

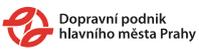
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Fishing • an interactive exhibition on the history of this activity, featuring traditional fishing paraphernalia
National Museum of Agriculture, until 17 February

www.nzmz.cz

The View • after a four-year absence, this Scottish music group returns to Prague to offer up songs from its latest album Ropewalk • Lucerna Music Bar, 6 February, 7 pm

www.musicbar.cz

Crossroads • an exhibition presenting the works of three contemporary international creators of art brut
Museum Montanelli, until 28 February

www.museummontanelli.com

HOLIDAY WORLD 2016 • 25th Central European travel industry fair run in tandem with TOP GASTRO & HOTEL 2016 • Prague - Holešovice Exhibition Grounds, 18 to 21 Feb

www.holidayworld.cz

Hatefree? • an exhibition examining the growth of anti-minority xenophobia in the Czech Republic
DOX Centre for Contemporary Art, until 21 March

www.dox.cz

Austrian and German art from the second-half of the 19th century – part two • the exhibition offers the second such collection of paintings • Sternberg Palace, until 3 April

www.ngprague.cz

Charles Aznavour • singular performance by the legendary French chanson singer, who last year celebrated his 90th birthday • Prague Congress Centre, 6 April at 8 pm

www.ticketportal.cz

Open call • exhibition project which examines the various ways in which art forms can be transformed via the mechanisms of art management • Gallery UM, from 4 March to 9 April

www.umprum.cz

Physical Jerks • Dance performance by two sheer enthusiasts of healthy lifestyle and physical activity
Ponec Theatre, 29 February, 8pm

www.divadloponec.cz

Titanic • global exhibition about the doomed passengers of the infamous steamship Titanic as well as the tumultuous period of 1920s technical discovery • PVA EXPO Letňany, from February 10 to 30 June

www.pva.cz

Janet Jackson • concert by the music icon and multi-Grammy Award winner
O2 Arena, 20 April at 8 pm

www.o2arena.cz

Graphic Art of 2015 • an exhibition by visual artists recognised in the 21st Vladimír Boudník Awards
Clam-Gallas Palace, from 16 February to 20 March

www.hollar.cz

Karel Trinkewitz • an exhibition of works by the Czech journalist, graphic artist and poet featuring mainly his collages, objects and works inspired by the spirit of Letrism
Museum Kampa, from 27 February to 22 May

www.museumkampa.cz

Simple Plan • Canadian punk- rock band on tour to promote its new album
Small Sports Hall (Incheba Arena), 5 March, 8pm

www.vystavistepraha.eu

Did you know that...

... on April it will be 190 years since the birth of Vojtěch Náprstek, Czech patriot and explorer?

He was born into one of the wealthiest families in Prague, the owners of brewery house "U Halánků" at Betlémské Square. It was this building that gradually became the epicentre of social life in Prague after Náprstek's return from travels following his exile in the US where he fled in 1848 from persecution for his anti-monarchical, patriotic activities. Initially, Náprstek established an extensive library in which budding explorers could prepare themselves for their travels and hold lectures upon their return. Vojtěch Náprstek soon began supplementing the valuable collection of books with photographs, prints and stereoscopic images. His wife Josefa was involved in founding the first women's association in the country, the American Ladies' Club (Americký klub dam), at the address.

With Náprstek's great dream being to create a Czech Industrial Museum, he collected various teaching aids and instruments. There were also considerable amounts of various items and gifts brought from travelling distant lands amassing in the building. Náprstek began preparing an Ethnographic Exhibition but did not live to see it open. After Náprstek's death, his wife saw through the redesigning of the "U Halánků" building to bring it to its current state. Premises that initially displayed machinery and household appliances have become home to exceptional ethnographic collections of items from non-European cultures with the transformation of the Czech Industrial Museum into Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures.

... 3 and 4 February 1956 saw an absolutely unique building event, namely the relocation of a baroque chapel that stands near the Svato-pluka Čecha Bridge in Prague?

