The best way to discover Prague is on foot.

This simple truth is an easily proven fact. Many of the most interesting sights in the historical centre are really only accessible by foot – however, often in the company of hundreds or thousands of other visitors and locals. This is especially true along the most popular Prague tourist trail – the Royal Route, the former route of coronation processions, connecting the Powder Tower, Old Town Square, Charles Bridge, and Prague Castle.

There’s far more to Prague, though, than the Royal Route. Come and explore it with us, whether you’re in Prague for the first time or the fifth. Each of these five walks is a little different. The routes are of varying lengths; some are designed as circular, others are linear. We’ll help make the choice of which walk to do a bit easier by giving you a brief summary of each route at the beginning of each chapter – and of course some photos.

All of the walks have the following things in common:

1. Our primary goal is to introduce you to beautiful, interesting places. Each route includes scenic views.

2. The routes avoid busy tourist sites, but sometimes take you to their immediate vicinity.

3. The routes are not necessarily designed to be educational, but rather simply scenic and pleasant. Descriptions of historically interesting sites and buildings are deliberately brief, but if you’re interested in more detailed information about a particular place, we recommend you read more on our website www.prague.eu.

4. Each route has its own map. In addition to orientation points, interesting places, and scenic views, we’ve also marked spots where you can get something good to eat and drink. A proper walk stimulates the appetite!

And finally, just one recommendation: be sure to wear good walking shoes and charge your camera or phone before walking out the door. We guarantee you’ll find something picture-worthy along the way.
This circular walk takes you along the riverfront to the Vyšehrad ramparts, across the Botič Stream valley and up the hill to little-known Karlov, offering inspiring views of the city, as well as a remarkable showcase of architecture. At the foot of Vyšehrad, you’ll discover the beauty of Czech architectural Cubism immortalised in the crystalline forms of the Kovařovic Villa and other buildings. Your path leads you to legend-wreathed Vyšehrad, to its cemetery with the Slavín mausoleum, Baroque ramparts, and wonderful views of the Old and New Towns. Walk along Folimanka Park and head up to Karlov before relaxing (if you’re so inclined) in the botanical garden at Albertov. Although this is one of the more demanding routes due to the terrain, it’s definitely worth checking out any time of the year.
Route Description

Palackého náměstí/Square (1) Tram and metro line B stop “Karlovo náměstí” – Zítkovy sady/Gardens – Rašínovo nábřeží/Embankment

Náplavka (2) is Prague’s most popular promenade – you can walk, ride your bike, feed the swans, chat with friends, visit a sauna or gallery on the water, have a coffee or a drink, or just sit and observe the ever-changing colours of the sky over the river. From spring to autumn, various events take place here – concerts, food festivals, and dance evenings, as well as the regular Saturday farmers’ market, one of the most popular in Prague.

– under the railway bridge – Vnislavova St. – Libušina St. – Kovařovic Villa (3)

Fans of modern architecture will be impressed by the Kovařovic Villa, which, together with its garden, is a masterpiece of Czech Cubism. Other Cubist buildings by architect Josef Chochol can be found under the Vyšehrad cliffs on the riverfront, and on Libušina St. and nearby Neklanova St.

– Rašínovo nábřeží/Embankment – Na Libušince St. – at the end of the street, turn right up the stairs to Vyšehrad (4)

This mysterious, magical place, still closely associated with legends, was built as a fortress in the 10th century. Later, an independent chapter was established here, and it was temporarily the seat of the Přemyslid noble family. Vyšehrad is a cultural and spiritual centre, with the dominant Basilica of Sts. Peter and Paul and stunning views of Prague. The surrounding gardens invite visitors to sit and relax or go for a stroll. If you are interested in the past and present of this place, Vyšehrad offers guided tours and tours of the underground casemates.

– Štulcova St. – turn left along the cemetery wall – Nové proboštství / New Provostry – Vyšehrad Cemetery & Slavín (5)

This cemetery is the burial place of some of the most important Czech cultural and scientific figures and has many interesting gravestones and tomb sculptures. It is dominated by Slavín, the joint final resting place for many of these personalities. You will also find here individual graves of such luminaries as composers Antonín Dvořák, Bedřich Smetana, and writer Karel Čapek.

