

博士論文

Comparative Research on Tendency and Characteristics on Natural Landscape Appreciation Culture in China and Japan

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View
Names -

(自然風景鑑賞の傾向と特徴に関する中日比較

—「八景」に見られる風景描写要素の組み合わせに着目して—)

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2016

ABSTRACT

This study is mainly aims to show tendency and characteristics on natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan through comparative research on data concerning Hakkei (Eight Views) in two countries. This research used the expression Hakkei (八景) instead of “eight views” or “eight landscapes” to identify how the appreciation of scenery evolved in East Asia although the term sometimes involves nine or more landscapes. Hakkei (八景) is a appropriate object which could represent traditional natural landscape appreciation culture and popularity in both China and Japan because of broad diffusion and popularity in East Asian region, representative of traditional landscape appreciation culture, and Development of traditional and variant Hakkei until now. Hakkei view names are an important aspect to represent Hakkei culture.

The purpose of this study is to clarify three aspects about similarities and differences of Hakkei views in China and Japan. First, clarify combination modes of natural landscape description elements in Hakkei view names in China and Japan. Second, clarify tendency and characteristics of combination modes of natural landscape description elements in Hakkei view names between China and Japan. Third, clarify similarities and differences of tendency and characteristics on natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.

In this research selected 158 examples in China and 417 examples in Japan and summarized the data of view names to research on combination mode of natural landscape description elements in Hakkei views.

This dissertation consists of six chapters.

Chapter 1 is introduction, which mainly introduced landscape appreciation culture background of China and Japan and historical relationship between Chinese landscape appreciation culture and Japanese landscape appreciation culture. Hakkei as an important landscape appreciation culture was confirmed necessity to be researched. Not only the research purpose, methodology and logical structure of this dissertation are elucidated in this chapter, but also the research position and its originality are clarified.

Chapter 2 explains formation and features of Hakkei view names. View names of Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景), as initial Hakkei from China, represents typical formation and features of Hakkei view names and is a pattern to create subsequent Hakkei view names. Eight views in an area formed a series of Hakkei. Each view name represents a Location correspondence a kind of appreciation method. And the first two words are a place name, and the last two words are appreciation method in the place, which represent topic of appreciation, so it is concerned in this research. Furthermore it pointed out combination relationship in Hakkei view names and gives analytical details of research object, Hakkei view names.

Chapter 3 arranges historical transition process of the last two words of Hakkei view names in China and Japan. In Hakkei birth place, China, few of subsequent Hakkei view names use view names of original Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景), and most of Hakkei view names are flexible and unconstrained. On the contrary, in Japan, Shosho Hakkei as a pattern for creating subsequent Hakkei view names, that is to say, most of subsequent Hakkei view names used the last two words of Hakkei view names. By compare with historical transition process between China and Japan, Summarizes specific characteristics on transition process of the last two words of Hakkei view names in Japan and gives possible reasons.

Chapter 4 gives an analytical comparison for combination modes of natural landscape description elements in China and Japan, focus on the last two words in Hakkei View Names. Focus on appreciation elements of natural landscapes in the last two words of Hakkei view names in 8 categories, weather, celestial phenomenon, plant, animal, water, mountain, season, and time. Analyze combination mode of description words with these natural landscape elements in Hakkei view names. Summarize specific characteristics on combination mode for each natural landscape elements to do comparison analyze in China and Japan.

Chapter 5, based on comparison analysis of combination modes of natural landscape description elements in China and Japan in the last chapter, summarizes tendency and characteristics of natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.

Chapter 6 concludes that research results of this dissertation. Suggestions for future study also followed with the consideration of limitations of the study.

The main subject of this dissertation is to compare Combination Mode of Natural Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei (八景) View Names. However, the biggest significance of this study is that shows similarities and differences on tendency and characteristics on natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.

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Chapter 1.

Introduction

1. 1 Background

1.1.1. Landscape Appreciation Culture of Countries

As a special landscape culture phenomenon embodiment, landscape appreciation culture is not only a historical cultural expression from human experience but also an important social ideology and mental creation of people within nations. Landscape appreciation culture, which discussed in this study, focuses on finding out culture ideology, which revealed from recorded view names of landscape, which survived throughout long history. By virtue of historical record of view names of landscape, analyze historical tendency and description characteristics to present their original appreciation thinking of landscape in ancient times.

