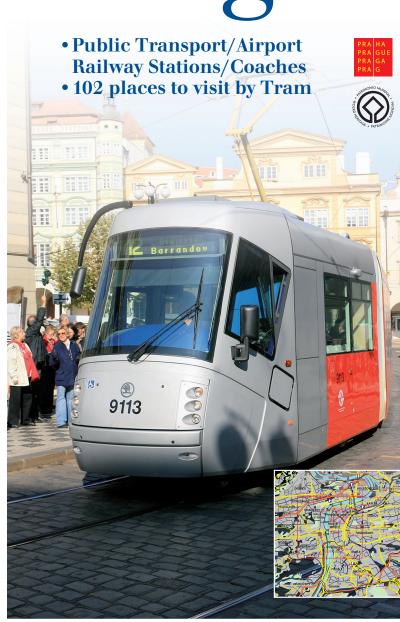


Prague

Transport

Transport

Prague



People and visitors of Prague can tour Prague using the extensive public transport network The major city transport provider in Prague is the Prague Public Transport Company (Dopravní podnik hlavního města Prahv).

oll-free number: 800 19 18 17; daily from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

Prague Public Transport Company Info Centers Lines A and C, Muzeum metro station, daily from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

 Line B. Müstek metro station. Mon – Fri from 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Line B. Anděl metro station, Mon – Fri from 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Line C. Nádraží Holešovice Railway Station, Mon – Fri from 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. • Ruzvně Airport – Terminal 1, Terminal 2, daily from 7.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

Transfer stations at Muzeum metro station (Lines A and C), Mustek metro station (Lines A and B) and Florenc metro station (Lines B and C). The metro runs daily from 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight. Individual trains run at a 2 – 3 minute interval on working days at rush hours and on a 4 – 10 minute interval at off-peak hours.

• Prague City Hall (Magistrát hl. m. Prahy), Jungmannova 29, Mon – Thu 7.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.,

Trams operate daily from 4.30 a.m. to 12.15 midnight; Night lines are secured by Lines 51 – 59 from 12.15 midnight to 4.30 a.m. The trams run at 30 minute intervals. The Central Night Line Fransfer Stop is Lazarská tram stop. Tram timetables are available at individual tram stops.

Day and night lines are similar to that of trams; Night traffic is secured by Lines 501 – 514 and 601-607. Bus time timetables are available at individual bus stops.

The Petřín Funicular

The funicular to Petřín Hill connects to the tram service at the Újezd stop. It operates on

a daily basis from 9.00 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. (April – September) and from 9.00 a.m. to 11.20 p.m. (October – March) and runs at a 10 minute interval in the summer season and on a 15 minute interval in the winter season. Fares: Public transport tickets: 26 CZK adults; 13 CZK children (6 – 15); or tourist tickets.

• Ferry P1: Sedlec – Zámky (5.25 a.m. – 8.00 p.m.; runs at 30 minute intervals) • Ferry P2: V Podbabě – Podhoří (5.40 a.m. – 8.00 p.m.; runs at 30 minute intervals) • Ferry P3: Dvorce – Žluté lázně – Lihovar (Runs only from April – October from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. at 30 minute intervals) Fares: Public transport tickets: 26 CZK adults; 13 CZK children (6 – 15); or tourist tickets.

Prague public transport fares

The transport of bicycles is free-of-charge.

Passengers may use public transport only with a valid public transport ticket in hand These must be purchased before boarding or before entering the metro transit zone. Public transport tickets are valid only if validated in a stamping device. Tickets can be purchased at selected metro stations, news agent's, at the Information Centers of the Prague Public Transport Company, hotels, travel agencies, department stores and the like. Single tickets can also be purchased from ticket vending machines installed at all metro stations and at some

• 1 day (24 hours) - 100 CZK (adults), 50 CZK children (6 – 15) • 3 days (72 hours) - 330 CZK (adults) + 1 child (6 – 15) • 5 days (120 hours) - 500 CZK (adults) + 1 child (6 – 15)

These public transport tickets are valid in all public transport means and provide transfe Public transport tickets are valid for the indicated number of hours from validation.

Single public transport tickets

Basic - 26 CZK (adults), 13 CZK children (6 – 15) Valid for 75 minutes from validation

mited (tickets with limited transfer options) - 18 CZK (adults), 9 CZK children (6 – 15) Valid for 20 minutes in trams and buses; valid for 5 stations in the metro. Travel time must not exceed 30 minutes. Transfers between Lines A, B, C are permitted. Limited tickets are not valid on tram and bus night lines and on the funicular to Petřín Hill and ferries. • Prices valid in the City of Prague and may be subject to an increase during the course of the

• Basic transfer public transport tickets can be purchased from public bus drivers at 30 CZK. • Fares: Luggage and baby carriages without a baby – 13 CZK; dogs 26 CZK

Ticket inspection

Ticket inspectors of the Prague Public Transport Company may check the validity of public transport tickets at any time during transport or in the transit areas of metro stations. Ticket inspectors are authorized to request passengers to present a valid public transport ticket, confiscate invalid public transport tickets and impose and collect the stipulated surcharge in case of passengers traveling without a valid ticket (950 CZK, or 700 CZK if paid on the spot).

ranks with the FAIR PLACE logo. These are checked by the Metropolitan Authority of the City of Prague and offer reliable and good quality services at prices that are set by the Metropoli tan Authority of the City of Prague.