– Basilica of Sts. Peter and Paul (6) – Vyšehradské sady/Gardens (7)

This area, originally a vineyard, has undergone many changes. Now it’s surrounded with ramparts which offer amazing views of Prague, and in particular of Podoli, with its majestic waterworks and the Vltava quay. Continue around the ramparts.
Rotunda of St. Martin (8) – Cihelná brána / Brick Gate (9) – Vratislavova St. – Přemyslova St. – Cubist corner building (10)

The Romanesque rotunda is one of the very oldest buildings in Prague, built in the last third of the 11th century. The Empire-style Brick Gate is part of the Vyšehrad citadel fortifications. Inside is an interactive exhibition about the development of Prague’s fortifications, as well as the entrance to the underground casemates.

The Cubist apartment building at the corner of Přemyslova and Neklanova Streets is a world rarity. The façade of this building by Josef Chochol from 1914 is origami-like, with many fine details.

Vyšehrad cemetery and Slavín

– cross Neklanova St. and take the underpass under the railroad tracks – turn left – Na Slupi St. – Horská St. – Ztracenka Garden – Bastion (11)

Bastion, with its unique view of Vyšehrad and the Petřín Lookout Tower, was part of the New Town fortifications. Not long ago, Bastion was sensitively converted into its modern form; part of the complex is now occupied by a restaurant.

– Ke Karlovu St. – kostel Nanebevzetí Panny Marie a sv. Karla Velikého na Karlově / Church of the Assumption and St. Charlemagne at Karlov (12)

This church, founded in the 14th century by Emperor Charles IV, and its Augustinian monastery have undergone many transformations throughout their history. The monastery building served as a hospital and public hospice. It now houses the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic.

– Apolinářská St. – Zemská porodnice u sv. Apolináře / St. Apollinaire Provincial Maternity Hospital (13)

This building, visible from afar, was built in English style using red fired bricks and continues to serve as a maternity hospital today (and is a favourite subject of filmmakers). The first childbirth was recorded here in 1875.

– Viničná St. – Kateřinská St. – Benátská St. – Charles University Botanical Garden (14)

This small but significant university botanical garden with greenhouses and outdoor exhibits has a lot to offer – whether you’re looking for a quiet spot to relax in the middle of the busy city or wish to take in the exhibits.

– Vyšehradská St. – Emmaus Monastery Na Slovanech (15)

This monastery, founded in 1347 by Emperor Charles IV, became a centre of Slavic education, art, and literature. Of special note are its unique Gothic murals. The church’s elegant towers are a modern addition – the US Air Force destroyed the original neo-Gothic towers in 1945 during the bombing of Prague, when in stormy weather pilots made a navigational error and mistook Prague for Dresden.

– Church of St John of Nepomuk on the Rock (16) – Karlovo náměstí / Charles Square – Na Moráni St. – Palackého náměstí/Square (1) with the monument to Czech historian and politician František Palacký
Vinohrady and Vršovice

La Dolce Vita

Route Length: 7 km / 4.5 miles

This easy walk is ideal for aesthetes and those who enjoy the finer things in life. It leads through an elegant part of Prague located on hilly terrain east of the historical centre. Vinohrady got its name from the vineyards that Emperor Charles IV ordered to be planted here in the 14th century (one of which you will visit). Elaborate façades, tree-lined streets, picturesque parks with city views, and an idyllic atmosphere ever so slightly reminiscent of Paris make this an area that the cream of Prague society have always favoured. Today, this cosmopolitan district is known not only for its high rents, but also for its top restaurants, wine bars, and cafés. The walk will also explore a small part of Vršovice and Žižkov, two popular districts that share a thriving cultural life and are known for their eclectic mix of pubs, bars, and cultural clubs.
Route Description

Náměstí Míru/Square (1) tram and metro line A stop “Náměstí Míru”

This square lies at Vinohrady’s heart, with the neo-Gothic Church of St. Ludmila at its centre. Other important buildings on the square include the Vinohrady Theatre (Divadlo na Vinohradech) and the National House Vinohrady (Národní dům na Vinohradech), site of conferences, concerts, and balls.

– Church of St. Ludmila (2) – Americká St. – Koperníkova St. – Havlíčkovy sady/Gardens (3) and the Grébovka Villa (4)

The Havlíčkovy Gardens were inspired by the Italian Renaissance. Grottoes, fountains, waterfalls, and a lake create a romantic atmosphere, beautifully complemented by the charming wooden gazebo in the middle of the vineyard. The entire complex is dominated by a stately villa with a terrace that offers views of the surrounding area.

– Rybalkova St. – Kozácká St. – Donská St. – Krymská St.

