TRIP TO PRAGUE - AUGUST 2016
My dear lovely girlfriend we are starting!!!!!!!

ARE YOU READY FOR PACKED WEEKEND?

START - 5.8.2016 at 12:51

Let’s hop on the EX148 Hukvaldy train.

ARRIVAL TO PRAGUE 17:39

See the next page for your travel list!!!
TRAVEL LIST

- wallet (money, money, money, credit card, ID and so on)
- handkerchiefs
- detol
- some headache pills
- glasses
- tic-tac
- chewing gum
- cosmetic bag (hairbrush, EOS, make-up kit, nail file)
- toothpaste and toothbrush
- shower gel and shampoo
- cream
- deodorant
- perfume
- other things you need to look like a human being in the morning
- underwear
- pyjamas
- blouse or crop top
- t-shirt
- shorts
- something elegant for Mozzart dinner
- ballerinas or high heels

DON´T FORGET TO PACK FOOD!!!!!

Be aware that we will not have time for dinner when we arrive to Prague. So prepare not only snacks but pack some dinner. You will eat it while travelling to Prague.

And eat all of that food girl cauze you´re not gonna get any after we get off that train, but no worries I mean no food that evening!

- banana, apple, yogurt, protein bar, baguet, salad, cake, water
Don’t know what to wear on the train?

My recommendation is big crazy skirt.

WHY?

Because we are going to see Africania the first evening - a crazy performance in theatre, so you need something crazy, something interesting, something artistic, and you don’t want to take a big suitcase, so the only chance is to wear that big tutu as your travel clothes. My tip is to wear t-shirt and sneakers with it.

When we arrive to Prague you will only switch the t-shirt for something more elegant and sneakers for high heels or ballerinas.

AND DON’T FORGET PEARLS!
A LOT OF THEM!

“A woman needs ropes and rope of pearls”

- Coco Chanel -

BE CRAZY, YOUNG, FRESH, CRISP, FUNNY, DON’T BE AFRAID TO EXPERIMENT A LITTLE BIT, TO GET OUT OF YOUR COMFORT ZONE!
........WOW 5 HOURS ON THE TRAIN ARE GONE......LET´S GO HAVE SOME MORE FUN....
Let’s hurry up to our Hotel - Antik Hotel Prague, it costs 54,50 EUR/night.....that is a pretty high price, let’s see if it is worth it..........I hope so............fingers crossed
Our first social is performance called Africania at Theatre Image at 20:00.
Price: 20 EUR/person

So dress up and let’s have some fun......
Day 2

Alarm set to 7:00...........YES that early!!!.....you are not here to lay and sleep. You are here to walk, walk and walk some more. Have a nice breakfast and cup of tea and at 9:00 a.m off to sightseeing.

1. Basilica of St. James (Kostel sv. Jakuba Většího)

The church was built in the 13th century for the Franciscans presbytery. It was built in the Gothic architecture style. The exact location of this original church and its appearance are not known. The church was destroyed in a fire in 1689. When it was rebuilt, it was rebuilt in the Baroque architecture style. The rebuilding included the addition of over 20 altars. In 1702, an organ was installed. In 1974 the church was granted the honorary title of Minor basilica by Pope Paul VI. The church is the final resting place for Count Vratislav of Mitrovice. He was accidentally buried alive in the tomb. The tomb was created by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. There is also a mummified forearm to the right of the tomb entrance, dating back over 400 years. The arm is the arm of a jewel thief who tried to steal from the high altar, which has a statue of the Virgin Mary. It is believed that when the thief tried to steal the jewels, Mary grabbed his arm and would not let go, therefore his arm was cut off by monks. The original organ, dating from 1705, is the work of famous Czech organist Abraham Starka of Loket. Over the centuries the organ underwent changes. The last major reconstruction was carried between 1981-82 where Starka's original sounds were restored, for the most part with the original pipes, and preserved many interesting romantic colours. The present instrument has four manuals, 91 stops and 8,277 pipes.