This sacral building consecrated to St Mary Magdalene, erected in 1634, was originally used by winegrowers from Letná and boatmen transporting timber down the Vltava River. The chapel was designed by Czech architect of Italian ancestry Giovanni Baptiste de Barrifis. The chapel remained in the use and



under the administration of the Knights of the Cross with the Red Heart until 1784. It became a storage facility during the reign of Holy Roman Emperor Josef II and remained so until 1908 when it was taken over by the Old Catholic Church. It had the chapel reconsecrated. Tearing the chapel down was contemplated in the dark 1950s in connection with the reconstruction of the waterfront and the building of a memorial to Generalissimo Stalin. Luckily, it was eventually decided to relocate the chapel to a new place. The process, a first for Czechoslovakia, took two days and a special rail track was used to move the building by more than 30 metres south to a platform put in place for the purpose. The chapel was seated on the platform before being comprehensively repaired. It is now open every Sunday at 10am when a mass is held by the Old Catholic Church.

... this year the National Gallery in Prague will be celebrating 220 years since its founding?

An anniversary exhibition on the subject of giving and generosity is to connect all of the gallery's buildings and collections. One such site is found at Prague's Trade Fair Palace (Veletřní palác), built in 1924 and formerly used as an exhibitions centre. Back in the 1920s, the exhibition company Pražské vzorkové velethy announced an architectural competition for the construction of a new building. The winning design initially factored in a large exhibition complex spanning several buildings. But financing issues meant that only one such building, the Trade Fair Palace, was built. The site was opened in a partially completed state in 1928 on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia.

The building soon became a representational example of the Functionalist style in Czechoslovakia and all across Europe. The Palace served as an exhibition space while also being used for cultural and social events. It also contained the largest cinema in Prague. It wasn't until the early 1950s that the site was transformed into an administrative building containing six state-owned companies specialising in foreign trade. After a major fire in 1974, it was decided that the building would be repaired and used by the National Gallery. Twenty years ago, the Trade Fair Palace re-opened following an extensive reconstruction. Today visitors can browse several permanent exhibitions pertaining to Czech and international art, for example Alfons Mucha's "The Slav Epic".

A walk among the Gothic marvels of Prague's Old Town

Prague's Old Town is one of the oldest and most historic parts of the capital. As far back as the 12th century, the site served as a bustling trading hub. Consequently, many new buildings were erected, along with Prague's first stone bridge. The St. Agnes Convent, built in the 13th century, is one of the first – and certainly most notable – examples of early Gothic architecture in the city, serving as a burial ground for the members of the Přemyslid dynasty. The St. Martin in the Wall Church serves as another example of Gothic architecture. The church gained its unusual name by essentially becoming a part of the walls of the Old Town. A boom in Gothic architecture occurred during the era of the reign of the House of Luxembourg. John of Bohemia pushed for the creation of the Old Town Hall as well as the famous astronomical clock. His son, the Holy Roman Emperor and Bohemian King Charles IV, upped the tempo of construction. During his reign, many of the sites so common for tourists in Prague today came into being. In the Old Town alone, we find Charles Bridge – named after the king – with its characteristic bridge towers, Charles University, the Church of St. Giles, and the Church of Our Lady before Týn in the Old Town Square, and many more such structures. After the death of Charles IV, the construction boom left in his wake continued for a number of years. This yielded, for example, the Bethlehem Chapel in Bethlehem Square, one of the largest preaching halls in Europe at the time. After many years of subsequent decline, Prague – including its Old Town – once again began to achieve notable architectural feats during the era of the Jagiellonian dynasty. From this period, for example, we find examples of late Gothic-era buildings such as the Powder Tower situated in today's Náměstí Republiky. Amidst the pic-

turesque streets of the Old Town, visitors can also find countless awe-inspiring Gothic and other-era buildings. Let us acquaint ourselves with some of these...

1) Bethlehem Chapel

The former Romanesque and later reconstructed Gothic chapel were built between 1391 and 1394. Situated within Bethlehem Square, both were named in memory of the Holy Innocents' – the children of Bethlehem whose death is described in the Bible. The chapel found fame thanks to its most famous preacher, namely the martyred Jan Hus. In 1402, Hus became administrator of the chapel, and thereafter also began preaching there. His sermons were so engaging, and also so controversial for the time because of his talk of reforming the Church, that sometimes as many as 3,000 people came to listen. Jan Hus's ideas and speeches so enraged the Church that he was accused of heresy and forced to travel to a local Church council in Kostnice to defend his actions. The trial saw Jan Hus condemned

and sentenced to death by the Church. He refused to recant and was burned at the stake. After Hus's death, the chapel served as a regular church, but soon began to fall into disrepair. Its demolition was finally ordered in 1786. An apartment block was built from the leftover materials, with three walls of the original chapel preserved. It wasn't until 1950-54 that the chapel was fully rebuilt according to its original specifications and opened to the public. The chapel is open every day from 10am to 5.30pm.

