

CZECH ADVENTURE RACE 2023 - ROAD BOOK

GUIDE TO ATTRACTIONS AND LANDMARKS OF THE RACE

Prolog (4 km)



Heinrich Mattoni (1830-1910)

Entrepreneur, visionary and supporter of modern technologies and probably the most famous native of Karlovy Vary.

He came from the Czech branch of the Italian family. He was born in Karlovy Vary and received an excellent education thanks to his father, who was a city councilor. After completing his education, he worked as an accountant and sales representative in various companies from Vienna and Hamburg for 12 years. In 1856 he organized a Karlovy Vary mineral water expedition and soon gained a large market. In 1867 he rented a water consignment from Otto's spring in the village of Kyselka. Until then, water was bottled in clay containers, Mattoni took advantage of the emergence of belt production of glass bottles and began bottling his water in them.

He has also invested a significant amount of resources into advertising, so the new bottles are equipped with a paper label with a red eagle, the symbol of the year of Mattoni, Mineral water sales and Mattoni's social prestige rose. Emperor Francis Joseph elevated him to noble status and also c. and k. court contractor. He exported not only to Europe but also to North and South America. He married Vilemína Knoll and they have 7-8 children together (sources listed).

For profit, he eventually bought the entire Kyselka estate from the Černín family from Chudenice and completely rebuilt and modernized it. He built a new portico, sanatoriums, hotels, promenades, restaurants and a watchtower, he also built a chapel, a cable car and a hydroelectric power plant. And of course his very own residence, the magnificent Villa Mattoni. Due to increased sales, he built his own railway from Vojkovice to Kyselka. He built here a new colonnade, sanatoriums, hotels, promenades, restaurants, a lookout tower, he also remembered a chapel, a cable car and a hydroelectric power plant. And of course his own residence, the magnificent Villa Mattoni. Due to increasing sales, he built his own railway from Vojkovice to Kyselka. After Mattoni's death, his heirs ran the business until the 2nd St. war.



Kyselka (Giesshübl)

The healing springs here were already known since the 16th century. In the 18th century, the estate's owner, Count Stiebar of Bittenheim, began bottling the water in clay bottles and exporting it to Vienna and Prague.

The first spa buildings were built here in the 19th century by Wilhelm von Neuberg. In 1852, King Otto I of Greece came to visit this place, which gave its name to the main spring.

In 1873, the entire Kyselka spa was bought by Mattoni, who further developed water bottling and the spa industry itself. He has beautiful spa facilities built with decorative carvings and half-timbered structures. Mainly hydrotherapy, drinking and exercise therapy are available here (12 km of spa walking trails were built here). The heirs held the Kyselka estate until the Second World War.

After World War II, the spa temporarily became a refugee center for children from Greece fleeing the civil war, and then a children's sanatorium for children from the industrial areas of northern Bohemia. No investment was made in campus buildings, but at least they were kept running. After the revolution, there was an unsuccessful privatization, when the property was divided into the spa and the bottling plant. The spa has changed many dubious owners. During that time, they fell into disrepair, the springs rose directly in the ruins and the water flowed into the foundations, no one invested in them.

After a lot of pressure from the lay and professional public, the last owner, the company RIS, put the buildings on the property of the general benefit company Lázně Kyselka in 2013. The rest of the buildings belong to the Mattoni 1893 company, which has repeatedly tried to remove the buildings from preservation. The company Lázně Kyselka is trying to save and reconstruct all the buildings within its financial possibilities, but the repairs are progressing slowly.



CP1

chapel of St. Anne - The Pseudo-Romanesque Chapel of St. Anna was built in 1884 by Countess Anna Nostitz-Rieneck in gratitude for her recovery from the local springs. The chapel was frequented by Heinrich Mattoni, who prayed here daily for the recovery of his sick daughter Kamilka, who had tuberculosis.



