ABSTRACT

The Lucembourgh court attracted several noble families that had an opportunity to get a good status by serving a king and also hold offices. For such a service were ideal loyal nobles of newly arrived noble families, who didn’t own any property in Bohemia. Lords of Colditz and lords of Bergov also belonged to them. The king rewarded them for their loyal service by giving them fiefs (especially in north-west Bohemia: Krupka and Bílina). The Luxembourg dynasty enabled these noble families a social rise. Lords of Colditz were connected to royal court since their beginnings in Bohemia. On the other hand some of the lords of Bergov hold offices, but they didn’t hesitate to leave the court at a convenient moment. More likely they participated in newly emerging estates. During the reign of Wenceslav IV. lords of Colditz remained faithful to him, on the other hand lords of Bergov belonged to the main figures of his opposition. At the same time they changed the royal fiefs (Bilina was bought by lords of Colditz) for alod (Trosky, Turnov, Chlumec upon Cidlina). During the Hussite wars lords of Colditz and lords of Bergov were the fundamental support of catholic party. The only exception was John of Bergov, who was captured after the battle of Lipany. Albrecht of Colditz, their son Thimo and nephew John were sheriffs (capitaneus) in Upper Lusatia and Silesia. At the time of interregnum both families supported George of Poděbrady. The lords of Bergov died out at the beginning of the reign of king George of Poděbrady. Last generation of lords of Colditz didn’t participated in estate´s politics. The biggest success of the last Thimo of Colditz was the occupation of the sheriff’s office in Litoměřice. After the death of indebted Thimo, lords of Colditz died out at the beginning of the 16th century.

(Keywords: Lords of Colditz (Koldice); Lords of Bergov; nobility; service at the court; 14th and 15th century)