



A Guide of The Capital Prague Prague 3



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Quiz

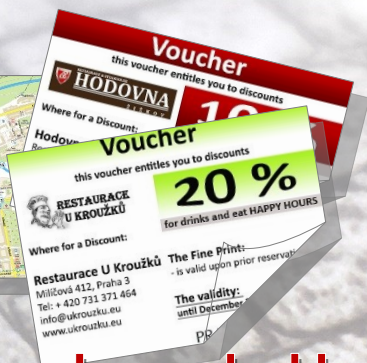
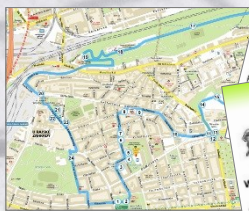
Map

Photos

Monuments

Points Of Interest

City Transport and Parking



... and more inside



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Dear friends,

Prague's Žižkov stretches in the town district Praha 3 close to the centre and today we will introduce this quarter to you. We will also tell you about interesting **history of Žižkov** and its landmarks which make it a **popular tourist location**. Due to the vibrant night life and also its **many cafés, bars and restaurants** Žižkov is called **Prague's Montmartre**.

Despite the numerous cafés and bars **Žižkov is also rich in interesting landmarks**. The best-known construction is surely the **Žižkov TV Tower** raising high above Prague from a distance. Due to its height a **view terrace** with a wonderful view of the entire capital **had been set up on its top**. Žižkov also contains **Vítkov Hill** with plenty of landmarks such as the **Vítkov Memorial or the Military Museum**. For rest and relax the parks **Mahlerovy or Riegrovy sady** are used. This Prague's district is also **home of the football team FK Viktoria Žižkov** whose home stadium is located in a different place than in Žižkov.

We also need to mention other important constructions, the local sacral monuments, such as **the church Nejsvětějšího Srdce Páně** (church of the Most Sacred Heart of Our Lord) in **náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad** (square). Further also the **church of St. Procop** in Sladkovského náměstí (square) or the the oldest church in Žižkov - **the church of St. Roch** located in the current **Olšanské náměstí** (square). There is the largest Prague's necropolis in the neighbourhood of the church – **Olšanské hřbitovy**. More than two million people are buried there including such famous personalities as the student **Jan Palach**, **Josef Jungmann**, **Jan Werich with Jiří Voskovec**, the hockey player and trainee **Ivan Hlinka** or actor and director **Ladislav Smoljak** ...



Vouchers:

In this guide you will find vouchers. Print it or show at a restaurant in your mobile or tablet and enjoy the discount!

How to use this guidebook

In the guide will find a map. The map shows tourist route. This route we recommend as the best way through Prague 3, you will see all the most important. In the map are marked stops at major sights, the description in the text guide. You will also find links to museums, restaurants, hotels and other services that offer discounts or we recommend for the quality of services. You will find information about public transport and parking. In Prague, we recommend to use public transport to travel.

Quiz

Our guide presents quiz questions. Correct answers can be found at the end of the guide. We wish you lots of fun with their solutions.

So if you want to take a walk around Prague, reveal some of its mysteries and magic, continue to read. We wish you a nice trip, have fun and we hope that you will keep on looking for our tracks. If you are interested in more information about Prague, just mail to praguecityline@gmail.com or you can find us at www.praguecityline.cz or www.praguecityline.com

Have a nice trip and a great time!
Your Editorial Team of Prague City Line



BASIC TRACK DESCRIPTION

Beginning: náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad (George of Pedebrady Square)

End of the track: náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad (George of Pedebrady Square)

Length of track: 5.5 km

Walking time: 2 hour 30 min

Orientation: educational – historical, scientific, sporting

Difficulty: light

Price level: max. 500 CZK (based on the ticket selection)

(1) Gregory of Podesbrady Square, (2) Church of the most Sacred Heart of Our Lord, (3) The Skroupa's Square, (4) Žižkov Television Tower, (5) The Old Jewish Cemetery in Prague's Žižkov, (6) Telephone Exchange in Fibichova street, (7) Palace Akropolis, (8) Sladkovský Square, (9) Church of St. Prokop, (10) Bezovka, (11) Olšanské Square, (12) Olšany Cemeteries, (13) Church of St. Roch, (14) Underground shelter Bezovka below Parukarka Hill, (15) Parukářka Park and Holy Cross Hill, (16) Basel Square, (17) Vítkov Hill, (18) National Memorial at Vítkov, (19) Army Museum in Žižkov, (20) Winston Churchill Square, (21) House of Trade Unions, (22) University of Economics, (23) Stadium of the Football Club Viktoria Žižkov, (24) Rieger Gardens

History of Žižkov district

Žižkov used to be a specific town district of Prague. Let's explore **its rich history and learn about the origin of its name**. In the article we will transfer to the period of Charles IV, our Homeland's Father, and to the Hussite period when **one of the significant triumphal battles** of the Hussites over Crusaders took place.

Quiz

With life the Zizkov district are associated names of a number of writers and bohemians.

The best known is Franta Sauer

1 / Do you know what the most enrolled in our history?

A) in 1918 destroyed the Marian Column in the Old Town Square

B) wrote a book Franta Silák from Zizkov

C) was throwing eggs at the Emperor Franz Joseph I.

Settlement and founding of Žižkov: The contemporary Žižkov territory used to be a **rarely settled landscape** in the past, located behind the boundaries of Prague. V roce 1358 the **Emperor Charles IV** issued a decision to **grow vineyards** on the hillsides around Prague. The vineyards were also founded in the territory of the present-day Žižkov. Unfortunately, they were not protected and so they suffered from frequent raids of the hostile troops. There were some **sixty-six houses** and settlements in this village in 1837 and one hundred and sixty-nine inhabitants. In **1849** the territory was called **Vinohrady** and later in **1867** the Emperor Joseph I **permitted** to use a new name, **Královské Vinohrady (Royal Vineyards)**.

Žižkov as an independant town: On July 16th, 1875, the Land Diet (Assembly) divided Královské Vinohrady in two parts, namely the **current Žižkov** and **Královské Vinohrady**. The name Žižkov was officially permitted in **1877** and on May 15th, 1881, **the Emperor Francis Joseph I raised** Žižkov to a town. On January 1st, 1922, the town became part of Prague. During those years a rapid construction of new houses was carried out and around **1920 the district was completely built-up**. It is interesting that one of the **first tram lines** was heading right uphill to Žižkov.

The Battle of Vítkov: Also the Hussite period is inseparably **connected to the history of Žižkov**. Especially the **local hill Vítkov** had played an important role in the history. It was called after a Prague citizen **Vitek of Hill who** used to have vineyards in that location. The Vítkov Hill entered the history textbooks by the **date July 14th, 1420**, when the Hussites **under the direction of Jan Žižka of Trocnov defeated the Crusader troops**. In commemoration of the famous Hussite victory a bronze equestrian statue of Jan Žižka of Trocnov with a mace which nowadays ranks **among the first ten of the world's greatest equestrian statues** was placed on Vítkov. The Hussitism also reflects in many **street names of Žižkov**, whose names very often refer to the representatives

of the Hussitism or to the names **related to the Hussite rebellion**.

Specific atmosphere of Žižkov district

From its very beginning, Žižkov has been built as **working class quarter** for Prague's poor, but not the rubble. Due to this fact a specific district was formed which was living **its own life** and followed its own rules. Let's return back and smell the scent of old Žižkov.

Žižkov Republic: Žižkov Republic or if you like, a city within a city or a state within a state, actually used to be a territory covering several tens of square kilometres. Its beginning was in Příběnická street above Bulhar and it stretched across "**Žižkaperk**" towards náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad (Jiří z Poděbrad square) and far behind "Olšan". The time, the changes of regimes, the age completely wiped out the **atmosphere** which was present here still long after WW2.

Television was still a distant future, radio was a hot **trend** available only for select ones. **Not many** spent time **sitting** over books here and as soon as the temperature raised **the streets were full of life**. Only few people stayed in the narrow and sometimes quite **dark apartments** with a cheap bulb. There were **many** pubs around. Although they were busy all the time, many of the **drinking** fellows were putting their pints on the window sills in the groundfloor or on the house stairs and they enjoyed **smoking and gossiping** here. It was simply common for Žižkov to live in the streets. **Cigárka (cigarettes)** were rolled with help of rolling papers and cheap tobacco. **Pepíci (Joes)** held them skilfully

View from the Vítkov Hill





in their **mouth corners** or stuck them to the lower lip, where they were reliably moving even during **vivid** conversation. Dandies who nonchalantly pulled out their **snuffboxes** with bought cigarettes liked to clap them noisily while closing. But they had to be **homeboys** otherwise they were suspicious and they would be likely to get beaten.

The lovers of "**čertovy obrázky**" (the devil's picture books, i.e. playing cards) brought **crates** from the yards and they were playing Mariage, "darda" or "cvik" until dusk. Almost in every second street someone from the older generation was **playing the helikon bass accordion** for his and other people's enjoyment. Someone always got them a **beer** or two. Women were discussing their matters **in the yards or house galleries** or in the narrow streets simply window-to-window. Boys were kicking their **hadráky (rag balls)**, balls from pieces of rags stuffed and stitched up in old tights. Every little ground was occupied by **marble-players**. Those who had tin or rainbow marbles were the **kings**. There were many games, but they were played also anywhere else.

Boys **fought** a lot, too. With one another, with gangs from other streets or with the **strangers** from other districts. Then they all got connected. You could see more **sling-shots** than anywhere else but they shot with "bábrlata" - pieces of paper, not with stones. **Breaking a window** stood for proper „vix" (whipping) at home because it was an extra expense. Girls were playing "**panáky**" (hopscotch), made tricks with skipping ropes or they created complicated hairstyles to each other.

Motto: *Dvacetikorůna, něni tak veliká, aby porazila Žižkovskýho Pepíka...* (Twenty-crown-coin is not that big to knock down Joe from Žižkov..)

Žižkovský Pepík (Joe from Žižkov): Native-born Žižkov citizens were easy to identify according to their **prolonged** intonation. Teachers and parents who disliked it often corrected them saying "**do not sing**". You could not hear people speak this way anywhere else in Prague but as soon as you "entered their land" you could hear the singing on every corner. "Čápkové", i.e. contemporary teenagers, also had specific **pace** and **moves**. A sort of "rowdy". Some of them remained the same despite their higher age and if they behaved this way somewhere else they were immediately **labelled with disdain** as "someone from Žižkov. Žižkov was a **working-class district** but there was of course a number of various **small handicrafts** there, too. Social pressures during various crises when poor were getting even poorer introduced rougher atmosphere. Still nobody had to be **worried** to walk in the street like in some places these days. Tiny **disagreements** were solved directly and people visited

Quiz:

2 / Do you remember, how to recognize so called Zizkov Joe?

- A) he worked as a mason
- B) he is often involved in anti-government demonstrations
- C) he spoke a specific intonation of words so called Singing



authorities or police very seldom. There was a tension during frequent **dance parties**, especially if "ometáci" (dudes) from other districts arrived. Žižkov boys were extra **sensitive** to see some strangers around "their girls". Those who still dared were also no "**houškové** or **chabrusové**" (**cowards**) so sometimes it was pretty **hot** around.

"Attending violin classes" was never typical for Žižkov, so still in the 1950s, although it was "unsocialistic", it was **easier** here than anywhere else to get beaten ("dostat na budku"). But as the people started to do better (Ale jak se lidé, alespoň společensky, začali mít lépe the **atmosphere** of old Žižkov slowly started to disappear and these days, nobody would **recognize** the native **Žižkov citizen** anymore.



1. Gregory of Pödebrady Square (Náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad)

GPS: 50°4'41.16"N, 14°27'1.08"E

Public transport:

Tram No: 11, 13 – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Bus No: 136, 175 Flora stop (from here take a tram No.11 which will take you as far as Jiřího z Poděbrad stop)

Underground: Line A – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/jiriho-z-podebrad-square>

We will start our trip through Prague 3 in náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad (Jiřího z Poděbrad Square) which is located close to Vinohradská street. **The square** is formed by a park with a church tower of the church **Nejsvětějšího Srdce Páně (Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Our Lord)** raising in its middle.

The square was founded in 1896 and until 1948 it was called náměstí **krále Jiřího (King George Square)**. It got its current name **náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad** in 1948. The square is currently surrounded by houses and there are even several entrances that lead into a metro vestibule of line **A – Jiřího z Poděbrad station**.

There used to be gardens in the past where we are standing now which in the 19th and 20th century **turned into an urban park**. The park currently occupies the main area of the square. The park went through an **extensive reconstruction** between 2001-2003 during which the **green space was completely revitalized** and new trees were planted and the park was newly paved and therefore beca-

me a suitable place for hiking. Yet the park is **not the only view point** of Jiřího z Poděbrad Square. Greatest attention belongs to the local **sacred monument which due to its unusual appearance** attracts every passer-by.

It is a parish church **Nejsvětějšího Srdce Páně. The church** was built between 1929 – 1932 based on a project of a noted architect **Josip Plečnik**. The church was built in a very specific style – in **modernist neoclassicism**. It is used by **Roman-Catholic Church these days**. The church tower is remarkable, it raises over forty meters high. In the square tower which is closed by a huge copper dome and a tall cross at its top there are **six bells** inside. You **can notice the glassed-in clock** in wider parts of the tower whose dial has nearly eight meters in diameter.

You can also spot a **stone fountain** in the park which is located in the south-west part of the square, not far from the metro exit. It is a fountain by **sculptor Šedivý** which was made according to a design of **Hana Hübschmannová**. The park is currently used especially **for walking and also for**



relax. You can take a rest for instance close to the church on one of the benches.

