



# 梁寶誌公長老 (續)

## The Venerable Elder Bao Zhi of the Liang Dynasty (continued)

宣公上人講於1985年9月26日  
Lectured by the Venerable Master Hua on September 26, 1985  
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贊曰：

從鷹巢來 異跡莫測  
戳破面門 通身漏洩  
留像紫檀 聊存軌則  
卓立雲端 素空累跡

「從鷹巢來，異跡莫測」：他從鷹巢生出來，異跡很多的。

「戳破面門，通身漏洩」：他把他面門自己劃破了、刺破了，他把他這個來歷都洩露天機了。

「留像紫檀，聊存軌則」：那麼當時梁武帝大約給他造個紫檀像，就略略的說明白他在生的這種規範、這種制度。

「卓立雲端，素空累跡」：他卓然的獨立，現在雲端上。素空，就是空裏頭甚麼也沒有，可是牽出來一種的事跡在虛空裏頭。言其他在虛空留下痕跡。

或說偈曰：

觀音示現育鷹巢 方面鳥爪放光毫  
七歲出家明大道 壯年弘法度小橋  
武帝問壽默不答 猴王索命死信捎  
神通異跡難窮測 慈悲喜捨智德高

「觀音示現育鷹巢」，這個觀音有種種的示現。他在這個異類裏頭也常常示現，所以這回示現在鷹巢裏頭示現。「

*Praise:*

Having come forth from an eagle's nest,  
He made strange tracks impossible to fathom.  
When he ripped open his face  
His origins were disclosed.  
There remains an image of purple sandalwood  
In which is preserved a standard of rules.  
He stood alone above the clouds,  
Leaving his traces in the void.

*Commentary:*

Having come forth from an eagle's nest, he made strange tracks impossible to fathom: he performed many illustrious deeds.

When he ripped open his face: he tore open his own face. His origins were disclosed: he revealed the secret of his past history.

There remains an image of purple sandalwood: at that time, Emperor Wu of the Liang Dynasty probably made him a portrait from purple sandalwood. In which is preserved a standard of rules: the portrait's purpose was to briefly illustrate the standard of rules he established during his lifetime.

He stood alone above the clouds: high up in the clouds he appeared alone in great magnificence. Leaving his traces in the void: although the void is empty, traces of his deeds remain there.

*Another verse:*

Guanyin appears in an eagle's nurturing nest.  
His square face and eagle's talons emit rays of light.  
Becoming a monk at age seven, he realizes the Great Way.  
While young he crosses many over with the Dharma.  
Asking how long he will live, Emperor Wu receives no answer.  
The Monkey King sends a letter ordering his execution.  
His awesome power and distinguished tracks are impossible to fathom.  
Compassionate and happy to let go, he displays a wisdom and virtue without peer.

方面鳥爪放毫光」，他四方的面，長的是鳥爪，是呀！面上放光，爪上也放光。

「七歲出家明大道」，七歲出家他就開悟了。「壯年弘法度小橋」，他壯年時，這個弘揚佛法的時候，無論那個有善根的、沒有善根的、大根器、小根器，他都去度去，都給他們做一個橋樑。

「武帝問壽默不答」，武帝問他壽。武帝根本會餓死的，不會很好的，不會善終的，大約寶誌公，寶誌禪師他不會拍馬屁，所以他想要說真話嘛！又恐怕梁武帝不歡喜，如果不說真話嘛！又打妄語，他自己也不願意。所以他也不講話，就用手指指前邊，指指後邊，這麼指一指，意思就是你壽命有多少，將來會餓死，你喉嚨會吃不下東西，沒有東西吃，所以「默不答」沒有法子答，他說好不能說，說不好，他不高興。

「猴王索命死信捎」，這個侯景啊！前生是個猴子，在那兒和他開玩笑，他就把牠堵到那個洞裡頭去，堵死了，所以他也來和他要命、報仇。

「神通異跡難窮測」，他這種神通變化是誰也測量不透的，誰也不知道的。

「慈悲喜捨智德高」，他的慈悲和喜捨，他的智慧和道德是非常高超的，不是一般人所能了解的。

方才，你們有沒有講這個娶媳婦的，請他去給念吉祥歌？啊！沒有人講啊，沒有講過，那麼，現在和你們講一講。

在梁朝那時候呀！佛法就像現在這個美國的佛法差不多。嗯！一般人都是很迷信的，信啦！就是迷迷糊糊的信，所以，死人請人念經，活人也請人念經，結婚也請人念經，那麼離婚也請人念經，那麼無論幹甚麼，生孩子也請和尚念經。

啊！這個和尚生意不錯，是生意興隆通四海，財源茂盛達三江，所以誌公生在這個迷信的時代，來要矯正風氣，矯正風氣嘛！誰請他去念經呢，他也去給念去，他不是矯枉批評過正的，那麼，他去念啦，就給人好像說點吉祥話。

☞待續

#### *Commentary:*

**Guanyin appears in an eagle's nurturing nest.** Guanyin has many different appearances and often appears in many different places. This time he appears in the eagle's nest. **His square face and eagle's talons emit rays of light.** He has a square-shaped face and talons as fingernails. Yes! His face emits rays of light and his talons too.

**Becoming a monk at age seven, he realizes the Great Way.** At age seven, he leaves home and becomes enlightened. **While young, he crosses many over with the Dharma.** At the peak of his youth, he teaches and spreads the Buddhadharma. Regardless of whether the person has good roots or not, has the capacity or not, he builds a Dharma bridge to help him or her cross over.

**Asking how long he will live, Emperor Wu receives no answer.** Emperor Wu asked him how long he would live. The emperor was going to die of hunger; he was not going to die peacefully. The Noble Zhi knew of this but did not know how to speak the truth and flatter the emperor at the same time. Though he wanted to speak the truth, he did not want to anger the emperor; however, if he did not speak the truth, he would be lying, which he did not want to do. Therefore, he did not speak. He only used his finger to point to the front and point to the back, using this to hint the emperor's lifespan. He used this gesture to tell the emperor that he would die of hunger, that his throat would not be able to swallow food. The emperor would have no food to eat. Noble Zhi had no way of directly answering the emperor. He couldn't say that the emperor would not live long. On the other hand, the emperor would be upset if he heard that he would not live long.

**The Monkey King sends a letter ordering his execution.** This Ho Jing was a monkey in his past life. Back then the emperor wanted to play a joke on the monkey, so he blocked the cave the monkey was in and caused him to die. Now the monkey has come back to take revenge by taking the emperor's life.

**His awesome powers and distinguished tracks are impossible to fathom.** The extent of his awesome powers is difficult to measure and impossible to understand. **Compassionate and happy to give, he displays a wisdom and virtue without peer.** As a person with such compassion and joy toward giving, his wisdom and virtue are exceptional and not something common people could understand.

Just now, did you talk about the story of a wedding at the time of the Noble Zhi? The family invited the Noble Zhi to recite an auspicious verse for the marrying couple. Oh! No one had talked about it? Then, I will tell it to you.

In the Liang Dynasty, Buddhism was similar to how it is now in America. Common people were superstitious; they believed in things they didn't truly understand. They invited monks to recite sutras for special occasions, like funerals, child births, weddings, and even divorces.

Ah! Monks in this time period had pretty good business—their business flourished throughout the whole nation and earned them much wealth. The Noble Zhi was born in this period of superstition, to correct these trends and habits. Whoever invited him to recite sutras, he would go and recite. He would not overly criticize others' wrongdoings; he would only go to recite them some auspicious verses.

☞To be continued