

German partners:

- ADD TRIER
- TOURIST ORGANIZATION NAHELAND, KIRN
- SECONDARY ECONOMIC SCHOOL IDAR-OBERSTEIN
- CYCLING CLUB „BLITZ“ IDAR-OBERSTEIN

Czech partners:

- CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION
- BUSINESS ACADEMY PŘÍBRAM

CONTENT

LEG 1: ROUTE PRAHA SMÍCHOV – BEROUN.....	3
LEG 2: ROUTE BEROUN – PŘÍBRAM	7
LEG 3: ROUTE PŘÍBRAM – BLATNÁ.....	12
LEG 4: ROUTE BLATNÁ – ŽELEZNÁ RUDA.....	15
LEG 5: ROUTE ŽELEZNÁ RUDA – DEGGENDORF	19
LEG 6: ROUTE DEGGENDORF – REGENSBURG	23
LEG 7: ROUTE REGENSBURG – NORIMBERG.....	26

LEG 1: ROUTE PRAHA SMÍCHOV – BEROUN

Elevation: minimal altitude: 191 m
maximal altitude: 275 m

Distance: 43 km (26 km from Černošice)

Itinerary: Praha Smíchov – Černošice – Dobřichovice
– Řevnice – Hlásná Třebaň – Karlštejn – Beroun

Relief:



Cycle route details:

from Černošice use streets Zdeňka Lhoty – Dr. Janského – Slunečná – Na Skále (marked as dead end) – across the railway bridge – cycle route No. 3 – U Silnice Street – Květoslava Mašity – Tyršova – across the bridge

Dobřichovice – cycle route No. 3

Řevnice – the cycle route continues to the right behind the grade crossing via streets Třebáňská – Řevnická – Pod Květy – Na Návsi – K Nádraží – across the bridge to Hlásná Třebaň

Hlásná Třebaň – road No. 116

Karlštejn – cycle route along the Berounka river

For hikers: the track is identical to the cycle route; as an option a train service can be used between any of the following stops: Praha-Smíchov, Černošice, Dobřichovice, Řevnice, Hlásná Třebaň, Karlštejn, Beroun

The route is suitable for trek, MTB or even road bikes as it makes use of mainly new asphalt streets except for a 1 km stage behind the village Srbsko as there is a very stony and narrow path difficult to ride.

PRAHA

Prague, the starting point of our educational cycle route, lies in the heart of Bohemia on both banks of the river Vltava.

The first written proof of the existence of Prague dates back to 965. In this year a merchant Ibrahim, the son of Jacob, Jew of Tortosa, sent a message to khalif of Cordoba saying that the town of Prague “is built from stone and lime and it is the biggest town



Prague Castle



Prague



Church in Černošice



Černošice, general view



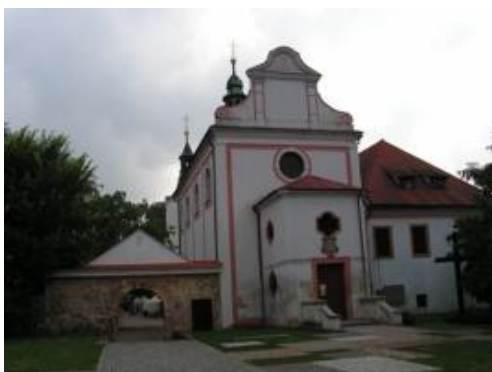
Villa in Černošice



Dobřichovice



Farm market in Dobřichovice



Château in Dobřichovice



Château in Dobřichovice



in trade". In fact, the history of Prague stretches much further back to the stone age. During the reign of the Přemyslid dynasty the town developed enormously. In the 9th century during the reign of the duke Bořivoj of the Přemyslid dynasty, the foundations of Prague Castle were laid. The place became the seat of Czech dukes, kings emperors and kaisers. During the reign of the Czech king and Roman Emperor Charles IV (1346-1378), Prague became the residence of emperors. In this time the history of Prague collided with the history of the oldest German town, Trier, the final destination of our cycle route. Trier was the seat of local archbishops and its status was confirmed by Charles IV himself in 1364. Prague flourished thanks to the foundation of New Town, construction of a stone bridge which later turned into Charles Bridge and establishment of Charles University. During the reign of Rudolf II at the turn of the 16th and 17th century, Prague was given the privilege of being the centre of the great Habsburg Empire. In 1918 it turned into the capital of the new independent country, Czechoslovakia. Now, Prague is the capital city of the Czech Republic, the seat of president and the majority of government offices and institutions.

Prague belongs among the most beautiful cities in Europe. Its historical centre with Prague Castle skyline is included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list. Prague Castle is the largest castle complex in the world as it contains a unique urban unit of Prague Castle and Hradčany, Lesser Town, Charles Bridge, Old Town along with Josefov (an extant part of the former Jewish Town), New Town and Vyšehrad. Its line commemorates the original coronation route of Czech kings. St Vitus Cathedral makes the dominant feature of Prague Castle. The peak of Baroque art in Prague is represented by St Nicolas Church in Lesser Square built according to the design of Christoph Dientzenhofer, later on his son Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer worked on finishing the construction.

At present, Prague covers an area of nearly 500 square kilometres and is inhabited by more than 1,2 million people. It is an economically advanced and rich region with high living standard. Prague offers rich artistic, cultural and gastronomic experience to all tourists.

More information on: <http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praha>

I PRAHA SMÍCHOV

It is possible to use the cycling path A1 going along the left bank of the river Vltava. It is not possible to cycle this track in its full length as it is divided in two parts. Our track begins in Černošice.

II ČERNOŠICE

ČERNOŠICE is a picturesque town situated to the south-west from the centre of Prague on the left bank of the river Berounka. It is a well-known summer resort. The place was first mentioned in written documents in the 12th century. Important business tracks lead through the town, for example from Prague Castle to Karlštejn. At present, Horní and Dolní Černošice make a single town with a beautiful church of Assumption of the Virgin Mary. There is a convenient train connection with Prague.

Since the 1920s, the town has been a much-favoured holiday resort for the citizens of Prague, mainly thanks to romantic countryside on the border of the Bohemian Karst, a protected landscape area, and a number of wonderful precious villas. One example worth mentioning is Fröhlich Summer Villa, located in Střední Street.

<http://www.mestocernosice.cz/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C4%8Cerno%C5%A1ice>

<http://www.karlstejsko.info/tipy-na-vylet/cernosicke-vily/>

Accommodation: Pension Feller, www.volny.cz/feller

Where to eat: Restaurace U Mlynáře a Libuše, old Czech and international cuisine; bike stands
<http://www.u-mlynare.cz/>

III DOBŘICHOVICE

The village DOBŘICHOVICE lies on both banks of the river Berounka. The settlement used to be owned by a knight order. Dobřichovice were first mentioned in written documents in the 13th century. In the village, there is a château – the original Renaissance château burnt out and had to be rebuilt. The appearance of the renovated building survived until the present times. In 1863 a railway connecting Prague and Pilsen ran through the place boosting its trade and tourism. In the château and its surroundings, there take place various events such as a medieval festival connected with the Royal Parade from Prague to Karlštejn or Dobřichovické Theatre Celebrations.

<http://www.dobrichovice.cz/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dob%C5%99ichovice>

Accommodation: Hotel 100, www.mmxpivo.com

Where to eat:: Restaurant Lucern, <http://www.restaurace-lucern.cz/>

More on: <http://www.karlstejsko.info/restaurace-1/>

IV ŘEVNICE

ŘEVNICE has been a town since the 13th century which used to be subjected to the Zbraslavský Cloister. The Golden Path crossed Řevnice; its part is preserved in its almost original form. By the end of the 19th century Řevnice became a favourite summer resort due to its location on the river Berounka, in the near distance of the Brdy Mountains. Since the first half of the 20th century, Řevnice has been a sought-after recreation location thanks to a good railway connection between Prague and Beroun. The town boasts Baroque St Moritz Church and Church of Virgin Mary.