2. Church of the most Sacred Heart of Our Lord

(Kostel Nejsvětějšího Srdce Páně)

Náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad , Praha 3

GPS: 50°4'40.08"N, 14°27'1.08"E

Open: The church is open about 40 minutes before and after Mass.

Mass: Mon–Sat 8:00, Sun 9:00 and 18:00, 11:00, 18:00

Public Transport:

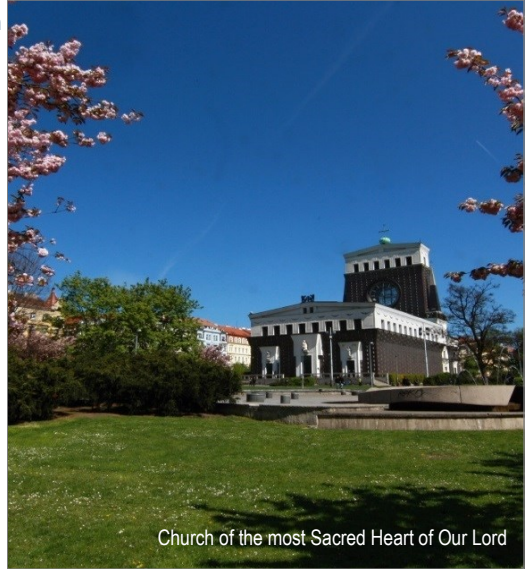
Tram: No. 11 – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Bus: No.136, 175 Flora stop (from here take a tram No.11 which will take you as far as Jiřího z Poděbrad stop)

Underground: Line A – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/church-of-the-most-sacred-heart-of-our-lord%E2%80%93description-of-the-landmark>

The Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Our Lord is by right considered one of the **most significant sacral constructions of the 20th century**. For a long time, the **Church of St. Ludmila** in the neighbouring **Náměstí Miru** had been the chief parish church of the Prague's **Vinohrady**. However, the capacity of the church was not sufficient anymore, it was too small for so many people. So the municipal corporation decided to donate a plot for a new church. In 1919 the open tender for the construction of the church was **won by the project of a noted Slovenian architect Josip Plečnik**. We already know the name of this genius from our wanderings through Prague Castle because it was **him** who had carried out the **contemporary appearance of Pražský hrad**. It was **Josip Plečnik due to whom the reconstructi-**

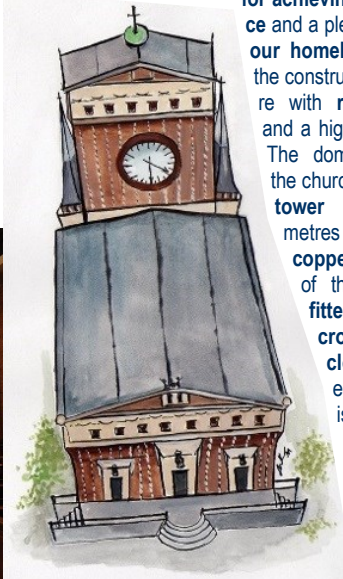


Church of the most Sacred Heart of Our Lord

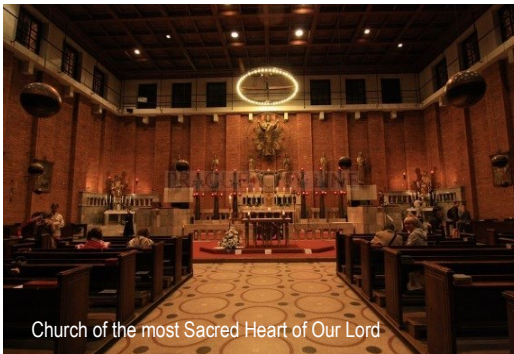
on of the First and Third Courtyard of Prague Castle was performed and even the Southern Gardens were modified under his direction.

However, let's get back to **náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad**. This **remarkable, modern sacral structure** was carried out based on this architect's project between **1928 – 1932**. **Plečnik** found the inspiration for this construction in the **Old-Christian models**. The reason why the building was consecrated to the **Heart of Jesus** should symbolize **gratitude**

for achieving the independance and a plea for **protection of our homeland**. The result of the construction was a structure with **rectangular layout** and a high **cassette ceiling**. The dominating feature of the church is a **wide church tower** rising over forty metres high. It has a **giant copper dome** at the top of the tower which is **fitted by a four-metre cross**. The **tower clock** with nearly eight-metre diameter is also exceptional.



Yet the visitors are frequently enchanted by the **un-common appea**



Church of the most Sacred Heart of Our Lord



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range of the church. The church is namely up to three forths of height fitted by glazed bricks on which a gallery and a low gable are placed. The bricks on the facade are combined with blockstones of artificial granite which really makes exceptional impression. You will be further enchanted by the front face of the church which is formed by three monumental portals whereas each of them is supplemented by statues.

The main altar made of precious white marble is surely the view point of the church. The altar is supplemented and decorated by a gilded wrought door and there is a three-metre gilded figure of Christ and six statues of the patrons of Bohemia hanging over it. These patron saints are imaged in above life size. By the way, there is no single rostrum in the church.

3. The Skroupa's Square (Škroupovo náměstí)

GPS: 50°4'49.76"N, 14°26'54.764"E

Public Transport:

Underground: Line A – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Tram: No. 11 – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 (from here take a tram No.11 which will take you as far as Jiřího z Poděbrad stop) from here take Slavíkova street, Zvonařova street to Škroupovo náměstí (The Skroupas's Square)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/skroupovo-namesti-the-skroupa%C2%B4s-square>

Close to the Žižkov television tower and Riegrovy Sady (Rieger Gardens) there is an usual round square which is called after the noted Czech composer František Škroup. Let's explore the history of this round shaped square.

The square has had many names during its existence. It is interesting that all of them were inspired by music, mainly by the music representatives. In 1910, the square got the name Smetanovo náměstí after the significant Czech composer Bedřich Smetana. During the protectorate period, between 1940–1945, the square was renamed Sukovo náměstí according to the composer and violin player Josef



Suk. After Prague's liberation it got its original name **Smetanovo náměstí** back, however after 1947 the square was renamed for the last time. Its name **Škroupovo náměstí** was derived from the composer **František Škroup**, the music author of the Czech national anthem **Kde domov můj** (**Where is my homeland**).

Manifestation on the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: On December 10th, 1988 the first officially authorized **manifestation** of the opposite groups in the normalization period took place in **Škroupovo náměstí**. The permission of the public demonstration on the 40th anniversary of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** was influenced by the visit of the French President **François Mitterrand**. The request for permit to hold a demonstration was submitted by five unincorporated associations: **Charta 77**, **Výbor na obranu nespravedlivě stíhaných** (Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted), **České děti** (Czech Children), **Hnutí za občanskou svobodu** (Civic Freedom Movement) and **Nezávislé**

mírové sdružení (Independent Peace Society). The request for permit required to hold a public demonstration in **Václavské náměstí** which was rejected. After long negotiations the authorities allowed to hold the manifestation in **Škroupovo náměstí**.

Despite all permits which the manifestation had had it was qualified as illegal at last. The manifestation was watched by Special Response Units of **Veřejná bezpečnost (Public Security)** and **Lidové milice (People's Militias)**. The whole action in the square was recorded by the members of **Státní bezpečnost (State Security)**. This demonstration was over **without any violent clashes with the security units**. The manifestation continued by so-called **Palachův týden (Jan Palach Week) in January 1989, during which all demonstrations were brutally suppressed**. The series of the protest gatherings eventuated in **November 1989, when the totalitarian regime in Czechoslovakia collapsed**.



4. Zizkov television Tower (Žižkovská televizní věž)

Mahlerovy sady 1 Praha 3

Open: daily 8.00 - 24.00

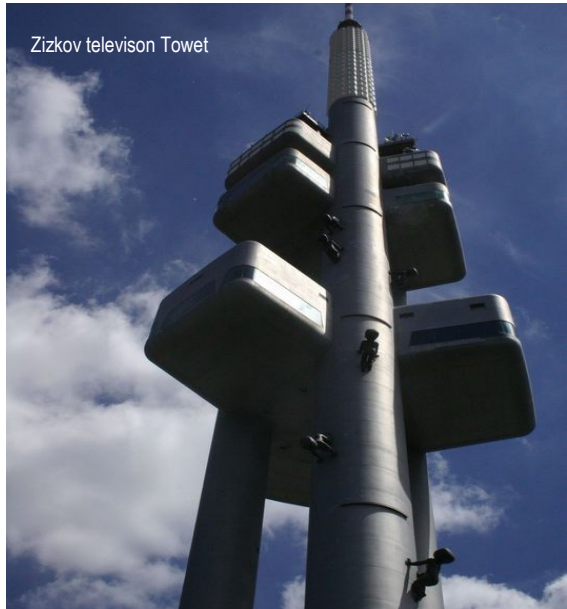
Public Transport:

Underground: Line A – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Tram: No.11 – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Bus: 136, 175 Flora stop (from here go by tram Nr. 11 to Jiřího z Poděbrad station, then follow the street Milešovská leading directly towards the tower)

More Informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/zizkov-television-tower>



Zizkov television Tower

Žižkov Television Tower is the Prague's highest building in general. The television tower creates unique **panorama** of Prague and has become essential part of the cosmopolis.

Žižkov television tower was built between **1985 – 1992**. The construction of the tower **reaching two hundred and sixteen meters** high was performed by Inženýrské a průmyslové stavby Ostrava (Engineering and Industrial Structures Ostrava). The tower was built based on the project of architect **Václav Aulický** and structural designer **Jiří Kozák**. The tower is composed of three giant, cylindrical, steel tubes which are more than **a hundred and thirty meters** long. There are two **superfast elevators** placed in the main tube and the end the tube turns into antenna extension from which eleven television and eight radio transmitters are digitally broadcasting. Six radio analog stations still broadcast from here, too. Besides, there are senders of mobile operators to be found here and also the quality of the air in Prague is monitored here.

Huge steel tubes carry **three big bubble cabins** on their shoulders. There is a **restaurant** in the level of sixty-six meters offering gorgeous view of the entire Prague. In the **central** part, i.e. in the height of ninety-three meters, a **sightseeing cabin** is located where the visitors can enjoy the exceptional view of Prague. **The last**, and also the most highly located cabin, contains the broadcasting **technics**.

Babies: In 2000, the Žižkov Television Tower was enriched by the work of **David Černý**, called "**Miminka**" or Babies. They are actually giant toddlers climbing up and down the tower. These black babies **reaching several meters high** are a great attraction for the tourists, because they are a **unique work of art**, located in even more exceptional place.

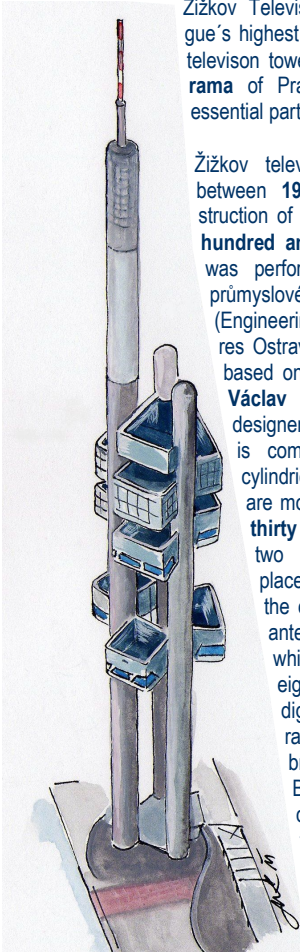
The television tower in Žižkov is not a quite typical con-

Quiz:

The dominant feature of the entire Zizkov discript is already visible from afar Žižkov TV Tower

3 / Do you know what superlatives the transmitter also boasts?

- A) the most beautiful building of Europe*
- B) the second ugliest building in the world*
- C) the highest TV transmitter of the world*



struction therefore **many curiosities** are related to it. One of them is the total weight of the construction which reaches incredible **twelve thousand tons**. The foundations of the tower are formed by a four-meter ferroconcrete slab with diameter of thirty meters, which is placed fifteen meters deep below ground surface.

5. The Old Jewish Cemetery in Prague's Žizkov

(Starý židovský hřbitov na Žižkově)

Fibichova ulice, Praha 3

GPS: 50°4'54.87"N, 14°26'57.07"E

Open: every monday, wenesday 11.00 a.m.—15.00 p.m.

friday 9.00 a.m.—13.00 p.m., excl. Jewish holiday

Other days on reservation in the Jewish Museum

Public transport:

Tram: No.11 – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 Flora stop from there go by tram Nr. 5, get out at Olšanské náměstí, walk along Ondříčkova street towards Mahlerovy sady, the cemetery is behind the TV Tower

(surrounded by a brick fence with a wrought grille)

Underground : Line A – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

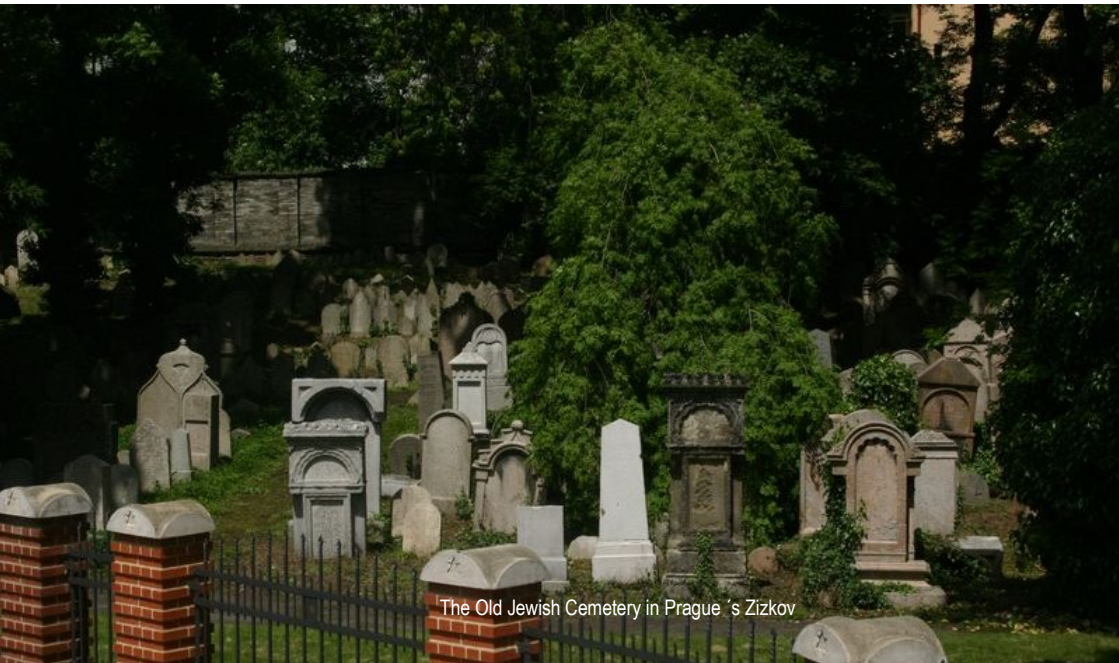
More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/the-old-jewish-cemetery-in-prague%C2%B4s-zizkov>

Not too far from the Žižkov TV Tower in **Mahlerovy sady (Mahler Gardens)** the **old Jewish Cemetery** is to be found. It had been mentioned in many articles already and now we will finally visit the place, recall and see another of the historical places which ranks among very significant Jewish sights.

