

The central Pilsen region is the useful example to study the lower nobility in 17th and 18th century. Some sources are well preserved in few towns in the region. The lowest nobility settled in royal towns (Plzen, Rokycany) and liege market-towns (Dobruška, Mesto Touškov, Všeruby). Different origins of this gentles constitute the most visible differences between this types of towns. In the royal towns, the main group of nobility was formed by commons with blazon and plain peerage. In the most cases, the nobility of higher states left till the middle of 17th century. During 17th and 18th century, the privilege of Pilsen constitutes a possibility to become a estate-owner in the Bohemian Kingdom. There was a particular lower nobility group in some of previously mentioned market towns. A presence of small estates in their neighborhood affected them to a significant extent. Their disappearance was the main reason, why lower nobility left Dobruška. On contrary, Všeruby and Mesto Touškov held their lower nobility during that age. The sources indicate a possible connection of discussed, in fact, foreign element in a liege society of market-towns to agriculture and brewing. The nobility tried to keep their privileges, but they had to submit to the legal system of liege property eventually. Part of local commons was related to the lowest gentry. An interesting phenomenon of Všeruby and Mesto Touškov is that the lowest nobility possessed some individual objects. It ist the phenomenon of the personal serfdom.