

CZECH ADVENTURE RACE 2024 - ROAD BOOK

GUIDE TO ATTRACTIONS AND LANDMARKS OF THE RACE

created by Market V.



This year, the Czech Adventure Race will take place in the picturesque landscape of the Slavkovský forest, in the Pilsen hills and at the Hracholusky dam. The area is known for its diverse terrains, which offer competitors a diverse mix of challenges – from dense forests, to challenging hilly areas, to vast bodies of water. Participants can look forward to a unique adventure that will require not only physical fitness, but also strategic thinking and teamwork. The organizers of the race have carefully designed the race route in such a way that it will test all the abilities of the competitors and provide them with unforgettable experiences in one of the most beautiful parts of the Czech Republic and to take them to the most interesting places. Let's dive into the details of this fascinating race together and discover what awaits the participants in the CZAR Czech Adventure Race.

Swimrun (15 km)

CP1 under the bridge

The Hracholusky Dam is located in western Bohemia on the Mže River, approximately 20 kilometers west of Pilsen. It was built between 1959 and 1964 for water flow regulation, water supply and recreation. The reservoir has a length of 22 kilometers and an area of 470 hectares, with an embankment 26.5 meters high and 270 meters long. The dam is not only a water reservoir, but also a popular leisure location for thousands of visitors each year. The area around the dam is ideal for hiking and cycling and offers numerous trails through picturesque forests and meadows. The Pňovany railway bridge, a technically remarkable building from 1899–1901, offers a wonderful view of the water area and the surrounding countryside.

The construction of the Hracholusky dam was a major engineering feat that required overcoming many technical challenges, including the relocation and modification of roads and the railway line. The dam is a gravity-fed concrete structure capable of retaining a huge amount of water, and the spillway ensures safe drainage of excess water. The dam is equipped with a small hydroelectric power plant that contributes to renewable energy sources. A total of six villages were flooded during its construction, which led to the resettlement of residents and changes in the landscape, bringing technical and economic advantages to the region and fundamentally changing its appearance and use.



CP2

bunker, fortification in front of the 2nd WW.

Model 37 light fortifications, known as "řopík", are reinforced concrete fortifications built as part of the Czechoslovak fortifications in the 1930s due to the growing danger from Germany. These redoubts were built along the borders with Germany, Poland, Hungary and Austria and included inland defense lines. By 1938, almost ten thousand redoubts had been built. After the Munich Agreement in 1938, many fortifications remained in the ceded Sudetenland, while inland they were often destroyed by the German occupation administration.

Bunkers were designed as miniatures of heavy infantry blockhouses, with similar tactical features and equipment. They were armed with light or heavy machine guns, had entrances protected by grates and armored doors, and were equipped with a grenade chute and fresh air ventilator. The structure was of reinforced concrete, often supplemented with a stone level and earth cover for camouflage and resistance. On the territory of the Czech Republic, there are approximately 2,500 bunkers and several dozen larger bunkers.

At present, the Army of the Czech Republic is offering some bunkers for sale, and often objects for leisure time are created from them or they are renovated.



CP6

Spring

Helpful Hints: Along the way you will come across many springs and wells. You can recognize drinking water in springs by the presence of cups. If they are there, the water is most likely drinkable. Tap water is drinkable everywhere in the Czech Republic. Fruit trees often grow along the roads. You can eat the fruit, but you need to wash it first and I recommend not eating a lot of it. Do not pick fruit near the fence of private land, the owners do not like it. Watch out for the wasps! This spring, most of the fruit trees froze, so wasps have nothing to eat and are intrusive and aggressive. Pack some allergy medicine in your backpack. Watch out for ticks, use repellent, check yourself occasionally as a precaution, remove ticks as soon as possible.

