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PRAGUE



PRAGUE



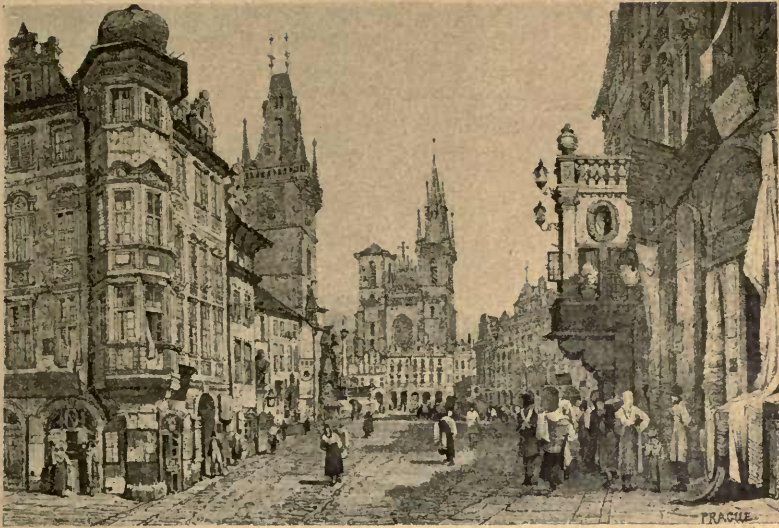
*The person I pity, who knows not the City,
The beautiful City of Prague.*

W. J. Prowse.

Printed before the war

PUBLISHED FOR THE „BOHEMIAN UNION FOR
PROMOTING VISITS OF FOREIGNERS TO THE
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA“. (ČESKÝ ZEMSKÝ SVAZ
KU POVZNESENÍ NÁVŠTĚVY CIZINCŮ
V KRÁLOVSTVÍ ČESKÉM.)

1911.



THE OLD TOWN HALL AND THE TYN CHURCH.

PRAGUE (the native name: PRAHA), the Capital of the Kingdom of Bohemia and the Metropolis of the Bohemian (*Čech*) nation, is by distinguished travellers declared to be one of the most fascinating of all the cities of Europe on account of its unrivalled picturesque situation as well as for its antique features and the charm of its grand history.

COMMENTS AND OPINIONS IN PRAISE OF PRAGUE.

Pope Pius II. (Aeneas Silvius) styled Prague the "Queen" of cities.

Humboldt ranked Prague with Constantinople, Naples and Lisbon as one of the four most beautiful European towns.

Goethe called Prague a "priceless jewel in the crown of Earth"

Lord Byron put Prague on the third place among the cities of the Continent as to the beauty.

Late British Premier *Sir Henry Campbell Bannermann* said, that Prague is one of the finest continental cities.

William Ritter wrote: "If *Ruskin* had not been so much occupied with Florence, Venice and Amiens, he might have written three volumes with the title: "The Stones of Prague" and there would not have been on the surface of the earth a more beautiful book of history and architecture."

A *Turkish Ambassador* is said to have addressed the King *Rudolph II* in following terms:

“How oft to Stamboul, golden home of splendour
The marvel of this town fame’s voice doeth render
Of this thy, Prague, thy, Capital of gold,
But, by my beard, as hold in wondrous story
Mine eye is powerless to regard its glory,
A fair enchanting garden I behold.”

THE FAMOUS VIEWS OF PRAGUE.

No visitor to Prague should omit to ascend the *Petřín* hill (tramcar No. 5 from the City and funicular railway), whence can be obtained one of the best and most complete birdseye-views of the “golden” Prague, the “*City of Hundred towers*”.

The river *Vltava* flows through the centre of Prague.

On its right bank are: the *Old Town* with the *Joseph Town* (formerly *Jewish Quarter*), the *New Town* and the *Vyšehrad* (the “Acropolis” of Prague, formerly the seat of the pagan gods; there is here now a magnificent church of St. Peter and Paul and cemetery having a mausoleum and memorials of illustrious Bohemian patriots).

In the backgrounds to the East at the foot of the *Žižka* hill three independent municipalities are to be seen, that form integral parts of the Capital: *Karlín*, *Žižkov*, *Královské Vinohrady*.

On the left bank of the river are situated: the *Small Town* (*Malá Strana*) with numerous old palaces of artistic design; the *Hradčany* (the “*Kremlin*” of Prague and the reputed residence of *Libuša*, the semimythical foundress of the City).

Further on to the South is an independent suburb *Smichov*, the home of industry.

Malá Strana and *Hradčany* are connected with the Old Town by the historic *Charles Bridge*, with its ancient towers and open air sculpture gallery of Saints, chiefly in the baroque style. That of St. John of Nepomuk is in the middle of the Bridge.

South of the Charles Bridge a modern bridge: the *Francis Bridge* can be seen and close to it, the *Bohemian National Theatre*, a building in the renaissance style.

Next to this a short bridge connects the beautiful *Sophia’s Island* with the embankment.

The South part of the New Town is connected with the suburb *Smichov* by *Palacký’s Bridge* (named after the greatest Bohemian Historian).

At the foot of the *Vyšehrad* is a *railway steel bridge*. Further North of the Charles Bridge is a *Foot Bridge*, close to which is the “*Rudolphinum*”, (Picture Gallery and Concert Hall.)

Another stone bridge further on to the North East, is named after the greatest Bohemian modern poet: *Svatopluk Čech Bridge*.

There are three other bridges down the stream connecting the suburbs *Holešovice* and *Bubna* with the North part of the New Town and with the suburbs *Karlín* and *Libeň*.

Rodin rightly styled Prague:

"THE ROME OF THE NORTH."

Both cities are situated on the banks of a great river, which is dotted with pretty green islands connected by fine bridges with the embankments.

Both cities, built on the sides of surrounding hills have magnificent buildings and towers which seem to "kiss the very clouds".

In each of them prevail a combination of marvellous harmony and completeness of various styles of architecture from different ages.

In *Rome* monuments of Emperors mix with Christian traditions, relics of religious art with the renaissance: in *Prague* the Slav world is combined with Italian and German culture without losing its own characteristics but uniting with the same in a higher harmony of remarkable originality and of most exquisite charm.

Romanesque churches, Italian palaces, sublime spires of Gothic cathedrals, original baroque buildings, old wooden mills, modern houses are reflected in the silver stream of the river, that is a glory of Prague

Other fascinating views of the city can be obtained: from the platform at the entrance to the *Royal Castle* (close by the Statue of St. Wenceslas, the patron saint of the Kingdom of Bohemia); and from the gardens of the *Strahov* Monastery.

The restaurant called: *The "Golden well"* (Zlatá studna) (Malá Strana, Sněmovní ulice 23) is famous for its charming view of the City especially in the evening, when the bells of the "hundred" towers are calling to vespers.

When throwing a stone through a window in Prague, you throw with it a morsel of history. (Count Lützow.)

HISTORY OF PRAGUE.

The Story of Prague is to a great extent the history of the Bohemian nation and of the Bohemian State.

History of Prague blends into the legendary: *Libuša*, a semi-mythical princess, is said to have founded the Castle of Prague, under which protection the surrounding towns rose and flourished. The castle was for many centuries the seat of the Přemyslide dynasty, extinct in 1306.

A time of great prosperity for Prague was the glorious reign of *Charles the Fourth*, of the Lucemburg dynasty (1346 till 1378), who made Prague the Capital of the Holy Roman Empire, founded there the famous University, the New Town, many churches and monasteries, built the Charles Bridge etc., so that the City had a foremost position among other seats of culture and civilisation in Europe.

Queen Anne of Bohemia, wife of Richard II., who reposes in the Westminster Abbey, was daughter of Charles IV.

The *Hussite* wars are the period of Prague greatness and it is also the period in which the links between England and Bohemia are frequent and strong: "Wycliffe's importance was indeed greater in Bohemia than even in his own country" says Count Lützwow.

Wycliffe's doctrines were preached by *John Hus*; *Jerome of Prague* was an Oxford student and in "A forgotten great Englishman" Mr. James Baker has rescued from oblivion the memory of *Peter Payne*, a learned Hussite dialectic champion.

Anxious and troublous times for Prague began, when the luckless "Winterking" *Frederick*, husband of Elizabeth, daughter of James II., and father of the dashing cavalry leader of the Civil war *Prince Rupert* of the *Rhine*, was defeated in the disastrous battle of the *White Mountain* (Bílá Hora) in 1620.

This defeat and the executions of the Bohemian leaders (1621) mark a tragic epoch in the history of Bohemia. The ancient constitution, which was in many respects not unlike that of England at the same period, was suppressed and foreigners took the places of the Bohemian nobles.

Eminent Bohemians like the teacher *Comenius* (native name: *Komenský*) and the artist-engraver *Hollar* found refuge in England.

The political and religious liberties of Bohemia were annihilated and the national language began to decay.

In 1757. *Frederick the Great*, king of Prussia, laid siege to the city, that caused great damage to many beautiful and ancient buildings of Prague

New period began in Prague with the national revival at the beginning of the 19th Century. The first mere literary movement followed soon a political revival.

Palacký was the author of the great national history and his monumental work taught the Bohemians to remember their historic past.

Rieger, a famous politician and statesman, was the leader of the Bohemians in their great struggle for the old constitution.

Bráf taught his countrymen, how to develop their industry and induced them to pay attention to the social reforms.