Maximum prices for taxi services in the City of Prague · Ride in the City of Prague: 28 CZK/1 km Boarding fee: 40 CZK

· Waiting: 6 CZK/1 minute The prices may increase over the course of the year.

Fares outside the City of Prague are not limited.

Each taxi has to be equipped with a black and yellow TAXI sign on the roof. The registratio number, company name and the price list including the basic rate, kilometer rate and oneminute-waiting rate must be displayed on both front doors of the taxi. These prices must correspond with the prices set on the taximeter in the taxi. When the journey is completed, the driver is obliged to issue the customer a receipt from the taximeter printer, including information about the route (from where to where), and to sign it.

he Highway Code in the Czech Republic is basically the same as in other European countries. owever, the following should be kept in mind: Drive on the right side: safety belts must be fastened both in and outside towns and villages car safety seats are obligatory for children up to 36 kg or 150 cm; the maximum speed for passenger vehicles is 90 km/h, 50 km/h in towns and villages and 130 km/h on highways; it is hibited to drive under the influence of alcohol; motor vehicles must also be alight during

If you want to use the highway, you must have the appropriate toll sticker attached to your

Price of highway toll stickers in CZK in 2008 Venicles Annual Monthly up to 3,5 t 330 3,5 – 12 t 8 000 2 000

Highway toll stickers can be purchased at fuel stations or post offices. Electronic toll is collected in the case of vehicles over 12 t.

Road distances from Prague to some of the towns and cities in the Czech Republic 202 km Kutná Hora 140 km Liberec 102 km České Buděiovice 172 km Olomouc Český Krumlov 112 km Ostrava Hradec Králové Karlovy Vary 133 km Plzeň

oad distances from Prague to some European cities			
Amsterdam	970 km	Madrid	2 400 k
Berlin	350 km	Munich	360 k
Bern	960 km	Moscow	1 900 k
Brussels	910 km	Nuremberg	285 k
Bratislava	320 km	Paris	1 050 k
Budapest	550 km	Rom	1 290 k
Zurich	670 km	Warsaw	630 k
Copenhagen	750 km	Vienna	300 k

Important telephone number Emergency call – 112 Ambulance - 155

ÚAMK – Tel: 1230

Fire emergency – 150 • Czech Traffic Police – 974 821 111

Emergency services – road and towaway nonstop services ABA - Autoklub Bohemia Assistance – Tel: 1240

• Service 24 – Tel: 261 104 477 (for buses, lorries and trucks) Car parks are available in Prague 1, 2 and in parts of Prague 3 and 7. Car parks are divided into 3 parking zones – Orange, Green and Blue.

Only parking cardholders (residents) may use Blue Zone car parks.

The parking fee in the Orange and Green Zones ranges from 10 to 40 CZK/h.

Info: www.cityofprague.cz P+R (PARK AND RIDE) car parks

Park and Ride locations are situated close to public transport areas. The P+R car park parking fee is 10 CZK and applies to the day the service is provided until the car park closes for the day.

P+R car parks are open from 4.00 a.m. to approximately 1.00 a.m. the following day (metro closes).

P+R car parks are situated near the following metro stations

- A-line, Depo Hostivař metro station A-line, Skalka metro station · B-line, Zličín metro station
- B-line, Nové Butovice metro station B-line, Palmovka metro station B-line, Rajská zahrada metro station
- B-line, Černý Most metro statio · C-line, Nádraží Holešovice metro station
- C-line, Letňany metro station · C-line, Ládví metro station

· C-line, Opatov metro station · C-line, Chodov metro station

The following P+R car parks are situated need railway stations Prague – Běchovice Prague – Radotín

Bus (coach) parks - selection Prague 1, Wilsonova Street (Main Railway Station)

- Prague 1, nábřeží E. Beneše embankment (under Čechův Bridge) Prague 4, Kongresové centrum (Congress Center)
- Prague 6, Strahov, Vaníčkova Stree Prague 7, Letenská pláň (Letná Park)
- Prague 7, nábřeží E. Beneše embankment (under Štefánikův Bridge) · Prague 8, Rohanské nábřeží embankment Prague 8, Na Florenci · Prague 8, Těšnov

Stops for tourist coaches – maximum 10 minute stop Prague 1, Dlabačov

- Prague 1, Keplerova Prague 1, Vítězná
- Prague 1, Jelení Prague 1, Mariánské hradby
- Prague 1, nábřeží E. Beneše embankment (under Čechův Bridge)
- Prague 1, Wilsonova Street (Main Railway Station)

Prague 6. Milady Horákové (Na valech Street)

Prague 5, Plzeňská Street 279, Caravancamp USK Prague Prague 5, Císařská louka Street 162, Caravan camping ČSK Prague 7, Troiská Street 375, Autocamp Troiská

The Prague Ruzyně Airport is located northwest of the outskirts of Prague Ruzyně, some 20 km from the city center. Apart from taxis and public transport buses (No.119 from the Dejvická metro station (Line A), No. 100 from Zličín metro station (Line B) and No. 179 from Nové Butovice metro station (Line B)), also Cedaz shuttle microbuses can be used from náměstí Republiky Town Square and Airport Express (AE) special no-barrier buses from Nádraží Holešovice Railway Station.

