

GUIDE BOOK
OF
MUSEUM
OF
WORLD RELIGIONS

宗教文物之美

良善

Devotion

Joy

祝福

Forbearance

Goodness

忍辱

奉獻

喜樂

Peace

真誠

Sincerity

慈悲

寬容

道德

Confession

Love

懺悔

修行

Compassion

Cultivation



世界宗教博物館
MUSEUM OF WORLD RELIGIONS

尊重每一個信仰

Respect For All Faiths

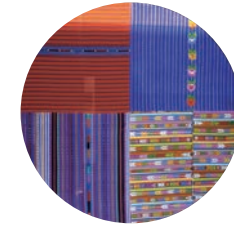
包容每一個族群

Tolerance For All Cultures

博愛每一個生命

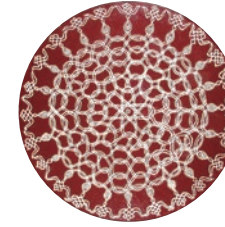
Love For All Life

埃及
Egypt



馬雅
Maya

印度教
Hinduism



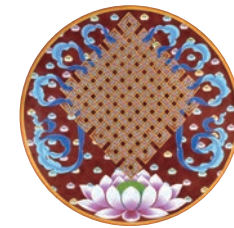
基督宗教
Christianity

神道教
Shinto



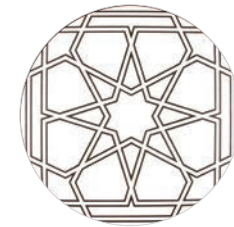
伊斯蘭教
Islam

猶太教
Judaism



佛教
Buddhism

道教
Daoism



錫克教
Sikhism

6	創辦人的話 Founder's Words	62	基督宗教 Christianity
8	啟程 Departure	66	伊斯蘭教 Islam
12	水幕牆 Water Curtain	70	印度教 Hinduism
14	朝聖步道 Pilgrims' Way	74	佛教 Buddhism
16	掌痕手印 Palm print	78	錫克教 Sikhism
18	宇宙觀 Understanding of the Cosmo	82	道教 Daoism
20	金色大廳 Golden Lobby	86	神道教 Shinto
24	宇宙創世廳 Creations	90	民間信仰 Religious Life of the Taiwanese
26	生命觀 Understanding of Life	94	世界宗教建築模型展示區 The Greatest Sacred Buildings
28	生命之旅廳 Hall of Life's Journey	96	圓頂清真寺 Dome of the Rock
30	初生 Birth	98	路思義教堂 Luce Chapel
32	成長 Coming of Age	100	金廟 Golden Temple
34	中年 Mid -Life	102	伊勢神宮 Ise Grand Shrine
36	老年 Old Age	104	濕婆神廟 Kandariya Mahadev Temple
38	死亡及死後世界 Death and Afterlife	106	夏特大教堂 Chartres Cathedral
40	生命覺醒區 Awakenings	108	佛光寺大殿 Buddha's Light Temple
42	靈修學習區 Meditation Gallery	110	婆羅浮屠 Borobudur
44	華嚴世界 Avatamsaka World	112	聖母升天堂 Assumption Cathedral (Trinity St. Sergius Monestary)
46	匯聚 Converge	114	舊新會堂 Altneuschl (Old-New Synagogue)
48	世界宗教展示大廳 Great Hall of World Religions	116	感恩紀念牆 Wall of Gratitude
50	古埃及 Ancient Egypt	120	祝福區 Blessings
54	馬雅 Maya	122	觀展之道 Visitor's Route
58	猶太教 Judaism	124	延伸 Extension
		126	生死晝夜：於死亡中前行 Bright as night , dark as day : A Walk with the Death



創辦人的話
Founder's Words

世界宗教博物館可以給我們一個認識宗教的機會，
去選擇自己一生的精神信仰，
可以讓每一個宗教自由的對話，
不再有宗教爭端與衝突，
這是一座心靈的博物館，
是我們找尋安心、自在的歸宿。

釋心道

The Museum of World Religions offers us an opportunity to learn more about religions, To choose a spiritual belief for our own life. It is a place for different religions to freely discourse, so that there will no longer be religious disputes and conflicts. This is a museum of the spirit, The restful and unrestrained destination we seek.

Dharma Master **Hsin Tao**
Founder of the Museum of World Religion

啟程

Departure

星光相互照映，交織成無限美好的宇宙光景

The stars shine on each other, forming an infinite and wonderful universe.