2) St. Martin in the Wall Church

Another example of a formerly Romanesque building rebuilt in the Gothic style during the reign of Charles IV. One of the church's walls was in direct contact with the walls of the Old Town, which is why the church came to be known as "in the wall". St. Martin underwent several reconstructions. Besides from its Gothic transformation, its tower was also rebuilt following a 1678 fire. During the 19th century the church was





abolished and completely rebuilt as a two-storey apartment bloc. The building served in this manner until 1904 when it was bought by city authorities and subsequently restored to its former state as a church. A memorial plate on one of the church's walls pays homage to the famous Brokoff family of sculptors, whose works can also be seen, for example, on Charles Bridge. The family was even buried at a former cemetery not far from the church.

3) Karolinum

Karolinum forms part of the oldest university dormitories in central Europe. As late as the second half of the 14th century – meaning after the founding of the university – the Karolina building still belonged to a Master of the Mint from Kutná Hora. He ultimately sold the site to King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia, who then donated it to Charles University. The building was rebuilt in order to accommodate the needs of a university. Additional reconstruction took place in the 18th century under the auspices of the Jesuits, who utilised the spaces as a law faculty. From 1920, Karolinum became part of the German Charles-Ferdinand University, renamed



during World War II as the Reichsuniversität. After the war, Karolinum was returned to Charles University and remains under its administration to this day.

4) Stone Bell House

Situated in Prague's Old Town Square next to the Church of Our Lady before Týn, the house takes its name from a stone bell built into one of its outside corners. Formerly, the building formed part of a larger residence and was much enjoyed by King John of Bohemia. Because of this a theory emerged that the future King Charles IV was born here in 1316. The house was set to be reconstructed in the Baroque style during the 20th century, whereupon archaeologists discovered a perfectly preserved Gothic facade under the Baroque exterior. Experts then decided upon the complete unveiling of its former glory and Stone Bell House was thus returned to its medieval visage. Opened ceremonially in 1988, the House became part of the Prague City Gallery. From this 19 February, the gallery will be offering up David Cronenberg: Evolution, an exhibition of the work of the famous Canadian director. The House is open every day from 10am to 8pm except Mondays.

