Notes on the Newar Buddhist Homa Ritual

Notes¹ by Naresh Bajracarya and Todd Lewis

Only a trained vajracarya (who has obtained many initiations, along with Acharya initiation), is authorized to perform the Homa ritual in Newar tradition. On the morning of the ritual, he must have bathed and be fasting until all rites are completed. Every step of h oma ritual involves the vajracarya uttering either good wishes passage from a text, the details of visualization, or chanting mantras. There will be at least one couple who serves as devotee/patrons (Yajamana (New. jajman).

Special Homa Implements:

Sulāpa = special ladle with square shape

Catwā = pointed ritual spatula

Dowa = spoon ladle

Yamkhasi = tripod with ghee vessel with a hole & kusa-grass

Ritual Tools used in all Bajracarya Rituals:

Ghantha (bell) Vajra Makuta (crown of Five Buddhas)

Kalasha (water vessel)

Offerings: (3)

Ghee, clarified butter Kusha grass Druva grass 32 Sosim (specific wood pieces) 32 Simta (specific wood pieces) Homapi 18 types of wood (esp. for homa, in ready-made small bundle) Pure water (clean, flowing river) Flowers

Light Chalk

Puffed Rice Fragrance (red + yellow powder, [New. sinha] Husked Rice

taste items (food, fruits, cow milk, liquor)

Five-fold thread Pancagavya (5 cow products) yogurt

Baniya items (fruits, flowers, medicinal herbs, sweets, Saki, special incense, betel leaf) 32 grains (Vrihi:

Abbreviations:

⁴
item(s) offered into homa kunda

Bajra.= Bajracarya; all acts done by him unless notes

PsP = Puspadi Puja: A complete puja procedure: (in order:) Bajra. Visualizes deity, invoking, requesting divine presence, request for adhisthan, offering fragrance, cloth, flower, food, milk, liquor, light, popped rice, rice and a flower with water, money and rice; requesting Vajrasattva to grant of all siddhis.

Pp = Pancopacara Puja: Offering 5 items: flower, incense, light, fragrance, food

[Pa. La. Gha. St. Ta. Satakshara]: An abbreviation of set of rites (in order): Pancopacarapuja, Lasya, Ghantavadana, Stuti, Tarpan and Satakshara. Lasya refers to showing Mudras (16 types of hand gestures); Ghantavadana stands for holding vaira and bell crossed at chest, then ringing bell and flipping vaira 3x; Stuti denotes chanting verse praise; Tarpana means flicking liquid from vase; and Satakshara is chanting Vajrasattva dharani that has 100 syllables

[Pa. A. Dhu. Ni.] An abbreviation of set of rites (in order):

Padya, Ahvahana, Dhupa and Niranjana. Padya stands for offering water from conch for feet, for cleansing mouth, and for argha; Ahvahana refers to invoking, Dhupa denotes offering incense, Niranjana means removing any enemies or problems.







Newar Buddhist Homa



The Order of the Sahasra Ahuti Ritual

Mandatory Preliminary rituals:

- I. Suryargha (Gurupadargha): Paying respect to Guru Vajracharya
- II. Gurumandalarchana (Paratmaparivartana):

Offering ratna-mandala to Gurus

Sevenfold supreme offering (Bodhisattva practice)

Satisfying directional deities.

III. Kalasha Archana: Invoking the targeted deity (today: Manjushri) into water jar (Kalash)

Homa:

