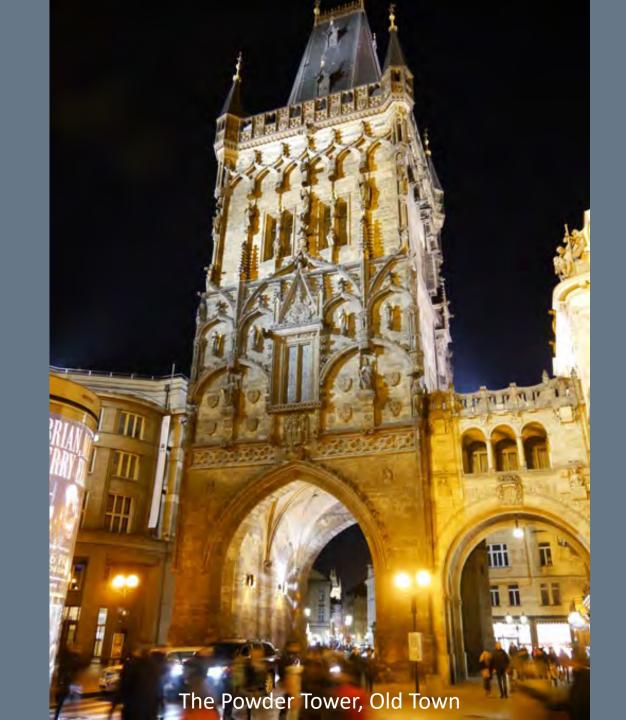
Prague, Czech Republic

December 2015

Prague, capital of the Czech Republic, is bisected by the Vltava River and is known for its Old Town Square, with colorful baroque buildings, Gothic churches and the medieval astronomical clock.