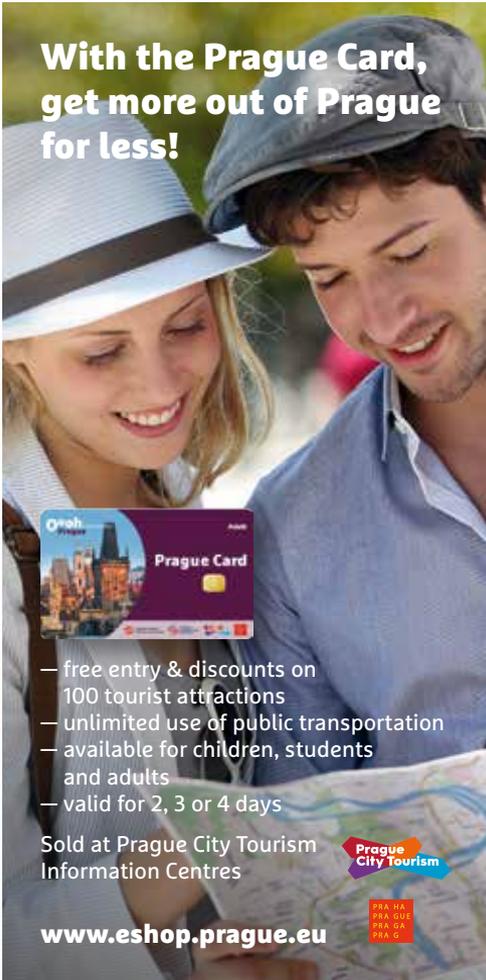
5) The Convent of Saint Agnes

This convent was built in 1231, and named after its founder and subsequent member of its order St. Agnes of Bohemia, sister of Wenceslaus I, King of Bohemia. In 1234 the convent was consecrated and populated by the monastic order of Poor Clares. From the end of the 14th century, however, the convent began to fall into disrepair. It was only revived in 1558 by a Dominican Order, but ultimately witnessed the return of its former Poor Clares order of nuns. In 1782, the convent was abolished as part of reforms undertaken by Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor, and subsequently sold off. During the 20th century a reconstruction was undertaken, with the convent then opened to the public. The grounds of the convent also contain the Church of St. Francis and the Chapel of Mary Magdalene. Additionally, they embrace one wing of the Prague National Gallery, with various exhibitions mounted here year-round. The convent is open every day except Mondays from 10am to 6pm.

6) Old New Synagogue

This oldest Jewish Gothic historical site in Prague, and one of the oldest in all of Europe, is found in Prague's Josefov district not far from the Old Town Hall. Built during the 1370s, over time the synagogue became a key centre of Prague's Jewish communities. The site has borne witness not only to many joyous events, but also to many tragedies. During the 1389 Easter Pogrom more than 3,000 Jews were massacred, including those living around the Old New Synagogue. Similarly to other Gothic monuments, the synagogue has also undergone numerous reconstructions, the latest taking place from 1998-99. The site is open to the public each Sunday to Thursday from 9.30am to 5pm, and on Fridays from 9.30am to 3.45pm.

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What's on in Prague

Beauty captured through lens

In collaboration with Photoinstitut Bonartes from Vienna, the Prague City Gallery is putting on an exhibition named Andreas Groll (1812–1872): Unknown Photographer. The exhibition, open at the House of Photography from 15 February, will provide the first comprehensive overview of works by the Austrian artist. Groll, who ran a studio in Vienna, exhibited his photographs during the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1855. His photography work was recognised in 1857 by the Habsburg emperor Franz Josef I. However, Groll's work was significant from a Czech point of view as well as he was the first to present coherent sets of photographs of Prague, Pilsen and Kutná Hora. His photographs are often the oldest surviving images of the most prominent monuments and locations. Groll's work became both a standard and an inspiration for numerous generations of photographers that followed in his footsteps. www.ghmp.cz

Food scents by the river

In March, the Smíchov waterfront will witness not one but two major gastronomic festivals. The first will be launched on 5 March and it will be the inaugural Food Truck Show Prague. During the festival, food will be disbursed from specially adapted vans, three-wheelers, buses and trailers. While remaining very near the city centre, you will be able to taste not only the Czech cuisine but also delicacies from Hungary, France, Belgium and a number of other countries. Rumour has it that a Beef N'Roll team is coming from Warsaw to make their renowned burgers and hot dogs.

A fortnight later, at the same venue, the second annual soup festival "Polívčkováni" will be taking place. In return for a small entry fee you will receive a recyclable



spoon and be free to taste from the many pots on offer. It will be entirely up to you to decide if you prefer to go for exotic tastes, such as those of Morocco, Armenia or Vietnam, or stay closer to home with traditional Czech soups. In addition to professional chefs there will also be amateur cooks vying for your votes in the contest for the Best Soup title. www.foodevent.cz

Ushering in the year of the fire monkey

The traditional Songfest festival, already in its 15th year, has been given the subtitle of “Welcoming the Year of the Monkey”. The festival celebrates the Chinese New Year and takes place from 2 to 20 February in 10 Czech and Moravian cities and towns. The festival will showcase a broad range of colourful Asian art and cultures, mainly from China, Japan, and South Korea. On 13 February, the festival will arrive in Prague, namely at the Palác Akropolis venue. The main act of the evening will be an authentic performance of a traditional Chinese opera, The Monkey King, delivered by members of the Central Academy of Drama in Beijing. Another act will feature Chinese singer Feng-yūn Song, a longstanding resident of the Czech Republic who also doubles as a voice teacher.

