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[www.collegium1704.cz](http://www.collegium1704.cz)

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# Did you know that...

... that the Kinský Garden dates back to medieval times? Gardens as well as vineyards already existed by that period in time. The different plots of land were acquired in the 18th century by Růžena Kinská. Her son Rudolf Kinský had an English park created on the land, complete with a summer palace. The Kinský summer palace, also known today as Musaion, is home to a permanent display of the National Museum's ethnographic collection. The garden is separated from Petřín Hill by the Hunger Wall, a 14th-century defence wall built upon the orders of Emperor Charles IV. The garden also includes the wooden Church of the Archangel Michal which was transported to

its current location from Transcarpathian Russia in 1927. It was built in the Boiko style enriched with elements of folk baroque. The interiors are decorated in white, red and green, colours typical for Orthodox Christianity. The highest point of the church stands at 17 metres while the building is approximately 14 metres long and eight metres wide. The church is currently used by the Romanian Orthodox Church with the Divine Liturgy held on Sundays and Mondays. The Kinský Garden also includes two lakes. One features a sculpture of Hercules, originally erected in Kampa Park. The garden is known for its twisting paths lined with wooden handrails. After reaching the garden's highest point, you can rest and relax beside a small waterfall taking advantage of one of the many benches placed throughout the garden.

Autumn walks in the garden are made special by the colourful leaves, while the upper parts of the garden offer splendid views of the spire-blessed city below.



... that the National Theatre's foundation stone was laid on 16 May 1868 during a ceremony witnessed by as many as 100,000 spectators? The theatre first opened its doors to the public in 1881 with a performance of

Bedřich Smetana's Libuše in honour of a visit by Crown Prince Rudolf. However, two weeks after the premiere the theatre burned down amid unclear circumstances. The disaster sparked a wave of sadness among the Czech population and it was viewed as a "national tragedy". Public fundraising was organised and this succeeded in collecting a full one million guildens in 47 days. Nearly 45 percent of residents from all over Prague contributed! Thanks to the funds, the renewed National Theatre was able to open for another premiere occasion as early as 18 November 1883, with Bedřich Smetana's Libuše performed once more. The National Theatre in Prague is currently undergoing an extensive refurbishment that started in May 2012. The initial stage, which focused on the northern side where the main entrance into the building is located, was completed in June this year meaning visitors to the city are once again enjoying the land-

mark free of scaffolding. Reconstruction work is now under way on the eastern side, with façade work planned until the end of 2015. Despite the compromises needed for the repair works, the theatre is able to stage performances as usual. The monumental building has already been through a reconstruction and quite recently too: between 1981 and 1983. However, the management did not consider the repairs to be of a very high standard. For example, the new façades' hue differed from that of the stone. That is why the current project aims to unify the building's look and revive its neo-Renaissance expression. The previous reconstruction also included a development in the historical building's immediate neighbourhood. This resulted in the modern Nová scéna [New Stage] building, making the National Theatre complex more multi-faceted and underlining its uniqueness.



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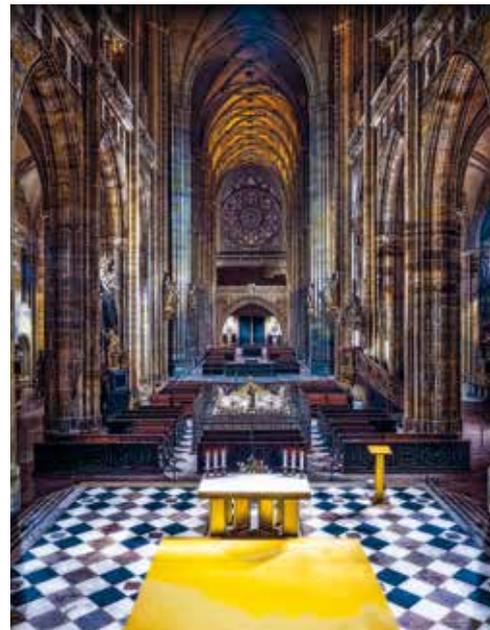
## Cathedral of Saint Vitus, Wenceslas and Adalbert

