



September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2005



#### ORIGINAL TEXT SUBMITTED:

The first mention of the words 'Feng Shui' can be traced back to the Chun Dynasty by Guo Pur's famous book (葬經) or *Book for the Death*. This simple form is based purely on Yin Feng Shui whereby burying the dead is the most crucial and important event for the imperial members. Specifically, finding the best place for the graveyard and the best time for burial was critical. For both Yin and Yang Feng Shui, the basic principles remain the same: to find best support for the rear of a location, a bright hall or water in front, a guided landform on the left and right or the white tiger and green dragon as to harness the best Qi. In simple terms, the subject of Feng Shui may be described as one, which studies the influence of the environment on human life.

There are two basic forms of Feng Shui:

#### 1. Topography

Jiang Xi School (江西派) is said to be the earliest school of teaching in regards to studying the geography or topography of our living environments. Tang Dynasty's Master Yang built upon Guo Pur's original findings and fine-tuned the study of environments. He then termed this version of Feng Shui, based on living environments related to mountains, terrains and water, as the San He School (三合派). Master Yang's work demonstrates that Feng Shui is based on neither superstition nor psychology.

#### 2. Compass

It is believed that the Jiang Xi School branched out and ultimately led to the emergence of the Fu Jian School. Based on the Yin & Yang and Five elements, it then evolved to using Ba gua (八卦), Lok Shu (洛書), Her Tou (河圖), astrology (星象), Ba Zi (八字), Kei Mun (奇門), Luk Yam (六壬), Nap Yam (納音) and so on. Master Chan Chun (陳搏) is said to be the founder of this school.