

# Great Moravian jewellery and its presentation in exhibitions<sup>1</sup>

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## *Great Moravian jewellery and its presentation in exhibitions*

Ever since the first pieces of Great Moravian jewellery were found in early medieval burial grounds, which began to be intensively and extensively explored mainly in Moravia after 1948, it was clear that these were not only elite goods related to the highest social class in Great Moravia of that time, but also exhibition objects that bear the hallmark of exclusivity. Their artistic beauty, the expensive material from which they were made, as well as the craftsmanship with which they were created, were and still are a sure guarantee for the exhibitor that they will interest the public in some way. The paper focuses mainly on large exhibition events, which from the 1960s presented Great Moravian jewellery not only to the Czech, but also to the foreign audience. At the same time, it briefly outlines the future, which is connected with presentation of these exceptional archaeological finds, and which is in the hands of the Moravian Museum in Brno.

Keywords: Great Moravian jewellery, elite goods, exhibition, Moravian Museum

## Introduction

Above all, precious jewellery and clothing components made of gold, silver and gilded copper alloys are attractive archaeological finds that are of interest not only to experts, but also to lay public as exhibition objects. They are considered as evidence of presentation of the highest strata of Great Moravian society and the skills of early medieval jewellers. They give evidence not only of the high level of craftsmanship of their creators, but also of the artistic sensibility and period style. At the same time, by studying them, it is possible to follow up the technology of their production and trace their origin and spread in the Great Moravian society based on the manufacturing traces.

It is mainly the beauty and the artistic and artisanal qualities of these personal ornaments, and not only those from Great Moravia, that fascinated their discoverers and subsequently the public. That is why they are considered rewarding exhibition objects, which the visitors to exhibition institutions (museums, galleries) could admire during various exhibitions in both far and recent past. Exhibition projects are also planned in the future to present these unique objects to the general public.

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## The exhibition “Great Moravia” – 1960s

In the past, the first major opportunity for the presentation of the results of archaeological excavations, which mainly in the territory of Moravia uncovered numerous assemblages of this precious jewellery, occurred in 1963 as part of the celebration of the 1,100th anniversary of the arrival of the Byzantine mission in the territory of Great Moravia. Czechoslovak archaeology of that time, focused on research into the oldest Czech and Slovak history and issues of the Great Moravian period, thus got the opportunity to present the results of excavations, which, especially after 1948, received great support from the then state and its regime. And it was also the case with the jubilee year of 1963.<sup>2</sup>

The exhibition, which was held in 1963, was entitled Great Moravia and had the subtitle “*exhibition about the first common state of the ancestors of the Czech and Slovak nations, held on the occasion of the 1,100th anniversary of the arrival of the Byzantine mission in our countries and the origins of Slavic writing*”.<sup>3</sup> The exhibition itself was one of the events that were organized as part of the jubilee. Based on a resolution of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the organization of these events was entrusted to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Subsequently, a commission of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences was established for the preparation of the scientific evaluation of Great Moravia.

The largest and most significant cultural event within the framework of this jubilee, which was prepared for a wide professional and lay public, was the extensive exhibition Great Moravia, which was installed in the exterior and interior of the House of Arts (Dům umění) in Brno on an area of 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The author of the libretto was Josef Poulík from the Institute of Archaeology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno. This institute thus played a fundamental role in the preparation of the exhibition, even though other institutions connected with the research of Great Moravian sites also took part in its realization.

Great Moravian jewellery from Moravian strongholds and burial grounds was displayed in the exhibition space in one of the halls on the first floor in a glass showcase in the middle (Fig. 1). Over 1,300 archaeological finds, 268 photographic exhibits and almost a hundred drawings and plans were displayed in the exhibition. More than 180,000 visitors saw the exhibition in Brno.<sup>4</sup>

## Nitra

After the striking success of the Great Moravia exhibition in Brno, there was an effort to move this exhibition to Slovakia – to Nitra. During the exhibition in Brno, however, objections came from the Slovak side regarding the demand for a greater representation of the Slovak part of the Great Moravian territory, especially in connection with re-evaluation of some facts related to the issue, which supposedly spread, in a distorted or misrepresented form, not only among the professional, but also among the lay public in the past years.