www.songfest.cz



Puppets at castle

The gates of Chvaly Chateau have opened to a unique exhibition focused on the work of Jiří Trnka. This Czech graphic artist, illustrator, puppeteer, screenwriter and animated film director is renowned not just in his homeland but across the world. More than 300 creations by Jiří Trnka are on display, including various paintings, illustrations, puppets and sculptures and much more, all presented within the engrossing surroundings of Trnka’s own work studio. As part of the exhibition, visitors will see a film studio and be able to become animators and directors of animated films for themselves. The final part of the exhibition is the “Kinoautomat”, which will screen many of Trnka’s works. Many animated treasures will be on display here such as Trnka’s Špalíček (The Czech Year), Old Czech Legends, The Good Soldier Švejk, A Midsummer Night’s Dream and Song of the Prairie.

Jiří Trnka is one of the most important figures in the history of Czechoslovak animated films. During his 57 years Trnka produced dozens of animated films targeted not only at children but for the whole family, and was honoured for his achievements on several occasions. His most prestigious awards include the Méliès award for best animated film and the Hans Christian Andersen Award for the best children’s book illustrations.

Trnka also served as the co-founder of the Bratři v triku (Brothers in T-shirts) animated film studio, which would go on to win countless awards, including an Oscar. Two years before his death, he was named a professor at the Academy of Arts, Architecture and Design in Prague.

The exhibition runs from 1 February until 15 May. Open daily from 9 am to 5 pm. Chvaly Chateau is situated in the Horní Počernice quarter in Prague 9, around 30 minutes from the centre of Prague.

www.chvalskyzamek.cz

Tips of the Prague Spring 2016



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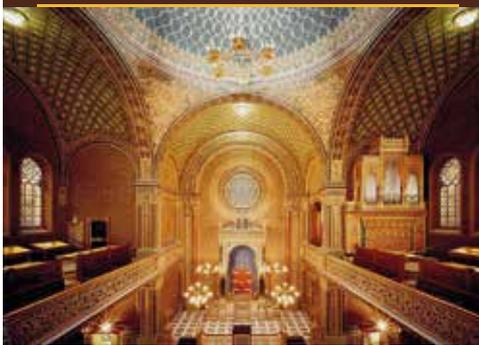
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Strahov Library

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www.strahovskyclaster.cz

Visit historical Strahov Library within Strahov Monastery at Hradčany

The immediate vicinity of Prague Castle feature one of the oldest Premonstratensian monasteries in the world. The monastery still remains in full use today while it offers visitors an unparalleled view of both religious and secular histories of the Czech lands as they unfolded. The Royal Canonry of Premonstratensians at Strahov was founded as early as in 1143 and the monastery has served as the base of the Roman Catholic religious order for Bohemia and Moravia ever since, almost without interruption. The monastery is home to an order which manages countless vicarages and a number of other estates across the Czech Republic, in addition to educating novices and clerics. There are upwards of than 20 members currently living at the monastery.

Morning service takes place every day at 6am in the monastery's baroque Basilica of the Assumption of Our Lady. The basilica is exceptional not only for its exquisite ornamentation but also for being the final resting place of the Premonstratensian order's founder St. Norbert (Norbert of Xanten), whose remains are interred in the northern aisle of the basilica.

At the time of the monastery's founding, a library was established. It currently contains more than 200,000 volumes of books and academic papers. This makes it one of only a handful of historical libraries still in operation. Having survived wars and fires, the original collections obtained a new and dignified place in the 17th century in the baroque Theological Hall. This monumental space lined by original bookshelves is dominated by the painted ceiling framed with stucco ornaments. Another unique feature of the Theological Hall is the collection of globes from the 16th and

17th centuries, while there is a preserved compilation wheel made around 1678 for use in assembling texts. As the library collection expanded, an additional room, the Philosophical Hall, was added. This vast auditorium is famous mainly for its ceiling painted by Viennese artist Anton Maulbertsch, depicting saints and numerous allegories. The library also includes a Cabinet of Curiosities which could be described as a predecessor of modern-day museums of natural history. In addition to the Premonstratensian monks, the library also serves the Museum of National Literature. Besides the convent itself, visitors to the monastery can also view the picture gallery featuring a permanent collection of paintings from the 14th to the 19th centuries. The entire monastery complex is open to the public every day except Easter Sunday when it closes to public.



