Tourist Destination
Kutná Hora and Surroundings
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Kutná Hora is for its picturesque look called “The Pearl in The UNESCO Necklace”. The Historical Centre of the town of Kutná Hora and St. Barbara’s Cathedral and the Cathedral of Assumption of Our Lady and St. John the Baptist in Sedlec were inscribed in the UNESCO World Cultural and Heritage List in December 1995.

Kutná Hora is a treasury of exceptional experiences of all kinds including gastronomy. On top of delicacies from alchemic cuisine there is also Kutná Hora’s wine, which has won a number of Czech and International competitions, and carries the label “bio”.

The profusion of silver mines and the royal mint turned Kutná Hora into the second most important royal town just after Prague in medieval times. Even today you can find Kutná Hora’s silver secrets in the Czech Museum of Silver, in the medieval silver mine or in the former royal mint in the Italian Court. In the town, you will also find the legendary bone church, which was decorated with bones from more than 60 000 people. Although “history walks through Kutná Hora”, even fans of modern art will find their places of interest, especially in the Gallery of Central Bohemian Region (GASK), which is located in the former Jesuit College.

If you desire more entertainment, you can choose from a wide range of concerts, music festivals, exhibitions, historical festivals and sport events. In the Klímeška sport centre, you can also relax in the salt caves, use the gym, the swimming pool, the ice rink, the tennis courts or the bobsled track. The town’s nearest surroundings offer beautiful walks and even rock climbing opportunities in the valley of the Vrchlice River, which inspired J. K. Tyl to compose the lyrics for the Czech national anthem. In the area, there are a lot of biking trails that lead to a number of interesting places.

This unique town is located just 70 km from Prague (1 hour by train). Discover its charm!

1 Gallery of Baroque statues and the Church of St. James
2 Ringelland Zoo Park in Hahrkovice
3 St. Barbara’s Cathedral and Jesuit College
4 Plague Column
5 Valley of the Vrchlice River
Kutná Hora

There are many legends about the origins of Kutná Hora. One of the legends, from the 15th century, talks about monk Antonius from Sedlec monastery. He found three silver rods and covered them with his frock (kutna in Czech), which explains the name Kutná Hora.

Another explanation can be from the word "kutíti (kutat)", which means to mine. The expression "cutha" is connected to the oldest mining settlement Cuthna Antiqua, which was situated close to today’s municipal cemetery, and dates back to the 13th century. The word "Hora" used to mean mining area in the Middle Ages.

The beginning of mining in Kutna Hora is believed to have started around 1280. This area was divided between two neighboring royal towns – Čáslav and Kolin. Kutná Hora started forming as a town from mining settlements at the end of the 13th century. Shortly before 1300, these mining settlements gradually grew into a town, when King Wenceslas II issued new mining code IUS REGALE MONTANORUM for Kutná Hora. He also introduced a new united currency for the kingdom of Bohemia – Prague groschen.

The area with silver ore was gradually becoming the economic centre and an occasional royal settlement with all the rights, which were repeatedly issued by the kings of Bohemia – John of Bohemia, Charles IV, Wenceslas IV, and others. In 1471 Vladislav II Jagiello was elected the king of Bohemia here.

The historical centre of the town was declared an urban conservation area in 1961. It includes 319 cultural monuments and two national cultural monuments. The reason for inscribing the town in the UNESCO World Cultural and Heritage List was the unique medieval area with the dominant of two cathedral buildings, Gothic churches and rich burghers’ houses as the evidence of history of mining activities and prosperity of mines in central Europe.
Already in the 1300 there was a miners' chapel, dedicated to St. Barbara, standing on the rock above the Vrchlice River. The magnificent project was born thanks to the patrician families, who offered their mining profits for this construction. Today's appearance, which was finished in 1905, is a result of long lasting and often interrupted construction. In 1626 the church fell under the jurisdiction of the Jesuit order, who carried out a number of Baroque changes both outside and inside on the decor. The Baroque furnishing replaced colourful medieval decorations that were replaced with combinations of gold, black, white and marble imitations. The interior is divided by 20 tall pillars and lit by 50 large windows. At the beginning of the 20th century, the windows were decorated with painted glass designed by František Urban.

The presbytery is the oldest part of the church. The tracery vault above the presbytery is work of Mathew Rejsek, who finished it in 1499. The keystones are decorated with carvings of Christ and Evangelists' emblems. There are Latin inscriptions about sacraments on small keystones.