Even readers of the New York Times know that inconspicuous and somewhat grubby Krymská Street is the centre of Prague’s alternative culture and the hippest address in the city. You’ll find a number of places that combine café and culture, plus a very authentic - but not too wild - form of nightlife. We recommend coming back here in the early evening.

– Moskevská St. – Church of St. Nicholas (5) – Heroldovy sady/Gardens (6) – Rangherka (7)

Curiosity: Rangherka is named after the Italian businessman Rangheri, who planted mulberry orchards here and founded Prague’s silk industry.

– Kodaňská St. – Norská St. – Ruská St. – Chorvatská St. – Na Šafránce St. – Slovenská St. – Šaloun Atelier (8) – Hradešínská St. – Kotěra Villa (9) – Chorvatská St. – Dykova St. – Husův sbor / Hus Congregational House (10)

Two buildings worthy of note are the Art Nouveau atelier belonging to sculptor Ladislav Šaloun (creator of the massive Jan Hus sculpture in Old Town Square) and a villa by Jan Kotěra, a noted Czech modernist architect.

The striking building of the Hus Congregational House by Czech architect Pavel Janák entails three parts: a ceremonial hall, an apartment building, and a bell tower. The structure is considered an icon of Czech functionalist architecture.
– U Vodárny St. – **Vinohrady Water Tower (11)**

This stately former water tower, once containing both pumps and water tanks, served its original purpose until 1962.

– **Vinohradská St. – náměstí Jiřího z Poděbrad / George of Poděbrady Square**

Arriving on the square, your eyes will be immediately drawn to the unusual monumental architecture of the Church of the Most Sacred Heart by Slovenian architect Jože Plečnik, who was also the creative force behind the modern modifications of Prague Castle. The church, whose form evokes Noah’s ark, is one of the most important 20th century religious buildings in Prague. The square is a frequent venue for a popular farmers’ market as well as other culinary and cultural events.

– **Laubova St. – Blodkova St. – Škroupovo náměstí/Square – Pospíšilova St. – Mahlerovy sady/Gardens (12) – Žižkov TV Tower (13)**

Prague’s most controversial building and highest tower (216 m) still has its passionate supporters as well as those who would be happy to erase it from Prague’s skyline for good. Built between 1985 and 1992, it’s studded with bizarre giant babies by Czech artist David Černý. In addition to a viewing terrace (highly recommended!), you’ll also find a restaurant and a unique one-room hotel.

– **Old Jewish Cemetery in Žižkov (14) – Fibichova St. – Kubelíkova St. – Palác Akropolis (15)**

Palác Akropolis, Žižkov’s cultural hub with its uniquely conceived interiors including a restaurant, is popular among not only established artists, but also those just starting out – be it music, theatre, or visual art.

– **Vozová St. – Riegrovy sady/Gardens (16)**

This park, over 100 years old, offers intimate nooks, open meadows, and unusual views of Prague’s skyline. During the summer, you’ll find a popular beer garden here that becomes a kind of second home for some locals. For a stunning vista of the Old Town and Prague Castle, head to the top of the meadow at the western edge of the park. In the summer it’s an ideal spot for a picnic.

– **Anny Letenské St. – Ibsenova St. – Náměstí Míru/Square (1)**
Under Green Arches

The Mutable Charm of Prague’s Parks and Gardens

Route Length: 8 km / 5 miles

This longer route is ideal for lovers of romantic landscapes. It will take you through a seemingly endless series of parks and gardens with magical views of the city, while avoiding areas with lots of tourists. This gently hilly route leads you along the left bank of the Vltava from north to south; be sure to wear shoes that accommodate different surfaces, including a dirt path. Beginning in Holešovice, it ascends to Letná, continues along the river to Prague Castle, through Petřín Park to the very edge of the Lesser Town, to finally reach one of Prague’s most beautiful parks – the Kinsky Garden. You’ll have quite a few opportunities to stop for refreshments along the way; the most romantic, however, is a picnic in one of the parks with a view of the city.
Route Description

Tram stop Strossmayerovo náměstí/Square (1) – Skalecká St.

Small Strossmayerovo Square is the central hub of Holešovice, a district that has undergone quite a bit of development in recent years, becoming something of an art and design hotspot. The square is dominated by the neo-Gothic Church of St. Anthony of Padua.

