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This is a personal 7 day trip map to Prague by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
Zone 1: Praha 1 (Old Town, Lesser Town, Josefov, Hradcany)			
★★★★★ Old Town Hall		Staroměstské nám. 1/3	The Old Town Hall was built in 1338 as a complex of several ancient houses in the Old Town Square. The houses were connected one by one to a single unit for the purpose of administration of the Old Town of Prague. The horologe is the most fascinating feature of the Town Hall, it was first built in the first decade of the 15th century. The original structure was badly damaged by modifications at the end of the 18th century, and finally disappeared completely, when during the 1840s a new wing was built in a Neo-Gothic style. At the end of the 19th century other buildings were added to the Town Hall block, including the "Minute" house, an originally Gothic house dating from the beginning of the 15th century, and decorated at the beginning of the 17th century by a series of sgraffito designs representing classical and biblical themes. Beautiful views from here. General admission 250Kč. Mon (11am-10pm), Tue-Sun (9am-10pm)
★★★★★ Church of Our Lady before Týn	Peter Parler	Staroměstské nám. 110 00 Staré Město	The Church of Mother of God before Týn was built in 1400. The twin towers of this powerful looking Gothic church (with a Baroque interior) can be seen from all over Prague. In the early 15th century, Tyn Church came under the control of the Hussites. But this was a tumultuous period in the Czech lands, when Hussites were being slaughtered by the ruling Roman Catholics. In the end, Catholic Jesuits took control, recasting the bell, and replacing the Hussites symbolic chalice with a large figure of Mary nailed between the towers. Tycho Brahe, known for his accurate and comprehensive astronomical and planetary observations, is buried here. The organ, dating from 1673, is the oldest in Prague. Tue-Sat (10am-1pm/3-5pm), Sun (10am-12pm)
★★★★★ National Gallery Prague - Kinský Palace	Anselm Lurago and Mateo Arquitectura	Staroměstské nám. 1/12, 110 15 Staré Město	This Rococo building on Old Town Square features rich stucco and sculptural decoration. The Kinský Palace has been witness to many historical events. Today it is the seat of the National Gallery in Prague. The Rococo building was designed from 1755 to 1765 for Jan Arnošt Golz. In 1768 (after the death of Count Goltz) František Oldřich Count Kinský bought the Palace. The palace remained in the possession of his family until the year 1945. In 1995 - 2000 the reconstruction of the palace took place. The Kinských library was reconstructed and precious and highly protected Romanesque and Gothic cellars were opened to the public. Don't miss the entrance to the museum complex by Mateo Arquitectura, completed in 2012. Combined admission 500 CZK. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
★★★ St. Nicholas Church	Kilian Dientzenhofer	Malostranské nám.	The Church of Saint Nicholas was built in 1720 as a Baroque church on the site where formerly a Gothic church from the 13th century stood, which was also dedicated to Saint Nicholas. During the communist era the church tower was used as an observatory for State Security since from the tower it was possible to keep watch on the American and Yugoslav embassies respectively and the access route to the West German embassy. The church excels not only in the architecture, but also in the decoration, mainly with the frescos by Jan Lukas Kracker and a fresco inside the 70 m high dome by František Xaver Palko. The interior is further decorated with sculptures by František Ignác Platzer. The Baroque organ has over 4,000 pipes up to six metres in length and was played by Mozart in 1787. Mozart's



				spectacular masterpiece, Mass in C, was first performed in the Church of Saint Nicholas shortly after his visit.
☆☆☆☆☆	The Jewish Quarter		Josefov, 110 00 Prague 1	The Jewish Quarter (Josefov) in Prague is located between the Old Town Square and the Vltava River. The torrid history of the former Jewish Ghetto began in the 13th century, when Jewish people were ordered to vacate their disparate homes and settle in this one area. Over the centuries, with Jews banned from living anywhere else in Prague, and with new arrivals expelled from Moravia, Germany, Austria and Spain joining them, ever more people crowded in to the quarter. To add to this, inhabitants of the ghetto were forced to endure structural changes at the whim of the emperor or whichever ruler exercised control over them. The latest occurred in 1893-1913, when a number of buildings were flattened, and the layout of many streets remodelled. Fortunately, most significant historical buildings were saved from destruction, and today they remain a testimony to the history of the Jews in Prague. They form the best preserved complex of historical Jewish monuments in the whole of Europe.
☆☆☆☆☆	Maisel Synagogue	Juda Coref de Herz	Maiselova 10, 110 00 Praha 1	The Maisel Synagogue was built from 1590 to 1592 by the mayor of the Jewish Town, Mordechai Maisel, who funded the extensive Renaissance reconstruction of the ghetto. The builder Juda Coref de Herz designed a Renaissance three-aisle building, unusual for the time, with distinct Gothicising features. The original Renaissance building was seriously damaged by fire in 1689, and over the years the building has undergone a number of modifications. The interior went through a reconstruction in the 1960s, and a general renovation took place in the 1990s. At present, there is a fixed exhibition of the Jewish Museum in the synagogue, named History of the Jews in Bohemia and Moravia from the 10th century until the 18th century. General admission CZK 175, students CZK 125. Sun-Fri (9am-4.30pm)
☆☆☆	Franz Kafka Society Center	Steven Holl Architects + Marcela Steinbachová (Skupina)	Široká 14, 110 00 Praha 1-Josefov	The basement of the small one-story building, formerly used for laundry and storage, now houses a space for exhibitions, lectures, and concerts, as well as it accommodates Franz Kafka's private library. On the first level of the building the Franz Kafka Society has located its offices. The previously dark and dismal spaces of the building are now washed in daylight coming through newly inserted windows and skylights that provide unexpected views to the towers of the Maisel Synagogue. Marcela Steinbachová (Skupina) and Steven Holl Architects have deliberately situated these windows off axis to the interiors. Inside the building new visual connections through openings and inspection holes give its small spaces depth and create visual connections. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm), Sat-Sun (10am-4pm)
☆☆	Old Jewish Cemetery		Široká, Staré Město, 110 00 Praha-Praha 1	The cemetery was founded in the first half of the 15th century. Burials took place here until 1787. The most important person buried in the Old Jewish Cemetery is undoubtedly the great religious scholar and teacher Rabbi Judah Loew ben Bezalel, known as Rabbi Löw (d. 1609), with whom is associated with the legend of the artificial creature - the golem. The oldest preserved tombstone is from 1439. The cemetery was extended several times via buying out the neighbouring land plots. Burial services were abolished in 1787, when a decree of Joseph II prohibited utilization of burial places inside the inhabited parts of the town. Sun-Fri (9am-4.30pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Museum of Decorative Arts	Josef Schulz	17. listopadu 2, 110 00 Josefov	Founded in 1885, the Prague Museum of Decorative Arts is housed in a Neo-Renaissance edifice built from 1897 to 1899 after the designs of architect Josef Schulz. It opened in 1900 with exhibitions on the first floor. The Museum's rich collections include decorative and applied arts and design work ranging from Late Antiquity to the present day with focus on European objects, particularly arts and crafts created in the Bohemian lands. The impressive interior of the permanent exhibition, "Stories of Materials," offers visitors an excursion into the history and development of decorative arts in the disciplines of glass, ceramics, graphic art, design, metal, wood and other materials, as well as objects such as jewellery, clocks and watches, textiles, fashion, toys and furniture. General admission 300 CZK, students 150 CZK. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Rudolfinum	Josef Zítek and Josef Schulz	Alšovo náměstí, 12, 110 00 Josefov	Prague's most prestigious concert hall, home of the Czech Philharmonic, which performed here for the first time in 1896 under the baton of Antonín Dvořák. The neo-Renaissance building was built from 1876 to 1884. Originally it had a picture gallery, museum collections and a concert hall; from 1918-1938 and 1945-1946 it served as the National Assembly building. The main hall - Dvořák Hall - is the venue for exceptional concerts of classical music. In the years 1919-39, the building was used as the seat of the Chamber of deputies of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, and the constructional modifications to suit its needs were carried out by architects Václav



