



蜆子和尚図
仙厓義梵作 江戸時代 紙本墨画 縦49.7cm × 横54.9cm
蜆子和尚は中国唐末～五代頃の僧で、一年中着の身着のまま、昼は川辺で蜆や蝦を採って食べ、夜は神祠の紙銭中にもぐって露をしのいだと伝えられる。本図は思わず笑いを誘う蜆子の姿に「毎日殺生戒を犯す破戒僧の内面に、諸仏を呑み込んでしまうような力量を持つ」という意味の賛を施す。作者の仙厓義梵(1750～1837年)は江戸時代臨済宗の禅僧で、軽妙でユーモアに富んだ禅画で知られる。

(所蔵：早稲田大学會津八一記念博物館)

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Kensu-oshō (Xianzi heshang; Clam priest)
Sengai Gibon, Edo Period, Monochrome ink (sumi) on paper, 49.7 cm high, 54.9 cm wide
Kensu-oshō, a name meaning "Clam Priest," lived during the Tang Dynasty and Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms periods. It is said that, wearing the same ragged clothes throughout the year, he spent his days gathering and eating clams and crayfish along the river, and his nights in a shrine (shinshi), sleeping among the paper-money offerings. Commenting on that quite ludicrous image, the inscription on this painting reads: "Violating daily the Buddhist precept against taking any life, this depraved priest has a spiritual depth that can swallow countless Buddhas." The artist, Sengai Gibon (1750 - 1837), known for his light, free and witty Zen paintings, was a priest in the Rinzai sect in the Edo period.
(Collection of the Aizu Museum, Waseda University)

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1 元日 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5	6
7	8 成人の日 Coming-of-Age Day	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			