The cathedral is the focal point of the cultural and ecclesiastical history of the Czech state. Looming over the city from the heart of the Hradčany quarter, it has served as the mother of all the churches belonging to the Prague diocese since the tenth century. The cathedral has hosted the coronations of kings and emperors, while it is the home of numerous monuments and memorials to Czech cultural history, such as the tombs of kings, archbishops and other prominent figures. The Cathedral of Saint Vitus, Wenceslas and Adalbert is situated entirely within the Prague Castle complex, and it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The history of the cathedral began long before its foundation stone was even laid. The first church of Saint Vitus was erected adjacent to the original duke's fort. Firstly, a rotunda was built at the location during the reign of Duke Wenceslas, whose body was later buried in the rotunda after it was brought from Stará Boleslav following his assassination. Subsequent to several consecrations and the rise of the St Wenceslas cult, the rotunda became the first bishopric church of the Prague diocese newly established during the reign of Boleslav II.

The initial rotunda was replaced in 1060 by a newer, more majestic basilica. By the early eleventh century, there was no doubt that the basilica and the adjacent St Vitus chapter house had become the religious centre of the Czech lands.

With the elevation of the Prague diocese to archdiocese in 1344, the St Vitus basilica became the metropolitan church. Shortly afterwards, the cornerstone was



laid for a cathedral to replace the basilica, with the ceremony attended by Count John of Luxembourg (also known as John the Blind) and his son Charles. From the outset the cathedral differed from other religious Gothic buildings across Europe. The original architect, Matthias of Arras, who took on the construction following his arrival from France, designed the cathedral to dominate not only all the other churches within Prague Castle but the whole of the then Prague metropolis. Matthias of Arras elected to build the cathedral as a triple-naved building with a crescent-shaped choir and eight identical radiating chapels. Matthias of Arras died seven years into the construction and was succeeded by young architect, sculptor and stonemason Petr Parléř, who eventually modified the original French Gothic design. He created an unprecedented net-vaults design, remarkable not only for its decorations but also for its ingenious structural strength. Another exceptional element came in the form of ornamental sculptures. Parléř redesigned the original plans to a considerable degree. Falling back on the family stonemasonry business, he built the choir, sacristy, the St Wenceslas chapel, and the southern antechamber including the crown jewels chamber that has stored the Czech coronation jewels ever since. For its initial stages, those building the cathedral could not have desired more auspicious circumstances as the construction

took place during the reign of Charles IV when Prague was the seat of the Holy Roman Empire. As a result, the construction was for all practical purposes the most important project in Europe at the time. The building boom continued in Prague even after the deaths of Charles IV and Petr Parléř. Nevertheless, the enormous proportions of the cathedral being pursued prevented its completion and the construction was finally suspended with the arrival of the Hussite Wars, leaving it unfinished for almost 500 years. The final stage of the cathedral construction only commenced in 1873, under the leadership of architects Josef Kranner and Josef Mocker. Firstly, the western part of the nave was completed, together with the frontage and a pair of 80-metre towers. In 1899, the construction was taken over by architect Kamil Hilbert who finally completed the cathedral in 1928. Prominent Czech artists contributed to the project. They included M Švabinský, A Mucha, C Bouda, F Sequens, J V Myslbek, F Kysela and K Svolinský. The cathedral was opened to the public in 1929, on the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of the assassination of St Wenceslas. The ceremony was attended by the first President of Czechoslovakia T G Masaryk and Archbishop František Kordač. The cathedral has served Prague as more than just the seat of the city's archbishop ever since.



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## What's on in Prague

### Strings of Autumn will resonate across Prague

The annual music festival Struny podzimu [Strings of Autumn] takes place for the 19th time this year. The occasion features a unique programming concept as well as captivating venues all over Prague. The genres will include jazz, classical music, world music and projects merging diverse styles in unique compositions. The mission taken on by the festival is to provide an extraordinary musical experience that enhances the Czech cultural scene and expands the general knowledge of the audiences.

During the second half of the festival you can treat yourself to a concert by the duo of Chris Thile and Brad Mehldau on 3 November. The artists combine the sounds of piano, the mandolin and singing. The Stavovské divadlo [The Estates Theatre] will host the festival's closing concert on 9 November, featuring Estrella Morente who is renowned for her flamenco performances.