<sup>2</sup> In various reports regarding the 1100th anniversary, we can find mentions of support from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and decisive political figures, see e.g. FILIP, Jan. Velkomoravské jubileum. In: *Archeologické rozhledy*, 1963, p. 539.

<sup>3</sup> See accompanying text for the exhibition held in Brno. *Velká Morava: výstava o prvním společném státě předků českého a slovenského národa, pořádaná u příležitosti 1100. výročí příchodu byzantské mise do našich zemí a počátků slovanského písemnictví. Brno – Dům umění, srpen–říjen 1963*. Brno: Dům umění, 1963.

<sup>4</sup> STAŇA, Čeněk, Boris NOVOTNÝ, TICHÝ, Rudolf. *Oslavy Velké Moravy. Přehled výzkumů 1963, 1964*, pp. 68–70.

The preparatory committee for the organization and arrangement of the Great Moravia exhibition in Nitra, in cooperation with the author of the exhibition Josef Poulík, revised and supplemented the scenario of the Brno exhibition and enriched it with two other closed sections: Activities and significance of the Byzantine mission of Cyril and Methodius, and Byzantine and Great Moravian traditions in literature and arts.



**Fig. 1:** *Visitors to the “Great Moravia” exhibition in Brno in 1963.*<sup>5</sup>

The authors took this step, among other reasons, because in Slovakia the Great Moravian idea and the Cyrillo-Methodian tradition played a positive and progressive role, in contrast to the western parts of the then Czechoslovakia, where this idea and tradition also had a negative role, especially during the period of national revival and formation of the national and later state awareness.

Modifications of the exhibition in Nitra required the expansion of the exhibition space, which in the interior reached an area of 1500 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>6</sup> The exhibition was installed in the hall of the Culture and Leisure Park (Park kultúry a oddychu) in Nitra and was presented as the result of a great work effort of a team of archaeologists from the whole of Slovakia in cooperation with some Slovak museums and science institutions. The organizers of the exhibition were the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Slovak National Council – Department of Education

<sup>5</sup> Unprocessed archival holdings *Velká Morava – výstava*. Archives of the Institute of Archaeology Brno (ARÚB). VM1113.

<sup>6</sup> TOČÍK, Anton. *Velká Morava: výstava o prvom spoločnom štáte predkov českého a slovenského národa, usporiadaná z príležitosti 1100. výročia príchodu byzantskej misie do našich krajín a počiatkov slovanského písomníctva, Nitra – Park kultúry a oddychu, apríl–máj 1964*, p. 4.

and Culture. The exhibition was viewed by 120,000 visitors. Accompanying events included lectures, cultural and sporting events.<sup>7</sup>

## Prague

After the successful presentations in Brno and Nitra, the Great Moravia exhibition was to be moved to Prague, directly to the seat of the head of state at Prague Castle, to the Vladislav Hall. This space meant a new task for the organizers of the exhibition, as it was necessary to combine the antiquity and historical significance of this place with the exhibition, which had a unified concept and was to be presented using modern installation means. The Prague exhibition thus in fact became a completely new exhibition not only thanks to the overall architectural concept, but also to the new arrangement of exhibits. The scientific data for the exhibition was provided by the Institute of Archaeology in Prague, which collaborated on the task with the institutions that participated in the exhibitions in Brno and Nitra.

The part of the exhibition consisting of objects taken from the Brno exhibition was again supplemented with some exhibits from Nitra. Subsequently, objects were added to the exhibition that were supposed to express the relations of the Bohemian environment to the Great Moravian centre and capture the situation in the period when Bohemia took over political leadership after the Great Moravian era. The Prague exhibition was thus considered the most complete exhibition and represented the highlight of the jubilee event in Czechoslovakia. Within this exhibition too, Great Moravian jewellery had a significant position, as shown by the selection of personal ornaments in this publication.<sup>8</sup>

Due to the great success of this exhibition and the repeated requests from abroad, a series of foreign selective reinstallations was planned and realized in the following years. Between 1965 and 1968, visitors could see the exhibition, which presented originals of Great Moravian jewellery, in Athens (June 1965), Vienna (spring 1966), Mainz (June–September 1966), Wrocław (autumn 1966/winter 1967), Stockholm (spring 1967), West Berlin (autumn 1967) and East Berlin (spring 1968). Even though there was interest in the exhibition from other countries as well, it was decided to end this travel, as the whole project required considerable manpower and financial resources from the Czechoslovak side.<sup>9</sup>