The Individual fields are decorated with coats of arms of municipal guilds, who financed the construction of the cathedral. The eastern part is filled with crests of the countries controlled by the Kings of Bohemia and the initial of Vladislaus Jagiello “W”. This initial “W” can also be found on the presbytery railing along with his son's Lui's initial “L”. Sanctuary, a tower-like safe for monstrance, is also work of Rejsek. The main altar, a Neo-Gothic five-wing ark with a relief depicting the Last Supper, was created as a copy of the original Late Gothic ark from 1502. The vault of the nave was designed by Benedikt Rejt, after his death the star vault with circling ribs was built. St. Barbara's Cathedral is one of the top works of the Bohemian Late Gothic style. It has been the national cultural monument and in the list of the UNESCO World Cultural and Heritage list since 1995.
Jesuit College – Gallery of Central Bohemian Region (GASK)

A two-storey Baroque college with transverse wings in the shape of reverse letter “F” designed by of G. D. Orsi in 1667 replaced Gothic houses. The location for the building was deliberately chosen near the cathedral, which was under the Jesuit jurisdiction. The artificial terrace in front of the College was closed with 13 sculpture groups of saints. The statues were created by a lay member of the order František Baugut. The building was used for military purposes after the abolition of the Jesuit order.

Corpus Christi Chapel

The construction of a charnel house (two-storey cemetery chapel) near St. Barbara's Cathedral started in the mid 1380s. It is not known why the chapel was dedicated to the Holy Body. Apparently it originates in St. Barbara’s Cathedral, which was originally called the New Chapel of Body of Christ and St. Barbara. The lower storey of the chapel used as an ossuary was finished; the upper part has never been completed.

The Gallery of Central Bohemian Region, which focuses on arts of the 20th and 21st centuries, resides here. There are temporary and permanent exhibitions. Also the education centre organises art and educational programs for children and adults. The building also offers space for conferences, seminars and wedding ceremonies. Visual playrooms and children’s corner are dedicated to kids.

The lower part of the chapel has been preserved until now. At the end of the last century the condition of the chapel deteriorated so badly it got to the list of 100 most endangered historical monuments in the world. A major reconstruction was finished in 2000. The chapel is opened to public and is used as an exhibition and concert hall. On the roof of the chapel there is a view deck of the town and its surroundings.
**Czech Museum of Silver – Hrádek**

The first reference of this building dates back to 1312. Jan Smišek of Vrchoviště, a mining entrepreneur and a royal official, bought Hrádek and changed the fortress into a magnificent patrician palace with all the architectonic features used at the time. Currently, the building is administrated by the Czech Museum of Silver and a medieval mine revealed during hydro-geological survey at the end of 1960s is a part of the exhibit. The mining galleries were created in the 13th – early 16th century. Visitors wearing a medieval mining costume (perkytně) pass areas flooded by crystal clear water as deep as 50 m. In Hrádek there is the exhibition “Town of Silver”, where visitors learn about development of Kutná Hora from the very beginning to the period of the second most important town in the kingdom. The estimation is that during 400 years of mining 2 500 tons of silver and 10–20 thousand tons of copper were mined in Kutná Hora mine district.

**Stone House**

It is one of the most beautiful buildings of Late Gothic style in central Europe. It is significant for its sculpture decorations on the front facade, the scheme of statues represents accepting a soul in the heavens. Its design is a result of a few construction periods. The original pre-Hussite construction stil evident in the cellars and in parts of the ground floor was completed with two storeys and the gable by burgher Prokop Kroupa in 1489. At the top of the gable there is enthroned Madonna, on her sides there are Adam and Eve standing under the Tree of Knowledge. It is the symbol of the guild of potters reminding the former potters’ market. It offers an exhibit “Royal mining town – municipal culture and life in the 17th–19th centuries” and the cellar houses a lapidary, which presents stonemasons’ art in medieval Kutná Hora.

**Tyl House**

Tyl’s birthplace was originally called “the House at the Golden Comb” and it is situated on Tyl’s Street. This house was built on Gothic foundations after the great fire of 1823, which burned down a large part of this town district. A medallion relief of Tyl’s bust was installed on the front facade of the house in 1862 as a reminder that Josef Kajetan Tyl – a writer, a playwright and the author of the Czech anthem – was born here on 4th February 1808. The building houses permanent exhibition dedicated to life and work of this significant personality of Czech National Revival. There is also exhibition of “The Underground of Kutná Hora and Its Exploration”, which presents the most important and most interesting discoveries made by speleological survey in the past two decades.
**Stone Fountain**

The Late Gothic fountain was built as part of Kutná Hora water pipe system in 1495. It is significant as a piece of art, historical and technical monument. Water flowed in wooden pipes and the fountain was covered with a roof and served also as a water tank, which supplied water to other public fountains in the town. There were also two private branches leading to Hádek, the seat of the wealthy House of Snišček, and the Italian Court.