				Roštlapil and Rudolf Kříženecký. During World War II, in the years 1940 - 42, part of Rudolfinum was restored by architect Antonín Engel. Check events https://www.ceskafilharmonie.cz/
☆☆☆☆☆	Old New Synagogue		Maiselova 18	The Old New Synagogue, also called the Altneuschul, situated in Josefov, Prague, is Europe's oldest active synagogue. It was built in 1270 also making it the oldest surviving medieval synagogue of twin-nave design. The Old New Synagogue was one of Prague's first gothic buildings. The synagogue follows orthodox custom, with separate seating for men and women during prayer services. Women sit in an outer room with small windows looking into the main sanctuary. A still older Prague synagogue, known as the Old Synagogue, was demolished in 1867 and replaced by the Spanish Synagogue.
☆☆☆☆☆	Spanish Synagogue	Josef Niklas and Jan Bělský	Věžeňská 1, 110 00 Staré Město	The Spanish Synagogue is the most recent synagogue in the Prague Jewish Town. Built in 1868 for the local Reform congregation on the site of the 12th-century Altschul, which was the oldest synagogue in the Prague ghetto. It was called the Spanish Synagogue for its impressive Moorish interior design, influenced by the famous Alhambra. The building was designed by Josef Niklas and Jan Bělský, the remarkable interior (from 1882-83) by Antonín Baum and Bedřich Münzberger. The expositions of the Jewish Museum in Prague are located in four historical synagogues (Maisel Synagogue, Klausen Synagogue with the Ceremonial Hall, Pinkas Synagogue and Spanish Synagogue). The museum tour further includes the Old Jewish Cemetery and Robert Guttmann Gallery. The Spanish Synagogue is temporarily closed from 1 June 2019 for planned revitalization.
☆☆☆☆☆	Convent of St. Agnes		U Milosrdných, 110 00 Staré Město	The St Agnes Convent is one of the most important Gothic buildings in Prague. It was founded around 1230 AD by the Premyslid princess St Agnes of Bohemia along with her brother King Wenceslas I. The guided tour traces the history of the individual parts of the uniquely preserved medieval monastery. All major areas are accessible for viewing, including the Oratory of St Agnes, the Shrine of the Saviour, and the Church of St Francis, where the remains of King Wenceslas I are buried. The Convent of St. Agnes of Bohemia is a complex of two objects – the convent of the Poor Clares and the monastery of the Friars Minor, which was founded in the neighborhood. A remarkably long one-storey building of the convent of the Poor Clares is made of gray brick wall, carefully pointed in the Romanesque vault, and it is the oldest preserved brick architecture in Prague. A two-nave of the St. Francis Church was built perpendicularly to the convent and it has got the early Gothic forms. In the years between 1245 and 1260, an ambulatory and a convent kitchen were built. General admission 220 CZK, students 120 CZK. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)
☆☆	Basilica of St. James	Jan Šimon Pánek	Malá Štupartská 635, 110 00 Staré Město	This massive three-aisled basilica with a long, high chancel is the third longest church building in Prague. The church was founded in 1232, and was rebuilt in Baroque style in the 18th century. The choir is home to an organ dated back to 1705. The Basilica of St James is currently also the venue for organ concerts. The famous St James' organ has 4 manuals, 91 speaking stops and 8,277 pipes. After the fire of 1689, architect Jan Šimon Pánek remodelled the church in the Baroque style. Structural work was completed in 1702, while the interior work was carried out from 1736-1739. The change erased the Gothic shapes and forms from the exterior of the church, but the original floor plan remained the same, as did part of the walls from the early 14th century. The Church of St James was protected by the Prague Guild of Butchers. This may be the reason why one thief had their arm cut off when they attempted to steal a valuable statue. To this day the arm hangs to the left of the entrance to the church, serving as a general warning. Tue-Sun (9.30am-12pm/2-4pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Municipal House	Antonín Balšánek and Osvald Polívka	nám. Republiky 5, 111 21 Praha 1-Staré Město	The Municipal House stands at the site of the royal residence called King's Court. It was a building from the time of Wenceslas IV around 1383, which served as an interim dwelling of King Zikmund; Ladislav Pohrobek died here and the coronation procession of Jiří z Poděbrad started its journey here. However, after 1490 Jagellons moved their seat to Buda and pledged the King's Court in 1515. This Art Nouveau building, built from 1905 to 1911, is proof of unprecedented artistic and craft skills and quality. The café, the French and the Pilsner restaurants, the American bar, the Lord Mayor's Salon and the Smetana Hall are all examples of perfectly executed Art Nouveau interiors, decorated by leading artists and sculptors such as Alfons Mucha, Jan Preisler, Ladislav Šaloun, and others. Lovers of Art Nouveau can take a guided tour of the whole building. General admission 290 CZK, students 240 CZK. Check times of guided tours http://www.obecnidum.cz/en/tours/



	Powder Tower	Matěj Rejsek	nám. Republiky 5	The Powder Tower was built in 1475 as a defensive tower. This monumental entrance by which the coronation processions of Czech kings entered the Old Town is one of the most significant monuments of Late Gothic Prague. Completed in 1475, the Powder Tower, which formerly served as a gunpowder store, is still the starting point for the Coronation or Royal Route to Prague Castle. The Powder Tower is 65 m high, the observation gallery is 44 metres above ground, the spiral staircase is made of 186 stone steps.
	Jindřišská věž Tower		Jindřišská, 110 00 Praha 1	Jindřišská Tower (Jindřišská Věž) in Prague dates from the late Gothic era. It was constructed in 1472–1476, although has had several rebuilds and alterations since. Following a major fire in 1745, Jindřišská was rebuilt in the Baroque style. Then, in the 1870s it was reconverted back to the Gothic style by the famous architect Mocker. Finally, in 2002 extensive reconstruction transformed Jindřišská into a wonderful multi-level attraction. Jindřišská is the highest separate belfry in Prague at 66m high and now has ten floors. At the top, visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of Prague's city centre, including the close by Wenceslas Square and National Museum, but also as far afield as Prague Castle. Mon-Sun (10am–6pm)
	Jubilee Synagogue	Wilhelm Stiassny	Jeruzalémská 7	Jubilee Synagogue was built in 1906 as the newest and largest synagogue of the Jewish community in Prague. It's an interesting example of Art Nouveau melded with Moorish style. Its interior is richly painted in Art Nouveau style. After a century of being open to the public as a house of worship, except for the period of Nazi German occupation when it was used to store confiscated Jewish property, on 1 April 2008 the Jubilee Synagogue began opening its doors on a regular basis to tourists and aficionados of historic architecture. General admission 80Kč. Mon-Sun (11am–5pm)
	The State Opera	Alfons Wertmüller	Wilsonova 4, 110 00 Praha 1-Vinohrady	State Opera (Státní opera) opened as a German theatre in Prague in 1881 with Wagner's opera Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. The State Opera is part of the National Theatre, and is the scene of opera and ballet performances. The building's front is decorated with busts by sculptor Otto Mentzel (Goethe, Mozart, Schiller), and there are 13 sculptures in the frontispiece by Theodor Friedl – scenes from Antique mythology (Pegasus, Icarus, Cupid, Athena, Leda and others). Another reconstruction happened between 2016–2019. During 1967 to 1973, an extensive reconstruction of the theatre took place according to a project of architect Jiří Albrecht. The opera was reopened on 5th January 2020 just after 132 years from its first opening in 1888. Check events https://www.state-opera.com/
	Federal Assembly (Czechoslovakia)	Karel Prager	Václavské nám. 68	The Federal Assembly was the federal parliament of Czechoslovakia from January 1, 1969 to the dissolution of Czechoslovakia on December 31, 1992. It was built in 1974 and was Czechoslovakia's highest legislative institution. Originally, this building was a stock exchange, designed by Jaroslav Rössler and completed in 1938. The space proved insufficient, and after a design competition Karel Prager was appointed to add an extension. He added a modern glass, metal and stone structure around and over the top of the original building. The project was both expensive and controversial. Since 2015, it houses part of the Federal Assembly National Museum. General admission 200 CZK, 130 CZK students. Mon-Sun (10am–6pm)
	National Museum	Josef Schulz	Václavské nám. 68	The National Museum is a Czech museum institution intended to systematically establish, prepare, and publicly exhibit natural scientific and historical collections. It was founded in 1818 by Kašpar Maria Šternberg. The structure, completed in 1891, is the oldest and largest museum in the Czech Republic with natural scientific and historical collections. At present the National Museum houses almost 14 million items from the area of natural history, history, arts, music and librarianship, located in dozens of buildings. The National Museum is built on the site of the former Horse Gate, so named because Wenceslas Square once served as the main Prague horse market. General admission 200 CZK, students 130 CZK. Mon-Sun (10am–6pm)
	Wenceslas Square		Wenceslas Square	Wenceslas Square is one of the two main squares in Prague, so is a popular place for visitors to stay. Wenceslas Square lies at the heart of the New Town (Nové Město) – the word new is misleading though, as the area was actually laid out in 1348 by Charles IV. Wenceslas Square is really a boulevard, measuring 750m long by 60m wide. It was originally laid out as the Prague horse market 650 years ago. Ever since it has been a parade ground for all kinds of organisations and political parties. From anti-communist uprisings to celebrations of national sporting achievements, Wenceslas Square is where the Czechs gather to let off steam. The square can hold up to 400,000 people!
	Mucha muzeum	G.B. Alliprandi	Kaunický Palác, Panská 7	A museum dedicated to the life and work of the world-famous Art Nouveau artist Alphonse Mucha (1860–1939) is located in the Baroque



