

CZAR 2021 Roadbook

Guide to the sights and attractions of the race



Orienteering 1, 3 km (Dobronice-Dobronice)

The Prague University of Economics and Business campus is located in the small village of Dobronice near Bechyně in the South Bohemian Region. The river Lužnice flows through Dobronice. The ruins of a 14th-century castle rise above the river. The forests through which you will run and ride a bike belong to the company Panství Bechyně. The owner of the estate is Josef Štáva connected with the Diag Human case, which has been going on for 30 years - a failed blood plasma trade in which the Czech state loses a lot of money.

In the forest, near the complex, there is an extensive mound burial ground from the Bronze Age. However, 45 mounds are largely destroyed and dug up.

Dobronice Castle – was built sometime in the first half of the 14th century and often changed owners. In the 16th century, it belonged to the Jesuit order, who used it as their summer residence. After the abolition of the order in the 18th century, it became a ruin and was gradually dismantled into building material. The surviving tower was the last refuge for defenders when attacked by enemies. The castle is associated with the legend of the Black Nun:

It happened during the reign of the Jesuits in the castle. Nun wanted to see for themselves in their lives, she changed into black and secretly slipped into the castle. It was just noon. The monks were after lunch, resting in the sun and sunbathing. When the nun saw their obese bodies, she decided to do something about their health. She gradually raped the monks. When she was at thirteenth, God was angry and made an appointment with the devil to take her to hell. You will see for yourself that there could be some truth in the courtyard. There is

an opening in the castle wall that ends just above the river. The nun couldn't go anywhere else.



Trek 1, 20 km, +300 m, -280 m, (Dobronice-camp U Ježka)

K1 chapel

Seekers of the underground corridors discovered a corridor that leads from the castle to a local dwelling and further to the church

from 1350. The church is a special building. It has windows on only two sides and the windows are more like loopholes for one archer. The corridor leads through a wall that faces the river. The church could therefore serve as an observatory and loophole camouflaged by the church building, and there was probably access to the underground corridor.



St. Jacob's Way - on the first trek you will walk along the river Lužnice along the St. Jacob's Way. It connects to the East Bohemian part and continues south through the Šumava to Austria and through Passau to Santiago. The South Bohemian part is 213 km long.

Stádlec Bridge - is the last preserved Empire style bridge in the Czech Republic. Originally, from 1848 to 1960, it spanned the Vltava in Podolsko. Then it was dismantled and placed in its current place on the Lužnice. In 2020, a reconstruction took place, for which 700 mature oaks imported from Croatia were used.



K2 ruins of Příběnice castle

The castle was built in the 13th century and it competed with smaller royal castles with its size and type of the construction. Like almost every castle in the region, it was conquered by the Hussites. In 1420, a sect of Adamites (radical Hussites, professing nudity and sexual orgies) settled under the castle, which was hence the Hussite leader Jan Žižka, who considered them dangerous heretics. He ordered to burn fifty people. Later, another 25



were burned, but in his absence. In the period 1422–1427, there were frequent conflicts between Catholics and Hussites, which mainly affected the surroundings of the castle.

K4 ferrata 1- Tábor

The very first ferrata in the Czech Republic from 2011. The steel ropes come from the old cable lift to Sněžka, the highest peak in the Czech Republic.

Tábor – During the reign of Wenceslas IV., the social and economic situation in the Czech lands deteriorated significantly and part of the educated society called for a moral reform of society and the church. After the burning of the pro-reform preacher, Master Jan Hus, in 1415, riots broke out in Bohemia and Moravia, and the ideas of the Hussites quickly spread. The first defenestration in Prague is considered to be the beginning of the Hussite wars.

During the Hussite wars between the movement seeking to reform the church and the Catholics, the Hussites founded the town of Tábor in 1420 (named after the biblical mountain Thabor near Nazareth). Initially, Christian communism operated here. The newly arrived residents handed over their property to the vats in the square and the governors distributed them to the residents according to their needs. Theoretically, they were all equal, they lived a simple life without luxury and four elected governors supervised the order. However, the practice lasted half a year.

Experienced Hussite commanders trained the population in combat and handling weapons, and made successful raids into the area. They burned monasteries and churches. Stolen property became the main source of their income. The Hussites treated the enemy and the civilian population mercilessly. After the Hussites lost the battle of Lipany, Sigismund of Luxembourg granted Tábor city rights in 1437 and Tábor became a royal city.

Tábor boasts a unique complex of underground corridors and cellars built under houses in the historic part of the city. Often the corridors were excavated on two to three floors and descended to 16 m below today's ground level. Food, beer and wine were stored in the cellars, and they served as a refuge from enemies and frequent fires. Poor widows inhabited the cellars along with all the pets. The total length of the corridors is up to 14 kilometers.