2. Church of Our Lady Before Tyn (Chrám Matky Božej pred Týnom)

The church was renovated between the years 1975 through 1993 and is now structurally sound and in good condition. The Tyn Church was built in 1385 by the Hussites, which were actively being slaughtered by Roman Catholics. The Catholic Jesuits later took over the Tyn Church and replaced the old bell with a large statue of Mary placed between the two large towers. Those two towers are not symmetrical and represent the male and female parts of the world, with the larger side representing the masculine side. The Gothic influence of building cannot be missed and some say that this church is the model for Walt Disney's Sleeping Beauty castle.

3. Palac Kinský - National Galery in Prague

An 18th century fine rococo building with an overstated exterior design that includes colorful paints and various statues. Inside you will find here a nice museum that holds a decent collection of prints and drawings which are part of the National Gallery collection. The palace itself represents the late-baroque period and used to be a German school in which Franz Kafka himself has learned.

4. Old Town Square and Astronomical Clock

At the heart of Prague's Old Town, this majestic and extremely popular by tourists square with its colorful baroque houses is located just between the famous Wenceslas Square and Charles Bridge. The square presents several architectural styles such as gothic of the Týn Church or baroque architecture of the St. Nicholas Church. Many tourists come here to see the medieval Astronomical Clock built on top of the Town's Hall that provides a musical show every hour from 8:00 Am to 8:00 PM. The Astronomical Clock, which now proudly symbolizes Prague, was originally build in 1410 which makes it the oldest working astronomical clock in the world. The various signs on the clock stand for the phases of the moon, the seasons and also for some of the Christian holidays.
5. Dum u Minuty

At the Prague Old Town Square is located the beautiful example of the high-Renaissance architecture, the house “At the Minute”. Covered in ornate sgraffito decorations depicting rulers from the Hapsburg house, Greek mythology as well as references to biblical and Renaissance legends, this house is easily recognizable with such an impressive facade. The house “At the Minute”, originally a late-Gothic structure from the 15th century, was rebuilt in Renaissance style in late 16th century. The house, called “At the White Lion”, was used to be a pharmacy. A sculpture of a white lion is still there, at the corner of the building. The present name “At the Minute” means “at the diminutive”, because of the tobacco in little pieces, that used to be sold there. The writer Franz Kafka lived in the house with his family from 1889 to 1896. His three sisters Elli, Valli and Ottla were born there.

6. Clam-Gallasuv Palace

The Clam-Gallas Palace is a Baroque palace. The palace was first designed by the imperial court architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, from Vienna. It was built in 1714–18 by the Italian architect Domenico Canevale. During the rest of the 18th century, Jewish balls and concerts were held in the palace, and were attended by noteworthy artists including Mozart and Beethoven. The Clam–Gallas Palace was built for the Viceroy of Naples, Count John Wenceslaus of Gallas. The palace is now owned by the City of Prague which lends it to the Prague City Archives. Besides, since 2010 a multi-genre festival named “Opera Barocca” is regularly held (twice a year) in the palace premises. This festival is focused on historically informed performance of Baroque music, dance, theatre and carnival.

7. Clementinum

The Clementinum is a historic complex of buildings in Prague. It is currently in use as the National Library of the Czech Republic. In 2005, the Czech National Library received the UNESCO Jikji prize (Memory of the World). Its history dates from the existence of a chapel dedicated to Saint Clement in the 11th century. A Dominican monastery was founded in the medieval period, which was transformed in 1556 to a Jesuit college. In 1622 the Jesuits transferred the library of Charles University to the Klementinum, and the college was merged with the University in 1654. The Jesuits remained until 1773, when the Klementinum was established as an observatory, library, and university by the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. The National Library was founded in 1781 and from 1782 the Clementinum was a legal deposit library. In 1918 the newly established Czecho-Slovak state took over the library. Since 1990, it has been the National Library. It contains a collection of Mozartiana, material pertaining to Tycho Brahe and Comenius, as well as historic examples of Czech literature. The architecture is a notable example of Baroque architecture and Clementinum, covering 20,000 square metres, is the second largest complex of buildings in Prague after the Prague Castle.