				Kaunitz Palace in the city centre. The Kaunitz Palace, a baroque building designed by the famous baroque architect G.B. Alliprandi, dates back to around 1720. A selection of about 100 works consisting of paintings, drawings, pastels, sculptures, photographs and personal items providing a unique insight into the world of the author of posters for Sarah Bernhardt. The museum includes a café and a gift shop with Mucha-inspired motifs. General admission 240 CZK, students 160 CZK. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆	Man Hanging Out	David Cerny	Husova	This unique sculpture in Old Town Prague depicts psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud hanging by a hand and pondering whether to hold on or let go. It is an unexpected and eye-catching-if not disturbing-image in an otherwise sublime urban area. Sigmund Freud was born in Frieburg which is now part of the Czech Republic. Even during the most prolific times of his career, Freud suffered from a number of phobias including the fear of his own death. Suffering from mouth cancer when he was 83, Freud had his close friend and doctor help him to commit suicide through administering morphine. Artist David Cerny depicts Freud in this way to signify his constant struggle with fear of death. Other interpretations suggest that the artist was personally challenging the status quo.
☆	The Bethlehem Chapel		Betlémské nám. 255/4, 110 00 Staré Město	The chapel was founded in 1391 for Czech sermons, and Jan Hus preached here from 1402 to 1413. In 1786 it was largely destroyed, and it was not until the 1950s that a replica of the original structure was built using the remains of the original walls. Today the space serves as a ceremonial hall for the Czech Technical University. In the adjacent Preacher's House, an exhibition about the history of the chapel is located on the first floor and includes the residential quarters where Master Jan Hus lived. Based on the original medieval state, ascertained thanks to old pictures, architect Jaroslav Fragner designed a copy of the original building, while keeping the original features within the newly built construction. The chapel was opened for public on the 5th July 1954. General admission 60 CZK, students 30 CZK. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆	St. Giles' Church		Husova, 110 00 Praha 1-Staré Město	The beautifully crafted 13th century St. Giles Church (Kostel sv. Jiří) was founded in 1238 by Bishop Jan IV, then remodelled by Dominican monks in 1340-1370, when it became the base of the religious reformer Milic of Kromeriz. This monumental three-aisled church was built on the foundations of a Romanesque church from the 14th century. In 1625 the church was donated to the Dominican order, which has served here and in the adjacent monastery ever since. The church was remodelled in Baroque style. The frescoes decorating the interior are by Wenzel Lorenz Reiner, who was one of the leading Czech Baroque painters and whose remains are interred here. The historical beauty of St. Giles Church also attracts film makers. Scenes from the film Amadeus, directed by Milos Forman, were filmed here. If you wish to attend a concert, even the benches you sit on date from around 1686. The concerts are popular, so it is wise to book in advance.
☆☆☆☆	Clementinum		Mariánské nám. 5, 110 00 Praha 1-Staré Město	The extensive grounds of the Clementinum, one of the largest building complexes in Europe, were built from the mid-16th century to the mid-18th century, originally as a Jesuit dormitory. In its Astronomical Tower, meteorological measurements have been collected since 1775. The most beautiful hall of the complex is the Baroque Library with beautiful frescoes and historically valuable globes. The Mirror Chapel with its richly designed interior and unique installation of mirrors is a place where classical music concerts take place regularly. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Saint Salvator's Church	Lurago, Caratti and Kanka	Salvátorská 1045/1	St. Salvator Church, built in 1601, is one of two churches that form part of the Klementinum, the largest and most historic complex of buildings in the Old Town. St. Salvator is a city landmark, a large majestic church set at one end of Charles Bridge, proudly marking the entrance to the Old Town. The celebrated architects Lurago, Caratti and Kanka were all involved in its construction. During the winter the seats are heated and have cushions, but it is advisable to wear warm clothing for the concerts. Classical concerts take place here.
☆☆☆☆	Old Town Bridge Tower	Petr Parléř	Karlův most, Praha 1-Charles Bridge	Old Town Bridge Tower was built in 1380 as a defensive tower. Built by Emperor Charles IV according to designs by Petr Parléř in the mid-14th century. The gate to the Old Town was also conceived as a symbolic victory arch through which Czech kings passed on their coronation processions. Although partially damaged by the failed attempt of marauding Swedes to occupy the Old Town in 1648, sculptures by Peter Parler (whose genius can also be seen in St. Vitus Cathedral) survive. For an unforgettable view, visitors must climb 138 steps to the viewing gallery. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)



	Bedrich Smetana Museum		Novotného lávka 201, 110 00 Staré Město	The museum is housed in the neo-Renaissance building of the former Old Town Waterworks on the Vltava River near Charles Bridge, in a place with stunning views of the Vltava River and the panorama of Prague Castle. The building, which was formerly owned by Prague Water Company, has housed the Smetana Museum since 1936. It is a grand building in the Renaissance style. This unconventional exhibition describes the life and work of Bedřich Smetana (1824–1884), one of the greatest Czech composers. The main part of the museum exhibits are on the first floor. The upper floors house archive material relating to Smetana, providing a centre for research. General admission 50 CZK, students 30 CZK. Wed–Mon (10am–5pm)
	Kafka Museum		Cihelná 635, 118 00 Malá Strana	The unique space of the Herget Brickworks in the Lesser Town on the bank of the Vltava River is home to a museum which exhibitions offers insight into the world of Prague-born Franz Kafka (1883–1924), one of the most important figures in 20th century world literature. The exhibition features most of the first editions of Kafka's works, correspondence, diaries, manuscripts, photographs and drawings that have never been displayed before. General admission 260 CZK, students 180 CZK. Mon–Sun (10am–6pm)
	Narrowest street in Prague		U Lužického semináře	Prague nameless alley leading from the street U Lužického semináře to the garden restaurant Čertovka is the narrowest street in Prague. It's so narrow that it has to be controlled by a traffic light. The alley is only about 50 centimeters wide so if you are wider do not risk it and rather avoid visiting this restaurant.
	The Lesser Town Bridge Tower		Lesser Town Bridge Tower	The Lesser Town Bridge Tower is situated at one end of Charles Bridge, and is the ancient gate to the Lesser Town (Malá Strana). Inside the Lesser Town Bridge Tower is an exhibition dedicated to the eventful history of Charles Bridge, with graphic descriptions of the invading armies that have crossed it. There are stairs to the top, which you can climb for a fine view over the Lesser Town, Charles Bridge, the Vltava River and across into Prague's Old Town. The Lesser Town Bridge Tower is 43.5m high and is a rare surviving example in Prague of the post-Hussite Gothic style. Mon–Sun (10am–6pm)
	Wallenstein Palace	Andrea Spezzo	Valdštejnské náměstí 4, Praha 1 – Malá Strana	This vast palace complex, the first monumental early Baroque secular building in Prague, was built between 1624 and 1630 on the site of 26 houses, 6 gardens, 2 brickworks and one plot of land for one of the most powerful and wealthiest Czech noblemen of the post-White Mountain period, Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583–1634). Wallenstein was a passionate supporter of astrology; he always followed the astrologers' predictions. Even Johannes Kepler himself worked out two horoscopes for him. On the ceiling of the Astrological corridor there are planets and the Zodiac – Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Luna pass there. On the side walls there is a symbolism of the four then known continents of Asia, Africa, Europe and America. Today it is the seat of the Czech Senate. The adjacent Wallenstein Gardens are open to the public during the summer. Sat–Sun (10am–6pm)
	National Gallery in Prague – Sternberg Palace		7/19, Malostranské nám. 1/16, 118 00 Malá Strana	This 17th-century baroque palace was built for Count Wenceslas Sternberg during years 1698 to 1707. The palace houses permanent exposition of old European Baroque Art (Collection of Old Masters), for instance paintings by El Greco, Rembrandt (portrait Scholar in his Study 1634) and Rubens. The gallery's proudest possession is Albrecht Durer's Feast of the Rose Garlands (1506), acquired by Emperor Rudolph II because it features one of his ancestors, Maximilian I. Another works are by Geertgen tot Sint Jans, Jan Gossaert and the Brueghels, father and son. The Chinese cabinet and two fine Spanish works, El Greco's Head of Christ and a portrait by Goya of Don Miguel de Lardizabal are also very interesting. Tue–Sun (10am–6pm), Wed (10am–8pm)
	Church of St Nicholas	Christoph Dientzenhofer	Malostranské nám., 118 00 Praha 1–Malá Strana	The Church of Saint Nicholas is a Baroque church in the Lesser Town of Prague built between 1704–1755 on the site where formerly a Gothic church from the 13th century stood. Today's Church of St Nicholas is one of the most valuable Baroque buildings north of the Alps. Construction lasted approximately one hundred years, and three generations of great Baroque architects – father, son and son-in-law – worked on the church: Kryštof Dientzenhofer, Kilián Ignác Dientzenhofer and Anselmo Lurago. Although the church underwent certain developmental transformations, the resulting building is an architectural gem. General admission 70 CZK, 50 CZK students. Payments only in CZK and cash. Mon–Sun (9am–4pm)
	National Gallery Prague –		Hradčanské nám. 2, 118 00 Praha 1–Hradčany	Sporting a beautifully preserved facade of black-and-white Renaissance sgraffito, the Schwarzenberg Palace houses the National Gallery's collection of baroque art. Sadly, a lot of the paintings are