## “Great Moravia and the Beginnings of Christianity” – exhibition in 2014–2015

Another large and very representative exhibition presenting Great Moravian jewellery took place as part of the celebration of 1150 years since the arrival of Constantine and Methodius in Great Moravia. The celebrations of this jubilee started in 2013 with an international conference at Velehrad and were to continue with an international touring exhibition.

The exhibition was entitled “Great Moravia and the Beginnings of Christianity” and it was one of the outputs of a project within the Programme for the Support of Applied Research and Development of National and Cultural Identity of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (NAKI) entitled “Great Moravia and 1150 Years of Christianity in the Middle of

<sup>7</sup> TOČÍK, Anton. Výstava Velká Morava v Nitre (18. IV. – 30. V., 1964). In: *Slovenská archeológia*, vol. XIII, No. 2, 1965, pp. 453–457.

<sup>8</sup> FILIP, Jan. *Výstava Velká Morava, její smysl a poslání*. In: *Výstava Velká Morava. 1100 let tradice státního a kulturního života*. Nakladatelství Československé akademie věd Praha 1964. pp. 12–13; tab. IV–VI; VIII–LIII.

<sup>9</sup> Correspondence regarding the further continuation of the exhibition, which took place within the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Brno. Unprocessed archival holdings *Velká Morava – výstava*. Archives of the Institute of Archaeology Brno (ARÚB).

Europe”. The principal investigator in the project was the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Brno in cooperation with the Moravian Museum.

The project was aimed at protection, presentation and education in the field of archaeological cultural heritage in the form of hitherto non-public holdings of finds from important archaeological sites and its aim was to obtain new knowledge through analyses of material not yet published. These results were subsequently to be presented to the general public as part of a unique exhibition, where significant funerary assemblages were to be displayed together with reconstructions of relevant burials, spatial reconstructions of selected Great Moravian churches, 3D visualizations of these churches (interiors and exteriors) and other attractive exhibits.<sup>10</sup>

The exhibition was actually presented in the Palace of Noble Ladies (Palác šlechticů) at the Moravian Museum in Brno (November 2014 – February 2015), in the Imperial Stables at Prague Castle (April – June 2015), and at the Bratislava Castle (August – November 2015).<sup>11</sup>

Great Moravian jewellery played a significant role not only within the project and the exhibition itself. Its unique visual qualities predestined it to play a major role in promoting the exhibition as well. Since the exhibition project took place at a time when the availability of the Internet<sup>12</sup> and the massive expansion of social networks among Internet users allowed those interested in this issue to follow the preparation of the exhibition, the events connected with the exhibition and its transfer and dismantling, the golden, gilded and silver objects became ideal to capture their attention.

Great Moravian jewellery – a gold pendant decorated with granulation and a glass imitation of almandine inlay from Mikulčice, placed on a black background, appeared on the poster that invited to the exhibition in all three above-mentioned cities. It was also placed on the front page of the exhibition catalogue. Golden jewellery was part of advertising materials. Visitors to the exhibition could also purchase copies of Great Moravian jewellery (mainly earrings).<sup>13</sup> A photo of Great Moravian buttons placed in one of the glass tube showcases then served the principal investigator in the project, the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Brno, as the PF card for 2016.<sup>14</sup>

In the exhibition itself, jewellery was presented to visitors in a very impressive way, especially in the section entitled “Elites of Great Moravia”. Glass tubes in combination with dark or transparent accessories intended for a better presentation of the exhibited objects, the dark

<sup>10</sup> *Velká Morava a 1150 let křesťanství ve střední Evropě*. Information on the project [online]. Brno: Archeologický ústav AV ČR v Brně [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from www: <https://www.arub.cz/velka-morava-a-1150-let-krestanstvi-ve-stredni-evropy/>. The project also had its own website, which was supposed to introduce visitors to the progress of the project. The web link of the project [iabrno.cz/velkamorava/projekt.htm](http://iabrno.cz/velkamorava/projekt.htm) is currently no longer functional.

