



Feng Shui of Imperial China

Walking the mountains, chasing the dragon vein, standing on top of a meridian spot, is an experience that no book, no video, and no classroom, can ever recreate. One must feel, sense, hear, and see Feng Shui and landform, in order to appreciate it, understand it and most importantly, use it in one's daily practice of Feng Shui. It is one thing to read the classics, and know the theory that landform can produce Immortals, Emperors, and great Fighters. It is another thing to be there, see it, and know it really exists, as described in the ancient classics.

Day 1
May 9, 2005
Nanjing

Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Dr. Sun is known as the Father of Modern China. Born in Guangzhou Province in 1866, Dr. Sun became the 1st President of the Republic of China in 1912. He died in 1925 in Beijing and his remains were brought back to Nanjing, the former capital of the Republic of China. He was buried at the specially constructed mausoleum in 1929. It was passed down that he asked for a burial in Nanjing because of the superior Feng Shui in Nanjing.



Mount ZiJin at the point where the mausoleum is located is what is known as a Fallen Tan Lang, Dou Di Tan Lang or Greedy Wolf Mountain. The mountain is a Wood Dragon but there are no knots, so there are no veins shoot out. There is no meridian spot in the first place so no need to claim that the mausoleum was build too high on the mountain and the table mountain in the distance being too low.

Therefore there was no need to take out the Luo Pan, as already without measuring, basics for good Feng Shui were missed. In addition there was no clear embrace. All criteria checked provide the firm evidence that the tomb of China's founding father had missed the main spot in the environment.





History confirms the outcome of the Feng Shui analysis. The emerging Republic of China that Dr. Sun was president at the time of his death was torn apart by factional fighting and dissection. Although he remains revered in China, his descendant did not benefit from the attempt to have a Feng Shui burial, as it was not done properly.



Tomb of Zhu Yuan Zhang, Ming Dynasty

Zhu Yuan Zhang is the founding Emperor of the Ming Dynasty. Zhu was born in poverty, orphaned, joined a monastery to avoid starvation, but rose later to become an important leader of the Red Turbans, which rebelled against the Yuan Dynasty rule of the Mongols. Zhu Yuan Zhang's tomb, known as Xiao Ling, is the only Ming tomb located in Nanjing. Later Ming Emperor's were all buried in Beijing, when the capital of the Dynasty was shifted from Nanjing to Beijing following the construction and completion of the Forbidden City during the reign of Emperor Yong Le, the 3rd Emperor of the Ming Dynasty.



Some climbing had to be done to determine the Feng Shui of this place. We were finally able to observe the 'crossing of the gap', Guo Hup, and to see the powerful Dragon upfront that was already apparent while walking the 1.5 km scenic route to the tomb entrance. The dragon rears its head and shoots out the vein, and forms the Dragon Spot.

The Gap was exactly as it was stated in the ancient classics, protected by embraces extended from the main vein. The 'prawn whiskers' and 'crab eyes' formations were covered by leaves and grass, but we were able to locate them in the area around the dragon's meridian spot, including the infamous 'cicada wings'.



The ZiJin Mountain that forms the Dragon Spot where Zhu Yuan Zhang is buried is known as a palm formation spot because the area of the spot dips slightly, like the shape of the palm of one's hand. However, a powerful embrace surrounds the spot, in what is known as an 'Emperor Throne' Luan Tou formation. In front of the spot, locking the Qi in, are several smaller lumps, which form the assistant supporting hills.

It was this strong powerful Feng Shui formation that ensured the success of subsequent Ming Emperors and a Dynasty that spanned 16 emperors, one of the longest Dynasties in the history of China.