	Schwarzenberg Palace			poorly lit and suffer from reflections from nearby windows – a shame, as the inside of the palace itself is less impressive than the outside, and the collection is really only of interest to aficionados. The ground floor is given over to two masters of baroque sculpture, Matthias Braun and Maximilian Brokof, whose overwrought figures appear to have been caught in a hurricane, such is the liveliness of their billowing robes. The highlights of the 1st floor are the moody 16th-century portraits by Petr Brandl and Jan Kupecký, while the top floor boasts a display of engravings by Albrecht Dürer. General admission 300 CZK, students 150 CZK. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	St. Vitus Cathedral	Matthias von Arras	III. nádvoří 48/2, 119 01 Praha 1	Built over a time span of almost 600 years, St Vitus is one of the most richly endowed cathedrals in central Europe. It is pivotal to the religious and cultural life of the Czech Republic, housing treasures that range from the 14th-century mosaic of the Last Judgement and the tombs of St Wenceslas and Charles IV, to the baroque silver tomb of St John of Nepomuk, the ornate Chapel of St Wenceslas and art nouveau stained glass by Alfons Mucha. To many people St. Vitus Cathedral is Prague Castle. While the Prague Castle complex houses many buildings, St. Vitus is the one that dominates the skyline wherever you are in city. St. Vitus Cathedral (Katedrála svatého Víta) is a Gothic masterpiece, and the spiritual symbol of the Czech state. The cathedral was commissioned by Charles IV, and construction began in 1344 on the site of an earlier 10th century rotunda. It is free for visitors to enter the first part of St. Vitus Cathedral. A ticket must be purchased to visit the whole cathedral. Mon-Sat (9am-5pm), Sun (12pm-5pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Old Royal Palace		Třetí nádvoří Pražského hradu 48/2, 119 00 Praha 1- Hradčany	The original residence building, mostly wooden, was built at Prague Castle already at the turn of the 9th and 10th century. Its exact location is not documented. It was prince Soběslav in the 12th century who had a stone Romanesque palace built right next to a new fortification wall. Remains of it have been preserved in the underground till the present times. The palace was adjoined on its eastern side by All Saints' Chapel, which was consecrated in 1185. The palace was deserted for entire eighty years of the stormy 15th century. After 1483, the king Vladislav Jagiello returned to Prague Castle and commenced the last large-scale reconstruction of the palace. During the 20th century it has been subjected to several reconstructions. In 1993 it was adapted for exhibitions of creative art. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Prague Castle	Jože Plečnik, Peter Parler, Matthias of Arras, Benedikt Rejt, Bořek Šípek	119 08 Prague 1	This castle complex in Prague dates back to the 9th century and it's the official residence of the President of the Czech Republic. The castle was a seat of power for kings of Bohemia, Holy Roman emperors, and presidents of Czechoslovakia. The Bohemian Crown Jewels are kept within a hidden room inside it. The castle buildings represent virtually every architectural style of the last millennium. Prague Castle includes Gothic St Vitus Cathedral, Romanesque Basilica of St. George, a monastery and several palaces, gardens and defense towers. Most of the castle areas are open to tourists. The castle houses several museums, including the National Gallery collection of Bohemian baroque and mannerism art, exhibition dedicated to Czech history, Toy Museum and the picture gallery of Prague Castle, based on the collection of Rudolph II. The Summer Shakespeare Festival regularly takes place in the courtyard of Burgrave Palace. General admission 250 CZK, students 125 CZK.
*****	St. George's Basilica		Hradčany, 119 08 Prague 1	St. George's Basilica originated as the second church at Prague Castle. Only parts of the building, founded about 920 by Prince Vratislav I have been preserved. When the convent of Benedictine nuns was founded in 973, the church was enlarged and reconstructed. The present Romanesque appearance of the church with main apse and two steeples dates back to the time of the reconstruction carried out after the devastating fire which occurred in 1142. In the first half of the 13th century, a chapel consecrated to St. Ludmila was added to the church as well as a portico on its western side.
☆☆☆☆	Lobkowitz Palace		Jiřská 3, 119 00 Praha 1-Hradčany	This Baroque palace, located at the eastern end of the Prague Castle complex at the entrance by the Old Castle Steps, is owned by the Lobkowitz Czech noble family and as such is the only privately owned part of Prague Castle. The Lobkowitz family had it rebuilt in a rather austere early-Baroque style after the fire in 1625. Václav Eusebius of Lobkowitz had the palace rebuilt by Carlo Luragho in 1668. The two-storey palace with simple, smooth frontispiece extends around two courtyards with the remains of sgraffiti and remains of Renaissance constructional details from burnt clay. There are two early-Baroque portals on the frontispiece into the Jiřská Street. Highlights from the Museum include works by masters such as



				Canaletto, Brueghel the Elder, Cranach, and Velázquez; an impressive display of family and royal portraits; fine porcelain, ceramics and rare decorative arts from the 16th to 20th centuries; an extensive collection of rifles from the 16th to 18th centuries; and musical instruments and original scores and manuscripts by Beethoven and Mozart. General admission 295 CZK, students 220 CZK. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Queen Anne's Summer Palace	Paolo della Stella	Mariánské hradby 52, 118 00 Praha 1-Hradčany	A beautiful Renaissance building in the Royal Gardens of the Prague Castle. Ferdinand I commissioned the summer palace, built on the eastern edge of the Royal Gardens between 1538 and 1560, for his wife Anna Jagiellon. Today the Summer Palace provides exhibition space for fine art and applied arts exhibitions. Stella decorated the summer house richly. The building is wreathed in 80cm high ornamental and figurative frieze; 36 pillars of the outside arcades have decorated Tuscan heads, there are 114 reliefs on the walls. In front of the summer house, there is the well known Singing fountain. Architect Pavel Janák restored the summer house in the beginning of the 50s, and since then it has been used as an exhibition hall. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Orangery at the Prague Castle	Eva Jiricna	U Prasneho Mostu	The Orangery, more specifically the New Orangery is a modern greenhouse in the Royal Garden of Prague Castle. It was built in 1998 in the Royal Garden. The orangery is used for growing exotic plants, especially citrus. It was built in the place of the original greenhouse upon an impulse from Mrs. Olga Havlová, the wife of former President Václav Havel. The orangery was designed by the Commander of the Order of the British Empire Eva Jiricna. The heating and irrigation are controlled by a computer. The venetian blind control, lighting and ventilation is automatic. The entrance fee is 20 CZK. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
☆☆☆	Loreto Sanctuary	Josef Mocker	Lorefánské nám. 7, 118 00 Praha 1-Hradčany	This Marian pilgrimage site with the Baroque Church of the Nativity and a replica of the Holy House is surrounded by cloisters and chapels. In the tower there is a 27-bell carillon that plays the Loretan Marian song "A Thousand Times We Greet Thee" (every hour from 9 am to 6 pm). The name Loretto has origins in the Italian pilgrim place where the Santa Casa – Holy House is located, originally a cottage inhabited by Virgin Mary in Nazareth in Palestine, where supposedly Archangel Gabriel announced to her that she would become mother of God. The Loreto treasure consists of a rare collection of liturgical objects from the 16th to 18th centuries, the most famous of which is the "Prague Sun", a monstrance encrusted with 6,222 diamonds. In 1962, a new treasury was open on the first floor, made after a project of architect Karel Vacek. On the side alter, there is crucified St. Wilgefortis (Sv. Starosta) with a beard, of whom the legend says that she had impetrated the beard in order to displease the pagan her father selected as her husband. Her father crucified her for this. General admission 180 CZK, students 140 CZK. Mon-Sun (9.30am-4pm)
☆☆	Strahov Monastery		Strahovské nádvoří 1/132, 118 00 Praha 1	In 1140 Vladislav II founded Strahov Monastery for the Premonstratensian order. In 1258, it was destroyed by fire, then later rebuilt in the Gothic style, with further work undertaken during the Baroque period. The library is located in the theological and philosophical halls, and is over 800 years old. Despite ransacking by invading armies, it holds 16,000 books. The present monastery buildings, completed in the 17th and 18th centuries, functioned until the communist government closed them down and imprisoned most of the monks; they returned in 1990. The main attraction here is the magnificent Strahov Library. Inside the main gate is the 1612 Church of St Roch (kostel sv Rocha), which is now an art gallery, and the Church of the Assumption of Our Lady (kostel Nanebevzetí Panny Marie), built in 1143 and heavily decorated in the 18th century in the baroque style; Mozart is said to have played the organ here. General admission ZK 100. Concessions for secondary school and university students up to the age of 27 CZK 50. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Petřín Lookout Tower	Vratislav Pasovský	Petřínské sady, 118 00 Praha 1	Petřín Lookout Tower, one of the most prominent landmarks of Prague, was built as part of the Jubilee Exhibition in 1891 as a loose copy inspired by the Eiffel Tower (at a ratio of 1:5). The tower is 60m tall, which doesn't seem particularly high until you add in the fact that it sits at the summit of Petřín Hill, which is 318m (1043 feet) high. The entire construction grew up incredibly fast, it was approved on the 28th July 1891, and the View Tower was festively open on the 20th August 1891. Climb the 299 steps to reach the top of the tower, the view over Prague is magnificent. On a clear day it is possible to see the highest peak in the Czech Republic, Snezka, which is 150km away. General admission 150 czk adults; 80 czk seniors/children. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)