Styles, characters and formation of different counties show appreciation experience of countries in thousands years and are revealed by material that created by people's own appreciation modes in different nations. As a kind of nature of people's psychology, appreciation culture displays national characteristics.

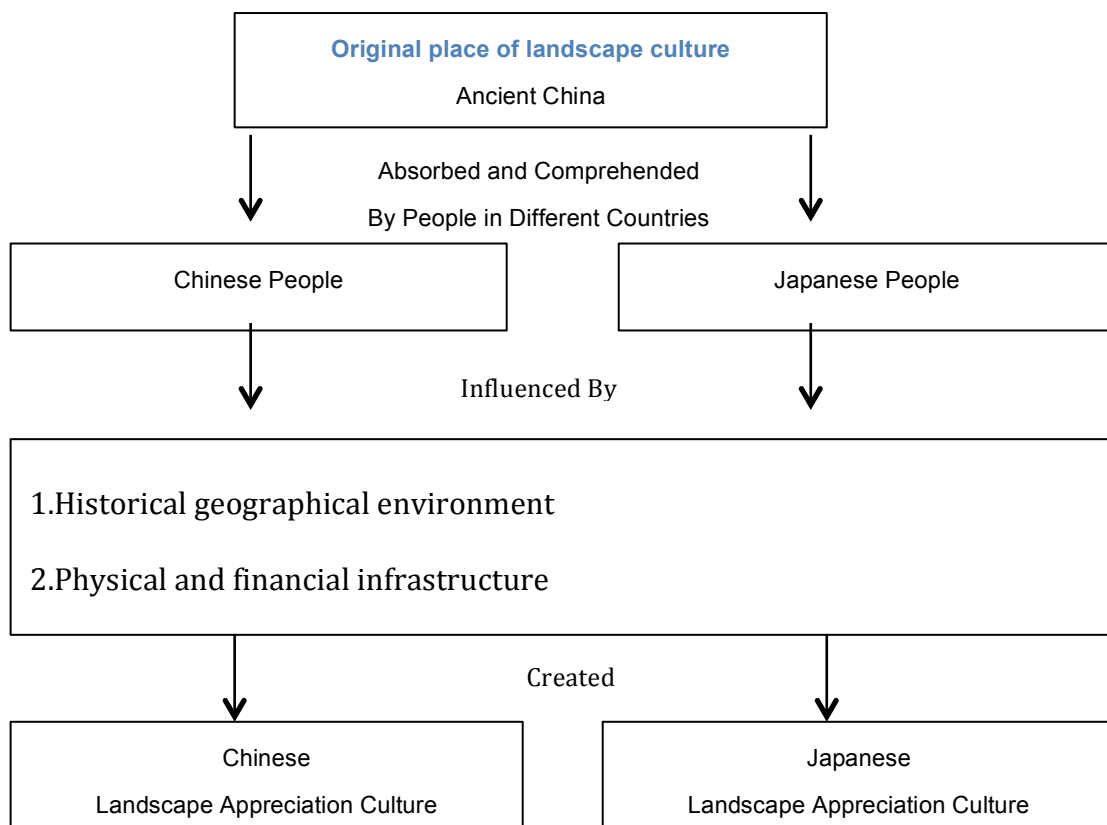
1.1.2. Relationship between Chinese Landscape Appreciation Culture and Japanese Landscape Appreciation Culture

On the history of landscape culture in the whole world, ancient Chinese landscape culture is bracketed with ancient West Asia and ancient European as one of the world landscape culture system, which include China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam and other Southeast Asia counties. Under the same ancient landscape culture system, there must have lots of characteristics in common. However, because of relative independence characteristics of culture, which was influenced by historical geographical environment, physical and financial infrastructure and political structures mode of thinking, values and behavior, specific national culture in each country gradually formed.

China is not only the place where ancient Chinese landscape culture originated, but also the place where culture of natural landscape sprite originated.