CP2

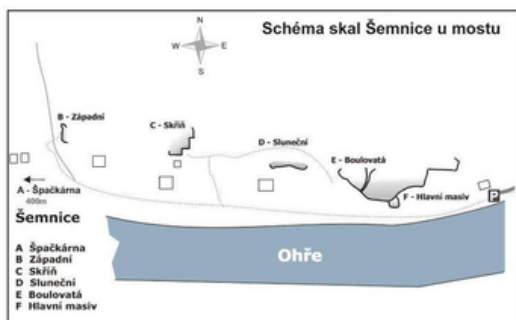
Lookout tower Bučina above – The stone lookout tower was built by Heinrich Mattoni. It was also used as a military observatory in the 1950s. After World War II, the lookout tower was not maintained and slowly fell into disrepair. At the end of the 20th century, the building was referred to as the most dilapidated lookout tower in the Czech Republic. In 2016, the company Vojenské lesy a estates ČR, s.p. carried out a fundamental reconstruction of the observation tower and revitalization of the surroundings.



CP3

Otto's spring – Otto's spring is one of two alkaline mineral springs in Kyselka. It springs in the hills above the Ohe River, where Heinrich Mattoni had the so-called Otto's Colonnade (Ott's Pavilion) built. It continues to the drinking fountain under the pavilion and further along the stream to the Ohe river. It is named after the Greek King Otto I, who visited Kyselka in 1852. Before that, it was called Bukovská kyselka. Otto's spring is also collected and piped to the Karlovy Vary mineral water bottling plant, where it is de-ironed, mixed with other springs and sold under the Mattoni brand. Today's Mattoni mineral water, unlike that bottled by Heinrich Mattoni, contains only a trace amount of Otto's spring.

Bike 1 (58 km) + rock climbing, abselling



CP5

Šemnice rocks near the bridge – rock climbing, abselling



CP6

Andělská hora castle ruins-lookout tower-castle from the 15th century, often changed hands. In 1622, the imperial council Heman ernn from Chudenice purchased Andlská Hora, along with nearby Hartentejn and inov, from the royal chamber. During the Thirty Years' War in 1635, the Swedes occupied and looted the castle, and the castle was only maintained. Its destruction was completed by a great fire in 1718, and the castle has been uninhabitable since then. The town hall of Andlská Hora is preparing a project within the framework of which rescue and conservation work will take place at the castle. However, it is not yet clear who will be its owner—the restitution claims of the ernn people who applied for it have not been resolved.

CP7

The well Rybničná - The well has good drinking water.



CP8

Railings Krásný Jez - The village of Krásný jez suffers the same fate as many villages in the Krušnohoří Mountains.

The first written mention of the village dates back to 1489.

Over time, the number of farms and the population increased. In 1935, there were 54 houses in the village with 279 inhabitants, 27 of which were Czechs. After the Munich Agreement, the village fell on lands ceded to Germany. By 1939, the population had dropped to 241, probably due to the fact that some men had joined the German armed forces and the Czech population had declined as a result of the German occupation. At that time the village belonged to the judicial district of Teplá and the political district of Mariánské Lázně. There was no significant change in the village itself during the occupation. In May 1945, the village entered the occupation zone of the American army, and on May 4, the local train station was occupied. At the end of May, the village passed into the Soviet zone. American troops withdrew to Bečov and Horní Slavkov.

After 1950, uranium ore was mined in the vicinity. The deposit ran out around 1960.

CP9

Krudum observation tower - Since 1932, a 20-metre-high stone prismatic watchtower has stood on the site of the present watchtower. Its construction was initiated by local native Andreas Kempf, a prominent figure of the Karlovy Vary region. However, it bore the name "Kempf's Tower" until his death. The watchtower was very popular, but its reputation only lasted until World War II. World War. After the displacement of the original population, the watchtower gradually fell into disrepair and fell into disrepair. The dilapidated watchtower was taken over by the Rovná State Farm, which was razed in 1981. Only a pile of stones remained in its original place. The current watchtower is from 2008.



CP10

camp Sokolov - The first written mention of Sokolov comes from April 13, 1279. It talks about the noble Nothaft family. The relatively fertile land around the Ohře River had already been cultivated for centuries by the Slavs, who established a number of settlements there. From the 13th century onwards, German colonization increased the number of settlements and subjects, the area of cultivated land expanded, ore mining flourished, and the income of the monarch, nobles and monasteries increased significantly. The new colonists also prevailed in the Old Slavic villages. Sokolovsko was noted for its rich natural raw materials. Since the Middle Ages, abundant deposits of rare and useful ores (mainly tin ores) have been used. Currently, lignite mining is most common in the Sokolovská basin. The company Sokolovská strojírna, founded in 1931, is located in Sokolov.

