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## Museum Keris Nusantara, Indonesia



The Museum Keris Nusantara

showcases 350 ancient *Keris* (a traditional Indonesian dagger), all of which were donated by a number of collectors as well as the community of *Keris*. Beside the *Keris*, this museum also displays *Tombak* (spears), *Pedang* (sword), *Badik* (traditional Knives from South Sulawesi) from all areas from Indonesia and part of Southeast Asia. The Museum Keris Nusantara was inaugurated by the seventh President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo on 9 August 2017. This followed the [recognition of Indonesian Keris by UNESCO](#) as part of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity. The museum is located in the centre of Solo (Surakarta), at Jl. Bhayangkara No. 2<sup>nd</sup>, Sriwedari, Solo, and Central of Java. The building of Museum Keris Nusantara adopts the architectural style of *Sukuh* temples and is packed with contemporary style. It has four floors. Each floor presents deep information about *Keris*. In the *Wedharing Wacana* floor, there are pictures of traditional weapons around the world. It also shows various types of *pamor keris*, and visitors can watch the process of *keris* making in the audio-visual room. The *Purwaning Wacana* floor describes the development of *keris* in the modern era and visitors can also read the historical records through the manuscripts or books in the Museum Keris Nusantara library. Within the *Cipta Adiluhung* floor, the *keris* making process and how to correctly open the *keris* from its *warangka* (the sheath of *keris*) are presented. Furthermore, visitors can see how to properly wear *keris* in Java clothes. Finally, the *Esthing Lampah* floor, enables visitors to enjoy the work of ancestors who witnessed the progress of technology and culture of Indonesian in the past. **Permanent collections:** The *Keris* presented at Museum Keris Nusantara come from the Segaluh (669-1482), Kahuripan (1019-1045), Kediri (1045-1221), Singhasari (1222-1292), Majapahit (1293-1500), Mataram Islam (1588-1651), Kartasura (1680-1745), Surakarta (1745-now) and Jogjakarta (1755-now) periods. At this time the oldest *Keris* in the collection originates from the Galuh Kingdom era, estimated to be from the 7th century.

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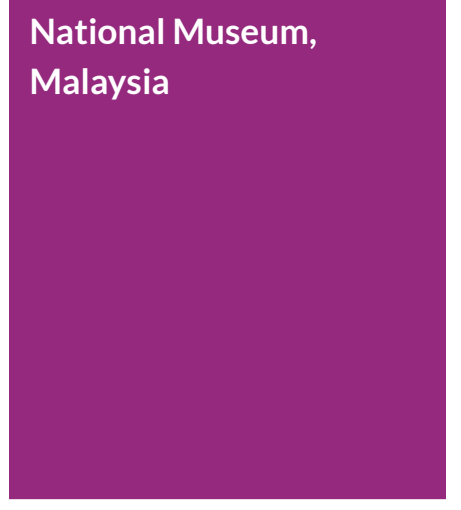


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