The cemetery was founded in 1680 as a **pest cemetery** for the Prague Jewish community. Burials started here again in the 18th century at the period of a plague epidemic and afterwards regularly after 1787. It was caused by a strict prohibition of burials inside the town. The cemetery was in function until 1890 when a **new Jewish cemetery was founded**.

After WW2 it was left unkept and started to **deteriorate** and gradually grow over. Also a great number of tombstones was destroyed. Therefore it was **largely** cancelled in 1960's and later turned into a park – Mahlerovy sady. However, the oldest part of the cemetery remained preserved and it was then separated from the park by a wall. In this part **tombstones with the noted Jewish personalities** are situated. In the second half of 1980's a television tower was built in the park territory. The tower offers its visitors not only the view of the whole cemetery but also the view of the whole city.

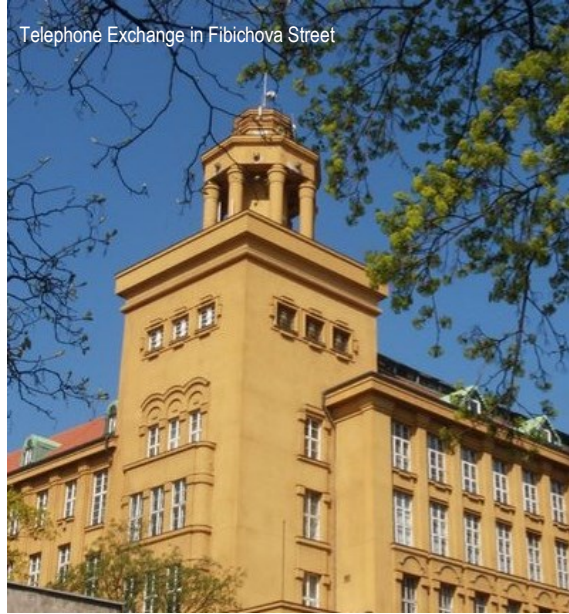
The so far undamaged part of the cemetery in Fibichova street is a **listed building** and in 1999 it got under the protective wings of **Židovské muzeum of Prague** (Jewish Museum of Prague). The original cemetery fountain building with a memorial plaque from 1792 has also survived and so a number of interesting tombstones. Extensive construction



The Old Jewish Cemetery in Prague's Žizkov

modifications and reconstructions of the burial ground were carried out due to which the cemetery has been **open to the public** since September 2001.

There are many important personalities among the 40.000,00 buried people – rabbis, scholars etc. One of the most visited graves is the one of the Prague's Chief Rabbi Ezechiel Landau (1713-1793) whose tombstone was together with the tombstones of his family members completely restored in 1993. The extensive restoration works involved also the tombstone of Landau's student Eleazar Fleckeles (1754-1826), a member of the Rabbinical Council. Another noted representatives of the Jewish Community are doctor Jonas Jeiteles (1735-1806), his son Baruch Jeiteles (1762-1813) or for instance historian David Podiebrad (1803-1882). However, that is just a small listing of the personalities of the Jewish Community who had found their peace right in this old cemetery.



Telephone Exchange in Fibichova Street

6. Telephone Exchange in Fibichova Street

(Telefonní ústředna ve Fibichově ulici)

Fibichova ulice , Praha 3

GPS: 50°4'54.87"N, 14°26'57.07"E

Open: closed to the public

Public transport:

Tram: No. 11 – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 Flora stop (from there go by tram Nr. 11 to the station Jiřího z Poděbrad)

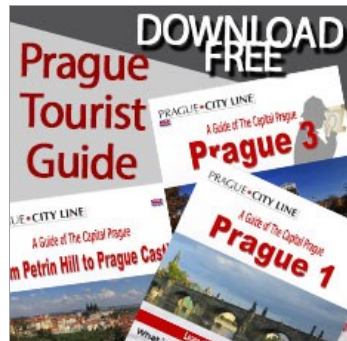
Underground: Line A – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop (from there along Milešovská street, then Fibichova street)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/telephone-exchange-in-fibichova-street>

The unique Žižkov panorama is, besides the **Žižkov TV Tower**, formed also by the building of the **International Telephone and Telegraph Exchange**. It stretches on the boundary of Fibichova, Křížkovského and Kubelíkova streets. The building was constructed between 1922 – 1925. The construction was performed under the supervision of **Bohumír Kozák**, a significant 20th century Czech architect, whose most noted constructions are e.g. the building of **Thomayer University Hospital in Prague - Krč**, or the house of **radio station in Poděbrady**. The decoration of the front face of the exchange was the work of Ladislav Kofránek, who **performed his four plastic sculptures** in 1926. The two mighty column towers, which raise above the ne-

ighbouring houses with dignity, are the dominating feature of the whole building.

The ceremonious opening of the **International Telephone and Telegraph Exchange** took place on **June 19th, 1927**. More than **one hundred and twenty intercity and international conducts** were connected to the new exchange. The exchange was **employing three hundred and fifty people**. Each of the exchange workplaces was equipped by the manual switches of the **Siemens-Halske system**. The main goal of the telephone exchange was connecting the calls. Consequently the building belonged to **Český Telecom (Czech Telecom)**, the predecessor of **Telefónica O2** company.



Palace Akropolis



basement of the theatre.

Besides the theatre, there were also comfortable apartments in **Palace Akropolis** which were - due to high rents - only available for **well-off families**. Based on the exant records attorneys, doctors or stock brokers were living here in 1930's. **Due to the economic crisis Rudolf Svoboda** had to sell the palace and the theatre was forgotten completely. Later the theatre was rented by an association of the **Prague Theatre Komedie (Comedy)**. In January , 1928 a **new hall was ceremoniously opened** and the theatre was operating for long years again.

Later on, an extensive reconstruction under **Jiří Koldovský** was carried out. In the period of WW2 **the theatre turned into a biograph**. In the hard times of our history right here people were meeting to see various movies. After the war the theatre was reopened and **theatre performances were on again**. However, in 1948 the theatre was again and it was used as a **storage place and canteen for workers and seniors**. The palace was purchased by **Žižkovská divadelní a hudební agentura (Žižkov Theatre and Music Agency)** in 1991 which carried out an extensive reconstruction not just of the restaurant but **especially of the theatre hall**. **The Palace Akropolis is a centre of music and dramatic arts** these days. It has gained a number of significant awards such as **The Best Rock Club** from the weekly periodical Prague Post and **The Interior of the Year** from the Czech Architects'Community. No wonder, because the exceptional interior **awakes lots of emotions in the visitors**.

7. Palace Akropolis - Music Club (Palác Akropolis)

Kubelíkova 27, Praha 3

GPS: 50°4'56.135"N, 14°26'56.115"E

Open: during events

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from here by bus Nr. 136, 175 to the station Olšanské náměstí, from Olšanské náměstí walk from the traffic lights along Táboritská street. After a few meters turn left into Kubelkova street where - not too far from the Olšany Old Jewish Cemetery - the Palace Akropolis is situated)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/palace-akropolis>

Now we will together discover **the history of one of the significant Prague's houses** which is in general familiar for a number of **theatre or musical performances** which have taken places here during its existence. **The construction works on Palace Akropolis** (czech: Palác Akropolis) started in March 1927 under the architect Rudolf Svoboda. He started to **build a monumentous house with a café and a theatre hall**. The academic painter Štroff created unique decorations of the entire theatre interior. In the foyer he designed **sceneries from the rise of Czechoslovakia** and he painted **scenes from the stage and film lives** in the

8. Sladkovsky Square (Sladkovského náměstí)

Kubelíkova 27, Praha 3

GPS: 50°5'2.795"N, 14°27'2.263"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Lipanská stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop (from there take a tram Nr. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 to Lipanská station)

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from there take a tram Nr. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 to Lipanská station)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/sladkovsky-square>

Another of **Žižkov squares** is to be found close to Vítkov Hill in Prague. **Sladkovský Square** (czech: Sladkovské náměstí) is full of interesting sights, **both sacral and cultu-**

ral. Together we will visit e.g. **St. Prokop's Church** or sit in the school desks of one of the oldest Prague secondary schools.

Sladkovského náměstí was founded in 1890 in a place where originally used to be an estate called **Reismanka**. It got its name after its owner **Jan Reisman of Riesenberg**, the contemporary **Lord Mayor of Prague**. The name Sladkovského is related to a noted Czech **politician and journalist Karel Sladkovský** (1823-1880). **Karel Sladkovský** actively participated in the revolution of 1848 as a spokesman of students. Sladkovský was buried in the neighbouring **Olšanské hřbitovy (Olšany Cemeteries)**.



Kostel svatého Prokopa (St. Prokop's Church) Kostel svatého Prokopa (St. Prokop's Church) is the main view point of Sladkovského náměstí. Its construction started on **October 30th, 1898** on the occasion of the **fiftieth anniversary of Francis Joseph I's reign**. It took **five years to finish the church**. One of the most interesting parts of the church is its seventy meters high tower. The church was built in the **Neo-Gothic style** and there are many rarities hidden inside of it. One of them is a little sculpture of **Madonna with Baby Jesus from the 15th century** or a painting by a **significant Czech master Karel Škréta**.

Gymnázium Karla Sladkovského (Gymnasium of Karel Sladkovský) Besides **St. Prokop's Church** the square takes pride in another significant construction. We refer to **Gymnázium Karla Sladkovského (Gymnasium, or Grammar School, of Karel Sladkovský)** which is rated among the **oldest secondary schools in Prague**. The education at the seven-year grammar school **started on September**

20th, 1897 but it moved to the new Neo-Renaissance building in Sladkovského Square only **two years later**. The construction was built according to a project of architect **Jindřich Motejl**. It took several years to fulfill the entire capacity of the school, i.e. fourteen classrooms, and there were five hundred students in total. The real school was transformed into **eight-year grammar school** in 1943.

The grammar school building of **Karel Sladkovský** is also connected with the names of many **important personalities**. One of them was for instance **Antonín Svojsík** who was working here. Svojsík was not just an **excellent schoolman**, but above all **the founder of Czech Scouting**. Professor **Albert Pražák** who was the President of **Česká národní rada (Czech National Council)** in 1945 was another important personality. Besides the professors the grammar school has educated many other noted personalities, such as the famous Czech actor **Jaroslav Marvan** or writer and journalist **Ondřej Neff**.



Sladkovsky Square

9. Church of St. Prokop (Kostel sv. Prokopa)

Sladkovského náměstí, Praha 3

GPS: 50°5'2.795"N, 14°27'2.263"E

Open: The church is open about 40 minutes before and after Mass.