十道彩條，以不同的宗教啟示探究世界十大宗教的文化。十道色彩，給人祈禱安頓身心的啟示和力量，推動尊重、包容與博愛的理念。

這十道光彩僅是開端。求解的過程是一條道路，終點在哪？我們會走向那個答案嗎？

光，流轉，滌塵。

電梯上行的同時，穩定呼吸，隨著梯內燈光的流動，淨空思緒。

電梯開門，就著光前進吧。

「百千法門、同歸方寸。」

電梯開門看到的這八個大字，取自禪宗四祖道信禪師的偈語，說的是各種不同的宗教或法門，都終歸要回到自己的內心。這也是世界宗教博物館的宗旨，不僅僅是介紹世界十大宗教，也是帶領參觀者走入自己的內心。

在剛剛走進博物館的時刻，我們不先結論，從心開始，啟動探索的旅程。

待回程，看內心是不是會有這樣的感動？

這八字箴言，存在心間。

The 10 colorful stripes represent the world's 10 religions. Visitors are about to explore through different religious revelations. Religions bring enlightenments to us, we can find physical and spiritual peace by worshipping and promoting the ideas of respect, inclusivity and charity. Starting with these ten beams of light, it is a journey for searching. Where is the destination? Will we know the answer eventually?

Light flows and purifies the air.

Stabilize your breath as the elevator goes up. Clear your mind as the light in the car flows.

When the elevator door opens, step out into the light and go forward.

“The doors to Goodness, Wisdom and Compassion are opened by keys of the heart.”

The maxim greets you as soon as the elevator door opens. It is a quotation from the saying of the fourth patriarch of Chan Buddhism, Master Dayi Daoxin. Its meaning is that although there are different religions or approaches, people eventually have to return to their hearts, which is what the Museum of World Religions' goal. The museum's goal is not only to introduce the world's most followed religions, but also to lead visitors into their hearts.

Entering the museum, please don't jump to the conclusion. Just go on an exploration journey from your heart. When heading back, try to find out if you have such a touching understanding and keep the maxim in your mind.



水幕牆

Water Curtain

將手伸向水幕，手勢是迎向水流攫取或順應水流接納？

水是基本的自然元素，帶來生命的水流動不止，總可以洗淨日常的匆忙雜亂，回歸純潔內心。水在各個文化中都常用來當作潔淨和轉化的媒介。

把手伸向水幕牆，讓水滑過指尖，流過手掌，水流的觸感與潺潺水聲，好比生命之初在母體內所感知到的狀態一般，也令人想到不同的宗教傳統中的洗滌和淨化。耶穌基督的約旦河受洗、錫克教上師在沐浴時的啟發、觀世音菩薩灑水度化人間，神道教神社裡的手水舍、伊斯蘭教禮拜前的潔淨儀式，都是由水，帶來潔淨和超越。

Stretch out your hand into the water curtain. Are you using your hand to grab the water or allow it to flow over your hand?

Water is a fundamental natural element. The water that brings life flows forever, and can always wash away the hustle and messiness of daily life and bring you back to your pure heart. Water is used as a medium for purification and transformation in various cultures.

Place your hand into the water curtain and let the water flow through your fingertips and palms. Feeling the touch and hearing the sound of the flowing water may be likened to experiencing the beginning of life in the mother's body. It also reminds people of cleansing and purification in different religious traditions. The baptizing of Jesus in the Jordan River, the revelation received by a Sikh Guru when taking a bath, the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara's sprinkle of water for the salvation of humanity, the water ablution pavilions in Shinto shrines, and the ablution before Islamic prayers involve water to bring cleanliness and transcendence.

朝聖步道

Pilgrims' Way

不論走得多快，問題一直都在，人類從未停止探究人生的奧妙，「在出生之前，我是誰？」、「我們為何被生而為人？」、「我們為什麼懼怕死亡？」、「知覺是什麼？」

人生的路程是崎嶇模糊，時而平緩、得心應手，時而交雜著痛苦和考驗，就像此刻腳下朝聖步道的磨石子和洗石子路；牆上的朝聖者，有的徐徐前行，有的總要停下來瞻前顧後，走下慎重的一步一腳印。

朝聖者，伴隨著牆上的大哉問和宗教解答，在求知求解的喜悅中前行，他們的生命有方向，伴隨時間的軌跡，往前行，也回歸內心。

No matter how fast we go, questions always exist. Human beings never cease to pursue limitless knowledge in limited lifespans.

“Who was I before I was born?”, “Why were we born as humans?”, “Why are we afraid of death?”, “What is consciousness?”

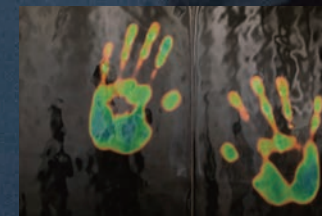
The journey of life is rough and unknown. It is sometimes smooth and joyful, painful and tough, just like the terrazzo-and-pebble paved Pilgrims' Way you are standing on. Some of the praying figures on the wall are walking slowly, and some stop frequently out of cautiousness, and take one step at a time, very carefully.