Kánoe 1 (20 km)

Pilsen is located at the confluence of the Mže, Radbuza, Úhlava and Úslava rivers, from which the Berounka river originates. It is the fourth largest city in the Czech Republic. Pilsen is known as an industrial and brewing city. Other companies, especially Škoda Transport, continue the tradition of the Škoda engineering company. On the other side of the regional capital, the Plzeňský Prazdroj brewery is located in one plant, where the first batch of Pilsen light bottom-fermented lager was brewed on October 5, 1842, and which gave birth to all beers of the type Pils, Pilsner and Pilsener, and Gambrinus.

The first mentions of Pilsen come from the year 976, when Prince Boleslav II. defeated the army of the German king Otto II. King Wenceslas II. moved the city to its current location in 1295. Pilsen soon became the third largest city in Bohemia thanks to its strategic location. In the period of the Hussite wars, the city had a significant influence of the Hussites, but later it became a stronghold of the Catholic party. In the 16th century, the city was damaged by fires, and in 1599 it became the capital of the Holy Roman Empire for a short time, because Emperor Rudolf II. fled the pre-plague epidemic. During the Thirty Years' War, the city suffered economically and culturally. Industrial development took place in the 19th century.

In 1938, the Czechoslovak Republic ceded its border territories to Germany. Although the mostly Czech Pilsen remained on the territory of the republic, it became a city on the very border and was surrounded by Germany on three sides. At that time, Škoda's factories were an important armory supplying the German army. Even so, Pilsen escaped bombing for a long time, the first major air raid did not take place until December 20, 1944, during which the brewery complex, especially Prazdroj (18 dead), was the most demolished. Škoda's factories were significantly damaged by bombing only at the very end of the war, with an air raid on April 25, 1945, when the Allies warned of the air raid via the BBC station in order to minimize civilian casualties.

Pilsen was liberated by American troops led by General Patton on May 6, 1945. According to the American-Soviet agreement, Patton was not allowed to continue. After the post-communist coup in February 1948, during the celebrations of the anniversary of the end of the war, there was not a word about the Americans in Pilsen.



The ancient Czechs saw beer as a nutritious, tasty and cheap "liquid bread" and also as a cure for many diseases. Today, the Czech Republic is in first place in the world consumption of beer, which is a very popular national drink. The likely cradle of beer production is Mesopotamia, where the Sumerians and Assyrians cultivated cereals as early as the seventh millennium BC. The Celts already brewed beer on the territory of the present-day Czech Republic, and hopping is attributed to the Slavs. The oldest written document about the production of beer is the foundation document of King Vratislav II. from 1088. Brewing beer was not only a prerogative of monasteries, but also of cities, where every citizen had the right to brew beer. Beer production was gradually concentrated in the form of urban breweries. At the end of the 18th century, barley and Czech hops became the raw material for beer production. An important milestone was the opening of the Měšťanský Pivovar in Pilsen in 1842, where the prototype of pale lager was created. Today, Czech beer is considered to be of higher quality and more fragrant than foreign beers. Conservative Czech beer lovers prefer mainly draft beers and lagers. Specialty beers are attractive to microbreweries, while large breweries are mainly interested in non-alcoholic and dia beer. Radler beer, which is a mixture of beer and fruit drink, could be interesting for the younger generation. Pilsen beer rightly belongs among the best Czech beers, it is characterized by a unique taste and high processing quality. If you drink it with a heavy or fatty meal, it will help you with digestion. Its disadvantage is that it is always a bit more expensive than other beers. Pilsen belongs to lagers and its alcohol content is 4.4%.

Ways of tapping beer

Twice (Nadvakrát): The beer is tapped in two steps. First, the high foam is tapped, then the beer is added. Beer tapped in this way loses some of its flavor, temperature and richness, as it is often refilled several times.

Level (Hladinka): The simplest and most gentle method for beer. The beer is tapped in one go, which guarantees its unique sharpness and freshness.

Šnyt: Traditionally used by taprooms to test beer quality. There is 0.3 l of beer in a pint with a rich foam (a small beer in a large glass) that keeps the beer in its best condition. Popular with connoisseurs. It is most often requested just before the trip home from the pub.