For information about arrivals and departures call phone: 220 113 314, 220 113 321

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Praha – Smíchov

For nonstop information on railway schedules call phone: 221 111 122, 840 112 113, 972 211 122 www.vlak.cz

mportant railway stations in Prague

· Main Railway Station Prague 2, Wilsonova Street (Line C, Hlavní nádraží metro station) Masaryk Railway Station Prague 1, Hybernská Street (Line B, Náměstí Republiky metro station Prague 7, Partyzánská Street (Line C, Nádraží Holešovice metro station)

Prague 5, Nádražní Street (Line B, Smíchovské nádraží metro station)

BUS TRANSPOR For nonstop information on bus schedules call Tel: 900 144 444

www.vlak-bus.cz

Important bus stations in Prague

Florenc – Prague 8, Křižíkova Street (Lines B and C, Florenc metro station) • Na Knížecí – Prague 5, Nádražní Street (Line B, Anděl metro station) Holešovice – Prague 7, Partyzánská Street (Line C, Nádraží Holešovice metro station) Roztyly – Prague 4, Ryšavého Street (Line C, Roztyly metro station) Černý Most – Prague 9, Chlumecká Street (Line B, Černý Most metro station)

For information about transport connections go to www.jizdnirady.cz

Visit the Prague Heritage Reservation by Tram **CENTRAL CIRCLE**

The City of Prague is the most significant urban Heritage reservation in the Czech Republic and the largest in the world. The historical core of Prague, which covers 866 hectares, has been listed in the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage Register since 1992. The route we recommend using public transport - trams, offers a more comfortable trip and views of famous places inside the monument reservation and its outskirts. You can get on and off trams with a 1 day or 3 day ticket and sight-seeing tours with trams will not only take you to nonular and less visited places but they will also show you uncommon views of urban architecture. The Central Circle starts at Malostranská tram stop, but you can board it at any Tram Line 12 and Tram line 14 tram stop.

MALOSTRANSKÁ

Tram 12 in the direction of Sídliště Barrandov

Sidliště Barrandov – Poliklinika Barrandov – Chaplinovo náměstí – <u>K Barrandovu</u> – Geologická – Hlubočepy – Zlíchov – Lihovar – ČSAD Smíchov – <u>Smíchovské nádraží</u> – Plzeňka – <u>Na Knížecí</u> – <u>ANDĚL</u> – <u>Arbesovo náměstí</u> – Š<u>vandovo divadlo</u> – <u>Újezd</u> – <u>Hellichova</u> – Malostranské náměstí – MALOSTRANSKÁ – Čechův most – NÁBŘEŽÍ KAPITÁNA JAROŠE (Z) – <u>Strossmayerovo náměstí</u> – <u>Veletržní</u> – <u>Výstaviště</u> – <u>Nádraží Holešovice</u> – Ortenovo náměstí lnická (T) – U Průhonu (Z) – Maniny – Libeňský most – <u>Palmovka</u>

Voianovy Sady – Voianovy Sady is historically the oldest preserved park in Prague.

The first reference was made to it around the 13th century. The northern part forms a landscape-type park and the southern part is divided into a Baroque ground plan. Palace Gardens below Prague Castle – The Palace Gardens include the Ledeburg Garden, the Small and Grand Palffy Gardens, Kolowrat Garden and the Small Fürsten-

berg Garden. You'll find these Baroque style gardens on the southern slopes under

- the Prague Castle. **Wallenstein Garden** – The Wallenstein Garden is most probably the first palace garden in Prague built in connection with a palace estate. It belongs to the Wallenstein Palace, which you can enter from Wallenstein Square no. 4. The strictly geometric Early Baroque garden spreads out between the Wallenstein Palace, the Wallenstein Riding School and Letenská Street and is enclosed by a wall.
- Straka's Academy Seat of the Czech Governmen 🐉 Rudolfinum (10 minute walk across Mánes Bridge) – The Rudolfinum is a Neo-Renaissance building completed in 1884. It was originally built as a gallery and concert hall. Today it is the home-stage of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra. Museum of Decorative Arts (10 minute walk across Mánes Bridge) – Permanent
- exhibition: Material Story glass, ceramics, porcelain, furniture, textiles, clothing, miniatures, books, graphics and photographs. **St. Nicholas Church** – St. Nicholas Church is one of the most significant Baroque structures in Prague – The architects of this fine building are Kryštof Dientzenhofer,
- his son Kilian Dientzenhofer and then Anselmo Lurago. The rich decorations inside are by Karel Škréta. Unique is the organ, as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart used to play on it Charles Bridge – Charles Bridge is the oldest stone bridge in Prague. Its foundation tone was laid down in 1357 and construction work on the bridge was completed by Petr Parléř in 1402. Defense towers were built on both sides of the bridge and 30
- statutes and sculptural groups of saints decorate the bridge. The bridge is 515 meters long and 10 meters wide. You can visit the Charles Bridge Museum at the Square of the Knights of the Cross (Old Town). Clementinum – (Old Town) The Clementinum is a monastery complex, which originally functioned as a lesuit college. It is currently in use as the National Library of the Czech Republic. The complex of buildings includes an astronomical tower and a
- from the Jesuit Order. Since 1775, systematic meteorological measurements have been carried out at the Clementinum Observatory. Nerudova Street – Art-wise, Nerudova Street is the most remarkable of the Lesser own streets: High Baroque determined its architecture character. It is known for its splendid selection of heraldic beasts and emblems on the houses, for example the House At Two Suns, At The Golden Cup, at the Three Fiddles, at the Golden Horseshoe, at the Golden Crown, and also palace-like structures, like the Morzin Palace and the

Baroque library, which is decorated by the frescos and portraits of important persons

- 👣 Vrtba Garden The Vrtba Garden is a Baroque garden decorated by statues by Ma thias Brown. The Sala Terrena stands at the bottom part of the garden; concerts and weddings are held here. The Parliament of the Czech Republic
- Kampa Island Kampa Island is an extensive park which lies on the left bank of the Vltava River and gives space for the romantic moments on the riverbank. Museum Kampa – Sova's Mills – Czech Museum of Fine Arts – 20th century Czech artists
- Church of Our Lady Victorious This Early Baroque church houses the wax figure of the nfant Child of Prague, which was brought from Spain by Polyxena of Lobkowicz. In addition to the figure, there is also a collection of baby's costumes.

