

Chapter 1 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Use of Beads at Prayers

racedaydvl.com: counting prayer beads. From The Community. Rosary beads are a set of prayer beads and when blessed by a Catholic Previous Page 1 2 3 20 Next Page.

Our tibetan buddhist malas are designed and handmade by the Tibetan artists from wooden beads like agarwood, sandalwood; also we made our tibetan malas from gemstone beads like agate, onyx, turquoise, coral, mila. A looong time ago, one of our readers, Anjuli, asked if we could write a post on the proper way of holding and counting Tibetan prayer beads "malas" and the significance of the Bell and Dorje that are tied onto the beads. Which apps people run says something about who they are. The Atheist Bus Campaign aimed to place "peaceful and upbeat" messages about atheism It is used by Buddhists while praying and meditation and is worn around neck or wrist. Buddhist prayer beads are a customary tool used to count the number of times mantra Buddha quotes is recited whilst meditating and. Different Buddhist sects in Japan have different shaped juzu, and use them differently. The menu confirms this is something different. Tera Cafe is part of a flourishing phenomenon in. The 14 display cases at Kennedy Space Center contain intensely personal mementoes and other items representing the astronauts who perished in the Challenger and Columbia accidents. I can use the resources they bring to do my other business. From that angle, it is also my contribution for spreading Buddhism. This brings good karma. Cheap buddha bracelet men, Buy Quality buddha bracelet directly from China buddhist prayer beads bracelet Suppliers: Limited Time Sale Easy Return. For the last several. A homa ceremony is Buddhist prayer ceremony. Saisho is a reference to the wisdom and compassion of. Buddhist bracelets are causing waves in the fashion industry, and they are well known for having a very unique design. Find cheap prices on bracelets here. Islamic prayer beads, called Misbaha or Tasbeeh, usually have 99 or 33 beads. Buddhists and Hindus use the Japa Mala, which usually has beads, or 27 which are counted four times. The couple exchanged prayer beads and stamped seals on a marriage certificate during the ceremony at a monastery. Mala beads are a string of beads traditionally used in prayer and meditation. They are also a beautiful reminder of our intentions. Malas can be made from gemstones that match the intention of your practice, and often malas are placed in. It is used by Buddhists while praying and meditation and is worn around neck or wrist. Our Blessed Tibetan Malas include beads prayer malas, wrist malas, tibetan prayer bracelets. Prayer wheels makes a place very holy and precious, like a pure land; just touching and turning one brings incredible purification and merit.

Chapter 2 : Prayer beads - Chinese Buddhist Encyclopedia

Posts about counting prayer beads written by rosarycollector. The World Meeting of Families will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA in September