Residents are, on average, among those who earn the least and have the lowest education levels in the state. The high rate of long-term unemployment is due to the closure of factories and industrial enterprises where people have worked for generations. The social situation of the middle class of the population continues to worsen, and poor people often find themselves in nascent ghettos.



Trek1 (32 km)

CP11 - Cave near Svatava



CP12

Pine trees near Svatava - It is a memorial tree located under the Medvědí vrch. Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) has a massive cylindrical stem that almost never loses its upward strength, the crown is sparse and deviated at the top. The tree's measured circumference is 314 cm and its height is 38.5 m (2008 measurement). It was declared a monument in 1984 as a tree of significant height (the tallest monumental pine in the Czech Republic). It is also included in the list of important trees of the Czech Republic Forests



CP13

Hartenberg castle ruins -

The castle, later the castle, has stood here for more than 800 years. It was founded as a ministerial castle on the border between the Czech lands and St. The Roman Empire at the turn of the 12th-13th century ministers from the west. He remembers the highs and lows. It probably fell into the hands of the Hussites in the 15th century, then the townspeople of Cheb, and the Swedes in the 17th century. In 1668, a great fire engulfed the main palace. It has also undergone many reconstructions. He always healed from all these wounds. It probably suffered its most profound destruction in the 20th century. It was looted after 1945, then occupied by the Czechoslovak army and state property in the 1950s. Later they turned it into a potato shop and a pig farm. In 1985-1991 the demolition work was deliberately ignited.



CP14

The Big stone - it really lives up to its name. It is up to 3.2 meters high, 7.4 meters long and 5.6 meters wide, and its weight is estimated to be around 210 tons. It belongs to the so-called "Habart sunbirds", of which there are more to be found here in the forest, while this one is the largest of them and God knows if it is not our biggest sunbird at all. They are called sunnies because they look like the sun is shining on them, especially after the rain. Folk creativity also attributes to it a certain magical power and radiates energy that can "charge" a person in some way.



CP15

Chapel of Our Lady Help of Christians on Zelené vrch was newly reconstructed and consecrated. The place has always been a haunt of evil spirits and witches. The lord and guardian of the forest was Heyman, a huge figure with a broad hat, moss and lichen instead of hair.

Canoe 1 (27 km)

The river Ohře – Ohře (sometimes also Ohara, Oharka, German Eger) originates in Germany in the federal state of Bavaria. The lower part of the Ohře River was only formed during the Quaternary. Originally, the Ohře flowed through the valley of today's Bílina River. The names Ohře and Ohara probably came from its Celtic name Agara (Ag means salmon, Ara means flowing water). Its German name Eger also corresponds to this. However, sometimes the meaning of the Celtic name Agara is interpreted as moon river. Another theory attributes the original Celtic or pre-Celtic name to meanings such as agility and quickness. Its course is 316 km long, of which 246.55 km is located in the territory of the Czech Republic. It is said that the mysterious water fairy Egeria has lived in Ohri since time immemorial. The Slavs gave it the name Oharka in ancient times. In the river pool, she inhabited a crystal palace deep below the surface. The Ohře River caused a number of serious accidents and floods every year. People believed they were caused by the water nymph Egeria, who, according to witchcraft books, summoned them.



Bike 1 (92 km) + ferrata 1, 2



CP19

The crossroads Čtyřdomí - the Jiří mine of the Sokolovská uhelná company is located north of Sokolov and lies in the mining area of Alberov (according to the name of the now-defunct village in the middle of today's quarry). The opening was made in 1981 as a transition to surface mining. After the end of mining in 2035 at the latest, as part of the reclamation, it is planned to flood the remaining pit together with the Družba site and create a new Jiří - Družba lake after 2040.



CP20 A,B

ferrata Hausberg - At the top are the ruins of the Hausberg (Greslein) castle, a castle above the river Svatava, documented in 1272. After the conquest in 1412, it was already the seat of robbers, and in the second half of the 16th century it was abandoned and dismantled for building material.