<http://www.revnice.cz/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%98evnice>

Accommodation: Hotel GRAND Řevnice,
www.hotelgrandrevnice.com

Where to eat:: <http://www.karlstejsko.info/restaurace-1/>



Řevnice



Řevnice, church



Hlásná Třebaň



Hlásná Třebaň



Karlštejn Castle



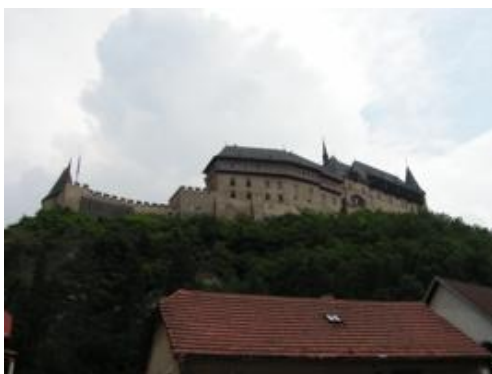
Karlštejn, municipality



Karlštejn Castle



Karlštejn Castle



Karlštejn Castle

V HLÁSNÁ TŘEBAŇ

The HLÁSNÁ TŘEBAŇ municipality is located on the left bank of the river Berounka, approximately 2 km from Karlštejn. The oldest settlement in the location dates back as far as to the bronze age. The first written record comes from the year 1000 when the duke Boleslav III gave it to the Benedictine Cloister. In the 14th century the village was bought by the Czech king and Roman emperor Charles IV who connected it to Karlštejn Castle. The place is called “Hlásná” (“reporting”) according to the duty of the men of the municipality to perform the watchman and reporting service in the towers and on the rampart walls of Karlštejn Castle in medieval times. In the village we can see interesting farm houses, originally of the Baroque style.

<http://www.hlasnatreban.cz/>

http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hl%C3%A1sn%C3%A1_T%C5%99eba%C5%88

Accommodation: guest house U Máni v Třebáni
<http://www.restauraceumani.cz/>

Where to eat: restaurant U Máni v Třebáni,
<http://www.restauraceumani.cz/>

More on: <http://www.karlstejnsko.info/restaurace-1/>

VI KARLŠTEJN

KARLŠTEJN is the most significant medieval Gothic castle which is situated up on a limestone rock above the eponymous municipality. The township lies inside the protected landscape area Bohemian Karst. The cornerstone of the castle was laid in the year 1348 by the archbishop Arnošt from Pardubice. The building of the castle was initiated by the Czech king and Roman emperor Charles IV between 1348-1357 to deposit the coronation jewels and the holy relics. Today, the castle is a remarkable historic landmark. The main parts of the castle are the Well Tower, the Burgrave Palace, the Clock Tower, the Royal Palace, the Marian Tower and the Great Tower. All the architectonic features are organized stepwise according to the importance which the king Charles IV attached to them. The Great Tower holds the highest position. The ornamentation of the Holy Cross Chapel inside the Great Tower is a splendid example of advanced Gothic painting art as it contains a collection of over a hundred board paintings by Master Theodoric.

<http://www.mestys-karlstejn.cz/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl%C5%A1tejn>

Accommodation: a romantic hotel Mlýn Karlštejn
www.hotelmlynkarlstejn.cz

Where to eat: Koliba U Elišky, www.eliskakarlstejn.cz

More on: <http://www.karlstejnsko.info/restaurace-1/>

VI BEROUN

see Leg 2

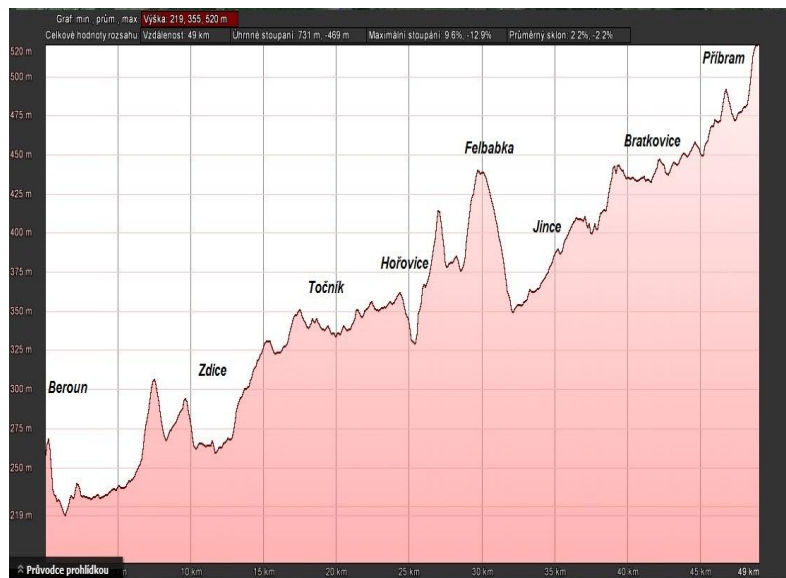
LEG 2: ROUTE BEROUN – PŘÍBRAM

Elevation: minimal altitude: 220 m
maximal altitude: 513 m

Distance: 52 km

Itinerary: Beroun – Králův Dvůr – Zdice – Hředle – Točnick – Žebrák – Tlustice – Hořovice – Rpety – Jince – Bratkovice – Trhové Dušníky – Příbram

Relief:



Cycle route details:

from Beroun – Plzeňská Street No. 605, turn left in the direction of Králův Dvůr – 5. května Street – Fučíkova Street – Na Poříčí Street – connect to the cycle route Po stopách českých králů (The Footsteps of Czech Kings) which runs along the Litavka river down to Popovice; there turn right and go over the bridge; right at the end of the bridge take the first turning left towards a petrol station, then find a dusty rural road going along the Litavka river, after passing the Prostřední rybník (Middle Pond) turn right under the bridge, at the very first crossing turn left to a rather narrow rural path leading to

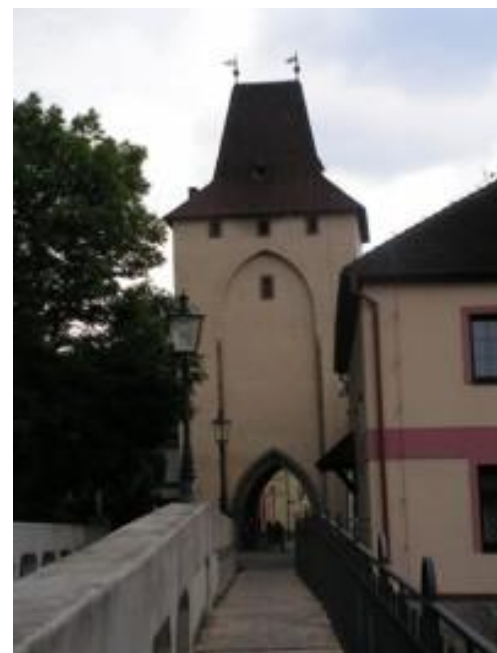
Zdice – the cycle route No. 0005 leading to Hředle starts in the main square

Hředle – continue down the cycle route No. 0005 towards Točnick (be careful not to confuse it with the cycle route No. 0055 leading to the right to a village called Březová)

Točnick, Žebrák – connect to the cycle route No. 303 which goes to Tlustice and Hořovice

Hořovice – find the cycle route No. 302 which passes through Rpety, Felbabka, Rejkovice (this is a better way than through Křešín as there is a very steep stony path downhill), Jince, Čenkov, Bratkovice (be careful, at one point the cycle route divides into No. 302 going to Obecnice and No. 302A which continues to Trhové Dušníky), then further to Příbram

The track is absolutely unsuitable for road bikes due to very stony parts.



Beroun, Prague Gate



Beroun, Hus Square



Beroun, Town Hall



Beroun, Jenštejn House



Králův Dvůr, chateau



Zdice, Church of the Nativity of Virgin Mary



Hředle, municipality

The track makes use of main roads, second class roads, rural roads (awfully muddy after the rain), forest roads and very stony roads (pay your attention especially between Trhové Dušníky and Bratkovice).

In the direction of Beroun – Příbram the route ascends continually – those of you who do not like riding uphill too much, make the trip vice versa starting in Beroun.

For hikers: we recommend to use official tourist paths leading from Zdice (a blue path) through Hředle (yellow, red) to the Točnick and Žebrák castles. Make a separate trip to Beroun and Hořovice and take a decent walk around the towns. Another tourist path begins in Jince (a blue one) passing through Čenkov down to Příbram (green).

