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Currently...

Vostok landing module replica • the replica is on display to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the first human spaceflight • Planetarium Prague, until 31 December

www.planetarium.cz

Alfons Mucha • an exhibition of works by the Czech painter featuring more than 300 items over an area of more than 500 square metres • GOAP Gallery – Old Town Square, permanent display

www.goap.cz

Lucky Chops • the New York-based band's true rock will captivate you and get you dancing
Lucerna Music Bar, 8 May

www.fource.cz

Ballet Hommes Fatals • A company of top ballet artists introducing world's most renowned scenes of classical ballet repertoire in their own distinctive performance • Hybernia Theatre, 18 May

www.ballethommesfatals.cz

Czech Beer Festival • more than 150 types of Czech beer on tap, mostly from small and medium sized breweries • Letná Plain, from 12 to 28 May

www.cesky pivnifestival.cz

Prague Rooftop Festival • enjoy a unique festival of breathtaking views and unparalleled atmosphere • various venues in Prague, 21 May

www.praguerooftopfestival.cz

The 2016 Night of Churches • an open invitation to come and visit more than 150 churches in Prague to enjoy freely, 10 June

www.nockostelu.cz

Ildar Abdrazakov • the charismatic Russian operatic bass performing his most famous opera parts
Prague Municipal House, 13 June

www.obecnidum.cz

Prague Fantastic Realism 1960–1968 • the exhibition presents this little-known phenomenon through the early works of three artists who met in the early 1960s at the Prague Academy of Fine Arts: Jan Jedlička, Mikuláš Rachlík, and Vladivoj Kotyza • Colloredo–Mansfeld Palace, until 4 September

www.ghmp.cz

Cider Festival • the biggest festival celebrating fermented fruit featuring around two dozen cider makers as well as a music program • Smíchovská náplavka river bank, from 17 to 19 June

www.slavnostcideru.cz

Diana Krall • The world-renowned jazz singer will promote her new album Wallflower
Prague Congress Centre, 3 July

www.kcp.cz

Cranach From All Sides • the German painter of the Renaissance period will be presented through both his works and a peek into his studio complete with the processes he employed
Sternberg Palace, from 23 June

www.ngprague.cz

Bohemia Jazzfest • big stars and rookie talent will give free performances in the historical heart of the city • Old Town Square, 11 and 12 July

www.bohemiajazzfest.cz

Did you know that...

... the history of Czech aviation began in 1911?

On that day Czech aviation pioneer, engineer, designer and pilot Jan Kašpar completed his first long-distance flight. He crossed more than 120 kilometres, taking off from a Pardubice air strip and landing at Prague-Velká Chuchle racecourse after being in the air for about 90 minutes. Kašpar was born in 1883 and took a keen interest in aviation following engineering studies. He travelled to Paris and purchased a machine produced in Louise Blériot's factory. It was on that plane that he became the first Czech pilot to take to the air, firstly by making a pair of long jumps on 12 April 1910, and secondly with a two-kilometre flight four days later. Once Kašpar obtained his pilot's licence and conducted several displays across the country he decided to attempt the first longer, "orienteering" flight from Chrudim to Pardubice, crossing a distance of less than 10km on 30 April 1911. Emboldened, Kašpar decided to go ahead with the first long-distance flight that eventually took place on 13 May. On that momentous day in the history of Czech aviation Kašpar took off from the military airfield in Pardubice and landed by the racecourse in Prague-Velká Chuchle.



... on 3 June 1626 the foundation stone of the unique compound of Loreta was laid in Prague?

This self-contained complex of Baroque buildings, sometimes also called The Prague Loreto, can be found a stone's throw from Prague Castle at Lorentánské Square. The look of the compound changed through the years, especially during the course of the 17th and 18th centuries. The focal point of the pilgrimage site is the Santa Casa [Holy House], consecrated in 1631. Its interior is said to contain several girders and bricks from Loreto in Italy. Loreto's Basilica della Santa Casa was, in the telling of the legend, the actual home once occupied by the Virgin Mary. It was brought from Nazareth by angels according to the legend. The Prague Loreto includes a treasury, built in the 1960s as the most recent addition to the compound. The treasury is home to a collection of monstrances and other liturgical items, including one of the most valuable jewels in the country, the diamond-adorned "Prague Sun" monstrance, a vessel intended for the display of

the Eucharist host, representing the Body of Christ. A staggering number of as many as 6,222 diamonds were used in the making of the monstrance. Prague Loreto is open every day from 9am to 5pm.