Go forward while looking at the questions on the wall, with the joy of seeking knowledge and finding the answers.



掌痕手印

Palm Print



看著手掌，在牆上印下溫度的掌印

溫存消逝之前，掌溫與環境交相平衡，原來，時間往那裡走……

手，不僅僅作為溝通，更代表著「實踐」。

在求解心靈提升的過程，我做，我會做，我能做，我不斷地做。

而做了什麼，做過什麼，留下什麼，累積了什麼？作為實踐的手，可以做出承諾。宗教傳統上，手常扮演重要的符號象徵，祝禱、祈願、施予和賜福。這面牆，留下了每一位來到這裡的觀眾獨一無二的掌印，然後消逝歸零，來來去去，不斷上演；熙來攘往的生命之河，週而復始的時間之流。

Looking at your warm palm prints left on the wall.

Before the prints disappear, the warmth of your palm and the environment are balanced, and that is the time tested way of being...

Hands are not only used to communicate but also represent practice.

In looking for the answer to spiritual growth, think about "what I do," "what I will do," "what I can do," and "what I should keep doing" and reflect on "what I have done," "what did I do," "what did I deliver," and "what did I acquire."

Representing practice, hands can be used to make commitments. When it comes to religious traditions, hands usually play an important role in making symbolic signs, sending wishes, praying, giving, and blessing. Every visitor coming here leaves their unique palm prints on the wall, which will fade away and disappear. The same process continues as visitors come and go, like the running river of life and the looping stream of time.

宇宙觀

Understanding
of
the Cosmo

看見淵遠流長的歷史裡，我們的信仰是什麼模樣？

Pondering what our faith looks like through the long history of mankind.



金色大廳

Golden Lobby





順著朝聖步道和掌印牆，一縷金光，映入眼簾。
它像什麼？如同眼睛的形狀，看到不同語言
的同一句話，愛與和平，是答案。

凝視我的眼，你看到什麼？

凝視你的眼，我看到世界。

撐起穹蒼的，運轉宇宙的，愛與和平是解。
因為「愛是我們共同的真理」，「和平是我
們永恆的渴望」。

在這金色蒼穹下，如同一幅「寰宇圖」，天
花板是天，地板上是凡塵，窗洞暗示著進入
三界元，是冥間地府的關卡，也象徵對真理
的追尋。那多彩和多樣的顏色與符號，都
有各自宗教中的意義，包含了時間和空間。
我們在這個空間裡，自我變得微小，如同在
廣袤的宇宙空間中，看天地之大，品類之
盛，心思萬千變化，皆有其始。宇宙創世廳
的理論由此展開。

Standing in the center of the resplendent golden lobby,
there are “love is our shared truth” and “peace is our
eternal hope” written in fourteen different languages.

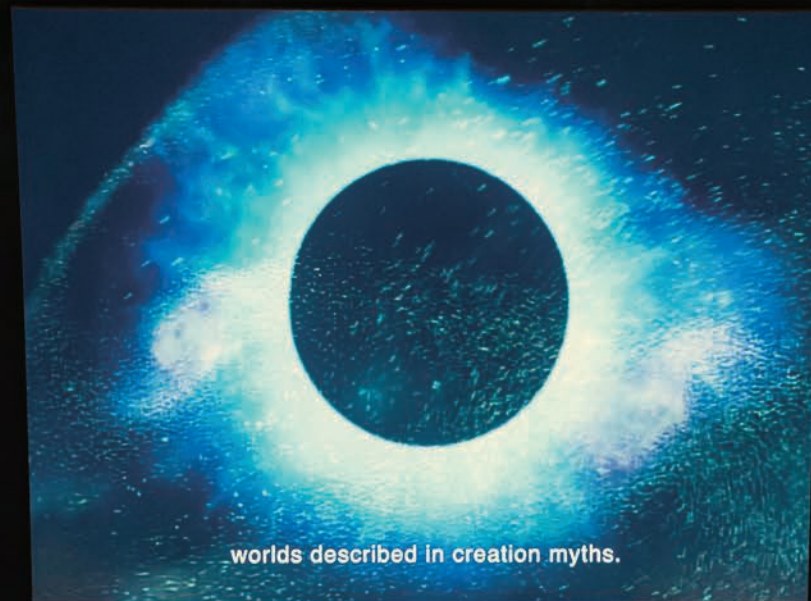
With the golden firmament-like ceiling, the whole space
is like a map of the universe. The ceiling is the heaven;
the floor is the earth; and the window implicitly represents
the portal of the third dimension, which is the entrance of
the lower world, and also symbolizes the pursuit of truth.
A variety of colors and symbols have their own meanings
related to time and space in their respective religions. We
feel small in this space as if we are in the vast cosmic
space. The theories delivered in “Creations” originated
from this idea.



