

*with great power, comes great responsibility*



**I-Ching & The World of Metaphysics**

**Date: Nov 16<sup>th</sup> Time: 0800-1530**

**Visit to Yang Jun Song work 1 and 2 and other famous  
Tombstones**

### **Master Yang Jun Song (楊筠松)**

Yang Jun Song (8<sup>th</sup> day of the third lunar month 834 years till 12<sup>th</sup> day of third lunar month 906 years), a well known Feng Shui Master also known as 'Yang Save the Poor'. He left King palace to fulfill his dream to improve the quality of life for grassroots people especially farmers and needy people by applying the Feng Shui techniques (Ham Yu). He was born in the province of Shandong.

At the age of 17<sup>th</sup>, he passed the highest imperial examination and worked for the King in palace since then. At the end of Tang's era, at the age of 45, he got frustrated and tired by the level of corruptions in the government with higher taxes and the poor living condition for the needy, at the same token, the Tang Dynasty was in chaotic stage and he decided to leave the palace and he snatched away many works on topography, geography, water method, and many others precious ancient works (Ham Yu) including Guo Pu's imperial works from King's library collections and back away from Zhang An. He lived his life by researching and applying the Feng Shui techniques thereafter. Together with him was his first disciple Zhang Men De. He travelled far and wide from east to west and from north to the south, he even came to Hong Kong and Grand Master Lau Rui Shan (founder of Xuan Kong Zhang Pai) discovered two of his works (on graveyards) in 2004 in Northern part of Hong Kong (please refer to pictures below). He was deeply rooted in Jiangxi province and thus many believed that the Jiangxi sect of Feng Shui is closely linked to him. He placed great emphasis on the landform or topographical part in applying his Feng Shui theory. He was poisoned at the age of 72.

His famous disciples, Zhang Wen De (曾文迪), Liu JiangDong (劉江東), Liao Yu (廖禹), Lai Pu Yi (賴布衣), Liu Qian (劉謙).

His famous works include "Trembling Dragon Scripture" (撼龍經), 'Suspicious Dragon Scripture' (疑龍經), 'Du Tian Treasure Scripture' (都天寶照經), 'Green Capsule' (青囊奧語), 'The 12 Commandments of Burying Techniques' (葬法倒杖十二法), 'Heavenly Jade Scripture', (天玉經), 'Master Yang's Golden Content Scripture' (楊公金函經), 'The Diamond Shaped Burial Map' (金剛鑽本形葬圖訣), 'The Fu Li Cone' (立錐賦), 'The Black Bag Scripture' (黑囊經) and so on.

Exclusively only to the imperial ruling, he faced a lot of obstacles and challenges to openly applying his Feng Shui techniques let alone published on



books. It is and I am strongly believed that most of his works on texts were either camouflage or descriptively in metaphorically in order to avoid or face confrontation from the imperial. It was said that after he left the palace he brought along quite a numbers of ancient priceless works in which most author were not known but sad to say that most of the existing works were merely describing him or merely referring to him. This is still a controversy among scholars and Feng Shui practitioners in regards to his true or authentic techniques for Feng Shui.

**楊筠松定針(一)**

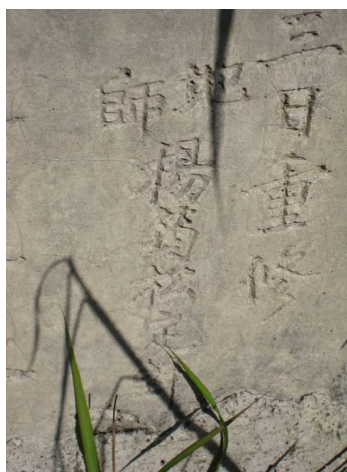
**Yang Jun Song Work 1 dated back 1200 years ago:**



