator, the famous architect Josef Gočár, was ceremonially **opened on 1st May 1913**. Gočár designed not only its external appearance but also the complete interior, including furniture, chandeliers and the wall paintings. A highly comfortable and practical building in its time, it still serves its purpose today. However, its present appearance differs from Gočár's realization. Due to the lack of rooms, a second attic wing was built in 1926 according to a design by the architect

Antonín Hils. Josef Gočár also took part in modifications to the shops, the spa colonnade and the reconstruction of the water treatment plant and the carbon spa. His hand is unmistakable, which is why students of architecture from European universities often visit his pavilion. Gočár had the luck to be born at the right time, when the artistic world was opening up to the future.

The creator of the **Community Centre in Holice** is the Slovak architect **Štefan Imrich**. The frontage of the building

has a sculptural decoration celebrating femininity. The modern Sokol Gymnasium in Holice also cannot be omitted. It was built in 1913 in the Geometric Modern Style according to plans by the architect Otakar Novotný. The building also served at the beginning as a cultural and social centre. During World War II a large eagle disappeared from its frontage. After the war, from 1949 to 1956, it served Holice citizens mainly as a cinema, while today it is used only for physical education and sport by local schools and clubs.

Museums and Galleries

East Bohemia Museum



Museum of MHD and Railway



Pardubice Nature Park



Gingerbread Cottage



Museum in Rokytno



The East Bohemian Museum in Pardubice has been located in Pardubice Castle since 1920. The permanent displays were established step by step and collections were enlarged in Pardubice Museum, which has used the name East Bohemian Museum since 1964. It has about **800 thousand pieces** in its collections and about 70 employees work here. It publishes two specialized periodical anthologies and other publications. It is one of the 20 most important museum institutions in the Czech Republic. There are 11 permanent displays. Apart from

the permanent and thematic displays, do not miss the castle tour, which is focused on Late Gothic and Early Renaissance architecture and fine arts.

The Museum of MHD and Railway in Rosice nad Labem is located in a former waterworks from the 19th century. The building was rented by the Railway Transportation History Association, which saw the beginning of its reconstruction. Visitors can find here about 700 relics or documents from the history of the railway and public transport mainly from

the Pardubice region in six rooms, as well as an extensive outdoor display.

The Aviatic Museum of Ing. Jan Kašpar, which you will find near Pardubice Airport, is the only display in Bohemia devoted just to the development of aviation in the first half of the 20th century. The majority of exhibits focus on the life of the Pardubice aviation pioneer and the development of aviation in Pardubicko. No aviation and plane fan should miss this museum.

The environmental, visitor, information and educational centre **Nature Park Pardubice** is not exactly a museum. It is a place that features many interesting educational displays – a popularizing centre. Sets of visitor-operated tools make up part of displays that visitors can borrow at the info centre. You can become a scientist or simply a tourist. You can explore a hall with animals or get to know the **Natura 2000** system.

Do not forget to visit the famous **African Museum of Dr. Emil Holub** in Holice.

The display answers the questions of who Dr. Emil Holub was, what it is like to fulfil your dreams of travelling, what his relationship to women was or whether you would find his descendants in Africa.

Jeníček and Mařenka got lost and stumbled across the well-known **Gingerbread Cottage**. An unusual reflection on the fairytale “O perníkové chaloupce” is prepared for children in the village of Ráby, while adults’ attention will be caught by the history of the craft and production of Pardubice gingerbread. Displays in

Gingerbread Cottage include more than one thousand gingerbreads from all over the Czech Republic. They are mostly the winning works of a variety of competitions.

You will come across the biggest display of its kind in Bohemia in the village of **Rokytno in the Museum of Boys’ dream, girls allowed to enter**. It is a display of little car models from 1955–1985 from the collection of Rokytno citizen Václav Blažek. The display was opened on 25th August 2014 and it has been very popular since then.

Eastern Bohemia Gallery



GAMPA Gallery



Mázhaus



Green Gate



Green Gate, exhibition



Divadlo 29



Pardubicko will also appeal to lovers of gallery art. The first stop can be for example the **East Bohemian Gallery in Pardubice**, displays of which you will find in Pardubice Castle. Apart from the displays, you can come to the gallery to enjoy many lectures focused on art or on display tours with commentary. The most admired Baroque city sight, **Dům u Jonáše**, is a part of the gallery as well. You will find it on Pernštýnské náměstí.

