

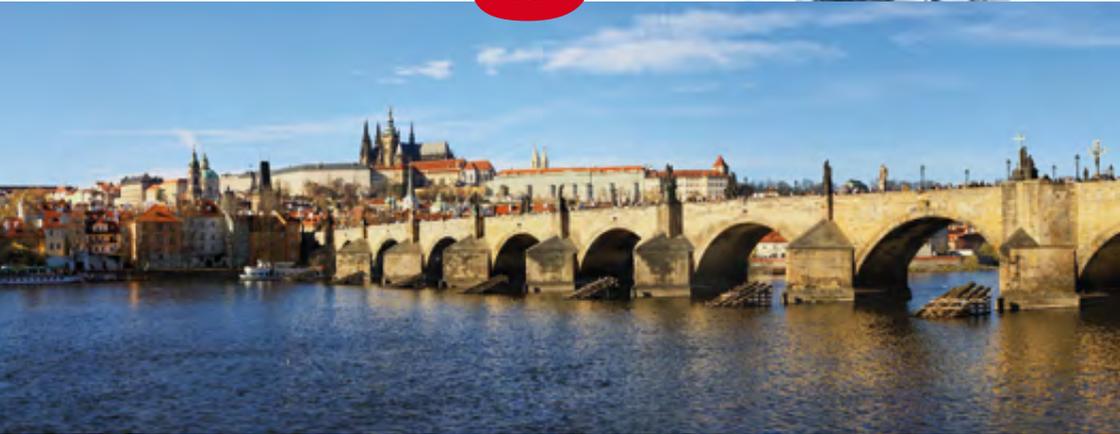
praguecityline.com

PRAGUE TOURIST GUIDE



Historical center of Prague

Prague 1



Get to know Prague yourself

Enjoy a many discounts and have a lot of fun ...

Discount coupons

Quiz for Prizes

Map

Sights

Photos

Attractions

Public Transport and Parking



...and other discounts inside

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Prague 3

WE OFFER:

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1. Everything is close to us We are in the center (near Jiřího z Poděbrad Square), with excellent accessibility by metro or tram anywhere in Prague.
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7. We have experience. We have been accommodating people since 2013.
8. You do not pay commission, you live right here with us.



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info@applemuseum.com
www.applemuseum.com

25 %

On entrance

Discount conditions

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- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 31.05.2019

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info@kralikvradiau.cz
www.kralikvradiau.cz

GRATIS

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www.GetOutFun.com

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Discount Coupon

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Where can you use the discount:
Museum of Alchemist and Magians of Old Prague

Jánský vršek 8, Prague 1
Phone: +420 257 221 289
mysteriapragensia@gmail.com
www.muzeumalchymistu.cz

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Discount conditions

- Applies to basic and family admissions
- Coupons cannot be exchanged for cash
- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 30.05.2019

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Discount Coupon

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Where can you use the discount:
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Wenzigova 187/11, Prague 2
Phone: +420 735 615 655
info@riddletwist.com
www.riddletwist.cz

20 %

On one game of your choice

Discount conditions

- Valid only after prior booking, use code PCL2018 in the online booking system
- Coupons cannot be exchanged for cash
- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 31.08.2019

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Discount Coupon

This discount coupon entitles you to a discount



Where can you use the discount:
Museum of Bricks and LEGO Shop

Národní 362/21, Prague 1
Phone: +420 777 771 070
praha@muzeumlega.com
www.muzeumlega.cz

20 %

On entrance

Discount conditions

- Applies to the purchase of tickets (not to purchase goods)
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- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 31.12.2018

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Discount Coupon

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info@toboga.com
www.toboga.cz/praha

20 %

On entrance

Discount conditions

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- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 20.12.2018

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Discount Coupon

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Husinecká 567/3, Prague 3
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www.lockedinprague.com

20 %

Escape game OPERATION ANTHROPOID

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- Take the coupon with you on the game
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- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 30.04.2019

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Discount
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Validity to 31.5.2019 www.AppleMuseum.com

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On entrance

Discount conditions

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- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 30.05.2019

praguecityline.com

Where can you use the discount:
Prague Ghosts and Legends museum
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Phone: +420 257 221 289
mysteriapragensia@gmail.com
www.muzeumpestevi.cz

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- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 30.05.2019

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Where can you use the discount:
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info@hugobikeprague.cz
www.hugobikeprague.cz

-20%

The discount applies to adult and family tickets

Get to know Prague in a funny way!

The unique scavenger games in Prague

20% DISCOUNT

GET OUT FUN

www.GetOutFun.com

Discount Coupon

This discount coupon entitles you to a discount

5 %
On accommodation

Discount conditions

- Valid only after prior booking
- Coupons cannot be exchanged for cash
- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 20.12.2019

praguecityline.com

Where can you use the discount:
APARTMENTS RESIDENCE JAGELLONSKA
Jagellonská 2428/17, Prague 3
Phone: +420 724 333 242
+420 602 287 855
admen@admen.com
www.admentour.cz

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On all our Escape games

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- Valid only after prior booking
- Coupons cannot be exchanged for cash
- Coupons cannot be added to other discounts

Validity: until 31.12.2019

praguecityline.com

Where can you use the discount:
LOSTROOMS.cz
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Phone: +420 608 244 655
office@lostrooms.cz
www.lostrooms.cz

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INFO@LOCKEDINPRAGUE.COM
WWW.LOCKEDINPRAGUE.COM

TOBOGA Fantasy

Public City Transport in Prague

The major city-transport carrier in Prague is Dopravní podnik hl. m. Prahy, a.s. (The Capital City of Prague Transport Company). Its total annual transportation volume is more than one billion passengers. They are served by the system of underground, trams and buses.

Where to ask for information?
Phone 800 191 817,
(daily 7 a.m. – 9 p.m.)

HOW DOES THE CITY TRANSPORT IN PRAGUE OPERATE?

UNDERGROUND - METRO
The Prague Metro network consists of 3 lines designated by letters and differentiated in colour:
A green colour, line A (Depo Hostivar station – Dejvicka station),

B yellow colour, line B (Cerny most – Zlicin station)
C red colour, line C (Letnany – Haje station)

Exchange station:
with possible changes at **Muzeum station** (lines A and C), **Mustek station** (lines A and B), **Florenc station** (lines B and C)
Metro operates daily from 5 a.m. to 12 p.m. The time interval between train departures is approximately 2 – 3 minutes during the workday rush hours and 4 – 10 minutes during off-peak hours.

TRAMS
Daytime operation is from 4:30 a.m. to midnight.
Night operation is from midnight to 4:30 a.m. and is provided by tram numbers 51 to 59 in the

interval of 30 minutes. **The central interchange station** for night lines is **Lažarska stop**. Tram schedules are located at individual stops.

BUSES
The daytime and night operation of buses is similar to tram operation.
Night service is provided by bus numbers 501 to 514 and 601 to 604. Bus schedules are located at individual stops.

THE FUNICULAR
The Funicular to Petrin Hill operates along the route Újezd – Nebozizek – Petrin. The Funicular operates daily from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. (April – September) and from 9 a.m. to 11:20 p.m. (October – March) with traffic intervals from 10 to 15 minutes.

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SIGHTSEEING
ON LUXURY
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THE DISCOUNT APPLIES TO ADULT AND FAMILY TICKETS



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THE CENTER OF PRAGUE**

-5%



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UNTIL 31.12.2018

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FOR ALL QUESTROOMS**

www.lostrooms.cz

Prague City Transport Fares

Travelling by city transport is possible only with a valid ticket. Passengers have to obtain their tickets before boarding the vehicle or entering the Metro system. The ticket is valid only if marked in the validation appliance. Tickets can be bought at selected Metro stations or in Dopravní podnik Information Centers, hotels, at news stands, travel bureau, department stores, etc. Single tickets can also be bought from the ticket vendors located at Metro stations or near some stops of surface transport.

FARES

Single-trip tickets

Basic ticket 32 CZK, is valid 90 minutes,

- reduced ticket (children 6 – 15 years and seniors 65 – 70 years, age must be proved with an ID card): 16 CZK

Short-term tickets 24 CZK – is valid 30 minutes,

- reduced ticket (children 6 – 15 years and seniors 65 – 70 years, age must be proved with an ID card): 12 CZK

Short-term tourist tickets

- **24 hours ticket 110 CZK**

– children (6 – 15 years and seniors 65 – 70 years) 55 CZK

- **3 days 310 CZK** (available just for adults)

Free-of-Charge Transport of Passengers and Objects

- prams with babies
- children up to 6
- seniors over 70 years old (age must be proved with an ID card)

SMS tickets

Buying an SMS ticket is simple. Passengers will send an SMS in the form of:

DPT + the type below for a phone number **90206** and will receive an SMS ticket within two minutes at the latest.

Types of SMS tickets, which must be sent to the number 90206

DPT32 – ticket valid **90 minutes** – **32 CZK**

DPT24 – ticket valid **30 minutes** – **24 CZK**

DPT110 – ticket valid **24 hours** – **110 CZK**

DPT310 – ticket valid **72 hours** – **310 CZK**

Dear Friends,

You have just chosen a guide for your wandering through Prague to take you through the most beautiful places in the city. Places that every visitor should visit first. You can boldly compare them to the famous gems of European architecture like Paris, Rome, Budapest, Vienna... The entire center of Prague is registered in UNESCO. Prague was one of the most important European cities for a long time. The Emperor resided here, important business routes intersected here, and it was also the best place for European scholars and artists. The richest aristocratic families built the exhibition palaces here, and you may find it difficult to find more beautiful Baroque churches than in Prague.

The area of Prague 1, which this guide will take you through, is the real and main center of the city, which was not damaged by war. Dive into the medieval ground plan of the city, its history and mystique. There are only a few places where you can walk the same streets walked by Franz Kafka, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludvik van Beethoven, Albert Einstein, Johannes Kepler, Tycho de Brahe or roam through alleyways with cracked plaster, like heroes from a range of Hollywood movies. And here you will learn about the oft-described magic of old Prague.

We wish you a nice stay, good time and we hope you will return to Prague and our guides. You can get to know other places and take advantage of other discounts. Download all guides at www.praguecityline.cz or www.praguecityline.com. So, if you want to go through Prague now, discover some of its secrets and magic, read on.

Prague City Line editors



DISCOUNT COUPONS FOR TRIPS

Prague is a modern city today. That is why you can also have fun, great food, dance, do sports and shop. And here our Discount Coupons can help. You will not only save, but you will discover the places, the tastes and the mysterious corners that you might normally miss. In tourist guides you will find discount coupons always at the very beginning. You use them by submitting them. Discount coupons change every month in electronic travel guides! You can either print a discount coupon or travel with a tablet or mobile phone, show the discount coupon on your tablet or mobile and it will also be recognized as valid.

How to Use the Tourist Guidee

In the guide you will find a map, which features a tourist path. We recommend it as the best route through the historical center of Prague, so that you can see everything that is the most important. Do not forget the map. Numerous stops for important monuments are highlighted in the map, about which you will read in the guide text. You will also find links to museums, restaurants, hotels, and other services offering discounts or recommended for quality service. You will find information on public transport and parking. In Prague we recommend using public transport to travel. You will get everywhere fast and easily, and it definitely does not apply to a car.

SO YOU WILL NOT BE BORED FOR EVEN A MOMENT

The Turk of Prague Quiz

On our route, one of the most popular ghosts of Prague will lead you in our guide - The Turk of Prague. He knows Prague like the palm of his hand and so he has prepared quiz questions for you. And the prizes? When you send us your photo with the guide in hand, we will enter you in the prize drawing.

Surely you are also interested in more detailed information about traveling in Prague, how to enjoy your stay here as well as not to be tricked by anyone.

Useful advice can be found at www.praguecityline.com.

Be sure to read it! And if you want to continue wandering Prague and get to know other places, take advantage of our other tourist guides :-)



BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE ROUTE

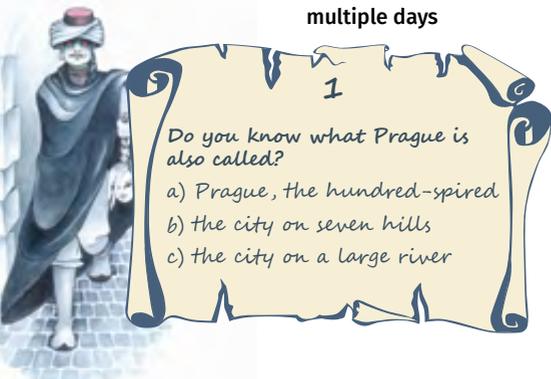
Beginning of the route: **Náměstí Republiky - metro station on line B, or tram stop No. 6, 8, 14, 15, 26 and Night tram**

End of Route: **Náměstí republiky**

Length of the route: **7,5 km**

Walking time: **5 hours 30 min**

Recommendation: **spread out over multiple days**



1

Do you know what Prague is also called?

- Prague, the hundred-spired
- the city on seven hills
- the city on a large river

The historic center of Prague with its atmosphere of medieval streets is reminiscent of old trade routes, exquisite royal processions, knight tournaments and Hussite wars. Since 1992, it has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Nowhere else will you find such a concentration of historical landmarks and places where you can breathe in the history and romance of a time gone by. There are few places where you can stop and rest in such beautiful landscaped gardens and parks, and few places where you can walk along the same roads as the builder Petr Parléř or the astronomers Tycho de Brahe and Johannes Kepler. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart experienced his greatest life achievements here. Franz Kafka wrote his most beautiful novels, and Rabbi Löw created an artificial man called a Golem from clay. Even the schoolboy band of Foglar's Quick Arrows ran along the local streets.

Prague 1 is historically divided into 4 parts, formerly separate cities, which differed not only in their location but mainly in their population and position.

The Old Town

The Old Town was settled as early as the 11th century, and along with Prague castle, is the oldest part of Prague. At the centre of the Old Town is the Old Town Square. Part of the Old Town has kept its original medieval layout with narrow lanes lined with houses resting on Romanesque cellars.

1. MUNICIPAL HOUSE / OBECNÍ DŮM

Nám. Republiky 5, Prague 1

GPS: 50.0878067N, 14.4279603E

www.praguecityline.com/monuments/municipal-house



Now you can see one of the most important buildings of Czech statehood. It was here that an **independent Czechoslovak Republic was proclaimed** on 28 October 1918. This was a major event in modern Czech history, following on the reorganization of Europe after World War I and the dividing of Austria-Hungary. The Municipal Building is a wonderful example of Prague Art Nouveau. It was built by the Prague Municipality in 1905-1912. The aim was to support the Czech social life and a feeling of Czech nationality, and thus create a counterpart to the nearby German Building, where the German-speaking inhabitants of Prague met. Czech and German-speaking populations led to long-standing national conflicts that often culminated in street battles in these places.

The Municipal Building was constructed as a representative building, both architecturally and technically. You would find in them state-of-the-art equipment, unprecedented in Central

Europe. For example, 28 electric and hydraulic lifts, air-conditioning with remote control, central vacuum cleaner and the largest electric organ in Austria-Hungary. For the first time there was also the scream of progress - linoleum. Even the decoration of the Municipal Building was magnificent. The most visible is the mosaic above the facade by Karel Špínar, called Hold Prague and the Ladislav Šaloun sculpture The Humiliation and Resurrection of the Nation. You will find many other artistic representations of Czech history and art from the most important Czech artists of the time e.g. Alfons Mucha, Mikoláš Aleš or J.V. Myslbek. And all this in the exterior as well as in the incredible 1240 rooms within the Municipal Building. One of them is the main Prague concert hall - the Smetana Hall. Here you can see the concerts of the Prague Spring International Music Festival, held regularly since 1946.



2. POWDER TOWER / PRAŠNÁ BRÁNA

Na Příkopě, Prague 1

GPS: 50.0872650N, 14.4277814E

www.praguecityline.com/monuments/powder-tower

The Powder Tower is the gateway to the Old Town. It replaced the Přemyslid dynasty era gate in 1475 and was built in the Gothic style by Matěj Rejsek



as a gift from the Old Town to King Vladislav Jagiello. Originally called the 'Horská' gate it acquired the name 'Powder' in the 17th century, when it was used to store gunpowder ('prašna' coming from the word 'prach meaning powder). The appearance of the tower today dates back to 1875 - 76, when it was given a neo-Gothic makeover by architect Josef Mocker. Sculptures representing the Czech kings adorn the tower - on the eastern side we find Přemysl Otakar II and Charles IV and on the western side George of Poděbrady and Vladislav Jagiello.

CELETNÁ STREET / CELETNÁ ULICE:

during the reign of one of the most prominent Czech and European rulers, Emperor Charles IV, the importance of Celetna Street grew when it became part of the so-called Royal Way. **The Roy-**



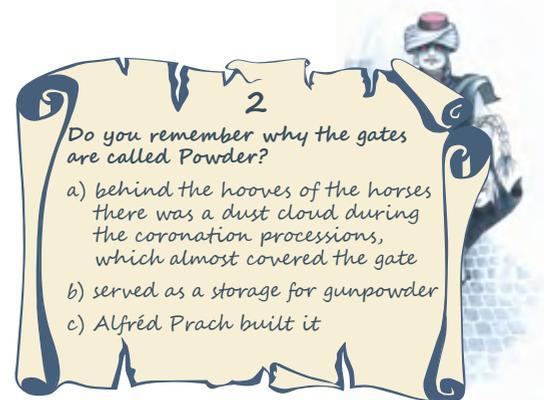
Powder Tower

al Way was a route through the city which Czech kings had to follow on the day of their coronation. It leads from Vyšehrad - Prague's second castle - along Celetna Street, over the Old Town Square, along Karlova Street and across Charles Bridge up to Prague Castle, where the coronation would take place in the Cathedral of St Vitus. The name of the Street is probably derived from the word Caltý - a type of bread baked here in the Middle Ages. Celetna Street is full of interesting and historically valuable buildings whose foundations go back to the Gothic period. These structures then underwent Renaissance and then mostly baroque reconstruction. Celetna Street is regarded as one of the highlights of Prague's architectural treasure trove. Some of its most noteworthy buildings are the House at the Black Madonna, the Pachtá Palace and the House of the Golden Angel.

