Baťův kanál (Baťa Canal)

Important water transport route. This 53-km canal (partly artificial and partly leading along the river Morava) was built just before the Second World War as an inexpensive shipping route and also as a source of water for irrigation. Today the canal is a popular summertime tourist attraction.





www.batacanal.cz

Bečov nad Teplou

was a sensational discovery here, often called the find of the century. Under the floor of the castle chapel, a sizeable and invaluable work of the goldsmith's art was uncovered - the St. Maurus Reliquary, dating from the 13th c. www.zamek-becov.cz, www.svatymaur.cz

Brno - Tugendhat Villa 🛇

The villa of Greta and Fritz Tugendhat, built in 1929–1930, was designed by the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. It is the only monument of modern architecture in the Czech Republic to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. You will find it in Brno, the second largest city in the Czech Republic. The dominant features of this city are Špilberk Castle and the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul. www.tugendhat.eu



Červená Lhota



The Renaissance water chateau Červená Lhota is the only Czech chateau standing in the middle of a lake. According to legend, the characteristic red colour of the castle's facade was supposed to hide the bloody stain from a murder, but each time the stain was painted over it always reappeared. Inside the chateau you can see the original furnishings from the 17th to the 19th c. www.zamek-cervenalhota.eu

Český Krumlov 🛇

Gothic-Renaissance castle. In the Middle Ages, the castle was the ancestral seat of the most powerful Czech noble family, the Rožmberks (Rosenbergs). The castle complex is one of the largest in Europe, with the oldest parts dating to the mid-13th c. Unique in the world is a Baroque theatre, which has been preserved together with costumes, backdrops and technical stage equipment Of all Czech towns, Český Krumlov has retained more of its original medieval character. Urban conservation area www.zamek-ceskykrumlov.eu





H4-J4

This pumped-storage hydroelectric power plant is one of the greatest wonders of the Czech Republic. You can get to the upper reservoir via a 6-seat chairlift, then you can continue on foot, bicycle or by minibus. www.czechtourism.com

Gothic castle and Baroque chateau. In 1985 there

Františkovy Lázně

are also accessible. There is a museum here dedicated to G. Casanova.

Baroque chateau. Major artists were involved in building

this residence, and it gained in prestige from stays

by famous musicians and writers, including J. S. Bach,

F. Schiller and J. W. Goethe. In the 20th c., the chateau

fresco of the hospital had to be transferred to a pavilion

in the chateau park. In addition to stately rooms and

the Wallenstein family gallery, the servants' quarters

was tragically marred by coal mining, so the Baroque dome

W. A. Mozart, J. Haydn, L. van Beethoven, F. Chopin,



www.czechtourism.com

The spa offers 22 mineral springs with temperatures of 9-11 °C, which are called acidulated due to their high carbon dioxide content. The most famous are the Glauber springs, of which Glauber IV is the most concentrated. The style and white and yellow colours of the Františkovy Lázně facades evoke a seaside resort. The spa specializes primarily in the treatment of gynaecological disorders. www.flinfo.cz

Frýdlant

Duchcov

Renaissance castle and chateau. The castle was opened to tourists as early as 1801, making it the first castle museum in Central Europe. In addition to furniture collections and the castle decor, you can also see collections of weapons and pipes, a chateau gallery, and an exhibition dedicated to the Thirty Years' War. www.czechtourism.com



Hluboká nad Vltavou

Neo-Gothic chateau. It is one of the most romantic chateaux in the Czech Republic. Prince Schwarzenberg had the chateau rebuilt in the mid-19th c. in the Windsor Gothic style. Outside, white battlements imitate the fortress character of old castles, but inside the luxurious interiors were very modernly furnished for their time. www.zamek-hluboka.eu

Holašovice ◊

Village conservation area. Holašovice is a prime example of traditional rural architecture. Surrounding a pond in the middle of the village, a unique set of original farmhouses has been preserved. Their characterful architectural style is usually called rustic





