

## **Abstract**

Obituary notes of individuals written in calendar, martyrology or existing *per se*, the collection of which in one manuscript is called necrology, represent unique source not only for research of medieval prosopography and memory. Despite this uniqueness, necrologies arisen in lands under Přemyslid's rule have been avoiding more systematic research focus.

The relative fragmentation of the surviving necrologies requires a broader temporal scope: the basic time span of the thesis is therefore determined by the reign of the Přemyslids in the Bohemian duchy and kingdom (until 1306), including those younger sources that are closely related to Přemyslid memory or those sources that substantially reflect older sources dating from the times corresponding to the primary demarcation. The attention given to individual sources is asymmetrical, depending on their importance.

Following the example of František Graus' key essay, the primary focus of the thesis is on the level of historiographical interpretation, i.e. the stories hidden behind the death records and their social context. For this purpose, however, it is necessary to make some preliminary investigations that can be understood as historiographical interpretation *sensu largo*. They concern in particular the emergence of the source as a phenomenon and its formal characteristics, its correlation with other related types of sources, with narrative, analytical and diplomatic sources, and finally the problem of identifying the individuals recorded, without which the sources cannot be satisfactorily interpreted.

Key words: Bohemia and Moravia, 895–1306, Přemyslids, necrologies, social network, prosopography, memory