Meditating on the Mysteries of Faith October 3, Share this article: Herein lies the early roots of the Catholic Rosary. People progressed to counting knots on a cord, then to the beads we know today. At one time, monks prayed the Our Father 72 times, keeping count with 72 beads. Because the Hebrew practice of praying psalms in the temple continued in Christian monasteries, the practice of praying beads gradually evolved. Educated priests and monks could read and pray the psalms from books. The large majority of people who could not read, however, were able to count their prayers and devotions with beads. In their use of pebbles to count prayers, the early desert monks started the Church on a great tradition. It allows people of all ages to meditate on faith while comforting beads, kind to the senses, pass through the fingers. We are spirits, created in the image of God, but we inhabit limited physical bodies. To focus on faith, most people find help in sensory, sacramental things. Even the word rosary is kind to our senses. A rosary is a place where roses grow, a garden, a place of fragrance and beauty. Close your eyes and picture a beautiful rose garden with green leaves and many colors of roses—white, yellow, pink, apricot, deep red. Prayer takes us to a beautiful place inside ourselves, even better than a rose garden. Prayer and the beads are healing, calming, and peaceful. The Rosary helps not only the one who prays but also countless others. Mary, at Fatima, said that Russia would be converted from Communism to faith and that peace would come among nations through the Rosary. To Connect with Heaven The need to rely on concrete, material things to remind us to pray, to keep us in touch with the holy, is so great that prayer beads have been used in many cultures from ancient times. When I lived in a multi-ethnic apartment complex in New Jersey, people sat out in the green courtyard between buildings. One day a mid-Eastern neighbor who spoke no English sat holding a string of large beads in his hands, serenely passing them through his fingers. We smiled as our eyes met and, with a questioning look, I pointed to the beads. His smile grew even larger as he raised his face skyward and nodded. Without words, he said the beads helped him to connect with heaven. It is an invitation to meditate on mysteries—events that form the foundation of our faith. During the decade, praying the ten Hail Marys gives you time to think about it, chew it over, see how it relates to your life. This leads you into talking it over with God, thanking God, being in the presence of God. Praying the Rosary leads to good things. Just picking up the beads leads you into prayer. The Rosary, over time, brings you serenity, peace, and inner joy as the beads pass through your fingers. Patrick Peyton for inspiring Hollywood stars and celebrities to donate their talent and time to write and act in Family Theater radio shows stories with Christian values, TV specials, and Rosary Crusades that reach millions. But I wrote about his humble beginnings in County Mayo, Ireland. Every night his father gathered the family of 11 around the peat fire in the hearth to pray the Rosary. For meditations and commentaries on all the Mysteries of the Rosary, I recommend Fr. Find out more about Fr. The Rosary has long been a beloved prayer that brings people of all ages closer to God, Jesus, Mary, and the mysteries of redemption. With all the distractions of modern life, it is sometimes difficult to keep a focus on our faith. The Rosary can help. To help children and their families pray the Rosary, you are encouraged to copy and distribute a sheet found at newadvent. The Rosary is a longtime Church and family practice that can help you keep focused on faith. The Rosary helps you find long-lasting peace and calm. It helps you grow closer to God and the people you love. It helps you remember important and inspiring mysteries of faith. It helps you remember what Jesus did for you and the role that Mary, his mother, played. It helps you find peace, calm, and inner happiness even when life gets tough. When you pray the Rosary, think about the mysteries of faith with each decade you pray—each event in the life of Jesus, Mary, and the early Church. Visualize the scene, picturing it in your mind. Think about how it relates to your life. Sometimes praying the Rosary is hard; you would rather be playing or talking to your friends. Rosary Crafts Knotted Rosaries Before doing some research, I thought making knotted rosaries would be a great activity for classrooms. You need to singe the ends of the twine with a lighter or candle to prevent unraveling or seal them with super glue. However, knotted rosaries are inexpensive, sturdy,

child-pocket friendly, and beautiful, and there are great websites with instructions—one even includes a video. Then go to [lifeisaprayer](#). Here are some instructions on how to make a knotted rosary. Beaded Rosaries Besides string, cord, or wire, and scissors or wire clippers, you will need 53 Hail Mary beads 10 for each of the 5 decades and 3 leading from the first Our Father bead after the cross plus 6 Our Father separator beads, which can be the same size or larger: You also need a cross and a joining piece or medal or a larger bead for where the two ends of the entire loop join. You can purchase separate parts at craft stores or at [CatholicParts](#). For busy catechists, I recommend skipping bead counting and, instead, purchasing a rosary kit for each child. For this project, you might want to enlist the help of older children, especially Confirmation candidates, looking for a service project. Rosary Prayers A great October practice would be to pray a different set of Mysteries of the Rosary each week, one decade or all five decades as time allows. Let a different child lead each time. When the children have finished making their rosaries see [Rosary Crafts](#) above, you might want to use this blessing to pray over them. Have on hand a bowl of holy water and a sprinkling sprig. The rosaries may be in a bowl or basket on a prayer table or in the hands of the children. Loving Father in Heaven, you bless us and renew us in many ways when we turn to you in prayer. Bless these rosaries our hands have made sprinkle rosaries to enlist our hands in prayer and good works. As the beads pass through our fingers and we think about your Beloved Son Jesus, lift our minds and hearts. May we realize that we, too, are your sons and daughters; that you love us; and that, in Jesus, you lead us further into life. Mary, in your son, Jesus, you are our mother, too. When we have crucial needs, teach us to ask one hundred percent of you, not twenty-five or fifty, knowing that you can then help us one hundred percent because God can refuse you nothing. In your love, in the love of your son Jesus, and in the love of God our Creator, may we grow to be our best selves, a blessing to those around us and to our world sprinkle students. Lord Jesus, thank you for coming into our world to help us, to teach us, and to bring us home to our Loving Father. Thank you for giving us your mother to be our mother as well. As we pray the Rosary, teach us to become quiet and calm, to visualize the Mysteries of the Rosary and to learn from them. May these events from your life teach us to hear the quiet, still voice of your Spirit and guide us in your ways. May we learn to love and serve you and others and to live in your peace, love, and joy. Her latest project is a book on Father Peyton for Family Rosary. She has taught art, writing, creative catechetics, and meditation, and has directed parish catechetical programs. This article originally appeared in *Catechist* magazine, September

Chapter 3 : Prayer Beads : bahai

Prayer Beads: The Familiar Counting Device For Worshipers Of Distinct Faith By Edge of Humanity Magazine, July 31, Hare Krishna. Fine Art and Documentary Photographer Erlend Mikael SÅlverud is the Edge of Humanity Magazine contributor of this documentary photography.