8. Church of the Holy Saviour (Kostel Nejsvětějšího Salvátora)

One of three churches located at the Clementinum is the Early Baroque Church of the Holy Saviour. The front of the church faces Charles Bridge and stands at the site of a former Dominican monastery and St Clement Church. Hussites burned down the monastery during the Hussite Wars. The arrival of the Jesuits in Prague in 1556 marked the beginning of busy construction. The original buildings were torn down and work begun to build an extensive Jesuit complex on the sizable piece of land. This complex was called the Clementinum. The church was built in several stages from 1578 – 1714. Major artists contributed to the remodelling work. Based on a design by architect Franciscus Maximilian Kaňka, both towers were raised and a cupola was added to the roof in 1714. The interior and furnishings were reconstructed in 1971 – 1987, and in 1994 – 2008 the façade, portico and statues were repaired. The Early Baroque interior is richly decorated with stucco, again the work of Giovanni Bartolomeo Cometa. The statues inside the church were made by Johann-Georg Bendl. The confessional decorated with statues of the twelve apostles is particularly noteworthy. A painting by Johann-Georg Häring is at the main altar. The underground crypt contains a large tomb for members of the Jesuit Order, including the guardian of the Czech language, Bohuslav Balbín. The church belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.
9. Colloredo Palace

In 1740s Prince Vinzenz Paul Mansfeld built his representative palace on the Royal Route. This four-wing palace captures features sculptures on the portal (coat-of-arms of Prince Mansfeld, vases and angels) and a fountain with a statue of Neptune in the courtyard. This is the palace where Milos Forman in 1983 filmed parts of his Oscar-winning film Amadeus, and where Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart himself actually performed. The interior stands out for its magnificent main (dance) hall and beautiful fresco paintings. The frescoes are also unique as they have been left untouched since their creation in the 1760s.

Time of entry: 10:00
Price: 2 EUR/person

10. Charles’s Bridge

This beautiful cobblestone bridge is lined with intricate statues and lamp posts on either side. It crosses the river Vltava to the Prague Castle, and was named for King Charles IV who commissioned its building. The view from this bridge of both the city skyline and the river below it are stunning. Visitors are welcome and encouraged to walk across the bridge as it is now a pedestrian road. Musicians, street performers, artists and other vendors line the street during the busiest times of the day. The quietest times are early morning and late evening. This is a don’t miss spot in Prague.

11. Church of St. Nicholas

The Church of St. Nicholas located in Lesser Town Square in Prague is a 70 meters (230 ft) dome that was built between 1704 and 1755 by the famous architect Christoph Dientzenhofer. The church is a great example for a fine high Baroque church with a fascinating exterior and interior design made of many wall paintings and some extremely delicate sculpture works such as the statues you can see just below the dome that are the work of Ignác Franz Platzer, also known for the fighting giants statues that can be seen at the Prague Castle. Mozart has played in the same Organ that exists until today in the Church when he visited Prague in 1787.

12. Prague Castle

On a hilltop west of the Vltava River, resided what is perceived by many as Prague's number one tourist attraction – the Prague Castle. What is called “The Prague Castle” is actually a huge complex of buildings connected by internal courtyards and built throughout the last 1000 years. It therefore provides a great opportunity to visit, in a relatively small location many architectural styles of the last millennium. An exploration of the castle can take anything between half a day and a full day, depending on how well you want to explore it. The main sights within the Castle are St. Vitus Cathedral, St. George's Basilica, the Royal Palace, the Powder Tower, and of course the Golden Lane in which Franz Kafka used to live for a while. If you are interested in doing a little climb up the road, you can certainly walk up directly to the castle from Charles Bridge. Alternatively, it is also possible to use metro line A to Malostranská followed by tram no. 22 north (two stops) to “Pražský hrad”.

13. St. Vitus Cathedral

The cathedral is located on the hilltop overlooking the city within the Prague Castle Complex. The complex itself is like a small town with a number of exquisite buildings, gardens and courtyards. The palace complex is the oldest in the world and was established in 880 and took 700 years to complete. The grand cathedral was where royals had their weddings, christenings and burials and until 1836 the Kings of Bohemia were coronated here. The cathedral covers an area of 124 meters X 60 meters and the tallest tower reaches 96.5 meters into the sky while the front tower is 82 meters high and the arch of the entrance is 33.2 meters high.