In 1903, the first electric railway in the whole of Austria-Hungary was put into operation, the Tábor – Bechyně railway line, which was designed by František Křižík. It includes two bridges, of which the metal railway bridge over the Lužnice dates from 1902.

Canoes, 32 km, -30 m (camp U Ježka-camp Červený mlýn)

Lužnice – The river Lužnice originates in Novohradské Hory in Austria. It is 208 km long and it flows into the Vltava River in Týn nad Vltavou. The muddy subsoil of the floodplain forests through which it flows can be green-brown in color. But the water is relatively clean and we can swim in it without worries. Evidence of this is, among other things, the spread of *Pectinatella magnifica* animal, which lives only in clean water warm above 20 C. The name Lužnice comes from ancient Czech and means "flowing between floodplain forests".



Trek 2, 20 km, +320, -310 (camp Červený mlýn-Dobronice) + ferrata 2

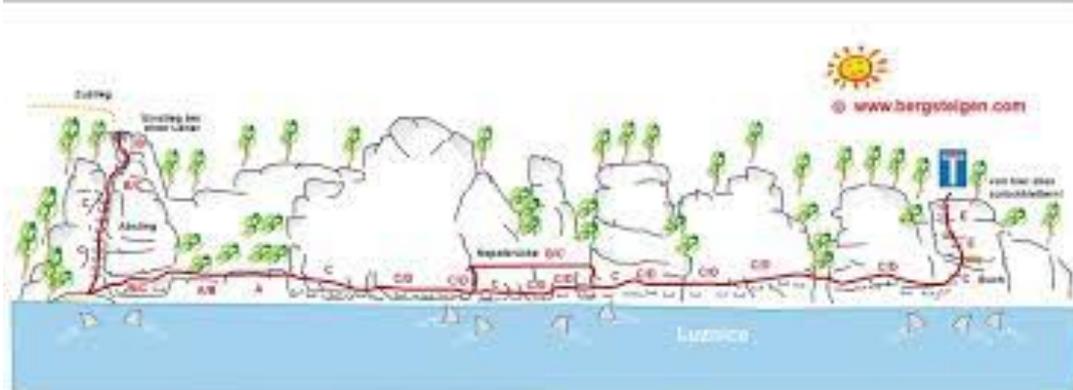
K7 signpost Jew's ditch

Jewish ditch - a stream flowing through a wild romantic valley. Below Bechyně, there is a canyon with jagged rocks and caves and it flows into the Lužnice three kilometers southward of this town. The lower course of the stream is a popular place for paddlers, fishermen and hikers. It was named after the Jewish population from the towns of Týn and Bechyně which was hiding from the threatening pogroms for the alleged introduction of the plague into the region.



K9a beginning of ferrata 2 - Bechyně (one way, back by water)

The **Bechyně ferrata** is the most difficult secured route in the Czech Republic. The reason is that it is almost entirely in an overhanging traverse and there are few places to rest. Another reason is that you have to go back the same way or by water. And another reason is the rope bridge, the first in the Czech Republic.



K10 Pasovsky viewpoint

One of several Bechyně prospects is named after the architect and member of the Czech Tourists' Club, Vratislav Pasovský. His most famous work is the design of the Petřín Lookout Tower in Prague – a small imitation of the Eiffel Tower. From the viewpoint, you can see the pilgrimage monastery and gardens in Bechyně. From another viewpoint, the Rainbow Bridge



from 1928, which is part of the Tábor-Bechyně electric railway, and which also is used for road transport.

Bike 1, 120 km, + 1650 m, along lookout towers (Dobronice-Dobronice) + ferrata 3, 4

K13 lookout tower on Kupa, top (doubled with K47)



It is a wooden, 10 m high lookout tower on the hill Kupa, at a height of 503 meters above sea level

Between K 13 and K 14, you will pass through Bernartice, where Dr. Vlasta Kálalová (1896–1971), an interesting personality of the local region, lived. At the age of 17, she spoke seven languages and later learned Persian and Arabic herself. She studied the Faculty of Medicine,

where she chose a surgical specialization. She was very interested in studying tropical

diseases and decided to move to Baghdad and open a Czechoslovak hospital there. President T. G. Masaryk lent the young doctor money (which she had all repaid) to realize her dream, and in 1924, she was able to open a private surgery in Baghdad. She prescribed mainly for female patients who could not reveal themselves to a foreign man and thus did not receive quality medical care. In a year, she did establish a Czechoslovak hospital and treated several members of the Iraqi royal family. She contributed to the research of tropical diseases, whose samples she sent to Prague. She sent a collection of half a million specimens of various beetles to the National Museum in Prague – today the collection is in the Náprstek Museum. She returned to Bohemia in 1932, married to Italian Giorge di Lotti and with two small children.

