

Museum on Miracle - The Buddha Memorial Center

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The Buddha Memorial Center (BMC) is a center which encompasses the traditional and the modern. The 48 Underground Palaces not only preserve civilization but record history. In 2014, BMC is certified as the youngest member of the International Council of Museums (ICOM).

The architecture of BMC is based on the concept of emptiness, which is the best teaching offered by the Buddha. The construction of BMC is primarily intended to inspire faith in the Buddha's relic, through which one realizes one's innate nature and thence bring about goodness and harmony to society.

The structures of BMC reflect the extensive and timely teachings of Humanistic Buddhism. They are not merely religious structures, but also artworks of intrinsic creation. In addition, the artists who display their creative skills here have also brought Taiwanese artistic culture to the international stage.

Venerable Master Hsing Yun says, "The Buddha does not need any anybody's worship or reverence, it is living beings that need inspiration to develop wholesome thoughts and purify their minds. By worshipping a memorial, people can come to know the Buddha's Dharma body, and their feelings of admiration can be elevated into wanting to learn about the Buddha's virtues and practice them in everyday life. The Buddha doesn't need a memorial, but living beings do.

Buddha Memorial Center - A Museum Miracle

- 48 Underground Palaces - to preserve human civilization and record human history.
- Life Education - to promote cultural arts and environmental protection.
- Cross-Strait Exchange - to encourage the revival of Chinese culture.
- Buddhist Arts - to promote Buddhist arts through exhibitions and academic conferences.
- Public Service - to show respect for all visitors through sharing resources and hospitality.

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Core Values behind BMC's Operation

Three Acts of Goodness: Do Good Deeds, Say Good Words, Have Good Intentions

Four Givings: Giving Others Confidence, Giving Others Joy, Giving Others Hope, Giving Others Convenience

The architecture of BMC is based on the concept of emptiness, which is the best teaching offered by the Buddha. The Buddha advocated equality of all beings upon which everyone is able to achieve their goals. The construction of BMC is primarily intended to inspire faith in the Buddha's relic, through which one realizes one's innate nature and thence bring about goodness and harmony to the society.

Five Harmonies Pagoda

The Five Harmonies refer to “personal harmony achieved through joy, interpersonal harmony achieved through respect, family harmony achieved through deference, social harmony achieved through cooperation, and world harmony achieved through peace.” The Five Harmonies Pagoda aims to serve families in different ways, including Buddhist weddings, baby blessing ceremonies, and birthday celebrations. Families can also take photographs to keep as albums for remembering those joyous occasions.

Indian Architecture Domed-Shaped Stupas Art and Architecture Fo Guang Big Buddha & Big Buddha Court

The architecture of BMC are artistic symbols of the Buddha's teachings. Situated on the highest point along the central axis, the Fo Guang Big Buddha statue is the largest bronze seated Buddha statue in the world. The Buddha statue is 108 meters above ground and made from 1,780 tonnes of steel and bronze. The right hand displays the lotus mudra, a gesture popular within the Fo Guang family, and the left hand shows the wish-granting mudra. The Buddha, smiling with ease, symbolizes perfection of human qualities.

The Big Buddha Court and the Four Noble Truth Stupas are venues where chanting and circumambulation sessions for up to 2,000 people are led by Venerables every Saturday. Circumambulation originated from India and is a way to show devotion and veneration for the Buddha. It is also a practice in which people accumulates merits dedicated to their family members.

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