

## **Guru Rinpoche Statue Relic and Substances List:**

1. Shakyamini Flesh Relic
2. Shakyamuni Blood Relic
3. Subuti Relics
4. Sharipurtra relic
5. Venerable Sivali relic
6. HH Dudjom Rinpoche Hair
7. Kashyapa (Sangye Odsung) from HH Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche
8. Ku Sung Thug Rilbu → Ku 1st Chogyur Lingpa, 1st Khyentse Wangpo, 1st Jamgen Kangtul, Sechen Gampa Pills
9. Ku Trul Rilbu HH Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche
10. 16 Arhats relic pill
11. Terma Meteorite Vajra of Yeshe Tsogyal from Lama Rangbar's collection
12. 5 King Terton Flesh Rilbu from Dasho Karma Gelek
13. 25 Disciples clothing Rilbu from Dashiki Karma Gelek
14. Guru Rinpoche Malla from Secret Place Singche Namzom
15. Guru Yeshe Tsogyal, Mandarawa Karmar Jaygsem Rilbu
16. HH Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje Clothing Relic
17. 1 Billion Recitation Dudjom Vajrakilaya Mendrop
18. HH Dudjom Salt Relic
19. Ku Je Lhakang Guru Rinpoche Walking Stick Phurba
20. From Longchenpa Vision - Actual Clothes of Mikyopa Daggam
21. Guru Rinpoche Hair Rilbu
22. Bauddhanath Small Clay Stupa from spire
23. Karma Gyalpo Rinpoche Hair
24. Combined Relic from HH Dunes Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche
25. Sera Khandro Back Relic
26. Sangyum Rigdzin Wangmo Clothing
27. Sangyum Rigdzin Wangmo Hair
28. HH Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche Salt + Cloth relic
29. Khenpo Karpo Combined Relic
30. Chimed Sog Thig Long Life Pills Blessed by Kyabje Chatral Sangay Dorje Rinpoche
31. Lhatsun Namkha Jigmed Mendrup
32. Boudhanath Clothing Relic
33. Penor Rinpoche Clothing Relic
34. Dudjom Lingpa House Earth

35. Dawa Rinpoche Mendrup
36. Pema Lingpa Utra
37. Bardo Tulku Rinpoche Salt relic
38. Tsa Kuntuzangpo
39. Nubchen Sangye Yeshe Barwai Dorje Kutrul Relic
40. 16th Karmapa Black Pill + Kutrag Rilbu
41. 5 Buddha Family Pills 1st Barway Dorje terma
42. Lumbini Buddha Birth Place Earth
43. Karmapa Du Sum Khenpa Tsurpu Ringsel
44. Kailash Ringsel
45. 16th Karmapa Bone Ash
46. All Holy Places Blessed Earth Pills, Tibetan, Nepal, India
47. Chenrezig Relic from HH Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje Rinpoce
48. Ka Gyur Tan Gyur Khenpo Sonam
49. Full Dudjom Mandalas set (listed. Separately)
50. Bodh Gaya Main Buddha Statue Robes Cloth
51. Pemakod Cindur from the Vajrayogini Cave of Devikota
52. Maratika Earth
53. Maratika cave stone
54. Phurba of Ngulshu Khen Rinpoche's Wood
55. Bell and Dorje of Lama Rangbar blessed by HH Dudjom Rinpoche
56. Ivory Ganesh / Bronze Dzam / Shura Lung
57. Several Tseril from Maratika / Chired Sog Thig / Vajrakilaya / HH Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche
58. Swayambunath Wood Relic from the Central Sog Shing
59. Swayambunath Stupa Clothing Relic
60. VK Drupchen Shukpa and VK Drupchen Drang Grains
61. Piece of the meteor shower of Guru Padma from Hepori Hill
62. HH Mindroling Drip Sang
63. Several Treasure vases containing precious wealth pills from many Lamas including Acharya Lama Dawa Chodak Rinpoche and others.
64. Medicine vases filled with a vast number of Tibetan medicine pills and herbal medicine substances.
65. Large Herkimer Diamond and hundreds of small ones
66. Thousands of jewels, precious and semi precious Gem stones, crystals and jewelry from the Bodhivastu community from around the world.
67. Meteorite
68. Gallium
69. Shaligram (Vishnu, Lugyal)