Mass: Mon–Sat 8:00, Sun 9:00 and 18:00, 11:00, 18:00

GPS: 50°5'2.795"N, 14°27'2.263"E

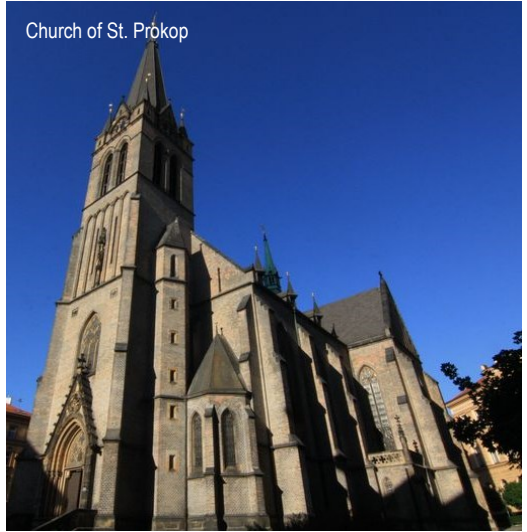
Public transport:

Tram: No. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 – Lipanská stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop (from here go by tram Nr. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 as far as Lipanská station)

Underground: LINE A – Flora stop (from here go by tram Nr. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 as far as Lipanská station)

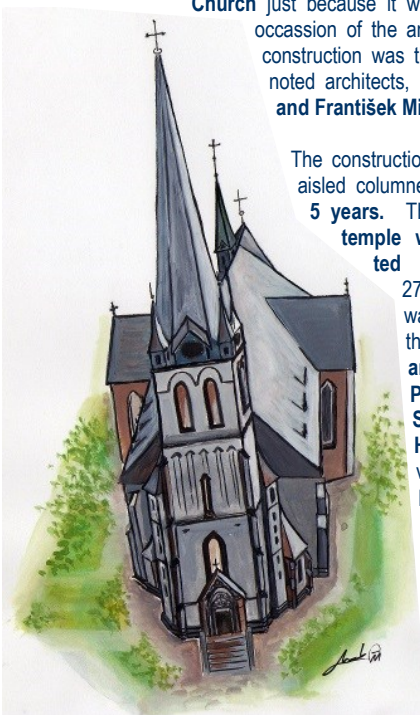
More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/church-of-st-prokop>



The construction of the church of St. Prokop started on **October 30th, 1898** on the occasion of the **fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Franz Joseph I.** The foundation stone was laid by **cardinal František Schönborn.** Before the church got its present name it was called **Jubilee Church** just because it was built on the occasion of the anniversary. The construction was the work of two noted architects, **Josef Mocker and František Mikš.**

ted with capacity of more than two thousand people. **Therefore the church of St. Prokop** became another **viewpoint of Žižkov.** Also the church tower reaches remarkable values being over **seventy meters high.**

Now we will explore **the church interior** which can be **entered via two staircases.** One of them is **northern** and the other one at the **western side** of the building. **A very precious frontispiece** is placed above the main entrance of the northern side. It is the **space in the gable of the portal** where you can find a **relief of Madonna with a Child** taking a model of the church from the local **patron Saint Prokop.** If you decide to enter the church through the side entrance do not forget to take a look at the **statue of St. Vojtěch (St. Adalbert)** inviting the visitors to enter the church. Both works above the entrance doors were performed by **Josef**




The construction of this three-aisled columned church **took 5 years.** The new **Gothic temple was consecrated** on September 27th, 1903 which was a credit of the **archbishop and cardinal Prince Lev Skrbenský of Hříště.** The first vicar was **Mons. Eduard Šittler.** Due to the projects of the architects more than **fifty meters** long temple could be construc-

Quiz:

St. Prokop is one of few truly czech saints. He was born around year 985, was the first abbot of the monastery Sazava.

4 / What is the legend of St. Prokop best known for?

- A) He plowed a furrow with the devil*
- B) He planted in the ground gold ducats, which are multiplied into the ground*
- C) He invited to the Czech lands saints Cyril and Methodius*



Pekárek, the student of **Josef Václav Myslbek**.

The interior is dominated especially by the **Neo-Gothic main altar**, another work of the **architect Mikš**. The altar has four wings with a **statue of the patron St. Prokop** in the middle. Next to him the evangelists **St. Cyril and Methodius** are standing. You can also notice the **statue of Madonna with baby Jesus from the first half of the 15th century**. Yet the most remarkable part of decoration is the **picture by a noted Czech painter Karel Škréta - Svatý Václav, obráncé Prahy proti Švédům (St. Wenceslas, defendor of Prague against Swedes)** from 1649. The painting was originally part of the decoration of the **Emauzy Monastery**.

10. Bezovka Area (Bezovka)

Corner of Ondříčkova street and Táboritká street, Praha 3

GPS: 50°4'59.639"N, 14°27'33.548"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from there take a bus Nr.136, 175 to the station Olšanské náměstí, or walk downhill along Jičínská street)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/bezovka>

TIP FOR YOU

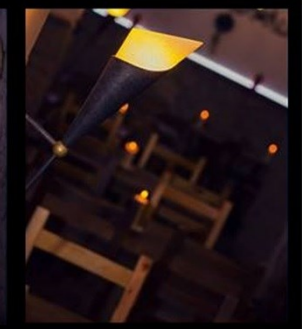
[Restaurant U Kroužků](#)

Home atmosphere fresh ingredients, excellent cuisine. We shoot the legendary light lager Pilsner Urquell 12, Black 10 Kozel, Radegast Original 10, Gambrinus 12 Unfiltered, all by staff trained chief brewer of Pilsner brewery.

In the past, a **splendid estate called Bezovka** was to be found in **Prague's Žižkov**. The estate became a **significant cultural and social place**. **Balls, concerts and films** were visited here, which helped to **develop our cinematography**.

Bezovka was built in **1875 in the place of an ancient vineyard estate** which also involved a small fish pond. The

3



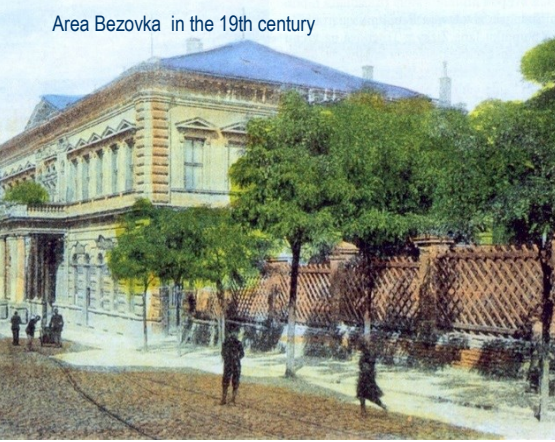
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Area Bezovka in the 19th century



new construction which **the Olšany farmer Güttling** got built was designed as a **restaurant**. Besides the premises for refreshments **an extensive hall was constructed** here, too. Due to it Bezovka became a **noted cultural centre of Prague**. Not only **balls and other entertainment evenings** took place here but also **exhibitions, concerts or political meetings**.

In 1908, **Bezovka** was purchased by the **Žižkov Village** because they wanted to **transform it into a Communal House and a theatre**. Due to WW1 this intention was unfortunately never carried out. The new visions, concerning **Bezovka**, were very bad. In 1936, due to enlargement of Prokopova street Bezovka was **pulled down**. The name of the gorgeous original building is carried by a panel house **with a subway and a shopping park** these days. What would those people **who used to go dancing to Bezovka**

say when looking at this not very attractive building

At the garden lake, which was made from the original fish pond, **garden parties were frequently held**, often **finished by showy fireworks**. It was interesting, too, that in 1883 a horsecar was in operation right from Bezovka leading from **Žižkov to the Old Town of Prague**. The good transport connections made the cultural center of Žižkov much more accessible. At the beginning of the 20th century Bezovka became the **center of the Czech cinematography**, because it enabled **Dismas Šlambora** to screen the first films in the building's premises. This pioneer of the cinematography and also the first owner of the **first permanent cinema in Prague** is in general familiar as **Viktor Ponrepo** and it was his credit that cinematography became stronger here.

11. Olsanske Square (Olšanské náměstí)

Olšanské náměstí, Praha 3

GPS: 50°4'59.639"N, 14°27'33.548"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from there take a bus Nr. 136 or 175 to Olšanské náměstí station, or walk along Jičínská street (downhill))

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/olsanske-square>

Another of the **Žižkov squares** is situated at the intersection of the main streets Olšanská, Prokopova, Táboritská and Jičínská, very close from **Olšanské hřbitovy** (Olšany Cemeteries).

Area Bezovka today



Quiz:

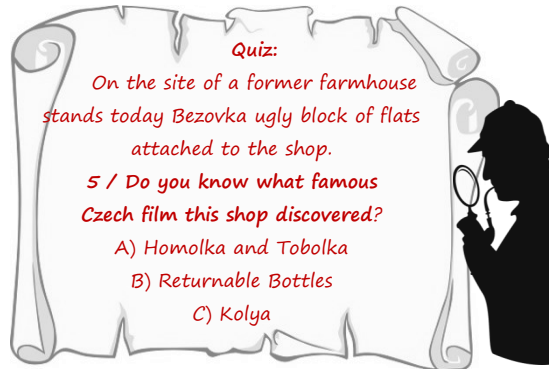
On the site of a former farmhouse stands today Bezovka ugly block of flats attached to the shop.

5 / Do you know what famous Czech film this shop discovered?

A) Homolka and Tobolka

B) Returnable Bottles

C) Kolya





Olsanske Square

TIP FOR YOU [Restaurant & Steakhouse Hodovna](#)

New opened.
Every day we grill fresh meat of your choice



4

12. Olsany Cemetery (Olšanské hřbitovy)

Olšanské náměstí – side entrance, Praha 3

GPS: 50°4'56.48"N, 14°27'36.552"E

Open: 8.00 a.m. – 18.00 p.m.

GPS: 50°4'56.48"N, 14°27'36.552"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from there take a bus Nr. 136 or 175 to Olšanské náměstí stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/olsany-cemeteries-%E2%80%93-the-final-resting-place-of-noted-persons>

In the neighbourhood of Olšanské náměstí (Olšany Square) **the largest necropolis of Prague** is to be found. The founding of Olšany Cemeteries was not quite ideal but its function started to develop through the time and due to many sights the cemeteries have become **one of the most visited places to walks**.

Originally, an old **settlement called Olšany** used to be where the today's burial place extends. In 1679 when many people were dying due to the plague epidemics in Prague a decision was taken to **found a cemetery for the plague victims** in Olšany. Several chapels such as **St. Roch Cha-**

What is the history of this square? Based on the extant records, the place where **Olšanské náměstí stretches nowadays** was settled for the first time in **1919**. However, the square **was not called "Olšanské"** but **Radešínovo náměstí (Radešínovo Square)**. The name **was derived from Vilém z Radešína** who in **1546** received the village **Olšany** which was located in that area. Originally, the village belonged to **St. Ambrose Monastery of the New Town** but the New Town citizens took possession of it during the Husite Wars. **The name Olšanské náměstí originated in 1930 and it has been used unchanged until today.**

But back to the distant history, this time to **the 17th century period** when Olšany was still administrated by **the Prague Old Town**. In **1678** the Old Town established here **graveyards** which were determined for burials of the plague victims. The **Emperor Joseph II.** restricted burials of people in the town centres in 1787, and therefore this **cemetery started to be used for burials**. The cemetery, familiar as **Olšanské hřbitovy**, is the greatest **necropolis of Prague nowadays**. It was changed to a necropolis mainly in 1680, when there was a great plague epidemic in Prague. At that time **sacral buildings** consecrated to various patrons against plague were built, too, **for instance kostel svatého Rocha (St. Roch Church)**.

At the north part of Olšanské náměstí a **multi-purpose building** with a hotel and a restaurant was built between 1988 - 1994. Olšanské náměstí is also a crossing of important main lines of the **city public transport**.

Quiz:

- What do you know about Prague cemeteries ...
- 6 / The most famous tomb - Pantheon Slavin - the resting place of czech personalities is located?
- A) at Vyšehrad cemetery
B) at Olšany cemetery
C) at Břevnov cemetery



pel, St. Sebastian Chapel or St. Rosalia Chapel were built

here as a protection against plague epidemics.

The plague epidemics were soon over but as soon as the second wave of the plague epidemics broke out between 1715 – 1716 the **Olšany Cemeteries** was the place where the victims were buried again. Shortly afterwards the Emperor **Joseph II** issued

a **regulation** which in general restricted burials of human corps in the Prague centre. That's why the cemetery was proclaimed a public graveyard in 1786. From 1835 until 1910 more and more new plots were being annexed to the existing ones which were numbered by the **Roman numerals**. Due to this system the orientation is much easier there.

At present, it is possible to **enter** the cemeteries premises **through several gates** from the neighbouring **Vinohradská street**. The first and the main entrance is located right in the middle of the premises. Not too far from this entrance there is the **Central Ceremonial Hall** which was built in 1894. **The main entrance** of the cemetery was built in 1928. Another entry is situated in the **lower part of the premises** at the cemetery Nr. IV. Through the entrance located in the **upper part of the necropolis** you will get as far as the new ceremonial hall, to the former old crematorium which was

built in the premises in 1898.

Besides the history, we also need to **learn about the curiosities** related to the cemeteries. Remarkable is mainly its surface area currently exceeding incredible **fifty hectares**. Due to this number **Olšany Cemeteries** have by right became the largest necropolis in Prague. Another curiosity is the amount of the buried people which exceeds **one hundred and twelve thousand**. This state, however, has been noted from the extant tombstones but the experts insist that about two million people had been buried here during the existence of **Olšany Cemeteries**. Olšany Cemeteries is therefore considered **the largest cemetery in the Czech Republic**. Besides the tombs, graves and burial urns there are also two burial meadows.

In the **1st Municipal Cemetery** there are historically very **valuable tombstones** which were transferred from the abolished **Karlín military and Karlín Evangelist cemeteries**. In the 2nd Municipal Cemetery you can also find the honorary military burial places from the **WW1**. Further, there are **graves of the soldiers** fallen in **WW2** here, too. Besides these great graves there are also the graves of the **noted Czech personalities**. **Olšany Cemeteries** have become the final resting place of Josef Jungmann, František Ladislav Čelakovský, Karel Havlíček Borovský, Miroslav Tyrš, Josef Lada, Jan Werich and Jiří Voskovec. Also Jaroslav Ježek, Vladimír Menšík or Jan Palach were buried here.



Olšany Cemetery and Church of St. Roch



Olsany Cemetery

imaged in **pilgrim clothes** and a dog sitting at his feet.

13. Church of St. Roch

(Kostel sv. Rocha)

Olšanské náměstí

GPS: 50°4'56.48"N, 14°27'36.552"E

Open: The church is open about 40 minutes before and after Mass.

Mass: Mon–Sat 8:00, Sun 9:00 and 18:00, 11:00, 18:00

GPS: 50°4'56.48"N, 14°27'36.552"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from there take a bus Nr. 136 or 175 to Olšanské náměstí stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/church-of-st-roch>

Our today's sightseeing concerns one of the **sacral monuments in Žižkov**. It is the **Church of St. Roch** located close to **Olšanské náměstí in Olšany Cemeteries**. Let's learn more about the **oldest Žižkov church**.