3. HOUSE AT THE BLACK MADONNA / DŮM U ČERNÉ MATKY BOŽÍ

Ovocný trh 19, Prague 1
GPS: 50.0869719N, 14.4254936E
www.praguecityline.com/monuments/house-of-the-black-madonna

The House at the Black Madonna is situated at the corner of Celetna Street and Ovocny trh. It was built in 1911 - 1912 by architect Josef Gočár in the **cubist** style. With some exceptions, cubist architecture is specific to the Czech lands and this



2
 Do you remember why the gates are called Powder?
 a) behind the hooves of the horses there was a dust cloud during the coronation processions, which almost covered the gate
 b) served as a storage for gunpowder
 c) Alfréd Prach built it

House at the Black Madonna



building is one of the best examples. Cubism uses geometrical shapes in its architecture. This comes from the architect's conviction that the basic geometrical form is the cube. The House at the **Black Madonna** was originally a multifunctional building with shops on the ground floor and offices, flats and the famous Orient coffee house with its cubist furniture on the floors above. At present the building is a national monument and houses a collection of Czech cubist paintings, furniture, sculpture and architects' plans. The name of the building comes from the Black Madonna house symbol on the corner, kept behind gold Renaissance bars.



OUR TIP **HUGO BIKE PRAGUE**

Absolute freedom of movement - come try the HUGO Bike electric scooter

▶ orange number **111** On the map + discount coupon at the beginning

4. BASILICA OF ST. JAMES / BAZILIKA SV. JAKUBA

Malá Štupartská 6, Prague 1
GPS: 50.0883311N, 14.4249258E
www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-st-jacob

The Basilica of St James was originally a part of the Minorite Monastery and dates from the 13th century. In 1311 a feast to mark the coronation of King John of Luxemburg and Eliška of the Pře-

myslids was held here. After a fire in 1366 it was rebuilt in the Gothic style, but burnt down again in 1596 when it was hit by a lightning. Only at the end of the 17th century after yet another fire did it acquire its current baroque appearance. The basilica has excellent acoustics and concerts often take place here. The basilica also boasts a tremendous baroque organ from 1702. The creator of the stucco decoration on the church facade is the Italian Ottavio Mosto. Above the main entrance visitors can see St Jacob in traditional pilgrim's attire holding a stick.

There are 21 altars in the church made by such master craftsmen as Heinsch, Brandl and Reiner, whose painting called The Martyrdom of St James adorns the main altar. After the Cathedral of St Vitus, the Basilica of St James is the longest church in Prague. In the left nave the baroque tomb of the Czech chancellor Vratislav of Mitrovic attracts most attention. It was designed by Jan Bernard Fischer of Erlach and decorated with sculptures by Ferdinand Maxmilian Brokoff. It is regarded as the most attractive tomb in the Czech lands. Underneath the tomb is a crypt containing the tombs of the Earls of Mitrovic. There is a well known legend associated with the tomb – the earl was buried alive by mistake and

four years later, when the tomb was opened, his body was found in the sitting position trying in vain to lift the top off the tomb. In reality he died and was buried in Vienna.

On the main altar can see wooden statue of the Virgin Mary, a priceless piece from the 15th century. As legend would have it, this statue was always considered to have miraculous powers and people brought it all kinds of valuable gifts, even gold.



TÝN YARD / TÝNSKÝ DVŮR

Malá Štupartská 6, Prague 1

GPS: 50.0879903N, 14.4237364E

www.praguecityline.com/monuments/ungelt

A walled courtyard housing a customs post for merchants entering the Old Town was situated here as early as the 12th century. Every merchant had to submit his goods and pay duty (um Geld – Geld is German for Money, hence the name). In return the ruler would guarantee his safety. Customs duty was paid here until the end of the 16th century. The original shape of the courtyard with two gates either end has remained. Around the Ungelt a hospital and church for the merchants were built and in 1135 a pharmacy was added, the oldest in Prague. In houses near the two gates to the courtyard one can still find re-



mains of Romanesque houses in the cellars (at the turn of the 13th century, when Prague was experiencing huge problems with flooding, the whole of the Old Town was raised by 3.5 - 4m, meaning the ground floor of the buildings we see today would have been the first floor of Romanesque era structures).

In the enclosed courtyard stands the Granovský House, one of the best preserved Renaissance buildings in Prague. The loggia of the wing we can see from the courtyard is decorated with religious and mythical motifs.

OLD TOWN SQUARE / STAROMĚSTSKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ

GPS: 50.0879436N, 14.4214692E

www.praguecityline.com/old-town-square

Alongside Prague Castle the Old Town Square is the most important place in Prague. Its long history goes back to the 11th century when the square formed the crossroads of several longdistance trade routes and served as a marketplace. It was known across the whole of Europe at that time. Celebrations, jousting tournaments and executions took place there.

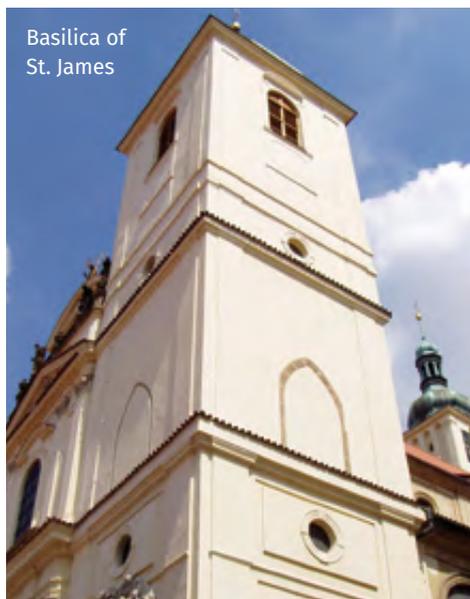
In 1321 King John of Luxemburg held a jousting

tournament in the square, which he took part in himself. He was badly injured and for a long time his life hung in the balance. One of the most wretched events to take place in the square happened in 1621, at the beginning of the Thirty Years War, which affected the whole of Europe. 27 Czech nobles, knights and burghers, leaders of an antiHabsburg revolt, were executed. The events of that day are commemorated by a plaque on the eastern side of the Old Town Hall. 27 crosses formed by cobblestones near the town hall mark the site where the executions took place. It is said that Emperor Ferdinand II, who had the rebellious Czechs decapitated, ordered drums to be beaten loudly during the execution so as not to hear the defiant cries of the condemned. For instance Prokop Dvořický of Olbramovice, before he went to his death, cried: „ Tell the emperor that I now stand before his unjust court, but he will face a terrible and just one“. In 1945, as World War II was drawing to a close, fighting took place here during the Prague Uprising and the Old Town Hall was severely damaged. The Old Town Square is a national monument.

The remains of some very old buildings have survived on the square. Even here the original ground level used to be 2 - 3m lower. This means that some of the present-day houses sit on the remains of Romanesque cellars. Many of these now house restaurants and winebars, a visit to which provides the opportunity to see these medieval spaces. The houses in the Old Town Square are like a textbook of almost all architectural styles going. You'll find Gothic, Renaissance and baroque elements, and on the south side of the square you'll discover houses which still occupy their medieval plots of land, evident from their narrow facades. Some of the most fascinating buildings on the square are the Kinsky Palace, The House at the Stone Bell, The Týn School and the Štorch's House. The names of houses here and throughout the medieval parts of the city are very often derived from a house symbol which can be found on the facade.

The most important buildings on the square:

Golz-Kinsky Palace / Palác Golz Kinských, which visibly leads into the area of the square, was built



Basilica of St. James

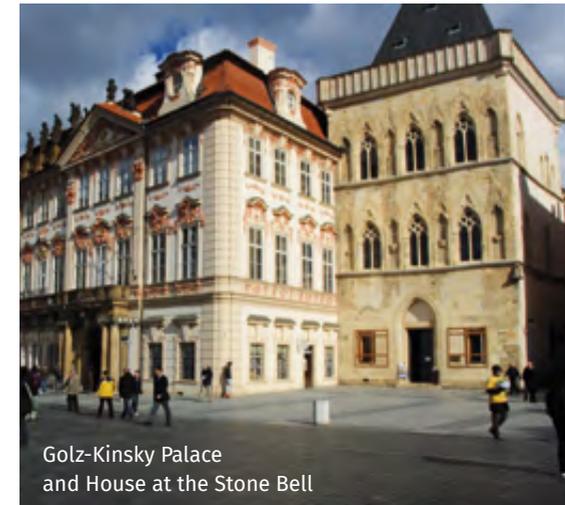


was born here in 1843. In the 19th century, there was also a German grammar school, which was attended by the world-famous writer Franz Kafka. The National Gallery is today located in the palace.

House at the Stone Bell / Dům U kamenného zvonu, on the south side of the square is perhaps the most attractive building in the Old Town Square. It was probably the property of Queen Eliška of the Přemyslids, the wife of King John of Luxemburg and it was originally a Romanesque structure, proof of which are the 12th-century walls in the cellars.

In the early 14th century the house was transformed into a splendid Gothic Palace with two floors, Gothic halls and two chapels. Frescoes from the early 14th century have survived to this day, and in the parts of the ground floor accessible to the public the remains of the original carved stone decoration can be seen featuring a king and a queen on the throne and two armed figures

► On the map: yellow number 111



Golz-Kinsky Palace and House at the Stone Bell

The house gets its name from the obvious house symbol, a stone bell which protrudes out into the square from the corner of the building. Today this is a replica of the bell. It's generally

by Anselm Lurage in the years 1755 - 65 according to the plans of one of the most appreciated Baroque architects K.I. Dietzenhofer. The Rococo palace is decorated with the stucco of C.G. Bossi and the statues of Ignac Franz Platzer. The palace, as the only building on the square, stands out from the entire range of surrounding buildings. Accord-

ing to historical sources, Count Kinsky supposedly longed for it so that at first glance his significant position in the country and wealth would be apparent. Therefore, when he built the palace here, he decided that it would be larger and wider than all the other buildings on the square. And because there had already been a regulation in Prague, according to which all buildings in the square could not deviate from the number of surrounding buildings, the Count bribed the Old Town Council in order to violate this regulation. During the construction of the palace, he had to build a wall around the unfinished building so that it would not be obvious what he intended. After the completion of the construction and the demolition of the temporary wall, the people of Prague were horrified that Count Kinsky's Palace was ruining the square. The bribed officials were thrown out of the town hall but the palace remained in its original form to this day. Baroness Berta Suttner (Kinsky), the admired girlfriend of Alfred Nobel, and the first woman to win the Nobel Prize (Nobel Peace Prize in 1905),

3

If you look near the monument of Master Jan Hus toward the ground, you will see that the pavement is intersected by a mysterious line, ending with a gold plate. What does it mean and what did it serve?

- the site of the Old Town gallows
- the meridian, according to which Prague time ran in the past
- the place where the plague column stood

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thought that the bell serves as a reminder of the events of 1310, when Queen Eliška of the Přemyslid's chaplain gave a signal to the army of King John of Luxemburg and his followers in the town to open the gates, avoiding the taking of the Old Town by force. In 1333 Charles IV stayed in the house when he found Prague Castle completely deserted and abandoned on his return to Prague from France and Italy.

House of the White Unicorn / Dům u bílého jedno-rožce. This house is rebuilt in the Gothic and Renaissance style, and in the late 18th century it acquired a late Baroque façade. Beneath the corner of the house there is a Romanesque room from the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries. Josefina Dušková was born here, the well-known girlfriend of music composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

House of Štorch / Štorchův dům. The house is known for its painted facade, dating from 1896-1897. The paintings on the facade were created according to the cartouche of the prominent Czech painter Mikoláš Aleš. The dominant feature of the painting is the equestrian figure of St. Wenceslas. He sits on a white horse and holds a banner in his hand. St. Wenceslas is one of the patrons of the Czech nation and acts as its protector. The ornamental plant

under the hooves of the horse complements the signs of the St. Wenceslas eagle and the Czech lion. A bird circles above a tree - a symbol of the freedom of the Czech nation, and the lizard, which represents the enemies of state autonomy, attempting to climb out in vain.

5. CHURCH OF THE VIRGIN MARY BEFORE TÝN / CHRÁM PANNY MARIE PŘED TÝNEM (TÝNSKÝ CHRÁM)

Staroměstské náměstí, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0877431N, 14.4227439E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-our-lady-before-tyin>

The Gothic Church of the Virgin Mary before Týn with its 80m high twin towers, of which the southernmost is noticeably thicker than the other, competes with the tower of the Old Town Hall across the square. The church was began in the 14th century on the site of an original Romanesque chapel dating back to the 12th century, and it served as the church for foreign merchants staying at the Ungelt. During the Hussite wars the Týn Church was the main place of worship for the Old Town and played an important role in the Hussite cause. From 1427 Jan Rokycana, later elected as Hussite archbishop,



served as a priest there. According to legend, in 1437 the timber meant for the construction of the roof of the main Hussite church in Prague was used to build the gallows for the Hussite leader Jan Roháč z Dubé. 20 years later the timber used to build the roof was to have been used for the stage at the wedding of King La-

dislav Pohrobek. The young regent died just before his wedding day.

The interior decoration of the Church dates chiefly from the 15th century. Visitors will find a Gothic stone pulpit, a Gothic tin font, statues of St John and the Virgin Mary and the statue of the Týn Madonna with Child, which dates back to around 1420. The most beautiful stonework in the church is considered to be the canopy above the tomb of bishop Lucian of Mirandola by Matěj Rejsek (builder of the Powder Tower) from the end of the 15th century. We can also find statues by Jan Jiří Bendl and paintings by artists such as Škréta - the main altar of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary, the altar of St Barbora on the right and the Annunciation, St Vojtěch a St Joseph are all his works. In the south nave and on the altar of St Anne we find paintings by Brandl and on the third pillar in the church there is a carved Renaissance altar from around 1600. One of the most celebrated works of art in the Church is the tomb with a portrait of Tycho de Brahe, the world famous astronomist and astrologist who worked at the famous court of Rudolf II.

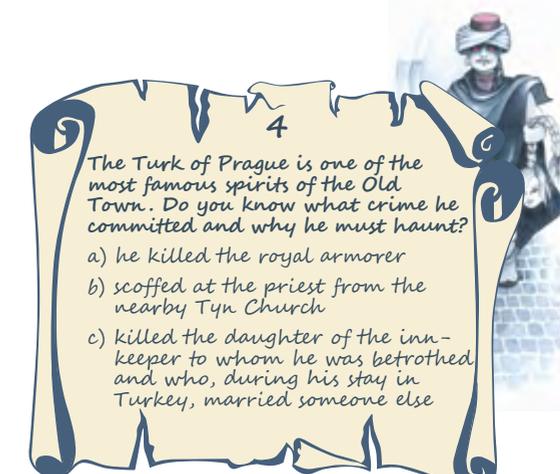
6. MASTER JAN HUS MONUMENT / POMNÍK MISTRA JANA HUSA

GPS: 50.0877258N, 14.4211267E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/jan-hus-monument>

The memorial of Master Jan Hus commemorates the significant Czech religious reformer. It stands on the northern side of the Old Town Square. This sculpture by sculptor Ladislav Šaloun from 1915 represents two groups of people - the first are the Hussite fighters, the second the Protestants, forced into exile for about 200 years. A sloping line of evenly laid paving blocks can be seen near the memorial. It shows where the **Prague meridian** (14° 30' longitude) passes.

Master Jan Hus (1371 – 1415)

A prominent Czech religious reformer who criticised the Church at a time when Europe was heading into religious turmoil due to the papal schism. Hus was born in the small village of Husinec in South Bohemia, graduated from the Theological Faculty of Prague University, and later became its rector. At the time he was one of the greatest thinkers in Europe. He preached in the Bethlehem Chapel about putting right problems which had developed in the Church, and about returning the Church to its original beliefs such as modesty and recognising the bible as the single religious text. He criticised corruption in the Church, rife at the time, and wrote many works on reforming the Church which later formed the basis for the reform movement in Germany under Martin Luther. Hus soon brought the wrath of the pope in Rome upon himself, and was excommunicated. Even though for a long time he was under direct protection of King Wenceslas IV., who also had his





Master Jan Hus Monument

grievances with the state of the Church, he was forced to leave Prague in 1412. In 1414 he was invited to appear before the church Church Council in Constance, where he would be given the opportunity to defend his thoughts. But Hus's fate was decided by the council long before he arrived and he was declared a heretic in 1415 and burnt at the stake.

7. - 8. OLD TOWN HALL / STAROMĚSTSKÁ RADNICE

Staroměstské náměstí 3, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0870669N, 14.4204475E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/old-town-hall>

The Old Town Hall was founded in 1338. It is comprised of 5 individual houses which were gradually joined together into one building. The dominating feature of the Old Town Hall is its 69.5m high tower dating from the late 14th century, with an ornate oriel window, part of the chapel, on the eastern side. On the southern side of the tower we find the famous Astronomi-

cal Clock, created by Mikulaš of Kadaně in 1410. According to the legend, when the Astronomical Clock was finished, the councillors had Mikulaš of Kadaně's eyes put out so that he couldn't repeat the feat in another city. The Astronomical Clock can be divided into three sections: The first section contains the small windows, at which every hour the 12 apostles appear and bow to the waiting crowds. Every apostle holds his symbol: St Peter has a key, St Matthew an axe, St John a chalice and so on. Four figures directly underneath also spring into action when the apostles appear. The skeleton inverts his hourglass and rings a bell to let us know that our lives are at an end; the Turk, a symbol of a comfortable life, nods his head but then shakes it refusing death. The figure representing Vanity looks in the mirror and the Miser shakes his purse full of money. At the end of the show the cockerel crows marking the beginning of another hour of this life.