**Plague Column**

The Baroque Plague Column was built after the last plague epidemics, which affected the town in 1713. The 16-metre high column was made by a lay member of Jesuit order František Baugut. The statue of Virgin Mary is at the top of the column. The sum of the numbers in the chronogram is 6146 probably states the total number of the plague victims in the town and its surroundings. You may also visit the Museum of Bricks and LEGO shop, where you can see the Kutná Hora Ossuary and St. Barbara's Cathedral built from LEGO blocks, on the same street.

**Church of St. John of Nepomuk / Club House**

The church belongs to representative buildings of Czech High Baroque architecture. The construction of the church was ordered by the Kutná Hora council to celebrate canonisation of John of Nepomuk in 1729. Famous architect F. M. Kaňka, who designed the church worked for Jesuit order, which supported the cult of St. John of Nepomuk. The construction was carried out by local building companies and complicated tasks were dealt with by architect K. I. Dientzenhofer, who was staying in the town during the construction of the Ursuline Convent. The decoration of the church is a celebration of the Czech country patron saints; the fresco in the vault depicts legend of St. John of Nepomuk. During the complete reconstruction at the end of the 20th century the Baroque interior including ecclesiastic furniture was renewed. In May and June (near holiday of St. John of Nepomuk), it is possible to observe an unusual effect – sun rays go through red stained glass and illuminate the painting of St. John of Nepomuk and create an effect of bleeding. The church is connected with the Club House which is used as an art gallery.
**Church of St. James**

The church was originally dedicated to Virgin Mary, later to St. James the Great. It was also called the “Tall Church” because of the tower reaching 80 metres. The construction started between 1333 and 1336 and it was the first stone church in the town.

As the church was squeezed between the Italian Court and other earlier buildings, it was not possible to establish a cemetery around the church as it was common then. During the construction the project was changed due to nearby mines which endangered the stability of the church. The second tower was not finished.

Choir stalls by Jiří Lorecký of Elkuše from the 1490s; “Holy Trinity” painting by P. Brandl from 1734 and Palko’s painting “Beheading of St. James” from 1752 are remarkable works in the church. Another remarkable piece is a predella with a depiction of the Last Supper from the altar ark by Master H. Elferdar (before 1515).

Most of the furniture in the church dates back to the late 17th century and was created by K. Eigel and K. Škrét. There are also two organs; one is from the 17th century and the other one from the turn of the 19th and 20th century is the biggest one in Kutná Hora. The church is the religious centre of the town and the headquarters of the parish.

**Palackého Square / Sankturin House**

Palackého Square has experienced a number of construction changes. The medieval town hall stretched over the square and contained shops, a poor house, a pharmacy, a hospital, an armoury, a prison and a tavern. The town hall burnt during the great fire of 1770 and the council decided that the location would become a square. Today’s appearance of the square was designed after another fire in 1823.

Almost all the buildings were reconstructed in Baroque and Classicist style. The Gothic outer walls are still preserved in some houses. The arcade, which was originally located along the whole block, is only preserved in some houses in the upper part of the square. In the eastern part of the square, where used to be a grain market, there are some magnificent houses especially Sankturin House, the seat of the information centre of the Town of Kutná Hora and museum “Alchemy workshop”.

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32 Palackého Square and Sankturin House
33, 34 Church of St. James, Jakubská, tel. +420 327 515 796, www.khfarnost.cz
Italian Court