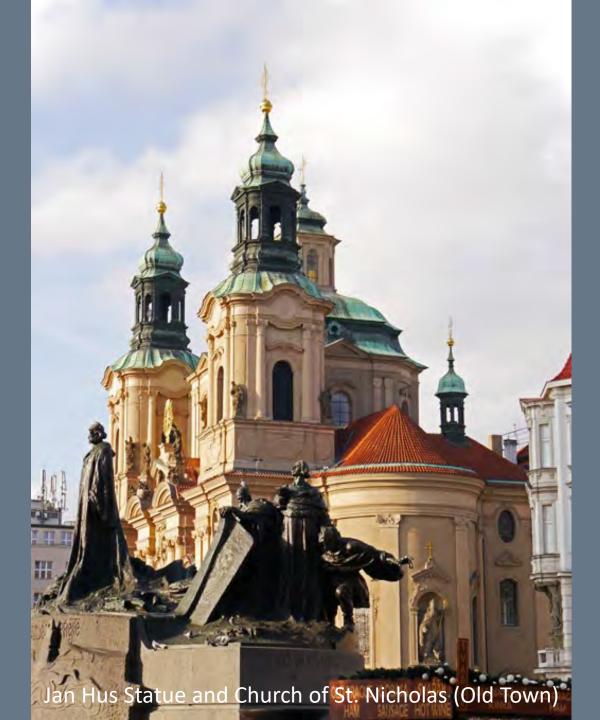








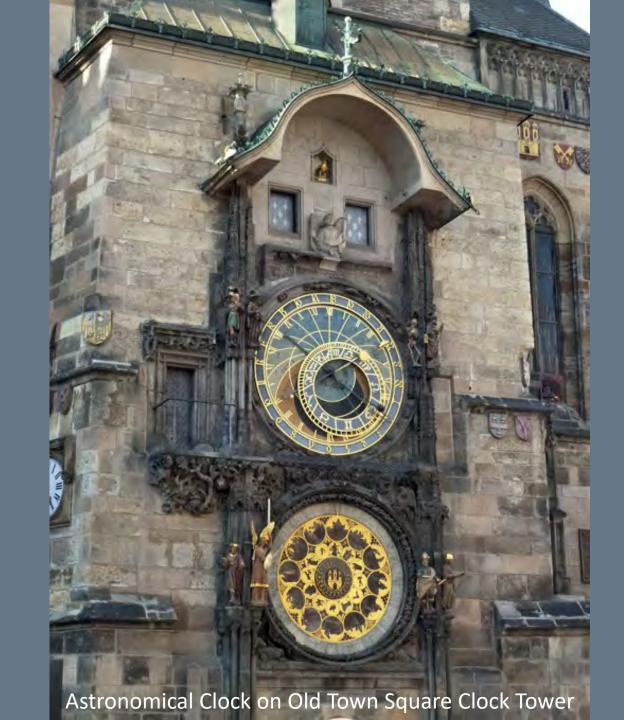


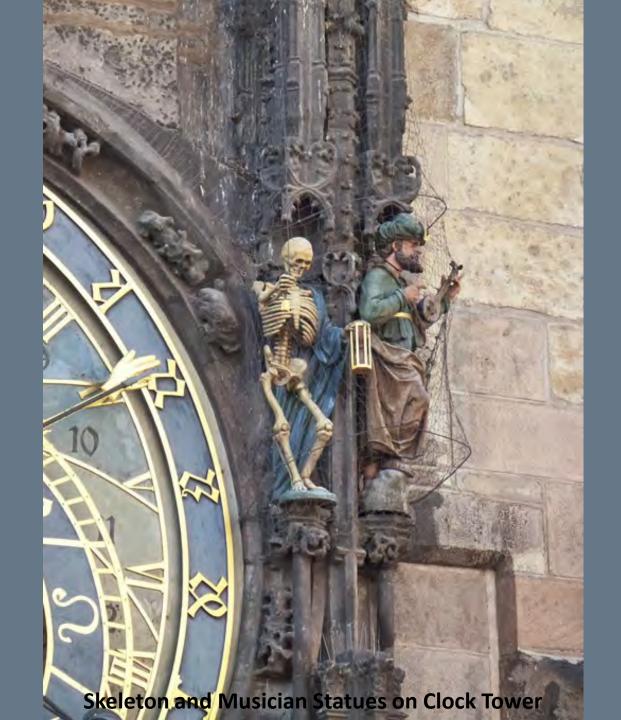






The Prague Astronomical Clock was first installed in 1410, making it the third-oldest astronomical clock in the world and the oldest one still operating. Each hour fgures of the Apostles parade past open windows in the clock tower.

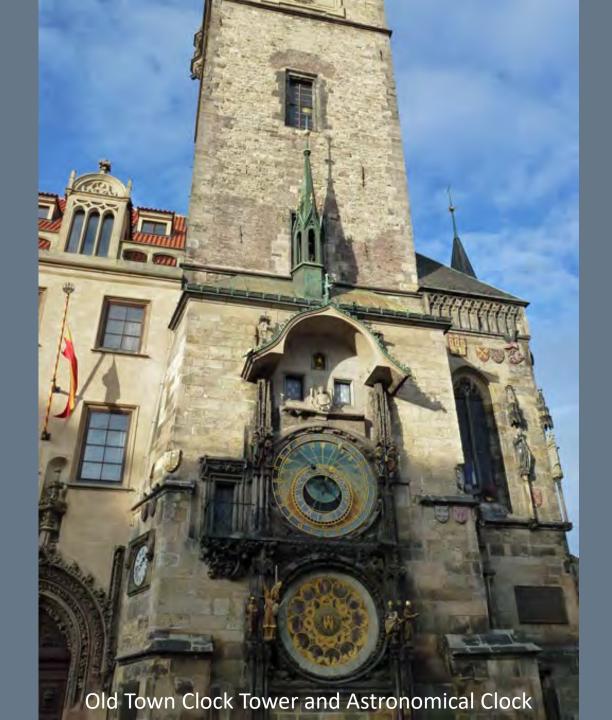








The Old Town Hall Tower was built in 1338 and is one of the most identifiable buildings in Prague. Inside visitors can ride or climb to the top of the tower for views over the Old Town Square and the rest of Prague.