宇宙創世廳

Creations

宇宙是什麼？這世界是怎樣的存在？
生命有源起嗎？從哪裡發生？
不同地方的人，如何理解生命起源？
天大地大，人有多大？
沒有了人的天地，會是什麼光景？
相對於天地之深遠廣大，相對於時間之河的無窮無盡，
人的存在，微妙地，竟相當重大。
因為，我正在這裡，在此地，看著這一切發生，共這一切一同發生！在一個有101個座位的劇場空間裡，我們一同觀看宇宙、世界和人類起源的影片。探究起源的種種可能。
我們透過宇宙的尺度與速度，超越人的格局的方式看著創世神話，博物館的旅程要走進人的生命歷程了，世界已然形成，聽見心跳，脈動生命，誕生……



What is the universe? What the existence of the world is like?
Does life have a beginning? Where does it occur?
How do people from different places understand the origin of life?
How big is the earth and how big is human?
What would the world look like without human beings?
Compared to the immensity of heavens and the earth, compared to the infinity of the river of time, the existence of human beings is like a mystery.
The existence of human is, subtly, quite significant.
Because I am here, here am I, watching all this happen. In a 101-seat theater space, we can watch a film about the origin of the universe, the world, and mankind. Exploring the possibilities of origins.
We look at the myth of creation through the scale of the universe and the speed. In a way that transcends the human landscape. The journey in the museum is about to integrate with the journey of life. Now the world has been created, and we hear the heart beats and the pulse of life.

生命觀

Understanding
of
Life

用不同的角度重新探索每個人人生階段獨特的生命之流

Exploring the unique currents of life at each stage from different perspectives.

生命之旅廳

Hall of Life's Journey

生命的有限，讓人生更為寶貴。人生的種種經驗會在人的有限生命裡不斷累積、豐富和提煉。透過認識不同的群體在人生各重要節點的習俗和展現，我們能夠看到個體與群體，看到生命和死亡所交織成的大千世界。生命有終點。新生的每一個生命依然走上了尋求意義，走向人生終點的旅程。起點從喜悅迎接的「初生」開始，經過延續社群希望的「成長」，承擔與創造生命意義的「中年」，豁達的「老年」，來到未知的「死亡及死後世界」。人們在這條路上不斷地累積。這些累積，成就出在博物館裡技藝超絕的宗教儀典文物，他們代表了人類文明在這個探究過程中的寄託和倚望、崇拜和慶賀。



The finite nature of human life makes life valuable. Life's experiences are accumulated, enriched, and refined throughout the limited life of a person. By knowing the customs and expressions of different groups of people at various important events in their lives, we can see the colorful world of individuals and groups, see the world of life and death.

Life has its ending. Each new life embarks on the journey search for meaning from the day one and towards the end of life. It begins with the joyful welcoming of "Birth", continues through "growing up" with hope of the community, the "Mid-Life" of commitment and meaning, the wisdom of "Old Age" and arrives at the unknown "Death and Afterlife". People continue to accumulate on this path. These accumulations have led to the highly skilled religious artifacts in our museum, which represent the trust and reliance, worship and celebration of human civilization in this process of inquiry.

初生 Birth



新生命降臨，都是禮物。存活下來的幼小生命，需要祝福，需要運氣，需要襁褓。初生乘載著希望，也是給人類祝福的奇蹟。就像代表希望和可能性的樹一樣，這裡的每一條長凳，都有不同種類的木材製作，象徵著不同的人生階段的意涵。

設置在初生展區的樺木長凳，象徵富饒多產，往往是曠野中最先生長的樹木，蘊含有「幼木成林」的含義，在歐亞大陸的許多文化中，這種樺樹的木材也常常被用來製作搖籃。坐在這條樺木長凳上，靜靜欣賞它的木紋走向，彷彿也觸到它旺盛的生命歷程。

The arrival of a new life is a gift. A life that survived the test of being a fragile newborn needs blessing, luck, and care. A newborn carries hope and is a miracle

of blessing to mankind. Like a tree representing hope and possibility, in this section of the hall, benches are made by different types of wood, symbolizing different stages of life.

The bench made by birchwood in the "Birth" section symbolizes fertility. Often being the oldest tree in the wilderness, birches symbolize young trees can become a forest, and in many cultures in Eurasia, birchwood is often used to make cradles. Sitting on this birchwood bench, quietly admiring its beautiful wood grain as if touching its vigorous life history.



口圍

口圍又稱為涎水布，用來防止口水沾到衣服上。老虎花樣有驅邪與守護的意涵，菊花紋飾表達長壽之意，鼻眉呈金魚形，則有「金玉滿堂」的意思。

Bib

Bibs are also called drooling bibs. They are used to protect clothing from drooling stains. The tiger patterns carry the meaning of protection. The chrysanthemum decoration symbolizes longevity. The nose and eyebrow area are shaped like a goldfish, conveying a message of "prosperity."