Prague was occupied by the Prussians in 1866. Here was signed the convention, which put an end to the hostilities between Austria and Prussia.

A WALK THROUGH THE OLD PRAGUE.

To the visitors patronising the following hotels: *Black Horse* (Černý kůň), *Paris*, *de Saxe*, *Central* it is recommended to choose the POWDER TOWER (Prašná Brána) as the starting point.

South of the Tower (once a gate to the City and part of the King's Old Town's Residence, later a powder magazine) opens the

“Regent“ Street of Prague: the “*Přikop*“ (formerly the old moat of the City) with many banks and shops including depot of the famous Bohemian glass of Count Harrach’s glassworks at Nový Svět, and a depot of picturesque peasant costumes, embroidery, dolls, charming wooden things of the “*Záduha*“ (Association for encouraging home industries).

Passing through the *Powder Tower* we enter the Old Town by the *Celetná ulice*, leading to the *Old Town Square* and the ancient Town Hall.

THE TOWN HALL of the Old Town is a public building of abiding historic interest. Its oldest part dates from 1338, (the picturesque projecting chapel and the tower). At the entrance we look at the ancient wonderful astronomical



ORIEL OF ST. WENCESLAS CHAPEL OF THE OLD TOWN HALL.

clock, constructed in 1490, and join the crowd watching the figures of our Lord and His apostles emerge and pass review as the clock strikes even hours. Entering the building we proceed to the first floor where, in the largest of the in council rooms are located the historical paintings of: *John Hus before his Constance judges* (1415) and *the Election of George of Poděbrad as King of Bohemia* in 1458 by *Václav Brožík*, the celebrated Bohemian painter, one of whose pictures: *the Columbus before Queen Elizabeth of Spain* is the property of Museum of Art of New York City.

The *Hall of Mayors* contains portraits of the chief magistrates of the City since 1611. The *chapel* is considered a gem of Bohemian Gothic architecture. From the ballustrated roof of the *portico* of the Town Hall a splendid view of the Old Town Square can be obtained.

On this Square the execution of 27 Bohemian nobles took place following the battle of White Mountain (1621), which had sealed the fate of the country. Twelve years later eleven officers of high rank were executed there by order of Waldstein for cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

A memorial of *John Hus* will be unveiled on this Square in 1915 in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of his death at the stake in Constance.

Opposite the Town Hall is a fine baroque building the *Kinsky* palace and the TYN CHURCH, for two centuries principle Hussite temple and the stronghold of the Hussite movement during its whole duration. The famous astronomer *Dane Tycho Brahe*, who died at Prague in 1601, is buried there.

Close to the Týn Church to the East is the "Ungell" with a picturesque courtyard, once center of commerce of Central Europe.

The most interesting building of the formerly *Jewish Quarter* is the *Old New School*, a synagogue built about A. D. 1212. It is still used for worship on the Jewish Sunday (Saturday), but during the remainder of the week it is open for the tourists.

Only a few steps distant is the oldest existing *Jewish Cemetery* in Europe. There are thousands of lichen covered stones, bearing Hebrew inscriptions and symbols, to indicate the tribe to which the deceased belonged.

Another interesting building of the Old Town is the *Clementinum* (formerly Jesuits College), which contains the *archiepiscopal seminary*, the *University Library* (open daily from 9 to 1, and from 3 to 6), the *Astronomical Observatory* and part of the University (Philosophical Faculty); close to it are: the St. Clement's and St. Salvator's church and the Italian Chapel.

In the library the oldest manuscripts of Wycliffe and of Luther can be seen by permission of the custodian.

Opposite the Clementinum is the Church and Monastery of the Order of "Crucigerous Knights with the red Star".

From the *Charles IV. Monument* at the foot of the *Old Town Bridge Tower*, a gorgeous view of the left bank of Vltava can be obtained: *Hradčany*, the Kremlin of Prague, the most beautiful spot of the City, appears before our eyes in all its splendour.

When passing through the Bridge Tower and crossing the Charles Bridge we enter the *Malá Strana* with its numerous palaces of old Bohemian nobility: Prince Lobkowitz and Schwarzenberg, Counts Schoenborn, Count Thun, Maltese Knights, Counts Clam Callas, Kinsky, Nosticz (famous Picture Gallery) etc. containing rare historical treasures.

The landmark of Malá Strana is *St. Nicolas Church* with a splendid green cupola, one of the finest baroque churches in Europe.

Of special interest is the visit to the palace of *Waldstein*, the imperial general in Thirty years' war, whose career and ambitions form one of the puzzles of history.

In the *Church of St. Thomas*, a few steps distant, is buried an English poetess Elizabeth Joanna Weston, born in London 1582, who ranked with Sir Thomas More as the best contemporary Latin poet.

HRADČANY, THE KREMLIN OF PRAGUE.

The most beautiful place of Prague, a subject of wonder to the stranger and an object of national veneration to all Bohemians — is a huge pile of buildings called: *Hradčany*.

The most prominent feature of the Hradčany is the *Cathedral of St. Vitus*, an imposing structure of pure gothic, originally founded by *Prince St. Václav* murdered by his pagan brother Boleslav in 935., and hero of the carol "Good King Wenceslas." A chapel

bears the name of the pious philanthropist, on the door of which is affixed the ring supposed to be held in his death grasp. St. Wenceslas helmet and armour are deposited there; near in an adjoining treasury are the Bohemian "Crown" jewels.

In the nave of the Cathedral repose Charles IV., the "Father of the Country", and other Bohemian Kings.

The silver shrine of *St. John Nepomuk* deserves attention.

Near the principal tower of the Cathedral is an ornamental fountain with an old equestrian *statue of St. George and the dragon* dated 1373, which is reproduced in plaster for the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington.

The cathedral shares with the Royal Palace, ancient churches, palaces and monasteries, a noble site on the summit of a hill overlooking the river Vltava.

The superb *Royal Castle of Prague* was the seat of the Bohemian kings of Přemysl, Luxemburg, Jagellon and Habsburg dynasties till 1620, when the Royal Court was transferred to Vienna. The castle represents still the Bohemian State idea. Emperor and King Francis Joseph makes the palace his residence during his visits to Prague.

The most interesting part of the interior of the palace is the large Gothic hall built by King *Vladislav* in 1484.

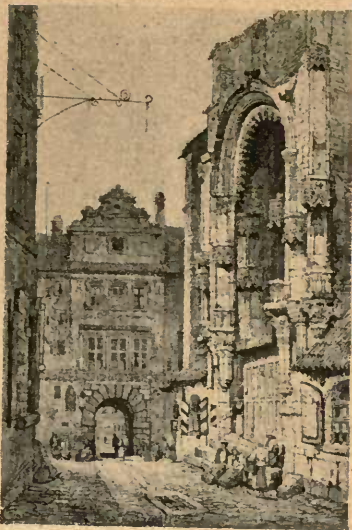
From the room that originally contained the land registry, an institution not unlike the "Doomsday Book" in England, the Imperial counsellors were thrown in 1618 - an event known in history as the *Defenestration of Prague* and the immediate cause of the Thirty Years' War.

Close by the cathedral to East is the Romanesque *Church of St. George*, that dates back to 1142; a few steps distant is a picturesque lane with so called *Alchemists' Houses*; further on the *Black Tower* and the "*Daliborka*" (a famous state prison and torturing chamber.).

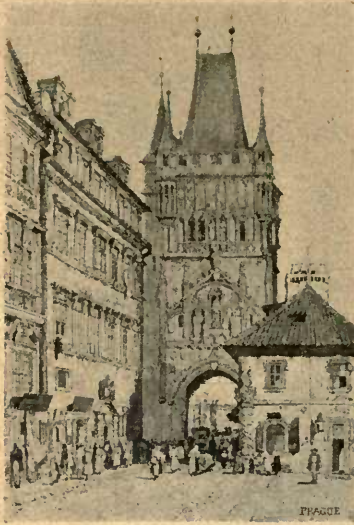
Close by to the West of the Royal Palace is the *Palace of the Archbishop of Prague*, the Primate of the Bohemian Kingdom.

Near by to the West is the *Monastery of St. Loretto*, in the court of which is a replica of the house of St. Joseph and St. Anne of Nazareth.

In the reliquary of the Monastery is a display of jewels and ornaments of gold; the central piece a monstrance contains 6580 diamonds.



TÝN CHURCH WITH THE "UNGELT".



THE OLD TOWN BRIDGE TOWER

antiquarian world fain preserve; yet enough is still left to enable the traveller to reconstruct in imagination the glory of a mediaeval City that was Prague.

MODERN PRAGUE.

Prague has all the qualities to charm, not only as a mediaeval city but also as one of the most handsome and progressive modern towns of Europe.

Many of the institutions founded in Prage in the course of the last Century are certain to interest American and British traveller.

One of the most important modern buildings is the *Museum of the Kingdom of Bohemia* on the upper area of the Václavské náměstí (St. Wenceslaus Square), not far from the modern hotels of "Archduke Stephen (Štěpán)" and "Golden Goose" (Zlatá husa) The Museum contains many valuable relics of the past of Bohemia and constitutes the most important monuments of the resurrection of Bohemian nation in the 19th Century. The largest room, so called "Pantheon" is used for meetings of the Bohemian Academy of Letters, Science and Art.

