



# 王裒

## Wang Pou

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比丘近永英譯 Translated into English by Bhikshu Jin Yong

**西**晉時人，生於山東熒陽。祖父王修，淡泊名利，耕讀為業。其父王儀，於晉武帝為將，戰敗被誅。王裒事母至孝，無微不至，承祖遺志，勤奮讀書，修養心性，隱居山中，半耕半讀，維持母子生活。母若聞大聲，渾身發抖；每逢風雨夜，陪母至天明。數年後，母病卒，安葬祖塋；仍居山中，安貧樂道，生活平靜。一日，烏雲滿天，狂風暴雨，電光閃閃，雷聲隆隆，有千軍萬馬奔騰之勢。王裒恐母驚懼，急奔母墓，安慰曰：「母親莫怕，兒來陪侍。」

**W**ang Pou, from the Western Jin dynasty, was born in Yingyang of Shandong. His grandfather, Wang Xiu, was uninterested in and ~~gafan~~He devoted his life to farming and studying. His father, Wang Yi, was a general for Emperor Wu of the Jin dynasty. After losing a war, he was executed. Wang Pou was extremely filial in serving his mother, at-tending to her every need with the greatest care. He inherited his grandfa-ther's determination and diligently studied, cultivating his mind and liv-ing a secluded life in the mountains. By dividing his time equally between tilling the soil and pursuing knowledge, he supported his mother and himself. If his mother heard loud sounds, her entire body would tremble. At night, whenever there was a thunderstorm, he would remain by his mother's side till dawn. A few years later, his mother passed away from illness. He laid her to rest in their ancestors' burial ground and continued to live in the mountains. He was resigned to a life of poverty, took delight

後設壇授教，以「孝、悌、忠、信、禮、義、廉、恥」八德為主題，遐邇學子紛紛而至。五胡亂華時，中原人士南遷避難；王裒為護母墓，不忍去江東，孝名流傳千秋萬世。

### 【白話解】

我們現在講的這一個盡孝的人，這個人可以說是盡孝道一種愚誠。愚誠，就是誠心盡孝，也不管它是不是這樣，他就要這樣來做；不用分析、研究，然後確定道理才去做去，這就叫愚誠——不考慮就去做去，所做的不管對不對，他也要這麼做。這個人是西晉時候的人，生在山東熒陽那個地方。他的祖父叫王修，這個王修生性知足，不貪名，不圖利，就是淡泊名利。

耕讀為業，就是閒的時候就讀聖賢書，效法這些個先賢偉人哲士，怎麼樣修身，怎麼樣做一個好人；所以這一生可以說是無聲無臭，苟全性命於暗室，不求聞達於諸侯。可是這個王裒他父親是王儀，就從事軍旅，研究「運籌帷幄之中，決勝千里之外」的六韜三略兵書戰策，怎麼樣去作戰，怎麼樣去殺人，怎麼樣去保護國家；在晉武帝的時候，他就做到將軍了。

這將軍就是率兵衝第一線陣，和前方作戰；可是他對這個護隱埋伏還不是很清楚，於是乎就敗了，戰爭戰敗了被誅。這個「誅」，或者是他敗了，被人趕到他的軍中，把他抓住殺了；或者因為他兵敗是有過的，回來被晉武帝給殺了。他父親被誅之後，王裒就跟他母親隱居山林之中半耕半讀，維持他和他母親的生活。因為他耕田可以換來種種的日用品來生活，他讀書可以增長自己的知識、學問和智慧；這樣子，在這個山裏頭不為人所注意，他很平靜的，也很平淡的，生活過得很好。

☞待續

in the Way, and lived a tranquil life.

One time, dark clouds covered the sky, with raging winds, violent rain, lightning bolts and thunderclaps; they had the force of a thousand troops and ten thousand galloping steeds. Fearing that his mother would be terrified, Wang Pou rushed towards her grave. Comforting her, he said, "Mother, don't be afraid. Your son has come to keep you company." Later, he set up a platform and began teaching, using the eight virtues of filiality, fraternity, loyalty, trustworthiness, propriety, righteousness, integrity and shame as his main theme. Students from far and near came pouring in continuously.

During the time of turmoil caused by the five barbarian tribes in China, people from the central plains moved south to avoid disasters. In order to safeguard his mother's grave, Wang Pou could not bear to leave for Jiang-dong. His filial repute lived on for thousands of generations.

### Commentary:

We are now talking about someone who has fulfilled his filial responsibilities. You could say that this person was filial to the point of foolishness. This foolishness was his complete sincerity in fulfilling his filial responsibilities. He didn't need any research and analysis, or affirmation of logical reasoning. This is called foolish sincerity – doing something without reasoning first. When he did it, he didn't care whether he was right or not, he just wanted to do it this way. This person was someone from the Western Jin Dynasty. He was born in Yingyang, Shandong. His grandfather, Wang Xiu, had a contented nature. He wasn't greedy for fame or profit; he looked lightly on fame and fortune.

He farmed and studied for a living, which means that when he had time he read the books of sages and emulated the great to cultivate himself and learn how to be a good person. He lived cautiously and frugally in a chaotic time in order to survive in the feudal society, not wishing to attract the attention of the feudal lords. However, Wang Pou's father was Wang Yi, an army strategist who studied various military strategies and the art of war. He devised strategies and issued commands, winning battles thousands of miles away. He studied how to make war, how to kill people, and how to protect his country. This was during Emperor Wu of Jin's reign, and he was a general.

As a general he led the soldiers in the vanguard and attacked the enemies at the frontline. However, he was defeated because he didn't know the strategy of ambushing very well. Since he lost the battle, he was executed. As far as his execution was concerned, perhaps he was captured by the other army and killed. Or perhaps, when he returned to Emperor Wu of Jin, the emperor had him executed for losing the battle. After all, losing a battle was a crime back then. After the father's execution, Wang Pou and his mother secluded themselves in the mountain, and his life was spent farming parttime and studying parttime. He supported himself and his mother for many years by trading the produce from his farm for daily necessities. By learning from books, he developed his knowledge and wisdom but kept a low profile. He lived a very quiet, plain, and good life.

☞To be continued