The festival will also include an after-party on 12 November. For one evening, the event will thus abandon the concert halls and move to the club scene, namely that of ROXY and adjacent Nod. The hip-hop scene will be represented by UK band Young Fathers while Xenia Rubinos will present American electronic soul punk. Another unconventional experience can be expected from the combination of electronic music and church organ, delivered by Kateřina Chroboková and a French music producer who goes by the monicker DA FAKE PANDA.

Tickets for individual performances can be obtained via the official festival website or from ticketing networks Perfect System (Colosseum), Ticketpro and Eventim.

[www.strunypodzimu.cz](http://www.strunypodzimu.cz)



### A city pervaded by the aroma of coffee

The third annual Prague Coffee Festival will take place on 15 and 16 November. It will be held in Hall 40 of Holešovice Market. The festival will this year for the first time span two days, affording all visitors more time to attend lectures, workshops, tastings and presentations on offer from the participating cafés.

The Prague Coffee Festival was established primarily as an opportunity for all fans of the beverage and its associated culture. There will be something for everyone, from café owners and baristas to lay visitors who just enjoy the aroma and taste of coffee. In addition, the organisers hope to take hold of the theme of the magical beverage in a broader context and present it from various viewpoints. The festival will include displays of coffee bean roasting and processing.

The Prague Coffee Festival will provide its visitors with a comprehensive overview of the journey a coffee bean takes from its planting in the soil through to its harvesting and eventual role in a cup of coffee.

All visitors will then hopefully be able to truly understand and discern a genuinely good coffee.

[www.coffeefest.cz](http://www.coffeefest.cz)

### Uneasy 'everydayness' in the Middle East

On 24 October, the Centre for Contemporary Art DOX sees the world premiere of a unique exhibition – This Place. The exhibition is an artistic project of 12 photographers from around the world who are sharing their impressions of Israel and the West Bank, of the history and global significance of these parts of the world as well as of the typical daily life of the local inhabitants and everyday hustle and bustle of the streets. The project author is Frederic Brenner, who is also one of the 12 exhibitors. He is joined by artists of world renown, namely Wendy Ewald, Martin Kollar, Josef Koudelka, Jungjin Lee, Gilles Peress, Fazal Sheikh, Stephen Shore, Rosalind Solomon, Thomas Struth, Jeff Wall and Nick Waplington. The photographs were taken by the artists during half-year stays in Israel and the West Bank between



2009 and 2013. The exhibits have been selected from thousands of photos and present a comprehensive image of this significant and highly contentious region.

The exhibition at DOX will last until 2 March 2015 before relocating to venues including the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, the Norton Museum of Art and the Brooklyn Museum of Art in the United States. [www.dox.cz](http://www.dox.cz)

### Prague's 20-year wait for a Jiří Kolář exhibition is over

Museum Kampa presents an extensive exhibition on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jiří Kolář. The exhibition is designed as an overview of his creative output.

Kolář was a Czech poet and a creator of collages. Due to his political views, he was prevented from publishing his writings and exhibiting his visual art works in his homeland from the early 1970s until the 1989 Velvet Revolution. In the meantime there were more than 300 exhibitions of his work abroad.

The exhibition at Museum Kampa features for the most part works made by Kolář from the late 1940s to the mid-1970s. The majority of the collages were presented at an exhibition held in 1976 in the Guggenheim Museum in New York whence they were acquired by Jan and Meda Mládek.

The works by Kolář will be supplemented at the exhibition by displays of various techniques used and developed by Kolář during the early stages of his artistic life. One such technique is crumple design, whereby an initial work of visual art is deformed by crumpling with the resulting piece to be viewed from various angles. The exhibition will be open until 18 January 2015 in the Schulz Wing of Museum Kampa.