The principal Art gallery and Concert Hall so called "*Rudolphinum*", on the banks of Vltava and near the ancient Jewish Cemetery,

* We recommend the following: *Guide to the Royal City of Prague* and to the Kingdom of Bohemia 1906. Published for the City Council of Prague. *The Kingdom of Bohemia. Prague.* Published for the Bohemian Union for promoting visits of foreigners to the Kingdom of Bohemia.

contains a valuable collection of old and modern Bohemian Masters.

Opposite the "Rudolphinum" is the *Museum of Industrial Art*. There is a splendid collection of arts and industry for which Bohemians have been famous, in porcelain, tiles, enamels, wood-carving etc., also a unique collection of Bohemian Glass.

In the *Ethnographic Museum* (Kinský Garden) are collections of brilliant peasant costumes, laces, embroideries, enamelling, pottery, unrivalled for rarity, extent and value. There are specimens of furniture from houses in various parts of Bohemia, Moravia, and Northern Hungary and models of peasant dwellings etc.

Of special interest to visitors is the *Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum*, founded by late Vojta Náprstek who has resided many years in the United States of America, and was one of the leaders of the national democratic movement in Bohemia. The Museum has largest English library in Middle Europe and there are here the rooms of the American Ladies Club.



ST. NICOLAS CHURCH.

PRAGUE A COMMERCIAL CITY.

With a population of circa 600,000 Prague is the second city in Austria and as a manufacturing center it is first in many lines. Prague is also the financial center of the Kingdom of Bohemia: two exchanges, fifteen great banks, branches of foreign banks, mutual credit banks, insurance companies have their seat here.

The municipality of Prague is constructing a modern system of sewerage which will drain the city and suburbs, and is building water-works to supply pure drinking water for the inhabitants. The water will be brought a distance of about 18 miles. The 18,000,000 crowns lock and dam improvement on the Vltava will soon be completed, so boats coming direct from Hamburg or taking merchandise there need not unload en route.

Prague has a fine system of municipal street railways which has been extended until the trackage comprise 52 miles roadway leading practically to every part of the City. In 1910 these lines carried 49,500,000 passengers.

The City operates the electric light, gas, has a savings bank and undertaking department for funerals.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Agricultural fairs and automobile exhibitions are held in May each year on the Prague Exhibition grounds.

Different Slav nations (Serbs, Bulgarians) are organising in Prague special Exhibitions of home industries etc. In 1914. a great Slav Exhibition is to be held in Prague, where all Slav nations will be represented.

PRAGUE THE CITY OF GARDENS.

There are few cities in the world with so many beautiful gardens and parks as has the City of Prague. One of the most attractive is the *Royal Garden* close to the Royal Palace. Not far away is a spacious fine park called *Královská Obora* (Royal Forestpark) with a hunting castle and music pavillions. (Tramcar No. 3 from the Powder Tower.)

The *Petřín* (with a miniature Eifel Tower) and the *Kinský Garden* give a charming view of the City.

There are also pretty island parks on the *Žofín* (*Sophia's Island*) and on the *Střelecký ostrov* (*Shooting Island*) where daily good concerts are given.

Opposite the *Francis Joseph Station* is a fine city park: "*Městský sad*" and opposite the Town Hall of the New Town an other charming park: the "*Charles park*".

The "*Rudolph*" quay, the "*František*" quay, the "*Rieger*" quay, the "*Palacký*" quay are used as promenades along the entire length of the river above the embankment.

Most of the palaces on the left side of the river (*Malá Strana*) have most charming gardens f. i. : *Waldstein* palace, *Prince Lobkovicz* palace, *Fürstenberg* palace, *Counts Schoenborn* palace etc.

There are concerts in most of the public parks in the afternoons and evenings during the summer.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

In music the Bohemians had achieved world-wide renown. The *New Bohemian National Theatre* (built 1883) produces dramas, operas and ballets of the principal Bohemian masters: *Smetana*, *Dvořák*, *Fibich*, *Kovařovic*, *Káan*.

It is worth a visit to Prague solely to hear the operas of great Bohemian composers *Smetana*, *Dvořák*, *Fibich* produced in the *New Bohemian National Theatre*.

The *Prague conservatory of Music*, the first academy of music established in Austria, celebrated this year a centenary of its foundation. The famous violin teacher *Ševčík* was one of the professors of this institute and *Kubelik*, *Kocián*, *Fr. Ondříček*, *Mary Hall* were educated here.

To see and watch young Bohemia at play the visitor should ascend to the *Letná plain* (tramcar No. 3 from Powder Tower and funicular railway close by the *Elisabeth bridge*.)

Here are tennis courts and football courts, baseball areas with school boys and older athletes engaged in keen earnest.

The great football matches between the British teams and Bohemians always attract enormous crowds of spectators; recently the Bohemian team won the European championship in France.

In 1912 the great *Sokol* (Bohemian Gymnasts) *meeting* and *Olympic games* will take place on the Letná plain. (VI. Vsesokolský slet).

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE.

The majority of inhabitants of Prague are Bohemians (Čechi) belonging to the great Slav race; only 7 per cent. are Germans.

The names of streets, the names on tramcars, are inscribed in Čech: náměstí = square, ulice = street, třída = avenue, silnice = road, sady = park, zahrada = garden, nádraží = station, divadlo = theatre, radnice = Town Hall, kostel = church.

Prof. Monroe wrote in his: "Bohemia and the Čechi": "The striking vocal contrasts, which the Čech language presents to the foreigner, are aptly referred to by F. Marion Crawford as: "the undefinable character of the Bohemian language, in which tones often softer than those of the softest southern tongue alternate so oddly with rough gutturals and strident sibilants".

"Traveller will find no more difficulty with the language problem than in any other, countrys German, French and English are widely spoken. The Bohemians are natural linguists and courteous and attentive to strangers, and English folk seem to be particularly welcome".

The Bohemians are anxious to be known in other countries at first hand, and not, as at present is largely the case, through German spectacles.

The number of good English scholars among all classes is remarkable and there are numerous reading circles for English literature, while the Bohemian university has lately equipped an English seminary. Great interest is taken in English municipal and social institutions and English plays are translated and presented on the stage of Prague.

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

The commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States of America are in the hands of consuls.

The office of the *British Consul*: Captain A. Wentworth Forbes is at No. 59, Jungmannova třída, Vinohrady; the *Consulate* of the United States of America is at No. 53, Mariánská ulice, Prague II. (few steps distant from the State Railways Station). Hon. Joseph I. Brittain, is the American Consul.

Any information concerning the city can be obtained and is cheerfully given in the office of the „Český zemský svaz ku povznesení návštěvy cizinců v království Českém (*Bohemian Union for encouraging visits of foreigners to the Kingdom of Bohemia*) Josefské

náměstí 8, at the Old Town Hall (Mayor's Office), and at the office of the Bohemian National Council (Národní Rada Česká) — Františkovo nábřeží čís. 10.

The *General Post Office* (Jindřišská ulice, opposite the modern Palace Hotel) is open from 7 a. m. till 9. p. m.

The principal *Banks* are situated in the "Příkop" street incl. the Čecho-American Bank "*Bohemia*" (*Bank of Europe* in the United States).

Within two years the municipality of Prague has presented the ancient and restored *church of St. Martin*, where John Hus preached, to the English speaking colony and a *British Chaplain* officiates. (From October to the middle of June every Sunday at 11. a. m.)



HOW TO GET TO PRAGUE.

Prague is the center of the railroad traffic of the Kingdom of Bohemia on direct lines going to:

	hours		hours
Basel	21	Kiew	39
Belgrade	23	Leipsic	5 ¹ / ₂
Bremen	15	London	28
Breslau	9	Marienburg	4
Brussels	19	Moscow	49
Budapest	14	Nizza	36
Bucharest	36	Nuremberg	7
Cologne	15	Odessa	40
Flushing	24	Ostend	27 ¹ / ₄
Frankfort o. M.	12	Paris	24
Franzensbad	5	Sofia	31
Genoa	30 ¹ / ₂	St. Petersburg	43
Hamburg	10 ¹ / ₄	Teplitz	2 ¹ / ₂
Havre	27	Venice	23 ¹ / ₂
Jassy	34	Warsaw	20 ¹ / ₂
Karlsbad	3 ¹ / ₂	Zürich	16

The fast trains between.

I. Berlin and Prague are.

(Anhalt Station.)

Berlin: dep. 8:05 a. m. 4:30 p. m. *Prague* dep. 12 noon 2:56 p. m.

Prague: ar. 3:17 p. m. 11:00 p. m. *Berlin* ar. 6:50 p. m. 10:25 p. m.

II. Vienna and Prague:

(Francis Joseph Station.)

Vienna: dep. 8:10 a. m. 3:25 p. m.

Prague: ar. 2:35 p. m. 9:27 p. m.

III. Dresden and Prague:

(Central Station.)

Dresden: dep. 7:07 a. m. 11:30 a. m.

Prague: ar. 11:05 a. m. 3:17 p. m.

IV. Munich and Prague:

Munich: dep. 9:00 a. m.

Prague: ar. 5:15 p. m.