70. Wang Power Ball from Khandroma Tsering Khachod Palmo
71. 49 Doya Kater Dorsen Bumpa Water HH Dungse Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche
72. Long Life Nectar HH Dudjom + Retreat of Dudjom Sangyum Kusho 2014
73. All Tibet Water HH HH Dungse Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche
74. Garuda 5 blessed medicine pills from Lama Rangbar's Dudjom Ta Chak Khyung Sum Cycle
75. Prophecies from Khyentse Wangpo
76. Prajna Paramita from Thartang Rinpoche
77. Lemon Balm
78. Lemon Grass
79. Lemon Verbena
80. Juniper
81. Grape seeds
82. Red Cedar
83. Tulsi
84. 18 Flowers Chulan Rilbu
85. Anis / Hyssop
86. Bay Laurel POL
87. Juniper Bermes
88. Propolis
89. 3 WWI + WWII Bayonets
90. Viking Ivory Dragger
91. Old Dagger
92. Handcuffs
93. Long Sword
94. Nazi Knife
95. Folding Knife Germany
96. Gun 38 Revolver
97. Conch Shell with auspicious counter clockwise spiral
98. Comfrey
99. Horsetail
100. Sage
101. Carnelian in Capala
102. Kunzang Tak Drol
103. Native American Dreamcatcher
104. Terma Phurba copy
105. One pair of Conch Earrings made by Lama Rangbar
106. Nod Jin Po Kor Mo Kor with Butter and Honey

- 107.Gendun Du Khor
- 108.Polo Khyen Rinpoche clothing relic
- 109.HH Dudjom Rinpoche Mendrup Pawo Chik Drupha
- 110.Conch Shell with Garuda Medicine
- 111.3 Stupas from Tartang Rinpoche's Nyingma Institute
- 112.Propolis Collection
- 113.41 Day Ka Ter Dorsem Drupchen
- 114.Long Life Nectar Dudjom Rinpoche
- 115.Nagpo Gop Gyor
- 116.Maratika Cave Rock
- 117.Palo Santo Wood
- 118.Frankincense
- 119.Native American Dream Catcher
- 120.Native American Stone Blood
- 121.Collection of Holy waters from H.H. Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche from Ganga, Sengye Dzong, from Terulshig Rinpoche, and waters from Yangthang Rinpoche
- 122. Kater Dorsem Vase waters from H.H. Shenphen Dawa Rinpoche
- 123.Long Life Nectars from H.H. Dudjom Rinpoche from many of his practices and from Sangyum Rigdzin Wangmo's collection from her entire life.
- 124.
- 125.Gesar Tsa tsa compiled in Bhutan as below:

## **Gesar Satsa Contents**

### **01 Damdzey (dam rdzas)**

**Damdzey** include blessed pills, consecrated ingredients, ritual materials, and objects.

1. **Five precious rilbu from HH Dūdjom Rinpoche Jigdral Yeshe Dorje:** Dūdjom Rinpoche provided 5 precious pills (rilbu) which to this day (even in minimal quantity) form the vital essence in the making of yangdzey (gyang rdzas).
2. **Precious vegetable elixir from Dūdjom Lingpa** which acts as an antidote against the attack of evil spirits.

3. **Pema Ösal Do-Ngak Lingpa (tertön name of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo)** gave a relic from a cave called Khyungtshang (Khyung tshang brag) in Tibet, which was blessed by Guru Padmasambhava and his disciples.
4. **H. H. Taklung Tsetrul Rinpoche** gave a sacred rosary ball prepared according to the rituals of Norther Treasures (Jangter, byang gter).
5. **The great yogi Sakya Zangpo from Yolmo** had a disciple called Paliwa. He had received a sacred medicine which also forms one of the important components of these tsatsa.
6. **The forefathers of H. E. Lachung Rinpoche** who were the inhabitants of Chörten Nyima also gave an antidote for forsaking all the worldly attachments by possessing four qualifications — this is in form of rosary balls.
7. **Descendant of Pema Lingpa, Lama Phuntsok** also gave rosary balls of sacred medicine prepared through the Gongdü ritual.
8. **Jamyang Khyentse, Jamgön Kongtrul Lodrö Thaye, and Chökgyur Lingpa** contributed to the making of a sacred medicine ball called “Dzambu Chüter”, prepared by the venerable heads of all the four Buddhist schools of Tibet — Nyingma, Kagyü, Sakya and Gelug.
9. **H.H. Dalai Lama** prepared an antidote against the attack of evil spirits according to the ritual of Yangnying Pudri (phur pa yang snying spu gri). Along with this, many high-ranking Lamas of Tibet also gave many ingredients which are included in these tsatsa.
10. **H.H. Sakya Trizin Rinpoche** also prepared sacred medicine which is used here.
11. **H.H. Gyalwa Khakhyab Dorjee Rinpoche** also prepared sacred medicine which is used here.