Milk (Mlíko): The glass is filled with a creamy foam that resembles milk. The beer is sweeter and should be drunk immediately after tapping. The content in a pint is 0.3 l. Popular among women.

Chochtan(Čochtan): The opposite way to Milk. The glass is filled with beer without foam in one go. Beer contains the most natural CO₂, which gives it a richer taste. It must be drunk quickly, because without foam it goes stale quickly. You can get it in places with more frequent visitors, where there is no space or time for thorough tapping.

Cut beer (Řezané pivo) is created by mixing light and dark beer. The resulting characteristic taste of cut beer is a mixture of bitter pale ale and sweeter stout. Draft (Štosované pivo) beer is a higher level of cut beer. It has a sharply defined level of dark and light beer.

Trek1 (35 km)

CP9

water slide

Radčická slide. A remarkable slide-like cascade that turns into an almost two-meter waterfall. Relatively little water flows through it, so it is good to visit it after heavy rains or after the snow melts. The slide has a total length of approximately 12 meters.





CP10
ruins of the Kyjov castle

Tiny remains of a castle from the 14th century built by Děpolt of Malešice on a cliff created by weathering in the Carboniferous sediments. Since 1503 it has been listed as deserted. According to rumors, there are buried treasures here.



CP11
the ruins of Komberg Castle

The remains of a castle founded before 1313. Demolished by the Hussites in 1420 and restored by Vilém of Nečtiny. Apparently under the Gutštejn family in 1478 during the civil war, it was burned down and abandoned, in 1558 it is reported as deserted. It was then dismantled for the construction of the nearby yard of the same name.



CP12
the ruins of Buben Castle

The ruins of the Gothic castle are located on a cliff above the river Mží near the village of Plešnice, 15 km west of Pilsen. The first written mention comes from 1394, when Heřman from Buben was based here. Buben Castle was founded in the first third of the 14th century by members of the Bavarian family from Strakonice. Legend has it that Buben Castle got its name from the fact that its founder did not welcome his guests with fanfare, but rather with the drum roll. The castle was abandoned in the middle of the 16th century. Today, the surroundings of the castle are covered with forest, which limits the view of the surroundings. However, the ruin lies in beautiful nature and is freely accessible. A low-lying courtyard can be seen, flanked on both sides by a high wall, and on the northwest side the ruins of the castle palace.



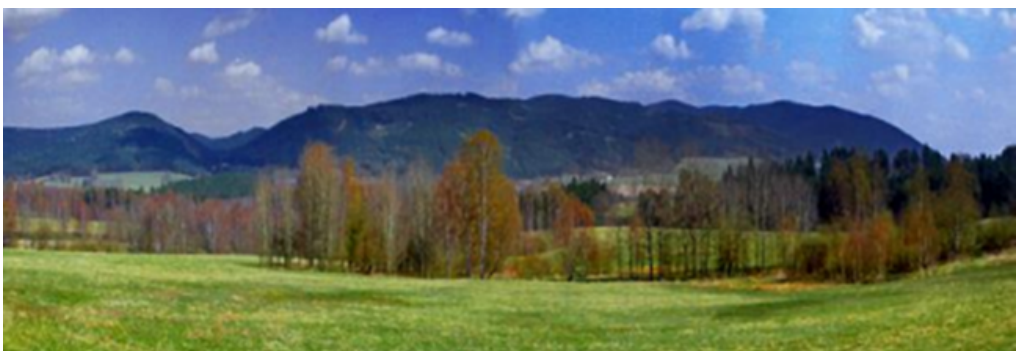
CP13
God's Lookout, Jewish Cemetery

Around 40 gravestones have been preserved in the area of the Jewish cemetery with the original entrance from the eastern part, with the oldest from 1726 and the ruins of the enclosure wall. Both the gate and the mortuary succumbed to devastation during the communist occupation.