The Italian Court was known as "gem" in the crown of the kings of Bohemia and its charm has lasted up to now. The royal mint and the royal palace were located here. Today it belongs to national cultural monuments with Europe-wide significance and boasts with a thousand-year history. The original urban fortress was rebuilt into the central royal mint by King Wenceslas II in 1300. A part of the royal minting reform was the closing of small mints scattered around the Kingdom of Bohemia and the introduction of a new coin called the Prague groschen. The production of the currency was concentrated to the area of the biggest source of silver in the country – a newly established mint in the Italian Court in Kutná Hora, which reached special status in the whole kingdom. King Wenceslas IV, who was fond of the town and often stayed here, altered the court as a royal palace with private chambers as well as representative halls and a chapel of St. Wenceslas. The new royal residence became venue of important historical events such as Wenceslav's IV meetings with his brother Sigismund and the issuing of the Decree of Kutná Hora or the election of Vladislaus Jagiello the king of Bohemia. Later the Italian Court was gradually losing its influence and did not get another major reconstruction until the end of the 19th century under the supervision of architect Ludvík Lábler. The Neo Gothic reconstruction provided current appearance to the Italian Court and resurrected its medieval elegance of the Royal Palace. The Italian Court offers two tours: "The royal mint" and "The Royal Palace". A part of the tour is a cartoon film about silver processing and production of silver coins, exhibition of coins produced in Italian Court and a live show of striking coins by a master coiner in historical costume. The other tour is of the royal audience hall and the royal chapel with its unique decorations. The cellar of the Italian Court houses a museum: The Unveiling Of The Mysterious Face Of Kutná Hora, which presents medieval criminal stories, and Museum of Kutná Hora Legends and Ghosts, which is dedicated to legends connected to the history of Kutná Hora.
Dačický House

Originally called “Bishopric“ house because the Kutná Hora councillors had it rebuilt for the bishop of ultraquist church Filip de Villanueva, who stayed in the town from Christmas 1506 to his death in October 1507. The rib vault of the back chamber, which was probably used as the bishop's private chapel, and other Gothic features of the building come from that period. Mikuláš Dačický of Heslov, writer and well-known Renaissance tearaway, who continued with the family tradition of writing chronicle of the life in Kutná Hora, was born here in 1555. In the 20th century the house was insensitively altered into flats and a workshop on the ground floor. The house was losing its beauty and cried out for reconstruction, which was carried out in 2016.

During the construction work an original Gothic floor tile was found and became the symbol for newly established Educational and Presentation Centre of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage, which resides in the building. If you want to see all the UNESCO monuments in one place and find out why Kutná Hora is one of them, we recommend visiting the exhibition. The main concept of the interactive UNESCO exhibition in Dačický house, including scheme for schools, offers exceptional opportunity to learn about UNESCO organization, its activities, and particular monuments in the Czech Republic inscribed on the list. The exhibition with its design and emphasis on education does not only aim to gain new knowledge but also to discover, create and find links. It encourages visitors to create positive relation to cultural and historical heritage and to respect values and creating such attitudes that lead to protection of our cultural and natural heritage and to a responsible approach to future generations.

Dačický house is accessible from the cellar to the attic and links fascinating historical and modern architectural features inside. The interactive exhibition and a witty cartoon movie about Mikuláš Dačický are suitable not only for children. It also houses exhibitions, concerts, conferences and educational schemes for schools and adult visitors.
Church of Our Lady „Na Náměti“

The church is besides the Church of St. James, which is one of the oldest stone churches in the town. It was established in the first half of reconstruction after a fire in 1470. The location first served as a silver ore market. According to the legend, pieces of the ore which fell on the ground were not sold, but were swept separately and were used to finance the church. That is why the place called “Na Náměti” (Sweeping place).

A famous baroque painter Petr Brandl was buried in the church in 1735.

Ursuline Convent

The convent was built in the mid 18th century according to the design of a great Baroque architect Kilián Ignác Dietzenhofer. It was built on the polygonal plan and a church with a tower with 19 metres in diameter was supposed to be built in the axis of the convent. The work was stopped for financial reasons. Only three wings of the convent were finished.

A chapel was built instead of the church next to the south wing of the building at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The convent was used as a girls’ school. The nuns were forced to leave in 1950. The building was returned to the order after 1989. Today it is a catholic grammar school and a part of the buildings is used as storage and a tasting hall for Vinné sklepy Kutná Hora s.r.o., Kutná Hora Wine Cellars.
Cathedral of Assumption of Our Lady and St. John the Baptist

The Cistercian Monastery in Sedlec was established in 1142. The monastery grew and gained political influence thanks to the rich silver ore mines, which enabled the financing of vast construction activities in the 1290s, when the construction of the monumental Gothic Cathedral of Assumption of Our Lady and St. John the Baptist started. It was completed in 1320, but was ruined for 300 years after the Hussites plundered it in 1421. It was restored under the management of Abbot Henry Snopek in 1699–1709, when architect J. B. Santini-Aichel rebuilt it in Baroque-Gothic style and preserved its original Gothic atmosphere. He enriched the structure with unique construction features – self-supporting vaults and a self-supporting staircase. The church has a shape of a Latin cross and is 87 metres long. The inner decoration of the church is from the first half of the 18th century and is work of painters such as P. Brandl, M. L. Willmann, J. K. Liška, J. J. Stevens of Steinfels, J. T. Supper, sculptor M. V. Jäckel etc. The cathedral offers an inner tour, which shows a cartoon movie on the history of the church, and a visit of the church treasury, which contains Sedlec Monstrance, apparently the third most precious jewel in the Czech Republic and one of the oldest Gothic monstrances in the world.