	Bludiště na Petříně	Antonín Wiehl	Petřínské sady, 110 00 Praha 1	The Mirror Maze was built according to a project of architect Wiehl as a pavilion of the Czech Tourists Club at Prague Jubilee exhibition in 1891. The Maze was originally located near the corner of the Industrial Palace, but was transferred to Petřín two years later. It is an imitation of the Gothic gate at Vyšehrad named Peak (Špička), built in the 14th century by Charles IV and topped by nine spires. When the pavilion was transferred to Petřín, a mirror maze was installed in the right part instead of the panorama with the slides. On the roof of the maze, there are vanes with first names of the workers who worked at the construction in 1891; they wrote them there themselves. General admission 90 CZK. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
	Reon Argondian – Magická jeskyně		Petřínské sady 417/5, 118 00 Praha 1	A short distance below the summit of Petřín hill is a house overgrown with ivy, its walls graced with masks and a gargoyle guarding its entrance with a demonic stare. Reon Argondian has created his own fictional, fantastical country – Argondia, and his works invite you there. He produces intuitive paintings, incorporating elements of myth and legend. His paintings capture insights into a teeming world full of strange creatures, a microcosm of plants come to life with a human face and the burgeoning plant world, latticed with rays of light. Mon-Sun (11am-10pm)
	Church of Our Lady Victorious and The Infant Jesus of Prague		Karmelitská 9, 118 00 Praha 1	This Early Baroque building, dating back to 1611, was rebuilt from 1634 to 1669 by the Carmelite order. We do not know the name of the architect of this first Baroque building in Prague. However, the building is a close resemblance of a church in Neuburg at the Danube by Rudolf's royal artist Josef Heintz. It is likely that his concept was completed by an imperial architect Giovanni Maria Filippi. The church is famous for its statuette of the Infant Jesus of Prague, originally from Spain and donated to the Carmelites by Polyxena of Lobkowitz in 1628. The Infant Jesus has two crowns and about forty-six robes. His vestments are traditionally changed about ten times a year according to the liturgical season. A small museum was built for the clothing and other religious objects. Mon-Sun (8.30am-7pm)
	Lennon Wall		Velkopřevorské náměstí, 100 00 Praha 1	Since the 1980s this once typical wall has been filled with John Lennon-inspired graffiti, lyrics from Beatles' songs, and designs relating to local and global causes. Located in a small and secluded square across from the French Embassy, the wall had been decorated by love poems and short messages against the regime since 1960s. It received its first decoration connected to John Lennon, a symbol of freedom, western culture, and political struggle, following the 1980 assassination of John Lennon when an unknown artist painted a single image of the singer-songwriter and some lyrics.
	Čertovka		Čertovka	The Čertovka (Devil's Canal), sometimes also called Little Prague Venice The Čertovka takes its water from the Vltava and after 740 m it flows back into that river. There are several medieval mills along its course. The canal was built probably in the 12th century by the Order of the Knights of Malta, who added a portion of land to the right and created an island called Kampa.
	Museum Kampa	Josef Maličký	U Sovových mlýnů 2, 118 00 Praha 1-Malá Strana	The museum is housed in the former Sova Mills in the Lesser Quarter. The oldest written mention of mills at Kampa date back to 1393, but mills had clattered here much earlier. It houses the Jan and Meda Mládek Collection, which contains works by the pioneer of abstract art František Kupka and the Czech Cubist sculptor Otto Gutfreund, as well as the works of prominent artists of the 20th century from the Eastern bloc. The mission of Museum Kampa is to give witness to the difficult times in which said art originated and which should not be forgotten. General admission 330 CZK, students 190 CZK. Thu-Tue (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-4pm)
Zone 2: Praha 2 (New Town, Vysehrad, Nusle, Vinohrady)				
	National Theater	Jakub Klusák a Jan Muchna	Národní 2, 110 00 Nové Město	The National Theatre is the Czech Republic's representative stage, built with funds from a nationwide collection and first opened in 1881, and for the second time in 1883 after a devastating fire. The spectacular exterior and interior decoration, richly embellished with gold, consists of masterpieces of 19th century Czech painters – Aleš, Ženíšek, Hynais, Myslбек, and others. Visit drama, opera and ballet performances together with beautiful spaces unforgettable theater experience. Architect Zdeněk Vávra was appointed to take charge of the overall reconstruction work. This extensive project was combined with the completion of work on the entire setting of the theatre. The work was completed to meet an important deadline, which was the date of the 100th anniversary of the opening of the National Theatre: 18 November 1983.