– Letenské sady / Letná Park – Expo 58 Building (2)

Letná Park covers part of Letná Plain, which stretches from Holešovice all the way to the Castle area. Lawns alternate with landscaping, flowerbeds, and paved surfaces. You’ll find a picturesque view of the city and a number of notable buildings.

The distinctive Expo 58, with its characteristic rounded silhouette, was transported to Prague after serving as the Czechoslovak pavilion at the 1958 World’s Fair in Brussels. At that time, it represented the peak of modern construction technology and won the top prize at the Fair. Today it’s used as office space.

– Letenský záměček / Letná Château (3)

The neo-Renaissance Letná Château today serves as a restaurant, and weddings often take place here. Nearby, you’ll find a popular beer garden overlooking the Old Town; during the summer months in particular, this is a favourite place for locals to stop “for one”.

– Metronome (4) – Hanavský Pavilion (5)

The huge Metronome occupies a symbolic spot on the map of Prague – a gigantic statue of Joseph Stalin used to loom over the city from here. It was dynamited in 1962, many years after his death. The seven-tonne metronome, installed in 1991, was intended to be a symbol of the new era. Today the area is primarily a skateboarders’ paradise.

Hanavský Pavilion, a charming cast iron structure with many ornate Art Nouveau details, was originally designed as a product showcase for ironworks owned by Prince William Hanavský for the Prague Jubilee Exhibition in 1891.

From here, you can see the imposing Kramář Villa, now the Czech prime minister’s residence. It is not normally open to the public.

– footbridge across Chotkova St. – Chotkovy sady/Gardens (6) – Belvedere (7)

The Chotkovy Gardens offer a somewhat unusual view of Prague Castle and the Lesser Town. The monument to Czech author Julius Zeyer in the middle is a memorable work of Symbolist sculpture.

The Belvedere (a.k.a. Queen Anne’s Summer House) is an exquisite example of the Italian Renaissance – in Prague, where Emperor Ferdinand built it in the mid-1500s. From here, take the steps down.

Note: The Deer Moat is closed from 1 November to 1 April. You can instead take the path alongside the Mariánské hradby / Castle Walls, then cross Prašný bridge to Prague Castle, walk through to Hradčanské náměstí/Square and up Kanovická St. to Nový Svět. Continue along the original route from here.

– Fig Garden (8) – Jelení příkop / Deer Moat (9) – tunnel under the Prašný Bridge

The Belvedere, the Fíkovna / Fig Garden, a walled garden situated under the Summer Palace, is a sort of tribute to sunny Italy. In the 16th century a roof would be pitched over the garden in winter, with artificial heating during cold spells to keep the fig trees warm; today, the Castle gardeners don’t pamper them quite so much.
Descend the steep walkway to the Deer Moat, formerly a royal game
preserve. The view through the tall trees to the walls of Prague Castle
is extraordinary, as is the peace and quiet here, unlike in the Castle
courtyards above. Continue toward the elliptical pedestrian tunnel,
the work of contemporary Czech architect Josef Pleskot.

– Masarykova vyhlídka / the Masaryk Overlook (10) – U Brusnice
St. – Nový Svět St. (11) – Černínská St. – Loretánské náměstí/Square
(12)

The Masaryk Overlook is an elevated terrace in the upper Deer Moat
where first Czechoslovak president Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk had his
outdoor study. From here there is a lovely view of the Castle.

The fairy-tale appearance of Nový Svět Street makes it one of the
most charming spots in Prague and a delightful place to stop for
coffee or a snack.

Loretánské Square is dominated by two important buildings: Loreta –
a Baroque pilgrimage church with a Capuchin chapel and monastery
(a separate visit is recommended) and the massive Černínský Palace,
today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

– Loretánská St. – Pohořelec – Strahov Monastery (13) – Promenáda
Raoula Wallenberga / Raoul Wallenberg Promenade

Strahov Monastery (more on pg. 38) is a Premonstratensian abbey
known primarily for its extraordinary library. Mozart improvised on
the organ in the church here; thanks to notes made by a quick-
thinking monk, the musical notation has been preserved. On the
monastery grounds, you’ll also find the famous St. Norbert brewery
and sample its renowned brew. The view of Prague from here is
incomparable.

– Petřín Steps with lanterns – under the Petřín Lookout Tower
(14) – Štefánik Observatory – Rose Garden (15) – Květnice / Flower
Garden (16)

The Petřín Lookout Tower is a miniature copy of the Eiffel Tower; the
top of each tower is at the same altitude. A popular retro activity is
the mirror maze a few steps away.