**In the middle of this picture is the work of Yang Jun Song**



**The close-up view**



**The authentic actual wording engraved the name of Master Yang**



The front view from the Tomb



The front tomb together with Grand Master Lau



Different angle of the tomb



Actual wordings engraved on Tomb



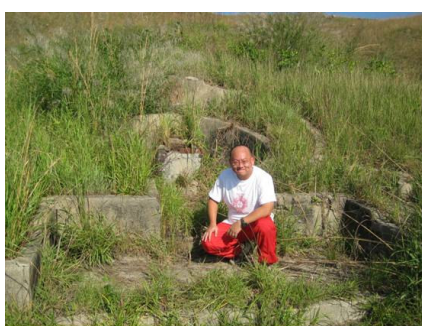
Left side view from the tomb



Right side view from tomb



Different angle from front view



A historical visit to such site







Part of the tomb fell off



Actual wordings of the engraved tomb



Front view



View from right

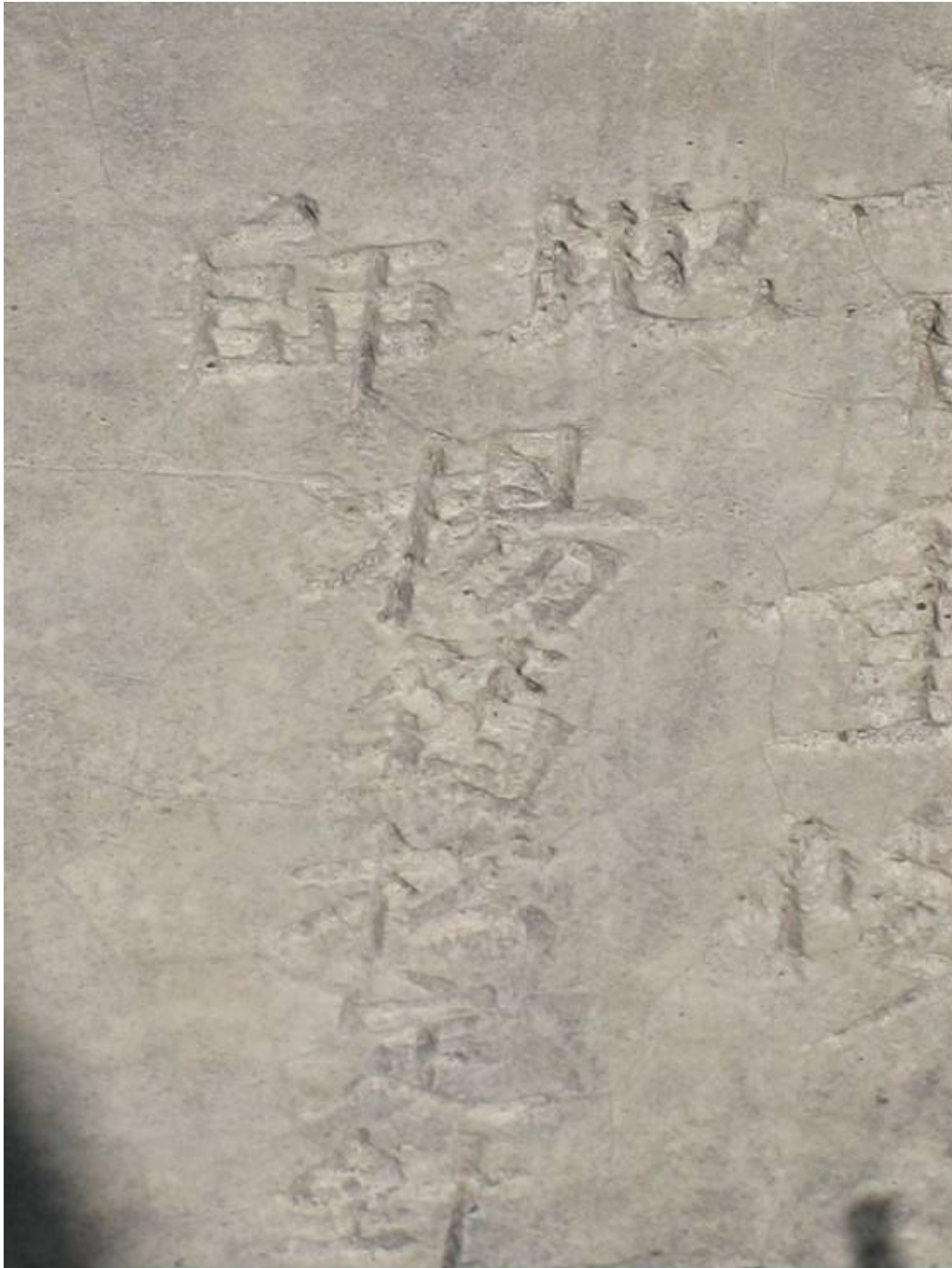


Left View



View from Top





The Yang Jun Song work is engraved!!!