☆☆☆☆☆	U Fleků Restaurant		Křemencova 11, 110 00 Nové Město	U Fleků is a large pub, restaurant and microbrewery rolled into one. Of all the traditional Czech pubs in Prague, architecturally there is no finer example. U Fleků is located in an ancient building dating from 1499. This huge, sprawling tavern is a complex of rooms laid out in true European beer hall style. Each room has its own individual design: the Ancient Czech Hall, Academy Hall, Cabaret Hall, Large Lounge, Travelling-Case, Sausage, Vaclav's Room, and the Hop-garden for a drink or bite to eat outside. Mon-Sun (10am-11pm)
☆☆☆☆	New Town Hall		Karlovo nám. 1, 120 00 Nové Město	Construction of the New Town Hall started shortly after the founding of New Town by Charles IV in 1348. Over the centuries, it has been witness to many historic events, such as the first Prague Defenestration in 1419, which marked the beginning of the Hussite movement. The Gothic corner tower was built in the second half of the 14th century; new Renaissance windows were made in it in 1526; the tower's gallery and roof date back to 1722 - 25. Today, a wide variety of cultural and social events are held in the town hall's historical premises. From its nearly 70 m high Gothic tower, you get a beautiful view of the New Town and Karlovo Square, the largest square in Prague. General admission 60 CZK, students 40 CZK. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Dancing House	Frank Gehry	Jiráskovo nám. 1981/6, 120 00 Praha	The Nationale-Nederlanden was built in 1992 as an office building. The very non-traditional design was controversial at the time because the house stands out among the Baroque, Gothic and Art Nouveau buildings for which Prague is famous, and in the opinion of some it does not accord well with these architectural styles. The "Dancing House" is set on a property of great historical significance. Its site was the location of a house destroyed by the U.S. bombing of Prague in 1945. The style is known as deconstructivist ("new-baroque" to the designers) architecture due to its unusual shape. The "dancing" shape is supported by 99 concrete panels, each a different shape and dimension.
☆☆☆	Botanical Garden of Faculty of Charles University in Prague		Na Slupi 433/16, 128 00 Nové Město	The garden opened in 1898 and gradually expanded to include an arboretum, greenhouses, ponds and large alpine garden. These parts form a cozy green area in the centre of Prague breathing the atmosphere of old times. The oldest Prague botanical garden was founded by pharmacist Angelo from Florence in the 14th century at the place of today's main post office in Jindřišská Street. Charles IV used to attend this garden, too. From the year 1600 the Jesuits had a botanical garden in the place of today's presidency of the government in the Lesser Town (Malá Strana). The garden was sold after the abolition of the Jesuit order. In 1775 Maria Theresa had a new botanical garden established in Smíchov district at the site of present Dientzenhofer Gardens in today's V Botanice Street, which was later owned by Prague University. General admission 55 CZK, students 30 CZK. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Vyšehrad National Cultural Monument		V Pevnosti 159/5b, 128 00 Praha 2- Vyšehrad	According to ancient legends, Vyšehrad is oldest seat of Czech princes; in fact, the local settlement was established in the mid-10 th century. Situated on a rocky promontory above the Vltava River, it offers stunning views of the city, and the park area holds hidden architectural treasures including the rare Romanesque Rotunda of St Martin, the neo-Gothic Church of Sts Peter and Paul, the national cemetery Slavín, and the underground casements housing the some of the original Baroque statues from the Charles Bridge. During the reign of Boleslav II, a classic Přemyslid castle was here with a mint plant for manufacturing denarius coins. These coins for the first time contain the designation Vyšehrad (vsgra, vissegrad), which only appears in the written resources later on. Mon-Sun (9.30am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul		Štůlcova, Praha 2 - Vyšehrad	The Basilica of St Peter and St Paul is a neo-Gothic church founded in 1070-1080 by the Czech King Vratislav II. The Romanesque basilica suffered a fire in the year 1249 and has been rebuilt in Gothic and later in neo-Gothic style. Once an hour, the Vyšehrad district is filled with the sound of bells from the chapter church, which has undergone a number of modifications in the 900 years since it was built. In 1903, its construction was finally completed, giving the church its current neo-Gothic appearance. The interior is richly decorated with Art Nouveau ornamental and figural wall paintings. Seemingly every inch of the walls, pillars and ceilings is covered with the ornate, flowing decoration of the painter František Urban and his wife Marie Urbanová-Zahradnická inspired by Alfonz Mucha. The church's treasury houses an exhibition of jewellery and rare textiles from the Vyšehrad Chapter.
☆☆	Vyšehrad Cemetery			The Vyšehrad cemetery, adjacent to the Church of Sts Peter and Paul, is one of the most significant cemeteries in Prague. Over 600 famous people are buried here - writers, scientists, poets, artists, composers,



				actors, doctors, politicians, and others. At the cemetery's eastern end, you'll find the monumental tomb Slavín, where the nation's most famous personages are laid to rest. Vyšehrad national burial ground was established upon an impulse of provost Václav Štulc in the 1870s in place of an old Vyšehrad cemetery dating back to 1660. There already was a cemetery in this place in 1260. Its current appearance dates back to 1869. Antonín Barvitijs designed the marble tombs on the Southern and the Eastern sides of the cemetery and Antonín Wiehl designed the arcades, which have been built according to the Italian style around the border of the cemetery.
☆☆☆☆☆	Havlickovy Sady Park and Villa Gröbe		Havlíčkovy sady, 120 00 Praha 2-Vinohrady	This park, inspired by the Italian Renaissance, has fountains and water cascades, lakes, pavilions, statues and a charming grotto, as well as a unique view of the city. The charming Vineyard Gazebo surrounded by large vineyards and the Grébovka Pavilion garden café, with its unique replica of the original historic bowling alley from the 1870s, offer pleasant places to sit. Villa Gröbe, the two-storied villa in a style of a spectacular Italian Renaissance dwelling, was designed by Antonín Barvitijs, the actual construction was conducted by a builder František Havel in 1871-88. The interiors were designed by Josef Schulz. Mon-Sun (6am-10pm)
☆☆	Pavilon Grébovka	SGL Projekt s.r.o.	Havlíčkovy sady 2188, Vinohrad	The pavilion designed by architect Josef Schulz was built in the beginning of 1890s. It is an integral, urban, architectural and artistic part of the Gröbe Villa (designed by Antonín Barvitijs) and Grébovka Park, which represents the Late neo-Romantic work of garden architecture. The building no. 2188 which served as a shooting range and skittle alley, is a garden triple-wing single floor pavilion built northwards of the villa. It has a light seasonal construction. The original load-bearing walls are half-timbered nogged with facing bricks. The recovery scheme of the pavilion is the "restoration of artistic work". The project plans to maintain and recover original appearance of the historical building and, thus, does not comply intentionally with current standards for development and returns the building to the maximum extent to its original appearance from the year 1888. Mon-Sun (10am-10pm)
☆☆	Vyhlička Grebovka		2, Havlíčkovy sady 58	Grebovka also called Havlickovy sady is a place to relax just a few minutes out of the city center. You can enjoy here a beautiful view of the southern part of Prague. The whole complex was founded in 1871 to 1888 by the businessman Moritz Gröbe. The most remarkable elements of this well-restored area are the magnificent Neo-Renaissance Gröbe's Villa and the wooden Vinicni altan (Vineyard Gazebo) set in the wine slope. Another interesting building is the Grebovka Pavilion, that used to be a skittle alley and games room.
☆☆	Church of St. Ludmila	Josef Mocker	Náměstí Míru 1219/2, 120 00 Praha 2- Vinohrady	The Church of St. Ludmila is a neo-Gothic Roman Catholic church built on plans of Josef Mocker in 1888-1892. It is named in honor of St. Ludmila of Bohemia. The church is a brick three-aisled basilica with a transept in the shape of a cross. The church front features two 60.5m-high towers with bells and the tall gable with portal above the main entrance with sculptures. Its interior is lit by stained glass windows depicting figures of saints, and it is richly decorated with sculptures and paintings. At present, the Christmas and Easter fairs, open-air concerts, and charitable sales are often held in front of the temple. Since 2013, the videomapping has been screened every year in October on the church during the Signal festival. The temple is open to visitors only during services.
Zone 3: Praha 3 (Zizkov, Vinohrady)				
☆☆☆☆☆	Žižkov Television Tower	Václav Aulický	Mahlerovy sady 1, 130 00 Praha 3	The Žižkov Television Tower was built in 1992 as a communications tower. The structure of the tower is unconventional, based on a triangle whose corners are growing up in steel columns, consisting of three tubes with a double steel wall, filled with concrete. Like many examples of communist-era architecture in Central and Eastern Europe, the TV tower used to be generally resented by the local inhabitants. It also received a spate of nicknames, mostly alluding to its rocket-like shape. Don't miss the amazing views from the observatory. General admission 250 CZK / 180 CZK students. Mon-Sun (8am-12am)
☆☆	The Crystal	ra15 a.s.	Zásmucká 1, 130 00 Praha 3-Vinohrady	The 14-storey office building with 13,650 sqm of rentable area was completed in 2015. The Vinohradská street is formed from the southern side by typical urban blocks of residential houses from the second half of the 19th century, keeping the same height of the cornice. The other side of the street is defined in a mild slope by the green areas of the Olšany Cemetery. The urban block connected to the Crystal was originally unfinished, opening into a small square. On the other side of the square, there is located a distinctly high building. The Crystal completes the urban block and adds the third