... Prague will witness a significant musical anniversary in May?

On 30 May it will be exactly 150 years since Czech composer Bedřich Smetana's opera The Bartered Bride [Prodaná nevěsta] was premiered in Prague. It was the Interim Theatre in Prague that at the end of May 1866 resounded with the music of the comic opera set in the Czech countryside. The Interim Theatre was the direct predecessor of the Czech National Theatre and later became part of it. However, in the late 1860s the theatre struggled to attract audiences and even the premiere itself was not exactly an unmitigated success, mainly due to

the impending war between the Austrian Empire of which the Czech lands formed a part back then and Kingdom of Prussia. The prospect forced many Prague inhabitants to flee the city for the countryside. However, the response to the opera gradually improved, while Smetana continued to tinker with it and improve it. The final version, still performed today, was first dramatically delivered in 1870. The Bartered Bride went on to become one of the best known Czech operas with a great number of performances taking place the world over. It was, for instance, seen in Chicago as early as in 1893 and at New York's Metropolitan Opera in 1909.

Prague's parks

Green oases in the city centre

Petřín Hill

If you desire to rest your weary legs under a canopy of trees, have a picnic or enjoy unique views of the city then the parks that ramble across the Petřín hillside make up one of your best bets. Petřín Hill is said to have taken its name from the Latin "Petra", meaning rock. A lookout tower was built on top of the hill and ceremoniously opened in 1891, meaning it is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year. Some 64 metres high, the steel-framework Petřín Lookout Tower is one of the dominant features of the Prague skyline. Those who would rather skip the climb up the 130-metre high hill can take advantage of the recently refurbished funicular rail link that ferries passengers from the bottom station Újezd in the Lesser Town to the top. In addition to the tower, Petřín Hill boasts a number



of other buildings and sites, such as the Church of St Lawrence, the Church of St Michael the Archangel and the mirror maze. The maze building also features a diorama depicting a scene from the latter stages of the fought from 1618 to 1648 when Prague was besieged by Swedish armies. A sophisticated combination of a 3D foreground with a painting in the background creates the illusion of watching a live scene.

The Petřín hillside is also renowned for its number of sculptures strewn throughout the parks. The best known of them is that of Karel Hynek Mácha, a famous Czech poet of the Romantic era. The area around Mácha's statue becomes especially lively on May Day. Amorous couples visit the place to share a kiss underneath the statue in the belief that it will bring enduring happiness and endless love to their relationship. The Petřín parks are also seen as a grand destination for family outings. There is a sizeable children's playground adjacent to the bottom station of the funicular.

Kinský Garden

Passing through the Hunger Wall, built on the orders of Emperor Charles IV, it is possible to enter Kinský Garden directly from a Petřín Hill park. The land forming the current Kinský Garden has been cultivated since at least medieval times when there were vineyards and horticultural gardens. The land was purchased at the end of the 18th century by Countess Růžena Kinská. Her son Rudolf, the 6th Prince Kinský, founded an English park on the hillside and had a summer palace built there. The Kinský summer palace, also known today as Musaion, is home to a permanent display of the National Museum's ethnographic collection. The garden also includes somewhat of a rarity in the form of the wooden Church of the Archangel Michal. It was transported to the location from Transcarpathian Russia in 1927.

The garden is typical for its winding paths, lined with timber railings. Visitors who feel at all tired can take a break beside a small waterfall on their way up through the garden. The garden contains two artificial lakes, one of which is adorned with a 17th-century sculpture of Hercules that was placed in the garden before World War II. The upper parts of the garden provide beautiful views of the City of One Hundred Spires below.

In the event that you don't feel like hiking up an ascent, it is best to begin your walk at the entrance gate on top of Petřín Hill. The gate is located between the Rose Garden and the Strahov student dormitories. Turning left at the gate will take you to the Hunger Wall past the sandstone rock, while taking the path to the right will lead you to the upper lake with its seal sculpture and subsequently to the Church of the Archangel Michal. All of the paths through the garden will eventually lead you to the summer palace at the bottom part of the park and the exit leading to Kinský Square.





Sports on an historical estate Ladronka

The Ladronka estate was founded in the 14th century by Emperor Charles IV. Legend has it that it was his fondness for good wine that had something to do with the decision. The emperor had the Motol and Břevnov hillsides covered with sprawling vineyards, later purchased by Italian Count Filip Ferdinand de la Crone in 1688. Count de la Crone's name was regularly pronounced as "Ladronka" by locals, leading to the name of Ladronka that was eventually given to the property. The estate had previously served to provide a coaching inn and a state farm warehouse and as a centre of alternative culture. Ladronka was treated to an extensive two-year refurbishment that was started in 2002. It turned the estate into a social and cultural centre. The building was even nominated for a building of the year title.

