

A. Vibert Douglas

Travels

Czechoslovakia  
1967

51.

2303.9

Box 2

File 16



LOKET

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LOKET

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MARIÁNSKÉ LÁZNE  
Kolónáda Maxima Gorkého  
Колоннада им. Максима Горького  
Maxim-Gorki-Kolonnade  
Maxim Gorki Colonnade  
Colonnade Maximé Gorki



Foto E. Einhorn

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ve prospěch  
cest. ruchu





MARIANSKÉ LÁZNĚ

Rudolfův pramen  
Источник им. Рудольфа  
Rudolfsbrunnen  
Rudolf Spring  
Source Rudolf



F 04-61121

ČSČR

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Foto V. Radnický



P R A H A

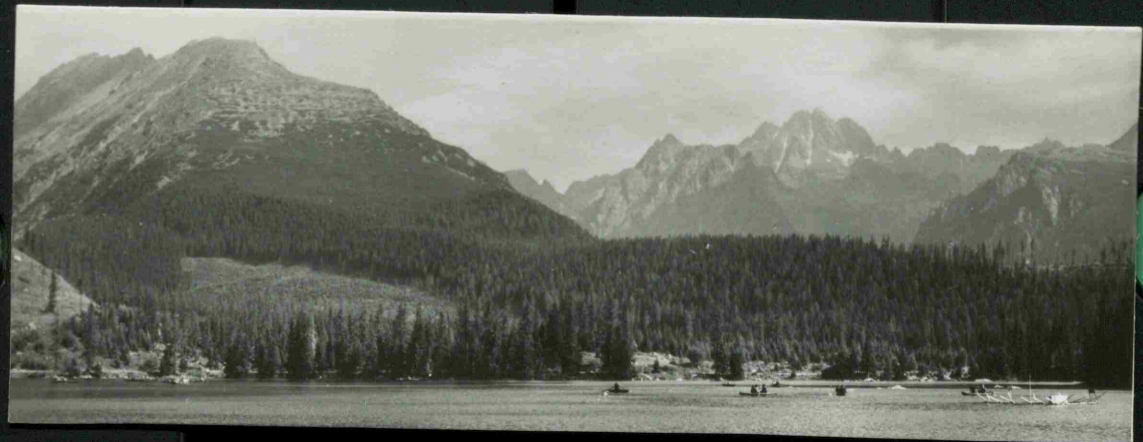
Staroměstské nám. s Týnským chrámem ●  
Площадь Старого Города с Тынским  
храмом ● Old Town Square with Týn  
Church ● Altstadtler Ring mit Teinkirche ●  
Place de la Vieille-Ville avec église de Týn ●

● Cm 6576-3  
00-669  
A-16\*61728  
3009 267  
Kčs 0,70

Praha



Foto Jan Tachezy



VYSOKÉ TATRY  
Štrbské pleso (1350 m n. m.)

© ORBIS 1966

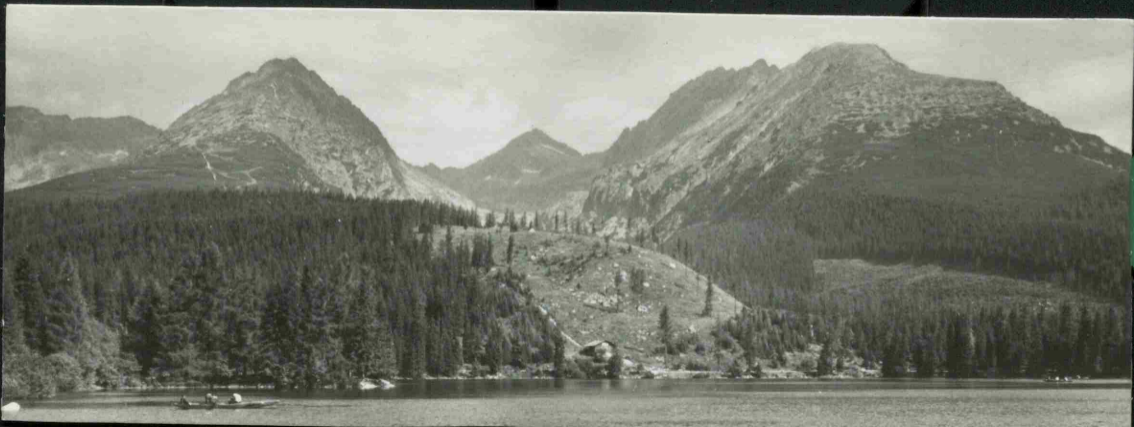
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VYSOKÉ TATRY  
Štrbské pleso (1350 m n. m.)