First of all, who was St. Roch? In order to understand the significance of this building we need to know first **who St. Roch was**, whose the church is consecrated to. St. Roch of Montpellier was a French **Catholic Saint** who is adored as **patron against plague**. People often addressed him to **heal the sick** during the plague epidemics. He is frequently

The plague epidemics. A giant plague epidemics broke out in the territory of Prague in 1680 which initiated the the construction on the church. **Three plague cemeteries were founded** in Prague at that time - in the Old Town of Prague, in the New Town and the Jewish cemetery. The necropolis belonged to the Old Town of Prague which in **1862 decided to build also a plague chapel** next to it. The construction was performed based on the plans of Jean-



Church of St. Roch

Baptiste Mathey. After the Olšany Cemeteries started to bury people **who were not victims of the plague epidemics**, the **Church of St. Roch** started to serve as **cemetery church**. In 1839, the parish **kostel Povýšení svatého Kříže (Church of the Ascension of the Holy Cross)** was cancelled and its parish was transferred to the Church of St. Roch in Olšany.

What does the church actually look like? The church is sometimes **incorrectly being referred to as "rotunda"** because its shape is **very similar to one**. However, it is a **Baroque ellipse-shaped construction with a dome** which was built by the architect **Hainric**. **The main Neo-Renaissance altar** is the view point of the church. In the upper part of the altar painting **Virgin Mary with the angels** is to be found and in the lower part the **patron saints helping during plague epidemics - St. Roch, St. Sebastian and St. Rosalia**. The background is composed of the sceneries **caused by the plague**. **The oldest extant object** in the church is the Baroque **tin baptismal font** from 1595.



Underground Shelter „Bezovka“

14. Underground Shelter „Bezovka“

(Podzemní kryt Bezovka)

Shelter Bezovka below Parukarka Hill
GPS: 50°5'7.897"N, 14°27'37.177"E

Open: příležitostně

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from there take a bus Nr. 136 or 175 to Olšanské náměstí stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/underground-shelter-bezovka>

Now we will together visit a **network of corridors and tunnels** which are hidden deep under the ground. There are several underground shelters in the Žižkov territory but we will focus on **the largest of them** which is located **below Parukářka**.

General information on underground shelters in our territory. The local underground shelters **started to occur due to the general threat**. Many of these underground shelters were built in the war period especially in the **frontier areas**. However, in the 1950s during **the Cold War** the underground shelters started to rise even in the towns as **fallout shelters**. In the territory of the capital of Prague the

shelters rank among the essential types of measures of survival in emergency situations. The shelters are administrated by **Hasičský záchranný sbor** (Fire & Rescue Service) of the capital of Prague. Not everybody knows that there are more than **eight hundred permanent underground shelters with the total capacity 575 000** people there.



Underground Shelter „Bezovka“

The underground shelter **Bezovka**. Now we will learn about one of the largest fallout shelters in the territory of **Prague 3**. It is an **underground complex Bezovka below Parukářka**. It was carried out between 1950 -1955 below **Vrch svatého Kříže (Holy Cross Hill)**. The shelter was hollowed into rock with help of heavy technics. It was made of ferroconcrete **construction** which is in places even **three meters thick**. The underground areas, which can contain **more than two thousand people**, can be entered by **five entrances**. Three of them are situated in **Prokopova street**, the remaining two in **Českobratrská street**. The entrances are **protected by huge metal doors**, each weighting around four tons.

The main part of the shelter is composed of three plus three corridors **constructed at right angles** to each other. The complex also incorporates **two three-metre high ventilation towers** rising above the surface of the nearby **Holy Cross Hill**. The underground shelter Bezovka is unique not only **for its own sanitary system** but also for **its own source of electricity and a big water tank**. There is also an **emergency broadcast studio of the Czech Radio-communications** to be found here.

The present. Some of the underground shelter sections are open to the public these days such as **storage areas**, artificial **climbing walls** or a **music club** which is located in the top storey of the shelter.

More shelters in Prague 3. There are even more shelters in this Prague district which, however, do not contain such

great capacity. In the **houses of Baranova, Biskupcova, Koněvova, Olšanská** and others streets secret shelters are to be found which can contain about **one hundred and fifty people**. More such shelters are located, **besides the metro stations**, e.g. in the big companies' headquarters or in the **underground garages below Náměstím Jiřího z Poděbrad**.

15. Parukarka Park and Holy Cross Hill

(Park Parukářka a vrch sv. Kříže)

Park Parukářka

GPS: 50°5'7.897"N, 14°27'37.177"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5,9,26,55,58 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Bus: No. 136, 175 – Olšanské náměstí stop

Underground: Line A – Flora stop (from there take a bus Nr. 136 or 175 to Olšanské náměstí stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/parukarka-park-and-holy-cross-hill>



Parukarka Park

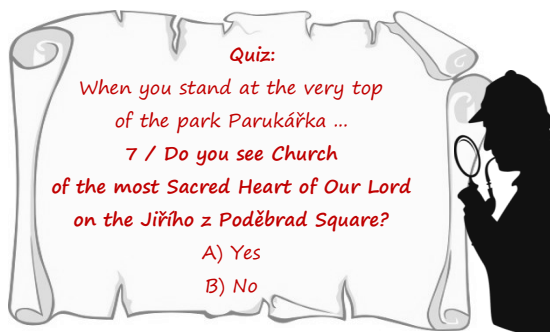


Žižkov district is not just a place of high houses, shopping centers, bars or restaurants. It has a lot to offer to the **lovers of nature** which is common for this part of Prague. **Vrch svatého Kříže (Holy Cross Hill)**, rather familiar under the name **Parukářka**, is its good prove.

History. Parukářka used to be a **wine-growing and farming settlement** in the past. The vineyards were **founded by the Emperor Charles IV** in the 14th century already. The district was called **Hejtmánovská** until 1804. The settlement became property of a famous Prague wig-maker **Jan Hrabánek** in the 19th century and therefore the district was called Parukářka ("Wig-maker" in English). In 1825, the French undertakers **Sellier and Belloc** established **manufacturing of hunting matches** here. Matches for hunting loads were manufactured here and some time later also **matches for military loads**. From 1827 the **factory Kapslovna** was producing ignition agents for **white gunpowder**. The factory moved to **Vlašim** in 1835, due to construction of the houses in the park's neighbourhood. The last remains of the factory walls can be found close to the trail leading uphill.

Parukářka Park. Parukářka is a gorgeous park in the middle of Žižkov. It is situated **between Vítkov and Olšany Cemeteries** and it is a very popular tourist place because of its beautiful view of the Prague's centre. **You will find an educational trail in the park with information panels providing interesting facts about Vrch svatého Kříže.** You have an opportunity to **learn about its history and the present**, too, and discover **the typical local fauna and flora**. After you reach the top **you will see an information panel with a panoramic picture and significant buildings identified on it** which you can see from there.

The trail copies the pavement which has two separate parts - one for the pedestrians and one for the bikers. The trail,



which is about one kilometre long, was created by Jiřina Poslanecká and Věra Doběrná. Below Parukářka you will also find one of the **largest fallout shelters, Bezovka**. The park is currently a frequently visited place to walk because from the hill top you have an **exceptional view of the entire Prague's centre** and also of the nearby **Vítkov Monument or the Žižkov Television Tower**.

Parukářka Park and children. The park is a perfect place for **parents with children**. There is a **big playground** with many attractions for children right at the beginning of the park. The playground is fitted with **original children's attractions**, such as tiny timber house springs, a train, slides, a merry-go-round, a bar, spring swings and a **rope pyramid** and a railway for bigger children. There is a toilet and a roofed garden house for the mummies. The entire playground is surrounded **by a fence and locked** in the night.



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16. Basel Square (Basilejské náměstí)

Basilejské náměstí, Praha 3
 GPS: 50°5'13.085"N, 14°28'10.409"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 9,10,16, 19,55,58 – Biskupcova stop
 Bus: No. 133, 509 – Basilejské náměstí stop
 Underground: Line B or C – Florenc stop (from there go by bus
 No. 133, 175 or 509 to the above mentioned stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/basel-square>

The facts we will give you now will again refer to another significant square in **Prague's Žižkov**. The square is another **commemoration of the Hussite revolution** in our country.

Origin of the name. The square in Žižkov was called **Basilejské** in 1932. In that year the square got the familiar appearance we know today. The name was derived just like the other **names in Žižkov** from the **Hussite revolution period**. At that time, between 1431 – 1448 a clerical **Council** was held in the Swiss town **Basel**. The Council was attended

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also by a **Czech delegation** led by a radical Hussite priest, politician and army leader, **Prokop Holý**. At that time, the Council of Basel listened to the Czech delegation and openly acknowledged the so-called **Basel Compacts (Compactata)** or Four Articles of Prague. The most important point of the Articles was the acknowledgement of the claim to practise **communion** using a cup for the members of the **Czech Hussites**.

Back to the square. However, let's return from **Switzerland to Prague**, to the round-shaped square. There is a very busy street intersecting the square. High **tenement houses** were built in the western part of the square. The same ones are to be found on the opposite side, too. A glimpse between the blocks of houses will open the neighbouring **freight railway station Žižkov**. You can also see the nearby **Vrch svatého Kříže** (Holy Cross Hill).

Nákladové nádraží Žižkov (Freight Railway Station Žižkov). The railway station was **built between 1929 – 1935** in the place of the original **vineyard settlement** called **Červený dvůr (Red Yard)**. It was a one-storey residential building with red brickwork. However, the settlement ceased during WW2 and had to give place to the construction of a railway



Basel Square



station which had been for more than sixty years operating as a transit warehouse and storehouse for groceries. The construction of the railway station was important mainly because all freight trains were diverted to Žižkov. That was a great relief for Hlavní Wilsonovo nádraží (Wilson Main Railway Station). Besides the huge storage houses also large cooling plants were set up which were used for preservation of fast-rotting groceries. At present, the railway station is being cancelled and it will be replaced by commercial and administrative buildings in the future.

17. Vítkov Hill (Vrch Vítkov)

Vítkov, Praha 3

GPS: 50°5'18.288"N, 14°28'58.714"E

Public transport:

Bus: No. 133, 175, 509 – U Památníku stop or Tachovské náměstí stop,

Bus: No. 133, 136, 509 – Černínova stop or Ohrada stop

Tram: No. 9, 10, 16, 19, 55, 58 – Biskupcova stop

Underground: Line B or C – Florenc stop (from there take a bus No. 133, 175 or 509 to the above mentioned stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/vitkov-hill>

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Vítkovský vrch is another of the Žižkov parks stretching on the right riverbank of Vltava. The Hill is to be found between **Žižkov and Karlín** and it is separating these parts from each other. Besides a pleasant walk you can view the **National Memorial, statue of Jan Žižka** or visit the **Armádní muzeum (Military Museum)** here.

History. The park was entirely overgrown with trees and other plants in the past. Those woods were later cut down and the **Emperor Charles IV established vineyards** there. One of the owners who were staying in these vineyards was also the **Prague alderman Vítek of Hora** according to whom **Vítkov Hill** was called. Also **July 14th, 1420**, when the **Hussites defeated the Crusaders' army** in the battle of **Vítkov, was a turning point.** In memory of the triumphal victory of the Hussite army leader **Jan Žižka of Trocnov, Vítkov was called Žižkův vrch (Žižka Hill)** which was later **changed to Žižkov.**

After the Thirty Years' War. The vineyards were **seriously damaged** during the Thirty Years' War period and **Vítkov** was getting **surrounded by fortifications and walls.** When in 1757 the Prussian troops invaded Prague, they left **everything upside down** and even **Vítkov** was affected. All the **vineyards were destroyed** and **Vítkov** was completely bold. The hill was **replanted** in 1824 again. The vineyards were replaced by **fruit trees** but first in the 1890s the Hill was under the direction of **František Thomayer turned into urban gardens.** After WW1 a **sports facility TJ Sokol Praha** was founded here.

The most important moment of the history. Important changes in **Vítkov** were made between 1929 – 1938 during the construction works on the **Memorial in honour of the participants of the fight for the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic.** The main purpose of the memorial was to **honor the remembrance of the Czech legionaries** and of the Czech revolt during WW1. **There had been a storage area of Wehrmacht** in WW2 here, i.e. of the armed forces of The Third Empire. **The memorial was used for propaganda of the Communist regime** after 1948 and even **significant representatives of the Communist Party were buried here.** Further extensive park improvements were carried out at **Vítkov** due to which new paths for walks came into being and decorative woody plants were planted here. **On July 14th, 1950, an equestrian statue of Jan Žižka of Trocnov** was revealed at **Vítkov** on the occasion of the **anniversary of the battle of Vítkov.** This monumental bronze statue ranks among the **first ten of the world's greatest equestrian statues.** Between 1954–1962 a **mausoleum of Klement Gottwald** was placed here, too. You will also find **Žižkov Armádní muzeum (Military Museum)** at **Vítkov** base.

18. National Memorial at Vítkov Hill

(Památník na Vítkově)

U Památníku 1900, Praha 3
GPS: 50°5'18"N, 14°26'57.999"E

Open:

Monday–Wednesday: CLOSED
Thursday–Sunday: 10.00–18.00

Operation of the view terrace on the roof of the Memorial:
The access onto the view terrace is for safety reasons restricted to 25 visitors per half an hour. The first entry is possible at 10:30 am, the last one at 04:30 pm.

In case of bad weather conditions the entry onto the terrace will not be allowed.