- Bajracarya Priest [hereafter Bajra.] touches agni kunda 3X with sulāpa/catwā (Homa-kunda adhisthana)
- Jajman asked to put kusha grass in the svastika shape in the center of the homa-kunda (kusa-asana)
- **Puspadi-puja** [hereafter: **PsP**] at the center of the kunda over svastika
- Sprinkle water on the wood with conch; Pancopacara Puja [hereafter 4. **Pp**] to the 32 sosim (32 pieces of a specific wood)
- Stack the 32 pieces of wood in specific shape in the homa kunda 5.
- Small pieces sinta (a specific wood) placed in a clay pot, Pp to it 6.
- Bajra. lights flame from lamp, places it under wood in clay bowl (= Bhuta Agni sthapan)
- **PsP** to the flame in clay bowl; small bit of each of the 32 grains dropped into clay bowl flame
- Bundle of Sinta (wood) lit from the clay bowl flame, then put into homa kunda to ignite it (= Agni sthapana)
- 10. Place a flower into the homa kunda fire [* 45] (= Samayagni bhavana: visualization of samaya Agni)
- 11. Bajra. shows takki raja mudra, lights incense, does niranjana, offers water used for foot-washing and mouth purification, from conch to Samaya Agni (= samaya Agni ahvahana: Invoking samaya Agni)
- 12. Sprinkle water fr conch and panca-gavya from bowl w/ durwa grass 545
- 13. **PSP** offered to the samaya Agni and 8 directional deities (dikpala)
- 14. Cooking ghee: jajman holds ladle; Bajra. 108 touches of ladle with ritual catwā (= grhta sodhana)
- 15. Jajman holding ladle, asked to take black sesame seeds in his right hand, touch his body all over, put them in the cooked ghee in the ladle; then told to look for his reflection in it
- 16. Bajra. offers ghee from ladle 3x to Agni 345
- Baira, touches all 32 grains in bowls and catwa and sulapa
- 1 piece of kusha grass dipped in ghee 345
- 19. 1 piece Hombi², dipped into ghee, № 46
- 20. Each sample of 32 grains 46 (each with mantra)
- In sulāpa, place cow milk, wave it 3x over homa kunda
- 22. First ghee added to sulapa, then Pp on this
- 23. All poured down * (= Pratham Agni Ahuti)
- 24. Bajra. does [Pa. La. Gha. St. ta. Satakshara]
- 25. Pours water from kalasha to conch, then sprinkles it 4.6.

(= jnana-agni bhavana: visualization of Jnana Agni + visualization of the union of Samaya Agni and Jnana Agni)

¹ This outline of all major actions in the Newar Buddhist Homa is based on the printed ritual guidebook edited by one of the great modern masters, the late Pandit Amoghavajra Bajracharya. (Kathmandu: Sankhata Press, 2nd ed. 1977?)

² [18 types of wood dipped in Ghee, placed one by one in fire kunda (each with mantra)] in text, not done today; replaced by step #20

- 26. **PsP** to Jnana Agni
- 27. 1 piece of Hombi dipped into ghee, 545
- 28. Sample of each of 32 grains 56 (each with mantra)
- 29. Ghee added to sulāpa, then Pp on this
- 30. All poured down ⁴ ७ (= jnana ahuti)
- 31. Offering hoja-doja: hoja dipped/ cow milk *45, doja dipped/ ghee *45

Deity Puja:

- 32. Bajra does [Pa. A. Dhu. Ni. Adhesana], then snana, dhara mandala made, then offerings of red + yellow powder (sinha), thread, flowers, food, fruit, cow milk, liquor, ending with lamp offering to deity
- 33. Offering sample of 32 grains 34.
- 34. Ghee added to sulāpa, then Pp on this
- 35. All poured 45 (= devatâ ahuti)
- 36. **Taya Japa**: Bajra. pours water, does pushpa-nasya, then does [Pa. La. Gha. St. ta]. then recites mantra holding rosary in left hand, puffed rice in right hand
- 37. Puffed rice offered to deity
- 38. Dakshina offered to deity
- 39. Rice, water, flower offered to deity
- 40. Satakshara chant
- 41. Kasayavastra (New. Kasayaga) and Ahuti Affirmation (samkalpa) by jajman, then handed to the Bajra.
- 42. Bajra. ties on red scarf over one shoulder, offers Ahuti 1000 times
- 43. Ghee added to sulāpa, then **Pp** on this
- 44. All poured down * (= sahasra ahuti)
- 45. [Pa. La.Gha. Stu. Ta. Satakshara]