Highlights of the St. Vitus Cathedral:
Bell Tower – The main spire or clock tower houses the largest church bell in Eastern Europe. Climbing the 287 steps of the bell tower is possible in good weather when you can get magnificent views across the city.
St. Wenceslas Chapel – The chapel was built above the grave of St. Wenceslas and the walls are covered with frescoes and highlighted with 1,300 precious stones.

Triforium – A 14 meters high arcade encircles the church and contains 21 busts of Charles IV and other royals and clergy. The portraits here were created in the 14th century.

Windows – See the stain glass windows in the Chancel, the beautiful Cyril and Methodius window and the Rose Window above the church entrance.

Royal Crypt – Take the stairs down to the crypt with a vaulted ceiling. Here you’ll see the tombs of Bohemian royals as well as what remains of the original 10th century rotunda built during Wenceslas I’s reign.

14. Golden Lane and King Garden

Golden Lane is a street situated at the Prague Castle, Czech Republic. Its name is connected with 16th century alchemists, who had to look there, according to legends, for a reaction to produce gold. Even though the lane was temporarily called the Street of Alchemists or Alchemists’ Alley, alchemists have never worked or lived there. Golden Lane consist of tiny colored houses. Today it is a part of small and big castle ring (i.e. entrance is available for paying a fee), while from the closing hour of Prague Castle interiors it is open for free. Nowadays there are many souvenir shops in the houses and there is a medieval museum of armory within the former 14th-century fortification accessible from the Golden Lane.

15. Svatopluk Čech Bridge

Svatopluk Čech Bridge or Čech Bridge (Most Svatopluka Čecha or Čechův most in Czech) is an arch bridge over river Vltava. Construction of the bridge started in 1905 and finished in 1908. Its length is 169 m (one of the shortest in Prague) and width is 16 m. The bridge connects the Prague districts Holešovice and the Old Town (Staré Město). Construction materials are stone (pillars) and iron (arches). Up to 1961 the roadway was made of wood – a hard species named Jarrah from Australia. The roadway got very slippery during rains. Bridge architects were Jan Koula and Jiří Soukup. Art Nouveau style sculptures (including four put on 17.5-m-high pylons) were created by sculptors Klusáček, Wurzel, Popp and Amort. The bridge was named after recently died Czech writer Svatopluk Čech (1846–1908); its opening became feat of Czech nation. During occupation of Czech lands by Nazis name of the bridge was changed (1940–45) to Mendel Bridge (Mendelův most), after Gregor Mendel (of German ethnicity). During 1971-75, Svatopluk Čech Bridge went through major reconstruction, during 1953-56 and 2000-01 through smaller reconstructions, during 1984-87 the sculptures were repaired. As the only Art Nouveau style bridge in the Czech Republic, it is protected by state (chráněná technická památka). It is used by tramways, cars and pedestrians.

16. Rudolfinum

The Rudolfinum is a music auditorium and art gallery in Prague, Czech Republic. It is designed in the neo-renaissance style and is situated on Jan Palach Square on the bank of the river Vltava. The Rudolfinum has been the home of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra since 1946 and is one of the main venues of the Prague Spring International Music Festival held each year in May and June. The building was designed by architect Josef Zítek and his student Josef Schulz, and was opened 8 February 1885. It is named in honour of Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, who presided over the opening. The Rudolfinum’s Dvořák Hall is one of the oldest concert halls in Europe and is noted for its excellent acoustics. On 4 January 1896 Antonín Dvořák himself conducted the Czech Philharmonic in the hall in its first ever concert. The building also contains the Galerie Rudolfinum, an art gallery that focuses mainly on contemporary art.
17. Old Jewish Cemetery

A very popular tourist attraction in Prague is one of Europe's oldest Jewish cemeteries. It is located the Josefov, the Jewish Quarter, one block away from the famous Old-New Synagogue and holds around 12,000 visible tombstones in a small yard which are only a small part out of the thousands of graves buried below. The reason is the rules published from the 15th century to 1787 by the rulers of Prague that did not allow for Jews to bury their dead anywhere else. The lack of space caused the graves to be piled one on top of the other. There are two significant graves here - the oldest, which belongs to one Avigdor Kara (a poet), who died according to the records in 1439 and the well-known grave of Jehuda ben Bezalel who is known for creating the “Golem of Prague”.