<sup>11</sup> KOUŘIL, Pavel. *Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství*. Úvodní slovo. In: KOUŘIL, Pavel (ed.). *Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství*. Brno: Archeologický ústav Akademie věd ČR Brno, p. 15.

<sup>12</sup> *Výstava Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství*. Video invitation to the exhibition in Prague, which was distributed, for example, through the account of the Moravian Museum operated on the YouTube platform. Brno: Moravské zemské muzeum [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from www: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_7LKR5C2qEU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_7LKR5C2qEU). Another very widely used platform for spreading the invitation and promoting other events related to the exhibition was the Facebook social network, where the project page *Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství* was directly created [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from www: <https://www.facebook.com/VelkaMoravaAPocatkyKrestanstvi>.

<sup>13</sup> *Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství*. In: Facebook, a post from October 21, 2015 [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from www: <https://1url.cz/CuVUk>.

<sup>14</sup> *Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství*. In: Facebook, a post from January 6, 2016 [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from www: <https://1url.cz/QuVU3>.

environment in which these tubular showcases were located, or the chosen lighting, all of this provided visitors with a unique opportunity to get into relatively close contact with the exhibited artefacts and to admire their unique and fragile beauty (see Fig. 2).<sup>15</sup> In total, 60,000 visitors saw the exhibition at all three locations.<sup>16</sup>



**Fig. 2:** Exhibition “Great Moravia and the Beginnings of Christianity – Elites of Great Moravia”.

The success and attractiveness of this exhibition appealed to the Polish Muzeum Początków Państwa Polskiego w Gnieźnie (Museum of the Origins of Polish State in Gniezno), which in 2017 decided to install this exhibition in the premises of the museum. The exhibition opened in December 2017 and lasted until June 2018.<sup>17</sup> The loaned artefacts were limited to objects that are stored in the collections of the Moravian Museum and the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Brno. Nevertheless, after 50 years, several dozen pieces of original Great Moravian jewellery were loaned to the Polish museum.<sup>18</sup>

The exhibition was adapted to the local exhibition premises, but Great Moravian jewellery once again formed the core of the exhibition space. In this case too, an ornament was chosen as

<sup>15</sup> See photos from the exhibition: KOUŘIL, Pavel. *Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství. Úvodní slovo*. In: KOUŘIL, Pavel (ed.). *Velká Morava a počátky křesťanství*. Archeologický ústav Akademie věd ČR, Brno, p. 469. Other photos from the exhibition were mainly presented on the already mentioned Facebook page of the project.

<sup>16</sup> *Výroční zpráva o činnosti a hospodaření za rok 2015*. Brno: Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Brno, p. 9 [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from: <https://www.arub.cz/ke-stazeni/>.

<sup>17</sup> “*Wielkie Morawy*”. Basic information about the exhibition in Gniezno, Gniezno: Muzeum Początków Państwa Polskiego w Gnieźnie [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from [www: https://en.muzeumgniezno.pl/wystawa,18,wyszukiwanie.html](https://en.muzeumgniezno.pl/wystawa,18,wyszukiwanie.html).

<sup>18</sup> *Výstava “Wielkie Morawy” v Hnězdně*. Archives of the Centre of Slavic Archaeology, Moravian Museum (CSA MZM). Stored at Uherské Hradiště.

the central object on the poster that invited visitors to the exhibition. It was a golden crescent-shaped pendant decorated with granulation, which was found in Mikulčice.<sup>19</sup>

### Great Moravian jewellery in virtual space

Large exhibition projects, which involve unique objects with incalculable historical value, objects made of precious metals or objects that are completely unique even in their category, are very demanding in terms of funding and human resources. Institutions that want to present these objects on such a large scale often have to look for external financial resources, which are mainly found in various projects focused on cultural heritage, its presentation and preservation.

The development of modern documentation of archaeological finds, including Great Moravian jewellery, brought about new possibilities of their presentation.