Baroque. A unique feature are wells with wooden piston www.holasovice.eu

In the Middle Ages, Karlštein was the most important royal castle. Czech King and Roman Emperor Charles IV had it built as an impregnable fortress to safeguard the imperial crown jewels and holy relics. Unique in the world is the preserved Gothic Chapel of the Holy Cross, whose ceiling and walls are decorated with gold and semiprecious stones. The most valuable treasure is a set of around 130 Gothic panel paintings by Master Theodoric. Except in Italy, there is nowhere else in Europe with such an extensive collection of paintings from the 14th c. www.hradkarlstejn.cz

www.karlovyvary.cz



G5

The second largest Czech spa with springs very rich in minerals and ranging in temperature from 7 to 10 °C. The most important spa promenade is the cast-iron colonnade from 1889, where a major attraction is the Singing Fountain. Treated here are vascular, urinary tract, kidney,

joint, respiratory and musculoskeletal diseases; metabolic, gynaecological and skin disorders, and cancer. www.marianskelazne.cz



Pilgrimage site. It is located in the protected landscape area of Pálava, which is a renowned winemaking region The dominant feature of the town is Holy Hill (Svatý kopeček), a pilgrimage site where you'll find the oldest Stations of the Cross in the Czech lands. Among the unmissable landmarks are the Baroque chateau the Dietrichstein tomb, the Church of St. John the Baptist, the Church of St. Wenceslas and the Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas

Moravský kras (Moravian Karst)

karst areas in Central Europe, where there are known to be more than a thousand caves, of which five are open to the public. On a tour you can take a boat ride along the underground river Punkva, which will bring visitors to the bottom of the Macocha abyss - the biggest gorge in the Czech Republic, with a depth of 138 m. www.moravskykras.net

www.mikulov.cz



H5

Olomouc

The conservation area here is the second largest in the Czech Republic. From the Early Middle Ages, Olomouc was the cultural and administrative centre of Moravia. The face of the city was most strongly influenced by the Baroque period. The Holy Trinity Column on the main square in Olomouc is the largest and most spectacular monument of its kind in the world and is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Urban conservation area. www.tourism.olomouc.eu

Ostrava - Dolní Vítkovice (Lower Vítkovice)

European Cultural Heritage monument. Since the early 19th c., the region was marked by the rapid development of industry, inextricably linked to the mining of high-quality bituminous coal and the related metallurgical production. Since the decline of mining, Ostrava is becoming an important centre of industrial culture. On the sites of former mines and blast furnaces, centres for alternative culture and arts are being established. Among the extraordinary industrial monuments is Lower Vítkovice and Landek Park. www.dolnioblastvitkovice.cz



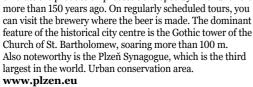
A3-A4

This Gothic-Renaissance castle is the most beautiful castle in Moravia. In its long history, it has never been conquered. It is a singular example of the organic transformation of a medieval fortress into a luxurious Renaissance residence. In the tower called Barborka are four differently coloured windows symbolizing the four seasons www.hrad-pernstejn.eu



Baroque monastery. The architect Jan Santini-Aichl built the monastery on a unique wooden construction, which solved the local problem of a wet soil structure and excess groundwater. The entire underlying structure consisting of 5,100 oak piles is permanently flooded with water, thus preventing wood rot. The former monastery now attracts visitors to see its beautiful Baroque church, library and chapel. www.klaster-plasy.cz

The beer capital of the Czech Republic. emulate the production process developed by Plzeň brewers





E3

Poděbrady

The spa seeks to exploit the therapeutic effects of the natural mineral waters. The main treatment methods include baths, electrotherapy and massage. They specialize here in the treatment of cardiovascular disease as well as high blood pressure, diabetes and spinal disorders. www.polabi.com, www.lazne-podebrady.cz

Prague

Prague Castle is the largest castle complex in the world, the seat of the Czech president, and the symbol of continuity of Czech statehood. The Gothic Cathedral of Sts. Vitus, Wenceslas and Adalbert has served for centuries as the coronation place for Czech kings.