🔁 Czech Museum of Music

- Petřín Funicular Petřín Hill one of the most extensive green spaces in Prague It includes the Lobkowicz Garden, Nebozízek Garden, Rose Garden, Lookout Park and the Seminary Garden.
- Petřín Lookout Tower The Petřín Lookout Tower is a 60 meter high green tower. It was built in 1891 and strongly resembles the Eiffel Tower. Maze – A pavilion dating back to 1891 with a mirror maze and diorama of a scene from the Thirty Years' War when Prague students resisted the Swedish invasion on Charles Bridge in 1648.
- National Theatre (10 minutes walk across Legií Bridge) The historical building of the National Theatre was built thanks to a national collection and is decorated by the works of art of leading 19th century Czech artists.

Kinský Summer Palace and Garden - Originally, a vineyard and the Plasy Monaster House used to stand here. Following the storm and devastation of the Hussite wars. the place remained dissolute. It was later again turned into a vineyard and vegetable garden. Prince Rudolf Kinský had a lovely English park built here during 1827–1831 which portrays a unique unsophisticated conception according to František Hönel's

Portheimka Villa – Gallery.

Archdeacon Church of St. Wenceslas – Built in the period 1881–1885. The Church is built in the style of a Neo-Renaissance Old Christian basilica with two frontal towers Children's Island – Entertainment and sports center for children.

Bertramka, W. A. Mozart Museum – The W. A. Mozart Museum is a homestead that dates back to the second half of the 17th century. W. A. Mozart used to live here during his stays in Prague. This is also where he wrote the overture to Don Giovanni.

ANDEL – CENTRAL CIRCLE

projects of leading Czech architects.

Transfer to Tram 14 in the direction of Kobylisy

<u>ídliště Barrandov</u> – Poliklinika Barrandov – Chaplinovo náměsti – <u>K Barrandovu</u> ická – Hlubočepy – Zlíchov – Lihovar – ČSAD Smíchov – Smíchovské nádraží – Plzeňko - Na Knížecí - ANDĚL - Zborovská - Palackého náměstí - Moráň - KARLOVO NÁMĚSTÍ - La-<u>zarská – Vodičkova – Václavské náměstí – Jindřišská – Masarykovo nádraží – NÁMĚSTÍ</u> REPUBLIKY – Dlouhá třída – NÁBŘEŽÍ KAPITÁNA JAROŠ<u>E</u> – <u>Strossmayerovo náměstí</u> – <u>Veletržn</u>i

- <u>Výstaviště</u> <u>Nádraží Holešovice</u> <u>Trojská</u> Nad Trojou Hercovka Ke Stírce Kobylisy - Březiněveská – Líbeznická – Vozovna Kobylisy Dancing House – The Dancing House got its name thanks to its towers, which resemble the two dancers Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. The stone tower reminds us of Fred and the glass tower reminds us of his partner, Ginger. A cupola lies on the tower that symbo
- loopholes 10 x 10 mm in size and is covered in imaginary hair. It represents the head of a jellyfish. This copula was designed by Frank O. Gehry. Mánes – Mánes was originally the Association of Fine Artists and it was founded in 1887 by students from the Academy of Fine Artists and Applied Arts School. It was the real Prague center of culture and social life. The association used to hold regular exhibitions in Prague and other Czech and foreign towns. The building was built in 1930 following the

lizes the male figure. It is made out of metal pipes coated in stainless steel netting with

- Emauzy Emauzy is the Monastery on Slovany and it was founded by Charles IV in 1347. It underwent reconstruction in Baroque style in 1712 and its current appearance with the modern asymmetric southern dominant goes back to the time after WW2. thanks University Botanical Garden.
- New Town Hall Charles Square is the largest square in Europe. The Gothic complex of buildings from the turn of the 15th century includes a tower with the Chapel of Our Lady.
- two Gothic halls and a Renaissance hall Church of St. Cyril and St. Methodius – A Baroque church was built in the years 1730–1736 on the basis of a project by Kilián Ignác Dientzenhofer and Pavel Ignác Bayer. The eminent Baroque structure was originally consecrated to St. Charles Boromeus. The parachutists who took part in preparations for and in the assassination of Reich Protector Reinhard Heydrich hid here at the time of the German occupation.
- National Museum The Museum is the largest and the oldest Czech Museum. It was established in 1818 and placed in a Neo-Renaissance building that dates back to 1885–1890. Permanent exposition: Prehistory in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, mineralogy, zoology,
- paleontology and anthropology. 🗱 State Opera The Estates Theatre – A Classicist building, in which W. A. Mozart directed the world premiere of his opera Don Giovanni.
- Old Town Square The Old Town Square is the most important square of historical Prague. It has always been the center of the city and a witness to the most significant historical events. The square dates back to the 12th century and it's most notable sights are the Old Town Hall and Astronomical Clock, which was built in 1338 as the seat of the city council. The oldest part is the chapel and the tower with the astronomical clock, which dates back to the 15th century. The Roccocco style Kinský Palace houses the collections of the National Gallery. The neighboring Gothic style House at the Stone Bell is used by the City Gallery Prague for exhibitions. Opposing the council tower are the two Gothic towers of the Church of Our Lady before Tyn, which was built in the second half of the 14th century and which houses the tomb of the famous astronomer Tycho Brahe. The Prague meridian passes through the paving of the Old Town Square and stones bearing the 27
- Franciscan Garden The Franciscan Garden is not a large garden and it spreads by the Church of Our Lady of the Snow between Wenceslas Square and Jungmann Square. Originally, it was a much larger medieval garden and belonged to the Carmelite Order. It was established sometime after 1348 as part of the first construction phase of the New Town.
- biggest synagogue structure in the Jewish community in Prague. It is built in pseudo-Moorish style and was completed in 1906.
- 🎶 Prague Main Railway Station