They rose to popularity during the AD or the Middle Ages. However, their use is universal and actually started before the era of Christianity. In fact, among the major religions, Christianity was the last to incorporate prayer beads as a ritualistic tool. Sandstone sculptures in the periods of Kushan and Sunga eras, around B. However, it is entirely possible that prayer beads were used far earlier by Siva Hindu cult. In line with this, around c. E, Sakyamuni legends claim the same accounts. The use of jewelry was greatly frowned upon by the church during the medieval period. However, rosaries were given more leeway for their convenience as portable tools that help facilitate counting of prayers. Their main purpose was assisting a worshipper in keeping an accurate count of the repeated prayers, incantations and devotions required by their religion. On the other hand, the word Japa is also used interchangeably with Malas and prayer beads. The circular form, along with the string, of these ritualistic tools represents the inclusive connection of those who pray. Consequently, each and every bead in the necklace or bracelet is counted and considered as an individual mantra or prayer. The prayer and mantra rote repetitions are intentionally meant to help the person to fully focus on every mantra or prayer that he says. It is neither a coincidence nor a fluke that prayer beads are present in transcendence cultures. Made of natural wood, this bracelet is available in different variants which differences lie in the size of the natural wood beads. Perfect for those who love to feature their faith and devotion. It symbolizes harmony and balance, the interdependence and coexistence of all opposing forces in the universe. The Vajra Bell charm is the final piece needed to complete this stunning bracelet. Moreover, the symbolism of the Vajra has perfected the look of this unique prayer bead. Also, the 22 pieces of Bodhi Seeds create a pure and gentle appeal to the already stunning bracelet. The four variants of the bracelet differ in size and features. This Tibetan Mantra invokes benevolence and calms the wearer. Each bead is individually engraved with sacred Tibetan mantra chants. Placed on the 3rd Eye it enhances intuition and meditation. It is considered a strengthening stone one of the most powerful in the metaphysical gemstone family. This golden beauty is the epitome of faith and generous devotion of all Catholics. Also, the fine grade of stainless steel was used to create each bead of this intricate rosary. Wooden beads are perfect for mantras of Buddhists and other religious practitioners. Available in variants that feature different-sized beads, each bead wooden perfection resonates balance and harmonious calm. The design balances the color of the bracelet which makes the overall appeal of this sustainable accessory more aesthetically pleasing. Only the finest grade of premium silver was used in handcrafting this superbly detailed prayer bracelet. Each silver bead features letters of the Tibetan alphabet, Abugida. Popping the natural colors of the organic materials, this bracelet is handmade by experts in Tibet. Tibetan agate bead, ivory nut, and miniature coconut shell are the primary materials used in this bracelet. White Tibetan prayer beads with gold-tone cross on double stretch cord. Each bead glistens and reflects light so beautifully, the charm of this prayer jewelry is nothing but stunning. Stimulating sensuality, granting a better sense of awareness and all the while invoking tranquility, this prayer beads bracelet is a sure hit. Designed to be wrapped when worn as a bracelet, this prayer jewelry is a wonder perfect for all occasions. However, it is simple and extremely easy to understand. There are no hard and set rules of how you should do your prayers and chants. However, there is a universal way that most people utilize prayer beads. Before starting any meditation or chanting ritual, always remember to align yourself with your intention. Clear your mind and take a few deep breaths to release the tension. In your right hand, hold the mala beads. Position it in a way that it is draped between the index finger and the thumb. First, always start with the guru bead. Think of a prayer or a chant. You can do say the prayer silently or voice it out. Second, when finished with prayer while holding the first bead, touch the adjacent bead and repeat the same prayer. Do this repeatedly until you are done going around the prayer beads. Chantal Patterson Hey lovely readers! My name is Chantal and I am obsessed with everything accessory and jewelry. My husband and best friend John and I, have been writing

content for this blog for over 4 years now started the RTP store with over curated accessories and jewelry. We are traveling around the world to find the latest products, negotiate the best prices and find the best quality for our readers. We have managed to make our passion for feeling and looking good into our work. We are always open to new product suggestion, improvements or feedback. If you would like to chitchat with me, email me [here!](#)

Prayer beads are used by members of various religious traditions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism and the Bahá'í Faith to mark the repetitions of prayers, chants or devotions, such as the rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Catholicism, and dhikr (remembrance of God) in Islam.