[www.museumkampa.cz](http://www.museumkampa.cz)

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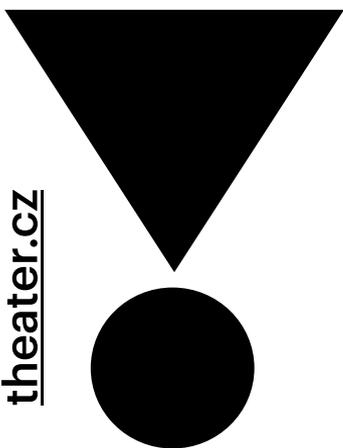
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## The Velvet Revolution

On 17 November the Czech Republic and Slovakia will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the start of the Velvet Revolution that in 1989 ended 41 years of totalitarian communist rule in the former Czechoslovakia.

The Velvet Revolution name was coined by journalists when the protests proved to be nonviolent. During the entirety of the protests, none of the demonstrators resorted to violence or armed opposition to the involved riot police. Not a single person died in the Czechoslovak revolution.

The events of 17 November 1989 were preceded by a few larger clashes between dissenting citizens and the regime. Several commemorative events were held between 15 and 20 January 1989 in remembrance of Jan Palach, a student who committed suicide by self-immolation in 1969 in protest at the occupation of Czechoslovakia by armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. The silent protests of 1989 grew into demonstrations in several places which the state police dispersed with previously unseen brutality. The conflict with the police during what became known as Palach Week resulted in a series of arrests of opposition leaders, including that of Václav Havel, who was later to become the first democratic president of Czechoslovakia.

### Pressure of the eastern bloc

Each misjudged response of the communist government and the police to the demonstrations merely accelerated and fanned more protests. The Berlin Wall fell in early November, reports were flowing in from Poland of the victory of the democratic Solidarity movement and Hungary was preparing for a democratic general election. The whole Eastern Bloc was indeed rapidly falling apart, along with the Soviet Union.

Hundreds of students assembled at Albertov in Prague on 17 November 1989 to mark the anniversary of the death of student Jan Opletal, killed during an anti-Nazi demonstration of Czech and Slovak students against the Nazi occupation in 1939. The officially approved meeting of 1989 developed over the course of the day into one of the largest protests against the regime. A decision was made after the official part was over to march to the statue of a horse-mounted St Wenceslas, patron saint of the Czech lands, which stands at the top of Wenceslas Square. The spontaneous procession of several thousands of people was stopped and surrounded by riot police at Národní třída street. The subsequent dispersal of the demonstration by the police proved to be the unintended catalyst of the revolution.

### Moving towards freedom

Following the events at Národní třída, which were widely reported by radio stations of the West and were thus made known to the rest of the country, things began to move at a breakneck pace. Other cities and towns gradually joined Prague and the intensity of the gatherings demanding freedom led first to the through demoralisation of the communist leadership and its executive and then to the regime's disintegration. Following several more demonstrations by hundreds of thousands of people and yet another general strike, Václav Havel was elected the first democratic president of the former Czechoslovakia. That completed the fundamental changes necessary for the transition of Czechoslovakia into a free and democratic state. From 1990 onwards, the country gradually loosened and rid itself of the communist grip and readied itself for its first free election.

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[www.bmart.cz](http://www.bmart.cz)

## Christmas concerts of classical music

The Collegium 1704 ensemble will perform a series of Christmas concerts in the Rudolfinum concert hall that will not shy from names of world renown. The ensemble was established back in 2005, together with Collegium Vocale 1704, with the founder being harpsichord player and conductor Václav Luks. Collegium 1704 has performed all over Europe, mainly playing works by Jan Dismas Zelenka to whom even the 1704 in the ensemble's name is closely linked since that year was the year when Zelenka's piece *Via Laureata* was performed in Prague. The performance is one of very few recorded milestones in the life of this Czech Baroque genius. Collaborations between the ensemble and world-class soloists, such as Magdalena Kožená and Bejun Mehta, in 2012 culminated in a series of concerts by Collegium 1704 at the Rudolfinum. The Christmas series will begin on 5 December with an Advent Concert at the Břevnov Monastery. Subsequent concerts, to be played in the Rudolfinum, will feature the Czech premiere of a modern mass by J D Zelenka, *Missa Divi Xaverii*, together with Bach's *Magnificat*. The concerts will be conducted by Václav Luks who has discovered numerous, if unexpected, musical parallels of the two works. The concerts will take place on 15 and 16 December. The last performance of the tour will be the New Year's Eve concert at the St Simon and Jude church in the Old Town featuring *Dixit Dominus* by G F Händel.