Peter's Quarter – The Church of St. Peter Na Poříčí stands in the center of Peter's Quarter. The church was built in the 12th century. The immediate graceful surroundings are known for their calm and welcoming atmosphere.

Transfer to tram lines 3 and tram lines 8

- 🍄 Powder Tower The Gothic style Powder Tower was built in 1475 and was constructed t function of a monumental entrance to the town. It used to serve as a gunpowder depot. Municipal House – The Municipal House is a monumental building and is a perfect example of the Art Nouveau style. It was built in place of the former king's court as a center of social life along with restaurants, a multipurpose hall, exhibition premises and social lounges. The exterior and interior decorations of the building are the work of leading
- Ungelt It was originally a fortified merchant yard, which according to archeological research carried out in the 1980s and the 1990s dates back to the 12th century. Old books say it was in the 10th century that also Ibrahim ibn Jakub, the author of the first reference to the town, probably stayed here. At that point in time, the merchant yard really was a fortress and it was separated from the rest of the town by a moat and wall and it served to protect merchants and their goods. Today it has undergone extensive renovation and is one of the romantic corners of the Old Town
- 🌃 Na Příkopě Street The main shopping street in Prague. Postal Museum – Postal stamps from Czechoslovakia, the Czech Republic, Europe and the USA.

NÁBŘEŽÍ KAPITÁNA JAROŠE – CENTRAL CIRCLE

Transfer to tram 12 in the direction of Sídliště Barrandov

National Technical Museum – The collections of the National Technical Museum

and Johannes Kepler worked, the first automobile manufactured here, the oldest

comprise approximately 60 000 filing items, of which about ten percent are on display. Modřany – Čechova čtvrť – Nádraží Modřany – Modřanská škola – Belárie – Černý kůň – Unique items are on display, such as astronomical instruments with which Tycho Brahe Palackého náměstí – Palackého náměstí – Moráň – KARLOVO NÁMĚSTÍ – Lazarská preserved Bugatti, Viktor Kaplan's trial turbine, the saloon railway carriage of Emperor Franz Joseph I or Thomas G. Masaryk, Kašpar's famous Blériot aircraft with which he made labuť – Těšnov – Vltavská – Vltavská – Pražská tržnice – Tusarova – Dělnická – Maniny -

Podskalí Customs Office – The New Town purchased a building for this purpose in 1561. It later became part of the City of Prague Museum and together with the St. Cosmas and Damian Church it to this day remains the only preserved testimony of the Old Podskalí quarter. It is a Late Gothic building with a timber-framed upper floor. Cubism Colony below Vyšehrad – The colony is made up of unique structures from the

rotunda of St. Martin, the Old Burgrave's House and the underground casemates.

Žluté Lázně – The so called Yellow Spa is a sports and relaxation center on the bank of the

Sídliště Řepy – Blatiny – Slánská – Hlušičkova – Krematorium Motol – Motol – Vozovna

Motol – Hotel Golf – Poštovka – Kotlářka – Kavalírka – Klamovka – U Zvonu – Bertramka

– <u>ANDĚL</u> – Zborovská – <u>Palackého náměstí</u> – <u>Moráň</u> – <u>KARLOVO NÁMĚSTÍ</u> – <u>Štěpánská</u>

– <u>I. P. Pavlova</u> – <u>Náměstí Míru</u> – Šumavská – <u>Vinohradská vodárna</u> – Perunova – Orionka

ilora – Olšanské hřbitovy – <u>Želivského</u> – Mezi Hřbitovy – Nákladové nádraží Žižkov

– Vosmíkových – Bulovka – Vychovatelna – Okrouhlická – Ke Stírce – Kobylisy – Střelničná

Vinohrady Waterworks Tower – The Neo-Renaissance Vinohrady Waterworks Tower was

Church of the Most Sacred Heart of our Lord – The church is located on George of

built in 1882 according to architect A. Turek's plans. It has an observation terrace on the

highest floor, which served as a lookout. The corners are decorated by pylons with trum-

Poděbrady Square and it is the most remarkable Czech sacral structure of the 20th century.

service on 18 February 1992. The structure is composed of three steel body tubes. There

are two personal lifts in the main one, one cargo lift in the second one and a staircase

in the third tube. Visitors can make use of a lookout cabin (97 m high) and a restaurant which is 34 m below it. Ten huge statues of babies are attached to the tower. They are