童鞋

這雙虎形童鞋以老虎作為造型，是借引虎威驅邪或取其虎虎生風吉祥如意的意義。據說，穿著虎鞋能使孩子走路時不容易跌倒。

Chinese Children's Shoes

This traditional Chinese pair of shoes have patterned images of tigers. In traditional Chinese folklores, tigers represent vigorous energy, good fortune, and the ability to ward off evil, and this is exemplified in the belief that tiger shoes can protect children from falling while walking. Therefore, Chinese mothers carefully sew tigers onto the shoes for their newborn children, demonstrating deep love, affection and hope.



苗族揹兒帶

苗族婦女從少女時期就開始製作揹兒帶，其蘊含著對兒女的愛與期待。本作品是取材自「圍腰」的揹兒帶，上繡許多代表祝福的符號。

Miao Baby Carrier

Miao women make baby carriers since their girlhood. These handmade baby carriers represent their love and expectations for their children. Inspired by other baby carriers, this work is embroidered with many symbols representing blessings.

成長 Coming of Age



生命最快速累積與成長的時程，揭示要脫離襁褓，面對獨立。需要勇氣，需要智慧，需要能力。我，在成形。號稱連接天地的世界樹的桫欏木，是成長展區的長凳，感受到它挺拔嗎？在古代的北歐神話中，桫欏樹是連結天、地、地獄的「世界樹」，在神話中，第一個人類就是用桫欏木來造的，象徵了對年輕生命的祝福和美好期許。

In the most rapid accumulation and growth stage of life, people need to get out of their reach of family and face independence. It takes courage, wisdom, and ability. A solid personality is shaping. The Ash tree, known as a "tree of the worlds" that connects heaven and earth in the ancient Scandinavian mythology, were chosen to make the bench in this section of the hall, and Ash tree has been the tree used to make the first human in the mythology. Ash wood has been representing the good wishes and hope for a young life.



馬薩伊族首飾

項圈是少女們用傳統技法製成，是馬薩伊族重要的裝飾品之一。

Maasai Jewelry

Traditional Maasai neckpieces were made by maidens using traditional techniques and are one of the important decorative items of the Maasai people.



第一次領聖餐服

對於天主教家庭的小孩而言，第一次領聖餐是值得紀念的日子，表示他已明白彌撒的意義與麵包和葡萄酒所具有的基督犧牲奉獻意涵。

Christian First Communion Attire

Christian families regard a child's first communion day as a significant event. On this special occasion, parents eagerly undertake all the necessary arrangements for their child reached the age 7. This age is considered appropriate because it is believed that children reached the age 7 possess the capacity to comprehend the significance of the bread and wine in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.



泰雅族紋面工具組

泰雅族少男少女的紋面，是成年的標記，也是代表一個人能負擔社會責任，獨立自主。

Atayal Facial Tattoo Tool Set

The facial tattoos of the Atayal young boys and girls symbolize adulthood and represent a person who can afford social responsibility and independence.

中年 Mid - Life



撐起人的運行的生命階段，開枝散葉，承先啟後，需要堅毅，需要洞察，需要內省。也許是能量的巔峰，也許影響的更多群體，也許有更多的承擔。意義，在構成。以西洋杉製成的長凳，放在中年展區，說它有多重象徵：神聖、愛侶、奉獻、保護。你看到它的精彩嗎？

This is a significant part for a person's life journey, and it brings most of its meanings. It can be fruitful and bringing offspring, and taking responsibilities, being a bridge for the old and the young. In this stage of life, people need insights, wisdom, and introspection. In this stage, people may be at the peak of his or her energy, may be able to affect others more, may have more commitment. Meaning of life is in shaping. The bench in this section is made of western fir, placed in the middle age section, is said to have multiple symbols: sacredness, love, dedication, and protection. Can you see its splendor?



猶太教婚約

婚約是猶太夫妻之間傳統的契約，律法書會列出丈夫對妻子的義務與權力，常繪有精美的裝飾圖案，成為夫妻珍藏的紀念品。

Jewish Marriage Contract - Ketubah

The Ketubah is a traditional contract between a Jewish husband and wife. It is considered an integral part of a traditional Jewish marriage, and outlines the rights and responsibilities of the groom to the bride. It is often decorated with intricate designs that becomes a treasured item for the couple.

錫克教頭飾

此件頭飾代表卡爾薩教團的教徽，中央的雙刃劍，象徵信仰唯一真神與保護教團；兩邊的彎劍，則是代表精神與世俗的力量。

Sikh Headwear - Dastar

This headdress represents the emblem of the Khalsa (refers to both a community that considers Sikhism as its faith, as well as a special group of initiated Sikhs), with a double-edged sword in the center, symbolizing faith in the one true God and protection of the group, and curved swords on either side, representing spiritual and secular power.