Buddhist prayer beads in its normative, informal secular style. Malas are used for keeping count while reciting, chanting, or mentally repeating a mantra or the name or names of a deity. Malas are typically made with 18, 27, 54 or beads. In Tibetan Buddhism, malas of beads are used. Some practitioners use malas of 21 or 28 beads for doing prostrations. In Tibetan Buddhism, malas are mainly used to count mantras. These mantras can be recited for different purposes linked to working with mind. The material used to make the beads can vary according to the purpose of the mantras used. Some beads can be used for all purposes and all kinds of mantras. These beads can be made from the wood of *Ficus religiosa* bo or bodhi tree, or from "bodhi seeds", which come from rudraksha. Another general-purpose mala is made from rattan seeds; [2] the beads themselves called "moon and stars" by Tibetans, and variously called "lotus root", "lotus seed" and "linden nut" by various retailers. The bead itself is very hard and dense, ivory-coloured which gradually turns a deep golden brown with long use, and has small holes moons and tiny black dots stars covering its surface. Pacifying mantras are often at recited using white colored malas. These are said to purify the mind and clear away obstacles like illness, bad karma and mental disturbances. Using pearls is not practical however, as repeated use will destroy their iridescent layer. Most often, pearl malas are used for jewelry. Increasing mantras should be recited using malas of gold, silver, copper and amber. The mantras counted on these can "serve to increase life span, knowledge and merit. However, it is said the most effective is made of precious coral, which, due to a ban on harvesting, is now very rare and expensive. Mantras to tame by forceful means should be recited using malas made of Rudraksha beads or bone. Reciting mantras with this kind of mala is said to tame others, but with the motivation to unselfishly help other sentient beings. It is said that only a person that is motivated by great compassion for all beings, including those they try to tame, can do this. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message A man praying with prayer beads, Ladakh Mantras and chants are typically repeated hundreds or even thousands of times. The mala is used so that one can focus on the meaning or sound of the mantra rather than counting its repetitions. When arriving at the Guru bead, some[who? However, some teachers in the Tibetan traditions[who? Within the Buddhist tradition, this repetition of the beads serves to remind practitioners of the teaching that it is possible to break the cycle of birth and death. In case it is necessary to recite a very large number of mantras, Tibetan Buddhist malas have bell and dorje counters a short string of ten beads, usually silver, with a bell or dorje at the bottom. The dorje counter is used to count each round around the mala, and the bell counter to count each time the dorje counter runs out of beads. After that, the dorje counter is reset. These counters are placed at different points on the mala depending on tradition, sometimes at the 10th, 21st or 25th bead from the Guru bead. Traditionally, one begins the mala in the direction of the dorje skillful means proceeding on to the bell wisdom with each round. Different Buddhist sects in Japan have different shaped juzu, and use them differently. For example, Shingon Buddhism, Tendai and Nichiren Buddhism may use longer prayer beads with strands on both ends similar to those used in mainland Asia. During devotional services, these beads may be rubbed together with both hands to create a soft grinding noise, which is considered to have a purifying effect. Additionally, other beads hang from the strings, which can count full revolutions of the second ring flat beads, or full revolutions of the first string of beads. In all, it is possible to count up to, recitations using these beads. Regardless of Buddhist sect, prayer beads used by lay followers are frequently smaller, featuring a factor of beads. Some beads are made using plastic, while others may contain wood, or seeds from trees in India, such as *Ficus religiosa*, the same species as the Bodhi Tree. It is common to find prayer beads in Japan that contain a small image inside the largest bead, usually something associated with the particular temple or sect. When held up to the light the image is clearly visible. In traditional Buddhist thought, people are said to

have afflictions or kleshas. Modern usage[edit] In recent years, it has become common for non-religious individuals to wear such beads as a fashion accessory, with the beads having no religious connotation whatsoever.

Chapter 5 : Prayer Beads Bracelets: 31 Prayer Beads with Meaning For Men & Women

Posts about counting prayer beads written by rosarycollector. In , military chaplains of the United States Armed Services began to give strong metal rosaries to the soldiers of World War I.