New Jewish Cemetery – The New Jewish Cemetery was established in 1891 to relieve the

space problem at the Old Jewish Cemetery on today's Fibichova Street. It was designed

for approximately 100 000 graves; that is for about one century. It is more than ten times

the size of the Old Jewish Cemetery in Josefov. The Ceremonial Hall with a dignified house

of worship, house of purification for burial services, administrative and auxiliary buildings

and a protective wall around the cemetery were erected in the construction style of then

8 Podbaba – Lotyšská – Vítězné náměstí – Hradčanská – Sparta – <u>Letenské náměstí</u>

– <u>NÁMĚSTÍ REPUBLIKY</u> – Bílá labuť – <u>Florenc</u> – <u>Karlínské náměstí</u> – Křižíkova – Urxova – <u>Invali-</u>

<u>dovna</u> – Palmovka – Palmovka – Balabenka – U Svobodárny – Poliklinika Vysočany – Nádraží

Musical Theatre in Karlín – The theatre was opened as a Theatre - Varieté on 27 August

The Museum of the City of Prague – Permanent exhibition: Historical Prague – The Historical Prague

Church of St. Cyril and St. Methodius – Thanks to its extensiveness, it belongs amongst

National Memorial at Vítkov – This is where the Hussite army led by Jan Žižka gained

victory on 14 July 1420 over the Crusaders and since then the immediate surrounding

the leading church structures in Bohemia. It is a stately three-aisled Neo-Romanesque

basilica built out of hewn stone like old Romanesque church. The styles preserved in Bo-

hemian and Moravian Romanesque churches are applied to various decors on the facade,

ry of the town and its inhabitants until 1620. Langweil's model of Prague from 1826–1837.

881 (15 days after a fire destroyed the National Theatre). It is, therefore, the third oldes

- Kamenická - Strossmayerovo náměstí - NÁBŘEŽÍ KAPITÁNA JAROŠE - Dlouhá třída

–Biskupcova – Krejcárek – Palmovka – Divadlo Pod Palmovkou – Stejskalova – U Kříže

– Kyselova – Ládví – Štěpničná – Třebenická – Sídliště Ďáblice

peting angel statues. There is a clock on the attic.

called the "Mimina Babies" and are by David Černý.

- Neo-Renaissance. Also Franz Kafka is buried here.

stage size it comes in second after the State Opera.

for veterans and crippled soldiers in the years 1731–1737.

NÁMĚSTÍ REPUBLIKY

Tram 8 in the direction of Vysočanska

Vysočany – Vysočanská

Dobeška – A natural park situated on the rock with a beautiful view of Prague.

- years 1912–1914 and it belongs to one of the best enterprises of Czech architectural Cubism. Ladronka – Ladronka is a reconstructed estate and has an extensive park and in-line skate
- Podolí Waterworks The Podolí Waterworks are a unique technical monument and paths attached to it. nouse the Prague Waterworks Museum. Wyšehrad – Vyšehrad was the original seat of the Premyslide princes. It is a fort that lies on
- architect of its current High Baroque appearance was K. I. Dientzenhofer. the right bank of the River Vltava. The extensive park includes the Gothic Church of St. Peter

Strahov Monastery – The Prague Premonstrate Monastery was established in 1140 by Prince Vladislav II. The Baroque reconstruction is dated back to the second half of the 17th century. The famous monastery library also originated at more or less the same

that houses of Gothic, Baroque and Rococo art collections. Loretto – The Loretto is a Marian pilgrim place with a copy of the Italian Loreta Santa Casa Chapel. The grounds are encircled by a Baroque monastery with seven chapels and the

Church of the Nativity of Our Lord. The spire houses a carillon. The monastery houses the

Loreta Treasure the most famous object of which is the Diamond Monstrance adorned

and other public transport means.

Prague Castle – Prague Castle is the most extensive castle complex in the world and it is one of the primary symbols of the City of Prague. The Old Royal Palace, St. Vitus Cathedral, Golden Lane, St. George Basilica, Prague Castle Picture Gallery – all these places form part of the dominants of the Prague Heritage Reservation. The extensive complex of structures is a symbol of more than a millennial development of the Czech state. Originally, it used to be the residence of the princes and kings of Bohemia. It is the seat of the Czech presidents since 1918. It is a monumental complex of ecclesiastical and secular structures, the original fortification, palaces and residential buildings and covers 45 hectares. The complex captu res the architectonic development from the oldest of times

Queen Anne's Summer Palace and the Big Game Hall are examples of Prague High Renaissance round about the Prague Castle premises. Today both these premises are used

Písek Gate – The Písek Gate is the only preserved gate of the original fortification of During the years 1928–1932, a modern and very individual structure was created. It was inspired by Old Christian models. Consecration of the Heart to Jesus Christ expresses Prague on the left bank of the Vltava River. thanks for becoming independent and a plea for the protection of our country. Žižkov Television Tower – The television tower in Mahlerovy Sady is the highest structure in Prague (216 m). Preparatory work was started in 1985. The transmitter was put into

KARLOVO NÁMĚSTÍ

Transfer to the CENTRAL CIRCLE - Line 14 or follow Line 22 in the

💯 Dvořák Museum – Villa Amerika.

with 6 222 diamonds.

The Augustinian Monastery and the Police Museum – Charles IV established the Augustinian Monastery, including a church, in 1350. He named the church after the Virgin Mary and St. Charles the Great in honor of his patron St. Charles the Great.

Church of St. Ludmila – The Neo-Gothic Church of St. Ludmila dominates the Namesti Míru Square. It is a three-aisle basilica made out of cut bricks with a cross nave in the shape of a cross and two high towers at the front entrance. The church was built according to architect Josef Mocker during 1888–1892.