## 02 Drusna ('bru sna)

**Drusna** include varieties of grains and animal produce used by human for life sustenance.

1. Barley, rice, grains, wheat, beans, white sesame, millet, Indian pea, sesame, and white mustard seeds are the main ingredients; they are used in powder form.
2. India Basmati rice, red rice from Bhutan, rice from Sikkim and Thailand, Tibetan barley powder, wheat flour from the main storehouse of the Indian army, various kinds of nuts and fruits such as walnuts, dates, raisins and cashews (in powdered form) from various prosperous countries.
3. Three varieties of Myrobalan (Triphala), which is universal Ayurvedic medicine and also greatly prized in Tibetan medicine. These three are also known as Aru Baru Kyuru (Arura, Barura, Kuyrura in Tibetan).
4. “Three whites” (Karsum in Tibetan) — only yogurt, milk, and butter prepared by the nomads who have been practicing dairy farming for hundreds of years is used. These have been collected from hundred milking cows.
5. “Three sweets” — honey, molasses, and white sugar.
6. Orgyen Mindrolling (one of the primary Nyingma monasteries) prepares six excellent ingredients — nutmeg, clove, pepper cubeb, cardamom, saffron and bamboo pitch. This forms the source of sacred ritual materials. Later, through a Kriyatantra process, twenty substances are produced which are used in yangdzey and they are also contained here.
7. H.H. Dūdjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje Rinpoche also prepared 25 sacred ingredients, which are used here.
8. Rigdzin Pema Trinley from Dorje Drag also prepared and donated 25 ingredients for this purpose.

9. Men-Tse-Khang, the medicine center of Tibetan Amchis (doctors, physicians) also contributed certain ingredients from their collection of medicines.

### **03 Darsna**

Darsna is a collection of precious cloth materials.

1. Cut pieces of cloth used in making garments of different people by different tailors who practice their trade honestly and have a good reputation.
2. Highly precious cut pieces of cloth materials such as the finest satin from Russia, furthermore some fine brocades, Chinese satin, and Pema Chan (a type of brocade) are also used, as well as Tagshinma, a form of brocade having tiger imprints.
- 3.

### **04 Rilbu**

Rilbu contain variety of precious pills.

1. Among the rilbus, some of the most sacred ones were prepared by H.H. Dūdjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje Rinpoche. He collected the essence of all the positive energies and divided them among three pills. These pills form the quintessential element of any yangdzey and are also contained in these tsatsa.
2. The essence of Orgyen Khandro Norlha forms a rilbu called Ngötshar Gakye (ngo mtshar dga' skyed) in two pills.
3. The forts of the Talung Tsurphu region near Lhasa housed a treasure trove and from it, a rilbu was collected. This is also considered a vital element of yangdzey.
4. From the kingdom of Bhutan, five rilbus were collected.
5. Yangdzey also contains the soil from Yarlung valley, located 183 kms southeast of Lhasa. This soil has special significance as it is believed that the first agricultural endeavors of Tibetans were initiated in this particular region.

6. Furthermore, different elements of prosperity collected from different places form five rilbu which are also added in the yangdzey.

## **05 Rinchen**

Precious minerals and stones.

This contains precious substances like gold, silver, brass, iron, coral, turquoise, pearls, conch shells, dzi, agate, sapphire, amber, rubies, lithium found in the natural state, blue sapphire, small pieces of diamond, coral dust and garajang (ga ra jang), the dust from the ceremonial conch belonging to H.H. Karmapa, is added in yangdzey and used here.

## **06 Chagney (phyag gnas')**

Grains blessed by great lamas.