I BEROUN

BEROUN is a royal town situated around 30 km south-west of Prague in a very strategic position between Prague and Pilsen. The town lies at the confluence of the rivers Berounka and Litavka. Since the 18th century the iron ore was extracted in the surrounding areas, and light and food industry developed here. The town enables us to enter two local protected landscape areas – Bohemian Karst and Křivoklát area. Sights which are definitely worth seeing include the town's town-hall, remains of town's fortification and gates, along with Hus Square where we can find the Jenštejn House (the oldest house in the town and the seat of Museum of Bohemian Karst Beroun), the Gothic St Jacob Church with a 17th century plague column in front. Other significant places to visit are the Renaissance Revival Dusl's Villa, Záborský Church and Virgin Mary Chapel.

<http://www.mesto-beroun.cz/mesto/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beroun>

<http://www.mesto-beroun.cz/turistika/informacni-strediska/>

Accommodation:

<http://www.mesto-beroun.cz/turistika/ubytovani/beroun-1/>

Where to eat:

<http://www.mesto-beroun.cz/turistika/stravovani/>

Cycle routes in the surroundings:

<http://www.mesto-beroun.cz/turistika/cyklostezky/>

II KRÁLŮV DVŮR

The town KRÁLŮV DVŮR lies in the central Bohemia in the former Beroun region. The first mention dates back to 1394. In the middle of the 13th century a medieval manor house was built here. In 1585, the manor house was rebuilt into a Renaissance chateau by the Lobkovic noble family. Visitors can also see the local church and hikers can go to the nearby Koukolova Hill (470 m above sea level) with a ruin of St Blažej Chapel from 1832.

<http://www.kraluv-dvur.cz/profil.asp?p1=17026>

Accommodation:

<http://www.ubytovnakraluvdvur.cz/?gclid=CLWn1f7m-bUCFYLwzAodjwIALA>

III ZDICE

The town situated in the central Bohemia. It lies around 40 km away from Prague. The first written proof of its existence comes from year 1147. Since the 14th century, iron ore was mined here. The place serves as an essential railway junction. One of the most interesting features is the originally Gothic Church of the Nativity of Virgin Mary from 1384 which was rebuilt in the Baroque style between years 1747–1749.

<http://www.mesto-zdice.cz/mesto/vse-o-meste/historie/>

IV HŘEDLE

The municipality lies less than 13 km south-west of Beroun. The municipality was first mentioned in written sources in 1336. It is located in proximity of Křivoklátsko Protected Landscape Area.

<http://www.obechredle.cz/>

V TOČNÍK, ŽEBRÁK

The municipality TOČNÍK is best known for a two-castle complex. The castle Točník was built between 1395–1400 by the King Wenceslas IV on a rocky ridge of Château Mountain. The castle represented the peak of the then castle architecture. It was rebuilt in the 16th century, but during the Thirty Years' War it was ravaged and subsequently abandoned. The castle comprises a large area of three courtyards, an inhabitable tower, a burgrave and king palaces which are part of the fortification. The castle is also a place of culture. Every summer the castle entertains events for children, medieval games along with sword fighting or various musical festivals.

<http://www.tocnik.com/?Tocnik>

[http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/To%C4%8Dn%C3%ADk_\(hrad\)](http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/To%C4%8Dn%C3%ADk_(hrad))

<http://www.tocnik-obec.com/>

ŽEBRÁK – a small town in the proximity of the municipality Točník. The same name is also held by the second castle of the above mentioned castle complex. The castle Žebrák is probably the oldest nobiliary castle with two round towers. It was used as a royal residence since 1336. After a fire in 1532 the castle was abandoned. Two towers and remains of a 14th century palace are still standing. Presently, Žebrák Castle is the older lower castle of the largest castle complex in the Czech lands. The castle is to be found in the nearby municipality Točník.

<http://www.tocnik.com/?Zebrak>

<http://www.hrad-zebrak.cz/>

VI TLUSTICE

The municipality TLUSTICE is located in the former Beroun region in the middle Bohemia, approximately 2 km north-west of Hořovice. The place was first mentioned in written notes in 1320. The village used to be a small farming settlement. The village green is the most interesting part of the place.

<http://www.tlustice.cz>



Točník, municipality



Točník Castle



Žebrák Castle



Hořovice, Nový zámek (chateau)



Hořovice, Nový zámek (chateau)



Hořovice, Starý zámek (chateau)



Rpety, municipality



Rpety, a little chapel

VII HOŘOVICE

HOŘOVICE is the second largest and oldest town of the former Beroun region. It is the administrative, production and cultural centre of the given area. It is also known for engineering and polygraphy industry, along with production of musical instruments. The town is situated south-west of Prague. The Czech poet Jan Neruda drew his inspiration from the magnificent panorama of the area and called Hořovice “the Czech Christmas crib”. One of the jewels of the town is without question the Baroque-Classical chateau, called “New Chateau”, from the 18th century which is surrounded by a large park. Within walking distance we can find “Old Chateau”, a reconstruction of a Gothic castle that belongs to protected cultural heritage of the Czech Republic. We can also visit Gothic-Renaissance St Giles Church and a museum.

<http://www.mesto-horovice.eu/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ho%C5%99ovice>

VIII RPETY

The municipality RPETY is to be found approximately 3 km from the town Hořovice. A small chapel and a pub of Jára Cimrman (a fictitious Czech drama playwright) are worth seeing there. At the near hill Ostrý, we can find trilobite fossils and remains of a stronghold. The hill Plešivec offers one of the largest sites of an ancient settlement in the Czech lands.

<http://www.rpety.cz>

IX JINCE

Township JINCE is located 11 km to the north of Příbram and 50 km south-west of Prague. It is located in the Brdy Mountains on the north-east border of the Brdy Military Training Area. The river Litavka flows through the village. The first written proof of the existence of the place dates back to the beginning of the 14th century. The place has been a township since 1900. The most important part in the history of this settlement is the iron production. The first furnace built here bears the date of 1646. Josef Slavík, a Czech violin virtuosi and music composer, was born here in 1806. In the 19th century Joachim Barrande, a geologist and palaeontologist, worked here exploring the rich trilobite deposits. The trilobite *Ellipsocephalus hoffi* is nowadays a part of the town’s coat of arms.

<http://www.jince.cz>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jince>

X BRATKOVICE

The village BRATKOVICE lies approximately 8 km to the north of Příbram. The river Litavka flows through the place. The village is composed of two cadastral areas – Bratkovice and Dominikální Paseky. An important railway line goes through the village in direction Zdice – Protivín. The village lies on the

foothill of the Brdy Mountains. The hill Klouček (681 m above the sea level) and Slonovec, an interesting geological formation, may be interesting to tourists. Bratkovice used to lie in the inaccessible part of the Brdy Military Training Area but at present the place is fully open to the public.

<http://www.bratkovice.cz>

XI TRHOVÉ DUŠNÍKY

The municipality TRHOVÉ DUŠNÍKY lies 4 km to the north of Příbram. The most important feature of the place is a former chateau Chapel of the Trinity from the turn of the 17th and 18th century.

<http://www.trhovedusniky.cz/index.asp>

XII. PŘÍBRAM

The town PŘÍBRAM lies in the Central Bohemian Region, 54 kilometres south-west of Prague in the Brdy Mountains on the river Litavka. Around 34 thousand inhabitants lived here in 2011. Příbram is renowned as a historical mining town. This fact is commemorated by the Mining Museum of Příbram, one of the largest mining museums in Central Europe, which manages an extensive outdoor museum of several pits. Another significant place is the pilgrimage site the Holy Mountain, the location of a large Baroque cloister complex which is built on a hill right above the town centre. A covered staircase connects the cloister with the old centre. On the west side of Příbram rises the forested ridge of Třemošná Mountain (778 metres), a significant part of the Brdy Mountains.