Tickets for the performances are available through ticketing networks Ticketportal and Bohemia Ticket or via the Czech Philharmonic website. The concerts are usually highly popular, so make sure you get hold of your tickets soon.

[www.collegium1704.com](http://www.collegium1704.com)

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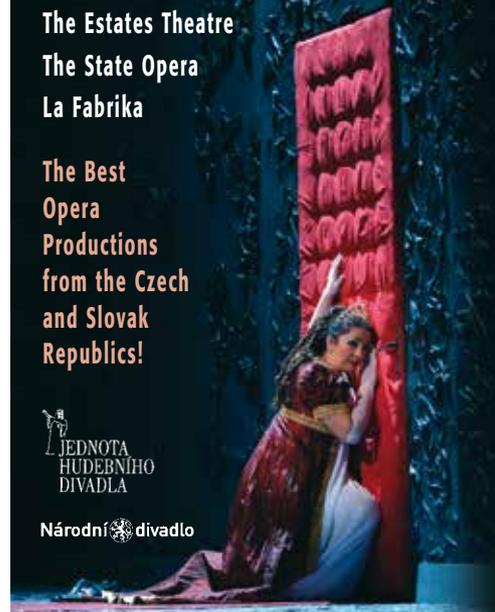
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## Admire the beauty of absorbing Kroměříž



The Archbishop's Chateau in Kroměříž, surrounded by exquisite gardens, is home to extensive collections of objects of art, paintings, coins, medals, sheets of music and books. The chateau is one of Europe's cultural jewels, albeit slightly overshadowed by better known institutions and collections located in larger cities. The chateau and gardens were added to the UNESCO World Heritage Site list in 1998. Located in the heart of the Zlín region, the chateau is accessible from Prague with just a few hours of travel. The ideal way to reach Kroměříž is by rail, with a change of trains in Brno.

The majestic Baroque chateau, which has served as the residence of Olomouc bishops and archbishops, rises above the River Morava, a short distance from Kroměříž's Velké náměstí [Grand Square]. On the northern side, the chateau is flanked by two unique gardens: the Baroque-style Libosad with its Flower Garden [Květná zahrada] and the 19th century arboretum Podzámecká zahrada. The four-storey Baroque chateau itself, built at the turn of the 18th century, contains one of the largest historical libraries in the world.

The fame, power and importance of Kroměříž have been closely linked to the bishopric since 1100 when the market settlement was purchased by Bishop Jan II of Olomouc. Kroměříž became a township as early as the mid-13th century when it was granted the status by Bishop Bruno of Schauenburg. He also had a Gothic castle built at the site of the present-day chateau. The fiefdom system was also introduced for the town and surrounding areas with the new township status and the building of the castle. All the administration of the then bishopric was transferred to the castle compound. With all these changes came the rapid expansion and development of Kroměříž. The castle was converted into a Renaissance chateau during the episcopate of Stanislav Thurzo in the early 16th century.

The town and the whole region were severely affected by the Thirty Years' War. In 1643 Kroměříž was captured and nearly destroyed by the Swedish forces commanded by Lennart Torstensson. A time that provided for the restoration of the war damage commenced only 20 years later, under Bishop Karl II von



Liechtenstein-Kastelkorn. A new Baroque chateau was erected at the site of the damaged Renaissance predecessor, following the designs of leading imperial architects F Luches and G P Tencalla. The new chateau became the home for the early nucleus of the current collections of art presented in the archbishopric's picture gallery. In addition to the chateau, the bishopric is also responsible for the existence of the unique Flower Garden, preserved to this day. The garden is one of few remaining predecessors of the Baroque and Neoclassical gardens, such as those at Versailles. The hedge maze is surrounded by a colonnade stretching to 244 metres, two historical greenhouses and trout ponds, while it is dominated by a centrally positioned rotunda pavilion. In September 2014, garden pavilions were newly opened in the Dutch and Orange Gardens. From November to April, the Flower Garden also offers displays in conservatories of both the historical greenhouses.

