

The target of this thesis was to identify mass graves in the cemetery around the former St. Benedict Church in Prague dated after 1635 and to determine, by means of dental epigenetic traits, if there is a biological relation among selected groups of mass graves and if they belong to one population.

The analysis of the archaeology-anthropologic documentation was the essential part of this thesis. By this analysis it was possible to identify mass graves and to combine them to higher groups according to the following criteria: a location of the mass grave at the cemetery, a position of individual burials in the mass graves, the burial way and artefacts found. The previous research made by the French-Czech team, namely radiocarbon dating of several graves, was also supportive. The actual investigation of the biological relation (similarity) of individuals from mass graves was carried out by means of dental epigenetic traits. These traits were evaluated according to verbal description and plaster casts of teeth (Turner et al. 1991). The following statistical methods were used for the evaluation: a measure of divergence and the mean measure of divergence stating the unlikeness of probability occurrence of corresponding features.

The relation of individuals, from mass graves, and French and Austro-Hungarian soldiers from 18th century was determined by comparison of their body heights. Then the relation was evaluated by z-score method.

The result of this work was the identification of 19 mass graves and setting five higher groups by combination of some selected mass graves. Three of those five groups only were used for next analyses and it was proved that individuals from them are not biologically related. The body height was not a sufficient identifier for the determination whether the individual belongs to French or Austro-Hungarian soldiers