

## **Summary**

I initially explored historic figures of European accoucheur of the 17. and 18. century. Beyond this I focused on a period called "Pobělohorská" in Czech countries. I summarized the health conditions of the population during this period, and described medical professions, midwifery and emergency Christening ceremonies. One chapter discusses partnerships and considers women who hid their pregnancy to avoid the prospect of caring for their children in the future. For this reason I present questions relating to how women hid their pregnancy during the Early Modern period. In the next chapter I discuss aspects of the process of giving birth, the locations where women gave birth and the moments thereafter. I present the circumstances of the death of the baby and the possible causes of death. The process of investigation of the scene, an assessment of the body and the search for the mother of the baby (as a potential murderer) are all considered. The assessment of the body was in the hands of the regional physiciusurgeon and a midwife. In my work I describe how the body was assessed, how they judged the maturity of the newborn baby and if the baby was born dead or alive. Further chapters explain the treatment of the umbilical cord, the inquisition of the witnesses and the suspect, and the next steps of the investigation. If the judge was unconvinced by the suspect's statement they would torture her. If the suspect survived torturing, she was found innocent. If she admitted to murder, she was sentenced to death. It was commonplace that suspects admitted murder due to the pain. The following chapters lay down facts about the execution and the last belongings of the suspects. I conclude the work with reasons for committing the murder of a newborn baby, abortion and delayed menstruation. The work is accompanied by a case study.