Three-dimensional documentation not only enables to create a faithful virtual copy of the objects in case of their degradation or destruction, but with regard to heritage preservation, it helps to limit the physical handling of particularly fragile and rare originals. And last but not least, it makes it possible to present these objects in a very attractive way to the general public, as demonstrated by the virtual exhibition project *Great Moravian Mikulčice virtually*, which took place as part of the NAKI II project implemented by the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Brno.<sup>20</sup>

Within this exhibition project, holographic projection, innovative 3D printing and augmented reality were used as the highlights in an attractive presentation of the mentioned archaeological artefacts.

Holography is a modern method that enables to generate seemingly three-dimensional objects using a two-dimensional image recording medium. In this case, the authors achieved a three-dimensional image using a rotary projector. The holographic rotary projector consists of rapidly rotating arms on which RGB diodes are placed. The arms are rotated so that the observer does not perceive their movement. The flashing of individual diodes is synchronized with the rotation speed so that a colourful moving image is obtained. This image seems to be transparent, giving the impression of an object floating freely in the space in front of the spectator.

For the presentation using this method, a pair of the most elaborate buttons from Mikulčice were selected, so-called double-shell buttons, which belong to the top achievements of jewellery craftsmanship and are classified as movable national cultural heritage which cannot be commonly displayed. Thanks to the high-quality digital model, it was even possible to print one of the specimens on a 3D printer, both in original size and in a tenfold enlargement – these plastic buttons became haptic exhibits available to all visitors. The extremely enlarged details of the model offered the viewers a “fly-by” through its filigree decoration in a projection on the wall.<sup>21</sup>

Due to the growing popularity and availability of documenting archaeological artefacts in 3D, the authors of the aforementioned project also decided to use this method for the documentation and subsequent presentation of Great Moravian jewellery. High-quality 3D models were obtained and subsequently presented thanks to the photogrammetry method.

<sup>19</sup> “Wielkie Morawy”. Muzeum Początków Państwa Polskiego w Gnieźnie. In: *Facebook*, a post from December 4, 2017 [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from [www: https://1url.cz/9uVIB](https://1url.cz/9uVIB).

<sup>20</sup> KRUPÍČKOVÁ, Šárka, POLÁČEK, Lumír, ŠINDELÁŘ, Jiří. *Velkomoravské Mikulčice virtuálně/ Great Moravian Mikulčice Virtually*. Brno: Archeologický ústav AV ČR Brno, 2022, pp. 9–12.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 93–95, obr. 40: a–c.

Especially for jewellery, the authors developed a system where the resulting 3D model of one artefact consists of more than two hundred images. These models can subsequently be appreciated by interested members of the general public as well as professional archaeologists.<sup>22</sup>

Since a part of this project<sup>23</sup>, which also focused on the documentation of selected movable finds using the aforementioned state-of-the-art photogrammetric methods, took place during the COVID-19 pandemic, its authors decided to present their preliminary results also on the Facebook platform and on the website of the project.<sup>24</sup> The objects documented in this way have proved very suitable for these purposes, because in a time of limited possibilities, also regarding the visits to museums and galleries, it was possible to introduce those interested in history and archaeology to the results of the latest research in this field in a very attractive way.

In the end, the project applicants could also present their results in a real exhibition, which took place in the premises of the research base of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences Brno at Mikulčice-Trpíkovo in 2022.<sup>25</sup>

### Permanent exhibition “Great Moravia”

Among the current exhibitions, where visitors can learn more about Great Moravian jewellery, the permanent exhibition of the Moravian Museum “Great Moravia”, which has been on display in the Dietrichstein Palace in Brno since the 1990s, plays a unique role. In the centre of the exhibition is the so-called treasury, where visitors can see copies of the most famous and most beautiful pieces of jewellery found at archaeological sites in Moravia, especially in Staré Město u Uherského Hradiště, Mikulčice and Pohansko u Břeclavi.<sup>26</sup>

Although it may seem that the exhibition is outdated as regards the method of presentation, it is still satisfactory from the point of view of presenting the craftsmanship of early medieval jewellers and their creativity. It also gives an idea of how high must have been the status of those who wore the ornaments, especially women, in society at the time.

### Future

Great Moravian jewellery and objects associated with early medieval elites have been the subject of intense interest for many researchers, but also for visitors to not only specialized exhibition institutions.

One of the projects, which is directly related to the presentation of Great Moravian and early medieval jewellery in general, should be implemented in the very near future.