Easter

Easter is celebrated as an important holiday in the Czech Republic. Many historical traditions, both religious and non-religious, link up to it. Christians commemorate the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ, while non-believers celebrate the coming of spring. Easter falls on the Sunday following the full moon after the vernal equinox, hence its date differs from year to year. In 2016, Easter falls on 28 March.



The individual days of Easter week are known in the Czech lands as Blue Monday, Grey Tuesday, Ugly Wednesday, Green Thursday, Good Friday, White (Holy) Saturday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday and each of these days has its own specific customs. Ancient Czech and Moravian folk customs culminate on Easter Monday, “thrashing” day, on which men and boys go from house to house singing carols and beating women with braided whips made from pussywillow twigs and decorated with ribbons. The women reward them with painted eggs and alcohol. This ritual serves to celebrate fertility. Easter Monday customs differ in individual regions, while the thrashing is often accompanied by pouring water over the women.

There are also traditional Easter foods. A lamb-shaped cake to commemorate Jesus Christ, Agnus Dei,



is baked from sweet dough. The cross-buns known as “Judases” are pastries whose shape is reminiscent of the rope on which Judas Iscariot hanged himself after his betrayal of Jesus. People in the Czech Republic also adorn their homes with various Easter decorations – coloured eggs, twigs in bloom, figures of lambs, hares, chickens, etc. In large towns you will find bustling Easter markets, where you can encounter examples of a number of traditional crafts, buy everything you need to set you up for the holidays and sample traditional Czech delicacies.

Witch-burning

The [annual] event of mock witch-burning (alternatively called Philip and Jacob Night, Walpurgis Night or Beltane Eve) is an extremely popular tradition in the Czech lands. The custom, manifesting its decidedly pagan roots, takes place on the night from 30 April to 1 May.

In the past, people often believed that on this night witches gather at a coven and that caves and underground caverns up and down the country open to reveal treasures hidden in them.

To protect their livelihoods against evil, people would build bonfires on hills, and this gradually developed into “witch-burning” (pitch-covered broomsticks were set on fire and thrown upwards).

The ashes left behind by these bonfires were traditionally said to have magical powers and boost the crop. In the past, cattle were led through the ashes so as to make them fertile. Today, girls dress up as witches and jump over the fire.

On 30 April, in every Czech town and village people gather around bonfires, sing songs and burn an effigy of a witch to shrieks of delight. This custom symbolises the end of winter, purification, protection against evil, new beginnings. People welcome the coming of the month of May and the spring itself.

The traditional Prague witch-burning sites include for example Kampa, Ladronka and Císařská louka.

Eagle-eyed reader?

- 1) What anniversary will the National Gallery in Prague be marking this year?
- 2) What was the name of the first women's club founded in the Czech Republic?
- 3) Where did Jan Hus preach?
- 4) Karolinum is part of which university?
- 5) What is the rumoured birthplace of Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor?
- 6) In which century was Prague's Old New Synagogue built?
- 7) Who was the brother of Agnes of Bohemia?
- 8) What is the name of one of the founding fathers of Czech stop-motion filmmaking?
- 9) What is the name of one of the world's oldest Premonstratensian monasteries?
- 10) What do boys carry on door to door visits at girls' homes on Easter Monday?
- 11) What do girls dressed as witches jump over on Walpurgis Night?

(1) 220 years; (2) American Ladies' Club; (3) Bethlehem Chapel; (4) Charles University; (5) Stone Bell House; (6) 14th century; (7) Wenceslaus I; (8) Jiří Třmá; (9) Strahov Monastery; (10) braided whip made out of willow twigs; (11) bonfire

