was president. Malý's thesis to become Assistant Professor was an analysis of a series of deformed skulls from Tiahuanaco in Bolivia.

In 1929 he undertook a study tour to the USA where he studied under Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, curator of Anthropology in the National Museum of Natural History in Washington DC, and accompanied him on his third trip to Alaska. Both scientists travelled in a light craft down the Yukon River, studied local Indians and Eskimos and searched for proofs for the northern passage of the first inhabitants of the American continent on their way from Asia. The trip was very successful and Dr. Hrdlička decided to sponsor the developing of a Museum of Man in Prague. Obviously Matiegka and Malý were a good garrancy to him that his funds would be wisely used for that purpose. The Hrdlička's museum of Man at the Charles University in Prague (though not in its own building and being of a smaller scale than were the original plans of the founder) is more or less a memorial of Malý's hard work on its development. The Museum was opened to the public in 1937.

Czech biologists were aware of the dangerous and unscientific activities in the neighbouring Nazi Germany and issued a book "The Equality of European Races" in 1934. Malý's contribution was entitled "Equality of Human Races in Physical Capacities". After Professor Matiegka retired in 1934, Malý took over the leadership of the Institute. During the war period, when the Czech University was closed by the Nazi occupants, Malý was sent to early retirement and lived with his family in constant insecurity. He was questioned by the Gestapo allegedly in connection with the transfer of skeletal remains of the great national poet Mácha from Litoměřice, which belonged after the occupation in March 1939 to the "Reichsgebiet", to Prague.

When World War II was over in May 1945, Malý immediately renewed, with his assistant, the function of the institute and devoted himself intensively to pedagogical work not only at the faculty but also in institutions outside of Prague. He published textbooks and lectures. He became director of the Institute in Physical Education. In 1946, Malý himself became the second Professor of Anthropology at the Charles University after Matiegka. He surrounded himself with devoted collaborators and pupils whom he trained and thus created a modern anthropological school, which realises step by step his program of child growth and adult morphology surveys to which he laid the foundations. He was an initiator of applied anthropology and of forensic anthropology in this country. He was the first diplomat to report in court in cases of dubious parenthoods, individual identification from skeletal remains and of human hair. He was a member of the Czech Academy of Science and Art, of the Royal Czech Society of Science and of many other societies. He found great understanding for his scientific work in his wife, who had a doctorate in anthropology. Later, both of his children chose an academic career. His daughter chose science – anthropology, and his son chose medicine – at present he is deputy director of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine (IKEM, one of the biggest hospitals in Prague).

Jiří Malý died suddenly due to heart failure in his study at the institute amidst full work on July 7th, 1950 at the age of 51, most likely as a victim of the tobacco habit. He worked in all sections of anthropology. He published a series of works from osteology: deformed skulls from Čelákovice, fossil skulls from Dolní Věstonice, skulls from the old Prague church of St. Karel Boromejský, skeletal remains of outstanding personages of Czech history (Karel Havlíček Borovský, Karel Hynek Mácha, Albrecht Wallenstein, remains of Czech kings) as well as skeletons of Pygmies from Central Africa. His works focusing on methodology are: "The Sloping of the Front Part of the Orbits in the Skull", "Luminiscence of Bones in Ultraviolet Light", "Projection of the Skull Cavity on its Surface".

He dedicated just as much attention to the living people. He studied the growth of children in Ruthenia, physical status of students of the Faculty of Science and of Czechs and Slovaks living in other countries in respect to environmental influences on man. He was interested in the racial composition of Slavonic people. Professor Malý studied the relation of chest circumference to age, body height, and weight in children. He devoted a detailed study to the eminent Czech biologist Jan Evangelista Purkyně (Purkinje) who repeatedly dealt with anthropology wherever opportunity allowed. He translated chapters from the book "Metoposcopy by Tadeáš Hájek z Hájku" from Latin into Czech and wrote detailed obituaries for his teachers Matiegka and Hrdlička and for his collaborator from the Institute for the Study of Children – Ludmila Lukášová, the first Czech woman physician. He wrote for popular scientific journals and used to lecture in broadcasting programs.

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Miroslav Prokopec

650th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LUXEMBURGS RULE OVER MORAVIA, CZECH REPUBLIC
ANTHROPOLOGICAL-MEDICAL RESEARCH OF JOST OF LUXEMBURG

At the turn of the years 1349 and 1350, the Czech king and Roman Emperor Charles IV conferred the rule over the Moravian Land to his younger brother John Henry. Thus, the history of Moravia in the 14th and early 15th centuries is connected with the rule of margraves John Henry and his son Jost of Luxemburg.

This period represents the climax and the utmost expansion of the Middle Ages in Moravia. Moravia was an independent political unit headed over by the royal Luxemburg family.