聖索與硃砂盒

「聖索」是在印度傳統婚禮中使用的紅色棉線，象徵新人永遠的連繫並向眾神祈求賜與他們力量及好運。「硃砂盒」中裝有紅色礦物粉，儀式中新郎會沾取硃砂置於新娘的分髮線，表示夫妻之愛，並祈求婚姻的吉祥長久。

Hindu Holy Rope and Sindoor Box

The Holy Rope is a red thread used in traditional Indian weddings, symbolizing the eternal connection between the newly married couple. The Sindoor Box contains red powder, applied by the groom to the bride's hair parting as a symbol of love and prayers for a long and auspicious marriage.



老年 Old Age



難能可貴的存活者，知性與智慧的傳遞者。需要祝福，需要傳承，需要包容。對生命有體認，對內心有定見。生命，在實踐。

承載著古老的學問的山毛櫸做成的長凳在老年展區，有老學究的味道嗎？

Aged people are survivors, are transmitters of knowledge and wisdom. They need to be blessed, to be cared, and to be tolerated. In this stage of life, people tend to have a deeper understanding of life, an inner vision of self, and practiced one's understanding of life.



還曆祝著

在日本，為六十歲的人所舉行的儀式稱「還曆」。壽星穿上紅色衣帽，象徵回到初生或嬰兒期，回到一甲子的起頭，人生重新開始。

Shinto Kanreki Iwaigi

The Kanreki Iwaigi is a traditional garment worn by the Japanese on their 60th birthday. In Japan, at the end of every 60 years is the beginning of a new cycle; therefore, turning 60 symbolizes a new beginning, a return to infancy, and a rebirth.

壽龜壽桃印模

在台灣，人們會準備糕點作為供品或節慶食品。而上方的圖案多有祈福、祝賀之意。龜與桃是長壽的象徵，遂以此印模製作祝壽的糕點。

Taiwanese Longevity Turtle and Cake Molds

In Taiwanese popular culture, special pastries are prepared for festivals and at sacrificial offerings for ceremonies such as New Year's, holidays, weddings, and funerals. Patterns on pastries have different meanings depending on the custom and occasion. For the most part, however, these patterns are used as a wish for good luck and health.



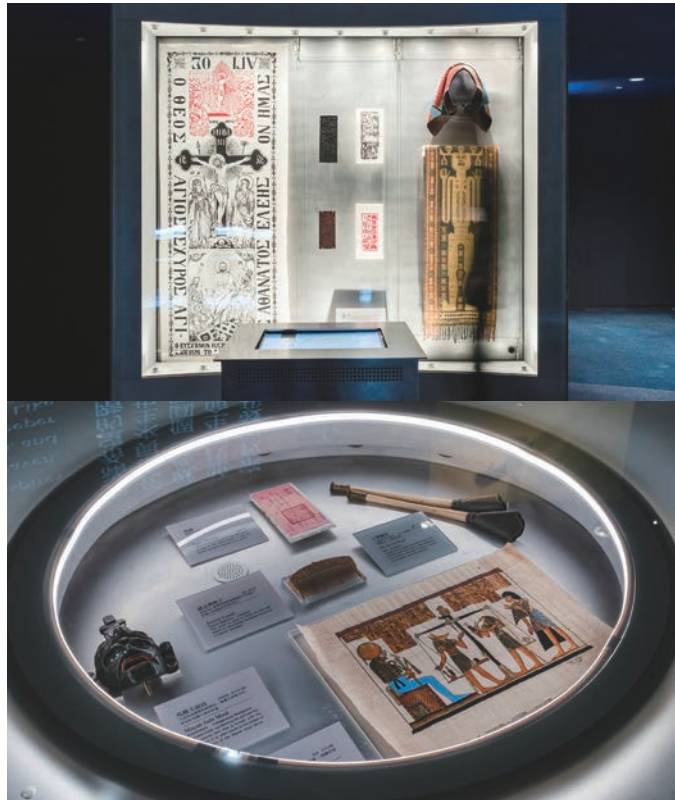
聖體盒與聖油瓶

天主教傅油禮所用。當教友生病臥床或臨終，以「聖油」擦敷身體，賦給聖寵，以減輕痛苦重振身心，或免除小罪，護送他們安抵天國。

Christian Pyx and Chrismatory

Pyx and Chrismatory are religious implements used in the Sacrament of Unction. When a Catholic is ill or close to death and is unable to attend Mass to receive the Sacrament of the Eucharist, a representative of the Church visits his or her home with a Pyx and Chrismatory to minister the sacrament. With the application of sacred oil on the communicant's face and limbs, the grace of God is received, relieving the person's mental and physical pain.

