

Touring Czech Republic with St. Hubertus Hunting Tours



Czech Republic

The Czech Republic (Czechia) has fantastic opportunities when it comes to tourism and travelling. The country is home to an incredible number of 14 UNESCO World Heritage Sites (considering the size of the country is less than 79 square kilometres), offering a wide array of possibilities when it comes to enriching cultural travel experiences.

Yet Czechia is not just a collection of old castles and fantastically preserved medieval city centers. There is also a network of national parks and vineyards that allow visitors to experience the Czech lands in a unique way. If you are looking for a more social experience, Czechia offers a vibrant nightlife with bustling pubs and bars where you can mix with locals and enjoy authentic Czech drinks.

The country offers everything from vibrant city nightlife to quiet rural getaways



Prague

Prague is a magnificent guide to the history of European architecture, from the Gothic period to the present day. Cathedrals and temples, small churches and synagogues, dozens of historic city towers and the futuristic TV transmitter, Art Nouveau, Functionalist and Brutalist gems, all contoured by beautiful historical gardens and parks. Prague is not only a UNESCO listed city, but also one of the greenest cities in the world.

The central location of Prague together with its international airport allows to explore this gem with only a few days on top of the hunting itinerary.

The main attraction sitting on the hill above the river is the Prague Castle, most likely founded in around 880 by Prince Bořivoj of the Premyslid Dynasty. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, Prague Castle is the largest coherent castle complex in the world, with an area of almost 70,000 m². Large-scale composition of palaces and ecclesiastical buildings of various architectural styles, from the remains of Romanesque-style buildings from the 10th century through Gothic modifications of the 14th century.



The famous Charles Bridge is a stone Gothic bridge that connects the Old Town and Lesser Town. It was actually called the Stone Bridge during its first several centuries. Its construction was commissioned by Czech king and Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV and began in 1357. In charge of the construction was architect Petr Parléř whose other works include the St. Vitus Cathedral at the Prague Castle. It is said that egg yolks were mixed into the mortar to strengthen the construction of the bridge.



Central Bohemia

One of the top attractions outside the capital city is definitely the castle of Konopiště. Not far from Prague surrounded by elegant park and forest. It was probably the Prague bishop Tobias of Benešov who founded it in 1294, following the typical design of French fortresses with cylindrical towers, a fortified watchtower, four gates, and a drawbridge.

The most important date in Konopiště modern history was 1887, when the noble family of Lobkowitz sold the chateau and the whole domain to Franz Ferdinand d'Este, heir to the Habsburg dynasty. The archduke had the castle rebuilt in the faux-historical style, and turned its surroundings to a landscape park. The former baroque garden turned into the Rose Garden with greenhouses. Franz Ferdinand installed his large art collections in the chateau; the collections were partly inherited from his Italian ancestors. His armory is one of the top collections worldwide.

In June 1914, Franz Ferdinand attended the moves of the Austrian army in Bosnia, and on June 28, he and his wife Sophie were assassinated by Serbian anarchist Gavrilo Princip. This incident started World War I.

In 1921, Konopiště was taken over by the Czechoslovak government from the archduke's heirs, and a part of the chateau with the park became accessible for public. During WW2, the headquarters of SS units were located here. After the liberation, public access was restored.

The castle has been preserved in the design after the last reconstruction made by Franz Ferdinand d'Este. Also the internal equipment became basically the same.

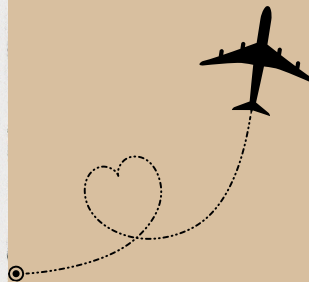


Southern Moravia

This beautiful region is located close to the Austrian border and is able to satisfy every tourist looking for lovely nature, charming historical towns and elegant chateaux or demanding gastro-tourist looking for excellent wine.

One of the gems is the town of Mikulov, founded at the beginning of the 12th century upon the establishment of a market settlement, which was promoted to a town in 1410. The Baroque chateau was built in the 17th century instead of the Romanesque and Gothic castle.

There are not many places in the world which have received such care as the elegant area around the spectacular Lednice and Valtice chateaux. An absolutely unique park has been created here over the centuries, full of rare tree species, romantic little buildings, fishponds and beautiful little corners. The Lednice-Valtice Complex, which has been included in the UNESCO list, is known as the Garden of Europe to this very day.

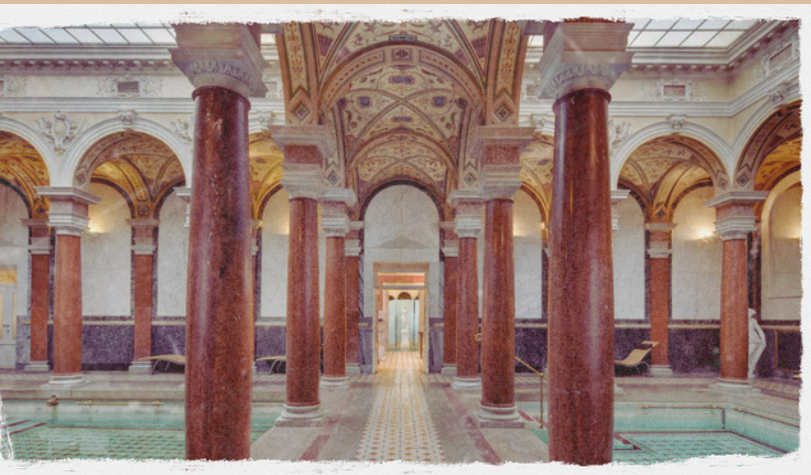


Western Bohemia Spa triangle

The Western Bohemian Spa areas world-famous cities—Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně, and Františkovy Lázně. This region is unique for its high concentration of mineral springs and has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage. The towns offer therapeutic treatments, colonnades, parks, and unique architecture.

The incarnation of spa elegance, imposing colonnades, exclusive spa buildings and a wonderful layout in the heart of a forested valley. That is Karlovy Vary.

Legend has it that Karlovy Vary was founded by the Czech king and holy Roman emperor Charles IV in the 14th century. It is said that the ruler discovered a unique spring here while out hunting deer. Over the centuries a spa town has developed here whose fame has surpassed the borders of Bohemia, with Karlovy Vary becoming synonymous with charm and social standing. It has welcomed such figures as Goethe, Beethoven, Paganini, Casanova, or Mozart, along with dozens of heads of state. Karlova Vary is a home to Moser, worldwide known crystal producer founded in 1857.



Mariánské Lázně on the other hand is a relatively young spa town, developed at the beginning of the 19th century in a valley where several springs with remarkable curative properties rise from the ground. However local people were aware of the springs as early as the 1200s. In 1528, King Ferdinand ordered the springs to be tested for their salt content.