1. Chagney blessed by H.H. 14th Dalailama.
2. Chagney blessed by H.H. Dūdjom Rinpoche and his previous incarnations while performing puja in Nepal.
3. Chagney blessed over the image of thousand Buddhas during empowerment of Avalokiteshvara were collected along with the grains used for mandala by high Lamas, Tulkus, and monks.
4. Chagney blessed by H.H. Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche.
5. Chagney used in the mandala offering by H.H. Taklung Tsetrul Rinpoche for a puja offering of the Northern Treasures on the request of Tashiding monks.
6. Chagney used in Rigdzin Dungdrub.
7. Chagney blessed by Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.
8. Chagney blessed by H.H. Sakya Dagtri Rinpoche.
9. Chagney blessed by H.H. 16th Gyalwa Karmapa.



## 07 Different Yangdzey

Items and ingredients collected from India.

Soil collected from underneath the Bodhi tree in Bodhgaya.

Soil collected from Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha Shakyamuni.

Soil collected from the house of Sujata (the woman who saved the life of young prince Siddhartha by offering food).

Soil collected from Nerazani, the place where prince Siddhartha meditated for six years before his enlightenment.

Stones collected from a meditation cave of yogi Shawaripa.

Stones collected from Vaisali.

Stones collected from Chörten Namdak tung (mchod rten rnam dag drung), the place where prince Siddhartha renounced his worldly attachment and embraced the life of Dharma..

Stones collected from Sattapanni cave at Rajgir in Magadha where the 1st Buddhist council was held under King Ajatashatru in 483 BCE and was presided by Mahakasyapa. Soil collected from the palace of King Bimbisara (558 – 491 BCE) of the Haryanka Dynasty.

Soil collected from Nalanda university.

Soil collected from the Deer Park in Sarnath where Buddha gave the first sermon.

Soil collected from Kishinagar where Buddha passed into Parinirvana.

13. Soil collected from Bodhgaya in 1979 when H.H. the 14th Dalailama lead the Kalachakra puja attended by more than 100,000 monks.
14. Soil collected from Mindrolling monastery in Dehradun where H.H. Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche transmitted the Rinchen Terdzö. Also, the color used to paint the mandala used in Kagye drubchen is used here, as well as the dust collected in the monastery during that and the concluding recitation of prayers numbering a hundred million are used.
15. Dust collected from the prayer hall of Ganden Shar Tse Jangtse (a monastery in south India).
16. The accumulated dust from the gates and the flower from the garden of the President of India.
17. The accumulated dust from the library of the Prime Minister of India.

18. Soil collected from the gates of Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States) of India.
19. Small speck of food collected from the rations of the Indian Army.
20. Soil collected from the headquarters of the Indian Army.
21. Soil collected from the National Park of India.
22. Iron dust collected from large iron manufacturing industries.
23. Soil collected from the Red Fort in Delhi.
24. Sand collected from the sea beach in Madras.
25. Soil collected from the National Park and the international airport in Calcutta.
26. Soil from the exact location where Buddha Shakyamuni attained enlightenment.
27. The dust accumulated from the golden paint over the image of Buddha in Bodhgaya.
28. Parts of the leaves and fruits of the Bodhi tree.
29. Soil collected from the Nalanda university.
30. Stones and wooden pieces of the four major sacred Buddhist pilgrimage sites.

### **08 Items collected from Tibet**

1. Treasures received as a gift from Ganden Phodrang, traditional Tibetan Government in Lhasa.
2. Soil collected from Yumbu Lhakhang, the palace of the 1st Tibetan king Nyatri Tsenpo.

3. Soil collected from Ramoche Tsuklakhang, a monastery constructed in Lhasa under the supervision of the Chinese Queen Wencheng of King Songtsan Gonpo. This monastery, along with three other monasteries, was constructed to ward off any external attacks on Tibet.
4. Soil collected from Rasa Thulnang, a monastery constructed by King Songtsen Gonpo.
5. Soil collected from Doma Lhakhang, a monastery in Lhasa.
6. Soil collected from Samye Tsuk Lhakhang, a monastery constructed in the 8th century by King Trisong Detsen and his son.
7. Soil and stones collected from five different pilgrimage sites in Tibet connected to Guru Padmasambhava. These pilgrimage sites are attributed to body, speech, mind, qualities and activity.
8. Soil collected from Sera Drepung Ganden, a monastery in Tibet.
9. Thor dru, blessed grains of rice or barley used by monks in rituals in Ganded and Tashilhunpo.
10. Soil and stones collected from Palkhor Chörten of Gyantse province, Sakya monastery and nine-story tower built by Milarepa on the advice of Marpa Lotsawa in Lhodrak, at Tibetan-Bhutanese border.
11. Sang, juniper of different varieties burned as incense, collected from Tsari, Tshering mountain in Tibet.
12. Small parts of medicinal plants found on the banks of Yangtse river from the Kongpo region in Tibet.
13. Jangnag's dried cheese.
14. Salt from Tibet.
15. Ink dust collected from the printing press at Derge, Kham province.