Bike 1 (60 km)

Slavkovský forest

The protected landscape area Slavkovský les can be compared to a mountainous island of greenery, peace and little disturbed nature in the geographical triangle of Karlovy Vary, Mariánské and Františkovy Lázně. This area is unique for its meadows and bogs, with the highest peaks being Lesný and Lysina. Extensive peat bogs of the upland type with stands of Scots pine and downy birch make up a significant part of the forests of the southwestern Slavkovský Forest, creating a huge natural water reservoir that favorably affects the water regime of the wider area, including the West Bohemian Spa. PLA Slavkovský les is unique in its protection of places where mineral springs are formed, which makes it significantly different from other protected landscape areas in the republic.





CP15
Gutštejn castle ruins

Gutštejn Castle is one of the most famous and most visited castles in Western Bohemia. The history of the castle is relatively poor. The founder of the castle was Jetřich of the Hroznat family, who had been called from Gutštejn since 1319. The Gutštejni held the castle until 1549, when it was annexed to the Bezdruřice, but at that time it was already deserted. In 1422, Gutštejn was besieged and conquered by the Hussites under the command of Jan řiřka. The castle ruins are dominated by a slender prismatic tower. It was built only in the 15th century and later increased by a quarter. A tower with two rectangular residential buildings and a small courtyard formed the core of the castle. There is a vast vaulted cellar underground, from which a short escape corridor leads behind the walls, which could be escaped undetected during the siege. A barn owl resides on the tower of the present.



CP16
Falkenřtejn castle ruins

The modest remains of the medieval castle, called Sokolník (Falconer) in Czech, consist of three separate parts separated by moats and rock crevices (watch out for falls at night). The castle was never an ancestral residence and historical sources are silent about the castle. The founders of the castle are probably the Gutštejs, whose ancestral castle Gutštejn is located nearby. In the first half of the 15th century, the council became the seat of the Lapks and was demolished by the royal army. After that, it is already described in historical sources as deserted. In the 19th century, the ruins of the castle were demolished and dismantled for building material.



CP17
Polínko rock massif

Polínský vrch is a natural monument and the highest peak of the Úterská Pahorkatina with an altitude of 684 meters. Geologically, it is made up of volcanic rock. In prehistoric times, the place was inhabited, which is evidenced by finds of ceramics from the Eneolithic and the Hastala period. In the 20th century, a stone quarry was established here. In the 1970s, Polínský hill became a popular place for climbers, who created many climbing routes here.



CP18
chapel

The ruins of a former chapel built of quarried stone with a preserved masonry height of 200 cm. On the east wall is a picture of the Virgin Mary with the eye of God, painted on wood and covered with a simple canopy. However, after the forced displacement of the German population at the end of the Second World War, the mill was no longer used and the unmaintained area was gradually devastated. As early as 1952, the roofs were missing and only the perimeter walls remained of the buildings of the former mill area. Probably in the early sixties of the 20th century, the ruins of the former mill were then demolished.

CP19
botanical garden, TA2

The Bečovská Botanical Garden was established in 1918 at the instigation of the local duke Jindřich Beaufort-Spotin in the valley of the Teplá River. It was as famous as Průhonický Park (today in UNESCO). Both gardens exchanged plants. The main creator of the garden was Jan Kodydek. In 1945, the duke's family had to leave Bečov and that ended any care for the garden for 60 years. The garden was abandoned, run down, overgrown and rare plants died. The pond was drained and the drive destroyed with all gazebos and greenhouses. In 2005, local volunteers from the řSOP Berkut organization decided to revive the botanical garden.

In order for the volunteers to start the restoration, the organization had to buy back all the land. Bečov's garden looks like it's full of weeds, but that's because a lot of it has already been planted. In order to maintain continuity, the garden cannot remain without young plantings. They have to be taken care of by skilled gardeners and there are few of them because there are no financial resources for them. Bečovská garden is the only botanic garden of this size that is self-sustaining, and the entrance fee is thus the main source of funding. There is a buffet a short way from the via ferrata, be sure to have something there; they have beer, soup, homemade cakes and ice cream.