Vinohrady Theatre – One of the most reputable theatres in Prague. Renaissance structure and a significant example of the architectural historism of

Gröbe Villa (Villa Grébovka) – Two estates, the Lower Landhauska and the Upper Businessman Moritz Gröbe bought both estates and all the adjoined property in 1870. He had Upper Landhauska taken down and had his summer estate built there instead along with a beautiful English park The double-story villa built in the style of Italian Renaissance grand estates was designed by Antonín Barvitius. The actual construction work was done

Vršovice Chateau – Jindřich Rangheri had a grand two-story building built here in 1842 with two low prismatic towers on the west side, where halls were equipped for the breeding of silkworms. He had another small building built in the neighborhood and set up

Slavia – Slavia is the multifunctional football stadium of SK Slavia Praha (open since

ostivařská (15 minute walk along U Břehu Street) Hostivař Water Reservoir – The Hostivař Water Reservoir is a natural open air pool and

RAGUE INTEGRATED TRANSPOR Letiště Ruzyně - Ai







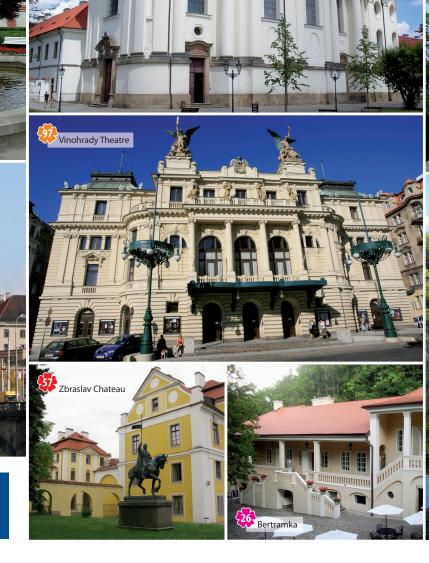




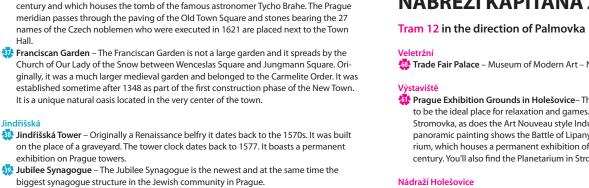








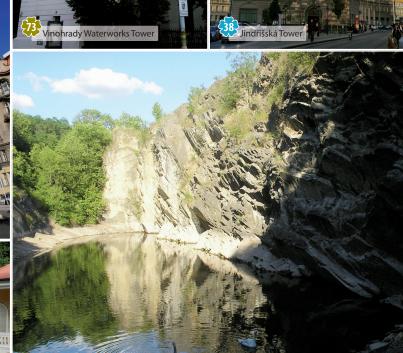




NÁMĚSTÍ REPUBLIKY

- Czech artists, including Alphonse Mucha and Max Švabinský.





the first flight from Pardubice to Prague, and one of the oldest daguerreotypes in the worlds. The typewriter collection includes the smallest typewriter in the world, the German-made Taurus, which is the size of a pocket watch. Letná Park – Letná Park is a large park built in the center of the city instead of the former Restaurant and the merry-go-round which dates back to 1894.

vineyard. You can visit the Neo-Renaissance style Letná Chateau, the Hanavský Pavilion 🄯 Pařížská Street – Pařížská Street was built in the style of Paris boulevards at the area of the former ghetto. Today it is a shopping street with exclusive boutiques.

Josefov – The Prague Jewish Town was established in the 13th century and the way it look today is the result of extensive redevelopment of the Old Town at the turn of the 20th century. Nonetheless, Josefov represents the best preserved complex of Jewish monuments in all of Europe. The Old Jewish Cemetery was established in the 15th century and among its 12 000 Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque tombstones you'll find such personalities as Mordechai Maisel and Rabbi Löw, who is closely connected with the myth about Golem. The oldest preserved synagogue is the Old New Synagogue, which dates back to the 13th century and which still today serves its mission. The Jewish Museum, furthermore, includes the Pinkas Synagogue, Maisel Synagogue, Klausová Synagogue, Spanish Synagogue and the Jewish Ceremonial Hall.

Routes that link onto the CENTRAL

Tram 12 in the direction of Sídliště Barrandov

Smíchov Brewery – Museum of Beer

Prokop Valley – The Prokop Valley is one of the most extensive natural reserves in the City

passes through here from the Smichov Railway Station and it is nicknamed the "Prague 54 Barrandov Film Studio

of Prague. People visit it in great numbers for sports and relaxation purposes. You'll find

lots of interesting geological formations such as the Small Limestone Lake. A railway line

Aguapark Barrandov

of Lipence.

W Velká Chuchle Racecourse

a monastery which played an important role in Czech history as the burial ground of

Zbraslav Chateau – The Zbraslav Chateau rebuilt in the 19th century. Originally, it was

Here you can transfer to Bus 129 in the direction of Bane or to Bus 241 in the direction

the Premyslide Dynasty. It houses an exhibition of the National Gallery – Asian Art from ancient times till the present day. 55 St. James's Church Oppidum Závist – Oppidum Závist is one of the most significant Celtic settlements in

NABŘEŽÍ KAPITÁNA JAROŠE

Trade Fair Palace – Museum of Modern Art – National Gallery Prague.