The park offers ample space for a range of sports activities. There are bowling lanes to be found in the park, as well as beach volleyball courts, pétanque playing areas, tennis courts and even three tarmac circuits. These are colour-marked, in blue, red and yellow and at 5.2 kilometres the blue circuit is the longest. The park is highly

popular, especially with roller skaters, joggers and bikers. When the time to take a break comes, one need only visit the local restaurant with its large outdoor terrace. The park is an ideal place for a picnic or for getting a tan, or for simply reading a book in a quiet corner. It is best accessible on tram line 22 via the Vypich stop.

Hvězda game park

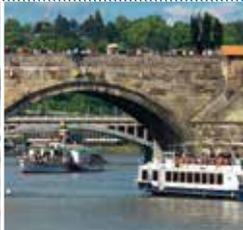
The game reserve was established in the 1530s by Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I of the House of Habsburg. The summer palace Hvězda [Star] was erected inside the park between 1555 and 1557 by the emperor's second son Ferdinand II, Archduke of Further Austria. The story goes that the archduke had the palace built for his mistress and later wife Philippine Welser, who was born into a family of merchants and financiers from Augsburg. The summer palace is shaped as a six-pointed star that originates from two overlaid triangles, one of which is said to represent love and positive powers and the other negative powers. It is also said that sensitive individuals may experience rushes of energy when standing in the centre of the building. The game preserve was eventually declared a natural monument in 1988.

The game reserve is mostly used as a place of rest and relaxation nowadays. It boasts rich plant and animal life, with a range of tree species, both coniferous and deciduous. The park is home to around 60 bird species as well as squirrels and martens. It is open to bicyclists and pedestrians. Dogs are allowed, but they must be kept on the leash. There is also an education trail winding through the park providing a host of useful information about both the summer palace and its surroundings. There are areas designated for ball games and picnics near the palace. The park is about a 10-minute walk from the Ladronka park and estate. It is also accessible by tram.



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Welcome to Prague of Charles IV

The charm and the magic of Prague might seem to a visitor to have happened by a chance, like a beautiful human face. That is not quite the case, however, and one could almost say that Prague largely bears the hallmark of one man – King of Bohemia and Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, born in 1316. During his reign stretching over a period of 36 years, Prague became the imperial seat that the gaze of Europe was turned to. Learn more about the wondrous legacy this exceptional figure of Czech and European history bequeathed to Prague – on the occasion of the 700th anniversary of his birth you have a unique opportunity to do so. The 700th anniversary of Charles IV's birth is a great reason to learn more about the monarch as well as the city he made his home and loved above all others, Prague. Throughout 2016 Prague will host a number of compelling exhibitions, concerts, festivals and celebrations, all connected by the theme of the life and times of Charles IV, King of Bohemia and Holy Roman Emperor, born in the hundred-spired metropolis 700 years ago this May.



For more information go to website www.prague.eu where you can also download a brochure dedicated to the anniversary.

Largest Exhibition

Meet Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV and get to know him as faithfully as possible with all his positive and negative qualities.

Emperor Charles IV 1316-2016 / The National Gallery in Prague – Wallenstein Riding Hall, Carolinum / 15 May – 25 September 2016

Exhibitions at Prague Castle

There are a number of displays throughout the castle presenting not only the beauty of the crown jewels but also the intricacies of period architecture.

The Czech Crown Jewels / The Vladislav Hall / 15–29 May 2016 • **The Sceptre and the Crown** / Imperial Stables • **The Crown of the Kingdom** / Prague Castle / Riding Hall • **The Crown without a King** / Old Royal Palace • **The Crown of the Mother of Cities** / Theresian Wing of the Old Royal Palace • **The Crown in the Palm of your Hand** / Rosenberg Palace • **Architecture for the Crown** / Monastery of St George / All exhibitions take place 15 May – 28 September 2016

Other Exhibitions

Learn how the medieval mechanical crane was operated by hand or what legacy has been left to us by the emperor in matters of the state, politics, history and culture.