死亡及死後世界 Death and Afterlife



終將終止的生命，然後呢？那麼，生命初始之前是什麼呢？是從無，回到無嗎？就生命的歷程來說，並不是回到無，卻是留下生命的印記。在東亞人的文化中，我們總是習慣性地迴避「死亡」這兩個字，但是迴避不會使它遠離，對死亡的思考，正是為了更好地活著。許多宗教與文明所提示的死後的世界，也是對生的觀照。這個展區的長凳由象徵死亡的榆樹製成，它被認為可以減緩腐化，常用於製作棺木，亦稱為沉睡之樹。你能感受到它的安靜和和緩嗎？坐在榆木長凳上，觀看影片中的各種宗教的葬禮儀式，給我們安靜的省思空間，思索或回答自己的內心所繫，為靈性的覺醒開啟啟程的大門。

The life will finally end, and then what's the next? Is it a return from nothing to nothing? In terms of the course of life, it is not a return to nothing, but a mark of life. In the culture of East Asians, we have always avoided the word "death", but avoidance does not make it far away. The world after death, as suggested by many religions and civilizations, is also a view of life.

The bench in this section is made from the elm tree, a symbol of death, which is thought to have an effect to slow down the decay and is often used to make coffins, this type of the tree is also known as the tree of slumber. Can you feel its tranquility and calmness? Sitting on the elm bench and watching the funeral rituals of various religions in the video gives us a quiet space to reflect, to contemplate or answer our own innermost thoughts, and to open the door to spiritual awakening.



經衣板

本件為印製用的木刻版，經衣是給亡魂使用的日常用品，在普渡時，將經衣紙錢供給孤魂，讓他們在他界可以更換日用品，以安撫亡魂。

Jingyi Plate

This is a woodcut plate for printing of Jingyi clothes (paper clothes given to cadavers for funerals or rites to departed souls). *Jingyi* clothes are daily necessities for the departed souls, and during the Pudu worship, *Jingyi* clothes are offered to lonely souls so that they can change their daily necessities in the other world, thus appeasing the departed souls.

天葬號角

西藏人有一種「天葬」習俗，即是將屍體分割由鷹類吃食。若死者業障太深老鷹不願吃食，天葬師會儀式性的示範後引號呼喚老鷹食屍。

Tibetan Sky Burial Bugle

Sky Burial is the Tibetan custom of cutting a deceased person's body in pieces for vultures to consume. Tibetans believe vultures prefer to eat the remains of the dead with good karma. So when the deceased is believed to have bad karma, a priest uses a bugle to call the vultures to eat the remains of the corpse.