The Rose Garden has its charm, but even more beautiful is the Flower
Garden, which you can find through a discreet entrance in the wall.
You’ll find it in the downhill section past the Štefánik Observatory.

– Kinského zahrada / Kinsky Garden (17) – upper lake with seal
statue – down the water steps – Church of St. Michael – lower
lake and Hercules statue – Letohrádek Kinských / Kinsky Summer
Palace (18) – náměstí Kinských/Square (19) Tram stop “Švandovo
divadlo”

The Kinsky Garden is an extensive, well-maintained park covering the
south-eastern slope of Petřín Hill. Here you’ll find romantic landscape
elements such as lakes, waterfalls, cascades, and viewing terraces,
as well as the wooden Church of St. Michael, which was transported
here from the Carpathian Mountains in 1929. The lower park features
an extensive meadow and the Kinsky Summer Palace, home of the
National Museum’s ethnographic collection. There’s a playground for
smaller children near the park’s exit.

Kinských Square, with a fountain in the middle, is just a stone’s throw
from the city centre. There are a number of pleasant restaurants and
cafés in the vicinity.
An excursion to Karlín is ideal for those who are happy to leave the fairy-tale charm of the historical centre behind and get to know a completely different, constantly changing face of Prague. The route is largely flat, with the exception of the climb to the Vítkov Memorial. At the end of the 20th century, Karlín was still a shabby industrial district of no particular interest to visitors. After the catastrophic floods of 2002, Karlín underwent a rebirth. In place of damaged buildings, new, ambitious, high-quality structures went up, bringing with them new life. Today, it’s a fashionable (yet not over-gentrified) district with an atmosphere that many say resembles that of Berlin. You will find wide boulevards, renovated Art Nouveau houses, trendy restaurants and cafés, green parks, and sensitively restored industrial buildings. Looming over Karlín is Vítkov Hill with the National Memorial, which offers sweeping views of the entire city.
**Route Description**

_Sokolovská St. (1) Tram and metro line B stop "Invalidovna" – Za Invalidovnou St. – Kaizlovy sady/Gardens (2) – Invalidovna (3)_

This popular park surrounds the Baroque Invalidovna building, a massive structure that formerly served veterans of the Habsburg army; today it’s still the property of the Ministry of Defence. The most famous Czech photographer, Josef Sudek, began his career here. There’s a playground in the park as well as a pétanque pitch.

_Křižíkova St. – Lyčkovo náměstí /Square (4) – Křižíkova St. – Šaldova St._

Lyčkovo Square features an imposing Art Nouveau primary school building and a lovely park with benches – in nice weather it’s a delightful place to sit and relax. At first glance, Šaldova St. seems to be an average Prague street, but you’ll find here a former granary converted into loft apartments.

_Pernerova St._

Many industrial buildings in Karlín were demolished, but on Pernerova St. you’ll find blocks of Prague’s former industrial suburb, including the famous engineering concern ČKD. The area was largely converted to office space, either by renovating existing buildings or by building new ones.

_Karlín Industrial: Boiler Room (Kotelna) and Machine House (5), Forum Karlín (6)_

These modern office buildings boast preserved factory exteriors including an imposing chimney; they were originally part of the ČKD factory. Another example of a modern melding of a 19th century industrial building and contemporary architecture is Forum Karlín, a new social and community centre. The project is the work of renowned Catalan architect Ricardo Bofill and includes the historical spaces of a steam boiler factory – today the modern newsroom of a Czech media empire.

_Thámova St. – Žižkov Tunnel_

This 300m long pedestrian tunnel connects Thámova St. in Karlín with Tachovské náměstí/Square in Žižkov.
The Karlín Story

– Tachovské náměstí/Square – Husitská St. – Pod Vítkovem St. – Vítkov Hill – National Memorial on Vítkov Hill (7)

Vítkov Hill itself is densely interwoven with walking and bike paths; take any of them up the hill to the memorial.

The memorial, with its remarkable Art Deco interior, was originally built to honour the Czechoslovak Legionnaires who fought abroad during WWI and as a mausoleum in which the first Czechoslovak president Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk was to be entombed. Today the National Museum’s military history exhibit is on display here. Together with one of the largest equestrian statues in the world (depicting the legendary Hussite leader Jan Žižka, after whom the surrounding district is named), the Vítkov Memorial is one of the visual dominants of the city. The roof, accessible for a fee, offers a 360° view of the city.