If you have time, be sure to return there for a swim or to explore the various beautiful corners of the garden.



Trek 2, ferrata, OR (20 km)



**CP22
former gallows**

Executioner was a dishonorable profession and people shunned him. The executioner used cutting tools, touched convicts, dead bodies, and the gallows. His touch or proximity could bring misfortune in addition to loss of honor. He lived away from people, mostly somewhere near the walls. Members of families married only among themselves, and their children did not have the opportunity to learn another craft. However, the executioner was also credited with magical and healing powers and was secretly sought after for magical means such as parts of the gallows or parts of the bodies of the executed. Executioners often made extra money by healing, selling herbs and potions.

Not every town that had a feudal right had an executioner, and therefore many of them borrowed him from other cities. The right to suffering and the execution of punishments in Bečov was probably provided by the executioner from Jáchymov during the 17th-18th centuries.

The gallows were built close to the roads outside the city, mostly on gentle hills or hills so it could be easily seen. The gallow in Bečov was created in a simple wooden form almost immediately after the acquisition of the right, i.e. at the beginning of the 15th century. It acquired a stone form in the 16th or 17th century. The executed were buried in the middle of the stone circle. It lost its function after Maria Theresa's reform of the judiciary in 1765. The building under gallows hill is apparently a former executioner's house.



**CP23
cross, Touch the sky**

The metal sculpture entitled "Touch the sky" from 2017 comes from the jubilee 10th year of the blacksmith symposium organized by the artistic blacksmith Ivo Rudolf from Vodná. 93 blacksmiths participated in the forging. The height of the sculpture is 10 meters. It was ceremoniously installed on Zlatý vrch (603 m) in 2018.

Orienteering





Bečov nad Teplou Castle

Bečovský Castle was built above the settlement of Bečov at the beginning of the 14th century. It protected an important crossroads of country roads and perhaps originally served as a customs post. In 1985, the reliquary of Saint Mauro, which was hidden here in 1945, was found and picked up in the area of the castle chapel as part of a Public Security search. The reliquary represents the most important Romanesque jewelry monument in our country and, along with the crown jewels, it is also the most important jewelry monument in our country. Since 2002, after previous restoration, the reliquary has been located again in Bečov nad Teplou, this time in the area of a nearby castle. Reliquary of St. Maura was commissioned by the Benedictine monastery in Florennes. Alfréd de Beaufort-Spontin, the owner of the Bečov manor at the time, bought it from the church council in 1838. He had it repaired at his expense roughly in the middle of the 19th century. During the Second World War, they collaborated with the Nazis, which is



why they had to leave the republic after the so-called Beneš decrees were issued. During a quick retreat, they hid the reliquary under the floor of the castle chapel of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary. For the next 40 years, no one heard about the reliquary. It wasn't until 1984 that a businessman from the USA began negotiating the purchase of an unspecified historical monument, hidden on the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic. Criminal investigators were also invited to the negotiations, who had the task of finding out what object the merchant was interested in. Thanks to several clues, the forensics team managed to identify the reliquary, so on November 4, 1985, they began searching the entire Bečov area, and on November 5, 1985, the reliquary was discovered in the backfill of the castle chapel.



CP32

reconciliation cross

The Reconciliation Cross is a stone cross erected most often at the place where a capital crime or misfortune happened. In the Middle Ages, it was possible to apply a system of so-called peace law when punishing offenders, when the offender was assigned a task to atone for his crime. Such a task, in addition to making amends with the affected family, could also include carving and erecting a stone cross at the place where the crime was committed.



A stone reconciliation cross of unknown age originally stood on the former road to Nad ovčínem hill (Galgenberg, 660 m above sea level) with the now defunct Jewish cemetery in the fields about a kilometer north of the village of Útvina (Uittwa).