Civitas Carolina or Building in the Times of Charles IV / National Technical Museum / 13 May 2016 – 5 February 2017 • **The History of Charles University** / Carolinum / until 31 December 2017

What's on in Prague



Battle of the Nations

A battle arena will be erected on top of Petřín Hill in May to host an encounter between combatants from 35 national teams from all over the world. They will all be involved in the quest for the World Champion of Historical Medieval Battle title. The event's participants, equipped with authentic weaponry, will contest several disciplines, such as one-on-one duels, five-on-five battles and a spectacular battle of more than one hundred fighters that is certain to prove a big hit. Even though no-frills and contact fighting is involved, it is all governed by strict rules. New this year is the ladies' category. The arena will also feature a medieval market. In addition to refreshments, it will offer period items and souvenirs, while there will be medieval armour on display. The 7th Historical Medieval Battle World Championship will take place from 6 to 9 May. www.bitvanarodu.cz

Up close and personal with film

The most influential Canadian film director of our era – who regularly teams up with the biggest stars of the silver screen and whose hits include, among many others, The Fly and Scanners – has brought his unique film-themed exhibition “David Cronenberg: Evolution” to Prague. With more than 300 artefacts on display, the exhibition, dedicated to Cronenberg's life of directing films, presents a chronological overview of his work. Both blockbusters and art films are represented side by side. The retrospective includes sculpture installations, scores of sketches, drawings, objects, visual tricks, work logbooks and rare, previously unseen film takes. This unique exhibition is open at Dům U Kamenného zvonu [Stone Bell House] until 17 July. www.cronenberg.cz

A weekend of music

During the last weekend of June, Metronome, a new two-day music festival, will bring to the city centre both big names of world music and famous Czech artists. The festival will take place at the Prague Exhibition Grounds, a stone's throw from the city centre. In addition to its sophisticated music program, Metronome will also offer easy accessibility, proximity to comfortable accommodation and the opportunity to put up a tent right next door at the pleasurable Stromovka park. The festival's headliner is none other than the legendary Iggy Pop who will perform songs from his latest album Post Pop Depression as well as a selection of his solo works, mainly from his famous Berlin era. The festival will also feature one of the most popular bands of the moment, Britain's Foals, as well as representatives of the UK indie rock scene, The Kooks. www.metronomefestival.cz



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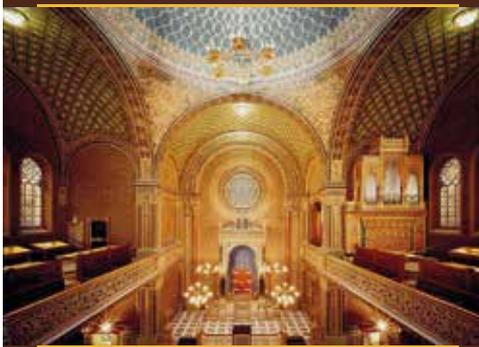
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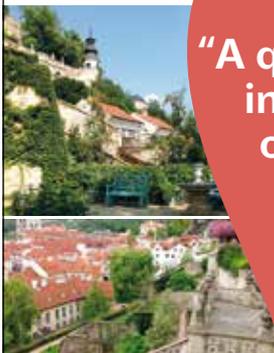
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Central Bohemian Region

The Czech Republic is divided into 14 regions. All enjoy a degree of self-governance. The Central Bohemian Region lies, as the name suggests, in the middle of Bohemia. It surrounds the capital on all sides, with the capital itself also forming an administrative region. The Central Bohemian Region is the only region, excluding the special case of Prague, without a regional capital, precisely due to its proximity to the country's national capital (it is home to the region's administrative body). The Central Bohemian Region is one of the largest in the country, with a great number of cultural and historical monuments as well as places of outstanding natural beauty. The country's two biggest rivers, the Vltava and the Labe (Elbe), pass through the region and merge there. The region's largest cities include Mladá Boleslav, home to carmaker Škoda. Kladno to the east of Prague is famous for ice hockey, in no small measure thanks to its famous son Jaromír Jágr, one of the best ice hockey players the world has ever seen. Other major cities include Nymburk, Mělník and Příbram. One of the most famous and most visited towns of the Central Bohemian Region is Kutná Hora. It was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 1995. The Central Bohemian Region stretches across the Bohe-