A large proportion of the chateau is occupied by the picture gallery containing a unique collection of paintings mainly from the Gothic period. Probably the largest painting in the collection is that of Apollo and Marsyas. However, the gallery also includes works by Lucas Cranach the Elder, Jan Brueghel the Elder, Annibale Carracci and Anthony van Dyck. The look of the picture gallery, set in the historical interiors, changed significantly in 1990s when the archbishopric had the premises adapted in accordance with modern gallery practice. The gallery's administration has also recently modified the lighting within the gallery space in order to ensure that the paintings' original colours, as intended by the authors, truly stand out.

The Archbishop's Chateau in Kroměříž is rightfully considered one of the most valuable landmarks in Moravia and the whole of the Czech Republic.



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## Dvorak's symphony returns to New York

The Year of Czech Music 2014 will culminate on 16 November with a concert at New York's famous Carnegie Hall. One of the most celebrated symphonies in the world, Symphony No. 9 in E minor, From the New World, Opus 95, will be performed under the baton of Jiří Bělohlávek CBE. Symphony No. 9 was composed by Antonín Dvořák more than a century ago during his stay in New York. Both the date and the place chosen for the performance of the "New World Symphony" are significant for more than one reason. The symphony is returning to where it was performed for the first time: Carnegie Hall. The symphony's return will redound even more strongly thanks to the coinciding 25th anniversary of the Velvet Revolution. The revolution not only meant the return to the fold of the democratic world for the former Czechoslovakia in 1989, but also the resumption of the transatlantic friendship, originally kindled by Dvořák and others more than 100 years ago but then lost for almost a half a century.

### New experiences and impressions

Symphony No. 9 in E minor, From the New World, Opus 95, by Antonín Dvořák, ranks among the best symphonies, not only in terms of Czech music, but in a global context as well. Several months after becoming the Director of the National Conservatory of Music of America in New York in 1892, Dvořák began composing the symphony that would reflect his impressions of the United States of America. His powerful experiences and the influences of African American and Native American folk songs helped him

complete the symphony in less than six months. The title of the symphony, first performed by the New York Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall on 15 and 16 December 1893, perfectly reflects the author's emotional investment. It expresses Dvořák's perceptions of America in the middle of its transition from times of old into the modern era.

### Czech music sounds worldwide

The 16 November concert will conclude a tour by the Czech Philharmonic that by then will have been travelling the western and eastern coasts of the USA since 2 November. The Carnegie Hall concert for an audience of 3,000 will feature not only the New World Symphony, but also Janáček's rhapsody for orchestra Taras Bulba and the Czech Philharmonic accompanying French pianist Jean-Yves Thibaudet in a rendition of Liszt's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 2. Conductor Jiří Bělohlávek will be presented during the concert with the prestigious Antonín Dvořák Award for an exceptional contribution to the promotion of Czech music worldwide. A day later the Czech Philharmonic will perform at the Washington National Cathedral to mark the third anniversary of the death of Václav Havel and the 25th anniversary of the Velvet Revolution. In addition to featuring in concert performances, the New World Symphony will be returning to the New World in a literal sense. Under the direction of the Czech Culture Minister, Cabinet departments collaborated with the Czech Philharmonic and the Czech National Museum in a cultural mission to bring the musical score of the symphony back to the city where it was originally created. **On the day of the Carnegie Hall concert, the Bohemian National Hall in Manhattan will declare open a week-long exhibition with the closely guarded manuscript as its major exhibit.**



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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, 24 January – 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 22, one Euro approximately CZK 28, 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 <sup>(note)</sup> of age N.B. and seniors from 65 to 70 years <sup>(note)</sup> 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** – “Dejvická” (metro line A) – “Letiště” – 22 min.