18. Jewish Quarter

This site, which later came to be known as the Prague Jewish Ghetto, was in fact an area in which citizens of Jewish origin were placed together with a stern restriction not to move or settle in any other area. Initially, the ghetto was not surrounded by any perimeter walls, but later that came to be. The residents of Jewish Quarter of Prague were not allowed to partake of some particular trades that were considered lucrative. The Jewish Quarter in Prague does not have the same look and structures as it was back in the 1300s. The place has undergone myriads of modifications with notable restructuring taking place around the 18th century. Of demonstrable value are the Synagogues constructed in historic century Gothic style, Jewish Town Hall and a Spanish Synagogue. Prague also plays host to Old Jewish Cemetery which is unique in its setup and look. Jewish Quarter in Prague was later to be known as Josefstadt or Josefov in German. The site acquired the name after Joseph II, a powerful and highly celebrated figure who liberated the Jews of Prague in 1800s. Further, a museum was constructed at the site containing several exquisite preservations of the Jewish culture and artifacts.

19. Old-New Synagogue

Located in Josefov, the Jewish quarter in Prague, is this mid-13th century Gothic style synagogue. In fact, it is one of the earliest and most important Gothic buildings in Prague. The synagogue, which has survived events such as fires and the Nazi occupation, is still active which makes it Europe's oldest active synagogue. Its name (old-new synagogue) is related to the legend that implies that it was built on top of an ancient Jewish pray house. Note that men are expected to cover their heads while inside, and if you attend the synagogue while its active and wish to watch the event then men and women will need to sit apart. The place is not part of the Jewish Museum and hence requires purchasing a separate ticket.

20. Spanish Synagogue

One of the most beautiful synagogues in Europe, the Spanish Synagogue is located in the Jewish section of Prague. The synagogue is one of the oldest buildings in Prague, and was recently restored in the 1990s. The Spanish Synagogue was built in 1868 at the site of the oldest Jewish home in the city of Prague. A Czech architect, Vojtech Ullmann, designed the synagogue with glasswork designed by Baum & Munzberg. The Spanish synagogue fell into ruin after the Nazi and later the communist party took over rule of Prague. It was not reopened until it's 130th anniversary, in the 1990s. An interesting fact about the Spanish Synagogue is that it was never actually used by the Spanish Jewish population - it is named after the Spanish-influenced exterior design.

21. St. Agnes Convent

Located in Staré Mesto, in an impressive complex of Gothic buildings dating back to the 13th century you can find the National Gallery's collection of medieval and Czech Gothic art. Located between Parížská and Revolucní streets near the river, St. Agnes Convent is Prague's earliest Gothic style buildings. The church was established in the 13th century by St. Agnes of Bohemia, the sister of Wenceslas the first.
Let’s go back to hotel and have a shower and rest for a while.......5 minutes should do it:)......I bet you are tired and want to crumble in your bed....but you know what? A delicious dinner with some classical music is waiting for you at 19:00, put on some mascara, evening gown and let’s go........67 EUR/person......for so much money the food should be like heaven in our mouth and the music like angels voice and if not there will be one nasty review on my blog.......noone will read it but I’ll feel better:)}
DAY3

The weekend is almost over but not before we walk around the Parížská Street like two unknow celebrities and try some outfits in the Paladium Shopping Centre.....maybe even buy something?

We should have some healthy unhealthy

lunch and at 16:24 get on the EC 155 Jan Perner train back to our small but lovely city.
Budget per person

Accommodation.................... 109 EUR
Train..................................... 100 EUR
Africania.................................. 20 EUR
Mozzart Dinner...................... 67 EUR
Food........................................ 30 EUR
Shopping.................................. 100 EUR

Total budget............ 426 EUR
Thank you for a lot of new memories....I will cherrich them forever.

- Monika-

I HOPE WE’RE FRIENDS UNTIL WE DIE

THEN I HOPE WE STAY GHOST FRIENDS AND WALK THROUGH WALLS AND SCARE THE SHIT OUT OF PEOPLE

Different but bestfriends

We will be best friends forever because you already know too much!