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VYSOKÉ TATRY — Nové Štrbské pleso (1315 m), Patria (2203 m), Volí chrbát, Kôpky (2354 m), Vysoká (2560 m), Ostrva (1984 m), Turá (2284 m) a Končistá. (2534 m)

Высокие Татры — Новое Штрбское озеро (1315 м)

Hohe Tatra — Neu-Tschirmersee (1315 m)

High Tatras — Lake Nové Štrbské pleso (1315 m)



M 07-11270  
317-19  
20 3 59958 267

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Spent 4 hours by this lake of 45 acres  
& high up in spruce & small pine  
woods. Perfect view of mountains  
& just over to right the highest  
peak in the Tatras showed  
clearly. Gerlachovna  
almost 9000 ft.  
Tatras are grey granite

VPL

Aug. 16 1967.



Le château L O K E T  
a été construit vers 1180.

Seule, la grande tour date de l'époque de la construction du château, les autres parties ont subi de nombreuses reconstructions.

Depuis le début jusqu'au 17<sup>ème</sup> siècle, le château appartenait aux rois de Bohême. Jean de Luxembourg aimait se rendre à Loket et son épouse Elise, de la famille des Przemyslides, se retirait à Loket lors des agitations en Bohême.

Pendant deux mois, le jeune infant Václav, devenu plus tard Charles IV, a été tenu en prison au château. Plus tard, il élit Loket comme siège royal de passage. Au cours d'une excursion de chasse dans les environs du château, il découvrit une source d'eau chaude qui donne naissance à l'actuelle ville d'eaux Karlovy Vary (ce qui signifie Sources chaudes de Charles). Au cours des guerres hussites, le château Loket

passait comme gage d'une famille noble à une autre. En 1437, il fut donné en gage au burgrave de Cheb, Kašpar Šlik, et resta la propriété de sa famille pendant 113 ans. Au cours des années 1606—1607, Jiří Popel de Lobkowitz y fut tenu prisonnier pour avoir soi-disant préparé un soulèvement contre l'empereur Rudolf II. Au début du 17<sup>ème</sup> siècle, le château devint propriété de la commune.

En 1725, un grand incendie vint grièvement endommager la ville et le château, qui, quoiqu'ayant déjà perdu son importance, fut restauré à nouveau et maintenu en bon état.

Après 1795, le château entier fut transformé en prison qui subsista là jusqu'en 1948. Ce ne fut qu'après 1948, après des réparations onéreuses, que le château fut rendu accessible au public en tant que monument historique de valeur.

Actuellement, le château sert de musée de porcelaine tchèque ancienne et moderne, et de musée ethnographique avec une partie consacrée au souvenir de J. W. von Goethe. Les visiteurs ont également accès à une partie de l'ancienne prison et à la tour.

## THE LOKET CASTLE

The Castle was built around 1180.

Only the big tower is an original structure. The other parts of the castle were modified by many adaptations.

Until early 17th century the Castle belonged to the Kings of Bohemia. John of Luxemburg liked to stay there and his wife Elizabeth of the Czech House of Přemysl used to take refuge at Loket when there was unrest in Bohemia.

For two months the Castle was the prison of Crown Prince Václav who was to become Emperor Charles IV. Later he made Loket his temporary royal residence and, when hunting in the surrounding country, he discovered a hot spring, which was later called Varné Lázně near Loket and still later Karlovy Vary (Charles' Hot Springs). At the time of the Hussite wars, the Loket Castle passed as real estate security from one noble house to another. In 1437 it was mortgaged to Kašpar Šlik, the burgrave of Cheb, whose property it remained for the next 113 years. In 1606—1607 Jiří Popel of Lobkowitz was held prisoner there for having allegedly plotted a rebellion against Emperor Rudolf II. Early in the 17th century the Castle passed into communal ownership.

In 1725 Loket was affected by an enormous fire, which badly damaged both the town and the Castle. Although by then the Castle had lost its importance, it was repaired and maintained in good order.

After 1795 the whole of the Castle was adapted into a jail and it remained one until 1948. Only after 1948, with a great deal of money spent on repairs, the Castle has been opened to the public as a historically valuable monument.

At present the Castle houses an exhibition of old and modern Czech porcelain and a popular history museum which has, among other things, a section devoted to J. W. Goethe. Visitors may also inspect part of the old prison quarters and the tower.

**L**

EXPOSITION de la porcelaine rend le développement de l'industrie de la porcelaine en Bohême depuis l'an 1792 jusqu'à présent. La plupart de l'exposition occupent les produits de la fabrique de porcelaine à Loket et la céramique populaire.

Le château est accessible chaque jour sauf le lundi de 8—16 heures, à l'été de 7—18 heures.

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

Loket est une station des chemins de fer sur la ligne Chodov—Krásný Jez ☆ Une station de bus: Karlovy Vary—Sokolov—Cheb ☆ Auto-camping près de la piscine au bois. ☆ Pension à l'hôtel Bílý kůň.