Japanese landscape culture developed under influence of ancient Chinese landscape, that is to say, in original period it is an expression of ancient Chinese landscape culture in another area. Whereas influenced by different ideology and material culture, tendency and characteristics of landscape appreciation culture are different in China and Japan.

In the process of accepting Chinese landscape appreciation culture, personal ideology and sprite experience of Japanese who is as culture carriers, impacted absorbing and comprehending meaning and sprite of Chinese landscape appreciation culture. These different absorbing and comprehending created new type of landscape appreciation culture, which inherited Japanese culture and fused Japanese specific tendency and characteristics of culture that is a development at a higher level.



Comparative research on landscape appreciation culture in neighboring countries, which develop from the same original while represents different styles could promote comprehending cultural original, similarities and differences with each other in two countries to further research field of mutual

exchanges and cooperation between China and Japan.

1. 2 Research Object

1.2.1. Hakkei (八景), Eight Views

Hakkei, translated from Japanese as ‘Eight Views’, is a well-established genre of landscapes inspired by the Shosho Eight Views (瀟湘八景) painted by Song Di (宋迪) in the eleventh century. It was however a much wider concept with its developing, with a strand of ‘real’ landscapes specifically relating to appreciation methods with landscapes. These were a series of landscapes selected and celebrated by a national, provincial or local government and promoted as places for viewers to appreciate local specific landscape scenes. This was generally done by local literati, who either by invitation or on their own initiative, selected a series of places that they felt were characteristic of the area and gave each place a view name. It always use numbers such as 8, 10, 12 and so on to assemble 8 (10,12...) types of landscape appreciation method of object, state, moment, weather and so on for viewers in a certain period, a certain area or a certain condition. These places would then be celebrated in landscape drawings or, more commonly, in poetry, with both genres of representation developing into significant forms of art.

1.2.2. Original Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景) in China

The earliest evidence for Hakkei dates from Wudai (五代, tenth century), and it became a popular art form from eleventh century. It is an artistic subject according to the original Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景) in China which originally depicted the lush river region of the Hunan Province in Southern China. The first artist to create a series of works on this subject was Song Di (c.1015-c.1080), a cultured official who was wrongfully dismissed from office and exiled. He therefore imbued his artworks with the melancholia associated with his lamentable fate. The imagery in his scenes conveyed the injustice felt, as well as a strong desire to return to his former status.¹ The earliest record of Song Di’s Hakkei appeared in a compendium by Shen Kuo. The title of the compendium, Mengxi bitan (夢溪筆談), refers to the name of Shen Kuo’s peaceful garden estate where he wrote the book. After that, it gradually became a popular tradition as a landscape appreciation pattern and a direct and

realistic presentation of traditional landscape appreciation culture during Ming (明朝) and Qing Dynasties (清朝, fourteenth to nineteenth centuries). In Chinese long history, lots of literis created paintings and poem with title of Hakkei. Paintings by Zhang Yuan (Yuan Dynasty) and poem by Hui Hong (c.1070- c.1128) of Shosho Hakkei is surviving works (Tables 1-1).


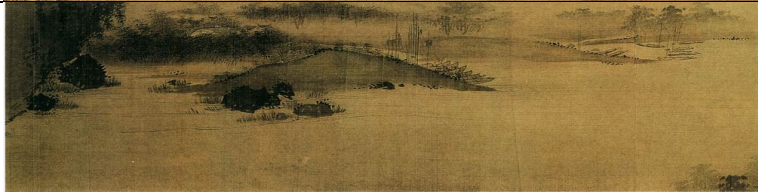
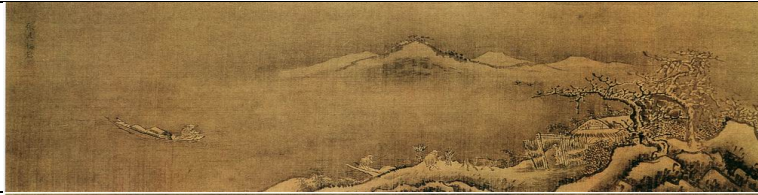