Cemetery Church of All Saints with Ossuary

The Ossuary is an underground chapel of a cemetery church which was a part of Sedlec abbey. The church was built in the 14th century as a two-storey charnel house. The legend has it that one of the local abbots brought soil from Jerusalem and scattered it in the cemetery, which became the oldest holy field in central Europe. 30,000 people, who died after the plague epidemic in 1318, were buried here, including an additional 30,000 during the Hussite wars. Exhumed bones were stored in and around the church after abolishing the cemetery in the 15th century. In 1511 a monk built pyramids of them. In the early 18th century the church was redesigned by architect J. B. Santini-Aichel in Baroque-Gothic style. The area was bought by the Schwarzenbergs of Orlik after abolishing the monastery. In 1870 the decoration was finished by F. Rint, who added the Schwarzenberg’s coat of arms.
Grunta

The village is located 3 km from Kutná Hora. The first reference of Grunta dates back to 1305. Silver was processed (melted) here and the silver ore was mined nearby in medieval times. There are still visible slag dumps as residues of medieval metallurgical activities near the village. The Church Of Assumption of Our Lady was constructed in 1905–1908 on the design of R. and J. Vomáčkas from Prague in the style of Pseudo-Romanesque basilica. Art Nuevo paintings by Mr. and Mrs. Urban and colourful stained glass windows are especially valuable. The interior was designed by J. Kastner and K. Hilbert, who participated in the construction of St. Barbara’s Cathedral and St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague. A bell from the first half of the 15th century – the work of bell founder O. Ptáček is placed in the north tower. The church is accessible upon request in advance.

Places of interest on Kaňk hill

Kaňk hills attract both history and sport lovers. There are a lot of interesting historical artefacts on the Kaňk hill. The oldest one is the so called "surf facie", a relic of sea cliff from the cretaceous period. Another remarkable spots are a 30-metre deep sinkhole from a collapsed medieval mine or a stone monument called Calvary With A Memorial, which count Chatk built in the memory of the Hussites who were thrown into the Kutna Hora mines alive. Havířská Bouda (Miners’ Shed) complex is another popular tourist location. There is a lookout tower made of Cyclopean Masonry and it offers an unusual view of Kutná Hora and its surroundings. The tower has 144 steps and can also be reached by lift.
The chateau, situated 8 km from Kutna Hora, is one of the most significant buildings in the Czech Republic. Count Jan Rudolf Chotek had it built between 1802–22 as his summer residence. The chateau offers a few tours – the interiors of the chateau which represent an aristocratic lifestyle, Chotek’s family library, a theatre, a pharmacy and the the economical background with a kitchen, a pressing shop, an ice house, cellars, a pantry, a servant’s room and newly reconstructed stables. There is also a permanent exhibition of “Ganny’s Prams, Toys and Dolls”. The chateau also houses a branch of the Czech National Museum of Agriculture. The chateau is set in a vast English landscape park, which was designed by a famous Viennese botanist F. N. Jacquin in 1789. The park includes a greenhouse, herb and vegetable beds, an educational trail, an arboretum and a rose garden. The park is opened all year round, on summer weekends there are training shows for the public. You can proceed from Habrkovic to the village of Žehušice. The landmark of the village is a large Empire style chateau. The chateau and adjacent game reserve with white stags are private property. Another landmark is a Moorish style bell tower near the church of St. from 1770.
Čáslav

The town of Čáslav was founded in the mid 13th century by the king of Bohemia Přemysl Ottokar II. The historical centre is dominated by a large square with a Baroque Marian column, a Baroque fountain, the memorial of Jan Žižka of Trocnov by J. V. Myslbek and the 18th century Baroque town hall, where the skull of Jan Žižka of Trocnov, leader of Hussite army, is reverently preserved in Žižka hall.

The Gothic church of St. Peter and Paul includes Romanesque church of St. Michael from the beginning of the 12th century (now sacristy). The church was the venue for the provincial assembly in June 1421. The remains of Jan Žižka were discovered in the chapel under the tower during reconstruction in 1910.