**Taxi to
the airport
for €18**



www.transport-in-prague.com



Useful information

- ▶ **Prague is the capital city** of the Czech Republic. It has approximately 1.3 million inhabitants, on an area of some 500 sq km (193 sq mi). It originated around 1000 A.D. and for many years remained a group of independent villages. Under the rule of Charles IV (14th century) medieval Prague experienced its greatest development. At the turn of the 17th century the city gained further renown owing to Emperor Rudolf II. Between 1918 and 1992 Prague was the capital city of Czechoslovakia and since January 1993 it has been the capital of the independent Czech Republic. Since 1 May 2004 the Czech Republic has been a member of the European Union and on 21 December 2007 it became part of the Schengen Area.
- ▶ **Bank holidays** in the Czech Republic: 1 January – New Year, 25 March – Good Friday, 28 March – Easter Monday, 1 May – Labour Day, 8 May – Liberation Day, 5 July – The Day of Missionaries and Saints Cyril and Methodius, 6 July – Jan Hus Day, 28 September – Czech Statehood Day, 28 October – Independence Day, 17 November – Struggle for Freedom and Democracy Day, 24 December – Christmas Eve, 25 December – Christmas Day, 26 December – Boxing Day.
- ▶ **Traditional Czech dishes** are a meal of braised beef with cream sauce and bread dumplings and roast pork with dumplings and cabbage, while the traditional Christmas meal is carp. Main courses in restaurants usually cost (depending on the location) from CZK 150 to CZK 300.
- ▶ **Popular souvenirs** purchased in the Czech Republic include Czech cut glass, porcelain, traditional liquors Becherovka (herbal bitters), mead,

Slivovice (plum brandy), Bohemian garnets, amber, wooden marionettes, art and design pieces, folk art pieces, spa wafers and typical spa drinking cups, etc.

- ▶ **The majority of shops open** from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on workdays. It is, however, easy to do one's shopping at weekends as well, primarily thanks to numerous shopping centres (e.g. Palladium near metro station "Náměstí Republiky", Nový Smíchov near metro station "Anděl", or Centrum Chodov at metro station "Chodov").
- ▶ **Currency exchange rates**
One US dollar buys approximately CZK 24, one Euro approximately CZK 27, and one pound sterling approximately CZK 35.
- ▶ **Banks**
Most banks in Prague are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays.
- ▶ **Postal services**
The main post office is open daily from 2 a.m. until midnight. It is located at 14 Jindřišská Street in the very centre of the city, near metro station "Můstek", the interchange metro station for the A and B lines.

Public transport information

- ▶ **There are three underground (metro) lines** operating in Prague – green (A), yellow (B) and red (C). The metro system interconnects all the important places around the city, with tram and bus connections to destinations where the metro does not reach. The public transport network is reliable and covers the city thoroughly. The metro operates daily from 5 a.m. to midnight. After midnight, public transport is ensured by night tram and bus lines.



Fare

Tickets		Adult		Child		Senior	
Basic	90 min.	CZK 32	CZK 16	CZK 16			
Short-term	30 min.	CZK 24	CZK 12	CZK 12			
1 day	24 hrs	CZK 110	CZK 55	CZK 55			
3 days	72 hrs	CZK 310					

○ For children from 6 to 15 years ^(note) of age N.B. and seniors from 65 to 70 years ^(note) of age N.B. that have an opencard with a „Special fare endorsement“ (endorsement price is 120 CZK), the fare for travel in Prague (tariff zones P, 0 and B) is 0 CZK. Children from 6 to 10 years of age N.B. require only an identification card certified by its issuer (a corporate entity) with name, surname, date of birth and a photograph.

Public transport links to Václav Havel Airport Prague (Letiště)

Bus 119 – “Nádraží Veveslavín“ (metro line A) – “Letiště” – 17 min.

Bus 100 – “Zličín“ (metro line B) – “Letiště” – 16 min.

Airport Express Bus – Prague main railway station “Hlavní nádraží“ (metro line C, with SC, EC, IC and EN type rail links) – “Letiště” – 33 min.

Important telephone numbers:

The EU universal emergency telephone number

112

Fire Brigade emergency number

150

Emergency medical service number

155

Municipal police emergency number

156

Emergency number of the Police

158

Information (tel. numbers, information on traffic, cultural events, etc.)