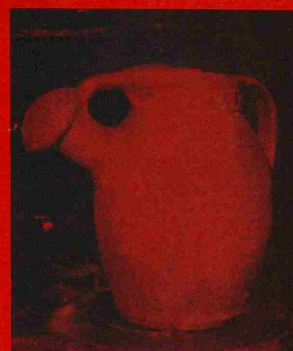
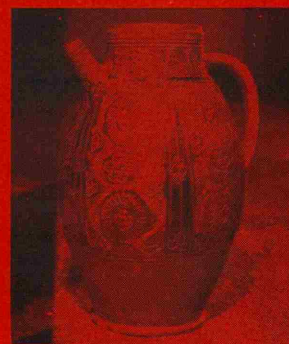
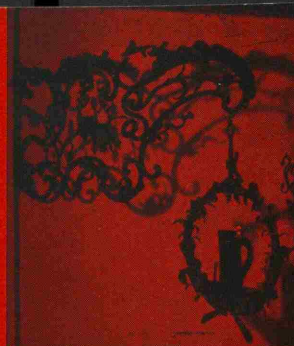
THE EXHIBITION of porcelain shows the development of the china industry in Bohemia from the year 1792 up to the present.

Products of the china factory and the popular earthenware occupy most of the exhibition.

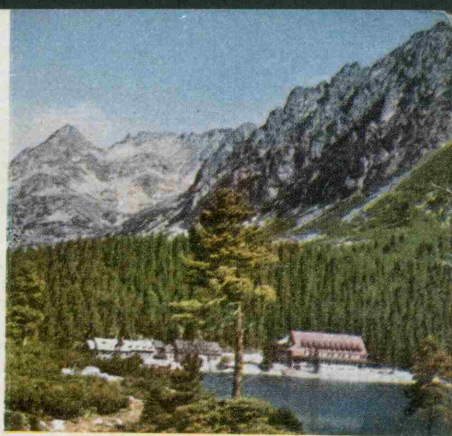
The castle may be visited every day except Monday from 8—16 h., during summer from 7—18 h.

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

Loket is situated on the railway Chodov—Krásný Jez it has a bus stop Karlovy Vary—Sokolov—Cheb ☆ On the new bathing pool in the woods is an autocamping site ☆ Lodging and board in the hotel Bílý kůň.



# LOKET



Popradské pleso (Lake)

autumn. A bus will take you from the air port in Poprad to Poprad station and you can continue your journey by a small electric train to the heart of the High Tatras. Starý Smokovec and Tatranská Lomnica are the most renowned centres in the Tatras. If you prefer to go by express train, you will alight at the Poprad-Tatra station and change for the electric train.

Or perhaps you would rather go in your own car? We can assure you that the Tatras are easily accessible from all parts of the world. The international highway (marked E 85 on the map) connecting the towns Žilina-Poprad-Košice is the chief route to follow when entering the Tatras by car. When going to the western part of the High Tatras you turn off at Liptovský Hrádek. After having travelled 12—16 kilometres from Poprad (600 metres

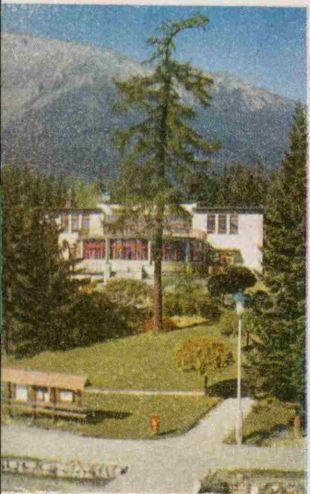


Štrbské pleso (Lake)

path (a contour path called the MAGISTRALA). Starting from Podbánské, it continues along Jamské, Štrbské and Popradské pleso over Osterva, around Batizovské Lake, over Hrebienok, along Skalnaté pleso (Lake), the Zelené and Bielé pleso, over Kopské sedlo down to the Tatranská Kotlina.

#### ATTRACTIVE TOURIST SITES IN THE TATRAS

The greater part of the High Tatras has been proclaimed a natural reservation (TANAP — a Czech abbreviation for the Tatra National Park), where both fauna and flora are protected by law. There are over 900 roe and red deer, about 60 wild boars, flocks of chamois, and about 25 bears living here, free and safe, as well as badgers, marmots,