CP21 A,B

ferrata Beduín - On the Beduín rock massif near the village of Stříbrná in Sokolovsko, a new via ferrata trail stood out, which is one of the most challenging in the region. The top of the via ferrata is over 30m high

CP22

Dragon rock - top On the flat top, a number of granite rocks are grouped together. South of the summit, there is a well-preserved peatland in the Oceán nature reserve.



CP23

TA3 - Samba boat rental

Trek 2 (20 km)



CP24

lookout - Slavkovský forest

The unique area in the famous triangle of West Bohemian spa towns hides extraordinary natural riches and unexpected historical gems that you won't find anywhere else here. Slavkovský les is a region of vast forests and mysterious marshes, a site of hundreds of mineral springs and mofettes, the region of wonderful Munich snakes, a mosaic of colorful wetland meadows, and the landscape of the Teplá and Ohře river valleys.



CP25

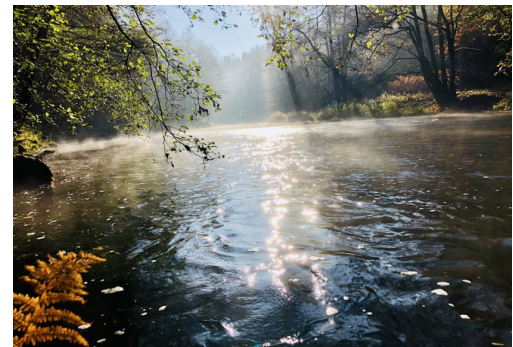
building – Loket (German Elbogen) is a castle towering above the river Ohří in the protected Slavkovský les landscape, located in the town of the same name. The Gothic-Romanesque castle of Loket was founded in the first half of the 13th century. During the reign of Jan of Luxembourg, Queen Eliška Přemyslovna and her children stayed at the castle twice during her absence from Czech territory. During his second stay, believing Jindřich of Lipá's warning that Eliška wanted to seize the throne and rule through Queen Wenceslaus (the future Charles IV), the king forcibly occupied the castle. Eliška and the young children were sent to Mělník by Jan, while his three-year-old Václav was imprisoned for three months in the Elkot cellar, and even then only nannies took care of him. However, later Charles IV. He loved to visit the castle. Legend has it that during a hunting trip from Lokte, he encountered the hot springs that gave rise to the Karlovy Vary hot spring (spa).



CP26

Cycle path - under the bridge View of the largest arched bridge in the Czech Republic and the Ohře Valley Natural Monument.

Canoe 2 (20 km)



castle Loket – The Gothic-Romanesque castle of Loket was founded in the first half of the 13th century. In its place, there was an old Slavic hillfort called Old Loket. After its construction, the castle was a support for King Wenceslas I against his son Přemysl. However, when Přemysl became king himself, he established fiefs around Lokte, which were looked after by his deputy, the Lokte burgrave. He lent these fiefs to German lords and knights for military assistance in the region. During the Hussite wars in the 15th century, the Hussites tried to conquer the castle, but without success. In 1434, King Zikmund pledged Loket Castle, with the town and other surrounding estates, to his chancellor Kašpar Šlik.

The rise in power and connection with the evangelical estates brought the Šliks into conflict with the royal power. After losing the war, the king confiscated their estates (primarily Loket and Jáchymov). During the Thirty Years' War, Loket was captured by the Swedes and looted. The city and Loket castle then began to decline. Until 1948, the castle was a state prison.

The remains of the largest known meteorite, which fell on the territory of the current Czech Republic, are on display at Loket Castle. It was supposed to have landed in the castle courtyard in August 1422 and is said to have weighed around 107 kg and was the size of a horse's head. In 1812, it was dismembered and its pieces stored in museums in Vienna and Prague.

Bike 3 (75 km)



CP29

Lookout - Jungmann's Gazebo. The gazebo was built in 2014 according to the design of architect František Vondráček. It was ceremoniously handed over to the public on April 29, 2014. It is the youngest gazebo in the Karlovy Vary spa forests. The gazebo was named after the linguist and writer Josef Jungmann, who stayed in Karlovy Vary several times, just like the road it is located on after the Second World War.