				(and last) façade to the square. The height of the building is somewhere between the other two buildings adjacent to the square. The shaping of the form is strictly based on the surrounding area and respect all the buildings around.
✿	National Memorial on Vítkov Hill		U Památníku 1900, 130 00 Praha 3-Žižkov	Under the name National Liberation Memorial, the memorial was built in the years 1928–1938 in honour of the Czechoslovak legionaries; it was re-built and extended after the end of the WW2 in order to commemorate the second – anti-Nazi resistance. After 1948, it was used to promote national ideology and regime. Prominent representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia were buried here. The mausoleum of Klement Gottwald was established here in 1953. The Memorial slowly started to be forgotten. After 1989, all of the remains buried here were taken away, however, for a long time particular utilisation was a subject of discussion. In 2001, the Vítkov National Memorial became part of a government resolution on rehabilitation and reconstruction of some memorials related to Czechoslovak history of the 20th century.
Zone 4: Praha 8 (Karlín)				
✿✿✿✿	Economia Building	Ricardo Bofill	Pernerova 47, 186 00 Praha-Karlín	The scheme by Ricardo Bofill Taller de Arquitectura includes the renovation of two historical industrial in Prague's Karlín District. One of these halls houses Economia publishing house: An open plan floor plate of 1,800 sqm provides flexible office space that could be expanded adding a new floor to the existing structure. The project will further provide 5,000 sqm of administrative and conference space for 2,000.
✿✿✿✿✿	Forum Karlín	Atelier 8000	Pernerova 51, 186 00 Karlín	The Forum Karlín, a multipurpose hall within a complex of office buildings, is situated in Karlín, a former industrial Prague district which had been developing since the beginning of the 19th century. The concept of the interior corresponds to the current atmosphere of Karlín, a place where is still being felt the industrial past while reviving a new life through modern office buildings, exhibition spaces for contemporary design and alternative theatre stages. This industrial past and the contrast between the coarse old factory buildings and the modern design put a face also on the interior of the actual hall. The multipurpose hall offers possibilities to host great concerts, balls, banquets, and theatre performances, as well as more intimate events in lobbies on each floor. It was completed in 2014. Check events https://www.forumkarlin.cz/en/
✿	Proti Proudou	Mimosa architekti	Březinova 471/22, 186 00 Karlín	Current and connection are the main themes of the interior design of Proti Proudou Bistro in Prague district Karlín. Inspiration by František Křížík, the Karlín-born electrical engineering inovator, merged with the idea of connecting through good coffee and delicious food. The main bar wall, made of white perforated plywood, creates a grid, which all the components on the wall connect to – from the sliding targets of wires to the paper roll with daily menu. Mon-Fri (8.30am–10pm), Sat (9am–6pm)
✿✿	Keystone Office	EM2N	Pobřežní 78, 186 00 Karlín	This office building, completed in 2012, stands at a kind of gateway situation at a prominent situation in Karlín, a district of Prague that is undergoing rapid change, at the corner of Pobřežní Street and Šaldova Street. The ground floor, taller than the other levels, contains shops and showrooms while the upper floors are occupied by office space. The external appearance of the building takes up geometrical themes found in Czech Cubism at the start of the 20th century. The volumetric concept of the façade creates an ambivalently legible network of forms oriented in different directions. The double-layered façade not only produces a sculptural outer skin, but also improves the performance of the windows in terms of thermal and acoustic insulation.
✿✿✿✿	Nile House	Atrea	Karolinská 654/2	Nile House is a top quality business centre built in 2005 as the main office building of Deloitte. The heart of the building is an outstanding light, hi-tech, glass atrium: transparent from the outside to expose the activities of business life inside, and transparent from the inside to expose attractive views that can be enjoyed from each office. The six-level, multi-functional structure houses offices and retail outlets; tenants have access to a two-level underground car park while benefiting from good transport links and an excellent infrastructure.
Zone 5: Praha 7 (Holešovice, Troja)				
✿✿✿✿✿	DOX Centre for Contemporary Art	Petr Hajek Architekti	Poupětova 1, 170 00 Praha 7-Holešovice	This multifunctional space for presenting international and Czech art, architecture and design is located in Prague's Holešovice district, in a renovated complex of industrial buildings from the 19th century. In addition to exhibition space, you'll find a café, a bookstore and a



				design store. In 2018, the original complex of the 70's was expanded by special areas for dance, music, film and a school of architecture. Renovation of the interior respects the materials used at the time the building was constructed (linoleum, wood veneer doors, terrazzo...). The experimental music and dancehall and dance rehearsal room are cast using <i>béton brut</i> . The reinforced concrete buildings are "clothed" in a soft façade which protects them against freezing or overheating. General admission 180 CZK, students 90 CZK. Mon (10am-6pm), Wed (11am-7pm), Thu (11am-9pm), Fri (11am-7pm), Sat-Sun (11am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	National Gallery Prague – Trade Fair Palace	Oldřich Tyl and Josef Fuchs	Dukelských Hrdinů 47, 170 00 Praha 7–Holešovice	At the time of its construction (completed in 1928), this was the largest building of its kind in the world and the first Functionalist building in Prague. The palace served to its original purpose until 1949 with a break during the Nazi occupation when the German used it among others as a gathering place for the Jews before their deportation to concentration camps. From 1951 it served as an administrative building to several businesses in foreign trade. Today it serves the needs of the National Gallery. A unique collection of Czech and international modern and contemporary art, it includes some extremely valuable examples of French and European art, including important works by such illustrious names as Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, Auguste Renoir, Vincent van Gogh, Gustav Klimt and many more. General admission 220 CZK, students 120 CZK. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	Old Water and Observatory Tower	Petr Hájek ARCHITEKTI	Na Výšínách 1000/1, 170 00 Praha 7–Bubeneč	The Vodárenská věž Letná is a complex of the former waterworks on Letná. It has undergone several conversions since it was constructed in the second half of the 19th century but only the water tower has been preserved in its original form. The technical buildings, including the steam machine engine room, were demolished and replaced with multi-story annexes. In recent decades the complex has been used as a youth centre and it retained this function after its major renovation in 2018. The periscope can be used to observe not only the horizon and city panorama, but also objects in the night sky, such as the moon, the planets Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and many others, thanks to the powerful optics and electronic guidance system. Tue, Thu, Sat & Sun (2-6pm)
☆☆	National Technical Museum		Kostelní 1320/42, Holešovice, 170 00 Praha-Praha 7	The museum was founded in 1908, and for over a hundred years it has built an extensive collection documenting the development of many technical fields, natural and exact sciences and industry. Unique collection items can be viewed in 14 permanent exhibitions as well as temporary exhibitions. General admission 250 CZK, students 130 CZK. Collections of the Emperor Rudolf II, who in addition to collecting art also collected various technical devices, some of which are exhibited here, can be considered an ancestor of today's museum. The technical collections were also enriched by the Jesuits, who founded the Museum Mathematicum in 1722 and Vojta Náprstek, the founder of the Czech Industrial Museum in 1873 (the original intention of the museum had been to increase the level of technical education and information on technical innovations in the world, but later it focused more on ethnography). Tue-Sun (9am-6pm)
☆☆	Svatopluk Čech Bridge	Jan Koula and Jiří Soukup	Svatopluk Čech Bridge	Svatopluk Čech Bridge or Čech Bridge is an arch bridge over river Vltava (Moldau) completed in 1908. The bridge connects the Prague districts Holešovice and the Old Town (Staré Město). Art Nouveau style sculptures (including four put on 17.5-m-high pylons) were created by sculptors Klusáček, Wurzel, Popp and Amort. The bridge was named after recently died Czech writer Svatopluk Čech (1846-1908); its opening became feat of Czech nation. During occupation of Czech lands by Nazis name of the bridge was changed (1940-45) to Mendel Bridge (Mendelův most), after Gregor Mendel (of German ethnicity). During 1971-75, Svatopluk Čech Bridge went through major reconstruction.
☆☆☆☆	Letná Park		Letná, 170 00 Prague 7	This extensive park provides not only a pleasant to sit and relax, but also unparalleled views of the city, especially from the Hanavský Pavilion – a unique cast-iron building with a restaurant. In 1716, Count Valdštejn built a chateau here, which he called Belvédér. From the 1860s on, the City of Prague began buying out the land plots in order to establish a public park. The park was established according to a project of artistic gardener Bedřich Wünscher and Jiří Braul. The modifications culminated by building a new-Renaissance restaurant according to an architect Vojtěch Ullmann in 1863. It was functional without major repairs until 1995, when it was partially restored.
☆☆	Kramář's Villa	Bedřich Ohmann	Gogolova 1, 118 00 Praha 1-Letná	The neo-Baroque villa with typical Art Nouveau elements has over 700 m2 of floor space and 56 rooms. Built between 1911 and 1914 by Karel Kramář, a politician and the future first Czechoslovak prime