Modern hotels and sanatoria amidst the verdure of parks



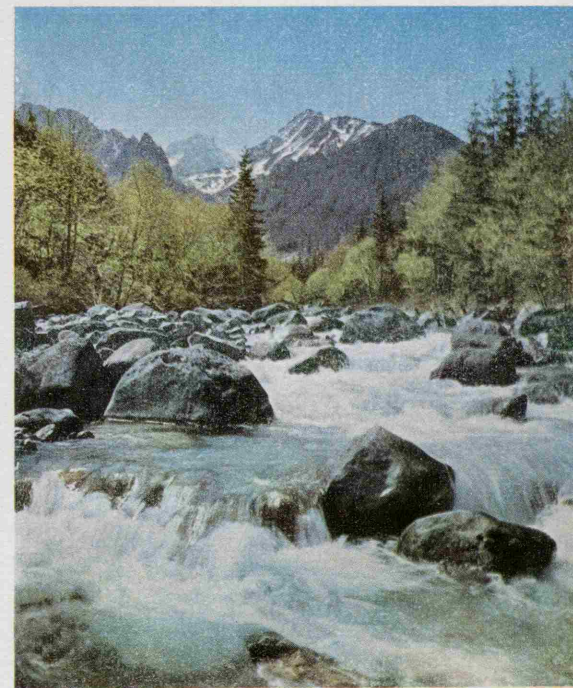
Slender, rocky peaks reaching to the heights and the fresh smell of ozone in the air... Man feels small, when faced with this grandeur yet, longing for freedom and strength, climbs up the highest peaks to approach the blue skies above his head and to gaze at the wonderful scene below, the mountains and frothy clouds all around them.

The Tatras are the highest mountain range in Czechoslovakia. Spreading eastward to a distance of over 80 kilometres from the Hutianské Sedlo are the Liptovské Tatras, the High and the Belanské Tatras. Many of the Tatra peaks reach more than 2,500 metres above sea level. The highest is Gerlachovský štít, which is 2,650 metres high (over 8,700 feet).

#### WHERE TO GO AND HOW?

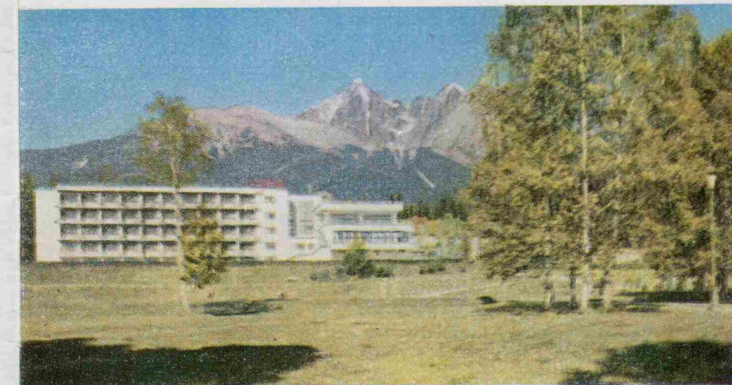
The easiest and most comfortable way is to go by plane. There are regular flights to Poprad from early spring to

Bojnice Castle. Although it is not actually situated in the High Tatra region, it is a rewarding tour, showing the remote parts of Slovak landscape



above sea level) you arrive at the main centre of tourism — Starý Smokovec or Tatranská Lomnica (900—1,000 metres above sea level).

The whole region of the High Tatras is connected with the Road of Liberty leading from Štrba over Štrbské Pleso, Vyšné Hágy, Tatranská Polianka, Starý Smokovec, Tatranská Lomnica, the Tatranská Kotlina and Ždiar to Javorina. Winding above the Road of Liberty at a height of 1,300—2,000 metres above sea level is the main tourist



Morava Hotel

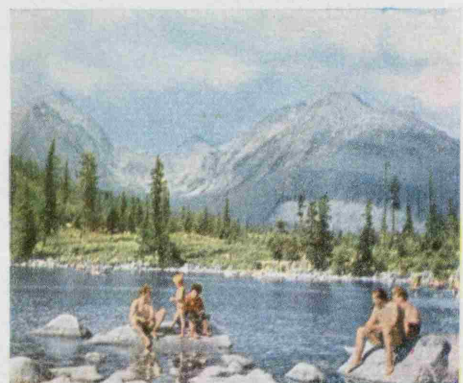
mountain eagles, capercaillies, and other types of game. Along the paths and in the rocks a number of modest, inconspicuous small flowers may be found, some of them European rarities. And there is another outstanding rarity — mountain lakes, the remnants of 21 glaciers which covered this region tens of thousands years ago.