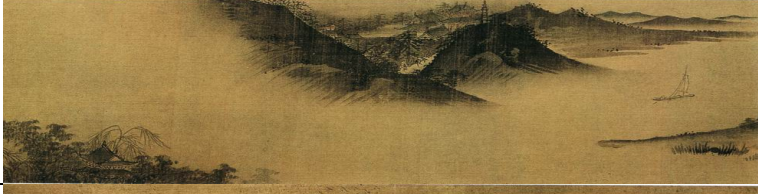


View Names	Painting	Poem
	张远 Zhang yuan	惠洪 Hui Hong
1 洞庭秋月 Autumn Moon over Dongting Lake		李白曾携月下仙， 烟波秋醉洞庭船。 我来更欲骑黄鹤， 直上高楼一醉眠。
2 远浦归帆 Returning Sails form Distant Shore		汉江游女石榴裙， 一道菱歌两岸间。 贾客归帆休怅望， 闺中红粉正思君。
3 江天暮雪 River and Sky in Evening Snow		蓑笠无踪失钩船， 彤云暗淡混江天。 湘妃独对君山老， 镜里修眉已皓然。
4 渔村夕照 Fishing Village in Evening Glow		晒网柴门返照景， 桃花流水认前津。 买鱼沽酒湘江去， 远吊怀沙作赋人。
5 山市晴岚 Mountain Market in Clearing Mist		乱峰空翠晴犹湿， 山市岚昏近觉摇。 正值微寒堪索醉， 酒旗从此不须扫。
6 烟寺晚钟 Evening Bell from Mist-Shrouded Temple		绝顶高僧未易逢， 禅林常被白云封。 残钟已罢廖天远， 杖锡时过紫盖峰。
7 平沙落雁 Wild Geese Descending to Sandbar		阵断衡阳暂此回， 清明水碧岸莓苔。 相呼正喜无征徼， 又被孤城画角催。
8 潇湘夜雨 Night Rain on the Xiaoxiang		大王长啸起雄风， 又逐行云入梦中。 想象瑶台环佩湿， 令人肠断楚江东。

Table 1-1 Eight Painting and Poem of Shosho Hakkei
Image Source: Art Collection at Shanghai Museum in China
<http://www.shanghaimuseum.net/museum/frontend/index.action>

1.2.3. Diffusion, Distribution and Current Situation of Subsequent Hakkeis in East Asian Regions

Hakkei, as a type of landscape appreciation, was established in ancient China and as a historical appreciation of landscape gradually spread to surrounding areas, mainly in Japan and Korea and subsequently affected landscape appreciation in those regions. The practice was exported with Chinese culture spreading to elsewhere in East Asia, including Japan and subsequently affected landscape appreciation in Japan.

In China, Hakkei was established in southern China during the 10th century and was popularized in the Ming (明) and Qing (清) Dynasties. Until now, 916 Hakkei sites were recorded in Chinese documents², however because of China's long history and vast area, the details of the number and distribution of sites were not clear.

Hakkei was introduced into Korea in 12th century during Joseon (朝鮮) Dynasty and was popularized around 15th century, and then fading into obscurity. Recently only 145 Hakkei sites identified as local sightseeing. Until now, there are not so much records about Hakkeis in Korea, which only contain geographical distribution without historical periods distribution.

In Japan, Hakkei concept was introduced in the 14th century during Kamakura Period (鎌倉時代), and popularized in the 18th and 19th centuries. It influenced landscape appreciation in Japan for more than five centuries. Since the Meiji, 1133 Hakkeis were identified by researchers.

(1) Diffusion of Subsequent Hakkeis in East Asian Regions

In China, from Tang Dynasty (唐朝) till now, Hakkeis continuously established in long historical period. Especially, in Ming (明) and Qing (清) Dynasty, most Hakkei sites were selected or established.

