Blanice Furrow is about 200 km long fault system which extends from Český Brod to basin of Danube in Austria. Ore mineralization is tied to rupture structure of Blanice Furrow. Predominant polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Cu mineralization occurs along entire length of Blanice Furrow. Other important type of mineralization is gold mineralization (Roudný deposit, Dobrá Voda deposit) and uranium mineralization (Okrouhlá Radouň deposit). Historical medieval silver mining districts are Stříbrná Skalice-Střímělice, Ratibořické Hory-Stará Vožice and Rudolfov. This paper describes geology and mineralogy of silver-deposit in Blanice Furrow and comparisom of Blanice Furrow with different types of hydrothermal Ag-deposits such as Ag-Ni-Co-Bi-As deposit or Mississippi Valley type. In Blanice furrow the silver isn't bound to galena and sphalerite as we would expect, but to Ag-tetrahedrite and other silver-bearing minerals. Silver from tetrahedrite is a product of retrograde exchange reaction, which was in progress during cooling in solid state . Ag-values of tetrahedrite and Ag-Sb-S phases can be used it as mineral thermometer. Mineral thermometer can help us to define temperature durinng formation of mineralization, in case of Blanice Furrow the temperature is defined between 200 and 300 °C.