During the war, she had her medical practice in Bernartice. On May 8, 1945, on the last day of the

war, retreating German soldiers shot dead her entire family. She survived only because she was considered dead. After the war, she devoted herself to helping young people affected by the war, and in a personal letter to President Gottwald, she defended the victims of political trials and judicial murder in communist Czechoslovakia – Milada Horáková. In 1992



he received the honors of T.G. Masaryk in memoriam and one asteroid is named after her.

K15 Jarník lookout tower, peak



The lookout tower on the Jarník hill (606 m above the sea level) also serves as a transmitter. The height of the iron lookout tower is 59.4 meters and the viewing platform is at 34.6 meters level. Total of 182 steps lead to the viewing platform.

K16 rock Robber's table

The Robber's Stone is a large square boulder with five depressions on the surface. These



allegedly served the Gentiles to collect the blood of the victims or as a bowl from which the robbers ate. Some shamans claim that the bowls were used to capture water, from which the future was then foretold.

K17 lookout tower Vysoký Kamýk, bottom



In 2011, a classic metal lookout tower was built from the original stone geodetic tower, also for the purpose of transmitting signals from mobile operators. The lookout tower is located at the top of Vysoký Kamýk at a height of 627 m above sea level.

K 18 crossroads

Temelín Nuclear Power Plant – is one of the two nuclear power plants in the Czech Republic. It has the highest installed capacity. It has been built since 1987 and was completed in 2002, making it one of the youngest power plants in Europe. It has two blocks, but there were originally four in the plan. It is the largest producer of electricity in the Czech Republic, covering a fifth of domestic consumption. Annual production of Temelín saves approximately 12 million tons of CO₂ that would be generated during production in coal-fired power plants. Water for cooling is taken by the power plant from the Vltava river and the Hněvkovice reservoir. The area for the construction of the power plant was chosen on the basis of stable geological conditions, low population density and forested surroundings.

The construction and start-up of the power plant was accompanied by long-term protests in Austria. A petition took place in 2002, in which almost 1 million Austrian voters demanded that the Czech Republic not be accepted into the EU in the event of a power plant commissioning.



Its waste heat provides heating for the Týn nad Vltavou town and in the future it will provide heating for the České Budějovice town. Ornithologists have found more than forty species of birds near the power plant. Temelín produces its own honey. Every year, energy professionals pour about 150 kilos of honey. Non-traditional inhabitants of the

Temelín area have been hares since construction. With the fencing of the area, they acquired a 123 hectare home here. Hares are safe here, because they lack natural enemies. In order to prevent their overgrowth, hunters from the village of Temelín will catch them in nets once every few years.

K19 end of ferrata 3 - Hluboká

K20 end of ferrata 4 - Hluboká

Ferrata Hluboká is one of the newest and longest ferratas in the Czech Republic. It often runs only one meter above the Vltava river.

K21 Semenec lookout tower, peak

The fourth smallest lookout tower in the Czech Republic. Originally, a wooden pavilion was located on this site. In the 1930s, a 5 m high concrete lookout tower was built here, which offers a breathtaking view of the Vltava river and the entire town of Týn nad Vltavou. The Onen Svět (The other word) Trail also has its beginning on the Semenec hill. With its approx. 66 km, it is most likely the longest nature trail in the Czech Republic. The mystery of the trail's name is also accentuated by the fact that it starts at the place where the city's execution

ground used to be, after which the place was called Na Spravedlnosti (On the Justice). It ends symbolically in the settlement of Onen Svět (The other word). Along the trail, there are various mysterious places entwined with mysticism.



K22 Raděnice lookout tower, peak



There used to be a hunting lodge on the site of the lookout tower. The lookout tower was established in 2004. It is built mostly of spruce wood and on a solid foundation. The height of the lookout tower is 12 m, the number of the steps is 45.

K28 climbing

Kuky's Tower – The crew of Oscar-winning director Jan Svěrák visited southern Bohemia in 2010 while filming the family story “Kuky se vrací” (Kuky is coming back). The target was the complex root system of one of the spruces at the nearby dam of the old forest pond. The filmmakers placed a pub in the spruce roots. Therefore, most of the trips bear the names of the characters from this film.