At the time of collectivization and consolidation of land, when there was mass devastation of small objects in the countryside, sometime around 1962, the gamekeeper Svěchota from Bečov nad Teplou accidentally discovered the then-defunct reconciliation cross. He transferred the found cross and placed it in a drift of stone objects from the wider area in the open space by the access road to game lodge No. 409 in the woods by the road to Chodov about 1.5 kilometers southeast of the town of Bečov nad Teplou.

Bike 2 (100 km)



CP35

lookout tower

The Krásenský vrch lookout tower is a 25-meter stone lookout tower with a characteristic spiral right-hand staircase with 120 steps. The observation tower was inaugurated on June 23, 1935. Today it is considered one of the most romantic and beautiful observation towers in the Czech Republic. It offers a good view of the Slavkovský forest, Tepelská highland, Krušné and Doupovské mountains. The top stone walkway is equipped with lookout tables. The lookout tower has been on the list of cultural monuments of the Czech Republic since 1958.



CP36

the ruins of the chapel of the Virgin Mary

The late Baroque chapel of the Virgin Mary from around 1750 stood on the wooded Kalvárie hill about 600 m west of the village of Prameny (Sangerberg). In the middle of the 19th century, a Way of the Cross was established along the way to the chapel. After 1945, however, the chapel ceased to be maintained and gradually fell into disrepair. At the beginning of the 20th century, all that remained of the former chapel was the surrounding masonry covered with rubble. In 2012, the civic association Obnova Obce Prameny started cleaning the interior of the chapel and improving its surroundings.



The municipality of Prameny is the most indebted city in the Czech Republic thanks to a megalomaniac project on a mineral water bottling plant, which was never implemented. The wells currently belong to the company of Russian businessman Dmitry Vajner.

Giselin and Rudolf's spring are located near the checkpoint. The springs are 4 meters apart and their water is led to one collection point. They spring up in the former park in front of the destroyed spa in Prameny. Water contains carbon dioxide, it is drinkable, tasty and refreshing. The springs were captured in 1870 and named after the children of Emperor Francis Joseph I and Empress Elisabeth of Bavaria.



The mineral water from Rudolph's spring was bottled and distributed throughout Europe. In 1870, 15,000 bottles were sent out. Chemist V. Kletzinsky reported that water was suitable for mixing with wine, which improved its taste. Spa doctor Dr. Felix Urbaschek recommended mixing water with fruit syrups and sugar, resulting in the popular lemonade "Sangerberger Sauerbrunn Lemonade".



CP38

Devil's rock

Only this rumor is known about the Čertovka rock: The Devil loved to visit the romantic valley of the Kosí potok, where he rolled a rockery, on which he sat and cooled his hot feet in the stream. Once, while he was sitting like that, he was disturbed by the bell of the churchman who was accompanying his father's priest. He became enraged, stood up, and when he saw the priest carrying in his raised hand the last anointing for the gravely ill miller from Tomš's mill, he picked up a stone and hurled it at him. The stone missed the priest and sank into the places where we can see it today.



CP39

ruins of Švamberk castle

Švamberk, also known as Krasíkov, is a castle ruin above the Krasíkov yard near Kokašice in the Tachov district of the Pilsen Region. It is located on Krasíkov Hill at an altitude of 636 meters, about three kilometers west of Konstantinovy Lázně. Since 1964, this Gothic castle ruin has been protected as a cultural monument.

The castle was founded by the lords of Švamberk in the second half of the thirteenth century. It belonged to their family for most of its existence, until its demise at the end of the Thirty Years' War. It was conquered by Jan Žižka from Trocnov in 1421 and burned down in 1443, but was quickly repaired. Another fire destroyed it in 1644 (The fire was said to have started while baking doughnuts, when the herald's wife caught fire with hot fat.) and a Swedish garrison briefly occupied it in 1647 and from there raided the surrounding villages. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was built on the forecourt, but the castle itself was not restored and its masonry served as building material for the surrounding buildings. It is possible to get drinking water on the campus.



CP40

ruins of Volfštejn castle, castle

The castle ruins of Volfštejn are located almost two kilometers southwest of Černošín in the Tachov district. It is located on the southeastern spur of Wolf Mountain. It has been protected as a cultural monument since 1964.