16. Essence from the 108 varieties of medicine used for curing a number of ailments in traditional Tibetan medicine.
17. The 25 ingredients (bumdzey) prepared by the traditional Tibetan government for bumpa.
18. Soil collected from Yumbu Lhakang.
19. Soil collected from Ramochi monastery.
20. Soil collected from Yamalung, the meditational cave inside the Samye monastery.
21. Soil collected from Yerpa meditational cave.
22. Soil collected from Norbulingka, the Potala palace.
23. Soil collected from Ogmin Orgyen Mindrolling.
24. Soil collected from Kagyu monasteries such as Tsurphu.
25. Vermillion (sindura) and sang from Devikutti, a pilgrimage site in Beyul Pemakö.
26. Vermillion (sindura) from Orgyen Chö Dzong, a pilgrimage site in Lhadak.
27. Vermillion (sindura) from Pritapuri.
28. Soil from Mount Kailash.
29. Soil collected from the Himalaya mountain range.
30. Bamboo manna, also used as a herbal medicine in joint pains and lung problems from the Himalayan foothills.
31. Soil collected from the meditational center of Za Patrul Rinpoche and H.H. 3rd Dodrubchen Rinpoche.
32. Soil, stones, water and wood collected from great many historical and religiously important places in Tibet.

## **09 Items collected from China**

1. Soil collected from Mount Wutaishan.
2. Food items produced in China.

## **10 Items collected from Nepal**

1. Lime dust collect from the whitewashed Boudha stupa in Kathmandu.
2. Blessed rice used for performing the lingam puja of Shiva in Nepal.
3. Soil, water and pieces collected from Maratika cave.
4. Blessed rice used for performing Vajravarahi puja.
5. Soil from Chumig Changchub and Sala Mebar.
6. Whitewash from 3 stupas — Boudha, Swayambhu and Namu Buddha.
7. Soil and stones collected from Langru Lungten.
8. Vermillion and blessed grains of rice or barley used in pujas in Budhanilkantha temple in Kathmandu.
9. Soil and stones collected at Namu Buddha.
10. Soil and stones collected from Nagarjuna's cave.
11. Soil and stones collected from Tilopa's cave.
12. Soil and stones collected from Naropa's cave.
13. Soil and stones collected from Manjushri's throne.
14. Soil and stones collected from Asura cave.
15. Soil and stones collected from Yangleshö.
16. Soil and stones collected from the cave of the 84 Mahasiddhas.

17. Soil and stones collected from the Stupa of 1000 Buddhas.
18. Soil and stones collected from Jowo Akhang.
19. Soil and stones collected from U-Khang.
20. Soil and stones collected from Jowo Shakyamuni.
21. Ash from the apocalyptic fire (Akhandajyoti).
22. Soil, stones and fur of various animals from the ZOO of Nepal.

### **11 Items collected from Sikkim**

1. Soil and stones collected from four sacred caves of Sikkim: Sharchok Bayphug, Lho Khandro Sangphug, Nub Dechen Phubphug and Jang Lhari Nyingphug, with its centre and Drakkar Tashiding.
2. Soil and stones collected from Pemayangtse monastery.
3. Water collected from four lakes: Phutso Karpo (Upper Lake), Bartso Marpo (Middle Lake), Datso Ngomo (Lower Lake), which also belong among the 109 lakes blessed by Guru Padmasambhava.
4. Water from bumchu (sacred vase) in Drakkar Tashiding.
5. Water which flows from a stone cleft in Drakkar Tashiding.
6. Soil from Chörten Thongwa Rangdrol, Gabur Lamtso, Phagmo Rong and Khachöd Palri.