Public transport:

Bus: No. 133, 175, 509 – U Památníku stop or Tachovské náměstí stop,

Bus: No. 133, 136, 509 – Čemínova stop or Ohrada stop

Tram: No. 9, 10, 16, 19, 55, 58 – Biskupcova stop

Underground: Line B or C – Florenc stop (from there take a bus No. 133, 175 or 509 to the above mentioned stations)

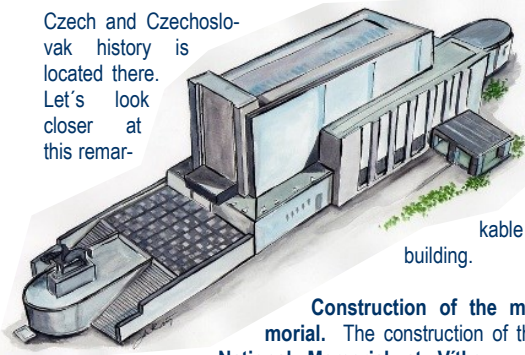
More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/narodni-pamatnik-national-memorial-at-vitkov>

The National Memorial at **Vítkov** ranks among the greatest **Žižkov** view points. The memorial had been through many interesting moments in its history. It served as commemoration for legionaries, it turned into a storage place of Wehrmacht's military material, it was used for the propaganda of the communist regime and currently a museum of the modern

Czechoslovak national emblem - Vítkov Memorial



Czech and Czechoslovak history is located there. Let's look closer at this remarkable



kable building.

Construction of the memorial.

The construction of the **National Memorial at Vítkov** was carried out between **1929 - 1932**. On November 8th, 1928 a symbolic excavation of the memorial was made by the **President T. G. Masaryk**. The construction was carried out based on the project of the architect Jan Závorka. **The memorial was built as the Memorial of the National Liberation to honour the commemoration of the Czech**

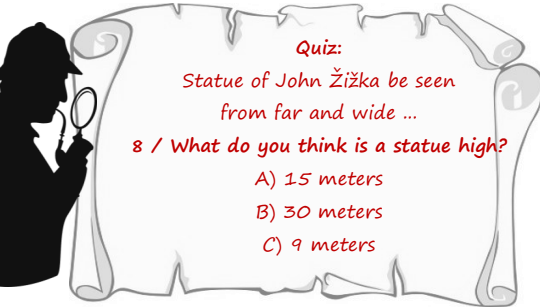
legionaries and of the Czech revolt during WW1. After the completion a structure was rising at Vítkov, reaching over thirty meters high. Then the works on the interior followed and they took another six years to finish. The decorations were carried out by the noted artists such as Jakub Obrovský, Karel Pokorný, Max Švabinský, Jan Štursa, or Josef Malejovský.

What was the purpose of the memorial?

Period before WW2. The memorial was built in honour of the Czech legionaries and of the Czech revolt during WW1. Thereby the memorial served as a pious place where wreaths were layed and where the fallen heroes of the fight for the national liberation were honoured.

World War 2. The Memorial had to face not really happy times during WW2. The legionaries were no more honoured there and the place became target of the German army. The memorial turned into a storage place of Wehrmacht's military material during WW2.

The communist period. After 1948 the Memorial was used for the propaganda of the communist regime. The memorial gradually became the final resting place of many significant representatives of the Communist Party. On December 5th, 1963 a Mausoleum of Klement Gottwald, the first communist Czechoslovak president, was opened in its premises. Due to the mausoleum extensive technical facilities were built in the underground of the monument which, however, could not prevent the embalmed body from decomposition. So the mummy gradually started to decay and decompose. The body was cremated in 1962 and the mausoleum cancelled.



Quiz:

Statue of John Žižka be seen from far and wide ...

8 / What do you think is a statue high?

- A) 15 meters
- B) 30 meters
- C) 9 meters

National Memorial at Vítkov Hill





National Memorial at Vítkov Hill

Further the remains of the president Antonín Zápotocký and Ludvík Svoboda and of more noted Communist Party representatives were placed here which again were removed from the Memorial after 1989.

The present. Currently you will find a museum of the **recent Czech and Czechoslovak history** in the premises of the former mausoleum. The mausoleum was transformed into a **Hall for short-term and thematic exhibitions**. Also **concerts and theatre events are held** here. On the roof of the memorial a **view terrace and a panoramic café** were constructed offering an exceptional view of Prague to its visitors.

In order to complete the **sightseeing of the Memorial at Vítkov** we need to peep in at the **interior of the building**. You will certainly be pleasantly surprised to see what kind of rooms are hidden behind its walls. They are not just spaces **determined for pious acts** but also many **representative halls**.

Ústřední síň (The Central Hall) The main hall of the Memorial at Vítkov was in particular determined **for burials of significant representatives of the Czechoslovak legions**. In the 1930s **ten sarcophaguses and sixteen tombstones** of the noted state representatives were displayed in this pious hall. The tombstones were made of dark polished marble, the sarcophaguses of so-called Slivenec marble. The remains of the deceased Czechoslovak presidents such as Klement **Gottwald**, Antonín **Zápotocký** or Ludvík **Svobo-**

da were placed inside of them. Even the decoration of the hall is unique. There are **reliefs** coming from the workshop of the sculptor Karel Pokorný. He engraved them into the **marble plates** embedded in the Memorial's construction. The reliefs **figure the legionary fights**. You can for instance find a portrait of a **French legionary** in offence or the wounded **Italian legionary** here.

The Columbarium. Another pious place of the Memorial is the **Columbarium**. These spaces were meant to serve for **burials of significant Czechoslovak legionaries**, however not a single hero has ever been buried here. **Instead, the Columbarium** was the necropolis of the prominent representatives of the **Czechoslovak Communist Party** from 1951. Their remains were saved there until 1989. The decoration of the room in form of sarcophaguses and bronze





Former Mausoleum of the first communist president Klement Gottwald

Memorial is the **Ceremonial Hall**. It was built for a purpose of **significant political events** such as the **election of the president of the republic**. The hall is composed of three aisles whose decoration matches the required prestige of the hall. You can for instance find **the first-republic emblems** by the sculptor Karel Kotrba or the monumentous **statue of the flying winged Genius** on which Kotrba co-operated with **Ladislav Kofránek**. The history of the statue is very interesting, it is namely not the original work created according to the extant documentation because the **original of the statue** was destroyed during the war. The painter Karel Svoboda is the author of another important work, a **gobelin carpet with the state emblem** which is placed directly above the **main platform**.

The Presidential Lounge. However, the most precious gem is the lounge whose walls are covered by the entirely **original brocade wallpaper with the Byzantine pattern** made according to the fabric found in the tomb of the Bohemian kings in **St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague Castle**. The patterns are also to be found on the precious **waffle ceiling** and also **on the parquet floor**. The decoration of the Presidential Lounge is composed of a **fireplace or marble candlesticks**.

candlesticks was carried out by the sculptor **Jaroslav Horejc**.

Chapel of the Fallen Soldier. In the Chapel of the Fallen Soldiers, as the name already gives away, the **remains of the fallen legionary heroes** were meant to be **saved**. There were more than forty Italian and three Russian legionaries who had been **executed by the Austrian state organs** during WW1. In the chapel there are many unique decorative elements to view, mainly the **mosaics by Max Švabinský**, reliefs by Horejc or the **sculpture "Raněný" (the Wounded)** created by the sculptor Jan Štursa.

The Ceremonial Hall. A very significant room of the **Vítkov**



Former Mausoleum of the first communist president Klement Gottwald

After death of the first communist **Czechoslovak president** the Communist Party decided to **embalm his body** and expose it to the public after the fashion of Lenin. For this purpose the **Mausoleum** was established at Prague's **Vítkov**.

Vítkov National Memorial. **Klement Gottwald** died on March 14th, 1953 after his return from Stalin's funeral. Consequently a decision was taken that the body of the first Czechoslovak communist president would be embalmed in order to preserve it for the future generations. However, a problem arose where the body should be put. **The National Memorial at Vítkov** was selected for the mausoleum because some **urns of the founders of the Communist Party** had been already saved right there.

Construction of the mausoleum. However, it was necessary to adjust the museum so that **the body could last there**. Therefore an **underground lab** was built, rooms for **doctors and nurses on duty**, changing rooms, a machine room, a control room, storage area and also extensive **air-conditioning system** keeping the body in constant temperature and preventing it from decay. In the ground floor of the Memorial a **Mourning Hall** was fixed where the body was exposed to the public. However, it was important to keep

Former Mausoleum of the first communist president Klement Gottwald

constant temperature in both the **laboratory and the mourning hall**, namely **15 degrees Centigrade** and air humidity **80%**.

Exposing in the Mourning Hall. Further a **telescopic appliance was constructed** which was used for **elevation of the president's body from the laboratory into the Mourning Hall**. With help of several coloured filters the body was lightened so that it looked as if alive. Gottwald was layed in a glass sarcophagus. He was dressed in a **blue generals' uniform**. His hands were crossed on his stomach and on his chest he had a **red star fitted by rubies**.

Maintainance of the body. Until 1955 the Gottwald's mumny was in hands of **Soviet dostors with the chief professor Mardašev**. Afterwards the body was handed over to the Czechoslovak experts. The total number of people who looked after the Gottwald's body was **one hundred**. They were doctors, nurses, technicians, laboratorians, electricians, patrols and cleaning ladies. **Every evening**, the doctors and experts looked after **placing Gottwald into a special refridgerator** in an air-conditioned lab. The body was also regularly maintained using **injections with nourishing solution**. It was also **regularly embalmed**. Even a **special wig** was created which was regularly soaked in **special solution**.

The body is starting to decompose. Despite costly procedures and the work of experts the body **started to decompose after some time**. The **lower limbs** which had to be **replaced by artificial ones**, were the first to decompose. The **arms and chest** followed. The **artificial limbs and trunk** which replaced the decomposing body parts had been made in **Barrandov film studios**. After continuous reconstruction of the decomposing body it was **decided in 1962** that the body in such bad condition **needed cremation**. That was caarried out and the **mausoleum was closed**. After the Velvet revolution the remains were saved in **Oišany Cemetery**.

The present. Currently you will find a museum of the **recent Czech and Czechoslovak history** in the premises of the former mausoleum. The mausoleum was transformed into a **Hall for short-time and thematic exhibitions**. Also **concerts and theatre events are held here**. On the roof of the memorial a **view terrace and a panoramatic café** were constructed offering an exceptional view of Prague to its visitors.

Equerstrian Statue of Jan Žižka of Trocnov

Those who will climb to the top of **Vítkov Hill** will besides the glamorous **view of the Prague centre** see also one of the world's greatest equestrian statues. It is the monumentous

statue of Jan Žižka of Trocnov which is a part of the National Memorial.

History of the equestrian statue. The equestrian statue of Jan Žižka at Prague's Vítkov ranks among the **greatest equestrian statues in the world**. The statue comes from the workshop of **Bohumil Kafka** who created it in 1950. This **European greatest equestrian statue** is subtly worked out. Besides the horse there is an image of a Hussite commander who had defeated the Crusade troops in the **Battle of Vítkov**. **Bohumil Kafka** spent **entire ten years** working on the statue, i.e. from **1932 to 1942**. During that time he carried out a plaster model of the statue which was **casted of bronze** after the war. The festive revelation took place **on the occassion of the 530th anniversary of the Battle of Vítkov**, i.e. on **July 14th, 1950**.

Statue of the horse. A model for the **statue of a horse** which Bohumil Kafka had chosen was a **Norico sorrel Theseus from the Tlumačov stud farm**. Then long-term observations of the horse followed during which the **sculptor deeply studied** the animal's every single move. Due to the photographs **with the horse relaxed and but also in moti-**



on a perfect masterpiece of a horse in his life-size could have been performed long years later.

Rider's statue. Further works continued on the rider's figure. It was not easy at all to find a man who would **absolutely meet the author's requirements**. As a result, **several manly types** such as a **wrestler, officer, clerk** or **even architect** posed as a model to Kafka. Bohumil Kafka was watching every single detail, in order to be able to portray every moment perfectly. **He also co-operated with many historians**, who helped him put **Žižka's military equipment** together. Due to these sophisticated working techniques we can view a statue **at Vítkov** today reaching **around nine metres high** and **weighting more than sixteen tons**.

Interesting facts. Not everybody knows that there is a grave of an Unknown Soldier below the monument of **Jan Žižka** and also the **military columbarium**, a place where the **burial urns of the fallen soldiers** had been placed. Their remains were transferred **to Vítkov** in 1949 **from Dukla** where one of the crucial WW2 battles took place in 1944. Therefore, the statue used to be a place of pietas and ceremonious acts. The tomb is covered by a **monumentous granite board** with the following inscription „**Glory to the heroes fallen for their motherland**“. There is a big state emblem carved over the grave. In 2006 the remains of **general Alois Eliáš** and his **wife** were placed in here.

19. Army Museum (Armádní muzeum)

U Památníku 2, Praha 3

GPS: 50°5'14.386"N, 14°26'41.749"E

Open: daily excluding on Mondays, between 10:00 - 06:00

Public transport:

Bus: No. 133, 175, 209 – U Památníku stop

Tram: No. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 – Husinecká stop

Underground: Line B or C – Florenc stop (then take a bus Nr. 133, 175 and get out at the U Památníku stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/army-museum-in-zizkov>

Armádní muzeum (Army Museum) in Prague district Žižkov has been through many changes during its existence. In every historic period the **expositions were changed and transformed**. Let's together see the collections related to the **significant war events**.

Interwar period. **Armádní muzeum Žižkov** (Army Museum Žižkov) had been integrated into the complex of **Památník národní osvobození (National Monument) at Prague Vrch Vítkov (Vítkov Hill)**. In the period between WW1 and WW2 the museum exposition was divided into five time



layers. **The first part** was dedicated to the period between 1914 – 1915, part two commemorated the events between 1916 - 1917, the next part between 1917- 1918, part four concerned the events from 1918 until **armistice** had been concluded **before the formation of Czechoslovakia** and the last part **involved expositions** dated from the formation of the independent state until 1920 and was concluded by the return of the last transports of the **Czechoslovak legions**.