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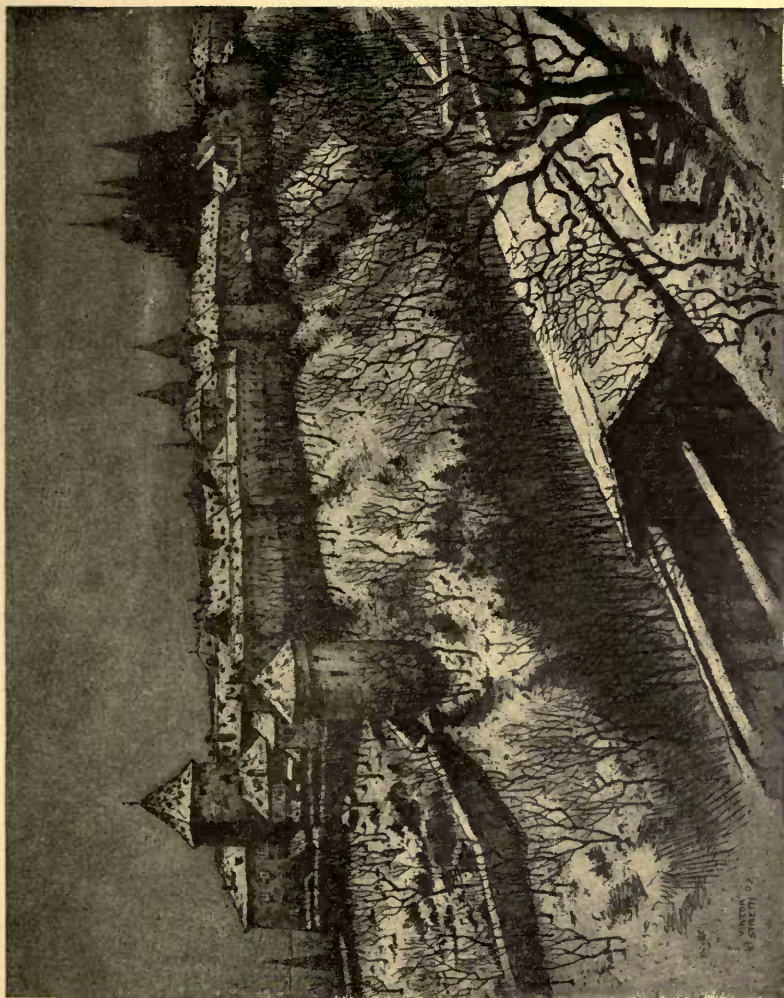
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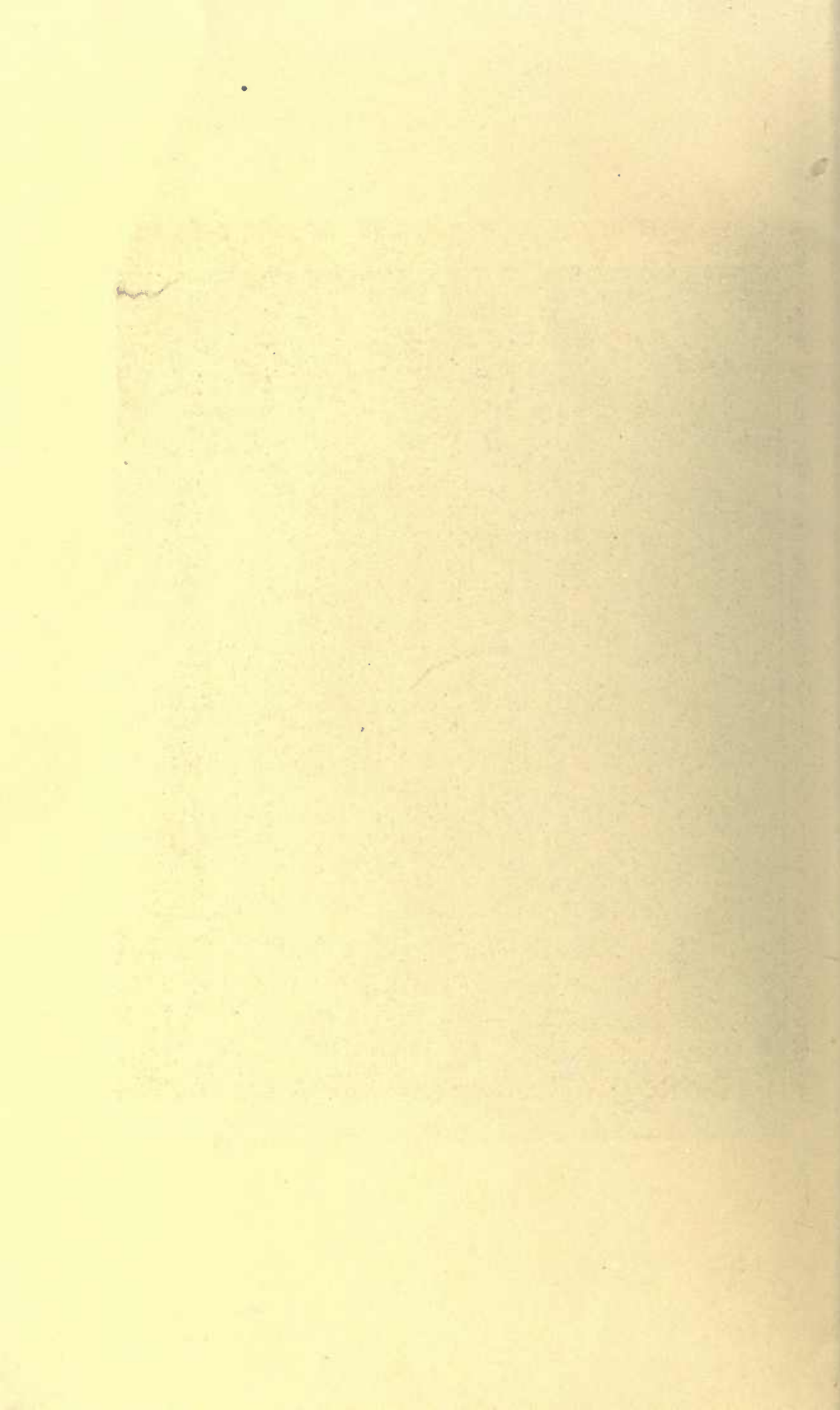
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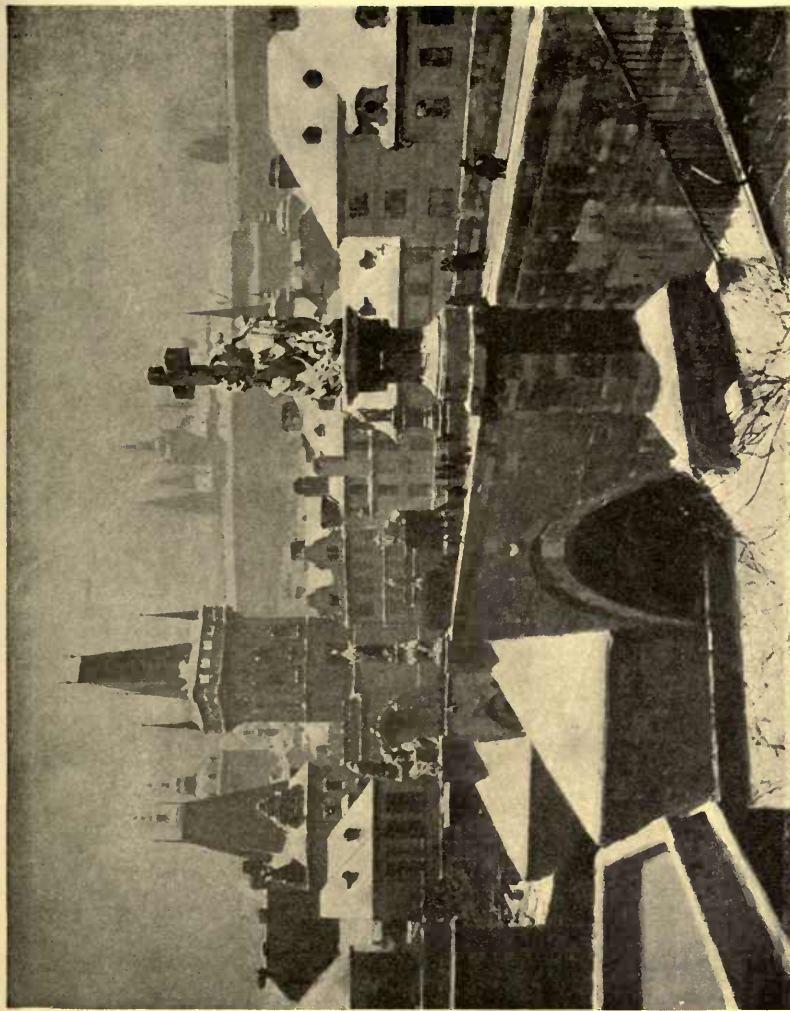
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ENTERTAINMENTS	12
PEOPLE	13
HINTS TO TRAVELLERS	13
HOW TO GET TO PRAGUE	15