Old Town Square - the heart of Prague. The Church of Our Lady Before Týn with its twin towers is one of Prague's biggest churches. The mechanical clock from the 14th c. on the tower of the Gothic Old Town Hall across the square is a unique testament to the technical skills of our predecessors. The Orloj shows not just the time but also the lunar cycle and positions of the planets. Every hour a procession of the Twelve Apostles appears in the windows of the tower. www.prague.eu

Jáchymov

First radon spa in the world. Standing at the birth of the spa were Pierre and Marie Curie, who isolated the first radioactive elements from Jáchymov uranium ore waste. The healing waters are obtained from the Jáchymov hot spring and have a temperature of 28-36 °C. At present, four springs are used for the treatment of vascular diseases, disorders of the musculoskeletal system, and metabolic, skin and neurological disorders. www.laznejachymov.cz



leštěd



The highest mountain of the Ještěd ridge Ještěd (1,012 m) is the symbol of the city of Liberec and the entire North Bohemia region. In 1963 the architect Karel Hubáček built a modern television tower on the site of the old hotel. On the lower floors you'll find a hotel and restaurant. The building, which combines technical sophistication with elegance and completes the silhouette of the mountain ridge in a unique way, was deservedly awarded the prestigious Auguste Perret European architecture prize in 1969. www.jested.cz

Jindřichův Hradec

The castle and adjacent chateau complex in the centre of town is the third largest such complex in the Czech Republic. This complex is situated on more than 3 ha of land and comprise 320 rooms. Many other important architectural monuments can be seen in the streets of the old town. The most striking influence on Jindřichův Hradec was left by the Renaissance period, when the city experienced its greatest prosperity. National cultural monument. www.zamek-jindrichuvhradec.eu

Karlovy Vary

.......

B3

The largest spa in the Czech Republic. Most of the architectural monuments date from the 18th and 19th c. Today, it offers 14 springs, 13 warm and one cold, ranging in temperature from 13 ° to 73 °C. The springs are located at seven colonnades (Market, Mill, Park, Castle, Hot Spring, Freedom Spring Arbour and Alois Klein's Arbour). The warmest spring is Vřídlo (meaning Hot Spring), which gushes to a height of up to 15 m. Treated here are disorders of the digestive, metabolic and musculoskeletal systems, diabetes, gout, liver and gallbladder ailments, and cancer.

Karlštejn



B5-C5

Pravčická brána (Sandstone Gate)

It is the biggest natural rock arch in Europe. The span of the arch at its base is 26.5 m, the height of the opening is 16 m, its width is 7-8 m, and the summit plateau of the arch is 21 m above its base. An inseparable part of the Pravčická Sandstone Gate is the Eagle's Nest lodge It was built in 1881 on the site of a bark hut which served as a tavern. The ground floor has a restaurant decorated with the original paintings. National natural monument. www.pbrana.cz



Přehrada Les Království (Forest Kingdom Dam)

Technical monument. One result of the devastating floods in 1897 was a decision to calm the river Labe (Elbe) with two dam reservoirs, which would contain and regulate sudden torrential waves. One was built in the Krkonoše Mountains below Špindlerův Mlýn, and the second, called Forest Kingdom, was constructed in a wooded river valley above Dvůr Králové. It is 224 m long and 41 m high. 1url.cz/Q9sn

F2

The ruins of this Gothic-Renaissance castle remain a testament to the former glory of this proud aristocratic residence. It is among the largest castle complexes in the Czech Republic. In the vast castle area you can see the Renaissance artillery fortifications with bastions, stables and a huge residential tower,



Rožnov pod Radhoštěm

The oldest open-air museum in Central Europe (founded in 1924), open year round, it acquaints you with the Mill Valley, consisting of a set of functional technical structures (mill, sawmill, fulling mill, oil mill, iron mill) which are driven by hydroelectric power. Also on display are traditional means of transportation. National cultural monument.



Říp Mountain is a symbol of Czech national history. At the top stands what is probably the most famous Romanesque monument in the Czech lands: the Rotunda of St. George. Říp is associated with the legend of the arrival of the Czechs' ancestors to this land. www.czechtourism.com



Svatá Hora (Holy Mountain) near Příbram

Pilgrimage site. The extensive complex with the Chapel of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was the most important pilgrimage site in Bohemia during the Baroque period. The original Gothic chapel has grown into a large complex where there is an enormous concentration of artistic and spiritual energy. In 1905, Holy Mountain was granted the title basilica minor. www.svata-hora.cz

Kladruby

The former Benedictine monastery in Kladruby is among the oldest in the country. The original Romanesque basilica was rebuilt by Jan Santini-Eichl in the unique Baroque-Gothic style. The monastery church is the second largest in the Czech Republic after St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague. Guided tours present the history and architecture of the monastery complex and the history of the Benedictine order.

