

The present work focuses on the analysis of two main sources: the court book with market entries (*Libri judiciorum* or *Libri contractuum*), and lists of new city residents from the years 1324–1393. The text is divided into several chapters. Besides the description and presentation of the two main types of sources, a critical examination of the basic literature is undertaken, and the methodology of social topography is introduced.

An outline of spatial mobility was created, including a basic topographical image of the city and its variations, though an examination of the Old Town real estate markets (especially houses and rural estates). Attention was given to the topographic situation of the Jewish Town, which formed an important part of the medieval urban complex, with coexistence of Christians and Jews within the city. Some aspects of urban migration could be observed, though analysis of the list of new city residents. This is generally regarded not only as an indicator of economic development of the city, but also allows one to monitor the demographic crisis of urban society. Given that a lender had to vouch for each new city resident, lists of new arrivals to the ranks of city burghers also suggest connections and relationships between people. In rare cases, it is possible to link data from the judicial records with lists of new city residents, which document close and friendly ties between the burghers. The case of the relationship between reeves and their scribes clearly demonstrates enhanced clientele relationships. The fact that loyal service to a patron allowed capable individuals to achieve social advancement and subsequently rise to the ranks of full-fledged burghers cannot be overlooked.