How to Pray with Beads Why prayer beads? Prayer beads can help you focus while praying. They are something that you can hold onto. In a sense, they help to ground you and give you a path to follow during your prayer. They also provide structure and comfort. And if you have trouble coming up with your own prayers, there are many types of suggested prayers and devotions to use with prayer beads! What are prayer beads? Prayer beads are sets of beads that are designed to help people pray. The earliest own use of prayer beads was in B. Anglican prayer beads have 33 beads, while Catholic rosaries have 60 beads and Orthodox rosaries have beads. Catholics are best known for their use of rosaries, but prayer beads can be very useful for Protestants as well. Since then, more and more people have begun to use prayer beads to enhance their prayer lives. What do the beads mean? It is designed to remind us that Christ still lives and has triumphed over death, and can be used to praise God for the promise of eternal life in His kingdom. The total number of beads is 33, which is meant to remind us of the number of years that Christ lived on earth, plus 1 to represent his resurrection. How do you use prayer beads? There is no wrong or right way to use prayer beads. You may just want to hold them and finger the beads while you pray. Or you may want to follow the pattern of the beads, praying a specific prayer for each bead. Do what works for you! We write devotions for prayer beads here on our blog to give you different ideas of how you can use your prayer beads.

Chapter 6 : Reiki and Prayer Beads - Reiki Rays

Prayer Beads are meaningful bracelets and necklaces. Learn how to use prayer beads today with 's best prayer bead bracelets for Buddhists, Anglican, Protestant, Hindu, Christian prayer jewelry for men and women.

A history of prayer beads in world religions. Making, using, and wearing prayer beads creates a tactile communication, linking our senses to universal prayer energy. The first beads were grooved pebbles, bones, and teeth -- made over 40,000 years ago -- and had talismanic and symbolic connotations from the beginning. For instance, wearing an animal bone or tooth affirmed success in the hunt for food. Beads at this time also served as status symbols. Later in the evolution of human civilization, beads were used as currency. A fossilized shell and bone necklace that is thirty thousand years old, on display at a museum in the Czech Republic, demonstrates that earliest humankind used beads for some of the same reasons people still use them today -- for personal adornment, which distinguished oneself from others through unique ornamentation. Spiritual associations began with the ancient Egyptians, whose use of beads goes back to 3000 B.C. Beads officially sanctioned as instruments of prayer have been an important fixture of most spiritual traditions for centuries. Some scholars have theorized that counting prayers naturally evolved from the abacus, the Chinese counting instrument that also used beads. Others have noted that records of the third century Desert Mothers and Fathers indicate that they carried in their pockets a specified number of pebbles, which they dropped one by one on the ground as they said each of their prayers. Traditionally, prayer beads have consisted of strings of similarly sized beads, seeds, knots, or even rose petals and beads made from crushed roses, from which we get the word "rosary." Since counting prayers was initially so important, each religion embracing the use of prayer beads developed its own symbolic structure to follow. With their circular form, a string represents the interconnectedness of all who pray. Each bead counted is an individual prayer or mantra, and the rote repetition of prayers and mantras is meant to facilitate a sole focus on the prayer or mantra itself. Hinduism Most scholars believe that the use of prayer beads originated in ancient India with the Hindus. In India, sandstone representations dating from 3000 B.C. The word mala means "rose" or "garland" in Sanskrit. The earliest known mala -- strung from seeds that still exist -- is around two thousand years old. The beads represented the cosmos, in which people multiplied the sum of the twelve astrological signs by the nine planets. Hindu malas are usually made of natural materials. Buddhism Around 300 B.C. As Buddhism spread to Tibet, China, and Japan, so did mala use. Like the Hindu mala, Buddhist malas are usually composed of beads -- or divisions of that number, 54 or 27 beads. While Burmese Buddhist monks prefer strings of black lacquered beads, malas are also made of sandalwood, seeds, stones, or inlaid animal bone. Twenty-seven-bead smaller wrist malas were created to prevent the prayer beads from touching the ground during prostrations. In Tibet, malas of inlaid bone originally included the skeleton parts of holy men, to remind their users to live lives worthy of the next level of enlightenment. Buddhists also used their prayer beads as divination tools as well as for prayer. The beads represent the number of worldly desires or negative emotions that must be overcome before attaining nirvana. Buddhists believe that saying a prayer for each fleshly failing will purify the supplicant.

Chapter 7 : What are prayer beads? Is it okay to use beads while praying?

Prayer and the beads are healing, calming, and peaceful. The Rosary helps not only the one who prays but also countless others. Mary, at Fatima, said that Russia would be converted from Communism to faith and that peace would come among nations through the Rosary.