VIKTOR STRETTI

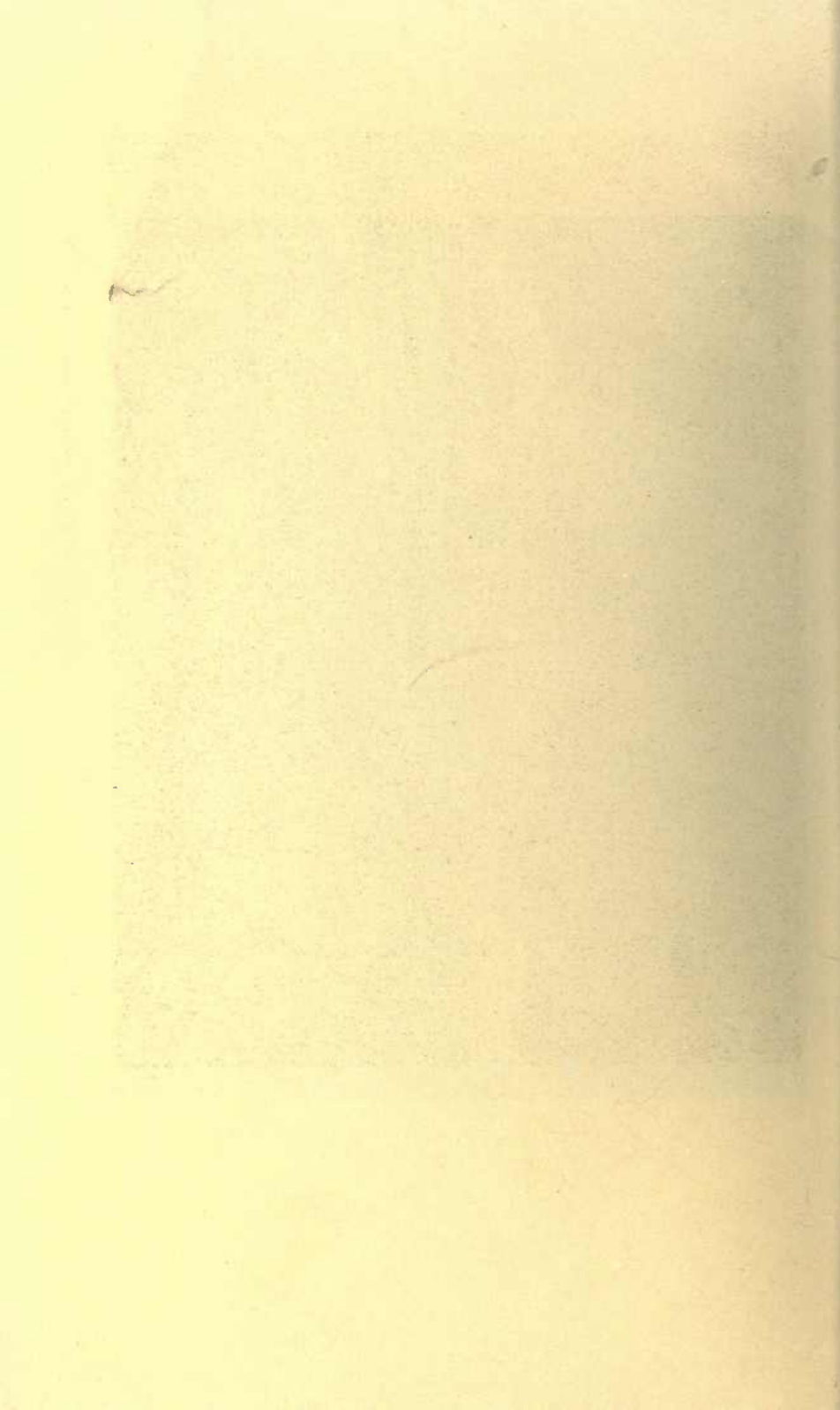
"HRADČANY" (THE "KREMLIN" OF PRAGUE) WITH THE "STAG" MOAT





JAROSLAV ŠTEGLÍK

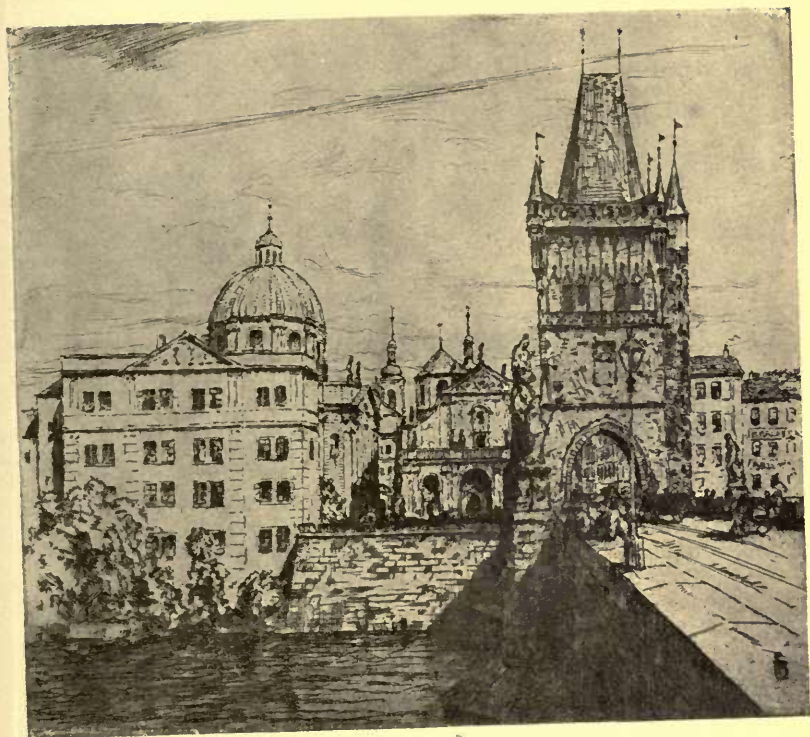
CHARLES BRIDGE AND MALÁ STRANA (SMALL TOWN)





O. BUBENÍČEK

OLD JEWISH CEMETERY AT PRAGUE



F. ŠIMON

OLD TOWN TOWER OF CHARLES BRIDGE AND
MONASTERY OF THE CRUCIGEROUS KNIGHTS

10

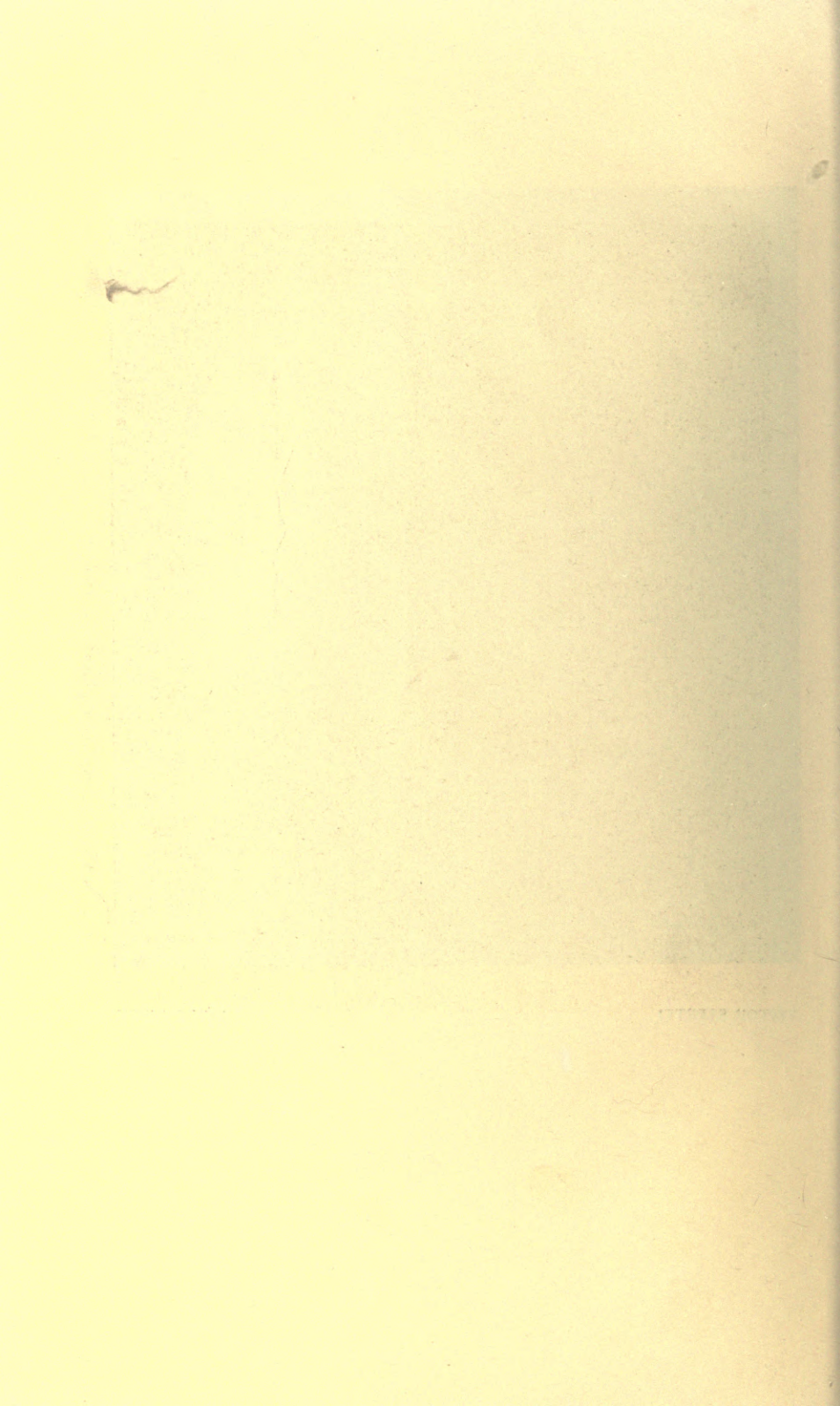
Blank area with faint horizontal lines, possibly a separator page or a page with extremely faded text.

