

Abstrakt

The aim of this thesis was to construct an osteobiographical profile of two individuals from the early medieval locality of Kostice-Zadní hrád, identified, on the basis of grave inventory, as warriors. In order to obtain a clear picture of early medieval warriors and to provide a basis for comparison, we also tried to find out what characterised an average early medieval Great Moravian warrior. Individuals from the early medieval locality Pohansko-Břeclav were chosen as comparative samples of regular population and warriors. The following methods were used to construct an osteobiographical profile: tracking of enthesal changes of muscle attachments, analyses of cross-sectional geometry of long bones and a Fourier analysis of acetabular morphology. We found out that warriors from Pohansko-Břeclav were horse riders trained in close combat, they did not wear heavy armour and did not train with bow. Due to bad preservation, only one of the individuals subject to our study, the individual labelled KZH H003, could be analysed. The man was short in stature, he did not perform hard manual work, but he trained with sword and bow and rode a horse.

Klíčová slova: Acetabulum, Warriors, CSG, enthesal changes, Fourierova analysis, early medieval, osteobiography