1188

Useful Czech telephone numbers

1180

Prague contact centre

12444

Roadside assistance

1230

Airport information – nonstop line

220 111 888

International country calling code for the Czech Republic

+420 (00420)

Useful links:

www.czech.cz

official website of the Czech Republic

www.praha.eu

web portal of the City of Prague

www.prague.eu

Prague tourist web portal

www.czechtourism.com

official travel site of the Czech Republic

www.florenc.cz

website of the Florenc coach terminal

www.cd.cz

Czech Railways website

www.prg.aero

Prague Airport website

www.jizdnirady.idnes.cz

website timetables of trains, buses and public transport in the Czech Republic and Europe



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PRAGUE CITY TOURISM INFORMATION CENTRES

- Old-Town Hall
- Rytiřská 12
- Wenceslas Square
- Václav Havel Airport Prague



PUBLIC TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- Václav Havel Airport Prague, Terminal 1 and 2
 - Prague City Hall, Jungmannova 29/35, Prague 1
- Metro stations:
- Anděl • Můstek
 - Hlavní nádraží • Hradčanská
 - Nádraží Veleslavin



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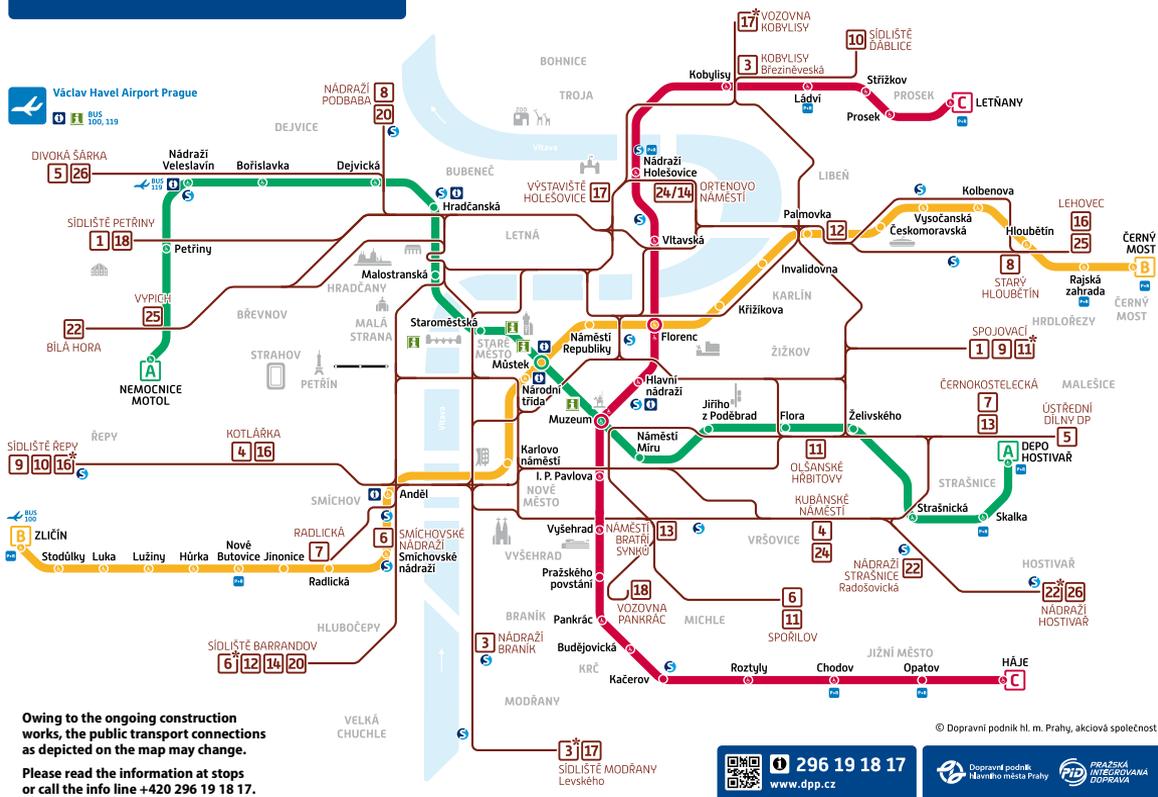
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Trams and Metro in Prague

Map – Daytime operation – Permanent situation – January 2016



Owing to the ongoing construction works, the public transport connections as depicted on the map may change.

Please read the information at stops or call the info line +420 296 19 18 17.



Metro lines with and without barrier-free access stops

Metro transfer station

Tram line with terminus



Only selected connections run to these final stops

Public transport buses to Václav Havel Airport Prague

Funicular



Park and Ride

Public transport information; Tourist information centre

Transfer to lines S and other railway lines

296 19 18 17
www.dpp.cz

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