10



VIKTOR STRETTI

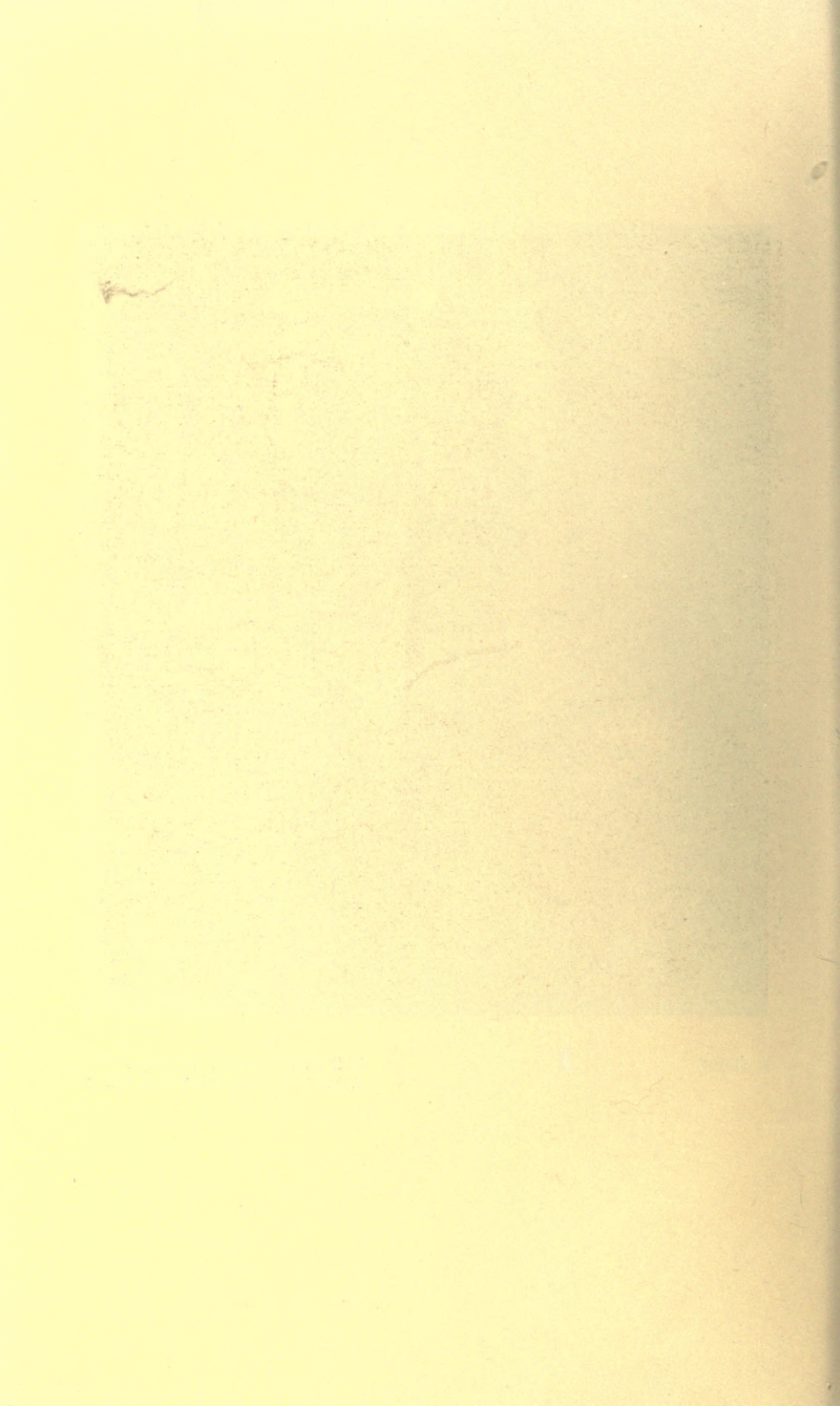
TÝN CHURCH





F. ŠIMON

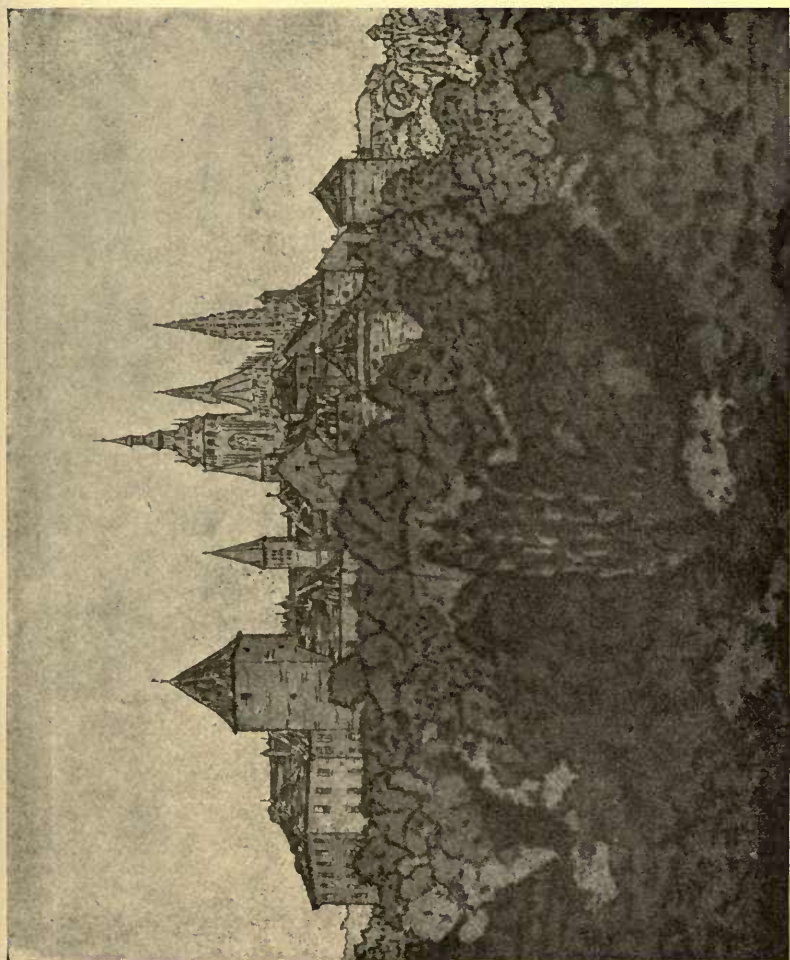
OLD TOWN HALL: GOTHIC PORCH
WITH THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK





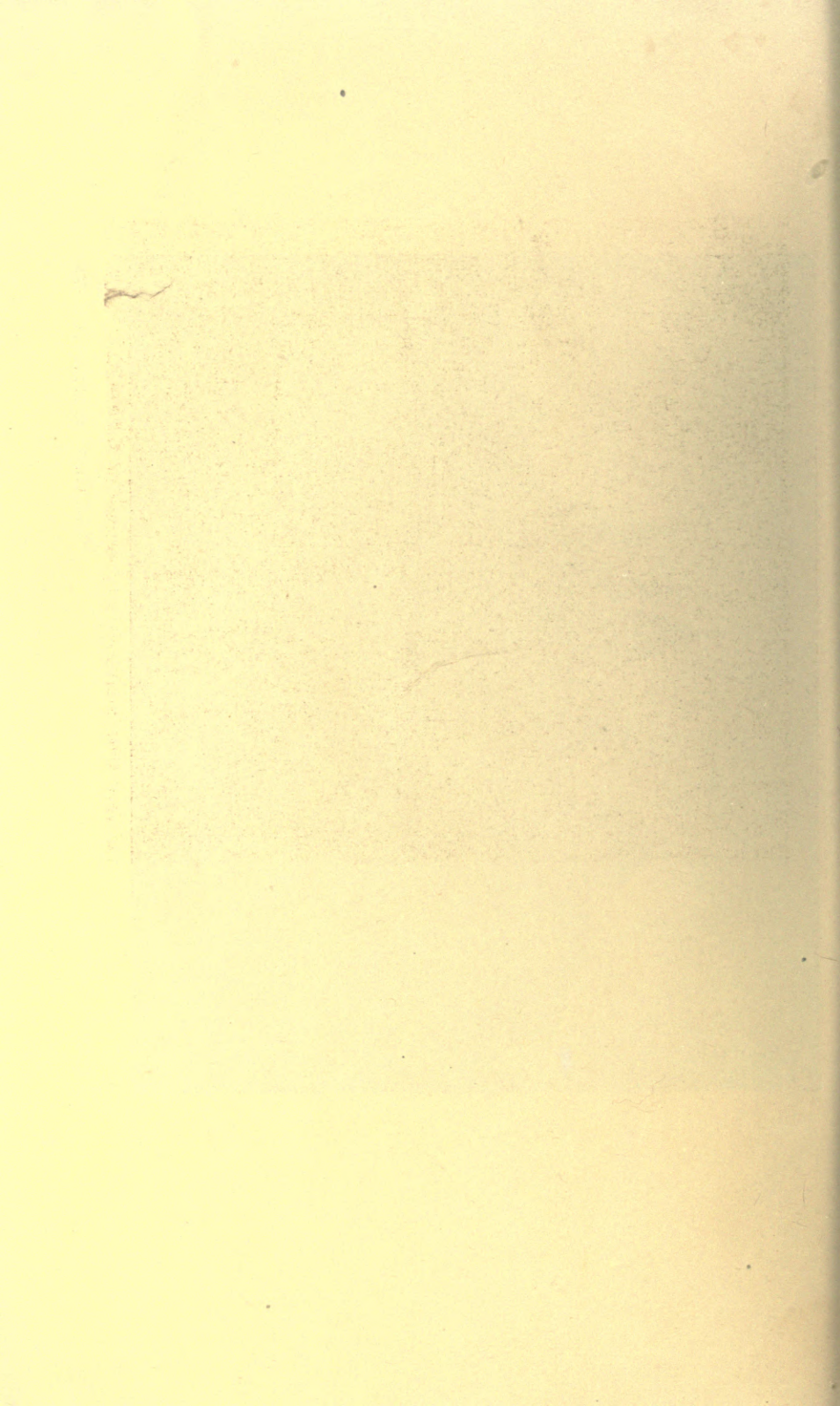
VIKTOR STRETTI

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH



J. STRETTI-ZAMPONI

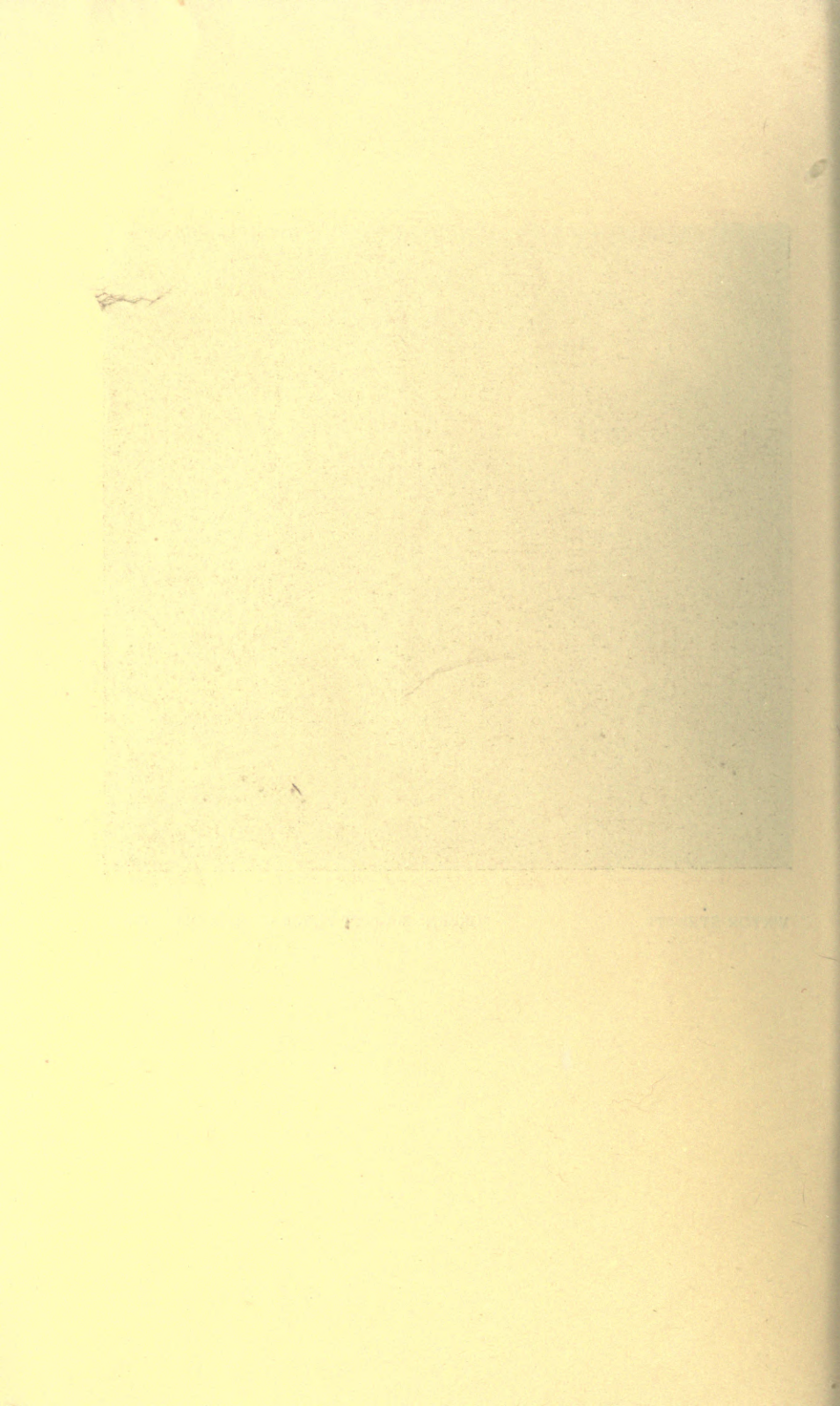
*HRADČANY - AS SEEN FROM EAST





VIKTOR STRETTI

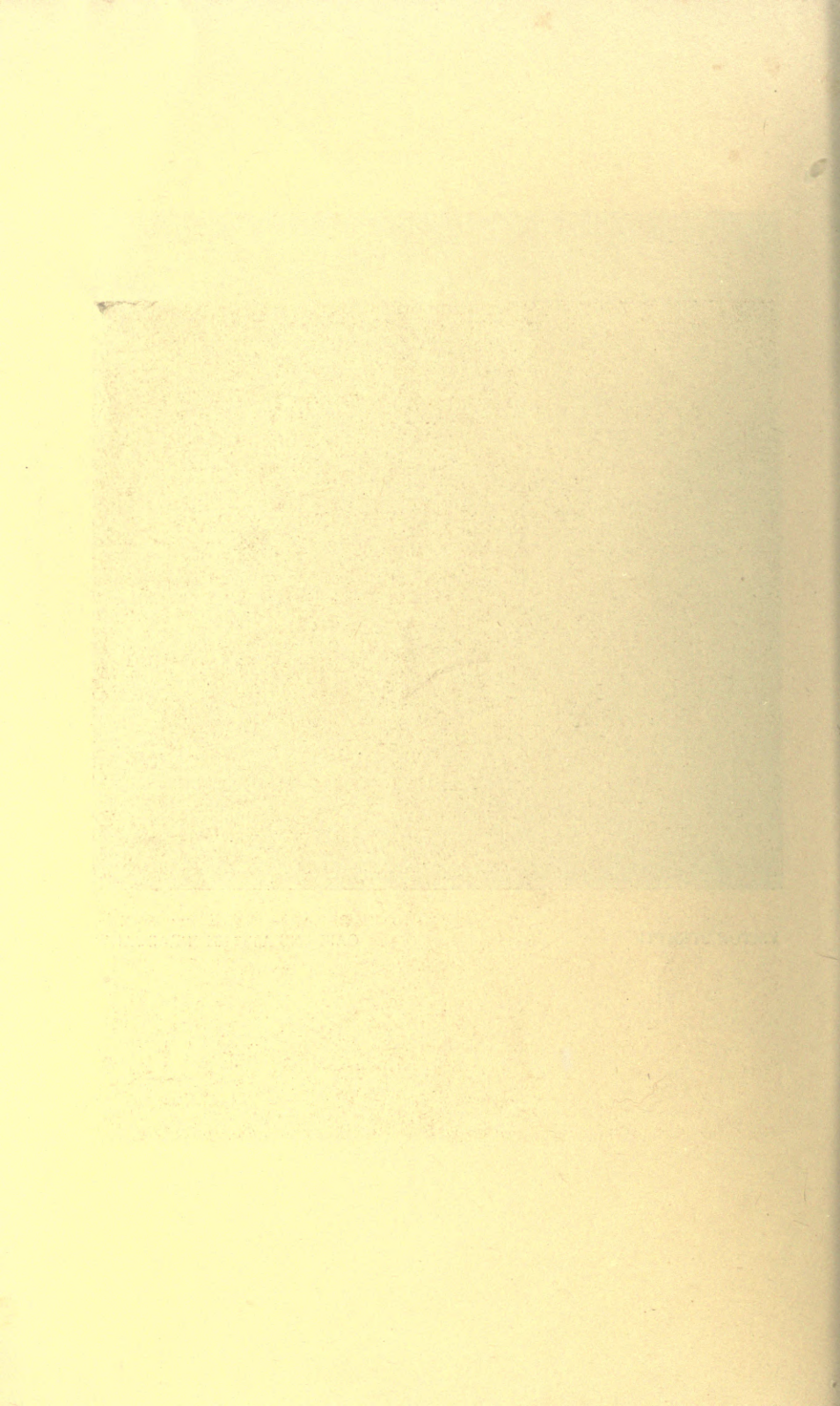
"GREEN" MARKET PLACE OF THE OLD TOWN