Donate Enjoy your readings here and have a wonderful day A device for counting recitations such as prayers and mantras has been used by people of various cultures for thousands of years. It may consist of a notched stick, a simple knotted cord or a leather strap that has rings of metal sewn to it in such a way that one after another can be flipped over when each recitation is completed. The mala in its most common form consists of a series of beads threaded onto a closed loop that can be worn around the neck or the wrist. It may be inherited, received as a gift , purchased ready-made, new or antique. If you would like one made to order especially for you, the price can vary quite a bit depending on the length number of beads , type of beads, and should you so desire -- by whom or if, it is to be empowered or blessed. The first criterion in choosing the beads is the substance and colour. For example, for Green Tara practice turquoise is often used because it is considered to be a green stone in Tibetan culture. Malachite is also suitable and of course, emeralds and jade. In eastern Asia , jade is associated with longevity and prosperity , so it is used for many deities associated with these concepts. Similarly, since Chenrezi is depicted holding up a crystal mala , that substance is the most suitable, but so is any clear or pure white substance. It is said that pearl will multiply prayers by 1., If one can afford precious stones, diamonds might seem more attractive, but could you ignore the suffering that may go along with their discovery? Coral beads are cherished for their reddish tint results from their growth off the Italian coast, in sea beds rich in iron. As a consequence of their rarity in inland countries, the color is often enhanced by special dyeing techniques. Red is the most auspicious colour in many cultures, associated as it is with life and fertility. The word for "beautiful" is synonymous with "red" in Slavic, and various other, language families. Around the Mediterranean, a single, bright coral bead may be given as a gift to be threaded on a string for the neck or wrist of an infant. This custom is probably the remains of a very ancient dedication ritual. It seems to predate the blue glass bead amulet that affords protection from the Evil Eye. Since red symbolizes the blood associated with the essence of female energy , it is a suitable choice for the practice of Vajrayogini or Dorje Pagmo. After her crucifixion, she resurrects herself, restoring her dark blue and gold ornaments before returning to the land of the living. Lapis is associated with Sangye Menla , the Medicine Buddha. However, a lighter sky blue such as aquamarine or " blue beryl " is also associated with him. In other words, there are archetypal significances to these substances that go beyond colour associations. Even when vegetable ie. Coral , turquoise , amber , silver , bone are some of these. Carnelian , amber , and lapis are also used, and they are also characteristic of Islamic amulets and ornaments. There is nothing wrong in using beads made of glass, wood , bone, or plastic. The beads should be durable and pleasing to the touch. Dzi The brown and white " Buddha-eye " or dzi beads are nice, especially if you can find old, authentic ones, but those are now very expensive. Because of their long shape, they tend to be used alone as amulets. They have a characteristic design of white lines produced by a resist or etching process or sometimes, by the mix of two materials used in their formation. Few of those on the Internet or for sale in shops today have the true " eye " design, and it is very unlikely that you will find any ancient ones. People used to say that they are the petrified bodies of heavenly insects. Others, that dzi [or Zi beads just manifest from the soil of Tibet , or that they are the product of a lost Tibetan technology. In the s, it was shown that the original place of origin was South India , although Persia [[[Wikipedia: Iran Iran]]] has also been cited as the source. Today, they are being manufactured in China. Around six months ago, I came across some Tibetan eye crystals. They really called to me. Over the last six months, as I have added more of these crystals to my, I have discovered that they are also called dzi. The meaning of the word dzi is Shine, Brightness , Cleanness , Splendour. The dzi zee is a uniquely Tibetan stone. The most valuable dzi are those with three- or nine-eyes, the best being those with sharply contrasting patterns, shiny and with a faintly oily surface. The land that the Tibetan eye crystal is associated with, Tibet , is a mystical land in itself. The three-eye dzi gives prosperity , happiness and longevity. It