### **12 Items collected from Bhutan**

1. Soil from Jamtrin Gegye Lhakhang in Bumthang, a monastery built by King Songsten Gampo along with four other monasteries to protect his kingdom from external threats.
2. Soil from Paro Kyerchu (Kyichu) Lhakhang in Paro. This monastery was also built by King Songsten Gampo in order to subdue the demon that was believed to live underneath the land of Tibet. In

order to pacify it, various monasteries were constructed in the four cardinal directions in the hands and feet of the demon.

3. Soil from Lhochok Monkhi Drag. It is believed that Guru Padmasambhava left his body impression here while he was meditating. A monastery was then constructed at this very place.
4. Soil and water from Paro Taktsang where Guru Padmasambhava manifested as Guru Dorje Drollö.
5. Essence from the Bhutanese royal storehouse which includes bits of food items and grains.

### **13 Items collected from foreign countries**

1. Soil from America (San Francisco).
2. Soil and dust from England (dust from the Houses of the Parliament and soil from the gardens in London).
3. Soil from Hong Kong.
4. Soil from New Zealand.
5. Soil from Canada.
6. Soil from Vietnam.
7. Soil from Thailand.
8. Soil from Belgium.
9. Rice grains from Taiwan.
10. Soil from the Foguang Shan monastery.
11. Soil and stones from Sokkuram pilgrimage spot on the top of Mount Tohamsan in Kyongju in South Korea.
12. Soil and stones from Borobudur, 9th century Mahayana Buddhist temple and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Indonesia.

13. Soil and stones from Bogdo mountain in Russia, a pilgrimage place of Kalmyk Buddhists.
14. Soil and stones from Kandy city in Sri Lanka and sand from its beaches.
15. Soil and stones from the Eiffel tower in Paris.
16. Dust from the airports in Germany.
17. Furs and dairy products from Denmark.
18. Essence of food items from a number of foreign countries.
- 19.

#### **14 Water**

1. According to the Buddhist tradition, Ganga, Sindhu, Sita, and Brahmaputra are considered to be the most sacred rivers, all originating from Mount Kailash. The water is collected from Mount Kailash and forms an essential component in yangdzey as is also present in these tsatsa.
2. Water collected from the Zahor lake (Tso Pema) in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.
3. Water from Ganga.
4. Water from Yamuna.
5. Water from Beyul Khenpa Lung.
6. Water from Sang Lhadrag.
7. Water from Upper Tsebri.
8. Water from Shongpa Lha Chu.
9. Water from Lhasa Keychu, Tibet.



10. Water from Samye, Tibet.
11. Water from Chörten Nymar.
12. Water from the four sacred lakes in Tibet — Namtso Chungmo in the northern direction, Napham Yutso (Manasarovar), Yardo Yutso, Drubtso Pema Ling.
13. Water from Sikkim — Phutso Karpo, Barcho Marpu, Dacho, Nyonmo and water from the sacred bumpa at Tashiding.
14. Water from Paro, Bhutan.
15. Water collected from the surroundings of Mount Kailash.
16. Water collected from the tributaries of the Manasarovar lake.
17. Water collected from the caves of Samye Chimpu and Samye Yamalung.
18. Water from Kangri Thokar where the hermitage of Longchenpa is.
19. Water from London.
20. Water from Geneva.
21. Water from Belgium.
22. Water from Austria.
23. Water from Antarctica.
24. Water from Singapore.
25. Water from Thailand.
26. Water from Maratika cave.
27. Water from the caves of Lacham Mindarwa.

**Sarva Mangalam**

### **Medicine pills offered into Guru Rinpoche:**

1. Dega, 13
2. Tikta, 8
3. Ngul Chu, 18
4. Lishi, 6
5. Kershun, 8
6. Drakshun, 9
7. Agar, 35
8. Samchung
9. Shi De
10. Sume, 10
11. Ser Dok, 11
12. Tsoje Diman
13. Drub Ril
14. Shijed, 6
15. Bimala
16. Chok Tsee
17. Osel, 25
18. Chi Sin
19. Ruta, 6
20. Guyu, 28
21. Galo
22. Kunde
23. Dang Nee
24. Agar, 8
25. Dorab
26. Kyer Shun, 8
27. Ker Shum, 8
28. Poe Chung, 15
29. Chongshi, 6
30. Lu Dud, 18
31. Aru, 10
32. Sebru, 5
33. Jetang, 7
34. Semde
35. Pangen, 15
36. Sam Nor
37. Pang Gen, 25