#### STARÝ SMOKOVEC (1,010 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

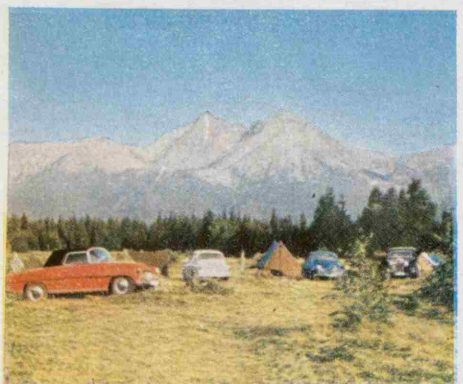
Starý Smokovec is the starting point for mountain tours, the administrative centre of the High Tatras, and, last but not least, the travel office has its headquarters here. According to your demands and your budget, you can choose a hotel from among a number of hotels of different categories. The most exacting visitors will be satisfied in the Grand Hotel. However, establishments such as the Sport, Bystrina, Tokajík, Úderník, and Bellevue Hotels will be found comfortable by visitors with high requirements. The lounges of these hotels are lively centres of many social events. Your car has not been overlooked, either. There is a car park at the hotel, public parking-place, a repair service station, and a service shop. There is also a bus line connecting Starý Smokovec and Poprad.



Praha Grandhotel (Tatranská Lomnica)



Summer at the Štrbské pleso (Lake)



One of a number of camping sites in the Tatras

### WHERE TO GO FROM STARÝ SMOKOVEC?

Hrebienok is the actual starting point for tourists (1,263 metres above sea level). It is some three kilometres distant from Starý Smokovec, easily accessible both by car and by funicular. Several well-kept roads will take you to the Bilík Hut, the Captain Nálepka Hut and to the Kamzík Hut. If you wish to make a longer tour you can go to Zbojnická Hut (1,960 m above sea level) or to the Téry Hut (2,015 m). Most of the huts mentioned above serve only as orientation points. They are mountain restaurants and buffets rather than chalets and, if necessary, you can find accommodation in a modest mountain hostel.

### TATRANSKÁ LOMNICA (850 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

This is another centre of social events and sport activities. It can be reached easily either from the east, through Kežmarok, or from the west — through Poprad. The international Praha Hotel (Grand Hotel Praha) is the centre of social life. A well supplied folk art exhibition hall will give you a good opportunity to find some lovely souvenirs or some attractive little presents for your friends. Visiting the museum of TANAP, you will learn a lot of interesting details about the history of the Tatras. It is here that TANAP (abbreviated from Tatra National Park) has its headquarters. At TANAP you can obtain a permit entitling you to enter the natural reservations. It is here that mountaineers interested in camping in the mountain valleys can obtain the necessary permits, too.

### WHERE TO GO FROM TATRANSKÁ LOMNICA?

Skalnaté pleso (Rocky Lake), 1,751 metres above sea level, offers the most favourable possibilities for mountain tours. A suspended cable car will take you from Tatranská Lomnica to Skalnaté pleso in about 23 minutes. There you may change for a chair lift and in no time you will reach Lomnica Saddle, commanding a beautiful view over the whole region. If you have your telescope with you, if you have good luck and if you are patient enough to keep silent and not move, you will be rewarded by a rare sight: you will see a chamois, the most charming and shyest inhabitant of the Tatras.

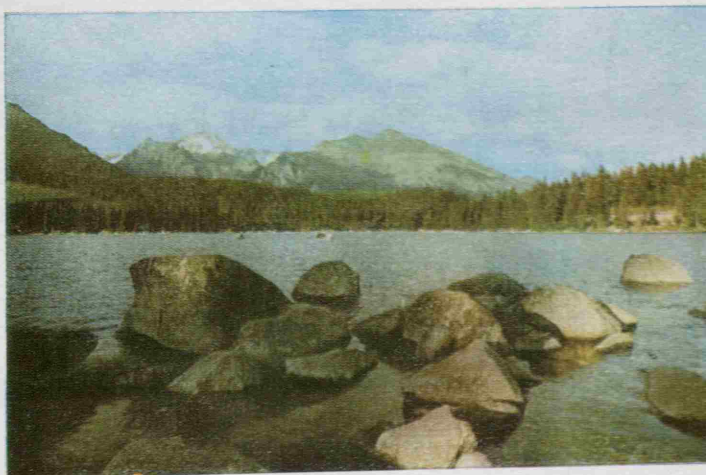
On the other hand, once you are at Skalnaté Pleso, you will perhaps prefer the cabin of the cable car to the chair lift, and if so, you will reach Lomnica Peak after a ride of about 11 minutes. Lomnica Peak is one of the highest peaks in the Tatras. Lovely, romantic walking tour routes will lead you from Tatranská Lomnica to the Biela Voda Kežmarská valley with several chalets awaiting tourists at the Green Kežmar Lake (Brnčala Hut, 1,554 metres.) Or you may choose the Kežmar Hut (1,615 metres) in the Biela pleso Valley.