www.klaster-kladruby.cz

Kost Castle is one of the best preserved medieval castles in the Czech Republic. Built on a huge rock massif in the middle of a valley with several ponds, the castle's dominant feature is a multi-storey residential tower - called the White Tower. www.kinskycastles.com

Kroměříž 🛇

E3

Baroque chateau. The Kroměříž Chateau served as the summer residence of the bishops of Olomouc. Adjacent to the chateau is a magnificent park and the Baroque Flower Garden. The Archbishop's Picture Gallery has one of the most valuable collections in the Czech Republic. Here you can see paintings by Titian, Cranach, Brueghel and van Dyck. Urban conservation area. www.zamek-kromeriz.cz





Religious hospital. Kuks is a singular example of Baroque urbanism and is an interesting testimony to the mentality of the time. The spa complex, stretching along both banks of the river Labe (Elbe), was built in the early 18th c. by Count

František Antonín Špork. The count entrusted the sculptural decoration to the most important Czech Baroque sculptor, Matthias Bernard Braun, who created his best works here. In the nearby forest, you can see a fascinating group of his sculptures installed freely in nature or carved directly into the local sandstone rock. www.hospital-kuks.cz

Kutná Hora 🛇

F2-F3

In the Middle Ages, this mining town was called the silver treasury of the Bohemian Kingdom. During the heyday of silver extraction in the late 14th c., construction began on the monumental cathedral dedicated to the patron saint of miners, St. Barbara. Even though the cathedral was not built to the originally intended size, it is one of the largest and most beautiful in the Czech Republic. On the outskirts of Kutná Hora is the Sedlec Monastery with a monumental Gothic-Baroque church and a unique cemetery chapel, whose interior is decorated with thousands of human skulls and bones. Urban conservation area. www.kutnahora.cz

Svatý Kopeček (Holy Hill) near Olomouc

the honorary title of basilica minor.

www.svatykopecek.eu

www.lazneteplice.cz

Třebíč ◊

Pilgrimage site and a dominant feature of the region.

Holy Hill is one the most splendid Baroque structures

John Paul II, who on this occasion granted the church

in Moravia. In May 1995, Holy Hill welcomed Pope

Telč ۞

Renaissance chateau. Telč boasts not only an opulent

chateau but also one of the most beautiful squares in the

Czech Republic, with many uniquely preserved historical

example of the adaptation of Italian artistic influences

in the Czech lands. On the grounds of the chateau

Urban conservation area.

www.telc.eu

It is the oldest spa in Central Europe, with a tradition

sulphate-sodium type water is rich in minerals with an

Pravřídlo (Primordial Hot Spring), currently reaches 41 °C.

Treated here are vascular and nervous disorders, mental

disorders and diseases of the musculoskeletal system.

Terezín

Centre of Jewish culture, important church.

the mid-13th c. is one of the most valuable Romanesque

and urban example of coexistence between Christian

and Jewish cultures. The Jewish Quarter is considered

to be the best preserved in Europe. Of the original 121

houses, only 5 were demolished. Among the most valuable

buildings is the Rear Synagogue, which has valuable murals.

buildings in the country. Třebíč is a unique architectural

The monastic Basilica of St. Prokop from

www.trebic.cz/unesco

dating to the 12th c. Its unique thermal bicarbonate-

town houses with arcades. The Telč chateau is an interesting

is a gallery named for the famous Czech painter Jan Zrzavý.

This fortress town of Terezín was constructed in the late

18th c. as a defence against incursions by the Prussians, but

never used for military purposes. After the Second World

War, the Terezín Memorial was established in the Small

World War. Part of the memorial is the Ghetto Museum.

www.pamatnik-terezin.cz

Fortress as a reminder of the atrocities which took place here

at the beginning of the Nazi occupation during the Second

advances in weaponry and military strategy meant that it was

C2

F6



Renaissance chateau. It is an important example

visit the birthplace of the famous Czech composer

Bedřich Smetana. Urban conservation area.

of an Italianate arcaded chateau, whose facade and gables

a Classicist theatre from the late 18th c. is preserved with

its original decorations. In the chateau brewery, you can

are richly decorated with sgraffiti. Inside the chateau,

The Gothic-Romanesque castle gained in importance after 1230, when it served as a border fortress. The castle was rebuilt into its Gothic form in the late 14th c. After this reconstruction, Loket became one of the most impregnable castles in Central Europe. A memorable part of the tour are the places where the right to torture was exercised. www.hradloket.cz