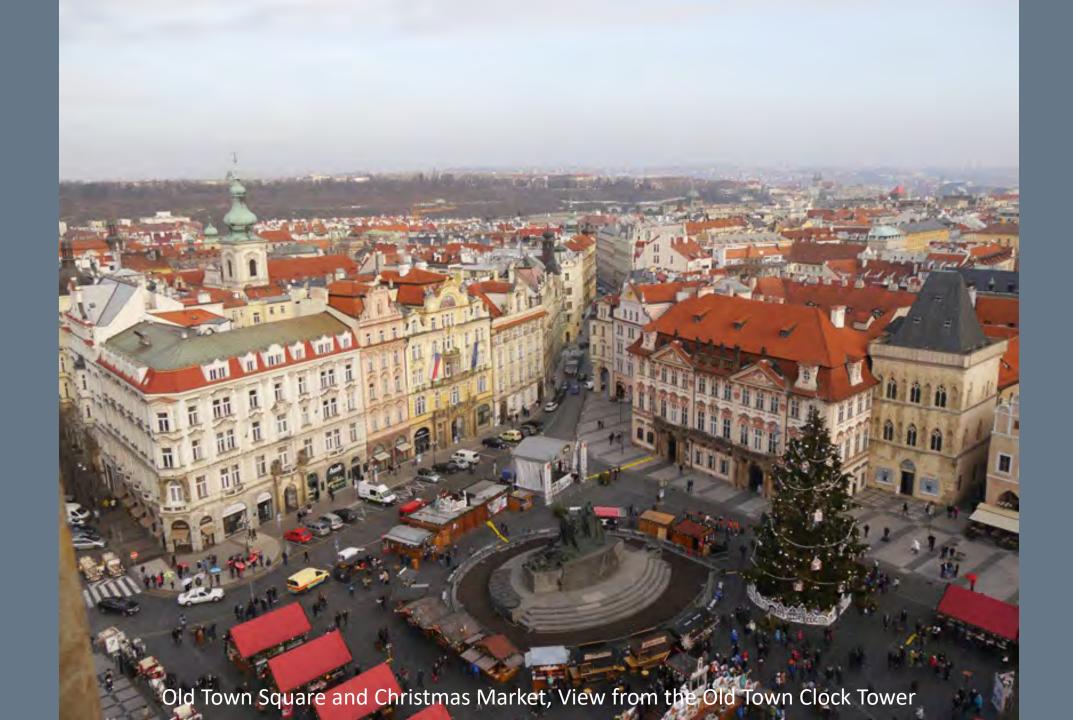








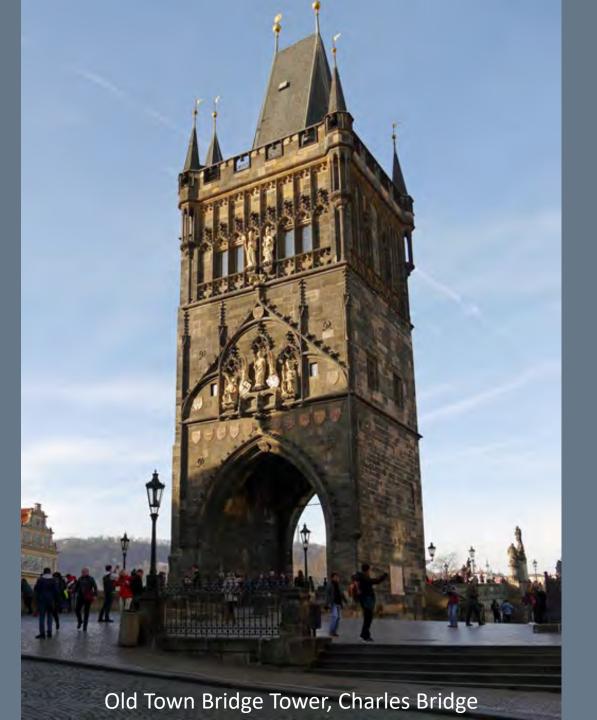


























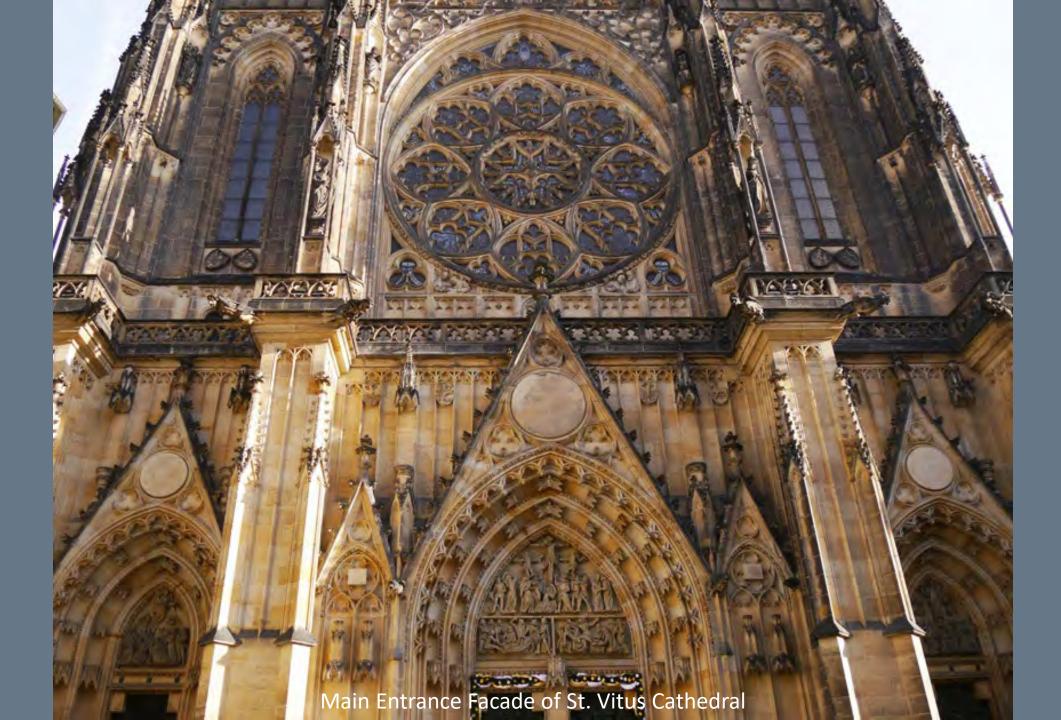






St. Vitus Cathedral, commissioned by Charles IV, began construction in 1344 on the site of an earlier 10th century rotunda. The final phase of construction was from 1873-1929. The Great South Tower of the Cathedral was founded in the late 14th century, then reconstructed in the 16th and again in the 18th centuries. The tower holds the biggest bell in the Czech Republic, which dates from the 16th century. The tower is more than 90 metres high, and visitors can climb the 287 steps for views of the city.

