

# 馮京 Feng Jing

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廖親達英譯 Translated into English by Alfie Lew

北宋江夏（湖北武昌）人，性情耿直，天資聰慧，過目成誦。三元及第，尚未婚；權貴張堯佐欲以女妻之，以豐富妝奩誘之，而京不為所動。不苟同王安石之新法，不為權勢所屈，真為正直不阿之臣，不負父之德蔭也。其父壯年無子，其母勸納妾；為續馮氏香煙，乃至京都買妾。問其所由，女泣曰：「吾父負債，賣妾還債。」其父生惻隱心，即遣女歸，不索原金。返家時，其母問曰：「妾何所在？」乃述前情。其母悅言：「君用心如此，何患無子？」數月後，其母有孕。京誕生時，里人聞天樂鳴空，空中云：「送狀元至馮家。」乃生京。〈易〉云：「積善之家，必有餘慶；積不善之家，必有餘殃。」

今天講的是馮京，因為他父親做善事，而生了這個馮京。馮京是北宋鄉下的人，就是湖北武昌的人。這個馮京生性很耿直的，不會轉彎，天資也聰慧；在他讀書的時候，過目成誦，讀的都會記得的。他讀書既然這樣的聰明，所以他考試的時候三元及第，也中過解元，中過會元，也中狀元，這叫「三元及第」。因為盡讀書沒有結婚，在他中狀元後，有個權貴——就是有權有勢的那麼一個人——叫張堯佐，知道馮京還沒有結婚，就想把女兒許配給馮京；又以很名貴值錢的妝奩來做為陪送，用富貴的這種力量來誘惑馮京。可是馮京不把富貴看到眼裡，也不為所動。他對當時王安石所變的新法不同意，不苟同王安石這

Feng Jing, who lived in Jiangxia (Wuchang City of Hubei Province) during the Northern Song Dynasty, was upright in nature, highly intelligent, and had a photographic memory. After taking the three civil examinations in which he won first place he still had not married. The powerful and noble Zhang Yaozhuo wished to offer him his daughter's hand in marriage and enticed him with a rich dowry, but Jing was not moved. He did not approve of the new laws made by Prime Minister Wang Anshi and would not submit to his power. He was so straightforward and unbiased an official that he rivaled his father in virtue.

In the prime of his life, Jing's father still had no son, so Jing's mother urged her husband to take a second wife to continue the family line. His father went to the capital to find a mate at the market. When he asked the girl he found there why she was being sold, she wept and said, "I am being sold to get my father out of debt." Feeling empathy for her, Jing's father sent her home, without demanding his money back.

After he got home, his wife asked, "Where is your second wife?" He told her what had happened. His wife exclaimed delightedly: "With such good intentions, why worry that you will have no son?" Several months later, his wife became pregnant. When Jing was born, the people of the village heard celestial music in the sky, and a heavenly voice said, "The one who will take first place in a future national examination is being sent to the Feng's." And so Jing was born. In the Book of Changes it is said: "A family that performs many good deeds will be blessed with an abundance of good fortune. A family that does many evil deeds will suffer from every form of calamity."

#### Commentary:

Today we will talk about Feng Jing. Feng Jing was born as a result of his father's many good deeds. He lived in the countryside during the Northern Song Dynasty, in Wuchang, Hebei Province. He was born with a straightforward nature and did not do crooked things. He was also born with an intelligent and wise mind. When studying, what he read once, he could memorize later. Since he was so clever, when he went to take the governmental exams, he placed first on the local, state, and national levels. When he was named the foremost scholar in the country, a powerful and influential man named Zhang Yaozhuo wanted him to marry his daughter. Feng Jing hadn't yet married because he had spent all of his time studying. So Zhang Yaozhuo sent him a dowry of rare and valuable objects, to entice him with these riches. However,

個新法。因為他這樣的行為，不為權貴所屈，不能屈服於權貴這種情形之下。因為這個，就看出來這個馮京做人是有一定主宰的，有一定的看法；他不同流俗，不合污勢，為什麼他能這樣呢？