### THE ROAD OF LIBERTY

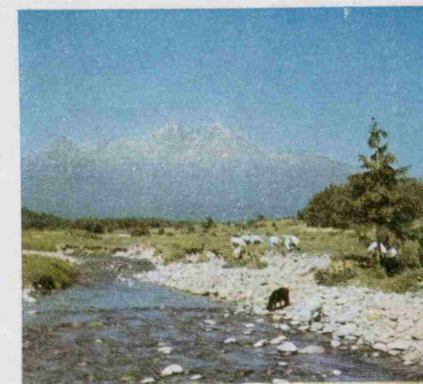
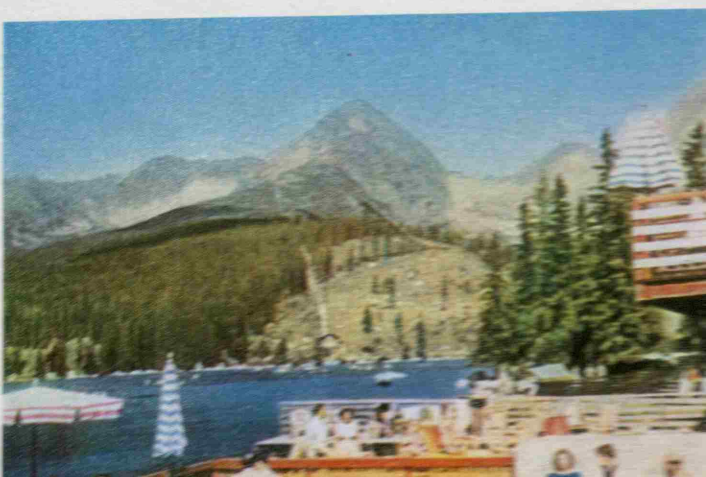
The Road of Liberty continues from Tatranská Lomnica to the north and along the Belanská Tatras up to the Czechoslovak-Polish border at Javorina, to be exact — in the village of Lysá Polana. Lysá Polana is only 31 kilometres distant from Tatranská Lomnica.



View from the Lomnické Sedlo



The cold water of the Popradské pleso (Lake) is most refreshing on a hot summer day

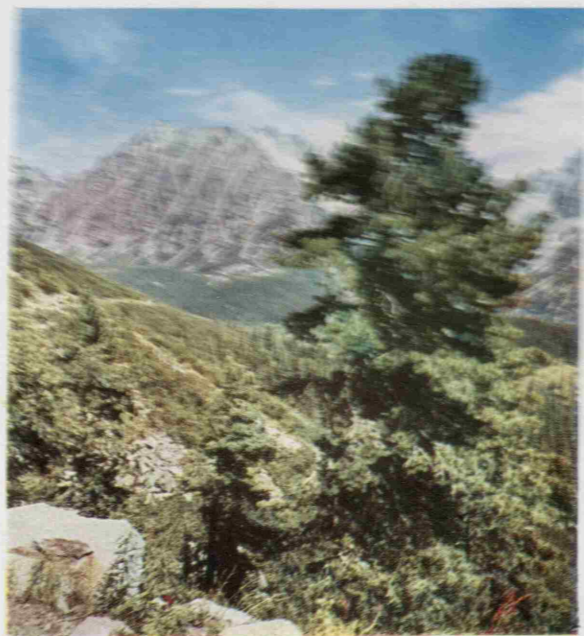




able accommodation at the modern camping site right at Javorina. Taking one of the marked tourist paths, you will safely reach the Javorina Valley of the Kopské Saddle. You may also set out for a walking tour over Lysá Polana to the magnificent Biela Voda Valley where bears may be seen. But you need have no fear! The bears are sure to make off before you catch a glimpse of them, let alone startle you. Several kilometres of the road are passable for cars, but you must ask TANAP for a permit to use the road. There is the possibility of another car tour when camping at Javorina: to the Spišská Magura mountain range, one of the most picturesque places in Slovakia.

**WHEN SHOULD YOU VISIT THE TATRAS?**

The summer season begins in May and lasts until October. During this short space of time you can enjoy the full



beauty of three different seasons. Yellow saffron-crocus and primrose can be seen right in the midst of snow fields. The verdure of summer is varied by the little blue and red balls of the bilberry and cranberry. And under the bright-coloured leaves, the small violet cups of meadow-saffron give you a taste of autumn. No matter when you see the ever changing face of the High Tatras, nothing in the world can surpass their incomparable, specific beauty.

**AND WHAT ABOUT THE WINTER TIME?**

If you wish for information on the High Tatras in winter, please contact the following addresses:

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**



- ČEDOK - Leidsestraat 4, Amsterdam
  - ČEDOK - 60 Bd. de L'Impératrice, Brussels 1
  - ČEDOK - Neue Mainzer Strasse 24, Frankfurt/Main
  - ČEDOK - Vester Farimagsgade 6, Copenhagen
  - ČEDOK - 45, Oxford Street, London W. 1
  - ČEDOK - 10 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
  - ČEDOK - 32, Av. de l'Opera, Paris 1er
  - ČEDOK - Via Bissolati 33, Rome
  - ČEDOK - Sveavägen 9-11, Stockholm
  - ČEDOK - Parkring 12, Vienna 1
- or directly at the headquarters of ČEDOK (Czechoslovak Travel Bureau), Na Příkopě 12, Prague 1.