Bali Puja

- 46. Bajra. tells jajman to offer water from conch to big clay plate (bali) that contains many materials for offering
- 47. Bajra. shows garuda mudra
- 48. Jajman offers water three times from conch to bali
- 49. Bajra. shows akarshanadi mudra
- 50. Bajra. offers flower, jajman puts on bali
- 51. **[Pa. La. Gha. St. ta]**
- 52. Bajra. offers rice/flower/water in one hand; gives to jajman to offer to bali, done four times but with different mantras chanted by Bajra. Jajman told to pour cow milk [and/or liquor] on bali from container
- 53. **PsP** to Bali

Cakra Puja

54. Jajman does Pp to deities in all the directions

Sisha-adhivasana

- 55. Jaimans sitting in row, eldest closest to Agni, youngest at end; all hold the string from the *kalasha*; female Bajracarya or assists; Bajra. puts piece of flower from offering plate on the heads of each person in row; does *niranjana*; loha-Agni raksha;
- 56. deposits pala abhisekha on each one's head

- 57. Jajama is asked to make a circle with white stone powder on the ground and to put ten pieces flowers on it to do the Pp, to put flower and rice with water on it.
- 58. All jajmans offer rice, following Bajra.

Purna Ahuti

59. Shows garudamudra

- 60. Bajra. gives water three times from conch ⁵⁴
- 61. Shows akarashana adi mudras
- 62. Puts other items (clothes, then various items supplied by baniya: fruits, flowers, medicinal herbs, sweets, [New]. Saki, special incense, betel leaf, in special package) 345
- 63. Homabi 34
- 64. Offering most of remaining 32 grains 34.
- 65. Ghee added to sulāpa, a piece of pancasutra then Pp on this
- 66. All poured down ⁴ (= Purna ahuti)
- 67. Sulāpa touched to heads of jajmans
- 68. Jajman asks for ash from homa, and gets with catuwā
- 69. Jajman holds catuwā with ash, Bajra. takes tika (yajna raksha) high on forehead for himself, then all get tika for themselves
- 70. [Pa. La. Gha. St. ta. Satakshara]
- 71. Bajra. chant of forgiveness for any mistakes in ritual
- 72. Jajman asked to offer curd sagan to kalasha, etc.
- 73. Bajra. receives tika and gives tika to all in attendance
- 74. All in attendance get tika, give dakshina to Bajracarya.3

- 75. Bajra. visualizes oneself as *jnana devata* that invoked in the samaya Agani entered in oneself
- 76. Show garuda mudra
- 77. Offering padya, argha, acamuni
- 78. Remaining grains collected, put in common vessel, 46
- 79. Remaining ghee added to sulāpa, then **Pp** on this
- 80. All poured 56 (= Sesa ahuti)
- 81. [Pa. La. Gha. St. ta. Satakshara]
- 82. Visarjana Closing: jajman takes vajra, touches everything in ritual; everything now can be dismantled



Definitions of common ritual procedures

Homabi: 18 types of homa wood, in ready-made small bundle

Sinta: A specific fragrant wood

Kasayavastra (New. Kasayega): Red ceremonial garment

Ahuti: Offering oblation to Agni in the Homa kunda 345

Bali: A set ritual, consisting of sections defined above. It contains rites of invitation, visualizing, Pancopacara puja, Lasya, Ghantavadana, Stuti, Tarpana, offering materials (rice, flower with water), offering liquor and Puspadipuja. It also includes garuda-mudara, akarsanadi-mudra, 16 lasya-mudra and Takkija-mudra.

hoja-doja: pair of objects made of flattened rice, boiled rice, or fried wheat grains, solid and oblong in shape







The Ritual Master

Naresh Man Bajracarya is a distinguished Newari Buddhist priest who commands the vast ritual repertoire and meditative practices of his native tradition. He is also the first Newar Buddhist to leave Nepal and gain a Ph.D. in Buddhist Studies (University of Delhi). In 2000, Bajracarya was named founding director of the Buddhist Studies Program at Tribhuvan University in Nepal. Associated with the sangha of Jhva Baha in Kathmandu, he also performs traditional rites and meditation initiations in his native Kathmandu and across the Kathmandu Valley.

³ At this time, all in attendance who wish tika from the priest can come forward to receive the tika; giving dakshina (payment) is customary in return.