The second section is called the upper face and shows the movement of the planets. Naturally, this represents an old way of thinking with the planets and the Sun circling a stationary Earth. At the very bottom is the calendarwheel, where in addition to the coat of arms of the Old Town, the signs of the zodiac and the months of the year represented by motifs from rural life are depicted. Around the edge of the wheel are 365 notches; the wheel turns one notch each day taking a whole year to make one full turn. The Astronomical Clock also shows four



Orloj

Outdoor Escape Game In the Footsteps of the Crown Jewels

The Beginning of the Game: Old Town Square
GPS: 50.08794436N, 14.4214692E

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The Czech Crown Jewels are the precious symbol of the Czech nation. For centuries they were being safely kept at Karlstejn Castle. However, during their transfer to the Prague Castle in 1619, they have been lost. Now it is up to you to help to find the lost Jewels and return one of the greatest Czech's symbols! The game starts at the Old Town Square. Before you start playing, make sure you are really in the middle of the Old Town Square. Up to six people can play this game.

► On the map: green number 111 + discount coupon at the beginning



times: Central European time shown with Roman numerals around the edge of the upper face; Old Bohemian time is shown with gold Gothic numbers (according to this method of time keeping, the day begins at sunset); Babylonian time where the hours are much longer in the summer than in winter; and celestial time shown by a small star on a rod extending from the zodiacal cross. The 2nd floor interiors of

the town hall are of particular historical interest. Here the original Gothic council chamber has survived. The large chamber is decorated with pictures by Vaclav Brožík. In the late Gothic Jiřík's Chamber visitors will find the remnants of murals from the end of the 15th century. Just like every medieval town hall, the Old Town Hall used to have a prison. Prisoners were lowered down into their own private cell, a hole in the ground which was then filled in with stone. Prisoners were, in essence, buried alive.

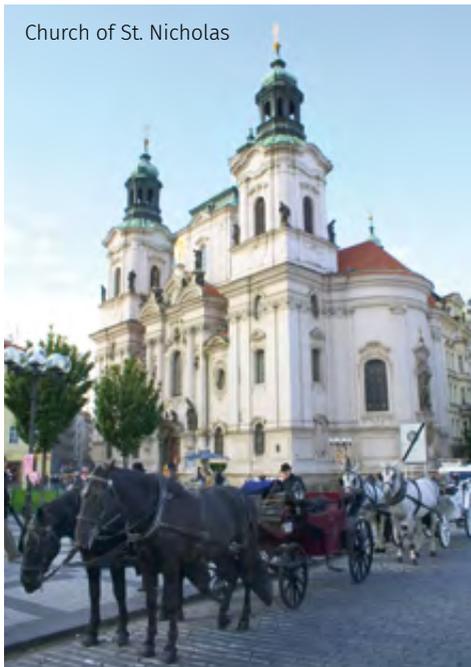


Old Town Hall

9. CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS / KOSTEL SV. MIKULÁŠE

Staroměstské náměstí , 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0879031N, 14.4198817E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-st-nicholas-kostel-sv-mikulase>

Church of St. Nicholas



The Church of St. Nicholas was originally a Gothic building and served as the parish church of the Old Town before the Tyn Church was built. Following the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620, and during the Counter Reformation in the Czech lands, the church was taken over by Benedictine monks. In 1732 - 1735 it was then rebuilt in the baroque style by Kilian Ignac Dienzenhofer. The entrance to the church faced the Jewish Town and so did not have to be particularly decorative. The side of the church faces the Old Town Hall. For this reason the side of the building is richly decorated, creating the impression that this is the main entrance. The decoration on the side was designed to be looked at from close up, evident from the way the statues (created by Antonin Braun) are leaning over. The interior of the church is full of intricate stucco work by Bernardo Spinetti. Petr Assamo painted the pictures which adorn the dome, the presbytery and the side chapels. These paintings show scenes from the life of St. Nicholas and St. Benedict. It is hard not to notice the huge crownshaped chandelier, a gift from Tsar Nicholas II. In 1787 as part of Emperor Josef II's religious reforms, almost all the monasteries and many churches that did not provide a service for

the community, were closed.

The Church of St. Nicholas was not spared and after the closure was used by the military. During a later war, the then commander of the Prague garrison had the decoration in the church restored by an artist who otherwise would have been sent to the front. After the creation of Pařížská Street the eastern corner of the church was completed and in 1906 a recess holding a statue of St. Nicholas and a neoclassical fountain with dolphins were added. After World War I the church was once again used for its original purpose by the Hussite Church.

The building joined on to the church in Kafka Square stands on the site of the former Benedictine Monastery. The house bears a plaque reminding us that this is the birthplace of the famous Czech author (who of course wrote in German), **Franz Kafka**.

Franz Kafka (1883 – 1924)

Franz Kafka is one of the most widely known and celebrated writers of the 20th century. He is known above all for his novels *The Trial*, *America* and *The Castle*. Kafka came from a Jewish family and grew up at a time when ethnic conflicts began to escalate in Prague, a fact evident in his work. As mentioned earlier, Kafka was born in the former Benedictine Monastery next to the Church of St. Nicholas and spent most of his life in the Old Town. Kafka's family lived, for instance, in the House U minuty, part of the Old Town Hall and in Celetná Street. The young Kafka also attended the German Grammar School in the Kinsky Palace.

In the course of his life in Prague, Kafka became acquainted with the elite of the Prague literary world such as Franz Werfel, Max Brod and the Kirsch brothers. In 1915 he won his first literary prize for a short story called *The Stoker*. In 1916 – 17 he worked in the Golden Lane at Prague Castle, but had already been diagnosed as having tuberculosis. At the end of his life Kafka left Prague and died of tuberculosis in 1924 in Kierling near Vienna.



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PRAGUE'S JEWISH TOWN / PRAŽSKÉ ŽIDOVSKÉ MĚSTO
www.praguecityline.com/jewish-prague

Prague's Jewish community has a history going back a very long way indeed. Jewish merchants and money lenders were settling in Prague as early as the 10th century. The original community in the Malá Strana moved in the middle of the 12th century to Josefov. Throughout its existence, the Jewish community was confined to clearly marked areas which it could not leave. At the height of its development, 1,900 people were crammed into 93,000m².

From the outset the Jewish population of Josefov set up its own administration and had its own schools and synagogues. The synagogues were the most important places in the ghetto. In medieval times they weren't only places of worship but also places where Jewish teachers met their pupils. Before the Jewish Town had its own town hall, all public matters were settled in the synagogues too. Over the course of their history the Jews suffered numerous pogroms. The first is recorded as having happened in 1096 when the first army of crusaders was passing through the city. In 1389 another large pogrom took place in the Jewish ghetto, which the

young Avigdor Kara, a future Prague Rabbi, experienced at first hand. He wrote of what he saw in his Selichot – remorseful prayers still read today on days of atonement around the world. The status of Prague's Jews improved slightly in 1781, when Emperor Josef II issued his so-called 'Toleration Act', which gave the Jewish population access to schooling. In 1848 Jews were given the same rights as everybody else and for the first time in history they were allowed to move out of the ghetto. These reforms meant that almost all the rich Jewish families moved out of the ghetto and poor Czech families moved in. Gradually the ghetto began to deteriorate and become a dangerous, rundown



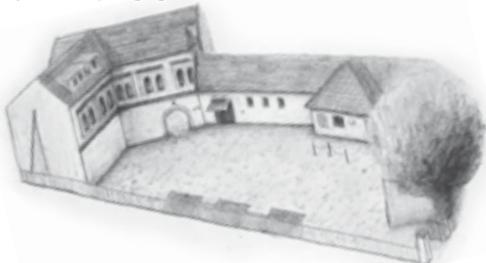
area. At the end of the 19th century the situation in the ghetto had become so bad (for instance, rooms in some old houses were divided up into smaller rooms with a chalk line or a curtain, and each room was inhabited by a whole family), that the Prague authorities decided to demolish it to prevent the spread of illness. Some 300 medieval houses and 20 streets were wiped off the map. After this, only a small part of the original ghetto remained – today's Jewish Town – Josefov.

10. PINKAS SYNAGOGUE / PINKASOVA SYNAGOGA

Široká 3, 110 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0892489N, 14.4169553E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/pinkas-synagogue>



This synagogue was established by Rabbi Pinkas in the late 15th century as part of a house called U Erbů. The Pinkas Synagogue has been rebuilt several times as the building was the victim of several floods. During the last archeological digging here, remnants of a medieval ritual bath (a Mikva) were discovered. Today the interior of the synagogue with its Gothic vaulted ceilings is a monu-



Pinkas Synagogue

ment to the victims of the holocaust. The walls are covered from floor to ceiling with the names of more than 77,000 Jews from Bohemia and Moravia, who were murdered by the Nazis.

OLD JEWISH CEMETERY / STARÝ ŽIDOVSKÝ HRBITOV

Široká 3, 110 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0896350N, 14.4171125E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/old-jewish-cemetery>



Old Jewish Cemetery

The Old Jewish Cemetery, adjacent to the Klaus Synagogue, is called Bethchaim (The House of Life) by the Jews themselves, and it is a place of great significance around the world. It is not known exactly when the cemetery was established, but the oldest gravestone found there bears the date April 25, 1439 and belongs to the well known scholar and poet, Avigdor Kara, who described the pogrom of 1389. Burials took place in the cemetery continuously until 1787, when it was closed. As the Jewish community for centuries had just one cemetery at its disposal, crammed in between the houses, and as Jews were not allowed to dig up the bones of the dead, they began to bury people one on top of the other in layers. It's estimated that the cemetery holds 12 thousand gravestones and 80 thousand graves in 12 layers. The gravestones show the name's of the deceased as well as many other interesting clues about his or her life. Many gravestones bear verse's and emblems symbolising names, occupations and traditional clans. Some of the best known symbols are hands giving a blessing, signifying that the deceased belonged to the Aron tribe (Kohen) of priests; the Hebrew

name Dob means bear, a kettle is the symbol of the Levi family, a mouse signifies the Maisel family and so on. Unlike the majority of Jewish cemeteries, we find reliefs depicting human forms. These are somewhat imperfect, intentionally so, as the stonemasons did not want to break the holy law forbidding the depiction of people (it was considered as an arrogant attempt to imitate God's work).

KLAUS SYNAGOGUE / KLAUSOVÁ SYNAGOGA

U Staré školy 1, 110 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0898819N, 14.4172986E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/klausen-synagogue>

Before we begin with the tour of the synagogue, we ought to clarify why it takes the name „Klausen“. It can be explained in two ways. According to the first version, the name is derived from the German word “Klause” – a small building. The other interpretation refers to three clauses, i.e. three functions – the synagogue, a hospital and a bathhouse.

The original synagogue was built on an additionally purchased plot in 1573 by then Czech Primate Mordecai Meisel (czech: Mordechaj Maisel), however it succumbed to great fire in 1689. Thanks to Solomon Chalis Cohen a new tabernacle was built in 1694 and it became the largest and the

► On the map: green number 121



Klaus Synagogue

second major synagogue of Prague Jewish Community. The building underwent further reconstruction in 1880s.

The major feature of the synagogue is a richly stucco decorated vault. The synagogue consists of a main building and two annexes. As you could have already noticed, nearly all windows have semicircular finish. Unfortunately, the original Baroque vaults preserved just in the main hall. Please, look at the east face where you can see a distinctive and interesting element – a triangular gable with Commandment Tablets at the post and an inscription tablet from the late 17th century. Regrettably, religious service is not held here at present, nevertheless, the synagogue houses a permanent exhibition of Jewish Museum called Jewish Customs and Traditions.

Outdoor Escape Game The Legend of the Golem

The Beginning of the Game: Mariánské nám. 98/1, Prague 1

GPS: 50.087404, 14.417394

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11. MAISEL SYNAGOGUE / MAISELOVA SYNAGOGA

Maiselova 10, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS:50.0888028N, 14.4188561E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/maisel-synagogue>

Before we begin with the tour of the synagogue, we ought to clarify why it takes the name „Klausen“. It can be explained in two ways. According to the first version, the name is derived from the German word

“Klause” – a small building. The other interpretation refers to three clauses, i.e. three functions – the synagogue, a hospital and a bathhouse.

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Maisel Synagogue

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Old – New
Synagogue

12. OLD – NEW SYNAGOGUE / STARONOVÁ SYNAGOGA

U Staré školy 1, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0900742N, 14.4185958E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/old-new-synagogue>

The Old-New Synagogue dating back to the late 13th century used to be the Jewish community's main place of worship. It is one of the oldest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in Prague, and the oldest synagogue in Europe. It is made up of a doublenaved hall divided by pillars on which rests



Spanish Synagogue

unique five-ribbed vaulting. In the centre of the synagogue stands the pulpit behind a 15th-century iron grille and surrounded by pews for eminent members of the Jewish community. Notice pew number one, above which is the Star of David. It was here that the legendary Rabbi Low, creator of the **Golem**, used to sit. The most important place in the whole Synagogue is the bimah which faces east and contains the Torah – the five books of Moses. For Jews, the Torah is something sacred; those who read from it may not touch it with their hands, but use a silver pointer instead. At the beginning of the 14th century an entrance hall was added to the synagogue housing two treasuries for tax collectors. Both brick gable ends were also added at this time. To pass from the entrance hall into the main hall of the synagogue one goes through one of the oldest entrances in Prague. The tympanum (space above the entrance) is decorated with a relief of vine leaves and grapes. This decoration symbolises the 12 tribes of Israel as branches of one bush. This synagogue is steeped in legends. The most famous of these, the subject of several films, is the Golem – a monster created

by Rabbi Bezael Low. The Golem was made of clay and did all the work in the rabbi's household. Rabbi Low brought him to life by placing a small roll of parchment with a sacred text written on it called a Shem under the Golem's tongue, after which he acquired enormous strength and inexhaustible energy. He remained in that state until the Shem was removed. The Old-New Synagogue is the only synagogue in Prague where services still take place.

HIGH SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH TOWN HALL / VYSOKÁ SYNAGOGA A ŽIDOVSKÁ RADNICE

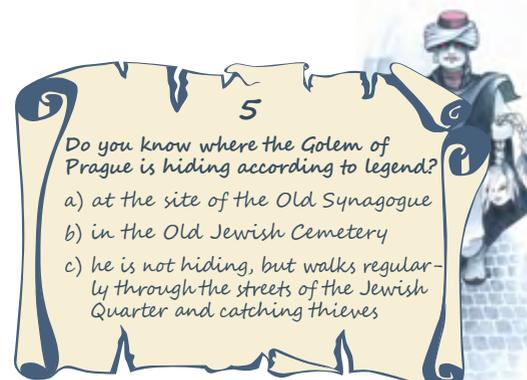
Maiselova 18, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0898764N, 14.4186297E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/high-synagogue-and-jewish-town-hall>

The High Synagogue, which can be found directly opposite the Old-New Synagogue, was built at the same time as the Jewish Town Hall next door by Mordechai Maisel in the second half of the 16th century. The Italian architect Pankrac Roder designed the building. The High Synagogue was originally linked to the town hall by an entrance on the 1st floor, and served as a meeting place for the Jewish community and representatives of the Jewish Town. However, this entrance was bricked up at the end of the 19th century and a new one created in Červená Street. The Renaissance building now houses an exhibition of 16th - 19th century synagogue textiles from the Jewish Museum.

13. SPANISH SYNAGOGUE / ŠPANĚLSKÁ SYNAGOGA

Věžeřská 14, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0903583N, 14.4209417E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/spanish-synagogue>

The youngest synagogue of the Prague's Jewish Town Josefov was built at the crossroads of the streets Dušní and Věžeřská



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MO—FR: 13:00 - 22:00
SA—SU: 10:00 - 22:00

between 1867-68. Just like some other synagogues also this one was built in the Moorish style according to the project of Ignác Ullmann and Josef Niklas. The construction was performed in place of the former oldest synagogue called The Old School or „Templ“ which according to the extant historical sources existed already in the 12th century. It was called „school“ because the synagogues used to serve as educational institutes for the inhabitants of the Jewish community. And why is it actually called „Spanish“? There was an expulsion of the Jews from Spain by Isabella of Castile in the 15th century and after their departure from their original homeland a small part of them settled down in Prague. They received the mentioned school to be their sanctuary which got the name „the Spanish synagogue“ after being settled by the Spaniards.

14. ST. AGNES CONVENT / ANEŽSKÝ KLÁŠTER

U Milosrdných 17, 110 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0924303N, 14.4239219E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/st-agnes-convent>

The convent „Na Františku“ clearly remembers the year 1233 when its foundress Agnes of Přemysl (Czech: Anežka Přemyslovna) and the king Wenceslas I. were walking here. It was established in place of the former hospital. Agnes of Přemysl rather familiar as St. Agnes of Bohemia (Czech: **Svatá Anežka Česká**) was the daughter of King Přemysl Otakar I. She founded this Clarist convent together with her brother and became its first abbess. The sisters from the Italian area Assisi were introduced to the convent just after that.