亡者之書

古埃及人將其置於死者身邊，或繪於棺木和墓壁，以幫助他通過冥間的危險。畫面描述的是阿努比斯測量死者的心臟，托特則在旁記錄。

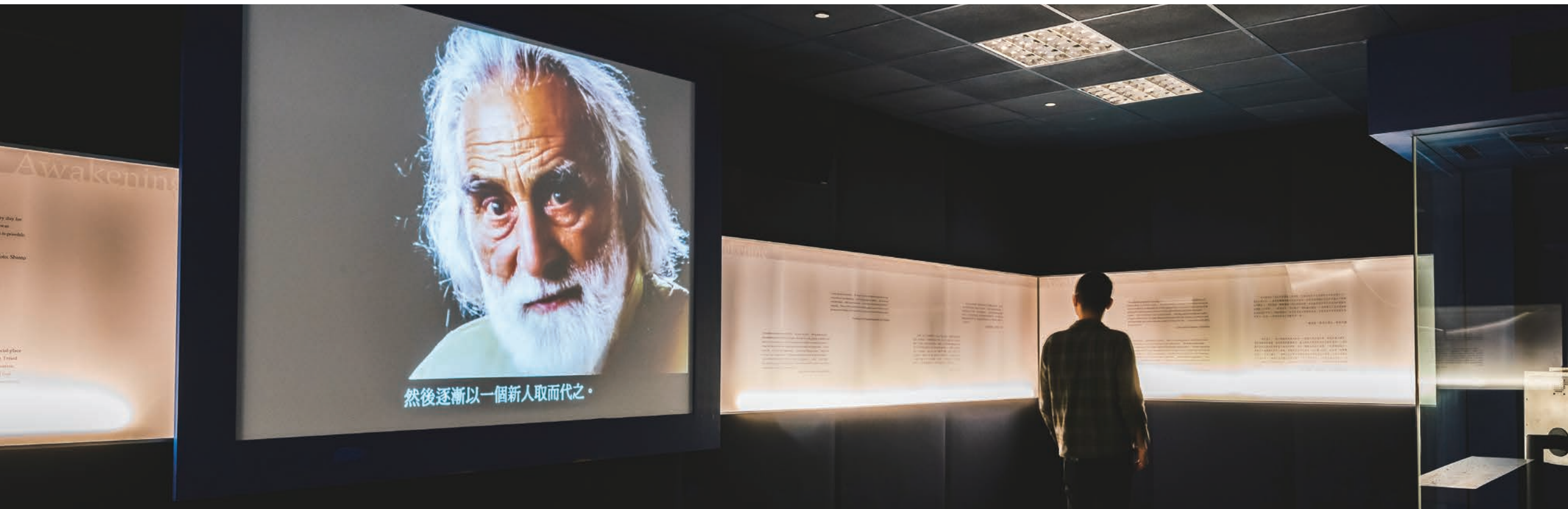
Name: Egyptian Book of the Dead

The Egyptian Book of the Dead is a scroll of prayers and incantations. The size and the content in each section of the book vary according to the amount of the scroll purchased. Book of the Dead can be placed next to the deceased or painted on the coffin or walls of the tomb. It was believed that Book of the Dead could help a person pass through the dangers of the underworld to Heaven safely.



生命覺醒區 Hall of Life's Journey

生命的有限，讓人生更為寶貴。人生的種種經驗會在人的有限生命裡不斷累積、豐富和提煉。透過認識不同的群體在人生各重要節點的習俗和展現，我們能夠看到個體與群體，看到生命和死亡所交織成的大千世界。生命有終點。新生的每一個生命依然走上了尋求意義，走向人生終點的旅程。起點從喜悅迎接的「初生」開始，經過延續社群希望的「成長」，承擔與創造生命意義的「中年」，豁達的「老年」，來到未知的「死亡及死後世界」。人們在這條路上不斷地累積。這些累積，成就出在博物館裡技藝超絕的宗教儀典文物，他們代表了人類文明在這個探究過程中的寄託和倚望、崇拜和慶賀。



The finite nature of human life makes life valuable. Life's experiences are accumulated, enriched, and refined throughout the limited life of a person. By knowing the customs and expressions of different groups of people at various important events in their lives, we can see the colorful world of individuals and groups, see the world of life and death. Life has its ending. Each new life embarks on the journey search for meaning from the day one and towards the end of life. It begins with the joyful welcoming of "Birth", continues through the "Coming of Age" with hope of the community, the "Mid-Life" of commitment and meaning, the the wisdom of "Old Age" and arrives at the unknown "Death and Afterlife". People continue to accumulate on this path. These accumulations have led to the highly skilled religious artifacts in our museum, which represent the trust and reliance, worship and celebration of human civilization in this process of inquiry.

靈修學習區 Meditation Gallery

全然地面對和瞭解自己

深層的自我對話，是對靈性的對話。靈修應該是各個文明與宗教都有的心靈活動，關乎於深奧且專注的思考。禪坐、禮拜、祈禱甚至太極拳，都可以是宗教中的靈修方式。

這個區域裡的影片介紹了各種靈修方式，參觀者也可以脫下鞋子，步上展廳中央的平台，調息吐納，平心靜氣，用自己的方式體驗內心而外的放鬆舒緩的過程。這個平台是楓樹所製，像是一張席地展開的地毯，你可以坐上，或是躺下，放鬆地和自己對話。



Facing and understanding ourselves

Dialogue with oneself in a deeper level is a spiritual activity and can be described as meditation. It can be found in all civilizations and religions, in the form of meditation, worship, prayer, and even Tai chi, they are all different forms of spirituality.

In this area, visitors are welcomed to remove their shoes and step onto the platform in the center of the room, where they can breathe in and out, calm their minds, and experience the process of inner and outer relaxation in his or her own way. The platform is made of maple wood and resembles a carpet spreads out on the floor, so you can sit on it or lie down and relax and have a deep inner dialogue to yourself.

華嚴世界 Avatamsaka World



“一即一切，一切即一。”

生命歷程走完，進入球體建築。回頭望向生命之旅展廳，原來，每個展區的展示螢幕，那巧妙的弧形，正可組合成一個球體！意味著，每個生命，都是個華嚴珠玉之網上的寶玉。個體的經驗，個別的生命，終將編織出浩瀚的人類文明。這個文明的終端，是尊重，是包容，是靈性，是生態。

One is everything, and everything is one.

After the journey of life, we entered this sphere space. Looking back at the Hall of Life's Journey, it turns out that the ingenious curved shape of the screen in each section can be formed into a sphere! It is like that each life is a precious jewel in a web of magnificent jewels. Individual experiences, individual lives, will eventually weave a vast web of human civilization. At the core of this civilization, it is respect, tolerance, spirituality, and a balanced ecology.