因為馮京他父親是一個願意行善的人，到壯年還沒有兒子；為了繼續馮氏的香煙，所以馮京母親就勸馮京的父親納妾，再娶第二個太太。於是乎他父親就到京都去物色第二個太太。一找找到一個女孩子，是自己願意賣自己，那麼他就買去了。他問一問這個女孩子，為什麼自己把自己賣了呢？這女孩就說，她父親欠了很多債，所以現在把她賣了好還債。馮京的父親聽這個女孩子這麼樣說，就叫她回去了；買她這個錢也沒有要回來，就成就這個女孩子回去把父親的債給還了。

由這個，他是積攢下來德性。回到家裡，他太太就問他說：「我勸你去買妾室，你現在買回來沒有？」馮京的父親就告訴太太是什麼原因還沒有買回來。他太太就說：「君存心如此，何患無子？」君，古來的婦女叫丈夫就稱君，這是稱呼的一個名詞。他太太就說，你有這樣的好心，將來一定會有兒子的。這個話說過之後沒有多久，他太太就懷孕了。到了要生的時候，這個地方的老百姓都聽到有雷雨之聲，空中送一個小孩子來。空中就說：「我們今天送狀元到這個姓馮的家裡來！」很多人都聽到這種的聲音，沒有多久，馮京就出生了。

這證明〈易經〉上所說的：「積善之家，必有餘慶；積不善之家，必有餘殃。」所以我們人，都是要本著佛所說的戒律去做事，諸惡不作，眾善奉行；這樣我們就不枉到這個世界上來一回，還有可救的地方。這個馮京是這樣的。

贊曰：  
湖北馮京 志廣神清  
過目不忘 鬼敬人欽

Feng Jing was not moved and did not pay any attention to this wealth. He did not approve of the reforms then being made by Wang Anshi and refused to support them. He was not cowed by wealth and power, so we can see that he had his own principles and his own point of view. How was he able to do this?

It was because Feng Jing's father was willing to do good. Although middle-aged, he did not have a son to continue the Feng family line, so Feng Jing's mother advised her husband to wed a second wife, in order to continue the family line. Feng Jing's father then went to the capital to search for a second wife and found a girl who was willing to sell herself, so he bought her. Then he asked her why she was willing to sell herself. She answered that her father owed a lot of money and now that she had sold herself they could repay the loan. When Feng Jing's father heard the girl's story, he told her to go back. So she went back with his money to repay her father's debt.

This action increased his virtue. When he returned home, his wife asked him, "I advised you to acquire a second wife; have you brought one back?" Then Feng Jing's father told her that he met a girl who was going to sell herself to repay her father's debt, and he pitied her and sent her home with the money that he was going to buy her with. His wife said, "Sir, with a heart such as yours, why worry that you have no son?" In ancient times women addressed their husbands as "Sir". His wife said that with such kindness, you will certainly have a son in the future. Not long after this conversation, his wife became pregnant. On the day she was about to give birth, all the local people heard the sound of thunder and rain. A baby was sent down from the sky, and a voice from the heavens pronounced: "Today the royal scholastic champion has been delivered to the Feng family!" This was heard by many people. Not long after, Feng Jing was born.

His birth proved what is said in the *Book of Changes* (*Yijing*): "Those families that accumulate goodness will surely have many blessings and those that accumulate evil will surely have many misfortunes." So we must do things according to the Buddha's precepts, refrain from doing evil, and do as much the good as we possibly can. Then, having not lived in this world in vain, we still have hope. Feng Jing is an example of this.

#### *Praise:*

##### **Feng Jing of Hubei:**

**Vast in resolve and clear in spirit.**

**Never forgetting what passed before his eyes,**

**He was honored and respected by ghosts and humans.**

**Not yielding to influential figures,**

**He endured with great tolerance.**

**Loyal to the emperor and grateful to the country,**

**He shines in ancient and modern times.**

#### *Commentary:*

**Feng Jing of Hubei, vast in resolve and clear in spirit.** Feng Jing of Hubei had great aspirations and a pure spirit. Never forgetting what passed before his eyes, he was honored and respected by ghosts and humans.