St. Agnes Convent



The huge complex used to be formed by a female branch of the Clarists which was later joined by a male convent of the minor brothers. And what can be found in the premises: The unquestioned dominating point is the convent church of St. Francis (Czech: Kostel sv. Františka), later the monastery of the Minorites, further the complex is formed by a large convent wing, the convent kitchen, by the aisle of the female church. Last but not least we need to mention another gem among the gems, namely the chapel of Maria Magdalena, Church of St. Christ the Saviour, St. Barbara's Chapel and the house of the abbess. The convent started to decay at the end of the 14th century. The ravages of time was dominating it until the end of 1556 when it became the possession of the Dominicans. It was their credit that the Clarist convent was reconstructed and rebuilt in the Renaissance style. Finally the Clarists came back again. It was affected by a destroying fire at the end of the 17th century and after the damages had been repaired people found themselves in front of the object in the style of the mature Baroque. During the Josephine dissolution of the convents the reform afflicted also this place. The convent has been a national cultural landmark since 1978. And what can we see here these days? The convent is currently the residence of one of the parts of the Prague National Gallery. Therefore you can see here the exposition called the Medieval arts in Bohemia and Central Europe 1200-1550. So do not hesitate and come to visit the places where the significant Czech monarchs rest.

15. ST. CASTULLUS CHURCH / KOSTEL SV. HAŠTALA

Haštalské náměstí, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0913144N, 14.4243617E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/st-castullus-church-kostel-sv-hastala>



The main point of Haštalské náměstí (Hastal/Castullus Square) is a forty-meter-high prismatic tower attached to the Gothic church which comes from the 14th century. The church received a remarkable Baroque modification later in the period 1689 -1695. Another rarity is to be found inside the church. A two-aisle hall with the slender columns and rib vaults were built here. This structural element is distinguished as the finest

► On the map: green number | 11 | + discount coupon at the beginning

Castullus Church



manifestation of the Prague's Gothic architecture. So if we count well during our visit we will get the total of four aisles.

16. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE / MINISTERSTVO PRŮMYSLU A OBCHODU

Haštalské náměstí, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0930078N, 14.4258208E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/live-in-prague/ministry-of-industry-and-trade-ministerstvo-prumyslu-a-obchodu>

The Beginning of the Game: Peace Square (náměstí Míru)
GPS: 5008794436N, 14.4214692E
+420 721 083 383 | info@GetOutFun.com
www.GetOutFun.com | You can play: Anytime
Download the App on: www.GetOutFun.com

Outdoor Escape Game Tour de pub

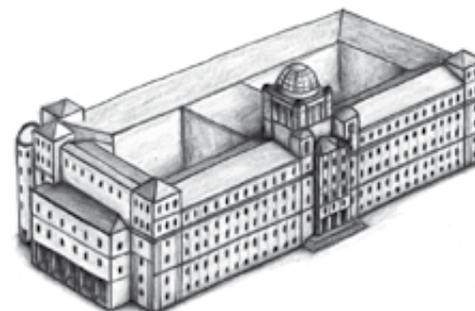
Find your motorcycle stolen by Mexican bandit El Macho and get to know the best Prague pubs, bars, and clubs. Can you handle that in 3 hours or you will be after 5 hours of drinking and having fun still looking for your motorcycle? With mobile app Get Out Fun you will get to know the most interesting places of night Prague. You can start playing every day between 6pm and 9pm except for Sunday. The game starts at Náměstí Míru (Peace Square).

Limitations: This game you can start playing only from 6pm to 9pm every day except for Sunday.

Ministry of Industry and Trade



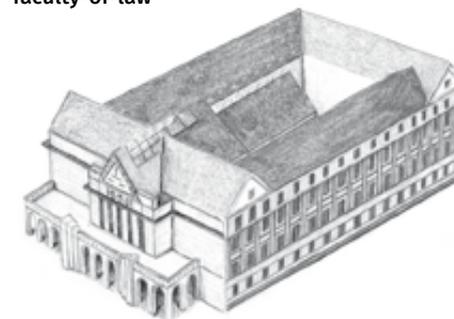
We are now reaching the Vltava embankment with beautiful views of the other bank of the river and Prague Castle. The first building we want to introduce here is the exemplary locations of one of the ministries of the newly established Czechoslovak Republic after World War I. The Ministry of Industry and Trade, one of the most important state authorities, needed five to six thousand square meters for its agenda, still in the city center. Such a building commission was not decidedly easy for an architect. Architect Josef Fanta, one of the most prominent Czech architects, has advised about it more than well. Not only did he meet all the building requirements, but he created one of the most beautiful buildings of that period. The three-story building is built on a basic rectangular ground plan with self-supporting walls and stone facades of granite and sandstone. The main entrance comes into the foreground and in the upper part there are several life-size sculptures. They are meant to symbolize Industry, Trade, Crafts and Navigation. The sculptural decoration of the building contains a total of 120 statues representing various other skills, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, and more. The Ministry building is dominated by a glazed



dome at the very top of the building, and massive towers on the sides. If you enter the building, you will find yourself in a large stairwell courtyard from marble tiling. Everything is illuminated by stained glass and a three-part window. Be sure to have a look.

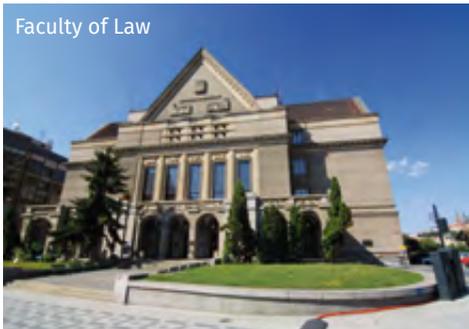
17. FACULTY OF LAW / PRÁVNICKÁ FAKULTA

Náměstí Jana Palacha, 110 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0917125N, 14.4174900E
www.praguecityline.com/monuments/faculty-of-law



The historical building of the Faculty of Law of Charles University on the Prague embankment was built in 1926 according to the project of another important Czech architect - Jan Kotěra. This beautiful new-classicist building has a notable interior with a dominant entrance hall. On the sides you see high pillars lined with marble. The entire area is illuminated by a glazed band on the ceiling. The main courtyard of the faculty is a three-story space, which on the ground floor of the faculty is lined with granite and covered by a glass roof from above. Many people consider Jan Kotěra to be the architect without whom Czech modern architecture would not have developed. The Faculty of Law is one of the four classical faculties of Charles University. It was founded already in 1348. In modern history 15 November 1939 is a historically significant date, when a demonstration took place at the faculty in connection with the funeral of **Jan Opletal**, a student killed by the Nazis. This became the pretext of the war closure of Czech universities, the persecution of

Faculty of Law



students and the execution on 17 November 1939 in Ruzyně Prison. The faculty building was the SS's headquarters during the entire war.

18. RUDOLFINUM

Alšovo nábřeží 12, 110 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0899300N, 14.4154419E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/the-rudolfinum>



The Rudolfinum was constructed between 1876 – 1881. The contemporary Jan Palach Square was determined to be the right place for that exceptional building. The construction was performed under direction of architects Josef Zitek and Josef Schulz. They created a unique neorenaissance building that due to its opulence and grandiosity could not be used for any other but representative purposes. In honour of the successor of the Habsbourg throne, Archduke Rudolf, the building was called the Rudolfinum. The Rudolfinum was mainly used for important cultural events, concerts and exhibitions. There are nearly one thou-

sand rooms behind the walls of the Rudolfinum. Richly decorated exhibition spaces are accompanied by representative chambers. However, let's peep into the most prestigious part of the Rudolfinum. It is the so-called Dvořákova síň (Dvořák Hall) which due to its gorgeous decorations and perfect acoustics became the scene of the most important concerts and social events. They are performed either at Suk or Kubelík Hall. At present the building is a residence of the Czech Philharmonic and the Rudolfinum Gallery.

Rudolfinum

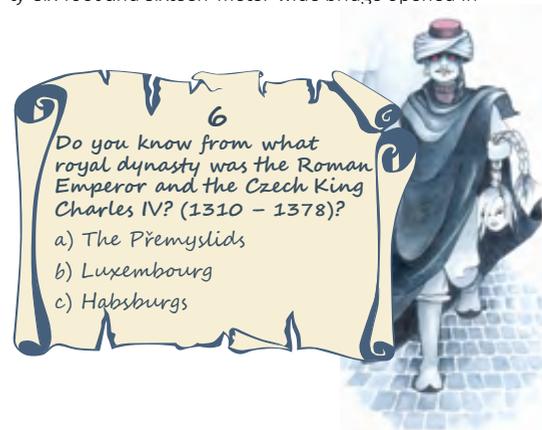


19. MÁNESŮV MOŠT 19. MANES BRIDGE / MÁNESŮV MOST

GPS: 50.0895272N, 14.4126683E

www.praguecityline.com/monuments/manes-bridge

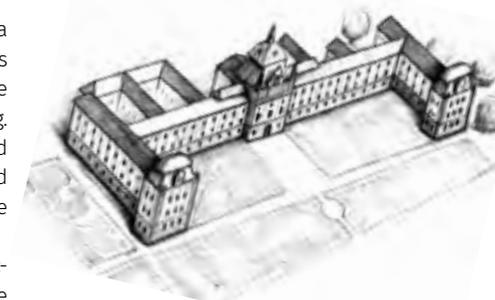
And now we are heading to the second Vltava bank over the Mánes Bridge. This one hundred and eighty-six-foot and sixteen-meter-wide bridge opened in



Manes Bridge



1914. Until then, the people of Prague only used a footbridge. The bridge was named after the famous Czech painter Josef Mánes, whom we consider to be the founder of 19th century Czech national painting. Mánes was an excellent portraitist, landscaper and illustrator. You have already seen his work on Old Town Square in the Orloj, for which he created the Prague Astronomical Clock with scenes of rural life. From the Mánes Bridge you can also see a large section of old Prague on the opposite - left bank of the Vltava River. From the most interesting places you can see Prague Castle with the St. Vitus Cathedral, on the right side of the bridge the building of the Strako Academy, today's Office of the Government. On the left side Hergetova Cihelna, a former tannery, Vojanovy Meadows, nowadays a landscaped garden suitable for rest. The famous Charles Bridge, after which we will return on our route to the right bank of Vltava and a forested hill, reminiscent of a table top mountain - Petřín with its lookout tower, a replica of the Paris Eiffel Tower and a beautiful view of Prague.



20. STRAKA ACADEMY / STRAKOVA AKADEMIE

Nábřeží Edvarda Beneše 4/128, 118 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0920378N, 14.4120086E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/straka-academy>

The academy building grew in these quarters between 1891 – 1896. Originally, the building was used as a student's hostel, especially for poor sons of Bohemian noble families. The design of the building was the work of a significant architect Václav Roštlapil. A complex of buildings with the total area of 4000 square metres with a garden with another 17 000 square metres grew within 5 years in there. Should we just after the finishing of the works look inside we could see the study rooms, administrative offices of the academy, further the reception room and the cabinets with large collections of learning utilities in the ground floor. The two top floors were reserved for students. The study rooms, dormitories and a domestic chapel could be found there. Surprisingly, there was even central heating in the building and the students could use a spa with a swimming pool, the premises also involved both summer and winter gyms and a fencing room,

Straka Academy



too. You could even find a hospital in the premises, too. After the Academy operated for two years a CzechGerman Gymnasium was founded here, too. In the period of WW1 the Academy fell under the organization of the Red Cross. The Red Cross founded a hospital in the premises with the capacity of 470 beds. The main assembly hall of the Straka Academy turned into a giant operating theatre and the higher floors were occupied by patients instead of students. The hospital was cancelled in 1918. The independent Czechoslovakia was founded at that time and the new republic used the premises of the academy for offices and state needs.

The building turned into the residence of the protectorate government after the formation of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. After WW2 the building served for the purposes of the government again. **The Czech Government Office**

► On the map: green number | 11 | + discount coupon at the beginning

has been residing in the building of the Academy since 1993.

Behind the bridge you will find yourself in a place called Klárov. Walk slightly to the right by the park, along the tram stop slightly up the hill. And here you can decide where to go. If you go to the first street on the left - called Valdštejnská - you will continue the route of this guide to Prague 1. Those who are hardier will surely choose the second option: continue a few steps further and turn left up the stairs. These steps will take you to Prague Castle. You can expand its tour with this circuit.

We prepared a walk through Prague Castle in a separate guide Prague City Line - Prague Castle. You can download it from this link. Here we attach just some basic information.

PRAGUE CASTLE / PRAŽSKÝ HRAD

GPS: 50.0909031N, 14.4006372E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-castle>

Prague Castle is an unmissable part of any visit to the Czech capital. It symbolises a thousand years of history. It was founded in 880 – 890 as a Romanesque fort, the remains of which can still be found under the paving stones in the third courtyard. A tour of the complex includes such remarkable buildings as the Cathedral of St Vitus, which dominates the Prague skyline, the Royal Palace,

Prague Castle



the Convent of St George with its Romanesque walls, the Golden Lane, where you will wonder how people could have lived in such a limited space, the famous art collection of Rudolf II. and

many more fascinating places. Those tired after a long tour can retreat to the Royal Gardens, a fine example of Renaissance landscape gardening.



The Lesser Town / Malá Strana

The Lesser Town was the second part of Prague to be established after the Old Town. It was created by King Přemysl Otakar II in 1257, mainly to beef up the defences surrounding the castle. The first inhabitants of the Lesser Town were settlers from northern Germany. The area underwent extensive development during the reign of Charles IV. He enlarged it considerably and put up defensive walls, a part of which is called the Hungerall, which

can still be seen today at the top of Petřín Hill. From the outset there were a large number of religious sites in the small area the Lesser Town occupies. This concentration of churches led at the beginning of the Hussite wars in 1419 to the complete plunder of the Lesser Town. The Hussites attacked the royal barracks and burnt down the Archbishop's court and half the district went with it. The Lesser Town had only just re-covered when another disaster struck. In 1541 a huge fire broke out on this side of the river, practically razing the area to the ground. It was only after this did the Lesser Town acquire its current

Outdoor Escape Game In the Footsteps of the Crown Jewels

The Beginning of the Game:
Old Town Square

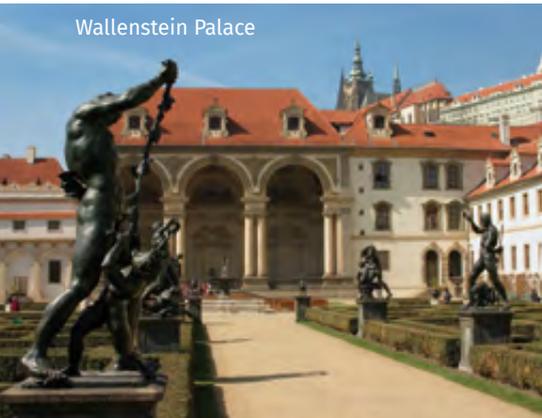
GPS: 5008794436N, 14.4214692E

+420 721 083 383 | info@GetOutFun.com | www.GetOutFun.com

You can play: Anytime | Download the App on: www.GetOutFun.com

The Czech Crown Jewels are the precious symbol of the Czech nation. For centuries they were being safely kept at Karlštejn Castle. However, during their transfer to the Prague Castle in 1619, they have been lost. Now it is up to you to help to find the lost Jewels and return one of the greatest Czech's symbols! The game starts at the Old Town Square. Before you start playing, make sure you are really in the middle of the Old Town Square. Up to six people can play this game.

Wallenstein Palace



appearance which differs so much from the Old Town. Around the castle huge residences were constructed and the nobility built luxury palaces. These buildings were mainly baroque in style. In the 17th century, residences such as the Valdštejn, Nostitz, Michnovsky and Furstenberg Palaces were built. Architects such as Kilian Ignac Dienzenhofer, Anselmo Lurago, Giovanni Domenico Orsi and many other famous names worked there. The beauty of the Mala Strana was heightened by the creation of numerous gardens and terraced slopes, an architectural speciality of central Europe.

21. WALLENSTEIN PALACE / VALDŠTEJNSKÝ PALÁČ

Valdštejnské náměstí 17/4, 118 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0900547N, 14.4054400E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/wallenstein-palace>

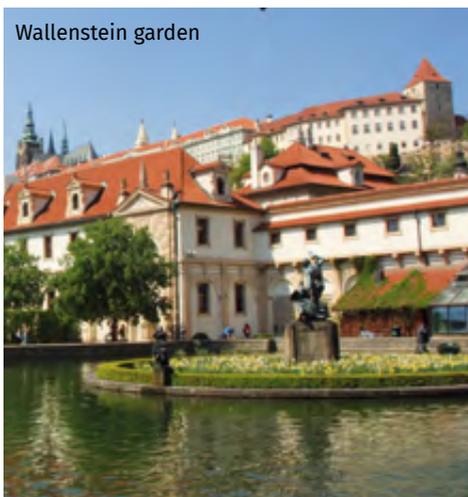
The Wallenstein Palace, a long block standing opposite the Ledeburg Palace, was one of the first baroque buildings to appear in Prague. It was built by Duke **Albrecht von Wallenstein**, Emperor Ferdinand II's generalissimo, as his private residence.

Albrecht von Wallenstein became a legendary figure during the Thirty Year's War. During the struggle between the Czech Estates and the Habsburg monarchy, he cleverly sided with the king, confiscating property of the defeated Czech nobility for himself. Wallenstein was a slippery character who, in the course

of the war, managed to change sides several times, but always with an eye on gaining property. When he actually began to consider taking the imperial crown away from the Habsburgs, the emperor had him murdered in Cheb in 1634, to the relief of many.