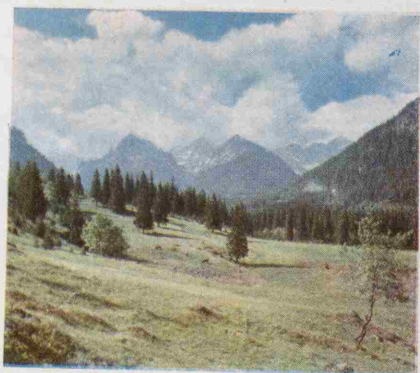
**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**SUMMER IN THE HIGH TATRAS**





View from the Štrbské pleso (Lake)



Each of the villages you see along this road may be chosen as the starting point of an interesting mountain tour. For instance: from the Tatra Valley a most rewarding tour may be planned to the ridge of the Belanské Tatras (with the stalactite and stalagmite cave of Belany). Ždiar, a village of highlanders, is over six kilometres long. You will certainly be impressed by the wooden huts painted in gay colours, without chimneys, and by the genuine Slovak national costumes. The village of Javorina, where the Road of Liberty comes to an end, offers a good point of departure for many interesting excursions. If you do not wish to miss any of these tours, you would do best to find comfort-

Palace Hotel



*8122 ft - highest mt. - 2015 m  
 seen from  
 Štrbské pleso  
 16/18/67*





PRAHA

NAKLADATELSTVÍ ORBIS - PRAHA

F 10-52289

D 13

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VYSOKÉ TATRY

Štrbské pleso (1350 m n. m.)

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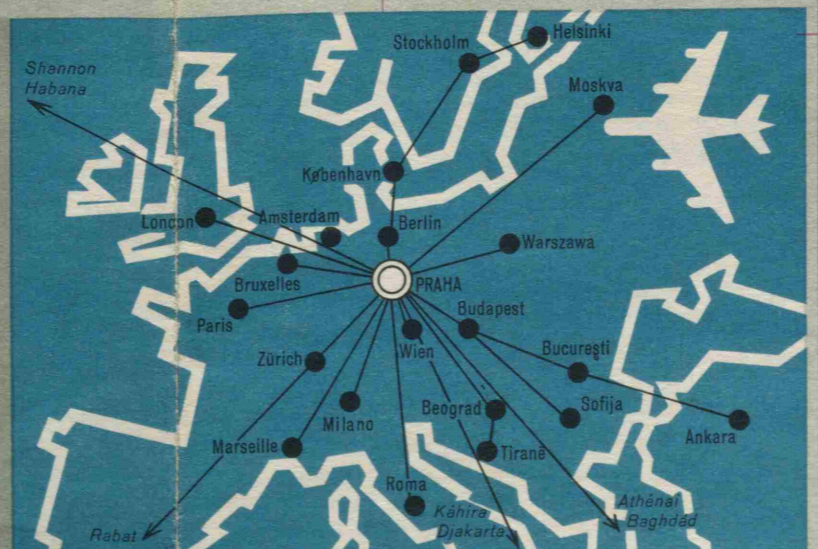
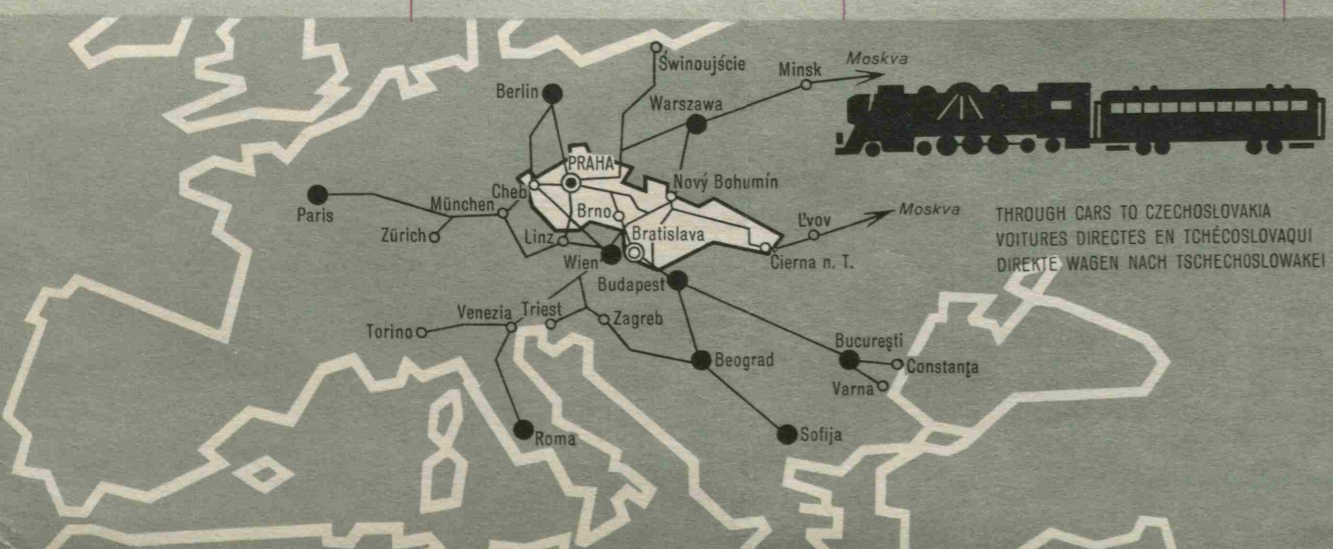
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69 5342 565