mian Massif, geologically one of the most ancient parts of Europe. The region's highest summit is that of Tok Hill, which rises to 865 metres above sea level in the Brdy Mountains. The lowest point, on the other hand, is the surface of the Elbe outside Mělník. There are several protected areas and nature reserves in the Central Bohemian Region. The most picturesque is Český ráj [Bohemian Paradise], approximately 100 km northeast of Prague. It boasts the ruins of Trosky Castle and the sandstone rock formations of Prachovské skály. Another protected area is Český kras [Bohemian Karst], lying some 40 km away from the capital. Numerous locations are worth a visit, such as the small town of Svätý Jan pod Skalou, flooded quarry Velká Amerika, the Gothic Karlštejn Castle and the extensive complex of the Koněpruské Caves. Another highly valuable natural area, declared a biosphere reserve, stretches around the town of Křivoklát, with its beautiful castle. The must-see list for the area also includes Žebrák Castle and the chateau at Lány, which also happens to serve as the summer retreat of the Czech head of state. Yet another area of natural beauty, which is very frequently visited, lies around the town and castle of Kokořín. Aside from Kokořín Castle there is also Bezděz Castle, Peklo [Inferno] Canyon and Máchovo Lake near the town of Doksy. The Central Bohemian Region is rich not only in natural beauty and monuments but also in terms of famous natives, such as the composers of world renown Antonín Dvořák and Bedřich Smetana.

Kutná Hora

Once one of the most powerful medieval towns, and nowadays listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Kutná Hora as a settlement emerged in the 13th century. However, ores, and silver in particular, were mined in the



area as early as in the 10th century. In 1142 a Cistercian monastery was founded in Sedlec, just outside the settlement then and part of the town now. During the reign of King Wenceslaus II of Bohemia a silver fever gripped the area and local settlements – Kutná Hora (founded in 1278) included – experienced an unprecedented boom of settlers. Silver meant growing importance and that in turn saw Kutná Hora elevated to township. For Kutná Hora it meant more rights and greater privileges and as a result the town even competed with Prague for the status of the most prominent town in the kingdom. Kutná Hora retained its privileged position despite facing numerous hardships almost since its early days, such as the impacts of the Hussite religious wars. The town is brimming with cultural historical monuments that emerged in two major waves of construction. The first came in the 14th and 15th centuries on the back of silver production when the constructing of the St Barbara Cathedral, Church of Mother of God Na Náměti, St James Church and the Italian Court, the royal residence in the town, began. The second building boom came with renewed prosperity in the 17th and 18th centuries. Monuments dating to this period include the Jesuit College and the Marian Column in Šultysova street. Aside from taking time to

admiring these historical monuments, the Gallery of the Central Bohemian Region, located in the Jesuit College, is also definitely worth your visit as it holds frequent exhibitions, mainly of modern art, in addition to its permanent collections. The gallery is open from 10am to 6pm daily except for Mondays.

Kolín

The first written record of the existence of the royal town of Kolín dates back to 1261 but it is generally believed that it was established much earlier. The town was originally surrounded by extensive fortifications. They were gradually dismantled and only sporadic remnants survive to this day, such as the Práčovna [Gunpowder] Tower on the right bank of the Elbe, which serves as an observation tower now. The building of what is now probably the most prominent landmark in the city, St Bartholomew Church, began in the late 13th century. Upon the order of the Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia Charles IV one of the architects of Prague's famous St Vitus Cathedral, Petr Parléř, contributed to the construction of this monumental church. The city still boasts of several sites dating back to the 15th century, such as the City Hall on Karlovo Square, the Old Jewish Cemetery, the second oldest in the country, and the adjacent synagogue. Other notable sites include the monastery of the Capuchin

Friars Minor from the 17th century and the Bauer Villa erected in the Cubist style. The villa has been converted into a museum and gallery of Cubism.

Karlštejn

Arguably the most famous and most iconic castle in the Czech Republic, Karlštejn was founded in 1348 upon the order of Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia Charles IV. The castle enjoyed a privileged position among Czech castles from its early days since it served for the safekeeping of valuable royal treasures, relics and above all the imperial regalia. The castle was rebuilt several times during its history with the last redesign round taking place in the 18th century under the supervision of architect Josef Mocker, whose purist style gave the castle the look it still bears today. The most monumental part of the castle is indeed its Great Tower containing the Chapel of the Holy Cross, which in turn is decorated with countless precious stones and a unique collection of 129 Gothic paintings of various saints. It is the most extensive gallery of Czech sovereigns' portraits in the country. The chapel was used as a safe place for both the imperial regalia (until 1421) and the Czech coronation jewels. You can also admire the castle's unique cistern. The town of Karlštejn, with its famous castle, is located about 40 km southwest of Prague.



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Eagle-eyed reader?