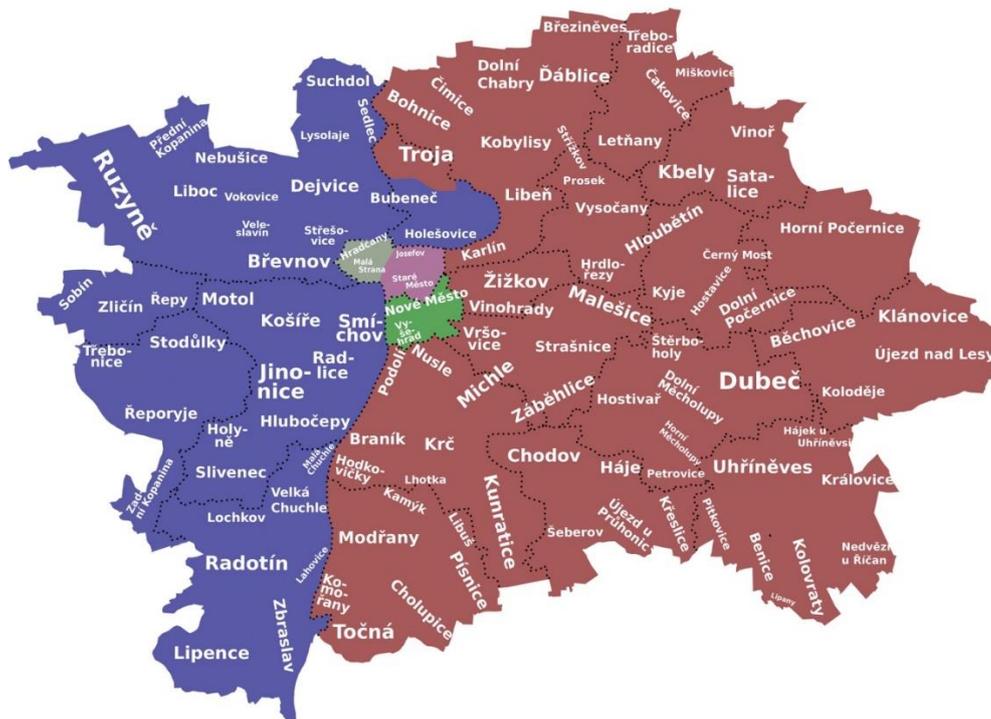
				<p>minister, it is considered to be one of the most imposing examples of Prague villa architecture. Since 1998, the villa, with its unique interiors and surrounding French-style gardens, has been the official residence of the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic. The project of the Prague villa was designed by Viennese architect Bedřich Ohmann, a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts. The stylish interiors and a hall with Byzantine mosaic ornamentation are the work of J. Beneš. Since 1952 it had been used for accommodation of important state visits and for important state negotiations. At present, the villa is a property of the Government Office.</p>
Zone 6: Praha 6 (Střešovice, Dejvice, Hanspaulka)				
☆☆☆	Villa Müller	Adolf Loos	Nad Hradním vodojemem 642/14, 162 00 Praha 6	The house was commissioned by František Müller and his wife, Milada Müllerová. Mr. Müller was an engineer and co-owned a construction company called Kapsa and Müller. Known as an innovative landmark of early modernist architecture, the Villa Müller embodies Loos' ideas of economy and functionality. The spatial design, known as Raumplan, is evident in the multi-level parts of individual rooms, indicating their function and symbolic importance.
☆☆	The Blox	DAM.architekti	11, Evropská 2758, 160 00 Praha 6	A new office building with retail areas on the ground floor follows up the basic urbanistic concept of the Dejvice borough. The design of an eight-storied building also contained a landscape design of the nearby park. The Dejvice neighbourhood is renowned by its urbanistic concept developed at the beginning of the 1920s. Its architect Antonín Engel set down the rules for positioning buildings for a long time ahead, and they have still been followed aside from some minor exemptions. The building firmly follows the specified street line on the north side and deals with the difference in level between the open space of the park on the east side and the standard height of buildings along the street line.
☆☆	Czech National Library of Technology	Projektil Architekti	Technická 2710/6, 160 80 Praha 6	Czech National Library of Technology was built in 2009. Part of the concept is as well the use of the area around the building - social space on the west and a green park on the east. Finally, the building was designed to include the interior and the graphic design following the concept "the technological schoolbook", so a lot of things (for example installations) are knowingly shown for better understanding how the building was designed and functions. Mon-Sat (8am-8pm)
Zone 7: Suburbs				
☆☆☆☆	Troja Palace	Jean Baptiste Mathey	U Trojského zámku 4/1, 171 00 Praha	Troja, a quiet part of Prague situated on the slopes on the right bank of the river Vltava is a popular beauty-spot for many of Prague's inhabitants. The dominant of this verdant area is the Troja Chateau, with a botanic garden and Zoo in its vicinity. Troja Palace is a luxurious Baroque chateau built in 1691 and surrounded by beautiful gardens and vineyards. The first Baroque summer palace in Prague was built in 1679-1685 by the Burgundian architect J.B. Mathey. The garden and the chateau are connected by a stairway with statues of Antic Gods and Goddesses. Dresden Heermann brothers are the authors of the sculptures. The interior of the chateau is decorated with rich ceiling and wall paintings by F. and G. Marchetti. Since its general reconstruction (1977-1988) exhibitions from the collections of the Prague Municipal Gallery have been installed here. General admission 120 CZK. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Fri (1-6pm)
☆☆	Rezidence Kavčí Hory	ADNS architekti	V Rovinách	This complex of two buildings completed in 2005 works as a residential area. The flats have been designed in such a way as to provide a unique view of the Vltava River, the historical part of Prague and the Central Park, as a foreground to the newly developed commercial and residential quarter. Even the smallest flat has its own loggia or terrace and spacious, fully glazed windows in aluminium frames with outdoor Venetian blinds. The main building is 41 meters high. Building A has 12 floors and 65 housing units. Between the third and eighth floors there is an opening in approximately one third of the floor plan. There are 23 housing units in the six-storey building B.
☆☆☆☆	PwC Czech Republic	Richard Meier & Partners	City Green Court, Hvězdova 1734/2c, Nusle, 140 00 Praha- Praha 4	City Green Court is the third of a cluster of buildings designed by Richard Meier & Partners and it completes the corner of the Radio Plaza superblock located in the Pankrac area of Prague. The building is conceived of as a geometric volume in dialogue with the near context while offering respected contrast to the surrounding buildings. Smaller in scale than its predecessor and sibling, City Tower, it is equally inspired by the language of Czech Cubism, with a façade that while addressing issues of conservation and sustainability incorporates forms reminiscent of this avant-garde movement.



✿	Office Building E	Aulík Fišer Architects	U pomníku 3, 140 00 Prague 4	The office building E is the very last piece of development completing the northern part of the BB Center complex along Vysokčilova (street) and a ramp to 5.května (street). It was completed in 2007. The designed geometry allows areas of this special envelope to bounce noise away either to the grassed slope between the highway and the ramp naturally absorbing it, or diverting it at a large angle upwards and diffusing it in the open space high above. The bigger part of the facade is made from sound-absorbing perforated steel plates.
✿	Gamma	Aulík Fišer Architects	Želetavská 1447/5, Michle, 140 00 Praha-Praha 4	The Gamma palace, built in 2007, is part of a complex of buildings known as the BB Centre located in Prague – Pankrác close to the highway. It has developed over almost 15 years into the current shape forming a sort of a Prague entry showcase of modern architecture. The architects, in accord with the investor, have developed a real city of the beginning of the new millennium; they mastered the cruel brief in a perfectly innovative and under Czech conditions unique manner – to build step-by-step houses that must resist the brutal noise generated by the overloaded highway.
✿✿	Golden Angel	Jean Nouvel	Plzeňská 344/1, Praha 5	Built in 2011 as Zlatý Anděl, a precious jewel of Prague modern architecture. The aim of Jean Nouvel was not to create an open-air museum but to bring a modern piece to the neighbourhood, with respect to the Prague tradition. Application of figurative paintings and writings on Prague historical objects is in the case of Zlatý Anděl shifted to another dimension. An Angel-protector, inspired by a Wim Wenders' film Wings of Desire, looks down upon the crossroads, floating among clouds.

- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/383Q8fE>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

- Zone 1: Praha 1 (Old Town, Lesser Town, Josefov, Hradčany)
- Zone 2: Praha 2 (New Town, Vysehrad, Nusle, Vinohrady)
- Zone 3: Praha 3 (Žižkov, Vinohrady)
- Zone 4: Praha 8 (Karlín)
- Zone 5: Praha 7 (Holešovice, Troja)
- Zone 6: Praha 6 (Střešovice, Dejvice, Hanspaulka)
- Zone 7: Suburbs





Something wrong? Something to add? Any other ideas? - Contact me.



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