In 1350, John Henry, the Moravian margrave, had founded in Brno an Augustinian monastery with the church of St. Thomas. The church was set as the burial place for the members of the royal Luxemburg family. Historical sources relate, however, only the crypt inside the church

FIGURE 1. Skull (Jost of Luxemburg) – frontal view.

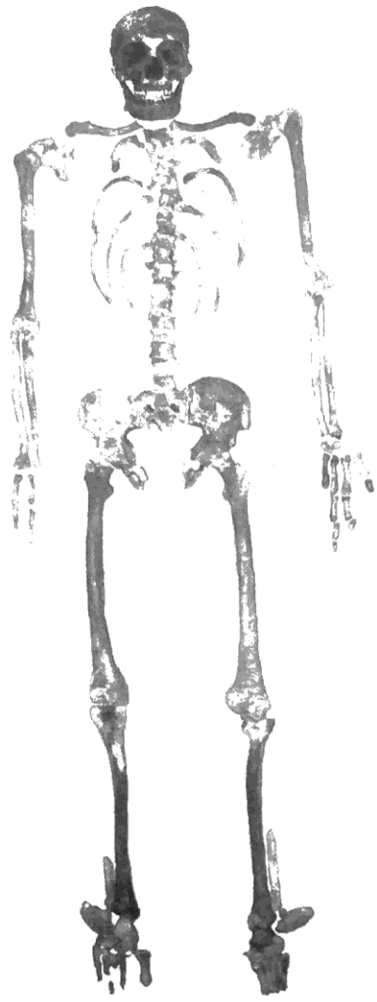

FIGURE 1a. View of the Jost of Luxemburg's skeleton.

FIGURE 2. Cervical vertebra C 1 – view of the duplicated *fovea articularis superior dex.*

with buried remains of Jost of Luxemburg. Other burial places in St. Thomas church, with remains of his father John Henry and his mother Margaret of Opava, are so far unknown.

A geodetic and archaeological research of St. Thomas church was launched in 1999 in order to find Luxemburgs' graves. The archaeological research was led by Dr Dana Cejnková and Dr Irena Loskotová from the City Museum of Brno. The Luxemburgian crypt, whose existence has been known from historical sources, was thoroughly researched. On January 20, 1999, the remains of Jost of Luxemburg, the Moravian margrave (1354–1411), have been elevated from the crypt.

FIGURE 3. Cervical vertebra C 6 – detail of the bony joint in the *foramen transversarium.*

FIGURE 4. Thoracic vertebra Th 7 – detail of laminar spurs.

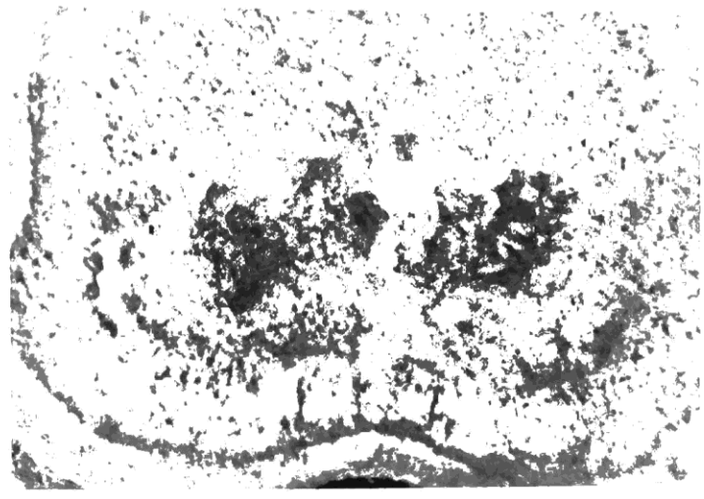

FIGURE 5. Thoracic vertebra Th 12 – detail of Schorml nodes.

FIGURE 6. Harris' lines on the right proximal and distal tibia.

