

Summary

This study is focused on dietary reconstruction according to stable isotope analysis of carbon and nitrogen in bone and tooth collagen. The material used for this study is represented by set of 46 skeletons of adult individuals from 6th church's burial site in Mikulčice, which belong to the Great Moravian era (9th-10th century). Isotopic values are discussed in relation to the formation of social roles and health status. The presence and eventually degree of severity of some non-specific stress indicators and pathologies (*Cribra orbitalia*, presence of tooth caries, caries intensity, linear enamel hypoplasias, dental wear and length of femur) was observed.

The results of isotopic analysis suggest, that diet in this population sample was based on terrestrial sources, both animal and plant protein. Plants in Great Moravian diet belonged to C3 and C4 group. C4 group of plants in Mikulčice was represented by millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), which supports the hypothesis of „Millet - typical crop of old Slavs“ (Reitsema and Kozłowski, 2013). Millet was consumed mainly in childhood. Significant differences between diets of high social class and rest of population was found with people of higher social rank consuming more animal protein. These differences were created in childhood and persisted to adulthood. Differences in diet between sexes and age groups in adult population weren't confirmed statistically.

The relationship between isotopic ratios and some of osteological markers (presence of *Cribra orbitalia*, presence of dental caries, caries intensity and dental wear) was detected. Interesting was the connection between nitrogen isotopic values and *Cribra orbitalia* and enamel hypoplasias – these osteological markers were more commonly found in individuals with higher nitrogen ratios.