



At the rear of the hall on the right-hand side you will see Jambuphathi Buddhas, which are Buddhas in royal attire. Kings and emperors are the sovereigns of the material world, while the Buddha is the sovereign of the spiritual-religious world. Still in the first hall, on both sides of the entrance to the next room, two Palin (ornamental frames) are exhibited. In Burma they can be admired around windows, as door frames or in the background of the king's or Buddha's throne.

Ground floor: Glass hall, middle floor

In this hall there are Buddhas wearing tight robes and a flame on their heads. Those Buddhas are from Thailand. The flame represents a halo of flames protruding from the Buddha's body, which symbolizes his vitality, energy and determination.



Entering the room, you will observe on the left hand side in glass vitrine "the smallest Buddha" of the world. In this room on the left hand wall side in glass vitrine we have Buddhas from Dvaravati. By the 10th century, Dvaravati began to come under the influence of the Khmer Empire and central Thailand was ultimately invaded by King Suryavarman II in the first half of the 12th century.

On the back side there are eight Buddhas in a row. These are known as "Weekday Buddhas". The days



of the week start in the left corner with the Monday Buddha (both hands in Abhaya Mudra), and it ends with the Sunday Buddha (hands crossed over his abdomen). In case you know the day of your birth, let us say, for example, Wednesday, then you would pay special attention to the Wednesday Buddha, which is represented by two Buddhas; one is sitting in the European manner, the other is holding his alms bowl.

Ground floor: Glass hall

The Buddhas in this exhibition hall are from China. As you go downstairs from the above room, the first sight will be a Pagoda 3.90 Meters high and made from stone weighing about 2 tons. A Pagoda is a Buddhist reliquary or shrine. It comes in many different forms and names (Stupa, Chörten, Dagoba, Chedi, etc.) depending on the languages and different architectural traditions in Buddhist countries. In addition, this hall harbours our tallest Buddha in this exhibition (3.60 meters), known as the Amitabha Buddha, who is in charge of the Western Paradise where human beings who have passed away, enjoy a heavenly life and attain enlightenment. The Buddha is flanked by his two Bodhisattvas, which are enlightened beings. The one with a vase in his hair is Mahasthamaprapta, the Bodhisattva of Transcendental Wisdom. The one with a vase in his hand is Avalokiteshvara (Chinese "Guanyin", Japanese "Kannon"), the Bodhisattva of Active Compassion. The visually attractive one with one thousand arms and eleven heads is, in fact, the same Bodhisattva in a different manifestation.



Basement

In the basement area you will be greeted by Buddhas from various countries (Thailand, Cambodia Burma, China, Ceylon Japan, etc.), mostly made up of stones and metal. At the back you may enjoy a film "Impressions from different Buddhist countries" (China, Nepal, Bhutan, Korea, Burma, Thailand, Laos). Duration: 1 hour.

First floor: Glass hall

The entrance to the basement is also the exit. You will ascend the staircase until you reach the first floor. Here you will be confronted again by a Kannon with eleven heads and one thousand arms, this time from Japan and made from wood. In addition, there are Buddhas and Bodhisattvas from China, Tibet and Nepal. Buddhas and gods from Tibet, e.g. Green Tara and White Tara are exhibited. in the glass vitrine on wall side. Then there are Buddhas and gods from Vajrayana Buddhism such as Kubera, Vajrasattva, Vajradhara, etc.

First floor: Old building

As you enter (window corner) you will observe on left-hand side the Vairocana with a group of another four Buddhas having different hand positions. On the right hand wall side we have Buddhas and on the left hand wall side (mosel) we have Bodhisattvas such as Guanyin.