The Valdštejn Palace was intended to compete with the royal palace in grandness and size. The Italian architects Spezza, Marini, Pieronni and Sebregondi all worked on this monumental baroque structure. The main, 60m long facade is fairly simple and is more Renaissance in character, but the arrival of the new baroque style can be seen on the three entranceways, of which the middle one is false. Inside, the highlight of the palace is the remarkable Main Hall which is two storeys high. It is decorated with stucco work and ceiling frescoes by Italian Baccio Bianco depicting Wallenstein himself as the god Mars. The Chapel of St Wenceslas boasts the oldest baroque altar in Prague dating from 1630. Adjoining the main building of the palace is the sala terrena, in front of which extends the Valdštejn Garden, a baroque Frenchstyle park. The sala terrena is a huge hall, full of columns and decorated with stucco and paintings depicting scenes from the Trojan Wars (1629 – 30), again by Baccio Bianco. To the right is a manmade dripstone cave. From the sala terrena one can see the Venus Fountain and a row of bronze statues by Adrian de Vries, regarded as the best example of Mannerism in Europe. Sadly, they are copies as the originals were carted off by Swedish troops in 1648. In the rear section of the garden visitors will find a pool full of fish, in the centre of which stands de Vries's Hercules. Beyond

Wallenstein garden



the pool stands the old riding school, now used by the National Gallery for temporary exhibitions.

22. PALACE GARDENS UNDER PRAGUE CASTLE / PALÁČOVÉ ZAHRADY POD PRAŽSKÝM HRADEM

GPS: 50.0912311N, 14.4054106E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/palace-gardens-under-the-prague-castle>

These gardens are located in places where in the Middle Ages one would have found vineyards growing on the steep northern approaches to Prague Castle. In the 16th century, the nobility began to construct palaces and terraced gardens here.

It deals with almost the whole area under Prague Castle between Wallenstein Square and Klárov. All the palace terrace gardens have rich architectural decorations, decorative staircases, balustrades, lookout terraces, glories and pavilions combined with vegetation into picturesque wholes. It is a magnificent view of Prague. Go along the stairs to Prague Castle, and you can relax.

The three gardens, which once belonged to the Ledeburg, Furstenberg and Palffy palaces, were joined together to form a single garden. The Fürstenberg Garden was created in 1784 by Ignac Pallardi. On the upper terrace there is a pavilion, decorated with statues and classic vases. The small house with the bulbous tower high up on the hill once housed a spa for the owner, Barbora Černi-

nova. The Palffy Garden isn't as richly adorned, but one can still find a unique sundial painted at the top of the covered staircase. The Ledeburg Garden boasts a stunning sala terrena by architects Jan Santini and Giovanni Battista Alliprandi. The gardens are accessed from the Palffy Palace in Valdštejnské Square and are well worth a visit.

23. ST. THOMAS CHURCH / KOSTEL SV. TOMÁŠE

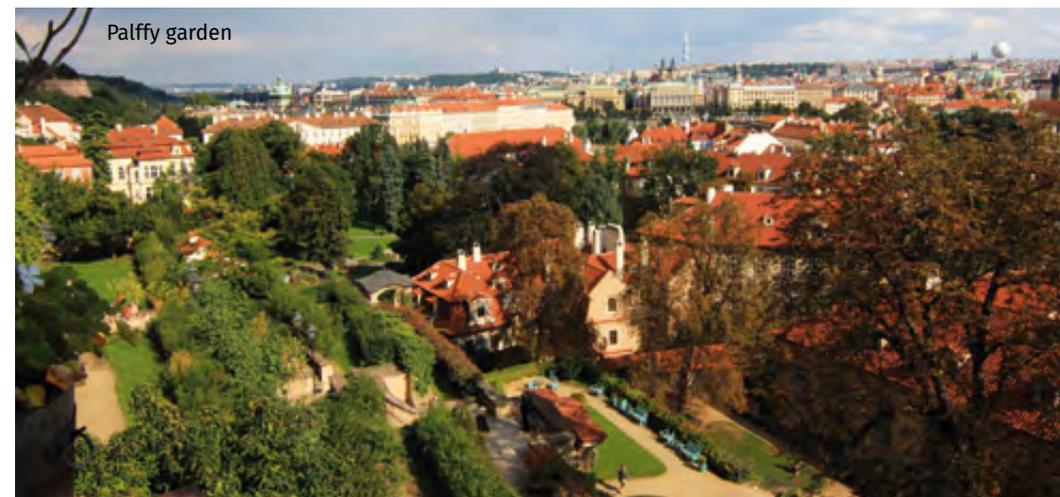
Letenská 33/12, 118 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0887053N, 14.4056272E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/st-thomas-church>

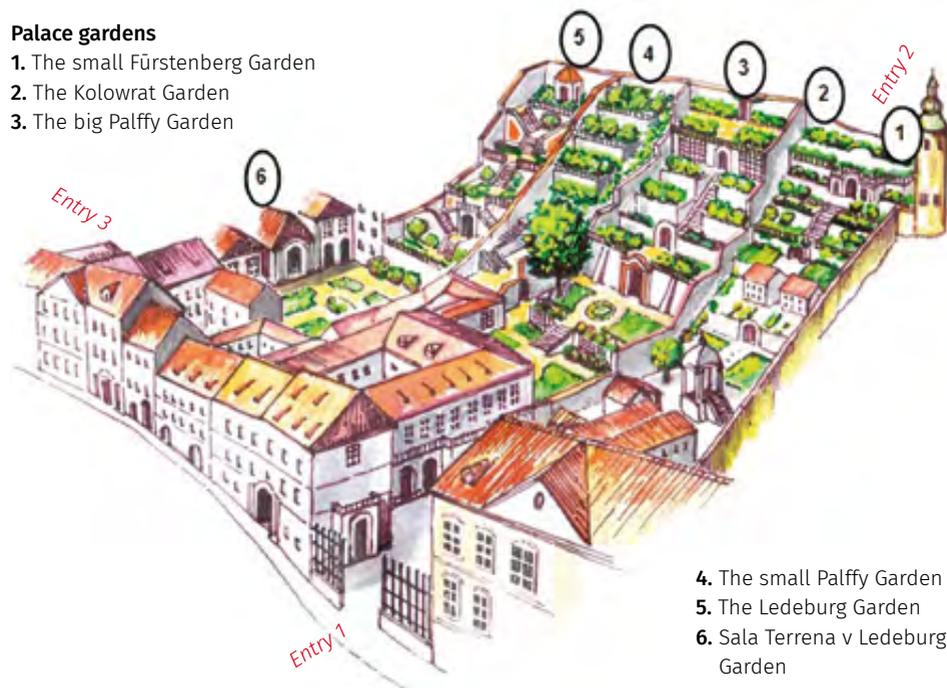
The impulse to found the St. Thomas Church was given by the Czech King Wenceslas II. This pious monarch was thus the initiator of the founding of the gorgeous Gothic church in the middle of the Lesser Town. Already from the distance you can see the high church tower, one of the dominating features of the church. St. Thomas Church along with St. Nicholas Church belong to significant Baroque monuments of the Lesser Town. The originally Gothic church of St. Thomas was built on the foundations of an old Romanic church. The church was consecrated in 1379. It had to face the uneasy fate in the Hussite period when the local monks were chased out and the church burnt down. The church was reconstructed thank to the Augustinian Hermits along with the architect Bernard die Alberto btw.

Palffy garden



Palace gardens

1. The small Fürstenberg Garden
2. The Kolowrat Garden
3. The big Palffy Garden



4. The small Palffy Garden
5. The Ledeburg Garden
6. Sala Terrena v Ledeburg Garden

► On the map: red number **I11** + discount coupon at the beginning

The Museum of Alchemists and Magicians of Old Prague

Jánský vršek, 110 00 Prague 1 | GPS: 50.0856146, 14.41502779
 Ticket office: Phone: +420 257 221 289 | mysteriapragensia@gmail.com
www.muzeumalchymistucz | Open: daily 10.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m.

Kelley's famous tower in the House of Donkey in the Cradle invites you into a mysterious alchemical laboratories a renowned alchemist Edward Kelley. You are going to walk through a magical room of the Faust's house and then, subtly initiated, you will climb the spiral of life up to the sky. By the „spiral of life“ we mean the spiral staircase built by Kelley in the 16th century, and almost in heaven, you will find the authentic atmosphere of the laboratory of one of the most famous alchemists of Rudolphine times in the attic between the beams from the times of Rudolf II, the master Edward Kelley, who lived in this house. Even his life story makes us understand that "there are many ways leading to magic, but the only way away from it..."

*Muzeum alchymistů
 v night star Prague*



St. Tomas Church

1584-1592. Another fire affected it in the 16th century and this time also the church gallery collapsed. The Renaissance reconstruction was completed at the end of the 17th century. The Order of the Augustinians called for the new reconstruction the architect Kilián Ignác Dientzenhofer whose designs are responsible for the current Baroque appearance.

Do not forget to look at the main altar during your sightseeing of the church interior. Here you can see the painting The Martyrdom of St. Thomas by Peter Paul Rubens. But it is just a replica of the painting – if you want to see the original you need to visit the National Gallery of Prague. If you visit the former capitular hall, i.e. the current Chapel of St. Dorothy you can adore the paintings by Josef Heintz there. The lovers of the art visiting the church will certainly be satisfied – another treasures are the paintings by Karel Škréta. The crypt which is located in the internals of the church belongs to its chief curiosities and makes the place so much popular with the tourists. Many significant people found their place of the last piece here. Among the most noted ones belongs e.g. Adrian de Vries. We know his name from the walks through the Valdštejn Garden because he was the author of the sculptural decorations. In case you want to find



his grave it is located in St. Barbara's Chapel. The Valdštejn Garden is situated right beside the church where you can see the works of this great sculptor. Another significant person is the architect Ulrik Aostalli alias Aegidius Sadeler. This noted engraver and graphic designer was active also at the court of Rudolph II. He was the master of the chiaroscuro art and also published the map of Bohemia at the beginning of the 17th century.

24. THE LESSER TOWN SQUARE / MALOSTRANSKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ

GPS: 50.0885311N, 14.4041669E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/lesser-town-square>

A square has been located in this part of Prague since the foundation of the Lesser Town District in the 13th century. It was originally a marketplace, divided into two parts by buildings in the middle. Most of the houses on the square have Gothic foundations with Renaissance and baroque upper floors and facades. But most of them disappeared after the devastating fire of 1541 and were replaced by noble residences. The dominant feature of today's square is the most beautiful Baroque church in Prague: St. Nicholas Cathedral. We describe it for you in another article. We will now focus on the surrounding buildings and palaces. And we will go clockwise.

Lesser Town Hall / Malostranská radnice. On the corner of Letenská Street and the Lesser Town Square stands the Lesser Town Hall from 1478. Here, decisions were made on city administration, criminal and civil cases. The building is known for the year 1575, when the so-called Czech Confession was written here. It was a memorandum of understanding allowing religious freedom in Czechia. Something completely unique in this time in Europe. The commemorative plaque of this event is located in the town hall.

Kaiserstein Palace / Kaiserštejnský palác is a bit further on the corner with Mostecká Street. The most famous Czech opera singer Ema Destinová lived in this palace several years before World War I, who became especially famous abroad. She was the prima dona at the Berlin Opera, engaged in the Metropolitan Opera

Outdoor Escape Game The Assassin's girl

The Beginning of the Game: Jánská 238/4, Prague 1, GPS: 50.088161, 14.397778

+420 725 548 346 | info@hunter.games | You can play: Anytime | Download the App on: www.hunter.games

Become an assassin, a member of a guild of killers. A ruthless life-or-death fight is awaiting. The Assassin's Girl outdoor escape game by Hunter Games will take you to Prague of 1588. You shall face many pitfalls, and meet murderers, armigers, mystics, and alchemists. You solve a series of tasks and ciphers in a gripping story. Play on your own but it's a blast with friends. Our mobile app will guide you. Facing unsolvable challenges, you can use the hints. It's costly! You receive a time penalty. Only the best time will guarantee you the victory.

► On the map: green number **I 2 I**

in New York, singing alongside Enrico Caruso. Today, you can also find her memorial plaque.

St. Nicholas Cathedral / Chrám sv. Mikuláše. If you would like to see Prague through the eyes of secret service agents, you have a unique opportunity. All you have to do is to climb the tower of St. Nicholas Cathedral. 215 stairs, up to 65 meters. Originally a tower in which an announcer lived, whose task was to ring it during a fire. In the 1950's during the era of socialism, there was a secret State Security observatory, which monitored movements from nearby Western embassies. Today this observatory is made available to the public along with its equipment. Now further up!

Liechtenstein Palace / Lichtejnštejnský palác. Most of the western side of the square, across from the entrance to the St. Nicholas Cathedral is occupied by

Liechtenstein Palace. In the years 1622-23, its owner was Prince Charles of Liechtenstein, nicknamed the "bloody vice regent". He was the author and executor of punishing the leaders of the estate uprising after the Battle of White Mountain, which we mentioned several times. He was very ruthless. In vain, the members of the convicted walked to the palace asking for mercy. They all ended up on the executioner's scaffolding in the Old Town Square. Here you can also see a reminder of those 27 executed in the form of 27 stylized cast iron heads on the cornerstones at the curb in front of the palace. In 1848 there was the main military tent of General Windischgrätz and from there he repressed rebel insurgents throughout Austria - Hungary.

Nerudova Street / Nerudova ulice. This steep, picturesque street is the main road linking the Mala Strana

The Lesser Town Square

1. St. Nicholas Cathedral
2. Lesser Town Hall
3. Liechtenstein Palace
4. Kaiserstein Palace
5. Lesser Town Hall
6. Sternberk Palace
7. Czech parliament
8. Trinity Column



and Hradčany. It was once part of the Royal Way, the route sovereigns would follow up to Prague Castle on the day of their coronation. The street has a distinctly baroque appearance, but many of the houses date back to medieval times. The street, originally called Strahovska at the lower end and Ostruhova at the top end, was renamed at the end of the 19th century after the writer and journalist Jan Neruda who spent a part of his life in the street, and who wrote about the Mala Strana in many of his books. This street is well known for its house symbols. House symbols were an everyday sight until Austrian Empress Maria Theresa had the houses numbered. They made the houses distinguishable from those around them and often told a great deal about the status, occupation or name of the owner.

House U TŘÍ HOUSLIČEK (No. 12) (House of the Three Little Violins). Just the name tells us that three families of Prague violin makers lived here, one after the other. The house facade is decorated with paintings of Greek gods. Another interesting dwelling is the Renaissance House U ZLATÉ ČÍŠE (No.16) (House of the

Golden Chalice). As the name suggests, it was owned by a goldsmith. The House U ST. JANA NEPOMUCKÉHO (No.18) (House of St John of Nepomuk), originally a Renaissance building, was given a baroque face in the early 18th century. The entrance is decorated with a relief of St John of Nepomuk from the beginning of the 18th century. Midway up the street, notice the green house that protrudes from the row and makes the street quite narrow. This house was originally joined onto the Strahov Gate. In the Middle Ages, the Mala Strana town walls ran through the street at this point. The house is now a tea room. Legend has it that every Friday night a firey team of horses thunders through this place, on which sits a headless skeleton waiting for his soul to be released from damnation, but nobody knows how to set him free. Approximately midway up Nerudova Street stands the monastery and the CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF UNCEASING SUCCOUR dating from the 18th century and probably built by architects Jean B. Mathey and Jan Blažej Santini. The church is decorated with statues by Matěj Vaclav Jaekl. One of the last houses

► On the map: red number **I 3 I** + discount coupon at the beginning

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at the top of Nerudova Street is the HOUSE U DVOU SLUNCŮ (No. 47) (House of the Two Suns), where the writer Jan Neruda lived from 1845-57. The last house at the top of the hill is called U ZLATÉ HVĚZDY (House of the Golden Star). Here the streets veers to the right and becomes KE HRADU Street. This street was driven through rock in 1638-44, in order to give better access to the castle. Immediately above Ke Hradu Street towers the Renaissance Schwarzenberg Palace in Hradčanské Square.

Morzin Palace / Morzinský palác. This baroque palace on the lefthand side of Nerudova Street replaced four old houses and was given its current appearance by Giovanni Santini in 1713-14. The facade was decorated by Ferdinand Maxmilian Brokoff with statues of Moors, allegorical busts representing Day and Night and statues representing the four continents known to antiquity (Europe, Asia, America and Africa). The Morzinsky Palace now houses the Romanian Embassy.

Thun - Hohenstein Place / Palác Thun – Hohensteinský. Now the Italian Embassy, this palace was built in 1721-26 by Giovanni Santini, originally for the Kolowrat family. Matthias Bernard Braun placed two gigantic eagles beside the entrance, symbols of the Kolowrat family. Above the entrance he put statues representing Jupiter and Junona. The staircase inside the palace was rebuilt in 1871 by Josef Zitek. It is lined with paintings of various stages of human life from the cradle to the grave by Josef Tulka and František Ženíšek (who designed the curtain at the National Theatre)

► On the map: green number **I31** + discount coupon at the beginning

Trinity Column / Sloup Nejsvětější trojice. At the top of Malostranske Square, in front of the Church of St Nicholas, a monument was built in 1715 to commemorate the terrible plague which hit Prague in 1713-14. It was made by sculptor František Herstorfer according to a design by Giovanni Batista Alliprandi. The column is 20m high and decorated with a statue of the Holy Trinity and the Czech patron saints. Three fountains around the column represent the sources of life, mercy and salvation.

Sternberk Palace / Šternberský palác is situated at the lower end of the square. It has a baroque facade and was built in 1684 when two houses were joined together. This inn played a notorious part in the history of the city, as it was here in 1541 that a fire broke out which destroyed almost the entire Mala Strana and Hradčany and almost reached Prague Castle itself. The palace is decorated with 7 eye-catching gargoyles representing 7 faces of the Czech parliament. You may also notice the beautiful sundial. Today the palace houses the lower chamber of the Czech parliament.

25. CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS / CHRÁM SV. MIKULÁŠE

Malostranské náměstí 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0879753N, 14.4032150E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-st-nicholas-on-lesser-town-square>

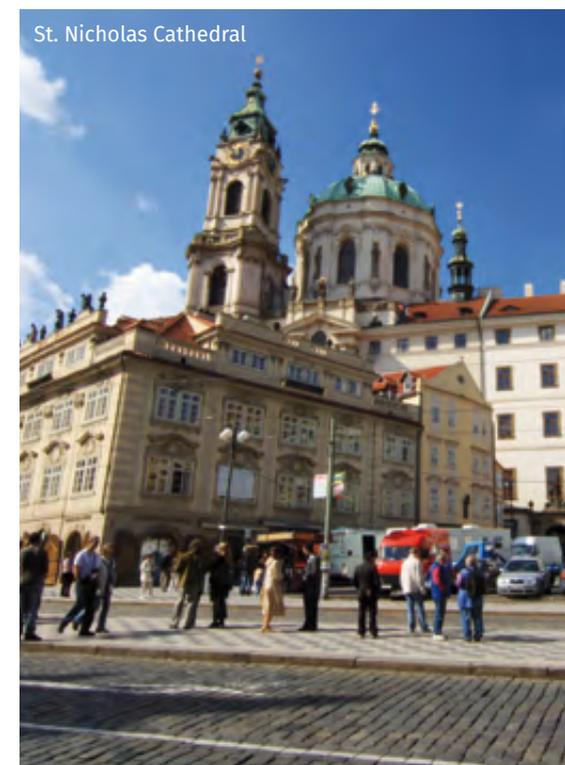
The Lesser Town Square



The Church of St Nicholas dominates Malostranske Square. The church is one of the most exquisite baroque buildings anywhere in Europe and is built on the grand principle of interlocking ellipsoids. Building work was begun on the church in 1703 on the site of an earlier Gothic church dedicated to the same saint. The order behind the building of a new place of worship was the Jesuits, who acquired the site through one of the most influential men in the country, Albrecht von Wallenstein. It was such an important building project that Emperor Leopold I. himself came to lay the first stone.

In the first phase of construction Kryštof Dientzenhofer demonstrated his remarkable skills as a builder. He is responsible for the nave and the side chapels. The dynamic 40 m high twisting facade and huge interior were the first architectural experiment of its kind on a baroque building in Europe. Kryš-

St. Nicholas Cathedral



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Wenzigova 1857/11, Prague 2



tof's son Kilian Ignac Dienzenhofer, who took over the project when his father died, built the presbytery with its huge dome. After him, Anselmo Lurago added the slender spire in 1751-56. One enters the church via an entrance, above which the Kolowrat coat of arms tells allcomers that they were significant benefactors when the church was being built. The vast ceiling fresco in the nave called The Glory of St Nicholas is by Jan Lukaš Kracker, and whit 1500m2 it one of the largest in Europe. It said about the fresco - that he the painter was working on it, he didn't want anybody watching him. He only wanted the work to be seen when it was finished. But one of the Jesuit monks was so curious that would hide behind one of the church pillars to watch. However, the painter caught sight of him, and as a punishment he included him in the fresco as a figure hiding behind a pillar watching everything. When the painter was finished and everyone was let in to admire the work, they couldn't stop laughing when they recognised their colleague on the ceiling! The fresco in the dome is the work of František Xaver Palko and depicts the Glory of the Holy Trinity. Palko was the most celebrated artist of his time with the possible exception of V. V. Reiner. The dome is 70m high and the spire next to it reaches 79m into the Prague skyline. The nave is adorned with numerous late baroque sculptures, mainly by Ignac František Platzer. Probably the most noteworthy works of art in the entire church are paintings by Karel Škreta

-The Crucifixion from the mid 17th century in the Chapel of St Barbora and the Passion Cycle in the church gallery. In 1773, after the abolition of the Jesuit Order, the Church of St Nicholas became the main parish church of the Mala Strana.

26. VRTBA GARDEN / VRTBOVSKÁ ZAHRAHA

**Karmelitská 373/25, Prague 1
GPS: 50.0868028N, 14.4033583E**

This garden is said to be the most beautiful palace baroque garden north of the Alps. And definitely worth seeing. The entrance to it is inconspicuous, through the passage of house no. 25, on the left side of Karmelitská Street, just behind the junction with Tržiště Street. František Maxmilián Kaňka deserves credit for the appearance of this garden, since he was employed in the years 1715 - 1720 by Count Jan Josef Vrtba, who held the office of the highest burgrave Prague Castle. Kaňka deserved credit not only the rebuilding of the palace in which the Count resided, but also the creation of the unique baroque garden that surrounded it. With the help of the perfect sculptural art of Matyáš Bernard Braun and thanks to the frescoes of Václav Vavřinec Reiner, a beautiful area was created, which until now has been considered one of the most attractive gardens of its kind.

In the garden, reaching a maximum of two hundred and twelve meters and an area of 0.31 hectares, you can see the unique shrubs and trees that comprise the magnificent appearance of the garden besides the beautiful ancient statues and frescoes. The Vrtba Garden is comprised of terraces with three levels of height, each of which has a unique view ahead before you. These terraces are connected by wide stairways and intertwine. This allows you a bird's eye view, for example of Prague Castle, St. Nicholas Cathedral or the further Tyn Cathedral. During the walk do not miss the unique decoration of the terrace hall (garden hall), which depicts Venus and Adonis by Václav Vavřinec Reiner. The terrace hall forms a kind of connection between the adjacent palace and the garden. Other attractions worth seeing are the swimming pool in the lower part of the garden where the putti (baby) statuette is placed on the sea monster and the aviary built into the palace wall.

27. CHURCH OF OUR LADY VICTORIOUS (INFANT JESUS OF PRAGUE) / KOSTEL PANNY MARIE VÍTEZNÉ (PRAŽSKÉ JEZULÁTKO)

**Karmelitská 382/14 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0856756N, 14.4034003E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-the-virgin-mary-the-victorious>**

The Lesser Town Church of Our Lady of Victory is probably the most famous Prague Church in the world. There is the famous statue of the Infant Jesus of Prague, known in Catholic countries as the Bambino di Praga. The statue arrived to Prague from Spain in the 16th century as the property of the court lady Marie Manriquez de Lara, a noblewoman from one of the most important Spanish families and the wife of the Supreme Chancellor of the Kingdom of Bohemia, Vratislav of Pernštejn. The statuette, according to the Spanish family tradition, passed from mother to daughter as a protector of the family fireplace. Mary's daughter, known as Polyxena of Lobkovic, had only one son, and so like a faithful Catholic, he donated this rare wax statue to the monastery of the Discalced Carmelites at the Church of Our Lady of Victory. Since then, many miracles have been associated with the statue.

The order of the Discalced Carmelites was very hard. Its members lived only from alms, and very often they had nothing to eat. At a time when they suffered from the most squalor and poverty, they received a small statue of the Infant Jesus from Polyxena of Lobkovic, saying that she was giving them the most valuable thing she had and, if they would honor the statue, would no longer suffer from penury. The monks regularly prayed to the Infant Jesus. And their lives began to change. Soon the Emperor ordered for the monastery to receive money and food. Even the monastery vineyards began to be fertile. The statue miraculously helped during the plague epidemics, rescuing the monastery against pillaging several times. During the 30's however, it was lost for several years. It was at the time when he Carmelites were transferred to Germany, and nobody cared about the Infant Jesus. After their return in 1638, the church was devasta-



Church of Our Lady Victorious



ted and destroyed. The Infant Jesus sculpture was discovered behind an altar with damaged hands, but otherwise in a surprisingly good condition. It was repaired and the monastery began to flourish again. The Infant Jesus began to be carried in the processions and in 1655 was officially crowned by the Prague bishop as miraculous. This reputation has spread throughout the world. To date, thousands of people travel to the church, asking the Infant Jesus for help, healing, the birth of a child. Others return to thank the statue for fulfilling their plea. The statue is the most worshiped in Spain, Italy and Latin America. 400 years ago a copy of the statue of the Infant Jesus of Prague even helped unify the Philippines. Thanks to it the missionaries reconciled fighting parties.

The Church of Our Lady of Victory was built between 1611 and 1612 by German Lutherans and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. During the re-Catholicization after 1621 the Lutherans from the church were banished and the church was donated by Emperor Ferdinand II as a reward for the order of the Decalced Carmelites who helped the Emperor's army in the Battle of the White Mountain. The Carmelites rebuilt the church, changed its disposition, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary of Victory and built a monastery here. All this to distinguish themselves from the Protestants. Most of the works that decorate the interior of the church arose in the 17th and 18th centuries. Besides the Infant Jesus of Prague, the most important works are paintings by Petr Brandl. The Prophet Elijah can be found in the chancel, St. John the Baptist, Joseph, Simon, Jachym and Anna on the side altars. The statues here are from Jan Jiří Bendl. The main altar is characterized by its alternation of gold and black. An interesting part of the church is also its crypt. Over 200 people were buried here between 1666 and 1716. Mostly Carmelites and their supporters. The crypt was damaged several times in the past by water and is unfortunately now inaccessible. But you can see the Infant Jesus at any time.

In these places you can also find yourself under Petřín Hill, which offers beautiful views of Prague Castle and all Prague. On top of the hill, you can climb to the Petřín lookout tower, which is a 5x smaller replica of the Paris Eiffel Tower. If you want to look at it, go straight through Karmelitska Street to the right of the cable car. It safely and quickly transports you to Petřín. The way from here cannot be easier.



Church of the Virgin Mary Under Chain

28. CHURCH OF THE VIRGIN MARY UNDER CHAIN / KOSTEL PANNY MARIE POD ŘETĚZEM

Velkopřevorské náměstí 118 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0865331N, 14.4064508E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-mary-virgin-under-the-chain>

The Church of the Virgin Mary Under Chain was founded between 1158 and 1169 by the second Czech King Vladislav II, after his return from the second crusade preparing and donated it to the knightly order of the Johannites (nowadays the Knights of Malta) along with other lands along the river. The church is a part of the huge order of the complex in Prague and was literally a fortress in the Middle Ages. Even today, the pair of Romanesque towers and the entire facade resemble the original fighting aspect of the Order. The Johanites were a very strong Christian knighthood in the Middle Ages. They were founded in Jerusalem with the task of accompanying pilgrims to the grave of God, but they soon formed the core of the Christian army and participated in a series of battles against Muslims. Only the Order of the Templars and the Order of the German Knights could equal their strength. The Order of the Johanites was later renamed the



Knights of Malta, and still functions mainly as a hospital. In Prague it is one of the six grand large priories and enjoys special prestige, because it is one of the oldest and with constant continuity. The Church of Our Lady itself Under Chain has Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements. It was rebuilt several times and burned several times. To this day the building boasts two 32-meter-high prismatic towers that support the massive corner pillars. The other things you see are large part of the work of early Baroque builder Carl Lurago. Interesting is the name of the church - Under Chain. Allegedly every night there stretched a chain from this location across the Vltava River to the Old Town to prevent the passage of ships that did not pay the toll and the gate of the commandry was also closed. Inside the church you can see the gems of Bohemian Baroque painting. On the main altar there is the Battle of Lepanto and a Johanite praying to the Virgin Mary. At Lepanto, the Johanites led their last big battle and overcame the Ottoman Empire. The Order was conferred knight-

od in front of the painting. The artist is Karel Škréta. From him also comes the picture of St. Barbara on the side altar.

Historically it is also interesting that here in 1378 the body of the late Emperor Charles IV was exhibited and in the time of the reign of his son Wenceslas IV there was the arrest at the peace meeting with the King of St. Jan Nepomuk, then general vicar of the Archbishop of Prague. He died as a result of torture, and the same day his dead body was thrown from Charles Bridge into the Vltava River.

29. LENNON'S WALL / LENNONOVA ZĚď

When you continue along our route, you will go next to a place famous for most visitors - around the "Lennon's Wall". This brightly painted wall has become a reminder of the tragic end of John Lennon at the beginning of the 1980s. The wall

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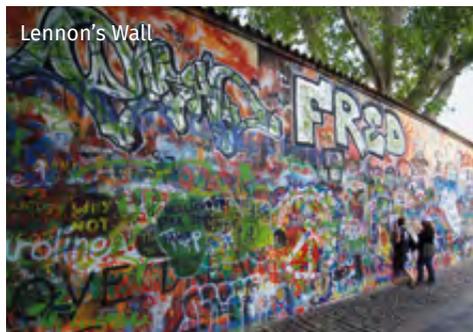
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Island Kampa

1. Charles Bridge
2. Lichtenstein Palace
3. Lennon's Wall
4. Bridge of love
5. Werich's villa (czech actor)
6. Sova Mills - Gallery of Modern Art - Museum Kampa
7. Arm of the Vltava River (name: Certovka)



with a portrait of a legendary artist soon became a place where people expressed their views and protests against the communist regime. Even at the cost of police repression. And this tradition continues now.



Lennon's Wall

30. KAMPA ISLAND / KAMPA

GPS: 50.0850000N, 14.4081000E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/kampa>

Kampa Island is one of the most idyllic and tranquil places in the Czech capital. The island is divided into two visibly distinct parts. The section nearest to Charles Bridge is formed by a small, cosy square; the second is a park, formed when several historical gardens were joined together. Kampa was first mentioned in the late 12th century, when the island was given over to the Johannine Monastery. For centuries the island was a victim of regular flooding, thanks to which its shape was in constant flux. This situation changed after the fire of 1541

when Kampa was shorn up with rubble from the burnt-out buildings. Kampa is divided from the Mala Strana by a channel of the Vltava known as the **Čertovka**. It is said the name (which comes from the Czech word for 'demon') comes from a woman who owned a mill there. As she was so successful, and unusually for the time ran the mill herself, people began to think that she was in league with the Devil. Until the mid 16th century the island was practically deserted except for three watermills. Today visitors can still see two mill wheels. In the 16th century the island was settled by craftsmen responsible for the upkeep of Charles Bridge.

31. CHARLES BRIDGE / KARLŮV MOST

GPS: 50.0864792N, 14.4110839E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/charles-bridge>

Charles Bridge replaced Judith Bridge which had spanned the Vltava since the late 12th century. Judith Bridge was the longest in central Europe (514m long)



Kampa

Charles Bridge



until it was swept away in a flood in 1342. It was Charles IV's idea to build a new bridge (originally called simply the Stone Bridge). The first stone was laid in 1357. Charles IV. was concerned whether the new bridge would be built properly so that it did not meet the same fate as its predecessor. He therefore ordered raw eggs to be mixed into the mortar to make it stronger. A study has shown that Petr Parleř, the builder of the bridge, did indeed add raw eggs as well as wine to the mortar! The striking feature of the bridge, 520m span and 95m wide roadway is the gallery of 30 mostly baroque statues which date from the 17th, and to a lesser extent, the 19th century, by leading artists of the day (F. M. Brokoff, M. B. Braun, M. V. Jaeckl for example). The oldest statue is the bronze knight called Bruncvik with a lion that stands on a plinth on Kampa Island. The second oldest is the statue of the Holy Cross on the third pillar as one heads from the Old Town Bridge Tower). A Hebrew inscription celebrating the Almighty is draped around the cross. On the penultimate pillar on the right stands the famous Turk guarding a cave where Christians have been imprisoned. This is part of a group of statues representing St. John of Matha, St. Felix of Valois and St. Ivan. Another well known statue is that of St. John of Nepomuk, and about halfway along the bridge is a relief showing this saint being cast from the bridge. The last statue representing St. Cyril and Methodius was only installed here in 1938. In the Middle Ages jousting tournaments used to take place on Charles Bridge. Dishonest bakers would be dunked into the icy waters of the Vltava in a special cage from one of the ledges on the bridge. **Lesser Town Bridge Towers / Malostranské mostecké věže** mark the end of Charles Bridge on the Lesser Town side. These two towers, unlike the tower on the Old Town side, were

never decorated. The smaller of the two has survived from the days of Judith Bridge, when it was part of the defence system. It got its Renaissance overcoat in the 16th century. Rare Romanesque reliefs have survived on the walls depicting a ruler on the throne and a figure on his knees. The larger tower was built in 1464 during the reign of King George of Poděbrady. On this tower there are symbols relating to the reign of Wenceslas IV, as it was originally intended to mimic the Old Town Bridge Tower, the proof of which are the empty recesses on the facade. An interesting fact about the tower is that on the battlements there is one empty space where a stone is missing. According to chroniclers, the stone fell out when ravens sat on it. The stone landed on the head of King Wenceslas's favourite knight when he was returning to Prague after a battle. The knight is said to have been valiant and courageous, and had been through many battles without a scratch. Now he had died from a stone dislodged by ravens hitting him on the head. In his memory the king never had the stone replaced. **Old Town Bridge Tower / Staroměstská mostecká věž** is regarded as one of the most attractive medieval towers in the city. On one side it borders on Křižovnické Square and forms the gateway to Charles Bridge. The tower was begun during the reign of Charles IV, and formed a part of the Old Town's defence's. The tower's creator was the celebrated Prague architect,



who also worked on the Cathedral of St Vitus at Prague Castle, Petr Parleř. The Old Town Bridge Tower is decorated with many pieces of sculpture. On the east side we see rulers Charles IV. on the right and Wenceslas IV on the left, during whose reigns the tower was built. Between them stand the patron saints of the Czech lands, St. Vit and above him St. Zikmund and St. Vojtěch. On the side of the tower Petr Parleř had the Latin inscription made which reads: SIGNA-TESIGNATEMERE METANGISETANGIS („Be told, be told and watch out; he who touches me, dies“). The inscription is a palindrome in Latin.

The importance in the Middle Ages, and in particular the reign of Charles IV., of symbolism is indicated by the moment when the foundation stone for the tower was laid: year 1357, 9th July, at 5:31 (135797531, another palindrome). In the same vein, the tower is divided into four 'spheres'. The first is the Earth and the second the Moon decorated with 28 crabs (28-day cycle of the moon). Above the Moon is the Sun's sphere (symbolising royal and imperial might), and the fourth is the celestial sphere, symbolised by statues of the saints.