Prague Exhibition Grounds in Holešovice – The people of Prague find Stromovka Park to be the ideal place for relaxation and games. The Exhibition Grounds lay on the edge of Stromovka, as does the Art Nouveau style Industrial Palace, Marold's Panorama (Marold's panoramic painting shows the Battle of Lipany) and Krizik Singing Fountain, the Lapidarium, which houses a permanent exhibition of stone sculptures from the 11th to the 19th

century. You'll also find the Planetarium in Stromovka Park.

Transfer to Bus 112 in the direction of ZOO/Podhoří)

The Zoo

participated, lies on an elevated terrace above the river. A beautiful garden enhances the architecture. The Troja Castle houses some of the collections of the City Gallery Prague and it boasts furnished interiors and a concert hall. Sotanická zahrada Trója (Bus 112) Prague Botanic Garden – The part of the Prague Botanic Garden that is open during the season is 4 ha in size and apart from the introductory exhibition you can also visit the Japanese Garden, which boasts original species of Japanese plants,

🚰 Troja Chateau – The pearl of Baroque architecture in which both Czech and Italian artists

geographical exhibitions from Turkey and the Mediterranean and beneath it collection of irises. You can also visit the unique flower sundial. The Fata Morgana tropical greenhouse was opened in 2004. It is 130 meters long, 13 meters wide and covers a surface area of almost 2200 square meters. It is divided into 3 sections: succulents, Central American savannah and the semi-desert of Madagascar and Southern Africa; tropical rainforests (this is where seven-meter high waterfall is) and an artificially cooled greenhouse – focuses on the environment of the Andes and the Cape Province, Tasmania and New Zealand,

METRO LINES AND TRAM

KARLOVO NÁMĚSTÍ

Tram 3 in the direction of Levského

Levského – Sídliště Modřany – Modřanská rokle – U Líbušského potoka – Poliklinika Nádraží Braník – Pobřežní cesta – <u>Přístaviště</u> – <u>Dvorce</u> – <u>Kublov</u> – <u>Podolská vodárna</u> – <u>Výtoň</u> <u>ičkova – Václavské náměstí – Jindřišská – Masarykovo nádraží (NÁMĚSTÍ REPUBLIKY)</u> – Bílá Libeňský most – <u>Palmovka</u> – <u>Palmovka</u> – <u>Balabenka – Ocelářská – Sazka arena – Nádraží Libeň</u> – Podkovářská – U Elektry – Nademlejnská – Kbelská – Hloubětín – Sídliště Hloubětín – Lehovec

Central Pier

Podolí Swimming Pool

Vinohradská vodárna

Tram 10 in the direction of Ďáblice

of the Catholic army over the Czech estates. **Monument** in memory of the battle on White Mountain in 1620. Summerhouse Hvězda and Game Reserve Hvězda – The summerhouse is located in the middle of a beautiful game reserve and it is labeled as the pearl of Northern Renaissance Its ground plan takes on the shape of a six-pointed star (hexagram).

Libeň Synagogue – A Jewish quarter was established in Libeň as early as in the 16th cen-

tury. It spread extensively in the middle of the 18th century when the Jews who were tur-

ned out of inner Prague by Maria Theresa moved here. The Ghetto, counting a populous

Jewish community, also had its own cemetery near Libeň Bridge and an Administration

Bílá Hora – Malý Břevnov – <u>Vypich</u> – Říčanova – <u>Břevnovský klášter</u> – U Kaštanu – Dri-

nopol – Marjánka – Malovanka – <u>Pohořelec</u> – Brusnice – <u>Pražský hrad</u> – <u>Královský letohrádel</u>

– <u>MALOSTRANSKÁ</u> – <u>Malostranské náměstí</u> – Hellichova – <u>Újezd</u> – <u>Národní divadlo</u> – <u>Národní</u>

ída – KARLOVO NÁMĚSTÍ – Štěpánská – I. P. Pavlova – Náměstí Míru – Jana Masarvka

– Krymská (T) – Ruská – <u>Vršovické náměstí</u> – Čechovo náměstí (T) – Koh-i-noor – <u>Slavia</u>

Padesátém – Zahradní Město – Sídliště Zahradní Město – Na Groši – Hostivařská – Nádraž

Church of Our Lady Victorious – A High Baroque structure built in memory of the victory

Kubánské náměstí – Průběžná – Na Hroudě – Nádraží Strašnice – Radošovická – Na

The Břevnov Monastery – The monastery was established in 993 by Bishop Adalbert. The and Paul, Slavín – a cemetery where leading Czech personalities are buried, the Romanesque

> period in time. It contains preserved medieval illuminated manuscripts, maps, globes and engravings. Precious is also the fresco decorated Hall of Classic Philosophy and the Gallery

Public Transport Museum – The Public Transport Museum boasts a collection of trams

MALOSTRANSKÁ Transfer to the CENTRAL CIRCLE - Take Line 12 or follow Line 22 in the direction of Nádraží Hostivař

National House of Vinohrady – The National House of Vinohrady is an extensive Neothe 19th century. The three-wing structure is decorated above the entrance of the main forefront by statues made by sculptor Antonín Popp

by František Havel during 1871–1888.

a mulberry orchard next to it. The premises were called after their owner.

have been called Žižkov. This is also where the largest equestrian statue in Europe stands. 5/2008). The EDEN shopping and entertainment center is attached to it. Invalidovna – The Invalidovna is a remarkable Baroque premise that was erected to cater

includes a park and multifunctional sports-relaxation center.