World War 2. In 1939, in the **occupation period by the Nazi military forces**, the entire premises of the **National Monument** was **occupied by the German Gestapo** and department for the German Military Museum. **German military forces** subsequently moved all the museum exponents from Žižkov and neighbouring Karlín into **Schwarzenberský palác in Hradčany**, where the German **Vojenské muzeum (Military Museum)** was constituted afterwards. Germans took these collections before the end of the war with them, however most of them were returned to the homeland again. **Communist Period.** After the war **Muzeum Památníku osvobození (Museum of the National Monument)** was established where the collections from the years 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 were placed. In February 1948 **the museum was closed**, and those expositions not completely matching the Communist ideology were **entirely reinstalled**. In 1951 an exhibition called **"30 let Komunistické strany Československa"** (30 years of the Czechoslovakian Communist party) took place here. The museum was closed shortly after the exhibition again and it was re-opened under a new name in 1954, as **Muzeum Československé armády (Museum of the Czechoslovakian Army)**. After defeat of communism in November 1989 the museum turned into **Muzeum odboje a České armády (Museum of Resistance and of the Czech Army)**. This name was after some time changed to **Armádní muzeum Žižkov (Army Museum Žižkov)** which has survived until today.

The present. Currently, the museum exposition is divided into **three parts**. The first one covers the period of **WW1 between 1914 – 1918**, the participation of the Czechs and Slovaks in it and the period of political and military actions that resulted in formation of the independent Czechoslovak republic. **The other part** is dedicated to the **interwar Czechoslovak republic** and its armed forces, **the third exhibition space** covers the period of **WW2** and records the participation of the Czechs and Slovaks in military operations and its fronts, in the **national resistance** and also in other events that were supposed to restore the independence of Czechoslovakia. **The forth part** is dedicated to **occasional exhibitions**.



Winston Churchill Square

20. Winston Churchill Square (Náměstí Winstona Churchilla)

Náměstí W. Churchilla, Praha 3

GPS: 50°5'5.388"N, 14°26'28.896"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 – Husinecká stop

Bus: No.135 – Náměstí Winstona Churchilla stop

Underground: Line C – Hlavní nádraží stop

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/winston-churchill-square>

The next Žižkov square is called **Náměstí Winstona Churchilla**. Now we will learn about the important historical milestones that had strongly influenced the destiny of the whole square.

Origin of the name. You would not have come across such a square neither on the map or **wandering through Žižkov** between 1935 – 1955. In that period you would find it under the name "náměstí U Pensijního ústavu" (At the Pension Institute Square). The name had not been selected at random. It was derived from a significant **funcionalist construction** which was built on one side of the contemporary **Žižkov gas works' plot**. It was the so-called **General Pension Institute** that we know today as a house Nr. 1800, 1839 and 1840, i.e. **Dům odborových svazů (House of Trade Unions)**. The construction was carried out due to the architects Karel Honzík and Josef Havlíček. The first clerks sat down at their desks behind the walls of **Všeobecný pensijní ústav** for the first time on January 2nd, 1934.

The square had changed its name frequently. However,



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the name lasted only until 1955. With the new political system the contemporary names were changed, too. A good inspiration for such names were the names of the leading representatives of the regent team. Therefore between 1955 -1977 the square was called **Gustav Kliment Square** - according to a Czech **communist politician**, member of Národní shromáždění (National Assembly) and man who

was **Minister of Industry** between 1948–1952. Yet the name has not survived and in 1990 the square was called after **Antonín Zápotocký**, the former president of the republic. The statue of Zápotocký was consequently placed in the centre of the square. The last change happened a few years later when the square was called according to a significant world's politician, the former **British Prime Minister Winston Churchill**. A memorial to this genius was festively revealed in the square on November 17th, 1999.

Náměstí Winstona Churchilla (Winston Churchill Square). There are several interesting buildings in the premises of the square. The square is not only located in the neighbourhood of **Hlavního nádraží (Prague Main Railway Station)**, **Vítkov Hill**, but the tourists have there an opportunity to view a noted functionalist structure, **Dům odborových svazů (House of Trade Unions)**. Besides, there is also the building of **Vysoká škola ekonomická (University of Economics)** in the east side which was built in 1935 under the direction of the architect Vratislav Lhota and engineer Mečislav Petrů.



House of Trade Union

21. House of Trade Unions (Dům odborových svazů)

Náměstí W. Churchilla, Praha 3
GPS: 50°5'5.388"N, 14°26'28.896"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 – Husinecká stop
Bus: No.135 – Náměstí Winstona Churchilla stop
Underground: Line C – Hlavní nádraží stop

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/house-of-trade-unions>

Dům odborových svazů (House of Trade Unions), the former **Všeobecný penzijní ústav (General Pensions Institute)**, is one of the view points of **náměstí Winstona Churchilla (Winston Churchill Square)** of the Prague's quarter Žižkov. Discover the place where in the past a noted **Prague gasworks** used to be.

Pražská obecní plynárna (Prague Municipal Gasworks): Dům odborových svazů (House of Trade Unions) was built in place of the former **Pražská obecní plynárna (Prague**

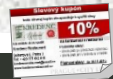
Municipal Gasworks). The gasworks started to supply gas lighting for Prague on September 16th, 1867 and thus became one of the most important institutions of its kind. Right here in **náměstí Winstona Churchilla (Winston Churchill Square)** the **first hot air balloon flights** took place. However, the Žižkov gasworks was pulled down due to modernization process and the first Prague skyscraper was raised in its place - the palace of **Všeobecný penzijní ústav (General Pensions Institute)**.

Všeobecný penzijní ústav (General Pensions Institute): In 1929, the **pension insurance act was issued** and so a decision was taken to build a completely new building which **would serve this purpose**. It took long to find a suitable location where the institute should stand and after long-lasting considerations a place located **very close to the Prague centre** was selected. **Náměstí Winstona Churchilla (Winston Churchill Square)** was determined to become its **domiciliary place**. The construction of **Všeo-**

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22. University of Economics in Prague

(Vysoká škola ekonomická)

bcný
penzijní
ústav

was
performed under
the direction of the

architects Josef Havlíček and Karel Honzík.

The construction with a cross layout was fragmented and designed according to the slope of the plot. It was exceptional for that period that the **northern and western wings** were designed to have eight storeys, the eastern and **southern even thirteen**. The construction works of Všeobecný penzijní ústav started exactly on April 1st, 1932. The ceremonious opening took place two years later. The construction of the institute was unique not only because of its appearance but also due to the costs which exceeded more than **sixty millions** of the contemporary crowns.

Dům odborových svazů (House of Trade Unions): Dům odborových svazů is tiled by small, light, ceramic plates. Due to the small plates the building got a nickname **kachlíkárna (tile house)**. There are about seven hundred offices behind the walls of **Kachlíkárna**. It is equipped by a sophisticated ventilation system and it is also interesting that the windows **have steel construction**. From 1951 the functionalist building was used by **Ústřední rada odborů (Central Trade Union Council)**, later by **Revoluční odborové hnutí (Revolutionary Trade Union Movement)**, and currently it is the residence of **Českomoravská konfederace odborových svazů (Bohemian-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions)**.



University of Economics

Náměstí W. Churchilla, Praha 3

GPS: 50°5'3.173"N, 14°26'28.305"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 – Husinecká stop

Bus: No.135 – Náměstí Winstona Churchilla stop

Underground: Line C – Hlavní nádraží stop

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/university-of-economics-in-prague>

A dominant building in **náměstí Winstona Churchilla (Winston Churchill Square)** is a significant public institute providing education in the field of economics and related subjects. **The historical development of the University of Economics** had been largely influenced mainly by the political background. Nowadays the students have an opportunity to achieve the bachelor, master or even doctoral degree in the field of **Economics**.

Predecessor of VŠE (University of Economics): The **Prague university of Economics (VŠE)** ranks among the noted **public universities** which provide **Business University**. **University** was founded in 1919. It was in operation until 1939 when it was, just like all **universities, closed by the Nazis** due to the German occupation. The university restored its activity after the war again. After the accession of the communist regime it was renamed **Vysoká škola věd hospodářských (University of Economic Sciences)** which **lasted only until 1949**.

Vysoká škola ekonomická (University of Economics): In 1953, the activities of the previous universities were taken up by **Vysoká škola ekonomická (University of Economics)**. In that year, five faculties were opened in the **university building** which is located in **Winston Churchill Square**. So the applicants had an opportunity to apply for the **Faculty of General Economics, Faculty of Business Administration, Faculty of Internal Trade, Faculty of Finance and Credit and Faculty of Statistics**. The turning point was the year 1968 when the **first computer** was installed there after more than ten years of the university operation.

Reorganization of the studies: After five years of operation the school management carried out a **reconstruction of the faculties**. The **contemporary fields of study were replaced** and entirely new ones were created, matching not

only the new conceptions of education. The following faculties were opened: **Faculty of political Economics**, Faculty of Business Administration, **Faculty of Business** and also the **Institute of Economics and Public Administration Planning**. In 1960s, the activities of VŠE started to turn away from the ideas and practises of the contemporary **communist regime**, and mainly focussed on the international co-operation. With help of the educational association called **AIESEC** the students started to co-operate with other world universities.

The University of Economics was the first school in Czechoslovakia to accept the credit system in 1990s which was an important period in its **history**. The credit system was used until 2005. The studies were also divided into classical degrees, namely **the bachelor, master and doctoral studies**. After 1991, **new VŠE faculties** were built also in Jižní Město in Prague, and finally in 1999 **also in Jindřichův Hradec**.

The present: Currently, the University of Economics offers education in the bachelor, master or even doctoral study programs. All the three fields of study can be studied at the **Faculty of Finance and Accounting, Faculty of International Relations, Faculty of Business Administration, the Faculty of Informatics and Statistics, Faculty of Economics and Public Administration** and at the **Faculty of Management**



The history: The first football clubs in Prague's Žižkov were founded around 1900. In 1903, a football club called **Viktoria** was established. The first team of "Viktorka" was formed mainly by **students from Žižkov**. The players had together chosen their jerseys which were comprised of **red and white colours**. These colours have remained unchanged until today. In 1904 the official **Sports Club Viktoria** had risen from this club. The first success was celebrated two years later when Viktoria **defeated the noted Prague premier club Sparta** in one goal.

The Stadium: The football club got its **first stadium** only in 1909. The stadium was located in **Ohrada** where the players were allowed to play **until 1928** when the stadium had to compromise with the construction of new houses. Then the players trained mainly in **various Prague stadiums** until the **Stadium FK Viktoria Žižkov in Seifertova street (Praze 3)** became their home stadium.

The Stadium FK Viktoria Žižkov ranks among the **smallest stadiums** of the football league. There **have been many reconstructions recently** due to which it meets all necessary requirements. During the reconstruction all **standing rooms were replaced by seats**, which resulted in distinctive **reduction of the stadium capacity**. The next part of the reconstruction was performed in 2007, when a new East tribune was built which increased the stadium capacity in one thousand places.

The stadium FK Viktoria Žižkov is currently capable to **take in about five thousand and six hundred sportsmen**. They have an opportunity to watch and support their favourite football players on a playground with dimensions 105 x 68 metres.

23. Stadium of the Football Club Viktoria Zizkov

(Stadion FK Viktoria Žižkov)

Seifertova 32, Praha 3

GPS: 50°5'9.055"N, 14°26'22.638"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 5, 9, 26, 55, 58 – Husinecká stop

Bus: No.135 – Náměstí Winstona Churchilla stop

Underground: Line C – Hlavní nádraží stop

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/stadium-of-the-football-club-viktoria-zizkov>

Our next stop will be the home stadium of one of the oldest football clubs in Bohemia, **FK Viktoria Žižkov**. We will not just learn about the **history of football in Žižkov** but also about the home stadium.

Rieger Gardens



24. Rieger Gardens

(Riegrový sady)

Riegrový sady, Praha 2

GPS: 50°4'52.408"N, 14°26'21.892"E

Public transport:

Tram: No. 11 – Italská stop

Bus: No. 135 – Na Smetance stop

Underground: Line A – Jiřího z Poděbrad stop (from there take a tram No. 11 to the Italská stop)

More informations: <http://www.praguecityline.com/prague-monuments/rieger-gardens>

If you are looking for a place to rest in Prague 3, to relax and gain new energy for more wandering in this part of Prague, then **Riegrový sady (Rieger Gardens)** are the right choice. These **Vinohrady gardens**, called after a **noted Czech politician**, rank by right among the most popular places.

History of the park: Not everybody will in reference to Riegrový sady fancy a **large urban park** which stretches in the neighbourhood of the Prague centre with the area of

more than **eleven hectares**. Let's learn about the remote history of the park first. Riegrový sady **were founded in 1902** by linking several **neighbouring gardens and settlements**. Those were called **Kanálka, Saracinka, Pštroska and Kuchyňka**. Two years later the Prague garden engineer Leopold Batěk founded an extensive park here which was called **after the Czech politician Rieger**. In his honour the significant Czech **sculptor Josef Václav Myslbek** created a statue of him which was ceremoniously revealed right in these gardens in 1913.

The park was renamed in the period of WW2. It was called **Smetanovy sady (Smetana gardens)** after the famous Czech composer **Bedřich Smetana**. There used to be a restaurant in the park which was unfortunately changed into a building serving for **administrative purposes** in 1990s. Also a familiar **view tower Mlékárna (Dairy)** was built here, later reconstructed and it currently operates a **café**. So the visitors have an opportunity of a **gorgeous view of the Prague centre** while drinking coffee. The Dairy is located in the central part off the park. Not too far from the cart track you will also find a **sandstone obelisk with bird reliefs**.