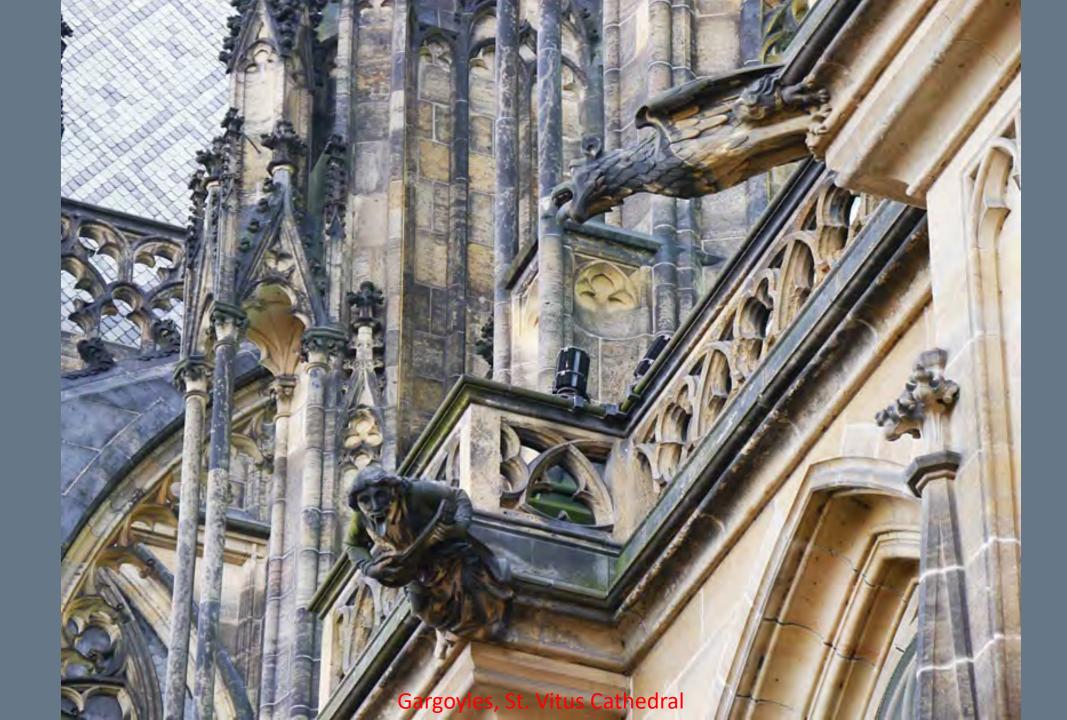






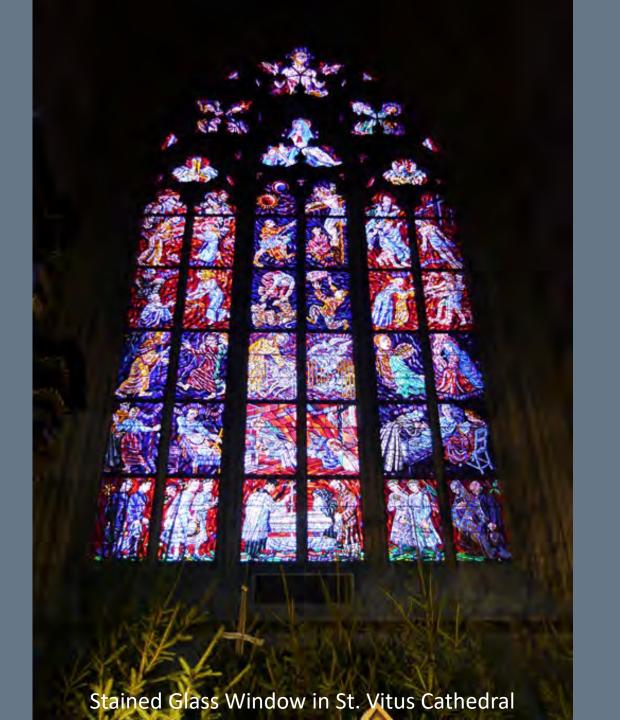


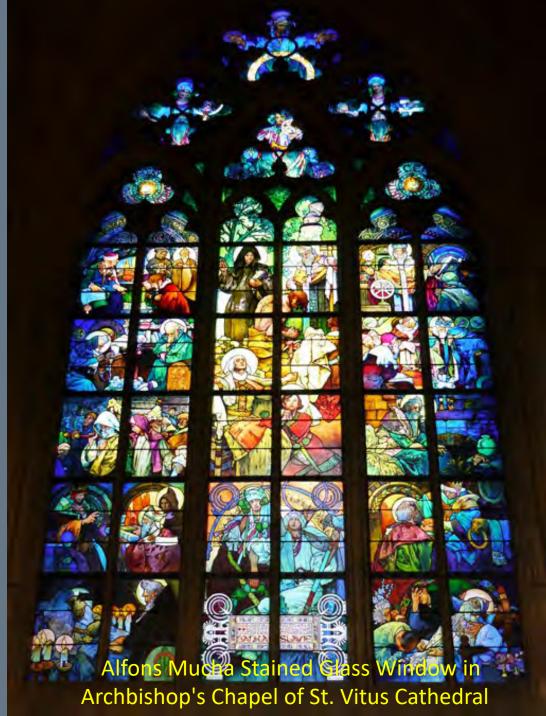














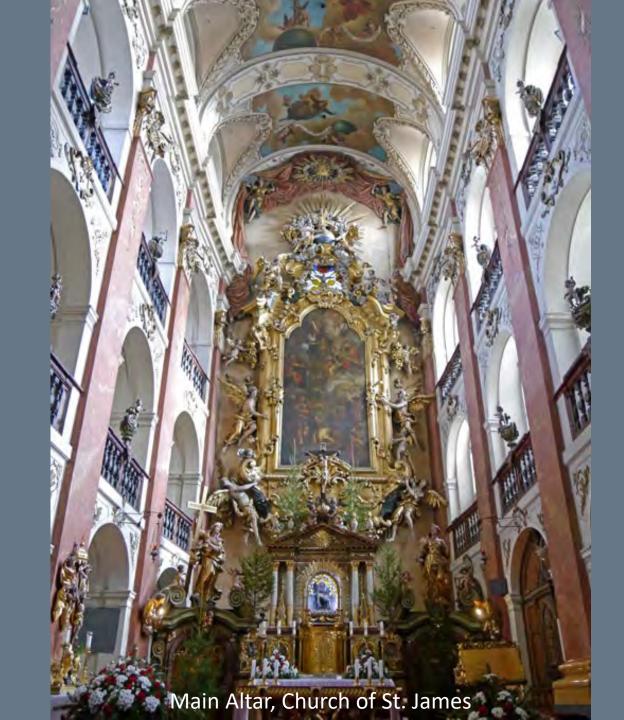




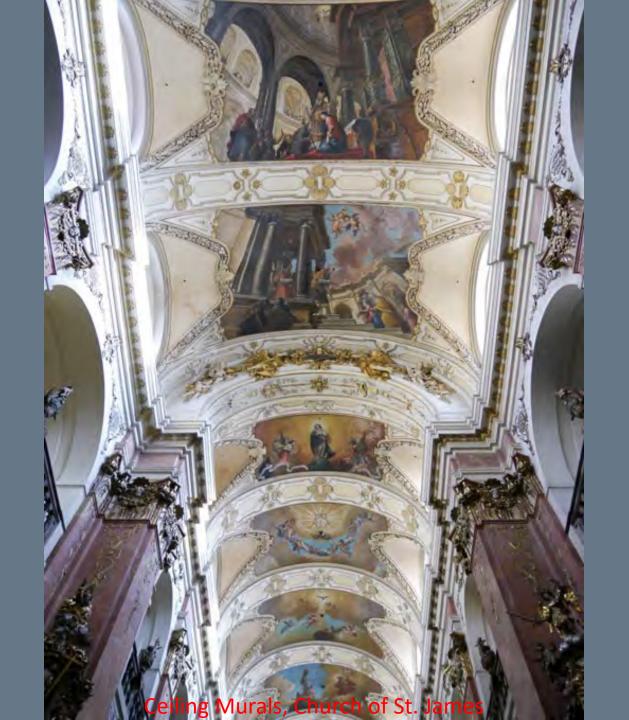


The Church of St. James in Old Town is the second largest church in Prague. The church is the final resting place of Count Vratislav of Mitrovice who was accidentally buried alive in the tomb.

There is a mummified forearm near the tomb entrance, dating back over 400 years that belonged to a jewel thief who tried to steal from the high altar. It is believed that when the thief tried to steal the jewels, a statue of the Virgin Mary grabbed his arm and would not let go, so his arm was cut off by the monks.









The Church of Our Lady Victorious in Mala Strana holds a 16th-century Roman Catholic wax-coated wooden statue of the child Jesus holding a globus crucifer. Legends state that the statue once belonged to Saint Teresa of Avila. The exact origin of the Infant Jesus statue is not known, but historical sources point to a small sculpture of the Holy Child presently located in the Cistercian monastery of Santa Maria de la Valbonna in Spain that was carved around the year 1340.







Construction of the Church of St. Nicholas (Malá Strana) began in 1703, on the site of a former parish church, the records for which date back to 1283. The interior of St. Nicholas Church is decorated with statues, paintings and frescoes by leading artists of the day. Particularly impressive is a fresco of the Celebration of the Holy Trinity which fills the 70m high dome. The Baroque organ was played by Mozart in 1787.



