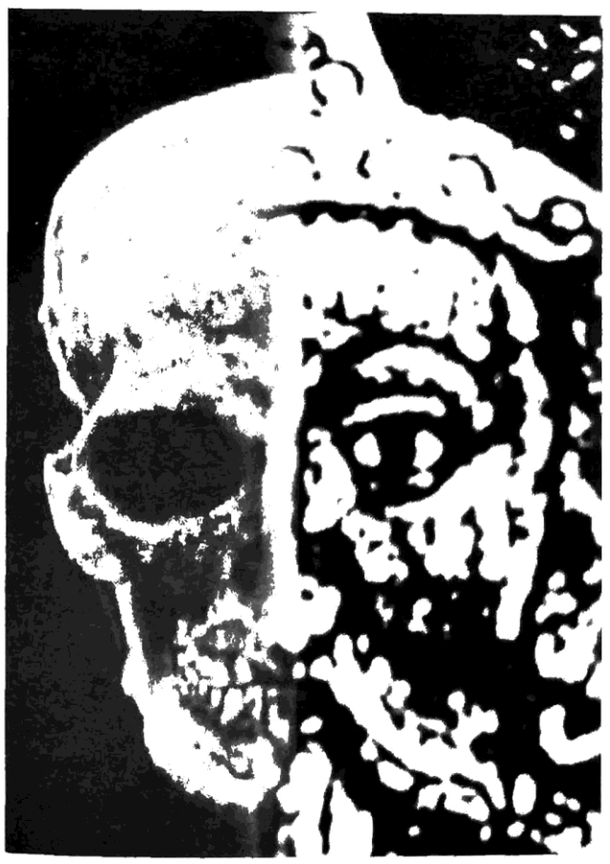

FIGURE 7. Superprojection of Jost of Luxemburg's skull onto a period portrait from Gelnhausen's Codex. Authors of the superprojection: Dr H. Eliášová, mgr. D. Dvořák, Dr P. Makovec, CSc., Criminological Institute, Prague.

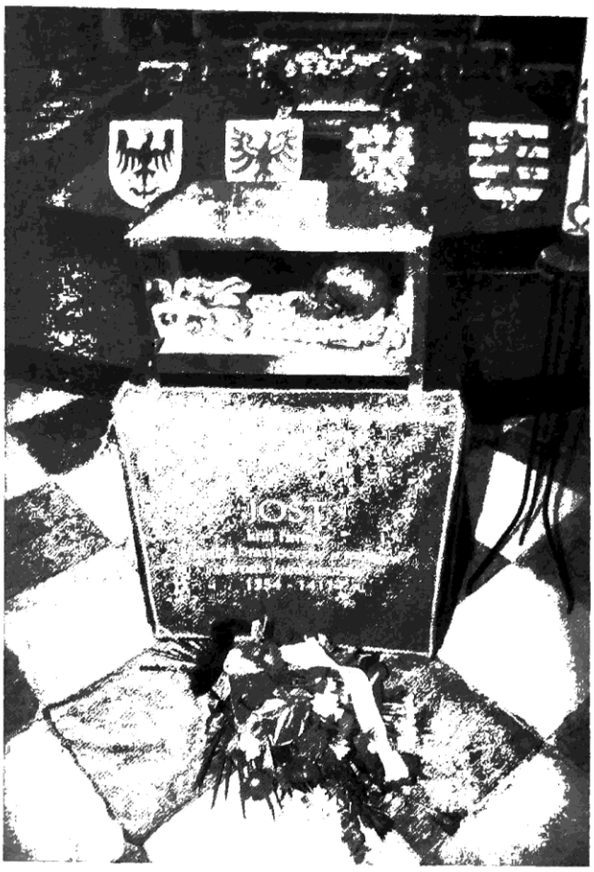

FIGURE 8. Deposition of Jost of Luxemburg's body remains in the crypt of the church.

The anthropological commission was led by Dr Marta Dočkalová from the Anthropos Institute – Moravian Museum in Brno. In co-operation with Dr Hana Eliášová (Criminological Institute in Prague), she carried out anthropological-medical research of Jost of Luxemburg's skeletal remains. Anthropological research has proved that the analysed skeleton was that of a 183 cm high male who died at the age of 55–60 years. The muscle attachment development on the skeleton corresponded to a medium developed muscle system, while the skeleton was robust. The skull (*Figure 1, 1a*) was mesocranial, chamaecranial, eurycranial, stenometopic, euryprosopic, mesene, hypsiconch and chamaerrhine. The skeleton bore some special features: the marked flatness of the maxilla in the region of fossa canina, in the skull duplicated and rotated position of *condylus occipitalis dx.*, and corresponding duplication of *fovea articularis superior dx.* at the Atlas (*Figure 2*). In the cervical vertebrae C5 and C6 there is a duplication of *forament tranversarium sin.* with a bony joint (*Figure 3*).

As to pathological manifestations, productive degenerative changes have been proved on the skeleton, taking the form of osteophytes and protuberances (*Figure 4*), and osteoporotic changes in the long bones capitals. On the bodies of thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, there were marked impressions of Schorml nodes (*Figure 5*) and Harris lines were obvious on the long bones (*Figure 6*).

Once the research was finished, the body remains of Jost of Luxemburg were deposited back to the crypt of St. Thomas church in Brno.

Comprehensive results of the anthropological-medical research, the reconstruction of Jost of Luxemburgs appearance (executed by Dr E. V. Veselovskaya, Laboratory of anthropological reconstruction of the Russian Academy of Science, Moscow), as well as a historical evaluation of the role and impact of the Luxemburg family on the history of Moravia and the Czech statehood, will be presented at the exhibition "650th anniversary of the Luxemburgs rule over Moravia". The exhibition will be opened on June 1, 2000 at the City Museum of Brno, Špilberk castle.

Marta Dočkalová