Treetop walkway. A unique structure in the Czech Republic

at an observation tower which offers an unforgettable view

of the trail is barrier-free and is adapted for prams as well

of Lake Lipno and the Šumava countryside. The entire length

By way of a 675-m wooden walkway, visitors arrive

as wheelchairs. The trail includes a 52-m slide.

www.stezkakorunamistromu.cz

Luhačovice

Velehrad

D7

www.slovacko.cz

C7-D7

Litomyšl 🛇

www.litomysl.cz

Neo-Gothic chateau and nature complex

for cycling trips.
www.zamek-lednice.com

The chateau is a remarkable testament to the aristocratic

was rebuilt into a luxurious Neo-Gothic residence in the

early 19th c. In the vicinity of the chateau are a cast-iron

structures. The extensive landscaped complex is ideal

greenhouse, the remains of a Roman aqueduct, a Turkish

minaret, the ruins of a medieval castle and other romantic

culture of the Romantic era. The originally Baroque chateau

The baths here are considered to be among the most effective in Europe due to their high mineral content and free-flowing carbon dioxide. The most famous Luhačovice sulphurous spring is called Vincentka. Treated here are diseases of the respiratory and digestive tracts as well as metabolic, vascular, musculoskeletal and neurological disorders. www.luhacovice.cz

Pilgrimage site. The basilica in Velehrad is dedicated

to preach Christianity and who are venerated as patrons

to Sts. Cyril and Methodius, the brothers from

Thessaloniki who came in 863 to Great Moravia

of the country and co-patrons of Europe. In 1985

to the basilica, and in April 1990 he visited in person

Vvšší Brod

Pope John Paul II granted the Golden Rose



H6-H7

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Map of Cultural & Natural Attractions

The official tourist presentation of the Czech Republic.

Zelená Hora (Green Mountain)

The pilgrimage church on Green Mountain outside buildings in the Czech Republic. The architect Jan Santini-Aichl devised an ingenious way to connect Baroque principles with Gothic morphology. The church, with a ground plan in the shape of a five-pointed star, is imbued with complex symbolism associated with the cult of St. John of Nepomuk. www.zelena-hora.eu

of the Cistercian order.

www.klastervyssibrod.cz



The medieval royal castle stands on a high rocky promontory at the confluence of the rivers Otava and Vltava. At this spot, according to archaeologists, there was a prehistoric Celtic settlement. The oldest preserved building in the complex is the 20-m prismatic tower with loopholes. The castle chapel is one of the most beautiful monuments of Bohemian Early Gothic architecture. www.hrad-zvikov.eu

This Cistercian monastery is a pearl of Czech Gothic

architecture. It was founded in 1259 by the illustrious

nobleman Vok I of Rožmberk (Rosenberg). The first

hall with its great rose window. After the fall of con

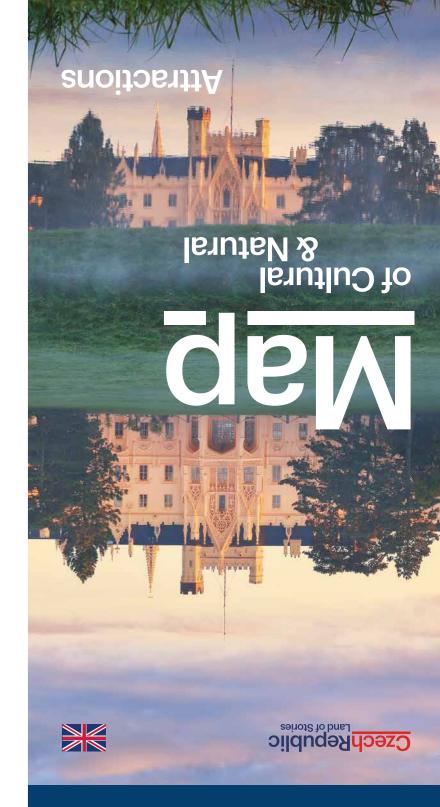
the monastery returned to the administration

Cistercian monks came here from the Austrian monastery

of Wilhering. The biggest architectural jewel is the chapter

Temple of Hops and Beer. The museum will acquaint you with the development of hop cultivation from the Middle Ages to the present. The main attractions are a hop astronomical clock and a lighthouse offering beautiful views. www.chchp.cz





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