<http://pribram-city.cz/>

<http://www.pribramsko.eu/>

Accommodation:

<http://www.hotely.cz/pribram/>

<http://www.hotel-ubytovani.com/hotely-penziony-Pribram.htm>

Where to eat:

<http://www.pribramsko.eu/firmy-restaurace-stravovani-pribram-kdno02.php>



Jince



Bratkovice



Trhové Dušníky, chateau chapel



Příbram, Svatá Hora



Příbram



Příbram, chateau



Příbram, Ševčínský Pit



Příbram, Vojtěch Pit



Příbram, Mining Museum

LEG 3: ROUTE PŘÍBRAM – BLATNÁ

Elevation: minimal altitude: 439 m.
maximal altitude: 827 m.

Distance: 55 km

Itinerary: Příbram – Bohutín – Vysoká u Příbramě – Třebsko – Rožmitál pod Třemšínem – Třemšín – Hvožd'any – Blatná

Relief:



Cycle route details:

Příbram – Bohutín – Vysoká u Příbramě – Třebsko: cycle route No. 302

in Třebsko continue straight from the village green in the direction of Strýčkovy; in Strýčkovy take the blue tourist path leading to Rožmitál pod Třemšínem

from Rožmitál continue via the red tourist path, then take the yellow path in direction of Voltuš and then continue onwards using the blue path to Třemšín

from Třemšína follow the red tourist path to Hvožd'any

Hvožd'any – Blatná: use the yellow tourist path to Blatná

For hikers:

Take a bus from Příbram to Rožmitál where you can visit the Podbrdské Museum. Then follow the red tourist path in the direction of the hill Třemšín, and then take the yellow path to visit the burial-mound of Jakub Jan Ryba in Voltuš. On the crossing take the blue tourist path to Třemšín to enjoy wonderful hiking in the Brdy Mountains. To return back use the red tourist path over Hutě pod Třemšínem making a stop by the Kotelský creek and continuing down to Blatná by train.

I BOHUTÍN

BOHUTÍN is an old former mining municipality which is composed of four parts – Bohutín, Vysoká Pec, Tisová a Havírna. It is a traditional village with houses built along the main road which at present represents the main connection between Příbram and Rožmitál pod Třemšínem. Bohutín boasts a long and rich mining history which is shown in detail in the local museum. The museum is managed by a civic association Řimbaba bearing the name after a local pit.

<http://www.rimbaba.cz/>

<http://www.obec-bohutin.cz>

[http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohut%C3%ADn_\(okres_P%C5%99%C3%ADbram\)](http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohut%C3%ADn_(okres_P%C5%99%C3%ADbram))

Where to eat: restaurant Drmlovka, <http://www.drmlovka.cz/>

II VYSOKÁ U PŘÍBRAMĚ

A tiny village without any significant historical meaning. It used to be a settlement of miners and cottagers. As soon as the famous Czech classical music composer Antonín Dvořák “discovered” the village (thanks to his brother-in-law), he immediately fell in love with the place, bought a local grange and had it rebuilt into a house called Villa Rusalka. The local countryside was an important inspiration for his compositions. Nowadays, we can find here the Monument of Antonín Dvořák with extensive exposition.

<http://www.vysokaupribrame.cz/>

http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vysok%C3%A1_u_P%C5%99%C3%ADbram%C4%9B

<http://www.antonindvorak.cz/cz/>

Where to eat: restaurant “Pohostinství u Cempírků“,
Vysoká u Příbramě 82, phone 776 863 162

III TŘEBSKO

TŘEBSKO used to be a wooden village with a few cottages scattered along an ancient route leading from Strakonice through Příbram to Pičín. A man called Bavarian from Strakonice had the route made in 1320. One of the most important sights in Třebsko is the local vicarage and Church of Assumption of Virgin Mary with a pipe organ, a masterpiece of a renowned organ maker Gotthard Welzel. We recommend taking a short detour to Kamenná where you can find a rather well-preserved Jewish cemetery with mystical atmosphere.

<http://www.trebsko.cz/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C5%99ebsko>



Příbram, Pražská Street



Příbram, St Jacob Church



Třebsko



Vysoká u Příbramě, Antonín Dvořák Museum



Rožmitál pod Třemšínem



Rožmitál pod Třemšínem, chateau



Voltuš, Cairn of Jakub Jan Ryba



Třemšín

IV ROŽMITÁL POD TŘEMŠÍNEM

The town of ROŽMITÁL POD TŘEMŠÍNEM boasts rich history. It was the home the Noblemen of Rožmitál. Jaroslav Lev from Rožmitál may be its most famous representative thanks to his great peace mission which he performed around the whole Europe between years 1465-1467 as a delegate of the then king Jiří from Poděbrady whose wife was Johana from Rožmitál. The whole region is known for its studs production, charcoal burning and wood carving. It is a must to visit the Podbrdské Museum which shows the connection of history, nature, crafts and famous personalities. One of the key personas of the area was undoubtedly Jakub Jan Ryba (1765-1815), a pedagogue, music composer and writer, who is the author of the great Czech Christmas Mass.

<http://www.rozmitalptr.cz/>

http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ro%C5%BEmit%C3%A1l_pod_T%C5%99em%C5%A1%C3%ADnem

<http://www.podbrdskemuzeum.cz/>

Accommodation: Hotel u Bílého lva, www.bilylev.cz

V TŘEMŠÍN

Many fables have been told about the ancient hill TŘEMŠÍN. The name of the hill derives from the name of the bush Bird Cherry which used to grow here abundantly. The hill makes a dominating feature of the local landscape due to its height of 827 metres. Here we can see the Gangloff Cross by the road which commemorates the “Czech Archimedes” Karel Daniel Gangloff (1809-1879), the local expert ranger and inventor of geodesy devices.

VI HVOŽDANY

The history of the municipality HVOŽDANY stretches back to primeval ages. The first written proofs of its existence date back to 1352. Sights worth seeing are the water fortress built in 1542, the Gothic Church of St Prokop and Visitation of Virgin Mary. The name Hvoždany is derived from the Czech word “hvozd” meaning a very deep forest which surrounds the village even at present times making the place cut off other settlements.

<http://www.hvozdany.cz/>

[http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hvo%C5%BE%C4%8Fany_\(okres_P%C5%99%C3%ADbram\)](http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hvo%C5%BE%C4%8Fany_(okres_P%C5%99%C3%ADbram))

VII BLATNÁ

see Leg 4

LEG 4: ROUTE BLATNÁ – ŽELEZNÁ RUDA

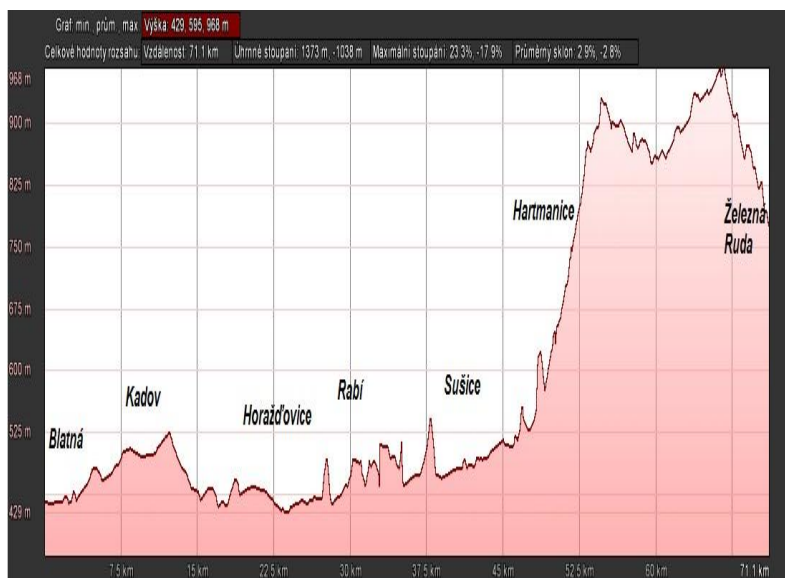
Elevation: minimal altitude: 440 m

maximal altitude: 754 m

Distance: 71 km (83 km including a detour to Kašperské Hory)

Itinerary: Blatná – Horažďovice – Rabí – Sušice – Hartmanice / Kašperské Hory – Železná Ruda

Relief:



Cycle route details:

Blatná – Horažďovice: cycle route No. 312; difficulty moderate, 2nd and 3rd class roads, suitable for all bike types

