

Feng Shui of Imperial China

Prolongation Journey Part Two

Day 7

May 15, 2005

Eastern Qing Tombs



Unlike the Ming Emperors, who are mostly all buried in a single large cemetery in Changping, the Qing Emperors had two main tomb complexes in the vicinity of Beijing: the Eastern Tombs and Western Tombs. Today, the Eastern Qing Tombs were visited.

Tomb of Emperor Qian Long / Jing Ling

Qian Long's tomb is one of the most expensive tombs in the complex and also one of the most opulent. However, the tomb is aligned on a death and emptiness line, which means does not bode well for the dynasty.



The next emperor after Qian Long, Jia Qing, reigned for 20 years but after that, subsequent emperors were less and less capable, and problems were greater and greater for the country. We identified a superb "Cloud Formation", Yun Shui Chang Mountains that form the vein for the tomb, which help pacify the Fire Qi from the specific incoming Chastity, Lian Zhen Ge, star formation and moisten the vein to ensure the Qi is not too aggressive.





Tomb of Emperor Shun Zi - Simple but Powerful

The tomb of Emperor Shun Zi is simple but was the starting point for a good run of Emperors for the Qing Dynasty. Shun Zi was a relatively short lived ruler, spending only 18 years on the throne but he was followed by 3 highly regarded and extremely capable emperors, KangXi, Yong Zheng and Qian Long.

The tomb of Emperor Shun Zi taps directly into the Bei Shen mountain in the distance, with a very special "Yi Zi Wang Mei An" table mountain to lock in the Qi. The dragon vein was clearly visible we also saw the "Crossing of the Gap" by the Dragon and the "Flying Goose Opening Its Wings" formation and the Fairy Bridge at this tomb.

Tomb of Emperor KangXi

Tomb of Emperor KangXi showed some flaws. First of all, there was a clearly chipped mountain "shoulder" on the one side of the embrace, indicating difficulties for the 7th son. The 4th son embrace/mountain formation is also the most powerful and strongest of the mountains on the Zuo Sha. Accordingly, it was KangXi's fourth son who became the Emperor Yong Zheng.





Tomb of Emperor Xian Feng / Ding Ling

The next grave to visit in the Eastern Qing Tombs was a visit to Emperor Xian Feng's tomb and as well a visit to the spot that would have been Emperor Xian Feng's tomb but that today, has become a commercial burial/graveyard.

Emperor Xian Feng's tomb was quite a surprise. We picked up many negative features of the tomb, i.e., the extremely strong You Sha, Tiger Embrace side and very weak Dragon side, and the gaping wind gap that sent Sha Qi straight to the tomb. After 15 minutes walk to the grave the full scope of negative gravity was apparent. The tomb has not been placed properly, with the mountain not backing the rear. Thus, the tomb was already being struck by Sha Qi from the back where it wasn't protected by a "Lok Shan". The vein is also clearly moving to the left, and it is a minor vein that is coming down to the tomb.



It is said that Emperor Xian Feng was originally advised to locate his tomb at another spot but chose the present spot because he found it a hassle to cross the river to the other location. A bit of inconvenience, that cost the dynasty its empire.

Finally the location that Xian Feng was supposed to have located his tomb, which is today, a commercial cemetery, was visited. This spot was powerful and certainly much better Feng Shui. There is a RuYi formation table mountain in front and a strong protecting embrace on both sides, with a clear vein coming down from the mountains. Much more noble features were found, which clearly indicate that if Emperor Xian Feng would have been buried here as planned, the Dynasty would have had a different history.