Lado = Turquoise, Garnet, Pyrite, Cowry Shell, Dzi  
Orgyen Khandro Norlha Satsa with Yang Dzay Rilbu  
Copper Dzambhala statue  
Nodjin Po-Khor, Mo-Khoi  
Maha-Devi + Uma-Devi Khorlos  
Turquoise, Lapis Lazuli, Malachite + Other Semi-Precious Stones  
Baby Conch, Carnelian, Coins from around the World, Elephant Khorlo,  
Bhutanese double-dorje coins  
“8 Auspicious Symbol coins”  
Pearls  
Chag-Nye from Dudjom Yangsi, Dodrupchen, Shenpen Rinpoche  
Chogyur Lingpa Tashi Bumpa Khorlo  
Pure Saffron  
Lapchi Dapsang  
Damdrip Nyeta Kunsel  
Propolis  
Cinamon  
6 Auspicious Ingredients  
Naga Substance

**Yang-Dzey Rilbu - Precious Pills for Increasing Wealth and Prosperity  
compiled by Acharya Lama Dawa Chodak Rinpoche and Khandro  
Kunzang**

These precious ‘wealth’ pills are made from a variety of materials and substances that Acharya Dawa Chhodak Rinpoche has painstakingly collected over many years. They include rare and special items collected from all over the Himalayas, including Tibet, Bhutan, Nepal, Sikkim and India. In addition are many rare blessing substances that he has obtained from the great lineage masters. These have all been ground up and prepared according to the tantric texts.

These pills are usually placed inside a special receptacle, or ‘treasure vase’, to be placed on one’s shrine or hidden in a special place in one’s home or business. Treasure Vases that have been made in this way and consecrated by a lineage holder will have the power to attract ‘richness’ or ‘yang’ energy to one’s life. In Tibet, every household would possess a consecrated Treasure Vase, that was often placed with special family heirlooms and other precious belongings.

In addition, these 'yang-dzey' wealth pills can be used alone in a variety of ways. They can be placed in an 'earth vase' and buried under the foundation of new buildings to ensure their stability; they can be spread around the fields and gardens for successful crops and harvest; they can be buried around earth quake fault zones to prevent and protect the area from earth quakes. Likewise, they can be used in the rivers, forests, mountains and oceans to bless, purify, and balance the elements of the environment. Wherever they are placed, they will naturally draw the wealth of the elements and purify the obstacles to prosperity.

*Please note:* unlike other blessing pills, these pills are not intended for consumption. Please do not ingest these pills. They can be worn or kept with one's personal belongings to attract wealth energy, but they have not been prepared for the purpose of ingestion.

***What is contained in these pills:***

The main ingredients for the precious wealth pills include:

- conch shell that turns anti-clockwise - the stone that supports the essence of the god realm.
- moonstone - the stone that supports the life essence of the naga realm of wealth.
- turquoise - the stone the supports the life essence of the human realm.
- iron pyrite - the stone that supports the life essence of the local protectors and the environment.
- cowrie shells - the life essence stone of the mamo dakinis
- powder from the five precious metals: gold, silver, copper, brass, iron
- soil from the most fertile agricultural land
- water that contains the 'seven qualities' from many sacred springs

- dust and soil from old monasteries where the Sangha have not broken samaya
- dust from a king's palace
- fibers from clothes worn by a person who lived to be over 100 years old
- and coins from the very wealthy
- bum-dzey - the twenty-five substances that are placed in the bumpa  
These are ground up into a powder and used as the base ingredients for the pills.