How to enter the gardens? Riegrový sady can be entered from several sides. The first possibility is the entrance from **Polská street**. From there a big staircase will take you to the park next to which the already mentioned **memorial of F. L. Rieger is to be found**. You can also get into the park from **Chopinova street**. There you can walk along a playground and a **restaurant with a café**. The third entrance is situated in **Vozová street**. There you will pass a stone gate which once used to be an entrance **to the settlement Saracinka**.

At present, the park is used for pleasant **walks in every season of the year**. There are many resting places, park benches but especially **decorative woody plants or flower beds**. There is also a sports stadium TJ Bohemians and the sports facilities of Sokol Vinohrady situated in the park premises.

National Memorial at Vítkov Hill



Sings along the Route:

- (1) Gregory of Podebrady Square,
- (2) Church of the most Sacred Heart of Our Lord,
- (3) The Skroupa´s Square,
- (4) Žižkov Television Tower,
- (5) The Old Jewish Cemetery in Prague´s Žižkov ,
- (6) Telephone Exchange in Fibichova street,
- (7) Palace Akropolis,
- (8) Sladkovský Square,
- (9) Church of St. Prokop,
- (10) Bezovka,
- (11) Olšanské Square,
- (12) Olšany Cemeteries,
- (13) Church of St. Roch,
- (14) Underground shelter Bezovka below Parukarka Hill,
- (15) Parukářka Park and Holy Cross Hill,
- (16) Basel Square,
- (17) Vítkov Hill,
- (18) National Memorial at Vítkov,
- (19) Army Museum in Žižkov,
- (20) Winston Churchill Square,
- (21) House of Trade Unions,
- (22) University of Economics,
- (23) Stadium of the Football Club Viktoria Žižkov,
- (24) Rieger Gardens



Restaurant (*red No. on the map):

- 1** **Cocktail Pub - Pulp Fiction**
Jagellonská 2428/17, 130 00 Praha 3
Tel: + 420 775 304 050,
E-mail: www.praguecityline.cz/sluzby/cocktail-bar-pulp-fiction
Open: Mo - Su: 17.00 - 05.00
- 2** **Restaurant U Kroužků**
Miličová 412/3 , 130 00 Praha 3,
Tel: + 420 731 371 464,
E-mail: info@ukrouzku.eu, www.ukrouzku.eu
Open: Mo - Sa: 10.00 - 00.00, Su: 10.00 - 23.00
- 3** **Restaurant & Steakhouse Hodovna**
Chelčického 14 , 130 00 Praha 3,
Tel: + 420 774 765 099, +420 775 785 099,
E-mail: info@hodovnazizkov.cz, www.hodovnazizkov.cz
Open: Mo - Sa: 11.00 - 23.00, Su: close
- 4** **Coffe-no54tu**
Koněvova 54, 130 00 Praha 3,
Tel: + 420 267 204 300,
E-mail: bonaserve@cmkos.cz, www.bona-serva.cz
Open: Mo - Se
- 5** **Brewery Victor**
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E-mail: info@pivovarvictor.cz, www.pivovarvictor.cz
Open: Mo - Sa: 12.00 - 23.00
- 6** **Kredenc Restaurant**
Seifertova 6, 130 00 Praha 3,
Tel: + 420 777 602 016,
E-mail: kredencrestaurant@email.cz, www.kredencrestaurant.cz
Open: Mo - Sa: 11.00 - 23.00

Entertainment (*yellow No. on the map):

- 1** **Jump Park**
Na Jarově 2424/2, 130 00 Praha 3,
Tel: + 420 712 144 357,
E-mail: paha@jumpark.cz , www.jumpark.cz
Open: Mo - Sa: 10.00 - 22.00

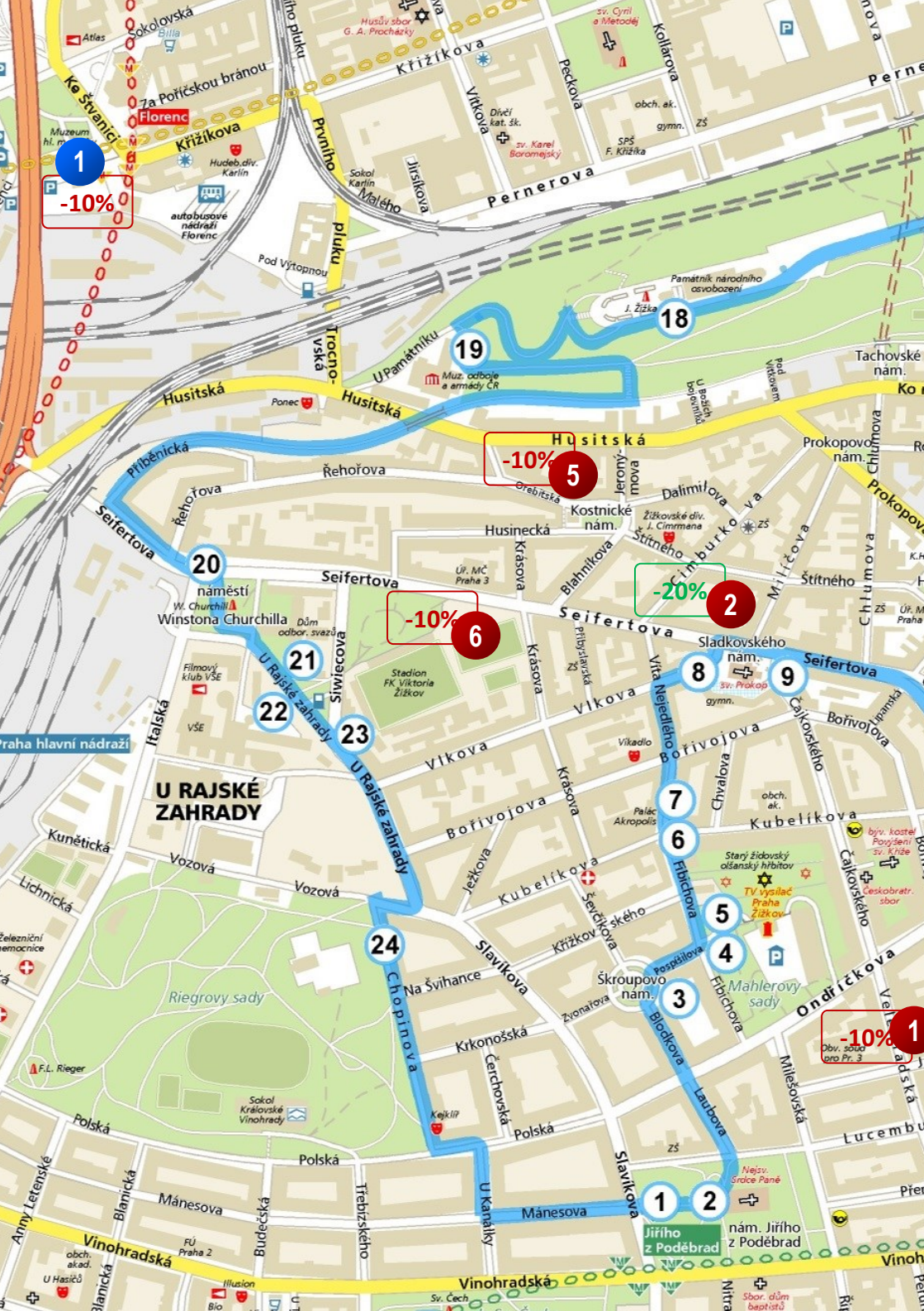
Accommodation (*green No. on the map):

- 1** **Apartment Jagellonská**
Jagellonská 2428 / 17, 130 00 Praha 3,
Tel: + 420 602 287 855, +420 724 333 242
E-mail: admen@admen.cz , www.admentour.cz

Services (*blue No. on the map):

- 1** **Studio Oskar salon hair creation**
Salvátorská 10, 110 00 Praha 1,
Tel: + 420 222 310 869,
E-mail: info@studio-oskar.cz , www.studio-oskar.cz





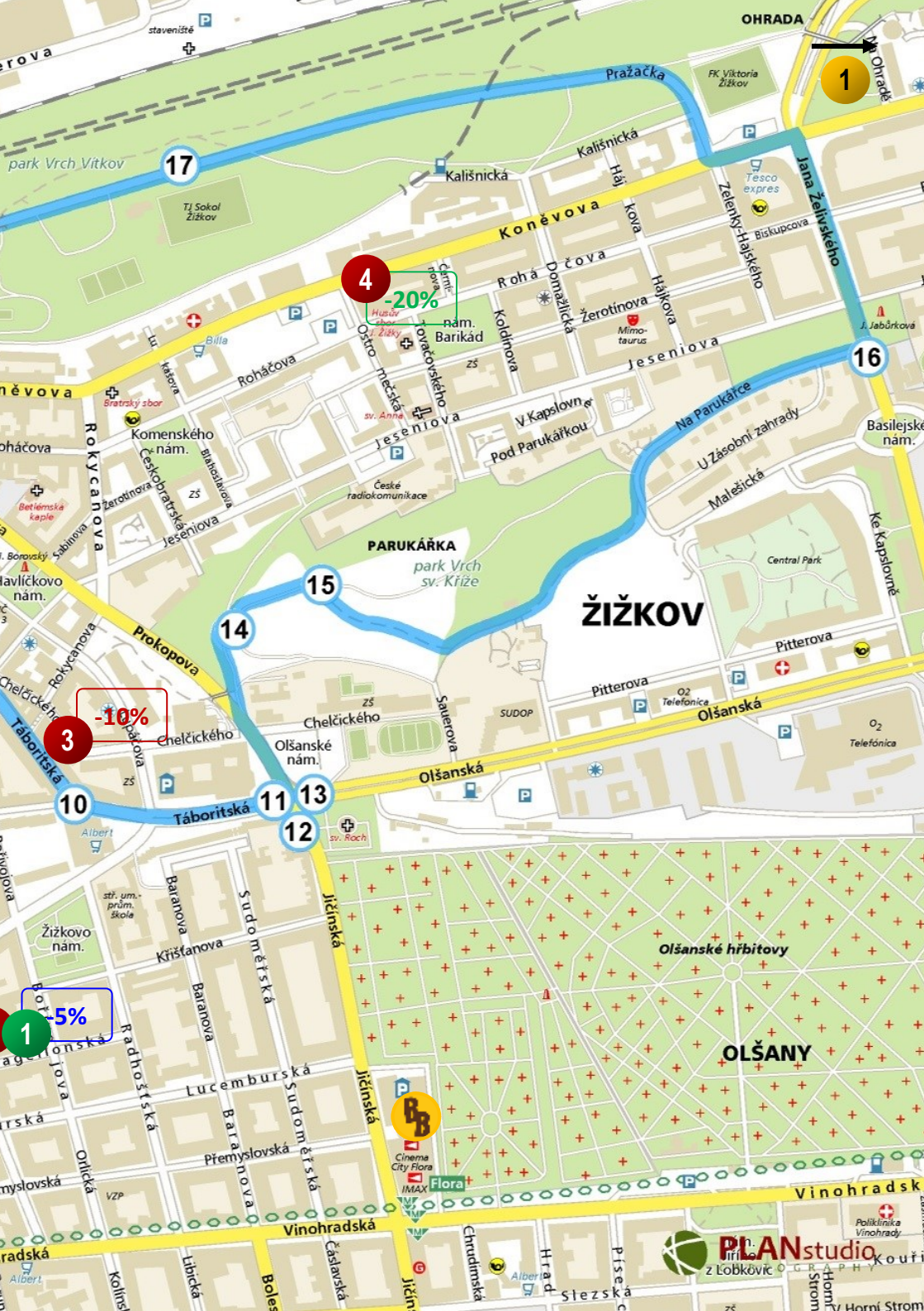
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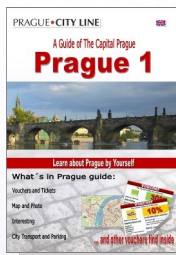
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more www.praguecityline.com

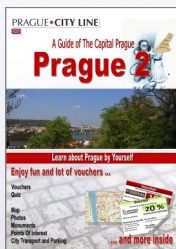


[A guidebook Prague 1](#)

Prague 1 still belongs to one of the **most attractive** parts of the whole Prague. Probably nowhere else you can find such a **concentration** of historic **monuments** and places where the history and romance of **bygone times** are all around you. Hardly anywhere you can stop and relax in numerous of **beautiful** trim gardens and well-kept parks. Hardly anywhere you can walk on the **same** paths where were walking **Franz Kafka**,....

IN GUIDEBOOK YOU FIND:

- Best way through Prague 1
- Map
- Monuments
- Photos
- Public transport

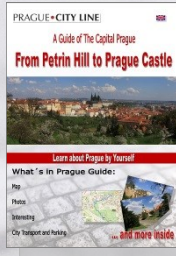


[A guidebook Prague 2](#)

The New Town of Prague is inherently connected to the greatest ruler of Czech history, Charles IV. At the beginning of Charles' rule, Prague comprised three towns – the Castle, the Lesser Town of Prague, and the Old Town of Prague. Charles IV decided to build another, far more extensive town in the bend of the River Vltava, around the walls of the Old Town. And so: "in the year 1348, on the first indiction, on 8 March, in the third year of our rule..."

IN GUIDEBOOK YOU FIND:

- Best way through Prague 2
- Map
- Monuments
- Photos
- Public transport



[From Petrin Hill to Prague Castle](#)

this for many the most romantic track in Prague will take you around the **most beautiful** part of the Prague **Petrin Hill**, you will not miss the Petřín Lookout Tower, Mirror Maze, Rose Garden or Strahov Monastery. You will pass the places with the most beautiful views and in case of good visibility you will see also the distant surroundings of Prague.

IN GUIDEBOOK YOU FIND:

- Best way through Petrin Hill to Prague Castle
- Map
- Monuments
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