enhances the ability to see a good opportunity and obtain it. Since they are usually found buried in the ground, it is generally thought that they were made and worn by people in prehistoric or Neolithic times. There are more mystical interpretations, some suggesting that the dzi were once worm-like insects which, when frightened, froze and turned to stone. Other stories relate how the dzi were once ornaments of the demi-gods, and they were discarded after they became damaged, which accounts for why so few of the beads are in a perfect unblemished state. They were said to appear in miraculous ways, sometimes as presents from local deities to humans who had rendered them service and appearing out of rabbit holes or in bushes, which bore them like fruit. The dzi is either worn as a single bead about the neck, mainly for its auspicious or medicinal value, or in a traditional necklace interspersed with coral, pearls, amber or turquoise, or even, if the owner is fortunate to have a collection of dzi, a whole necklace is made from the stones. Dzi is also used when applying gold to thankas or writing in gold, to burnish it and bring out the sheen. Tibet is of course the Land where spiritual seekers believe Heaven and Earth meet and the occupation of Tibet by China has had a detrimental effect on the spiritual enlightenment of the entire world. Many believe, and I am one of them, that the return of Tibet to its true spiritual past will bring the commencement of the age of true peace to the world. Many jewels are worn for their medicinal properties. It is said that dzi protects its wearer from strokes and other illnesses, as well as from evil influences. The dzi bead is one of the most mysterious of all the beads known to us today. Not much is known about these stones, or even how long they have been an important part of Tibetan culture. What is known is that these shiny stone beads patterned with mystical eyes and stripes are now one of the most treasured beads in the world. The land they are associated with, Tibet, is a mystical land in itself. It and the surrounding Himalayan countries of Nepal, and Bhutan, are all within Central Asia, which has off and on been a cultural and trade centre for millennia. Jewellery has always been of great significance in this area. It was used as a way to show status, and also had great religious significance. Even the poorest families had some type of bead. All of these stories confirm the belief that the dzi are magical, and will protect the wearer from harm, both from sickness and from evil spirits. The dzi are even considered to be of medicinal value. Traditional medicine in Tibet for epilepsy includes grinding up a previously unbroken dzi to mix with other substances to make a pill for the sufferer. An unbroken dzi is used for this because it is believed that once a dzi is broken, its power has been used up. Dzi beads are now becoming available in Malaysia and I will try to share more in a future article about the different types of dzi and their healing and spiritual properties. If you decide to get one, make sure it is a genuine Tibetan dzi and not a manufactured version. These are the beads made by drilling the brown, knobby seeds of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus roxburgii*. A mala made of these is most often associated with Hindu austerities, penances and Shiva-ritual worship. They are also used by some Buddhists for wrathful deity practices, partly because of the Tibetan Buddhist use of the term rudra for that which is to be transformed. A rudraksha is believed to confer benefits according to the number of segments in the seed. Vedic astrology sites with the significance of the number of faces. Plant and animal substances like bone, antique ivory or mammoth ivory -- nowadays it is unthinkable to use new elephant ivory -- are good for all-purpose use since, as Venerable Tenga Rinpoche said, subtle beings find natural products more attractive -- less intimidating, as it were. People sometimes request a mala from an assortment of different beads mixed with other objects like so-called lama necklaces, or medicine or "magic charm" necklace. In May, the American Antiques Roadshow television show featured an early 18th century Tibetan mala of hand-rubbed bone discs terminating in a red silk tassel. Each bead was inset with 3 or 4 flakes of gold or silver, tiny corals, turquoises or pearls. The estimated value was over 2 thousand dollars. Copies soon appeared, and similar malas became popular. So, like anything else, there are fashions in malas, too. The ones made to order are strung on a cord twisted of three smaller threads twisted of strong linen or silk; usually white but sometimes black or red. As each bead is slid into place, there is a mantra repetition that goes with it, often accompanied by a visualization. The type of guru, or Meru bead at the "end" depends on the denomination [or religion of the practitioner. In some lineages a vase-bead is used through which the ends of the cord are knotted. One or two decorative knots with tassels may be used to finish it, none at all, or a gao. This is a Tibetan charm box or reliquary, usually in silver, often with a window in a shape that some describe as resembling a seated buddha or the head of a gaur Indian wild horned ox. When the mala is being worn

around the neck, some teachers say the guru bead goes at the nape or back, others say it does not matter , and some say a mala should never be worn like a piece of jewelry. As in other matters, it is best to ask your own guru. Counters are used to keep track. To keep track of the hundreds and thousands of repetitions, a little clip or a series of little rings of metal strung on a double cord having a charm such as a little dorje or bell at the end is used. Counters are inserted after bead 21 [or 27] and its opposite number, although some denominations prefer that if two are being used, they both be on the same side, probably because that is less ostentatious. Some practical people prefer to use for tallying a click-type of mechanical counter that is a chrome object held looped over the thumb. This is the thing which is used to keep track of golf strokes, or the number of people being admitted to a restaurant. If you interrupt your japa or mala -round and want to keep track, little silver pinch-clips are available for the purpose. You could use a small safety pin, a brooch, a little tie of cord or even a paper clip. Using the Beads In India , -- that is, in the Hindu tradition -- the mala is rarely used in the left hand and the index, thought to be a rude finger, is not used to manipulate beads.

Chapter 8 : Sacrifice Beads | Rosetamea | Pinterest | Beads, Catholic and Rosary beads

Counting each bead of the beads in total, one can concentrate on the Mantra that he or she prefers to recite. The purpose of counting the beads is to culture one's.