To this base mixture are added precious 'yang' substances and 'blessing substances.' The 'yang' substances are ingredients that are known to increase wealth and prosperity energy. The yang substances in these pills include:

- barley 'yang' seeds which have self manifested in front of the Jowo statue in Lhasa, Tibet
- treasure pills from terma treasure discovered by Ratna Lingpa
- pieces of copper taken from underneath the statue of Lakshmi, inside Barusurey Monastery, the first monastery built in Swayambhu, Nepal
- dirt taken from underneath Ekajati's heart stupa (Eh-Tsuklakang), in Nepal
- soil, wood, and stones collected from many holy places, then ground and consecrated by His Holiness, Trulshik Rinpoche
- old coins that were buried underneath the foundation of the '100,000 Buddha Stupa,' in Patan, Nepal
- old coins buried underneath the throne of the Vajravarahi statue in Sankhu, Nepal
- rust filings from the trishula and drikug from the original Hayagriva and Vajravarahi statue that is now hidden in the basement of the great Pashupatinath Temple
- 'yang-shing' - wood from Senge Dzong, Bhutan
- yang substances from Kuja Lhakang monastery, Bhutan

The blessing substances in these pills include:

- blessing pills that contain the 'shutra' and 'virya' of Guru Rinpoche and Yeshe Tsogyal
- pills made from the flesh of a Brahman who took rebirth in the Brahman caste for seven lifetimes
- rare 'Tsari' pills from Vajravarahi's sacred place in Tsari, Tibet, made by His Holiness, Trulshik Rinpoche
- Long-Life pills (tse-rill) made by Kunzang Dorje Rinpoche
- Long-Life pills made by His Holiness Trulshik Rinpoche at Maratika cave, Nepal
- Long-Life pills made at Drikung Thil Monastery, Tibet
- Vajrakilaya Mendrub (dudtsi cho-men), made by the XIV Dalai Lama
- blessing pills that contain clothing fibers from countless bodhisattvas
- rare 'Gya-Do' and 'Tri-Do' pills from the Sakyas
- 'Ten-Du Rilbu' pills from the sacred treasury of the main Sakya Monastery, Tibet
- 'Body-Speech-Mind' pills from the sacred treasury of the Sakya seat in Tibet
- self-manifesting relics from Mount Kailash
- sacred pills that include the flesh of Gelongma Palmo
- soil and stones from the holy place Od-Tum, Sikkim
- medicinal plants, soil and dudtsi from Maratika cave, Nepal
- water from the great Buddhist monastery in Singapore
- 'Tru' - purification pills from the treasury of Garchen's Monastery, Tibet
- 'Ten-Du' - pills made from refuge substances by His Holiness, Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche
- 'Ten-Du' - pills made by His Holiness, Dudjom Rinpoche
- relics from Mahakasyapa Buddha
- blessing pills that include fragments of Shariputra's shawl
- blessing pills made from the sash that bound the original Heart Sutra text that Nagarjuna retrieved from the naga realm
- blessing pills that contain the earrings of Tilopa
- blessing pills that are made from Padmasambhava's hat
- blessing pills made from the dudtsi that came from the skull bowl used by Padmasambhava
- blessing pills made from King Trisong Duetsen's cremation ashes

- mendrüb consecrated by Vimalamitra
- fragments of cloth that had Yeshe Tsogyal handprints
- fragments of Yeshe Tsogyals' undergarments
- blood from Yeshe Tsogyal's nose
- blessing pills containing the fragments of paper from Vairochana's personal dairy and from his hat
- blessing pills containing fragments of clothing from Namkha Nyingpo, Machig Labdron, and Guru Chuwang
- tsa-tsas made from Atisha's ashes (ye-dar tsa-tsa)
- fragments of Milarepa's shawl
- pieces of yellow parchment (shok-ser) from the 'Gong-Du' terma discovered by Tertön Sangye Lingpa
- blessing pills made from clothing fragments of Sangye Lingpa, Rechung Dorje Drakpa,

Karma Pakshi, Rigdzin Longsal Nyingpo, Druk Pema Karpo, Durtrod Rechen, Taglung Tangpa, Do-Drak Rigdzin Chenmo, Minling Terchen, Rigdzin Jigme Lingpa

- blessing pills made from the flesh of Orgyen Lingpa, and Rigdzin Jigme Lingpa
- blessing pills made from Longchenpa's brain
- pieces taken from the pillars of King Trisong Duetsen's castle
- blessing pills made from Katok Dampa Deshig's shoes
- fragments of Jatson Nyingpo's belt
- clothing fragments of Lhatsun Namkha'i Nyingpo

These are all ground up into powder and added to the base mixture and the ground-up yang substances. Then they are rolled into large pills, dried, then the surfaces are painted with a mixture made from the five precious metals (gold, silver, copper, iron and brass), ground up coral, pearls, and jade.