Horažďovice – Sušice: cycle route No. 312, 313 (Otavská Cycle Route); difficulty easy, roads, paved roads, asphalt, suitable for MTB and trekking bikes

Sušice – Kašperské Hory: red tourist path (12km), cycle route No. 331; difficulty challenging, 2nd class roads, asphalt, paved road, suitable for MTB and trekking bikes

Kašperské Hory – Železná Ruda: blue tourist path in direction of Rejštejn, here continue on the red tourist path to Radešov, then cycle route No. 2087 (Otavská) to Hartmanice, cycle route No. 2103 in direction of Železná Ruda; difficulty moderate, roads, asphalt, paved gravel roads, suitable for MTB and trekking bikes

For hikers: take the same way as the cyclists, it is also possible to take a train between any of the following stations: Horažďovice – Sušice – Klatovy – Železná Ruda



Blatná Chateau



Blatná Chateau



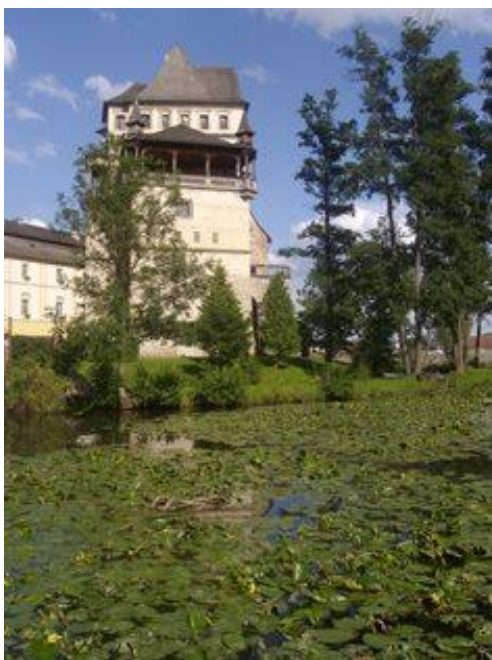
Blatná Chateau



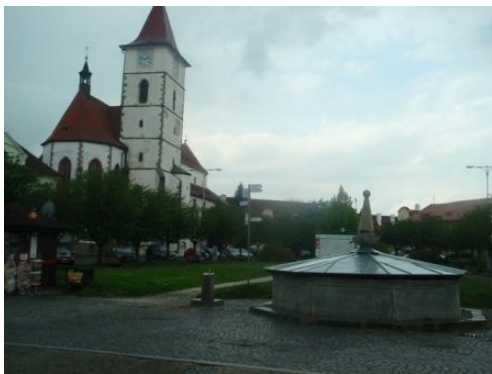
Blatná Chateau



Blatná Chateau



Blatná Chateau



Horažďovice, Mírové Square



Horažďovice, Hus Square



Rabí Castle

I BLATNÁ

The town lies in the Strakonice Region with an estimated population of six thousand inhabitants. A Gothic bell tower makes the dominating feature of the historical centre. One of the symbols of the town is the water chateau with a characteristic white tower. The most famous era of the chateau goes back to the 15th century and it is connected with the family of Noblemen of Rožmitál. The chateau is a favourite site for the film industry; a number of television fairy tales have been shot there such as Šíleně smutná princezna (1967) and Křišťálek meč (2007) or the full-length film Bílá paní (1965). We can see herds of tame fallow deer feeding on the grass in the chateau park.

<http://www.mesto-blatna.cz/>

<http://www.zamek-blatna.cz/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blatn%C3%A1>

Accommodation: Hotel, restaurant Na velké hospodě,
<http://www.navelkehospode.cz>

II HORAŽĎOVICE

The town lies on the left bank of the gold-bearing river Otava. There live more than 5 thousand inhabitants. The part of the town called Horažďovice předměstí (Horažďovice Suburbs) is an important railway junction as the main railway line between Pilsen and České Budějovice goes through here plus the place is the starting point of the local railway to Domažlice. Within a few kilometres of the town, there is a site of an ancient settlement called Prácheň (settled from the 11th to the 13th century). The Renaissance Chateau of Horažďovice occupies the former site of a Gothic fortress which was built by the noble family of Bavarians from Strakonice. Later on the fortress was rebuilt in the Baroque style. In the chateau we can find a spacious hall with fresco décor, a courtyard with arcades and a chateau chapel. Other sights include St Peter and Paul's Church from the 13th century, old meat shops in Hradební Street, and the Red Gate (1252), the second oldest surviving gate in Bohemia. Many tourist paths and cycle routes cross the town such as Otavská Cycle Route. The Otava river is favoured by paddlers.

<http://www.sumavanet.cz/muhd/>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hora%C5%BE%C4%8Fovice>

<http://www.muzeumhd.cz/>

Accommodation: guest house Houba, sports area Lipky,
<http://www.penzionhorazdovice.cz/>

Where to eat: guest house and public house U Bílé růže

<http://www.penzionubileruze.cz/>

III RABÍ

RABÍ is the largest Czech castle ruin with the most advanced defence system in its time. The castle, presumably from the 13th century, was built in order to protect the trade route Sušice – Horažďovice as well as the gold fields along the Otava river. The town square boasts wonderful facades of former farmhouses.

<http://www.hradrabi.cz/>

Accommodation: hotel Atawa, <http://hotelatawa.cz/>

IV SUŠICE

The town is called the “Gate of Šumava”. The town has a population of 11,500 and it lies on both banks of the river Otava on the foothills of the Šumava Mountains at the border of the National Park Šumava. Many tourist paths and cycle routes start here and it is also sought after by paddlers. In the main square we can find many interesting sights such as Renaissance Town Hall, an Empire water fountain with a jet plus the Museum of Šumava with one of the greatest mechanical picture of the nativity in Bohemia. The museum shows exhibitions dedicated to local glassmaking tradition or match production. On Stráž Hill there is an early Baroque chapel of Angel the Guardian, familiarly called “Little Angel”. You can climb Svatobor Hill on foot or on bike (cycle route No. 2031) where you find a stony lookout tower and a tourist shelter. The town offers a variety of sports facilities: an “offpark”, scooters rental and a rope park.

<http://www.mestosusice.cz>

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su%C5%A1ice>

Accommodation and eating out:

<http://www.rozhlednasvatobor.cz/>, <http://www.ubytovani-koruna.cz/>, <http://www.hotelfialkasusice.cz/cz/>

V KAŠPERSKÉ HORY, KAŠPERK

The dominating features of the Kašperské Mountains are two Gothic churches: St Margaret Church and Virgin Mary Snow Church. In the square we can find the Museum of Šumava. The town is overlooked by Kašperk Castle, situated three kilometres away from the town. The castle was built in 1356 at command of the king Charles IV and it was intended to protect the border, trade routes plus local gold and iron mines. There is also a skiing resort within the distance of the town.

<http://www.kasperske-hory.cz/>

http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ka%C5%A1persk%C3%A9_Hory

<http://www.kasperk.cz/>

Accommodation and eating out:

<http://www.hotelkasperk.cz/>,

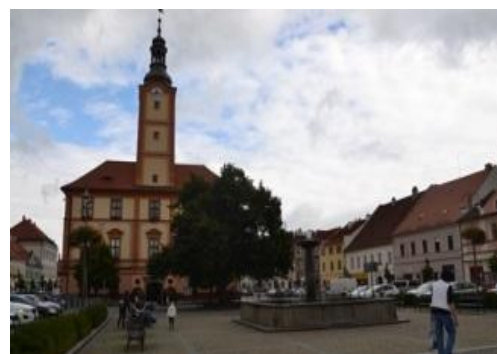
<http://www.tosch-parkhotel.cz/tosch/>



Rabí Castle



Sušice, Town Hall



Sušice, the main square



Kašperské hory, the main square



Kašperk Castle



Vydra



Šumava



Šumava



Železná Ruda

VI ŽELEZNÁ RUDA

The town is a sports and tourist centre of Šumava which lies near to the German town Bayerisch Eisenstein. The railway station Železná Ruda – Alžbětín is situated right at the border between the Czech Republic and Germany (a railway line Pilsen – Klatovy – Železná Ruda). In the city centre there is Virgin Mary Helpful from Star Church, a little château with an exhibition of puppets and the Museum of Šumava dedicated to glassmaking. In winter tourists can enjoy 25 km of skiing slopes and 100 km cross-country skiing tracks. During the summer months, tourists and cyclists admire the wonders of the nature such as Black and Devil's Lake, Prášílské Lake and many others.