- 1) How long did it take Jan Kašpar to complete the first long-distance flight from Pardubice to Prague-Velká Chuchle?
- 2) How many diamonds were used to adorn the “Prague Sun” monstrance?
- 3) What anniversary does the Petřín Hill Lookout Tower celebrate this year?
- 4) Where was the Church of the Archangel Michal located before it was brought to Kínský Garden?
- 5) For whom did Ferdinand II, Archduke of Further Austria, have the grand villa built in the Hvězda game reserve?
- 6) What romantic element was created in the Havlíčkovy Orchards?
- 7) Into how many regions is the Czech Republic divided?
- 8) What is the birthplace of famous ice-hockey player Jaromír Jágr?
- 9) GASK – the Gallery of the Central Bohemian Region is situated in which city?
- 10) What was the original location of the Czech crown jewels?

- (1) Around 90 minutes; (2) 6,222; (3) Its 125th; (4) Transcarpathian Russia; (5) His mistress and later wife; (6) The Grotta artificial stalactite cave; (7) 14; (8) Kladno; (9) Kutná hora; (10) Karlštejn castle

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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 34.
 - ▶ **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 • Muřtek
 - Hlavní nádraží • Hradčanská
 - Nádraží Veleslavin



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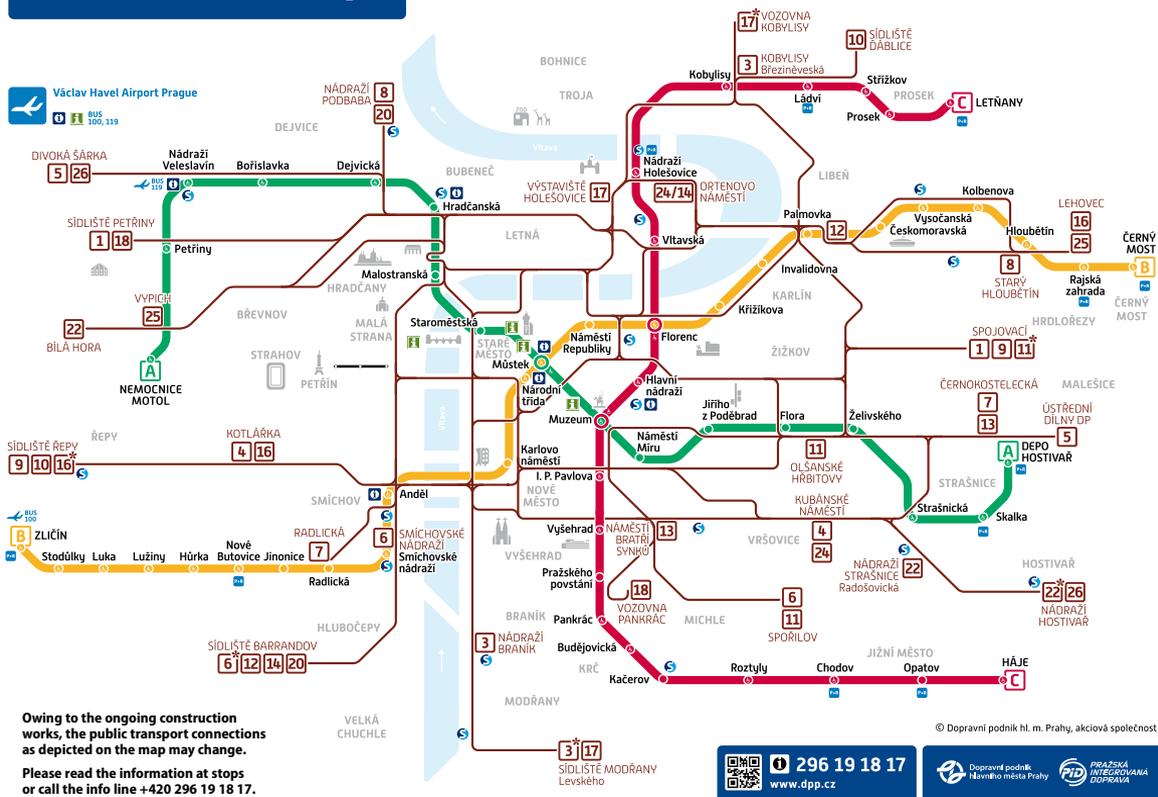
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Trams and Metro in Prague

Map – Daytime operation – Permanent situation – March 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
- Tram line with terminus
- Only selected connections run to these final stops
- Public transport buses to Václav Havel Airport Prague
- Park and Ride
- Public transport information; Tourist information centre
- Transfer to lines S and other railway lines
- Funicular

296 19 18 17
www.dpp.cz

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