The castle was most likely founded in the first half of the thirteenth century. Throughout its existence, it was the seat of the lords of Volfštejn, who lived there until 1460, when they moved to nearby Třebel. The oldest part of the castle is the round bergfrit (castle tower) with a late Romanesque portal.

Kánoe 2, (22 km)



Pňovanský most is a railway bridge over the Hracholusky dam. Construction of the bridge began in 1899 and was completed in 1901. Originally, the bridge was built over the river Mže and the height was about 47 meters. In 1963, the valley was flooded by the Hracholusky dam, and the height of the bridge thus dropped to the current 37 meters. Even before that, the bridge piers were reinforced to withstand the increased water level. The steel structure of the bridge underwent its first major repair between 1969 and 1972, in addition to continuous painting. Currently, the bridge still serves its original purpose and has also been popular with adrenaline sports fans since the 1990s. At the end of July 2018, extensive reconstruction of the bridge began. To replace the steel panels, a unique method of sliding the new panel onto the original bridge, connecting it and turning it around the horizontal axis was used.



In 2018, the **Hracholuská dam** dried up so much that bunkers could be seen, which under normal water conditions are deep below the surface. They were last seen before the dam was filled in 1964.

Bike 3 (120 km)

CP49

Jewish cemetery

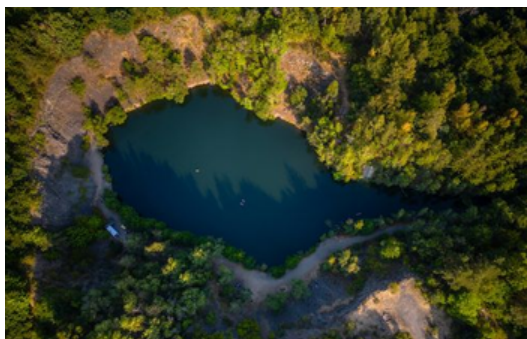
The area of the Jewish cemetery is surrounded by the remains of a stone enclosure wall. The oldest legible tombstone out of a total of roughly eighty is dated 1742, the youngest dates from the 1930s. In 2003, a work camp was held here for the purpose of maintenance and repair of the area, in 2007 the cemetery was declared a cultural monument of the Czech Republic.



CP50

west beach, Pavlovice quarry

Former basalt quarry. After it was flooded, it was converted into a swimming pool and is also used by divers. Crayfish live here and water lilies bloom.



CP51

ruins of the church of St. John the Baptist

The existence of the church of St. John the Baptist has been documented since the 16th century, but the current remains come from the Baroque reconstruction from the first half of the 18th century, which was financed by Václav of Sinzendorf and consecrated by the Kladruby abbot Josef Sieber in 1732. Other buildings and fortifications stood next to the church. Who originally decorated the interiors is not certain, there are disputes between V. S. Schmidt from Plané and Eliáš Dollhopf. The church served for less than 50 years, it was closed in 1784 and abandoned in 1804. However, the faithful continued to come to the church, so its demolition was ordered. Later, the church was rebuilt in 1830 as a porcelain factory.

The porcelain factory run by Josef Müller closed in 1845 and the church began to fall into disrepair. Residents of the area dismantled it for building material, which accelerated its destruction. Despite monument protection since 1992, the church was seriously damaged in 2000 by filmmakers who edited it into a "hell slush" for the fairy tale "From the Hell of Happiness 2", which resulted in the destruction of plasterwork, the repainting of baroque paintings and the collapse of part of the vault.





CP52

lookout tower

The Vysoká lookout tower is a steel lookout tower in the shape of an hourglass that was built in 2014. All year round you have the opportunity to climb the 144 spindle-shaped steps and enjoy an attractive view of Tachov, Šumava, Český les or Slavkovský les from a height of 25 meters. Near the lookout tower is the chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes, which is made up of an artificial cave.