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

**Bus 179** – “Nové Butovice” (metro line B) – “Letiště” – 38 min.

**Airport Express Buss** – 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](http://www.czech.cz)

official website of the Czech Republic

[www.praha.eu](http://www.praha.eu)

web portal of the City of Prague

[www.praguewelcome.cz](http://www.praguewelcome.cz)

Prague tourist web portal

[www.czechtourism.com](http://www.czechtourism.com)

official travel site of the Czech Republic

[www.kudyznudy.cz](http://www.kudyznudy.cz)

ideas for trips

[www.florenc.cz](http://www.florenc.cz)

website of the Florenc coach terminal

[www.cd.cz](http://www.cd.cz)

Czech Railways website

[www.prg.aero](http://www.prg.aero)

Prague Airport website

[www.dpp.cz](http://www.dpp.cz)

website of the Prague public transport operator

[www.jizdnirady.idnes.cz](http://www.jizdnirady.idnes.cz)

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

[www.chmi.cz](http://www.chmi.cz)

website of the Czech Institute of Hydrometeorology – information on weather in the Czech Republic



### TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRES

- Old-Town Hall
- Rytířská 31
- 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:

- Muzeum
- Anděl
- Hlavní nádraží
- Hradčanská



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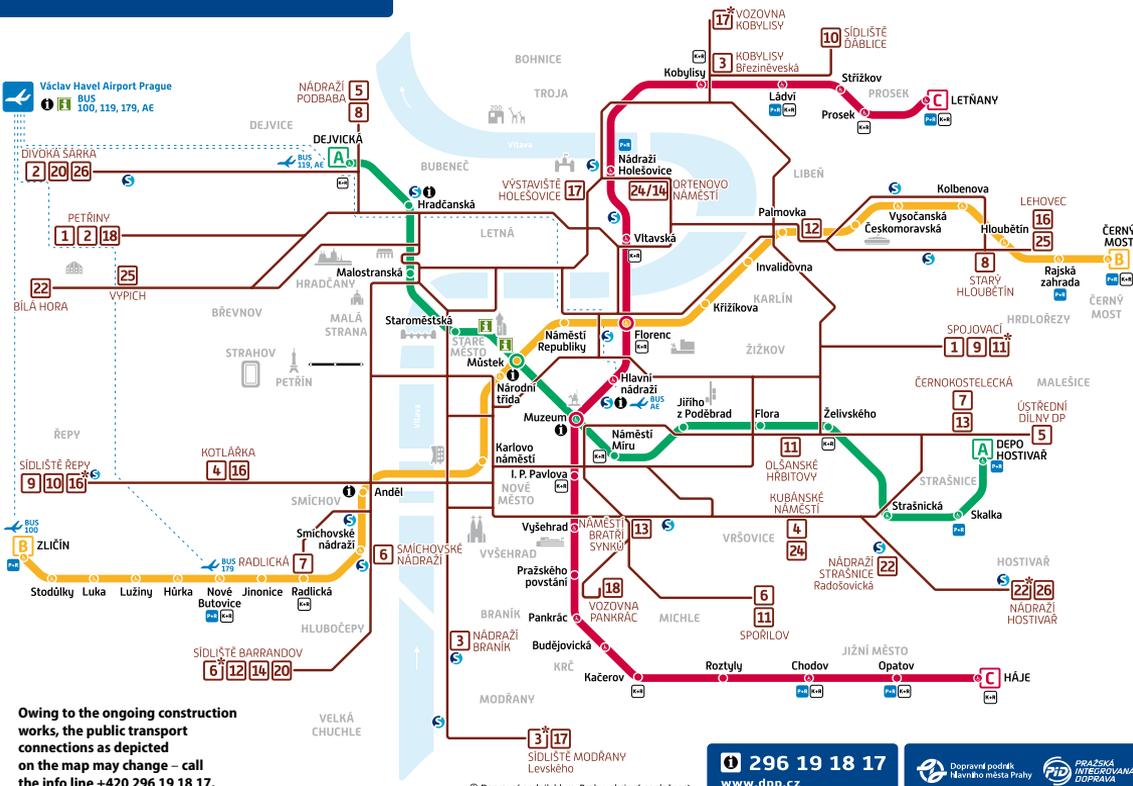
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## Trams and Metro in Prague

Map – Daytime operation – Permanent situation – October 2014



Tram lines with and without barrier-free access stops

Only selected connections run to these final stops

Park and Ride; Kiss and Ride

Metro transfer station

Public transport buses to Václav Havel Airport Prague

Public transport information; Tourist information centre

Tram line with terminus

Funicular

Transfer to lines S and other railway lines

[www.i-prague.info](http://www.i-prague.info)

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