Municipal Museum – built in 1884 as one of the first buildings designed as a museum in our country. It presents original exhibitions from the 10th century.

Dusík Theatre – the oldest brick-and-mortar theatre in eastern part of Bohemia (completed around 1869) with a memorial medallion of Jan Ladislav Dusík, a pianist and composer.

Town fortification – is one of the oldest and most preserved in the Czech Republic and includes Ottokar’s tower from the early 14th century.

Jewish synagogue – built in Moorish style in the 19th century designed by a Viennese architect Stiassny.

Museum of Farming Machinery – is a branch of the National Museum of Agriculture Prague and focuses on studying and presenting historical and modern farming technologies. The collection of tractors and ploughs is one of the top collections in Europe.

Vodranty Sport Complex – situated in a pleasant municipal park. It includes an athletic stadium, a football pitch, a skateboard park, a pétanque boulodrome and an ice rink.

Outdoor swimming pool Vodranty – contains a beach volleyball court and children’s corner.

Municipal spa in Vodranty – you can visit a swimming pool, a sauna and a steam room.
The name comes from the valley of the Doubrava River, which created a deep gutter – Žleb in Czech. The first reference of the chateau Žleby dates back to 1289, when there was a Gothic castle of the Lichtenburks, which was rebuilt in the late Gothic style after Hussite destruction in the 15th century. The chateau was rebuilt in Renaissance and later in Baroque style. The duke V. K. Auersperg gave it the current romantic design in Elizabethan Renaissance and French Gothic in 1849–1868. At the moment the chateau is administrated by the National Heritage Institute. It is absolutely unique for its richly equipped historical interiors, which were created in the 19th century by dukes of Auersperg. Three tours are available, during which you can see the chateau theatre with original costumes, a big tower with viewing galleries and a kitchen with complete equipment.

A four-hectare game reserve is situated on the edge of the chateau park. You can learn there about history of falconry and interesting facts about birds of prey and owls. The game reserve breeds herds of white stags. Falconry demonstrations are prepared for each tourist season.

**Lookout Tower Vysoká (Miskovice)**

Vysoká is a 472 metre high hill 5 km west of Kutná Hora. Earl Špork had a summer residence and a chapel called „Belvedere“ built here in 1695–97. It burned down after a strike of lightning in 1834 and was not rebuilt. Currently there is a public lookout tower.
Church of St. James in Jakub

Marie of Švábenice, a sister of the founder of the Sedlec monastery Miroslav, invested in construction of the church in the 12th century. The significance of the church was proved by the presence of the king Vladislaus and his wife at the consecration. It is significant for its statues on the south facade, work of court artists of Vladislaus period. It is the largest collection of Romanesque sculptures in Bohemia and possibly the oldest depiction of Bohemian patron saints. It has been a national historical monument since 2008. The church is accessible upon reservation.

Zbraslavice and Surroundings

The village of Zbraslavice is situated 20 km south-west from Kutná Hora and its location makes it a destination for hikers and cyclists. A small sport airport, where you can take a sightseeing flight, is in the village. A nearby sport and holiday resort by Starý rybník (Old Pond) is mainly used for children's summer camps and sport courses. The area around Zbraslavice offers a range of churches, chateau Hodkov, folk architecture, chapels and other ecclesiastic historical buildings.

Chlistovice, Ruin of Sion Castle

The village of Chlistovice is situated on both banks of the Chlistovice Creek 15 km from Kutná Hora. The first reference of the village goes back to 1359. East of the village there are Sion church, Sion mill and the old castle of Sion on the opposite side. The Gothic castle was founded as the residence of Hussite marshal Jan Roháč of the Dubá in 1426-27. The castle was seized and demolished by the royal army in 1437. This peaceful area with a memorial medallion with relief of Jan Roháč of Dubá is called the Valley of Bylanka and Vrchlice Rivers and includes an archaeological reserve.

Malešov

The name of the village originates in a legend about a rich Kutná Hora mayor Maleš, who established a lumberjack colony in the area. The first reference of Malešov dates back to 1303. The village is dominated by a fortress from the 14th century. The evidence of the age of the fortress is a massive five-storey residential tower, which was altered into a granary in 1730 and since used for economic purposes. Since 2002 it has been a private property and occasionally opens its gates to general public. Another interesting building is a church of St. Wenceslas from 1731.
Bohdaneč and Lookout tower Bohdanka

The village of Bohdaneč is situated 5 km off Zbraslavice in the valley of Pilský Creek. The first reference of Bohdaneč dates back to 1233, when it was sold by the Grandmaster of the Knights of the Cross with the Red Star. It experienced economic boom in the early 16th century, when it obtained municipal rights from the king. It attracts visitors with lookout tower Bohdanka, the tallest construction made of round timber in Europe. Regional distillery and cider house offer their 100% natural products.