Trek 3, 40 km, +400m (deer-park Černice, Dobronice-Dobronice)

K30-37 crossroad

Černice deer-park – the first mentions of the area come from 1585, when pheasants were



bred here. The origin of the original field dates back to the end of the 16th century, when it was founded in 1586 by Petr Vok of Rožmberk as a place where black deer and fallow deer were to be kept on an area of 11 × 4.4 kilometers. Already in 1880, a nature reserve was established on the territory of the branch, which became one of the oldest reserves in the Czech Republic. Originally, the village of Černošice was located on the territory of the future branch, from which it also has its name. Only the Baroque hunting lodge,

which was built in the 1760s on the foundations of the originally Renaissance chateau, stands as its proof here. Apart from Černošice, the municipalities of Benešov and Obrovka also had to make way to the reserve. The population of these villages was moved to the newly established settlement of Nová Ves.

MTBO, 15 km (Dobronice-Dobronice)

Kukle - The territory of the Kukle Nature Park is formed by rugged hills in the Lužnice river basin around the Třebelický brook, which forms its east - west axis. The park is home to many protected species of animals such as the eagle owl, raven or black stork.

Orienteering 2, 10 km (Dobronice-Dobronice)

Bike 2, 125 km, +1850 m (Dobronice-Dobronice)

K39 cross – Malšice

Twins of Sepekov – other interesting personalities of this region are the Siamese twins Růžena and Josefa. They were born on January 20, 1878 in Skrýchov near Opařany. they



were fused in the pelvic area. They walked almost as fast as normal people. One went straight, the other hopped sideways behind her. They had a talent for languages and spoke German, French and English at a communicative level. They also played the violin. But they did not go to school, they had a home teacher. Their disability made them famous not only in Europe but also in America. The main sensation was their physical abnormality accompanied by musical numbers, playing the violin and singing. The Blažek sisters had a coaching inn in Sepekov near the train station. Růžena gave birth to a healthy son František in 1911. The sisters never revealed who his father was. During her last tour of Chicago, on March 30, 1922, Růžena succumbed to pneumonia. Her sister Josefa died an hour later. The body of the sisters was cremated and their decorative urn today lies in the family tomb in the cemetery in Sepekov.

40 cross road – U Obrázku

In the forest southwest of Dražičky is probably the largest preserved **mound burial ground** in Bohemia. There are almost 100 mounds from the Hallstatt to Slavic periods.

K41 Church of St. Mary Magdalene

The original church from 1347, the current neo-Romanesque appearance of the church is from the 19th century. The Stations of the Cross leads to the church from 13 stone crosses.

Jistebnice Fortress dates from the 13th century. It is currently abandoned and dilapidated.



K42 ruins of Borotín castle The ruins of Borotín Castle stand on a slight hill east of the village of Borotín. There is still a pond on the south side, which formed its natural defense. On the



other sides, the moat was broken in the rock, now partially flooded. The rest of the cylindrical tower and the adjacent Gothic palace are the last remainders of the former Gothic castle from the 14th century. The palace had a vaulted ground floor. Only the rest of the extended prismatic tower remained from the inner fortifications. In 1980–1982, the masonry of the ruins was

preserved.

K43 gazebo

Not far from the Altán (gazebo) viewpoint is the Prague ZOO kennel for critically endangered Převalský's horses (*Equus przewalskii*). The goal is to return the last wild horses back to the



Central Asian steppes.

Here in the kennel, they acclimatize and prepare for the trip to Mongolia. Total of 34 horses have been transported back to their homeland since 2011. In addition to Převalský's horses, there are also kiangas, elks, alpacas, goats and mouflons.

K44 rock – Devil's burden

Devil's burden is a smaller rock formation near the tops of the mountains Javorová skála, 723 m above sea level. According to legend, the devil, who flew with a heavy load, got tired here, and he wanted to rest. He saw the rock and stepped at it. As he stood there, he pressed his hoof into the rock under the weight of the burden. And really, it's a remnant of a devil's stop at the top of the rock.



K45 peak – Radešín



The Stations of the Cross from 1861–1887 lead from Počepice to the top of Radešín. In 2001, the road was repaired and rededicated. Children from the Sedlčany primary school decorated individual crosses with pictures from the life of Christ painted on glass.

K46 Langova lookout tower (Onen svět) – bottom

Lang's lookout tower – an all-wood, 15-meter-high lookout tower from 2001, stands at an altitude of 620 meters. With very good visibility, you can see all the way to the Alps. In 2011, nine inhabitants lived in the settlement of Onen svět (The other world). In the middle of the



village is a wooden cottage Onen svět from 1940, after which the settlement is named today. There used to be several buildings and once a chateau, but it completely disappeared. In the 17th century, many evangelicals lived in the region, who could publicly profess their faith after the issue of a tolerance patent. According to this source, the name Onen Svět is derived from the solitude of the same name, where the followers of the protestant movement once hid secretly.

Orienteering 3, 2 km (Dobronice-Dobronice)

Finish