Faith traditions, including Catholicism and some other Christian faiths, Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and others, have some form of prayer beads. The beads themselves can be made from actual beads, shells, glass, wood, stones and even knots on a rope. Usually, beads are used as a counting mechanism, and the number of beads varies from religion to religion. Each bead may designate a specific prayer or chant. With practice, it becomes easy to be transported to a higher level of consciousness as there can be an almost hypnotic effect created by repetition. If beads have never been a part of your spiritual practice, it is never too late to make them a part of your daily routine. The power of a physical item cannot be underestimated. There is a reason why we have so many churches, temples and other sacred buildings on earth, as well as statues, garments and other smaller items. Spiritual connectedness is always within our grasp. As we are spiritual beings in human form, with senses of sight, hearing and touch, utilizing our physical senses strengthens our connectedness. Everything has energy – including our prayer beads. The more we use them, the more spiritual energies become infused within the physical beads themselves. Image by Myriams-Fotos When beads are used in combination with Reiki energies, the spiritual energies are further enhanced. Here are some suggestions: Draw the Reiki symbols over your beads. Hold the beads between your hands and do Reiki on them. Add your beads to your Reiki altar, sending Reiki to your altar throughout the day by your intentions. Place your beads under your pillow, or near your bed, at night. Use your imagination, and your own wisdom, to find ways to use prayer beads in your life. If you would like to explore the possibility of adding the usage of beads in your spiritual practice, the first step is to simply explore! Do some research online or in books, visit the gift shops of your local religious institutions, or shop in your local metaphysical stores. Pay attention to what resonates with your heart and listen to your intuition. If you ask for guidance for your highest good in this arena, you will be given direction. It is possible you may be led to another item altogether – and that is good. What you are really asking for is the best means to reach your goal for stronger spiritual connectedness. Reiki always assists us in our spiritual growth. All we have to do is ask – and we will receive. Click the image below to subscribe and download the PDF: Deborah is the author of two books, *22 Messages from the Archangels*; and, *Believe and it is True: A Story of Healing and Life Lessons*. She is also one of the co-authors of *Reiki Reach Deborah* at <http://>

Many people these days associate the use of beads in prayer as a strictly Roman Catholic practice, the Holy Rosary. The rosary is a cycle of prayers that focus on the mysteries of the faith, the Apostles' Creed, "Our Father," "Gloria" and "Hail Mary."

The exact origins of prayer beads remain uncertain, but their earliest historical use probably traces to Hindu prayers in India. Buddhists and Hindus use the Japa Mala , which usually has beads , or 27 which are counted four times. The Sikh Mala also has beads. Roman Catholics use the Rosary Latin " rosarium ", meaning "rose garden" with 59 beads. However, Eastern Orthodox Christians use a knotted prayer rope called either a komboskini or chotki, with knots, although prayer ropes with 50 or 33 knots can also be used. Use[edit] Since the beads are fingered in an automatic manner, they allow the user to keep track of how many prayers have been said with a minimal amount of conscious effort, which in turn allows greater attention to be paid to the prayers themselves. Pre-Christianity[edit] A fresco picture dating from B. Rosary , Prayer rope , Wreath of Christ , and Anglican prayer beads The Desert Fathers of the 3rd to 5th centuries, used pebbles or knotted ropes to count prayers, typically the Jesus Prayer "Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me, a sinner". The invention is attributed to Anthony the Great or his associate Pachomius the Great in the 4th century. The Catholic Encyclopedia mentions strings of beads, presumably for prayer, found in the tombs of Saint Gertrude of Nivelles 7th century and Saint Norbert and Saint Rosalia 12th century. The prayers are accompanied by meditation on the Mysteries , events in the life and ministry of Jesus. This traditional Catholic form of the rosary is attributed to Saint Dominic , [13] though some Catholic writers have doubted this claim. The Eastern Orthodox Church uses prayer ropes that usually come with 33, 50 or knots. The loops of knotted wool or occasionally of beads , called chotki or komboskini to pray the Jesus Prayer. Although among the Orthodox , their use is mainly restricted to monks and bishops , being less common among laity or secular clergy. In the mids, Anglican prayer beads or "Christian prayer beads" was developed in the Episcopal Church of the United States by Episcopalians participating in a study group dealing with methods of prayer. These "Anglican Rosaries" continue to be promoted via internet websites but it is not known whether they have been adopted by any Protestant group in any formal sense. Many Anglo-Catholics use the Catholic rosary and may also be using Anglican prayer beads. Each one has its own significance as a stimulus and reminder for meditation, although they can also be used for repetitive prayer. Greek Orthodox komboskini of knots. An Old Believer Russian Orthodox lestovka, made out of leather. Lutheran Wreath of Christ.