Kčs 4,-

Moldau flows into Labe wh.  
 " " Elbe through  
 Dresden & Hamburg



Air-line distance from Prague  
 Distance à vol d'oiseau de Prague  
 Flugverbindungen von Prag

Amsterdam	807 km
Beograd	840 km
Berlin	312 km
Bejrút	2 760 km
Bombay	7 202 km
Bucureşti	1 161 km
Budapest	839 km
Dakar	511 km
Djarkarta	12 965 km
Habana	9 388 km
Helsinki	1 753 km
Káhira	2 781 km
København	754 km
København	1 105 km
London	1 857 km
Paris	957 km
Rio de Janeiro	9 467 km
Roma	1 366 km
Santiago de Chile	12 467 km
Sofija	1 233 km
Stockholm	1 707 km
Warszawa	616 km
Wien	297 km
Zürich	582 km

# La Tchécoslovaquie - pays de choses intéressantes

## Czechoslovakia - a country of tourist attractions

### Die Tschechoslowakei - ein Land der Sehenswürdigkeiten



- Frontières d'Etat • State boundaries • Staatsgrenzen
- Route du système européen E  
Road of the European road network E  
Strassen des europäischen Systems E
- Route nationale • Main road • Hauptstrassen
- Route départementale • By-road • Nebenstrassen
- Passage de frontière ferroviaire • Border crossing-railway • Bahngrenzübergang
- Passage de frontière routier • Border crossing-road • Strassengrenzübergang
- Villes  
Towns  
Orte
- habitants  
inhabitants  
Einwohner
- 10 000 - 50 000
- < 10 000
- Terrain de ski • Skiing • Skiterrain
- Production de porcelaine • Chinaware • Porzellanzeugung
- Productions de verre • Glass-works • Glaserzeugung

- Production de bijouterie • Artificial jewellery • Bijouteriezeugung
- Production de céramique • Ceramics • Keramikerzeugung
- Folklore • Folklore • Folklore
- Vin • Wine • Wein
- Camping • Camping • Camping
- Interhôtel • Interhotel • Interhotel
- Hôtels et chalets de montagnes • Hotels and chalets • Hotels und Berghütten
- Villes classées • Town reservations • Denkmalgeschützte Stadtgebiete
- Châteaux forts et châteaux de plaisance • Castles and chateaux • Burgen und Schlösser
- Monastères • Monasteries • Klöster
- Fouilles archéologiques • Archeological excavations • Archäologische Fundstätte
- Ruines • Ruins • Ruine

- Motel • Motel • Motel
- Téléphérique • Funicular • Schwebebahn
- Ascensions alpinistes • Terrains for mountaineering • Klettertouren
- Grottes-formations karstiques • Caves and grottoes with karst formations • Höhle-Karstgebilde
- Réserve naturelle • Natural reservations • Naturschutzgebiet
- Equitation • Horse riding • Reitsport
- Chasse • Hunting • Jagd
- Pêche • Fishing • Angeln
- Course en bateaux • Canoeing • Schifffahrt
- Ville d'eaux • Spas • Kurort
- En suivant le soleil • Follow the sun • Immer der Sonne nach
- Barrages • Dams • Talsperren

*Tepla řeka  
střední  
veliká  
centrum slavia  
littoral 5000  
2000 ft  
wood carving*



CEDOK - Czechoslovak Travel Bureau  
Na příkopě 18, Prague 1

CEDOK - Bureau de Voyages Tchécoslovaque  
Na příkopě 18, Prague 1

CEDOK - Tschechoslowakisches Verkehrsbüro  
Na příkopě 18, Prag 1