CP53

ruins of the church of St. Anny

During its not very long history, the church disappeared several times and was brought back to life again. According to historically unverified reports, silver was mined in the vicinity of the church. The remains of the tunnels are still preserved in the forest north of the church. Already in 1658 there was a wooden chapel, which was replaced by the building of the church founded in 1660 by the owner of Pořejov, Veronika Alsterová. František Ignác Wunschwitz had side chapels added to the church, whose construction was only completed in 1673, in the 1820s. During the Josephine reforms, the tabernacle was abolished and the equipment was taken to the surrounding sanctuaries. It was restored again in 1811. The sculpture of the Last Supper of the Lord, installed in the right side chapel, became a rarity of the sanctuary.



CP54

Přimda Castle ruins

The history of Přimda Castle is poorly documented and much information remains unclear. Primda is often associated with the castle mentioned in Kosm's Chronicle, which was supposed to have been built by the Germans in 1121 and subsequently conquered by the Czech prince Vladislav I., but this connection is not confirmed. The first documented mention dates from 1126, when Prince Soběslav I rebuilt the castle. Přimda also served as a state prison, where, for example, the future prince Soběslav II was imprisoned. In the 14th century, it became the center of Primdek manors and Choda villages. During the reign of John of Luxembourg, it was temporarily given to the nobility, but Charles IV. paid off the castle and included it among the royal castles. Nevertheless, Přimda was again stopped and finally in 1406 it passed into the hands of Boreš from Rýzmburk, who used the castle for robberies.

During the Hussite wars, Přimda was a supporter of the Catholic party, and in 1454 it passed into the possession of the Švamberks, who held it until 1592. During their ownership, the castle fell into disrepair, although partial repairs were carried out. After the death of the last owners, Rudolf II acquired the castle, but he sold it off. Subsequently, the castle changed owners several times, until in 1675 it was acquired by Count Jan Václav Novohradský from Kolovrat. In 1711, lightning damaged the residential tower, which subsequently collapsed. The castle has remained a ruin ever since.



CP55

Darmešil hillfort

On the hill of Chlum is the prehistoric settlement of Darmešil from the Bronze Age. The fort was discovered in the 1980s.

Trek 3 (13 km)

CP57

Stříbrský waterfall

In the park near Stříbrské náměstí there is a natural waterfall accessible by following the red tourist sign. The waterfall is more than 2 m high and creates a fairly large boiling point. Further downstream, the stream passes through a narrow rocky gorge, where it forms a cascade of smaller waterfalls and rapids.

The town of Stříbro lies above the Mže river valley and has a rich history dating back to the Stone and Bronze Ages. The first written mentions date back to 1183. The town's importance grew due to its advantageous location on the trade route between Prague and Nuremberg and the mining that gave the town its name. In the 13th and 14th centuries, Stříbro received various privileges from the Czech kings and before the Hussite Wars it was one of the largest cities in the Pilsen region. In the 16th century, the town flourished thanks to craft guilds and a brewery. However, the Thirty Years' War damaged the city. From 1660, mining of lead ores resumed, which brought prosperity. Lead mining was stopped in the early 1980s. Some former tunnels are accessible. There is a Mining open-air museum in Stříbro.



CP58

lookout

The Way of the Cross to the Hill of the Cross consists of fourteen brick niche chapels. In their niches there are scenes of the last journey of Jesus Christ, which are made on the stove using the Dutch faience technique. Only five pieces of the original scenes have survived. They are stored in the Museum of the city of Stříbro.

In 2010, the restoration of the Stations of the Cross began. New paintings were made in the niches of the chapels. The paintings were made by ceramist František Švancar and academic painter Ivan Komárek by transferring the images to the stove using the technique of Dutch faience, or the so-called onion.



CP59

crossroad

A prehistoric fort was located near the checkpoint. It was inhabited in the Eneolithic by people of the Cham culture, as evidenced by finds of ceramics, whorls, grinders, crushers.



Finish CZAR 2024

Winners CZAR 2023



created by Market V.