You will come across the **Gallery of Pardubice** (GAMPA) in the beautiful

surroundings of **Přihrádek**. The Gallery of Pardubice was established in 2012 as a public cultural initiative. Its aim is to enrich the public space with an exhibition area of the Kunsthalle type. The Gallery does not produce any collections of the museum type. It does not own any artworks. The display area introduces hosted authorial projects that change every two months. Visitors in this way get acquainted with current art topics.

The FONS Beneficial Gallery was opened by the STAPRO s.r.o. company in the

entrance of its headquarters in 1998. The gallery is located in a preserved Gothic-Renaissance building from the 16th century on Pernštýnské náměstí. The programme of the exhibition hall is focused on authorial exhibitions of current photographers and artists. The exhibitions are not free to enter but profits are donated to the fine arts department of the school Základní umělecká škola Pardubice – Polabiny. The Gallery program is focused on the authorial exhibitions of contemporary photographers and visual artists.

Mázhaus is an exhibition and communication area of Pardubice city. Projects and exhibition activity in the Mázhaus area by Pardubice Town Hall on Pernštýnské náměstí follow the cultural life in Pardubice. The Mázhaus programme is created in cooperation with a variety of non-profit organizations, amateur artists and schools in the city. Interactive displays and workshops for children and youth are a part of the programme.

Green Gate represents one of the most popular features of Pardubice as together

with the castle it dominates the city. In fact, it consists of two buildings – the gate and the tower, about 60 m tall. Historical exhibitions intended for children can be found on the mezzanine floors. They introduce and explain legends connected to the history of Pardubice in a comprehensible way.

Club of Divadlo 29 is also an interesting exhibition area. There are on average 12 exhibitions a year held in the club. Exhibitors are mainly young artists and students of fine arts colleges. Young

artists connected to the Pardubice region are emphasized. Divadlo 29 also hosts accompanying exhibitions for selected projects of their own (One World Film Festival, Week for Mental Health). **Divadlo 29** is the name for all the area and activities organized in Building no. 29 on sv. Anežky České Street in the historical centre of Pardubice, where it has been active since 2002. Divadlo 29 presents itself as a multigenre cultural centre with the function of introducing and promoting present mainstream art across genres.

Nature and Relaxation

Vysoké Chvojno arboretum



Choltice game reserve



Bohdaneč ponds



Pardubice Chateau Park



You will find a number of locations of European importance in Pardubicko – thus, the kind of protected area of the **Natura 2000 system** that is declared for the protection of natural stands of wild animals and plants, which are areas definitely worth visiting.

One of these locations is **Buky u Vysokého Chvojna**. This natural reserve about 5ha in size was declared a protected area in 1994. The main reason for this protection is a natural **mixed primeval forest with giant exemplars of oaks**. Apart from

them, you can see a number of birch trees and spruces and a great many polypores. This place fulfils a biological, educational and relaxing function.

Choltice game reserve is another natural pearl. It is freely connected to the Choltice castle park. It was declared a natural reserve to protect the forests rich in magnificent oak, beech and ash trees. The torsos of two oak trees with a trunk circumference of 885 cm and 675 cm have been preserved in the game reserve. Both torsos are registered as

memorable trees. The game reserve is used by castle visitors and Choltice citizens for walks, during which they can feel as if in a haunted forest. Fallen trees, torsos, and crowns covered with mistletoe evoke an unusual atmosphere.

Bažantnice v Uhersku may be an ordinary forest for one person, but a place with a pleasant and powerful atmosphere for another. There is a number of rare plants and a lot of birds nesting here. North of this area, you will come across the hidden ruins of the **Neulust Hunting Castle**.

National nature reserve **Bohdaneč pond and Matka pond** extends over an area of 250 ha north of **Lázně Bohdaneč**. This area features a system of water and wetland biotopes created around one of the biggest existing ponds of the former Pernštejn complex. It includes peatland, bushes and reeds with nesting sites of marsh and water birds. It is a stop for migratory birds and thus is a protected ornithological site.

Kunětická hora Nature Site was declared in 2014 on an area of 27.25 ha to protect

insects, mammals, and birds dependent on the vegetation of old trees and further, protected species of animals and plants linked to rocks, dry grass and old orchards. The location of the same name takes up almost the same area and was declared to protect the significantly endangered **Hermit beetle**.

You will come across the **Baroch reservation** near Kunětická hora. It was declared in 1998 to protect an important pond and its surroundings. It consists of peatland with rich flora and fauna

and is an important nesting site for birds. There are **146 bird species**.

Pardubické podzámčí ranks among the important European locations. It is protected because of the presence of **Hermit beetle**, which lives in the remains of an alley of limes. There are several lime trees including hollow ones in the area. Its decaying wood is a suitable environment for the beetle. Inside the castle walls in an oasis of calm live 50 species of protected animals, in particular singing birdlife.