<http://www.zeleznaruda.info/>

http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%BDlezn%C3%A1_Ruda

Accommodation and eating out:

<http://hotelhorizont.hotel.cz/>

LEG 5: ROUTE ŽELEZNÁ RUDA – DEGGENDORF

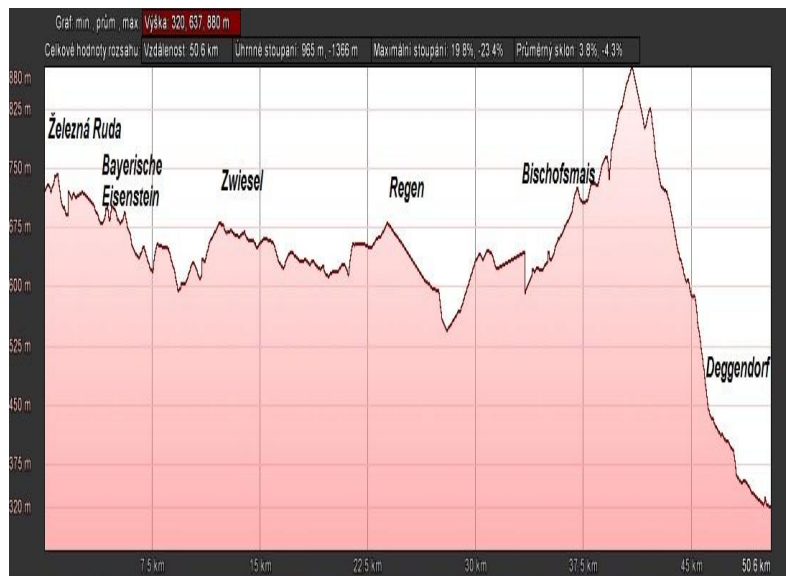
Elevation: minimal altitude: 320 m

maximal altitude: 880 m

Distance: approximately 55 km

Itinerary: Železná Ruda – Bayerisch Eisenstein – Zwiesel
– Regen – Deggen Dorf

Relief:



Cycle route details:

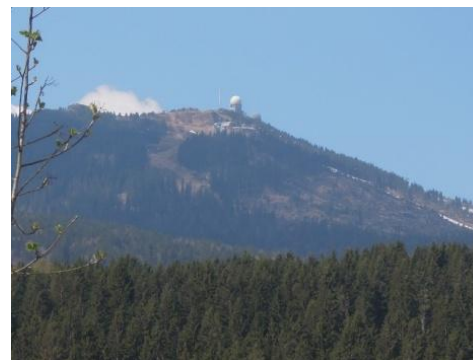
Železná Ruda – from the square go to Sklářská Street using the yellow tourist path going to the building of the railway station in Bayerisch Eisenstein

Bayerisch Eisenstein – cycle route called Regental-Radweg leading to Regen – start on the Hauptstrasse, then use the forest road behind the village Ludwigsthal (goes along the river Großer Regen), there join the Eisensteinerstrasse, after passing the village Thereseinthal continue down the road to the town Zwiesel, where you take the road Regener Straße St2132 – go through villages Dreieck, Schweinhütt a Rinchnachmündt – before you reach the town Regen join the road St2135 – after passing Regen turn left (road St. Johann) and continue on road St2135 which leads to Deggen Dorf

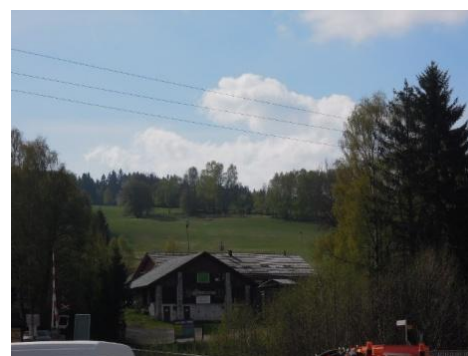
The most interesting feature of the route between Bayerisch Eisenstein – Regen is the Glass Road going through the Bayerischer Wald. The tradition of glassmaking in this region boast a long history. It is assumed that the first glassmakers came to Šumava from this Bavarian region (glassmaking in Šumava region was first mentioned in the 14th century). Since then there were several smelting works producing various glass products: special regional beads, mirror glass, window glass and decorated domestic glass. Due to economic and political reasons most of the smelting works were closed down and perished. Their existence is preserved in some of the local place names. The first half of the presented cycle route can be dedicated to visiting many of the various glass exhibits, museums and smelting works which are to be found within the planned route except the detour to the town Frauenau.



Železná Ruda, museum



Železná Ruda



Železná Ruda



Železná Ruda



Itinerary for the Glass Road:

Železná Ruda – Bayerisch Eisenstein see the preceding itinerary – make a stop in Seebachschleife – make a stop in Regenhütte – approximately 1.5 km behind this village there is a bridge connecting you to the main road going to the village Ludwigsthal – make a stop in Theresienthal – a stop in Zwiesel – optional detour to Frauenau (7 km one way, road St2132) – Regen – and further continue to Deggendorf

<http://www.die-glasstrasse.de/cz/zaj%C3%ADmavosti-na-sk1%C3%A1%C5%99sk%C3%A9-cest%C4%9B/>

<http://www.arberland-bayerischer-wald.de/sklarska-cesta/158/387/>

<http://www.die-glasstrasse.de/>



Bayerisch Eisenstein



Regen



Regen



Glass Forest, Regen

For hikers: there is a local train connection between Bayerisch Eisenstein and Deggendorf called Waldbahn, it also goes to Frauenau, Zwiesel and Regen.

I BAYERISCH EISENSTEIN

This mountain village is situated on the border between Germany and the Czech republic in a valley among four peaks of the Šumava Mountains – Svaroh, Špičák, Pancíř and Groser Arber – and it is part of the National Park Bayerischer Wald. There is a train connection between the village and the Czech Republic going to Klatovy and Pilsen. Together with the Czech Železná Ruda, the village represent a significant sports centre of the region (for winter sports use Ski-centre Javor, there are many cross-country skiing tracks, cycling routes of various difficulty and hiking paths). Tourists can visit the local air spa or the museum of railway Localbahnmuseum. The railway station building itself is greatly interesting as one half of the house lies in Germany and the other half in the Czech Republic therefore the borderline runs through. The village is one of the places listed on the Glass Road. Right in front of the railway station building there is a three-ton glass boat Die Gläsetne Arche (The Glass Ark) which is 4.8 metres long. You can also visit the glass smelting works Grenzlandglashütte.

http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayerisch_Eisenstein<http://grenzglasshuette.info/hp1/Schauglashuette.htm>

www.glasarche.com

Accommodation:

<http://www.ceskehory.cz/ubytovani/bayerisch-eisenstein.htm>

<http://www.jugendherberge.de/Jugendherbergen/Bayerisch%20Eisenstein202/Portraet>

<http://www.booking.com/hotel/de/jugendherberge-bayerisch-eisenstein.de.html>

About 4.3 kilometres to the south from Bayerisch Eisenstein, there is located a village SEEBACHSCHLEIFE, the last extant village of glass cutters. Two kilometre further on, there is a village called REGENSHÜTTE, where you can have a look around the local glass smelting works. In the next village, LUDWIGSTHAL, do not miss seeing the Roman Revival Heart of Jesus Church with wall paintings and circular glass chandelier. Wildlife lovers should see the Haus zur Wildnis (The Wildlife House) with paddocks with horse, deer, lynx and many other wild animals. The next stop is in a small town THERESIENHAL where you can visit Kristallglasmuseum (museum of crystal glass) in the former villa of the Poschinger family, the local glass makers. Then there is a little château with a collection of glass articles and a chapel with glass décor.

http://www.theresienthal.de/cms/front_content.php

<http://www.zwiesel.de/cz/umeni-a-kultura/muzea/muzeum-skla-zwiesel.html>

<http://www.zwiesel.de/kunst-und-kultur-in-zwiesel/museen-in-zwiesel/glasmuseum-theresienthal.html>