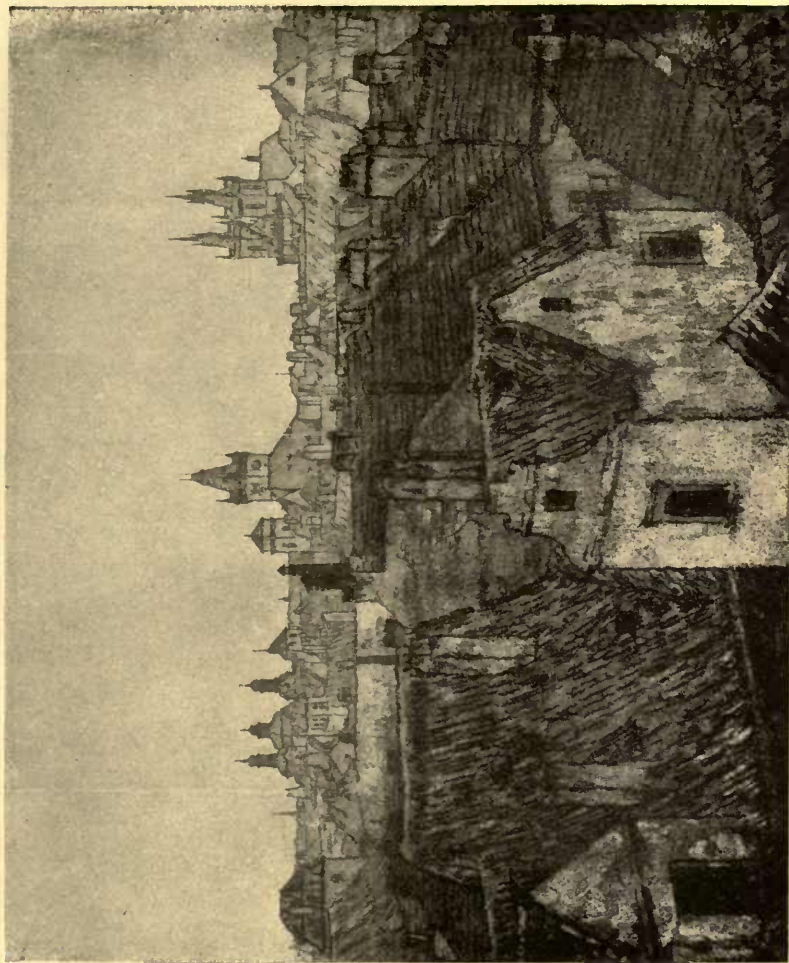




VIKTOR STRETTI

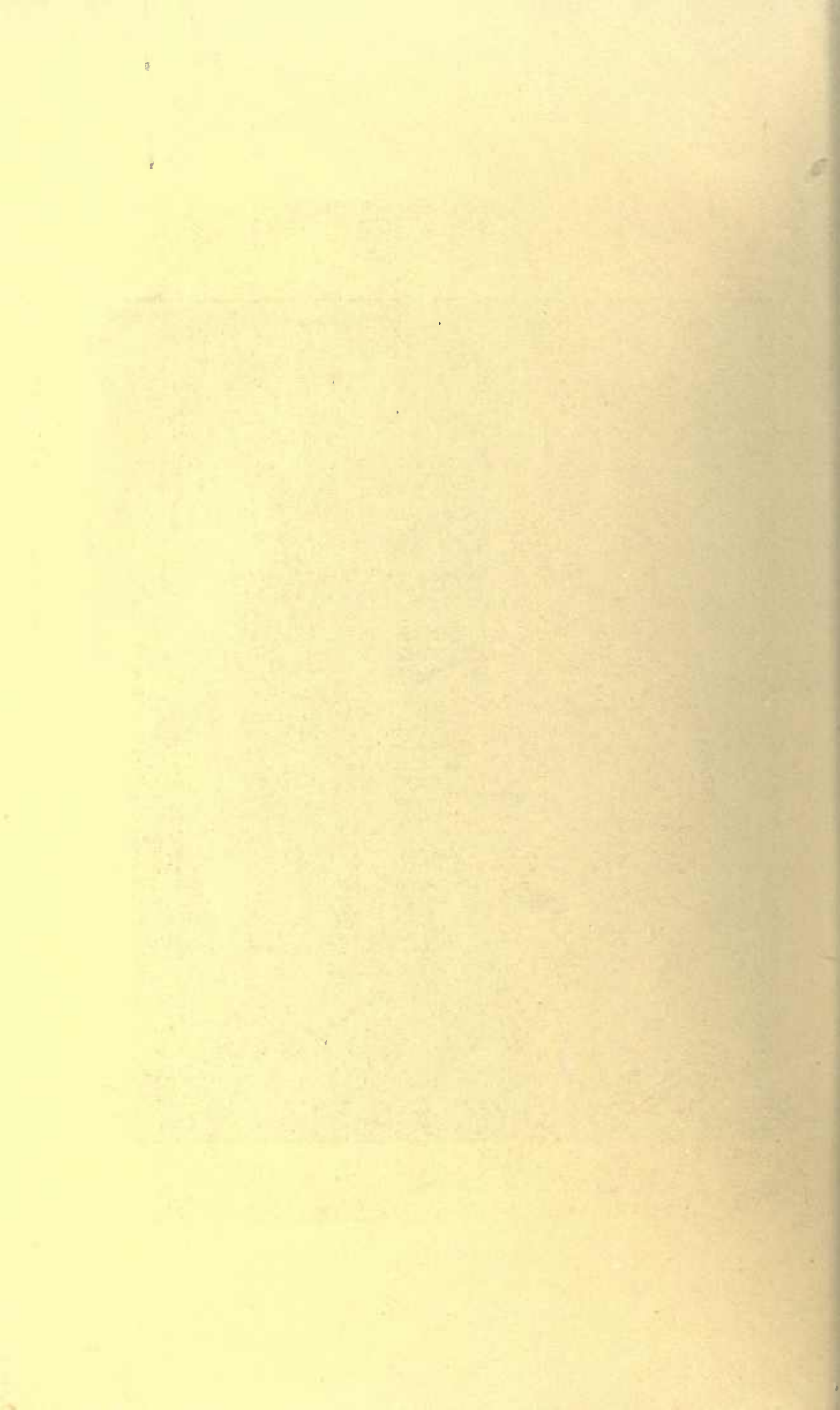
GARDENS AT THE "HRADČANY"

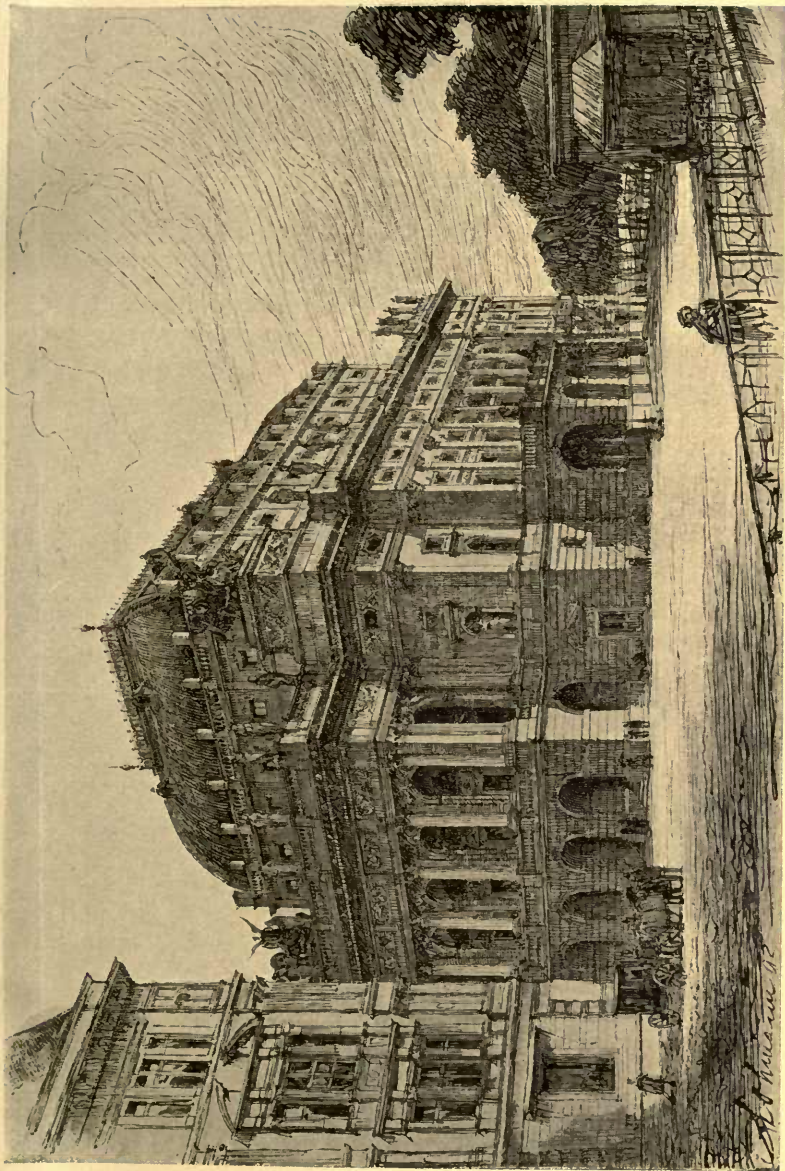




J. STRETTI-ZAMPONI

ROOFS AND SPIRES OF THE OLD TOWN





F. OHMANN

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