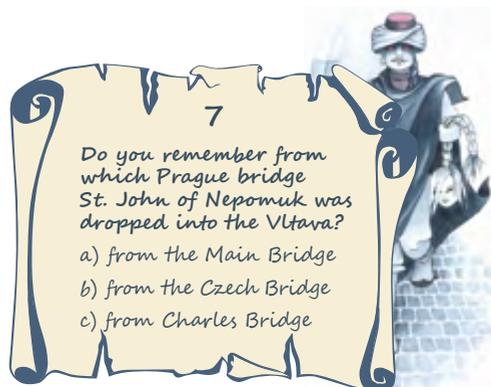
The tower also features symbols of the lands belonging to the Czech Crown. The western side of the tower is much plainer. Facing the length of the bridge is it was open to attacks (for instance in 1648, when the Swedes laid siege to Prague – these events are commemorated by a plaque on the wall of the tower dating back to 1650). The tower was for a while used as a prison for debtors and to this day one can still see graffiti scribbled by prisoners on the walls inside. The steps up into the tower ascend to floors from which there are stunning views of the bridge and Hradčany.

32. KRIZOVNICKÉ SQUARE / KŘÍŽOVNICKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ

GPS: 50.0861844N, 14.4135786E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/krizovnicke-square>

As soon as you pass under the Old Town Bridge Tower you will reach the small Knights of the Cross Square. On the left side of the square you can see the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, before you the facade of the Church of the Most Holy Savior belong-



ing to the large complex of Clementinum and you will surely not miss the statue of Charles IV. **Church of St. Francis of Assisi / Kostel sv. Františka z Assisi** is closely connected with the only originally Czech Christian order of the Knights of the Cross with the Red Star, established by St. Agnes, the abbess of the Convent of Agnes, already described as a hospital brotherhood. The Order was recognized by Pope Gregory IX as early as 1237 and its sign is a red cross with a six-pointed star. And because they were purely hospital order, they settled in the same way as the Johannites on the other Vltava bank - by the river. In the hospital, it was always very important to have plenty of clean water and the church of St. Francis was truly connected with an important hospital. It probably saved it from burning at the time of the Hussites. The church and the hospital were the most damaged in 1648 in battles against the Swedes. From the monastery windows at that time, they shot at the attacking Swedes, trying not to let them pass over Charles Bridge to the Old Town. This eventually succeeded, the Knights of the Cross losing their master at the time, hit by bullets, but the Swedes left Prague, though with a large part of the valuable treasures from Prague Castle and the Lesser Town Churches. The Order grew further, in



the 16th and 17th centuries, even the masters of the order and the Archbishops of Prague, and at that time, the Order of the Knights of the Cross repaired the Church of St. Francis in the form you see today. The construction plans were drafted by Frenchman Jean Baptiste Mathey around 1679.

The dominant feature of the church is a massive, forty meter high, brick dome. Along the sides of the entrance you can see the statues of the Madonna and St. Jan Nepomuk; on the facade there are statues of Czech patrons. In the interior the church has a cross on the ground plan and is oriented by the main altar to the north, which is unusual. On the ceiling you will find a fresco of the Last Judgment by Václav Vavřinec Reiner. The church was renowned for its excellent music, and the local masses were among the biggest musical events of Prague. You can also see one of the most beautiful organs in Prague, played by a young Antonín Dvořák. **Vine Column / Viniční sloup.** Just close to the corner of the church you can see the statues of St. Wenceslas on a stone, grapevine-wrapped column. This is so-called Vine Column that indicated the place for collecting tax on the common grape vine - the opposite building. Around the column you can see the oldest Prague paving from the 12th century. **Statue of the King Charles IV / Socha Karla IV.** The bronze statue of the King and Emperor Charles IV also stands on the square. It was built here in 1848 to mark the 500th anniversary of the founding of Charles University. **King and Emperor Charles IV (1316-1378)** was the most important Czech king and one of the most powerful sovereigns of medieval Europe. In 1355 he became the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was educated, and after his father, John of Luxembourg, one of the greatest European knights, inheriting a warlike nature. He spoke five languages

Krizovnicke Square –
Church of St. Francis of Assisi



fluently and used his power to consolidate the Czech state, which has since been known as the Crown of the Czech Lands. He was also the author of the most important imperial constitutional law of the Golden Bull of Charles, which was valid until the demise of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. Prague was chosen as the capital city of the empire and it grew under its rule. The traces of its builder's effort are all over the city. He founded the University, built churches, bridges over the Vltava, the cathedral, built Prague Castle and the entire New Town of Prague. The Czechs today call him the Father of the Homeland to this day.

CLEMENTINUM / KLEMENTINUM

Klementinum 190, 118 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0864564N, 14.4155778E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/clementinum>

The Clementinum, a former Jesuit college, is the second largest place of interest in Prague after Prague Castle, and the largest Jesuit building in the Czech lands. The Jesuits arrived in Prague in 1556 on the invitation of Habsburg Emperor Ferdinand I in order to strengthen the Counter-Reformation in the Czech lands. For more than 200 years they built up their college, a complex of buildings between four streets and two squares and divided by five courtyards. Architects such as Carlo Lugaro, Francesco Caratti, Domenico Orsi and František Maxmilian Kaňka worked on the Clementinum. The statues adorning the buildings are the work of Jan Jiří Bendl – the statues of the saints on the facade of the Church of the Holy Saviour are by Giovanni Bartolomeo Cometi.)

Other interesting features at the Clementinum are the thirteen sundials on the walls of the various buildings and the tower of the observatory from 1751, from which the noon gun used to be fired. During their time in the Czech lands and at the Klementinum, the Jesuits devoted much of their effort to education. They built all kinds of schools and in 1571 they were granted permission by the pope to award academic titles. Many future Czech scholars, who would have a significant bearing on the history of the country, studied at schools and colleges in the Klementinum. The Jesuit Order also had its darker side such as witch trials and book burning. In 1773 the Jesuit Order was abolished



by Pope Clement XIV and the monks were forced to leave the Klementinum. In the third courtyard of the complex rises the observatory tower with the metal statue of Atlantis on the top. For more than 200 years (since 1775) a meteorological observatory has been in constant operation here, recording the weather in Prague, longer than anywhere else in Europe.

The entrance to the Mirrored Chapel, now used as a concert hall, can be found in the fourth courtyard. Most of its halls are decorated with rich stucco work or paintings. At present, the Clementinum is home to the National Library and many valuable collections of books can be found here.

33. BEDŘICH SMETANA MUSEUM AND SMETANA WATERFRONT / MUZEUM BEDŘICHA SMETANY A SMETANOVO NÁBŘEŽÍ

Novotného lávka 1, 118 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0854208N, 14.4134683E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/novotneho-footbridge-and-bedrich-smetana-museum>

OUR TIP

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- ▶ green number 141 on the map + discount coupon at the beginning

The next route will lead you along the Smetana Waterfront along the Vltava River. The waterfront was established as the first stone embankment in Prague until the 19th century by artificial landscaping as protection against the river in frequent floods. You can compare this difference in height when looking at the Vltava Islands. Near Charles Bridge there is **the Novotného Lávka**. Here you can see the museum of the famous Czech composer Bedřich Smetana with his statue.

BEDŘICH SMETANA (1824 – 1884)

Bedřich Smetana is generally regarded as the greatest composer to come from the Czech lands. Paradoxically, in a similar way to Beethoven, he wrote the majority of his greatest works when he was deaf. He was somehow able to remember music and composed whole symphonies without even touching the piano. He simply sat at his desk and wrote down the notes straight onto paper. In this way he wrote works like *Ma vlast* (My Fatherland) and the operas *The Bartered Bride* and *Brandenburgers in Bohemia*. Smetana was also a well known conductor, piano virtuoso and music teacher. Some of his other works include the operas *The Kiss*, *The Two Widows*, the piano pieces *Polkas*, *Czech Dances* and many others.

34. KRANNER'S FOUNTAIN / KRANNEROVA KAŠNA

GPS: 50.0829717N, 14.4135381E

<http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/kranner%C2%B4s-fountain>

When you have enough of the beautiful views, you will take photos that are always the best of this angle, surely noticing the strange structures of the arrow-shaped park in the middle of the waterfront. You will go closer and find yourself standing by the fountain. It is Kranner's Fountain, built as a monument celebrating the Habsburg government in 1845. The interesting fountain is an equestrian statue of the ruler Franz I. The fountain is fully functional. The island, which you can see nearest on the Vltava River, is called **Slován Island**. Among the Prague population it is considered the mother of the Prague islands. Local people do not call it otherwise



than Žofín. It is also one of the youngest Vltava islands. It was created between the 17th and 18th centuries by the floods that the river brought about over time. First, small flat islands were formed, and then they naturally joined together in time. The breakthrough for the development on the island was the year 1830, when the island was bought by the miller Václav Antonín Novotný, who built a house here, spa and the multi-story building of a restaurant instead of an old inn. This building is still here.

Here you also start to walk through the streets of Prague, which are not so busy with tourists and you will be able to watch even regular Prague life.

35. NATIONAL THEATRE / NÁRODNÍ DIVADLO

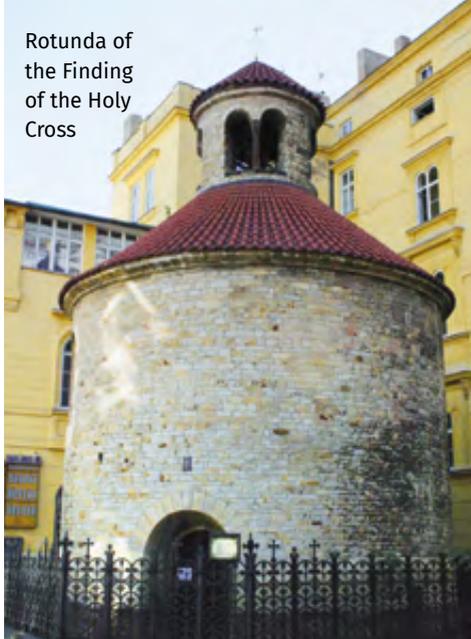
Národní 1, 118 00 Prague 1

GPS: 50.0812742N, 14.4143058E

The National Theatre is not just a theatre, but a symbol of the Czech national revival. May 16, 1868 witnessed the laying of the first stone, followed by a huge national celebration with processions in national folk costumes which all important Czech politicians of the day took part in. Architect Josef Zitek oversaw the project which was funded solely from contributions from the public. The theatre was opened in 1881 on the occasion of a visit by crown prince

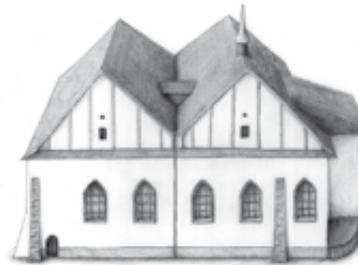
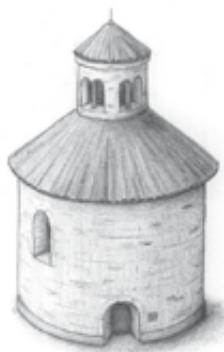
Rudolf, even though it remained unfinished. Smetana's opera *Libuše* was premiered specially for the opening. Just twelve days later disaster struck when a fire broke out in the theatre and as good as razed it to the ground. It was apparently started accidentally by workmen, who were still working on the roof and who probably forgot to put out a coal fire after welding the lightning conductor. Another national appeal was launched, and less than two months after the fire, a million gold pieces had been donated to rebuild the theatre. This time the work was overseen by architect Josef Schulz. November 18, 1883 saw the theatre reopened with another performance of Smetana's *Libuše*. The outside of the theatre is in the neo-Renaissance style and is the work of B. Schnirch (he completed almost all the facade, including the 3m-high statue of the Sun God Apollo, the Nine Muses on the loggia, and the huge triga driven by the Goddess of Victory). The interiors are the work of eminent Czech artists of the day. For instance, you will find works by M. Aleš (series of 14 lunettes called *The Homeland*) and V. Hynais (the main stage curtain bearing the words 'Narod sobě' – 'From the Nation to the Nation'). In the main foyer there are marble busts of people who were responsible for the creation and development of the National Theatre. The auditorium has 986 seats and the ceiling is decorated with paintings by F. Ženišek, from which hangs a wonderful bronze chandelier weighing just short of two tons. Then there is the presidential box lined with red velvet and decorated with paintings of figures from Czech history by Václav Brožík. The theatre has a wonderful painted stage curtain created by Vojtěch Hynais. A celebration of art, the Czech nation and the laying of the theatre's first stone are all depicted on it. The *Nova scena* (New

Rotunda of the Finding of the Holy Cross



the chapel was closed and began to serve as a charity storage. The entire building began to deteriorate over time, and in the end there began to be thoughts about its demolition. Thanks to the early intervention of the Association of Artists, the building was restored to its original condition, the dilapidated walls and elements repaired again. Josef Mánes also deserved credit for the restoration of the interior decoration. Today, the rotunda is the parish of the Old Catholic Church.

Like any interesting historical building, the Rotunda of the Holy Cross also has an interesting reputation. On the rotunda site there was a pond in the past into which a crucified girl was thrown. She was punished in this way because she accepted the Christian faith against the will of her parents. At night there was a massive storm, during which a cross rose above the water of the pond. "A sign of God," people said, and the cross began to be considered miraculous. Interestingly, during the repair of the rotunda, a large, crumbly cross was found in its foundations. According to another legend, under the church there is a cellar with a great treasure, which is evidenced by the fact that a denarius of Prince Jaromir, dating back to 1012, was found near the rotunda. So it seems that both of these legends can be true.

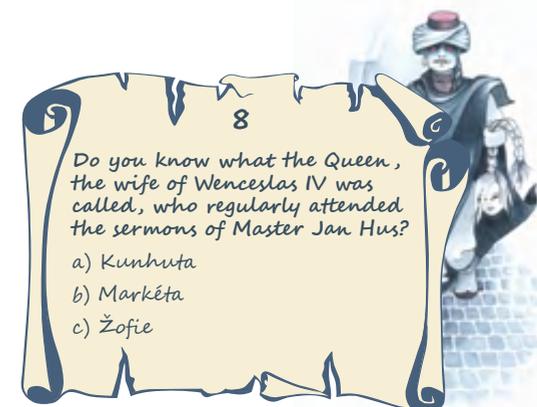


where Jan Hus preached against the Catholic Church. Greatly influenced by the teachings of the English reformer John Wycliff, Hus attempted to spark a renai-

ssance in the Church, which at the time was divided due to the papal schism and riddled with corruption and witch hunts. Hus appealed to the Church for a return to its original mission. He claimed that the Bible should be the only text the Church should follow. His sermons were attended by thousands of people including the Queen herself. In the end, however, Jan Hus became too much of a threat to the Church, and at the Church Council of 1415 in Constance it was decided to burn him at the stake as a heretic. Hus had been invited there to defend his views. After the Thirty Years War, the Bethlehem Chapel fell to the Jesuits, but in 1786 it was pulled down and houses built on the site, though three walls survived. In 1950 -54 the chapel was recreated along with the House of the Preachers next door. Today we can still see the well in the chapel which was here before the chapel was even built. Its water was so good that it was still drawn from the well even after it became a part of the chapel. The chapel was originally painted red, probably to make the signs and pictures which lined the walls, stand out. Three of these signs, one dating back to 1412 relating to the sale of Church appointments, and two relating to communion in both kinds, have survived. The remaining decoration is copied from old sources.



Bethlehem Chapel



8
Do you know what the Queen, the wife of Wenceslas IV was called, who regularly attended the sermons of Master Jan Hus?

- a) Kunhuta
- b) Markéta
- c) Žofie

38. CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN IN THE WALL / KOSTEL SV. MARTINA VE ZDI

Martinská 8, 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0830428N, 14.4198622E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-st-martin-in-the-wall>

► On the map: green number 151
 + discount coupon at the beginning

36. ROTUNDA OF THE FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS / ROTUNDA NALEZENÍ SV. KRÍŽE

Národní 1, 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0828300N, 14.4147350E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/rotunda-of-the-holy-cross>

The Rotunda is nowadays among the common high stops of Prague streets from the 19th century. But do not make any mistake, it's not a modern copy. It dates back to the eleventh century and is considered to be the oldest Prague Romanesque rotunda. It was built on an important trade route that led from Vyšehrad to the crossings over the Vltava River. It captivated visitors with its round body and a semicircular apse decorated with an arched frieze. Ceramic vessels were walled up in the apse and body, thrown into the interior space. Thanks to this there are excellent acoustics. The rotunda is located in the purported center of the unique urban intersection of Old Prague. In the seventeenth century, the rotunda belonged to the Dominicans of St. Jiljí. During the reign of Emperor Joseph II

37. BETHLEHEM CHAPEL / KAPLE BETLÉMSKÁ

Betlémské náměstí 5, 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0842975N, 14.4174692E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/the-bethlehem-chapel-basic-information>

The Bethlehem Chapel (in Betlémske Square) was the focal point of the Czech reform movement, associated above all with the name of **Jan Hus** who preached here in 1402 -13. The chapel, which held up to 3,000 people, was built in a place famous for being a cesspit of vice in one of the poorest parts of the city. It was meant for preaching only, and was dedicated to the infants murdered in Bethlehem on the orders of King Herod. The chapel went down in Czech history as the place



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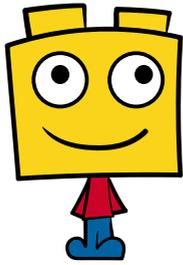
LOST rooms.cz



QUEST "HOTEL LE MARAIS"

Difficulty: 3/5
 Best time: 27 min
 Number of Players: 2-4
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 Prague 10



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The Franciscan garden



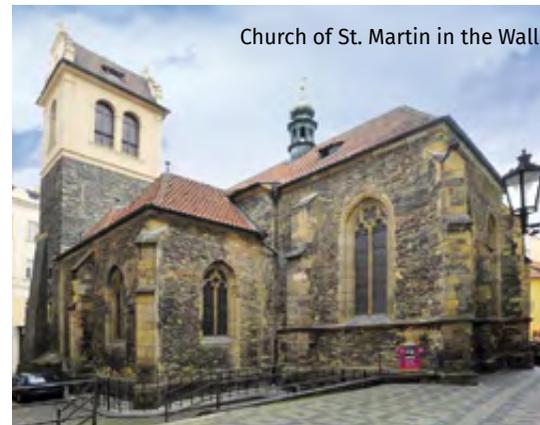
39. CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS / KOSTEL PANNY MARIE SNĚŽNÉ

Jungmannovo nám. 18 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0830128N, 14.4236114E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-st-mary-of-the-snow>

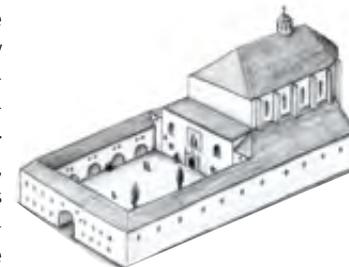
This church from the second half of the 12th century has many attractions. The first one is apparent from its name. Once with its wall the church was directly adjacent to the Old Town Wall, which formerly divided into the Old and New Towns of Prague. It acquired its present form after the Gothic - Renaissance reconstruction in the 15th century and today it is considered one of the almost intact buildings of the Middle Ages.