II ZWIESEL

The town has a population of more than 10,000 and it is one of the biggest in Bayerischer Wald. It is a centre of glass industry, brewing industry and winter sports. The town is located in the vicinity of a couple of peaks of Bayerischer Wald, such as the Großer Arber, thus it is suitable for hiking and in winter for skiing and cross-country skiing on many routes of various difficulty. There is also a free of charge bus available for skiers. Zwiesel also offers air spa certified by the state. Nature lovers can visit the centre Naturpark-Haus, on the outskirts of the town, with an exhibition of local wildlife or a museum of woods Waldmuseum. Those who are interested in brewery industry can visit the first glass brewery Gläserne Brauerei owned by the Pfeffer family. In the town it is possible to take a walk through mysterious underground tunnels Unterirdische Gänge. Since 1421 production and processing of glass made Zwiesel an important town of the region. Production contained glass buttons, rosaries, domestic glass and also decorated glass. Presently, there are many glass workshops, ateliers along with galleries and Glass Vocation Secondary School. The eight metres high glass pyramid is one of the symbols of the town. It is the highest pyramid of crystal glass in the world and it has been fit up in 2007. In the St Nikolai Church you can see glass window infilling in Art Deco style. Every year Zwiesel entertains a number of exhibitions and glass fairs. The best known are Zwieseler Glstage (Zwiesel Glass Days), international exhibition Zwieseler Kölbl, glass trade fair Zwieseler Glasmesse and an election of the Glass Queen. In the middle of August a Glass Night takes place (Glasnacht). The town is passed through by the Sculpture Trail, an open-air display of 65 works made by local artists from various material. Then there is the Glass Cross Trail with 14 stands. In Angerstraße Street you can take a view of a glass chapel, performed by students of the local vocation school.

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zwiesel>

<http://www.arberland-bayerischer-wald.de/zwiesel-msto-v-okrese-regen-v-regionu-arberland-bavorsk-les/150/347/3865/>



Regen



Regen



Glass Forest, Regen





<http://www.zwiesel.de/>

<http://www.zwiesel.de/cz/umeni-a-kultura/mesto-skla.html>

Accommodation:

www.booking.com/Zwiesel-hotely



Regen

We recommend to make a short detour from Zwiesel down to a municipality FRAUENAU nicknamed as the Glass Heart of Bayerischer Wald. You can visit there a unique glass museum with extensive exhibitions depicting the history of glass making in Europe beginning from Antiquity to the present times. The museum owns one of the greatest collections of glass articles in the world. You can also go for a nice walk through the Glass Gardens located on the way from the museum to the glass smelting works called Eisch.

<http://www.frauenau.de/cz/>

<http://poznatsousedy.cz/web/wordpress/?p=1370>

<http://www.arberland-bayerischer-wald.de/sklarske-muzeum-ve-frauenau/150/389/1442/>

www.glasmuseum-frauenau.de



Regen

III REGEN

A regional town of the eponymous region Niederbayern is believed to have been established in the first half of the 12th century. At present, the population is of approximately 12,000. The town is situated on a key railway line Zwiesel – Deggendorf. Here, you can visit The Agricultural Museum and a museum in Fressende Haus. Every year, the Pichelsteinerfest festival takes place in July. Regen is another town on the Glass Road list, therefore less than 3 km to the south of the town centre there is a castle ruin Weißenstein (take road St2135 and then REG2) surrounded by a glass forest called Gläserner Wald, which is constructed from 26 eight-metre high glass trees.

[http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regen_\(m%C4%9Bsto\)](http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regen_(m%C4%9Bsto))

www.glaeserner-wald.de

www.regen.de



Glass Forest, Regen

IV DEGGENDORF

see Leg 6



LEG 6: ROUTE DEGGENDORF – REGENSBURG

Elevation: minimal altitude: 314 m.
maximal altitude: 343 m.

Distance: 90 km

Itinerary: Deggendorf – Mariaposhing – Bogen –
Straubing – Sossau – Wörth – Donaustrauf –
Tegernheim – Regensburg

Relief:



Cycle route details:

Use the cycle route Donauradweg which is part of the Euro Velo 6. From Deggendorf first take the cycle route No. 5 coming from Passau. Then join the cycle route No. 6 leading to Regensburg. For more information look at:

<http://www.deggendorf.de/index.php?id=1062>. The route goes along the river Donau, therefore it is mainly flat, easy and suitable for all types of bikes.

www.donau-radweg.info
www.fahrrad-tour.de

For hikers: There is a train connection between Deggendorf, Straubing and Regensburg. We recommend to make a stop at each of these towns and go sightseeing as there are many interesting places to see.

I DEGGENDORF

This regional town, which is located in the region Niederbayern, is also called “the gate into the Bayerischer Wald”. The river Donau flows through the town and a landing port was built there. The first mention of the existence of the town dates back to 1002. During the Thirty Years’ War two thirds of the inhabitants died of plague.



Regensburg



Regensburg



Regensburg





Deggendorf is an important town because of industry: textile, wood-processing, metal-working a processing of iron ore. The town is a member of the commercial region among towns on the river Donau. Tourists can visit here Museum of Crafts showing the history of crafts of the region Niederbayern. The museum displays over ten thousand exhibits originating from the town itself and the region. The location of the town – the area between lowland and Bayerischer Wald – offers many opportunities for various leisure activities. Every year an event called Bavarian-Czech Week is organised. From April to October a gardening exhibition takes place with the whole region participating.

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deggendorf>

<http://www.deggendorf.de>

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deggendorf>

Accommodation:

tixik.cz/deggendorf-2475113.htm



Regensburg



Regensburg



Regensburg



II STRAUBING

The town of Straubing in the region Niederbayern is the seat of the provincial region Straubing – Boden. It lies in the area of the fruitful country Gäuboden on the river Donau. Since 500 B. C. the place was settled by Celts who lived in oppida. The first name of the place – Sorvidurum – originates in this period. In the Middle Ages, the town developed and in the 14th century the town tower, St Jacob Basilica and the main square were built. In the 16th century, Straubing became the centre of reformation of Niederbayern. The Thirty Years' War caused the town a great shock as nearly 1,800 inhabitants out of 4,000 were killed during the Swedish invasion to the town or died of plague. Another devastating disaster hit the town in the 21st century when the town suffered 100-year floods in years 2002 and 2013. The main tourist attractions are the town tower, Roman St Peter Church, St Jacob Basilica, town hall and château Herzogsschloß.

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straubing>

Accommodation:

tixik.cz/straubing-885377.htm

III REGENSBURG

This Bavarian city is situated in the most north bight of the river Donau plus there are two small islands in the city itself. Regensburg is the administrative centre of the Bavarian province Oberpfalz and the provincial region Regensburg. The historical town centre was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 2006. It is the fourth largest Bavarian city after Augsburg, Nürnberg and München. According to proofs, Regensburg belongs among the oldest town settlements in Germany. In the 1st century A. D. it was settled by the Romans, later on the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius established an army camp there. During the reign of Charlemagne in the 9th century the town became the seat of the rulers of the Carolingian Empire. In the 12th and 13th century the town reached its peak in development. In the 12th century the king Philip of Swabia

along with the emperor Friedrich II granted the town exclusive privileges which gave the town considerable freedom in acting. Consequently, the town developed quickly and in the 19th century it turned into a key rail junction in Bavaria along with München and Nürnberg. At present, the most important branches of industry are car industry, engineering, electronics and microelectronics. Companies BMW, Bosch and Siemens attained a significant position. Tourists can indulge themselves in manifold sightseeing, such as a Roman gate Porta Praetoria dating back to the times of emperor Marcus Aurelius; a stone bridge; Roman Tower; Old Chapel or the National Museum. Many churches and cloisters were built in Regensburg, too. St Peter Cathedral is the dominating feature of the city and it represents one of the main masterpieces of Bavarian Gothic architecture. Tourist can also admire St Jacob Church and St Ulrich Church. Winzerer Höhen are favoured as a place of wonderful walks offering a wonderful view of the city. Regensburg is also the crossroad of a number of cycle routes, such as the Donauradweg which follows the river Donau from its spring down to Budapest.