Open Air Museum “Jakub Glassworks in Tasice”

Jakub Glassworks are situated in the village of Tasice, 4 km from Bohdaneč in the direction of Ledeč nad Sázavou. The glassworks were opened in 1796. Currently there is an open air museum which is open all year. It contains a glass shop where it is possible to buy Czech glass products.

Zruč nad Sázavou

A beautiful town, which is dominated by a reconstructed chateau, is situated on the rock above the Sázava River. The Knight’s path of Milota Kolowrat enables children to test their skills in archery, climbing a totem, throwing an axe, and etc. in the pursuit of becoming members of a knight’s company. Girls will be intrigued by the Kingdom of Dolls in the attic. Educational trail in the chateau park, where children can test their brains, will take you to Kolowrat tower, where each floor is interactive (complete a coat of arms, walk through a wall, distinguish objects by touch). At the top at the height of 20 m you can enjoy a beautiful view of the chateau and park and a boating museum in the Zruč yard, where you can see historical and modern boats and kayaks. Children may enjoy a singing figurine and they can practically test going down weir on a model.
**Klimeška Sports Complex**

**Indoor swimming pool**
All year except summer holidays, a 25 m long swimming pool, a small pool 8 x 12.5 m, a gym, a sauna and massages are available.

**Bobsled**
The 1565 m long track stretches over three slopes. It is the longest bobsled track in the Czech Republic and the second largest in Europe. The elevation of the track is 42 m.

The off-road quad bike trail is another entertainment in the area. Pétanque boulodrome and playground for children are free of charge.

**Kutná Hora swimming pool**
The outdoor swimming pool offers a range of water attractions such as a swimming pool with a toboggan, a slide, a relaxing pool, a paddling pool with a water mushroom, a wild river and a water ball. For further activities, beach volleyball courts, table tennis, croquet and a fast food booth available.

**Ice rink**
The rink is used for public ice skating, ice hockey team training and matches. Klimeška complex also houses a salt cave.
Accommodation

Hotels


**KRÉTA**, Prachánská 88, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 327 516 600, www.hotelkreta.cz


Guest Houses, Private Accommodation

**ART KUTNÁ HORA**, Táborská 94, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 602 356 190, www.kutnahora.nl

**BARBORA**, Kremnická 909, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 327 316 327, www.pensionbarbora.cz


**CENTRUM**, Jakubská 57, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 608 735 578, www.penzioncentrum.com

**DANA KARÁŠKOVÁ**, Kampánova 414, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 739 419 533, www.pension-kutnahora.cz

**ELIM**, Havlíčkovo náměstí 548, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 602 872 475

**HARLEY KLUB**, Chrpová 903, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 606 746 546, www.privat.harleyklub.com


**KOTVALOVÁ**, Husitská 840, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 773 545 904

**KUTNA**, Kaňkovská 654, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 723 017 974, www.penzion-kutna.com


**PERMONÍK**, Veselského 392, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 603 586 287

**PRIFIS**, Kremnická 319, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 602 754 238


**ŠAFRÁN**, Na Bylance 61, Kutná Hora, tel.: +420 327 514 381, www.penzionsafan.cz


Camping sites and Caravan Parks


Traditional Cultural Events

New Year Firework (1st January)
Traditional New Year’s celebration with food and beverage stalls and music programme.
www.destinace.kutnahora.cz

Spring Equinox at the Sedlec Cathedral (March)
Traditional observing of sunset in the presbytery of the oldest Central European cathedral building enriched with music. www.sedlec.info

Dance Competition “For Kutná Hora Groschen“ (April)
A dance competition for couples in categories – children, juniors, adults, and seniors. www.tsnovak.cz

Kutná Hora Majáles (April)
Celebration of youth and start of May in the yard of the Italian Court. www.pruvodicikutnahora.cz

Czech Mountain Bikes Championship KH Tour (April)
A mountain bike cycling race. www.khtour.cz

Church Open Night (May)
The churches across the silver town open – free admission for one night only. www.nockostelu.cz