Bubeníkovy sady



Na Špici Park



Tyršovy sady



Příhrádek



Bohdaneč ponds, observation tower



Gočár tourist trail (town of Lázně Bohdaneč)



The first public park in Pardubice is called **Bubeníkovy sady**. Matiční lake, covered with a number of water lilies, is a part of the park. The northern part is rich in woody plants. You can also find here a statue of the first city mayor, **Václav Bubeník**.

Tyršovy sady is the newly renovated city park in Pardubice that invites visitors to rest in this green and cultivated environment. It features Pardubice Castle, Pernštýnské náměstí, třída Míru and the lock chamber near the park.

The Castle banks are a reminder of the 15th century when **Vilém of Pernštejn** had the tower house rebuilt as a castle. At the same time, a massive fortification was built whose appearance has been preserved to this day. Because the castle was kept as a fort, it was not possible to form walls by means of vegetation. All this changed in the 19th century when the castle ceased to be considered a military fortress. A significant change in the appearance of the banks took place because of it. Even though the banks went through changes over the years, they

form a green oasis of peace and quiet in the city centre together with **Tyršovy sady**.

The newly reconstructed Na Špici park hosted the Olympic Park Pardubice in 2016. The **confluence of the Labe and Chrudimka rivers** is ideal for water activities, and a sports and recreational zone can be found here. You will also find a calm zone in the **Čičák** water area with its bird observatory. There is the option to use a sheltered fire-place, sports equipment hire, a street workout, showers or a picnic place.

You can also relax in Pardubicko countryside on the several nature trails crossing this beautiful area.

One such trail that connects important places in Pardubice, is the trail of **Vilém of Pernštejn**. You will discover the historical city centre on this trail. It measures 2.5 km in length and starts near Green Gate, a 20-min walk from the train station. The trail has 10 stops altogether (Green Gate, Pernštýnské náměstí, Příhrádek, the Castle, the East Bohemian Museum, Tyršovy sady, St. Bartholomew's

Church, the Automatic Mills, Komenského náměstí, Dům U Jonáše).

The natural trail through the **Bohdaneč pond national nature reservation** must also be mentioned. The trail is divided into three branches (west, north, and east). It leads almost exclusively (except for the northern part) away from the reservation area, though, not along the pond bank but through the surrounding forest or meadows. An observation tower on Polák's peninsula offers a view of the surface of Bohdaneč ponds.

You can also enjoy a pleasant and peaceful atmosphere on the nature trail of the Gočár circuit. The walking trail mainly introduces important works by the architect **Josef Gočár** that he created for **Lázně Bohdaneč** town. The trail leads through the town centre with its spa pavilions, the spa park, and the nearest town surroundings. The most interesting stops include the Gočár Spa Pavilion, a water tank and the Functionalist villa (designed by J. Gočár), a sundial, Kuttner Chapel, the Tiller Seat, etc.

Tourist area Pardubicko



Tourist Information Centers of Pardubicko

Turistické informační centrum Pardubice

náměstí Republiky 1
530 02 Pardubice
Tel.: (+420) 466 768 390, (+420) 775 068 390
www.ipardubice.cz

Městsko-lázeňské informační centrum

Lázně Bohdaneč, o.p.s.

Pernštýnská 117
533 41 Lázně Bohdaneč
Tel.: (+420) 774 444 234
ic.bohdanec.cz

Kulturní a informační centrum města Přelouče

Masarykovo náměstí 26
535 01 Přelouč
Tel.: (+420) 739 480 292
www.kicmp.cz

Informační centrum – Kulturní dům města Holic

Holubova 768
534 01 Holice
Tel.: (+420) 466 920 476
www.kdholice.cz

Turistické informační centrum Zdechovice

Zdechovice 96
533 11 Zdechovice
Tel.: (+420) 606 660 236
www.zdechovice.cz

Informační centrum Děda Vševeda

V Perníkové chaloupce 38
533 52 Ráby
Tel.: (+420) 466 612 474, (+420) 602 413 134
www.pernikova-chaloupka.cz

Informační centrum Národní hřebčín

Kladruby nad Labem, s.p.o.

Kladruby nad Labem 1
533 14 Kladruby nad Labem
Tel.: (+420) 601 191 580
www.nhkladruby.cz



Pardubicko – Czech Gingerbread Heart
Tourism Development Association
Klášteří 54
530 02 Pardubice
www.TOPardubicko.cz
www.facebook.com/TOPardubicko/

Founders of the Society



Pardubice



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