– Žižkov Tunnel – Thámova St. – Křižíkova St. – Karlínské náměstí/Square and the Church of Sts. Cyril and Methodius (8)

Karlínské Square is the most important public space in Karlín, dominated by the massive neo-Romanesque Church of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, whose two 78-metre towers are visible from many places in the city. The square underwent a complete revitalisation recently and is a venue for events ranging from street festivals to farmers’ markets. There’s even a playground and a sports pitch with fitness equipment. You will find many popular restaurants and cafés in the vicinity.
From Břevnov to Strahov

The Magic of (Semi) Rural Prague

Route Length: 5 km / 3 miles

This walk is quite undemanding, but offers a surprising variety of terrain and architecture. It’s ideally suited for beer-loving history buffs, as it begins and ends at two monasteries where excellent beer has been brewed since time immemorial. From the Baroque Břevnov Monastery and its gardens, you’ll walk through a tidy Communist-era housing estate to a charming village, around an old vineyard farmstead and on to Strahov Monastery with its famous library and picture gallery. Finally, you’ll be rewarded with a stunning view of Prague’s historical centre.
Route Description

Větrník (1) tram and bus stop – Ankarská St. – U Větrníku St. – Větrník (2)

The ordinary-looking street hides an interesting three-storey building – a former windmill called Větrník, which was apparently functional until the 1860s. The building was restored and converted into a bed & breakfast with a restaurant.

– at the intersection turn left into the terraced Monastery Gardens and orchard – Břevnov Monastery – Benedictine Archabbey of Sts. Adalbert and Margaret (3)

You'll find a plethora of interesting buildings and objects in the extensive Monastery Gardens. On the way to the monastery, don't miss the Vojtěška pavilion, which houses the wellspring of the Brusnice Stream; the orangery, home of the Entrance Gallery, which holds exhibitions of young artists; and the Baroque Cathedral of St. Margaret. The dominant feature is the oldest monastery in the Czech Republic, which, together with the Markéta garden, is protected as a cultural monument. The tradition of beer brewing is closely associated with the monastery – the Břevnov Brewery (Břevnovský pivovar) is the oldest in the Czech lands.

– around the fishpond – Markétská St. – Sartoriova St.

This area could be called a “trip to the recent past”: During the 1970s, this neighbourhood of “paneláky” (prefabricated buildings) was built and soon gained the nickname “The Bludgeon,” as many of the units were intended for families of the infamous Ministry of Interior employees. The only remnant of the Old Břevnov village green is a small chapel situated directly in between the apartment buildings.

– Ve Střešovičkách St. – Na Kocourkách St.

One of the oldest streets in Střešovice, with old houses and typical bumpy cobblestones (called “cat heads” in Czech). It's a beautiful, quiet place. Once you reach the small square with the gas lamps, take a break and let yourself breathe in the atmosphere of the “olden days”.

– Pod Andělkou St. – Na Petynce St. – down the stairs – Kajetánka Park and Château (4)

Originally a vineyard farmstead, Kajetánka has undergone many changes over the past century. It served as a small monastery, and was later converted into a château, an oilcloth factory, and finally a restaurant.

– Radimova St. – Vincentinum Fishpond – Břevnov farmsteads Petynka (5) and Šlajferka (6)

At the Petynka farmstead, you'll have to really use your imagination. Formerly a vineyard farmstead and a favourite destination for locals, Petynka hosted balls and celebrations in its heyday. Later it was used as a poorhouse and hospice. It still awaits its renovation.
The third farmstead also has an interesting history. In addition to the chapel that was established here, Šlajferka also served as a cultural centre, a renowned music club, and there was even a recording studio here. In its current post-renovation state, the building serves as a homeless shelter surrounded by a park and an orchard.

– Pod Královkou St. – Bělohorská St. – Dlabačov – Strahov Courtyard
– Strahov Monastery and Picture Gallery (7)

This Premonstratensian monastery was founded in 1140 AD. On its grounds you’ll find the Church of the Assumption, the rare and unique Strahov Library with over 200,000 medieval manuscripts, maps, and globes, and the Strahov Picture Gallery. Also located on the grounds of Strahov Monastery is the Strahov Monastery Brewery (Klášterní pivovar Strahov), which offers its own St. Norbert beer. Its history is documented all the way back to around 1400 AD.

The most beautiful view opens up from the Raoul Wallenberg Promenade, directly below the monastery.
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