The church is also the memorial site of the Czech Reformation. For the first time, the sacrament was presented to believers at an altar in a similar manner. It was in 1414 at the instigation of preacher **Jakoubek of Stříbro**, the year when the reformer Master Jan Hus was burned in the German city of Konstanz. This idea meant the acceptance of the body of Christ - the bread and blood of Christ - the wine of the cup, for all believers - not just the priests, as was customary at the time. In the following years, the acceptance of the same became one of the key ideas of all the Hussites, and that is why the Hussite became the symbol of the chalice.

The Church of Our Lady of the Snows was established by Charles IV to commemorate his coronation in 1347. According to Charles's plans, the church was meant to have been over 100m long and should have dominated the New Town, but it was never finished. The building we see today is only the presbytery of what would have been a triplanned church. It is 33m and was completed in 1397. The church gets its name from a 4th century legend. The pope had a dream in which the Virgin Mary ordered him to build a church dedicated to her at a place where it would snow in August. The Church of Our Lady of the Snows originally belonged to the Carmelite Order, but later it taken over by the Franciscans, who laid out the beautiful gardens nearby with beds of herbs. During the Hussite wars, the church was damaged and the spire completely destroyed. The famous radical Hussite priest **Jan Želivský** preached here, and his sermons were extremely popular among the



Church of St. Martin in the Wall



► On the map: yellow number 121 + discount coupon at the beginning



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poor. It was from here in 1419 that Želivský led his radical Hussites to the New Town Hall, where the so-called first Prague defenestration occurred. Several New Town councillors were thrown from a window onto spears and 11 people died. When Wenceslas IV heard of these events, he was so infuriated he died of a stroke. Želivský, executed before the Old Town Hall, was finally buried in the church in 1922. In 1603, the church was renovated by the Franciscan Order. The intricate vaulted ceiling dates from that time. Although the vaulting dating from the 17th century is lower than the original Gothic vaulting, it is the highest in Prague after the Cathedral of St. Vitus. The church houses a monumental threestorey altar, the highest in Prague, decorated in the baroque style with a priceless painting of The Annunciation by Václav Vavřinec Reiner from 1724.

40. WENCESLAS SQUARE / VÁCLAVSKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ

GPS: 50.0814917N, 14.4266722E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/wenceslas-square>

Most inhabitants of Prague will say “under the horse” to the question of where we will meet in the center. This means, on Wenceslas Square



OUR TIP COLD WAR MUSEUM / MUZEUM STUDENÉ VÁLKY

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► On the map: red number 151

Wenceslas Square

www.praguecityline.com

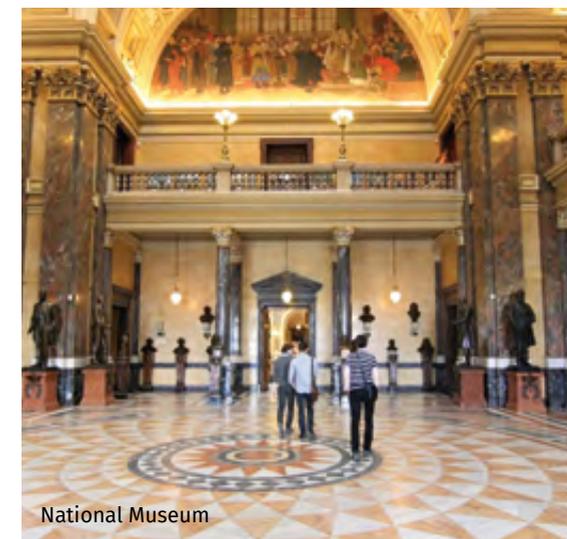


near the statue of St. Wenceslas in its upper part. And not only the inhabitants of the capital, but also many tourists are found here daily. As was the case in the past, Wenceslas Square is a place that became the scene of many major historical events, many of which caused reversals in the history of our country.

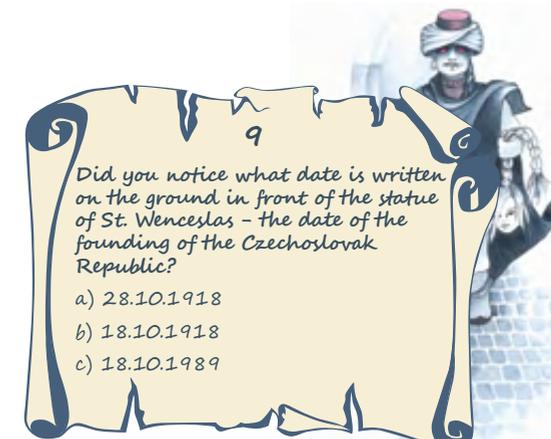
At the time of the expansion of medieval Prague with the foundation of a new city district - the New Town of Prague Emperor Charles IV in 1348 - a number of new open spaces were set up in Prague, designed for markets. One of them was the present-day Wenceslas Square, formerly the second largest Prague market with cattle called the Horse Market. The square at that time ended with the city walls. They were pulled down in 1875 so that Prague could further develop in the area, and the building of **the National Museum** was built between 1885 and 1890. You can see here today. From the beginning, the square had its current dimensions, i.e. 680 meters long and 60 meters wide.

In 1913 the aforementioned equestrian **statue of St. Wenceslas** was placed on the square. It is located in front of the National Museum building. St. Václav, as the most important patron of the Czech lands, is portrayed here along with other Czech patrons such as St. Ludmila, St. Agnes, St. Prokop and St. Adalbert. In October 1918, after the end of World War I and the collapse of Austria-Hungary, the creation of the new Czechoslovak Republic was publicly announ-

ced at the St. Wenceslas Monument. This date is carved before the monument on the ground. In the period before World War II, almost every year there were mass parades in the square, which celebrated the birth of our republic. During the German occupation in World War II, the square was again used for mass demonstrations by the Nazis, and when Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Warsaw Pact troops in 1968, machine guns on Soviet tanks were shooting at the National Museum from the square when the soldiers thought it was a Czechoslovak radio station sending calls for help at the time. In the 1980's, Wenceslas Square became the scene of numerous protests against the communist regi-



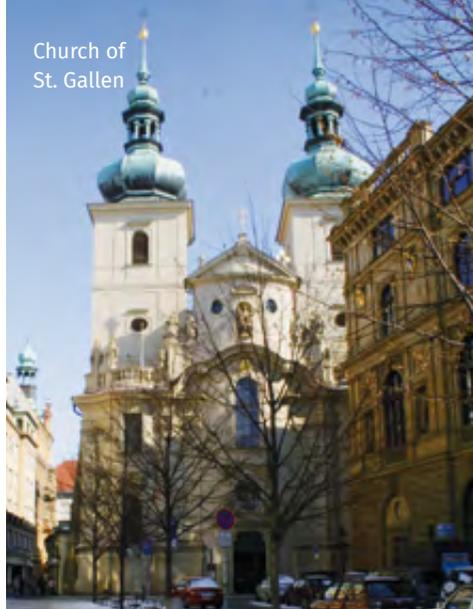
National Museum



9

Did you notice what date is written on the ground in front of the statue of St. Wenceslas - the date of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic?

a) 28.10.1918
b) 18.10.1918
c) 18.10.1989



Church of St. Gallen

Inside, we can find an image of St. Thomas Aquinas by Karel Škréta, one of our most important Baroque painters, also buried in the church. The adjoining marketplace you see on Havelská Street has been here since the Middle Ages.

42. ESTATES THEATRE / STAVOVSKÉ DIVADLO

Ovocný trh 1, 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0860364N, 14.4236586E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/stavovske-divadlo-the-estates-theatre>

The Estates Theatre is considered Prague's most beautiful neoclassical building. Its history is closely associated with major European and Czech composers, virtuosi, and with the Czech national revival. Count František Nostitz had it built at his own expense and with the permission of Emperor Josef II in 1781 – 1783, and it was the first separate theatre building in the city. The theatre was symbolically built on a site where students from nearby Charles University used to earn a bit of extra money putting on short plays. Architect Antonin Haffenecker built the theatre with a rectangular layout and adorned with Corinthian columns with an underpass for horsedrawn carriages on the ground floor. After the fire which destroyed the Ringtheater in Vienna in the 1880s killing almost all the people who were attending a performance, a law was passed in Austro-Hungary about safety in theatres. The Estates Theatre had to be rebuilt because



Estates Theatre

41. CHURCH OF ST. GALLEN / KOSTEL SV. HAVLA

Havelská ulice 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0856436N, 14.4223692E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/church-of-st-gall>



The Church of St. Gallen became important in the 14th century when Charles IV obtained a precious relic on his way to today's Switzerland at the monastery of St. Gallen - the head of Saint Gallen, which had been stored here. Today, the church is modified in Baroque style, and the illustrious Baroque style created by Giovanni Santini is exceptionally architecturally valuable.



Karolinum

of this. Architect Wolf built added emergency exits, widened the staircase and added balconies so that the building could be evacuated in five minutes. The last rebuilding work was carried out in 1920 when the theatre became a National Theatre venue. The Estates Theatre is known above all as **Mozart's** favourite scene. Mozart put on concerts here several times and experienced the first public success of the opera Marriage of Figaro here, the premiere of which had flopped in Vienna. October 28, 1787 saw the premiere of a Mozart opera, written especially for Prague. It is said that he wrote the last part the night before the premiere of Don Giovanni and conducted the orchestra from the piano. Not long after that came the premiere of the opera La Clemenza di Tito, composed to mark the coronation of Leopold II as Czech king. In 1834 one of the first purely Czech comedies, Fidlovačka, premiered at the theatre. It was the first time the song **Kde domov můj** (Where is my Home?) was performed. The song is now the Czech national anthem.

43. KAROLINUM – PART OF CHARLES UNIVERSITY / KAROLINUM

Ovocný trh 3, 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0862378N, 14.4233122E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/karolinum>

The Karolinum is the heart of Charles University, founded by Charles IV in 1348 as the first university in central Europe. The Karolinum was built in 1383 from a grand house owned by Rotlev from



Kutná Hora. Only the richly decorated Gothic oriel window (originally part of the chapel), the Gothic vaulted corridors and a few other sections have survived from the original building. The highlight of the interior is the large assembly hall from the 17th century. Jan Hus also taught as a professor at the Karolinum, and after his death the university became a focal point of the reform movement. At the beginning of the 17th century, after the Battle of the White Mountain, the university was taken over by the Jesuits who removed any reminders of the Hussite era. The building's current appearance is the work of architect Jaroslav Fragner and is the oldest university building still in use in Europe.

44. JINDŘIŠSKÁ TOWER / JINDŘIŠKÁ VĚŽ

Jindřišská, 118 00 Prague 1
GPS: 50.0851542N, 14.4300214E
<http://www.praguecityline.com/monuments/jindriska-tower>

The Jindřišská Tower is one of Prague's dominant landmarks. The tower is 65.7 m tall and the attraction is that its roof is 32 m high, which is almost half its height. The tower is an original Renaissance bell tower, part of the church of St. Jindřich and Kunhuta (see the church on the other side of the road). Both the tower and the church were placed on one of the most important streets of medieval Prague, which connected Wenceslas Square, then the Horse Market and Senovážně Square - Senný Market. Another interesting feature of the bell tower is its late-Gothic bell Maria from the year 1518, with a diameter of 101 cm and an almost new chamber chime from 2003, located on the 10th floor of the tower, which is part of a small concert hall and comprises a European singularity.



10

Have you gone the entire route?
Do you know how many kilometers you have traveled?

- a) approx. 6 km
- b) approx. 10 km
- c) approx. 3 km

SIGHTS NA THE ROUTE:

1. Municipal House
2. Powder Tower
3. House at the Black Madonna
4. Basilica of St. James
Týn Yard
Old Town Square
5. Church of the Virgin Mary before Týn
– Týnský chrám
6. Master Jan Hus Monument
- 7-8. Old Town Hall
9. Church of St. Nicholas
Prague's Jewish Town
10. Pinkas Synagogue
Old Jewish Cemetery
Klaus Synagogue
11. Maisel Synagogue
12. Old – New Synagogue
13. Spanish Synagogue
14. St. Agnes Convent
15. St. Castullus Church
16. Ministry of Industry and Trade
17. Faculty of Law
18. Rudolfinum
19. Manes Bridge
20. Straka Academy
Prague Castle
21. Wallenstein Palace
22. Palace Gardens under Prague Castle
23. St. Tomas Church
24. The Lesser Town Square
25. Church of St. Nicholas
26. Vrtba Garden
27. Church of Our Lady Victorious
28. Church of the Virgin Mary Under Chain

60

29. Lennon's Wall
30. Kampa
31. Charles Bridge
32. Krizovnické Square
33. Smetana Waterfront
34. Kranner's Fountain
35. National Theatre
36. Rotunda of the Finding of the Holy Cross
37. Bethlehem Chapel
38. Church of St. Martin in the Wall
39. Church of Our Lady of The Snows
40. Wenceslas Square
41. Church of St. Gallen
42. Estates Theatre
43. Karolinum
44. Jindřichská Tower

RESTAURANTS (*YELLOW NUMBERS ON THE MAP):

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www.ristorante-anna.cz
Dlouhá 22, Prague 1
Phone: +420 721 421 803
E-mail: info@ristorante-anna.cz,

121 Restaurant for families with kids Králik v rádiu
www.kralikvradiu.cz
Křižíkova 65a (vzadu ve dvoře),
Prague 8
Phone: +420 732 428 929
E-mail: info@kralikvradiu.cz

HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION (*BLUE NUMBERS ON THE MAP)

111 Apartments Rezidence Jagellonská
www.admentour.cz
Jagellonská 2428/17, Prague 3
Phone: +420 602 287 855
E-mail: info@praguecityline.cz

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES (*RED NUMBERS ON THE MAP)

111 Apple Museum
www.applemuseum.com
Husova 21, Prague 1
Phone: +420 774 414 775
E-mail: info@applemuseum.com

121 Museum of Alchemist and Magians of Old Prague

www.muzeumalchymistu.cz
Jánský vršek 8, Prague 1
Phone: +420 257 221 289
E-mail: mysteriapragensia@gmail.com



131 Prague Ghosts and Legends museum

www.muzeumpovesti.cz
Mostecká 18, Prague 1
Phone: +420 257 211 289
E-mail: mysteriapragensia@gmail.com



141 Museum of Bricks and LEGO Shop

www.muzeumlega.cz
Národní 362/31, Prague 1
Phone: +420 777 771 070
E-mail: praha@muzeumlega.cz



151 Cold War Museum

www.muzeum-studene-valky.cz
Hotel Jalta, Václavské náměstí 818/45, Prague 1
Phone: +420 737 054 252
E-mail: info@muzeum-studene-valky.cz

ESCAPE GAMES- *GREEN COLOR ON THE MAP):

111 Get Out Fun

www.getoutfun.com
Phone: +420 721 083 383
E-mail: info@getoutfun.com



121 Hunter Games

www.hunter.games
Phone: +420 725 548 346
E-mail: info@hunter.games

131 Riddle Twist

www.riddletwist.cz
Wenzigova 1857/11, Prague 2
Phone: +420 735 615 655
E-mail: info@riddletwist.cz



141 Locked in Prague

www.lockedinprague.com
Husinecká 567/3, Prague 3
Phone: +420 720 271 571
E-mail: info@lockedinprague.com



151 Lost Rooms

www.lostrooms.cz
Opatovická 18, Prague 1
Phone: +420 777 434 533
E-mail: opatovicka@lostrooms.cz



FUN (*ORANGE NUMBERS ON THE MAP):

111 Hugo Bike Prague

www.hugobikeprague.cz
Ovocný trh 15, Prague 1
Phone: +420 608 244 655,
+420 775 655 370
E-mail: info@hugobikeprague.cz



121 Adventure Minigolf

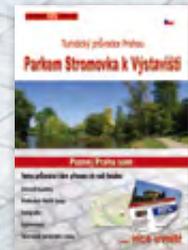
www.a-minigolf.cz
Českomoravská 2345/17, Prague 9
Phone: +420 606 067 069
E-mail: rezervace@a-minigolf.cz

131 Toboga Fantasy

www.toboga.cz
Skandinávská 5a, Prague 5
Phone: +420 778 545 760
E-mail: info@toboga.cz



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Download the tourist guide yourself!

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