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regensburg>

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regensburg>



Regensburg



Norimberk, gates and castle walls



Norimberk, Jugendherberge and markets





Regensburg



Norimberk, gates and castle walls



Norimberk, Heiling Geist Spital



Norimberk, Kongresshalle

LEG 7: ROUTE REGENSBURG – NORIMBERG

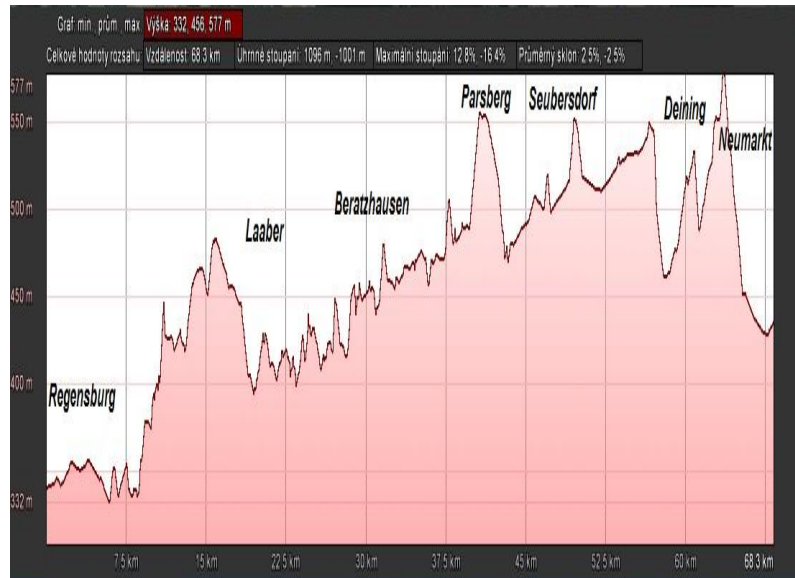
Elevation: minimal altitude: 296 m

maximal altitude: 593 m

Distance: approximately 117 km

Itinerary: Regensburg – Duggendorf – Dietldorf – Schmidmühlen – Lauterhofen – Hagenhausen – Altdorf – Norimberg

Relief:



Cycle route details:

From the centre of Regensburg the route goes along the river Danube and passes through villages Etterzhausen, Pilenhofen to Duggendorf. Continue further along the river Danube to Kallmünzenu, where is the confluence of the Danube and Vils rivers. Follow the Vils river using a gravel road to Dietldorf and to Schmidmühlen where the river Lauterbach flows into the river Vils. Continue along the river Lauterbach through Hohenburg to Lauterhofen, where the road along the river ends. From Lauterhofen take the road Str 2236 to Pettenhofen, then to village Stöckelsberg (road Str 2235) and Hagenhausen. From Hagenhausen go along the canal through Altdorf and Fischbach to the centre of Nürnberg.

A detailed map of the cycle route is available at:

<http://www.radweit.de/nr/nr.html>

Other routes connecting Regensburg and Nürnberg can be found at:

<http://www.biroto.eu/de/radtour/deutschland/bamberg-nuernberg-regensburg/rt00001434>

<http://www.fuenf-fluesse-radweg.de/index.php?MID=1&sub1=96&myID=../content/tourenbuch.php>

For hikers: There is a railway going between Regensburg and Nürnberg. The described hiking paths go along the five rivers which flow between both cities.



I REGENSBURG

This Bavarian town lies in the most north turn of the river Danube. A stone bridge called Steinerne Brücke was built here between years 1135-1146. It is the oldest extant bridge still in use in direction to the north from the Alps, which served as an example for building many other bridges not only in Germany but also in a number of other European countries (e. g. in London, Avignon). In the Czech Republic, it might have been used as a model for Kamenný most (Stone Bridge) in Písek, a bridge in Roudnice nad Labem and renowned Charles Bridge in Prague. The dominant feature of the city is the Dom St Peter Cathedral which was built in the Gothic style in the 13th century. Tourists also visit the château Thurn-Taxis Schloß, originally a cloister of St Jimram, which was rebuilt during the 19th century under the direction of the Thurn-Taxis dukes into a château residence. The duke family still dwell in the château and allow guided tours around the residence only if agreed in advance.

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%98ezno>

<http://www.regensburg.de/startseite>

Accommodation:<http://regensburg.jugendherberge.de/Preise>

If you find the route too long, you can make a break and stay overnight in Schmidmühlen.

<http://www.gasthof-pension-lindenhof.de/pension.php>

<http://www.gasthof-pension-goldenes-lamm.de/>

II SCHMIDMÜHLEN

The little town was established in 1270 as a marketplace, later on a port and large smithies were added. The local craftsmen used the power of water for processing iron ore and built numerous water wheels to do so. The tourist highlights are chateaus “Oberes Schloss” (presently the Town Hall) and “Unteres Schloss”, by another name “Hammerschloss”. Both chateaus are built in the Baroque style and they were founded in the same time period in which the region was the centre of iron ore processing and production of steel.

<http://www.schmidmuehlen.de/index.php?id=home>

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schmidm%C3%BChlen#Allgemein>

III LAUTERHOFEN

This little town is located on a former trade route and open air markets used to take place here regularly. Nearby, tourists can visit cloister Kastl from the 12th century. In the 13th century princess Anna, the daughter of Ludwig of Bavaria, died in infancy in the cloister. Her mummy has been preserved and at present it is one of the tourist attractions of the region.

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lauterhofen#Geschichte>



Norimberk, Ludwigsplatz



Norimberk, Jugendherberge



Norimberk, Christmas market



Norimberk



Norimberk, Kongresshalle



Norimberk, Hauptmarkt



Norimberk Castle

IV ALTDORF BEI NÜRNBERG

It is a former university town. In honour of Albrecht z Valštejna, the Czech army-leader and politician, “Valdštejn Celebrations” are organised here every year. A folk drama is performed to commemorate the stay of the young university student Valdštejn. The university was established in 1575, originally as an academy and in 1622 it was promoted to a university. The university was closed down in 1809 by the Bavarian king Maxmilian I, the building called Wichernhaus was changed into an institution of the disabled.

<http://www.altdorf.de>

<http://jan-k-celis.webnode.cz/news/altdorf-bei-nurnberg-wallenstein-festspiele/>

V NÜRNBERG (Nuremberg)

The city was often chosen as the seat by a number of Roman-German emperors in the medieval times. Also the Czech King and Emperor Charles IV often visited the place and initiated building works on many important buildings, among all Virgin Mary Church. In 1356, Charles IV promulgated the first 23 articles of his Golden Bull here. Five years later, it was this town where his wife Anna Svidnická gave birth to their son, who later became king Wenceslas IV. During the Nazism era, the city was the key place of Nazi propaganda as the Nürnberg Rally meetings of the Nazi Party were held there. On 15th September 1935, the Nürnberg Laws were introduced and enforced with one voice on the 7th NSDAP Rally. The laws served as legal grounds to anti-Semitic ideology of the Nazi Party. A flat plain on the southeast edge of Nürnberg, in the Luitpoldhain quarter, was chosen for Nazi rallies. A large complex of 11 square kilometres was intended to be established here, luckily only a small part was realised. Still, the remains which were preserved until the present times amaze and terrify at the same time.

At present, Nürnberg is renowned for its fabulous Christmas fairs which have taken place at Hauptmarkt Square since the 16th century. Every architectonic sight bears witness of the importance of Nürnberg in the Middle Ages. Tourists can admire the Imperial Castle, Imperial Chapel and well-preserved defensive walls stretching along the whole historical centre of the city. Another attraction is the House of Albrecht Dürer, a famous painter. He spent his last twenty years in this house. Also the most beautiful square in Nürnberg bears the name of this artist proving how well respected and honoured he was by the locals. At the square you can also find the Roman-Gothic church Sebalduskirche.

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norimberk>

<http://nemecko.tripzone.cz/norimberk>

http://cestovani.idnes.cz/foto.aspx?r=kolem-sveta&c=A131025_110707_kolem-sveta_tom&foto=TOM4ec848_04.jpg

Accommodation:

<http://www.jugendherberge.de/Jugendherbergen/Nuernberg253/Portraet>