In 2024, it is planned to open unique exhibition and education premises in the area of the Archaeological Open-Air Museum in Modrá near Velehrad, the so-called “Treasury of Great

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<sup>22</sup> KRUPIČKOVÁ, POLÁČEK, ŠINDELÁŘ. Velkomoravské Mikulčice virtuálně..., pp. 99–102.

<sup>23</sup> The official name of the project was *Virtual Scientific Model of Great Moravian Mikulčice: a system of interactive documentation, presentation and archiving of long-term systematic archaeological excavations* and was planned for the years 2018–2022. Brno: Archeologický ústav AV ČR Brno [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from [www: https://starfos.tacr.cz/en/projekty/DG18P02OVV029#project-main](https://starfos.tacr.cz/en/projekty/DG18P02OVV029#project-main).

<sup>24</sup> *Mikulčice-Valy*. Available from [www: https://www.facebook.com/mikulcicevaly](https://www.facebook.com/mikulcicevaly) and on the website of the project [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from [www: https://mikulcice-valy.cz/](https://mikulcice-valy.cz/).

<sup>25</sup> Exhibition “*Velkomoravské Mikulčice virtuálně*”. Invitation to the exhibition and poster [accessed 2023-10-10] available from [www: https://1url.cz/BuVIF](https://1url.cz/BuVIF).

<sup>26</sup> Inventory of objects displayed in the permanent exhibition “Great Moravia”. Dietrichstein Palace Brno. Archives of the Centre of Slavic Archaeology, Moravian Museum (CSA MZM), Brno.



Moravia<sup>27</sup>, where the Moravian Museum – Centre of Slavic Archaeology acts as a scientific guarantor.

In the newly built space, a set of faithful copies, made in gold and silver, will gradually be placed and supplemented by replicas of the most precious items of early medieval artisanal craftsmanship, which were discovered during archaeological excavations in Staré Město, Uherské Hradiště-Sady or in Modrá itself, as well as in Mikulčice, Pohansko u Břeclavi and on other sites. The replicas and copies will be produced by people who are masters in their field not only in the Czech Republic, but also internationally. Over time, their creations should be complemented by other objects that come from other parts of Central Europe, which were influenced by Great Moravia in the 9th century.<sup>28</sup>

## Conclusion

The presentation of Great Moravian jewellery has already been a very prestigious task from the beginning. It was often displayed during important jubilee events, which also enjoyed great support from important state institutions in the form of patronage granted by, for example, presidents and church dignitaries. These large-scale exhibition projects were and still are very financially demanding, therefore it is necessary for the curators of these unique objects to seek external resources for their implementation, primarily in the form of various grants. The projects are also demanding as far as human resources are concerned, and their implementation requires a significant amount of manpower from the institutions involved. And last but not least is the fact that sometimes these objects are better off in depots, where the conditions are set up to protect them.

Therefore, it is currently possible to follow up trends that focus on details related to those rare objects rather than on quantity. These exhibitions present certain partial issues related to the research focused on jewellery, e.g. production techniques, materials or the details of individual exhibits, which they try to bring as close as possible to the audience. All this is also made possible thanks to the development of 3D documentation methods, the availability of the Internet, IT technology and so-called smart products. Certain role in this was surely also played by the COVID-19 pandemic, which for some time, not only in the Czech Republic, closed the exhibition spaces for their visitors and also limited the possibilities of museum loans.

Nevertheless, it is possible to assume that the originals of Great Moravian jewellery will leave their safe storage facilities to a greater or lesser extent in the future and will be presented to the general public in their full beauty not only in our country, but also abroad.

<sup>27</sup> *Klenotnice Velké Moravy/Treasury of Great Moravia*. Visualisation of the exhibition space. Modrá: Archeoskanzen [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from: <https://1url.cz/juVIv>.

<sup>28</sup> Press release of the Moravian Museum „*V archeoskanzenu v Modré na Uherskohradištsku vzniká unikátní Klenotnice Velké Moravy*“. Brno: Moravské zemské muzeum [accessed 2023-10-10]. Available from [www: https://1url.cz/kuVgr](http://www.https://1url.cz/kuVgr).

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