CP30

observation tower Krásenský vrch - The construction of the observation tower was prompted by the economic crisis of the 1930s. The citizens of Krásna wanted to protect themselves from unemployment, so they decided to build an observation tower at the top of a stony slope at a height of 777 meters above sea level, from where there would be a better view of the romantic surroundings of Slavkovské les. In 1934, the lookout tower was ceremonially opened and named after Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Even today, she is sometimes called Hitler. (The area is in the former Sudetenland and most of the population was German). Originally, a nearby cottage with a restaurant served tourists. However, it has not survived to this day.



CP31

Bečovský Castle - was built on top of the Bečov settlement at the beginning of the 14th century. It protected an important junction of country roads and perhaps originally served as a customs post. In 1985, the relic of St. Mauro, which was stored here in 1945, was found and retrieved in the castle chapel area as part of a search by the Public Security. The relief represents the most important Romanesque jewelry monument in our country, and besides the crown jewels, it is the most important jewelry monument in our country. Since 2002, after the previous restoration, the holy relic has been relocated, this time to the site of a nearby castle, Bečov nad Teplou. The relic of St Maura was built by the Benedictine monastery in Florennes. Alfred de Beaufort-Spontin, who owned the Bečov estate at the time, bought the estate from the parish council in 1838. He had it repaired at his own expense, roughly in the mid-19th century. They collaborated with the Nazis during the Second World War, so they had to leave the republic after the so-called Beneš decrees were issued. During a quick retreat, they hid the relic under the floor of the chapel of the castle of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary. For the next 40 years, no one heard of the relic. Until 1984, a US businessman began to negotiate for the purchase of an obscure historical monument hidden on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic. Forensic investigators were also invited to the negotiations, whose task was to find out which item the merchant was interested in. Thanks to a few clues, the forensic team was able to identify the relic, and so on November 4, 1985, they began searching for it all. Bečov region, and on November 5, 1985, the relic was discovered in the fill of the castle chapel.





CP32

rock - viklan Dominik On the territory of the natural monument Viklan near the village of Rybníčná stands the 3.5 meter long, 1.5 meter wide and 2 meter high Dominik viklan. According to historical records, viklan was less stable in the past and deviated even with stronger gusts of wind

CP33

Crossroad – The military district Hradiště is located in the Doupovské mountains, approximately between the towns of Karlovy Vary, Bochov, Kadaň and Podbořany. It has an area of 280.8 km², making it the largest military district in the Czech Republic. When VVP Hradiště was established in 1953, a number of villages were demolished and many monuments were destroyed. For the most part, it was created on the territory of the then Kadaň district. There used to be over 20 villages on the territory of the county, some of which were completely destroyed and some of which were restored after the partial opening of the military county in 2005. There is a strict ban on entry into the territory of the country. The Doupov mountains have great natural value, which is preserved even because of their inaccessibility.

Trek 3 (22 km)



CP35

Forest Chapel - The open excursion chapel, called the Forest Chapel, was built in the 1840s by the owner of the local spa, Baron Wilhelm von Neuberg. After 1945, however, the chapel ceased to be maintained and gradually fell into disrepair. In 2008, a total reconstruction took place.



CP36

Šemnická rock - The place was originally called Panenský skok. The current name was adopted only in the 19th century. In the past, the top of the rock was decorated with a cross in memory of a girl who, according to legend, ran away from a cruel master there so that she would not have to marry him, and pretended to jump from the rock. That gentleman then fell off the rock.

CP37

Lookout of Charles IV. The oldest standing lookout tower in Karlovy Vary was built at a popular vantage point above the town in the spa forests back in 1876. The pseudo-Gothic brick lookout tower in the form of a minaret with two observation decks was built as a copy of the lookout tower in Schleswig, North Germany. At the time, the lookout tower was called Emperor František Josef Lookout and was made available in the spa season of 1877.



The lookout tower also served as a gazebo, and right after its opening, it received a lot of interest from spa guests. Fireworks were set off from the first balcony of the observation tower during various celebrations. In the period after the First World War, the observation tower was renamed Josef's Viewpoint, and since the Second World War it has been called the Karl IV Viewpoint. In 2001, this unique building underwent a total reconstruction.



CP38

Cave under Lesmistrová path – A small cave with more difficult access. It is actually an old tunnel. The length of the tunnel is approximately 12 meters.

Kánoe 3, (17 km)



Finish CZAR 2023



Winners CZAR 2022