權貴不屈 肚大量容  
忠君報國 照耀古今

「湖北馮京，志廣神清」：湖北的這位馮京，他的志願很廣大，神志也非常清醒。「過目不忘，鬼敬人欽」：他讀書的時候能過目不忘，所以鬼也都恭敬他，人也都很欽佩他這種聰明。「權貴不屈，肚大量容」：雖然他中狀元之後，遇到權貴想來攏絡他，但是他不為權貴所屈。他肚量非常大，也能容一切的物。「忠君報國，照耀古今」：他對皇帝也非常盡忠，對國家也是盡忠報國。馮京這個人，從古到今，都是有一種光明來照耀這個世界。

又說偈曰：

天資聰敏正直臣	不畏權貴治施仁
建功立業恩澤遠	福國益民功德深
主持公道解窮困	力行節儉濟苦辛
父作陰隲子忠孝	為善受報樂滿門

又說偈曰。「天資聰敏正直臣」：他很正直的，也很聰明的。「不畏權貴治施仁」：他不怕這一切有權有勢的人，他在那兒發政施仁的時候，儘量用仁政來教化人。

「建功立業恩澤遠」：他能為國家建功立業，老百姓受到他很深遠的恩。

「福國益民功德深」：他能以對國家造福，對老百姓有利益，所以他的功德也很深的。

「主持公道解窮困」：他對一切的事情都能主持公道，解除老百姓一切的窮困。「力行節儉濟苦辛」：他自奉非常節儉的，自己很省的，可是他省下錢去救濟貧民老百姓。

「父作陰隲子忠孝」：因為他父親存心仁厚，能成全其他的人、幫助其他的人；買的女孩子也不要，給送回去了。

「為善受報樂滿門」：這種善事受到果報，得到天上給他送個狀元來做兒子。這可以說是滿門都非常無憂愁的，非常和樂。所以在《易經》上說：「積善之家，必有餘慶；積不善之家，必有餘殃。」這是很正確的一種理論。

When studying, he could memorize what he had only read once. Even the ghosts respected him, and people admired him as well for his intelligence. **Not yielding to influential figures, he endured with great tolerance.** He did not yield to power and nobility and although nobles and people in power wanted to allure him, he did not yield to them. **Loyal to the emperor and grateful to the country, / He shines in ancient and modern times.** He was magnanimous and loyal to his ruler and country; his spirit shines through the past and present.

*Another Verse:*

**An honest and upright official of natural intelligence,  
Not intimidated by power, he governed with humaneness.  
Carrying out work of lasting kindness,  
Bringing prosperity to the country and benefit to the citizens,  
his merit and virtue were profound.**

**With righteousness, he rescued people from poverty  
And practiced frugality to help the suffering poor.  
The father practiced hidden virtue, and the son was loyal and filial.  
For his good deeds, he was rewarded with a happy family.**

*Commentary:*

Another verse says: **An honest and upright official of natural intelligence.** Blessed with intelligence, he was an upright subject. He was both upright and intelligent. **Not intimidated by power, he governed with humaneness.** Not afraid of power and nobility, when he governed with humaneness, his policy was to use kindness and humaneness to teach and transform people.

**Carrying out work of lasting kindness,** he contributed and achieved for the country; his benefaction to the people is far-reaching. **Bringing prosperity to the country and benefit to the citizens, his merit and virtue were profound.** He worked to make the country prosperous and benefited the citizens; thus his virtue was profound.

**With righteousness, he rescued people from poverty.** He treated all matters with fairness and justice, working to relieve poverty and hardship. **And practiced frugality to help the suffering poor.** He was frugal with his own needs, conserving on everything, but generous in helping the poor with his savings.

**The father practiced hidden virtue, and the son was loyal and filial.** Because the father had kind intentions, he fulfilled the wishes of many and helped others; he bought a girl and sent her back. **For his good deeds, he was rewarded with a happy family.** Such good deeds by his father were repaid, for heaven rewarded him with a son who would take the first place in the Royal Palace Scholastic Examination. It could be said that this dismissed all worries and sadness, and brought joy to the whole family. Therefore, it is said in the *Yijing*, “Those families that accumulate goodness will surely have many blessings and those that accumulate evil will surely have many misfortunes.” This is a very accurate theory.