Long night of Museums (May)
This festival opens museums in unusual times with unusual cultural programme. www.cz-museums.cz

Royal Silvering of Kutná Hora (June)
A historical festival returns to medieval Kutná Hora and fills the streets with fairs, knights’ tournaments, dancing and fencing groups. www.strlibreni.cz

Opera week (June)
The festival presents works of famous opera composers. www.operinyden.cz

Kutná Hora International Music Festival (June)
The festival hosts international musicians in various historical buildings of the town. www.mkfh.cz
French Horn Celebration (June)
A music programme in Žehušice, dedicated to the life and works of the famous Žehušice-born J. V. Stich – Punto. www.hornforum.cz

Kutná Hora Summer (July–August)
The summer-long entertaining cultural festival. www.kutnohorskeleto.cz

Creepy Teepee (juillet)
An alternative music festival focuses on the latest trends in music and links music with visual arts. http://creepytpeepee.org

Veteran Rallye & August Food Fest (August)
An international veteran car uphill race, which maintains the tradition of historical car races in Kutná Hora. www.veterani-kh.cz

Dačického “12“ (August)
A 12 km cross-country running race in the valley of Vrchlice and Bylinka Rivers. www.dacickeho12.cz

Kutná Hora Coracle (August)
A meeting of those who love country, bluegrass, camp-fire and folk music. www.kocabka.wz.cz

TyjátrFest (August)
A summer festival of theatre, music, film, visual arts, magicians, jugglers and other arts in a home amphitheatre with friendly atmosphere. www.tyjatrfest.cz

Orten´s Kutná Hora (September)
The national contest of young poets, a photographic competition and music programme in the historical buildings of the town. www.okh.cz

European Heritage Days (September)
Historical buildings that are usually closed open to public. www.shscms.cz/ehd

Conquering of Malešov (September)
Medieval programme in the Malešov fortress, market-fair, crafts, refreshments and programme for children. www.malesov.cz

St. Wenceslas Festival (September)
Folk jamboree; folk, country and modern music, craft markets, wine tasting. www.destinace.kutnahora.cz

Wine Harvest at Kačina (September)
An event dedicated to regional products and a wine tasting. www.vinobraninakacine.cz

Hiking „For Malín´s Horseradish“ (October)
A long-distance hiking trail, 10 to 50 km, sausage and horseradish as a reward at the finish. www.tj-turista.cz

St. Martin’s Parade (November)
A lantern parade from the St. James’ Church to the St. Barbara’s Cathedral with St. Martin riding on a white horse. www.khfarnost.cz

Celebration of St. Barbara´s Feast (December)
Celebration of St. Barbara associated with Christmas tree lighting. www.destinace.kutnahora.cz

Advent in Malešov (December)
Advent celebrations in the fortress of Malešov with a market fair, music, advent entertainment for all family www.malesov.cz

J. Jan Ryba, Czech Christmas Mass (December)
The most famous work of J. J. Ryba is performed by Teachers’ Mixed Choir Tyf KH In the Cathedral of St. Barbara. www.usps.kh.cz
Map of Kutná Hora

1. Cathedral of Assumption of Our Lady and St. John the Baptist
2. Ossuary
3. Church of Our Lady "Na Náměti"
4. ČMS – Tyl House
5. Italian Court
6. Church of St. James
7. ČMS – Hrádek
8. Corpus Christi Chapel
9. St. Barbara’s Cathedral
10. Jesuit College – GASK
11. Stone Fountain
12. Church of St. John of Nepomuk
13. ČMS – Stone House
14. Plague Column
15. Sankturan House
16. Ursuline Convent
17. Dačický House

Relief Sculpture of Jaroslav Vrchlický, A Czech Poet
Welcome to Kutná Hora

Information Centres in Kutná Hora
- Information Centre Sankturin House
  www.kutnahora.cz, tel. +420 327 512 378, +420 731 801 004, +420 327 515 556 (info on public transport)
- Information Centre by St. Barbara’s Cathedral
  www.khfarnost.cz, tel. +420 327 515 796
- Information Centre Sedlec
  www.sedlec.info, tel. +420 326 551 049
- Information Centre at the Main Train Station
  www.kutnahora.cz, tel. +420 605 802 874

Tours of Kutná Hora
- Průvodcovská služba Kutná Hora s.r.o.
  Italian Court
  Havlíčkovo náměstí 552
  284 01 Kutná Hora
  tel. +420 327 512 873
  e-mail: vlasskydvur@pskh.cz
  www.pruvodcikutnahora.cz

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