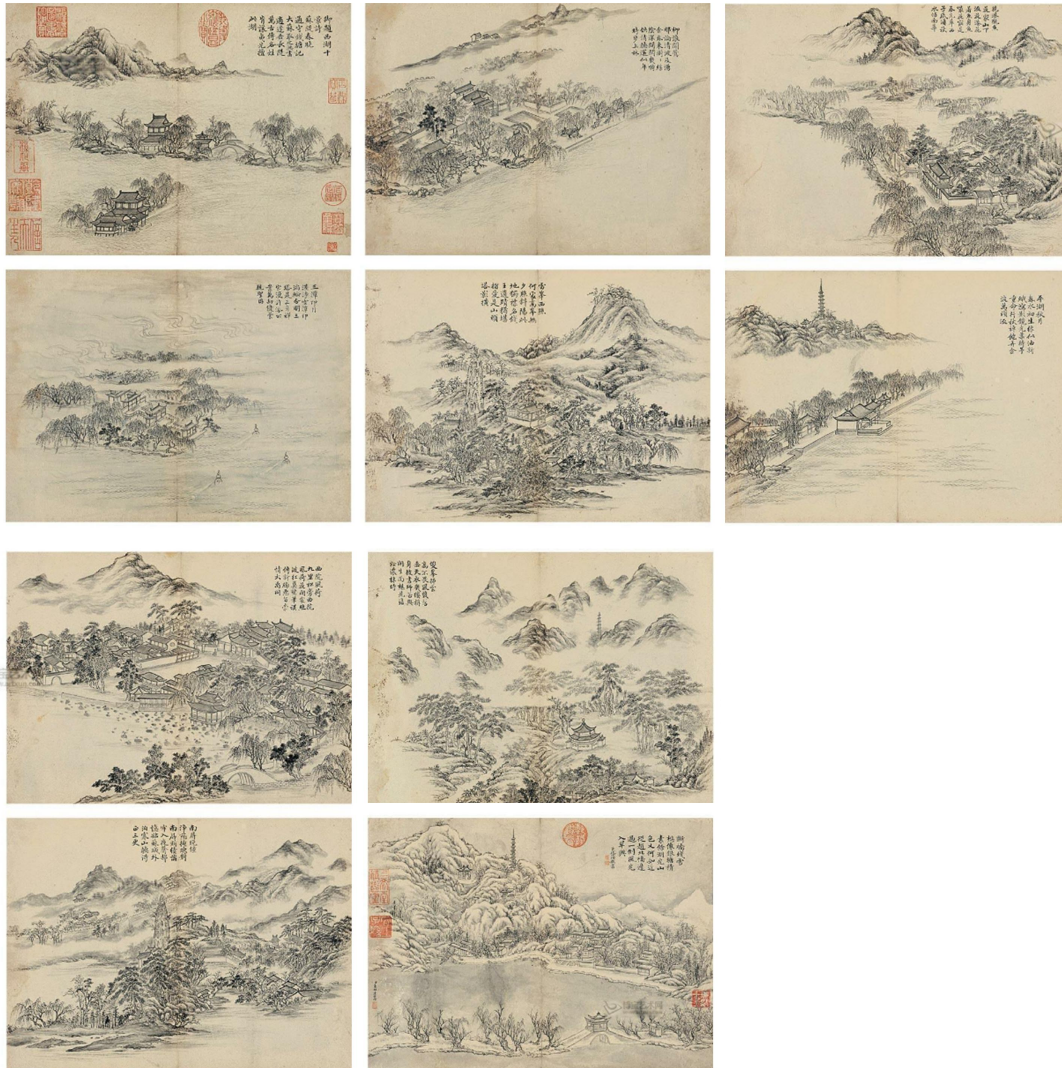


Figure 1-1 Ten Paintings of Seiko Jukkei (西湖十景), Dong Bangda (董邦达, 1696—1769)

Image Source: Art Collection at National Palace Museum in Taiwan

[http:// www.npm.gov.tw/en/Article.aspx?sNo=02000019](http://www.npm.gov.tw/en/Article.aspx?sNo=02000019)

Shosho Hakkei was imported to Korea during reign of Emperor Myeongjong (明宗, 1171 - 1197) through Chinese painting and poem³. In early Joseon (朝鮮) Dynasty, lots of Hakkeis established until the end of Joseon (朝鮮) Dynasty.⁴ In early period, created new Hakkeis used Shosho Hakkei view names as a pattern, which was 'Landscape into Art'. And then with development of Hakkeis, creators selected Korea views according to local famous scenery to establish new Hakkeis, which was 'Art into Landscape'⁵. Recently, Hakkei as a traditional landscape resource attracted social widespread attention to pursue historical landscape culture. However, there is no document about historical period of Hakkeis.

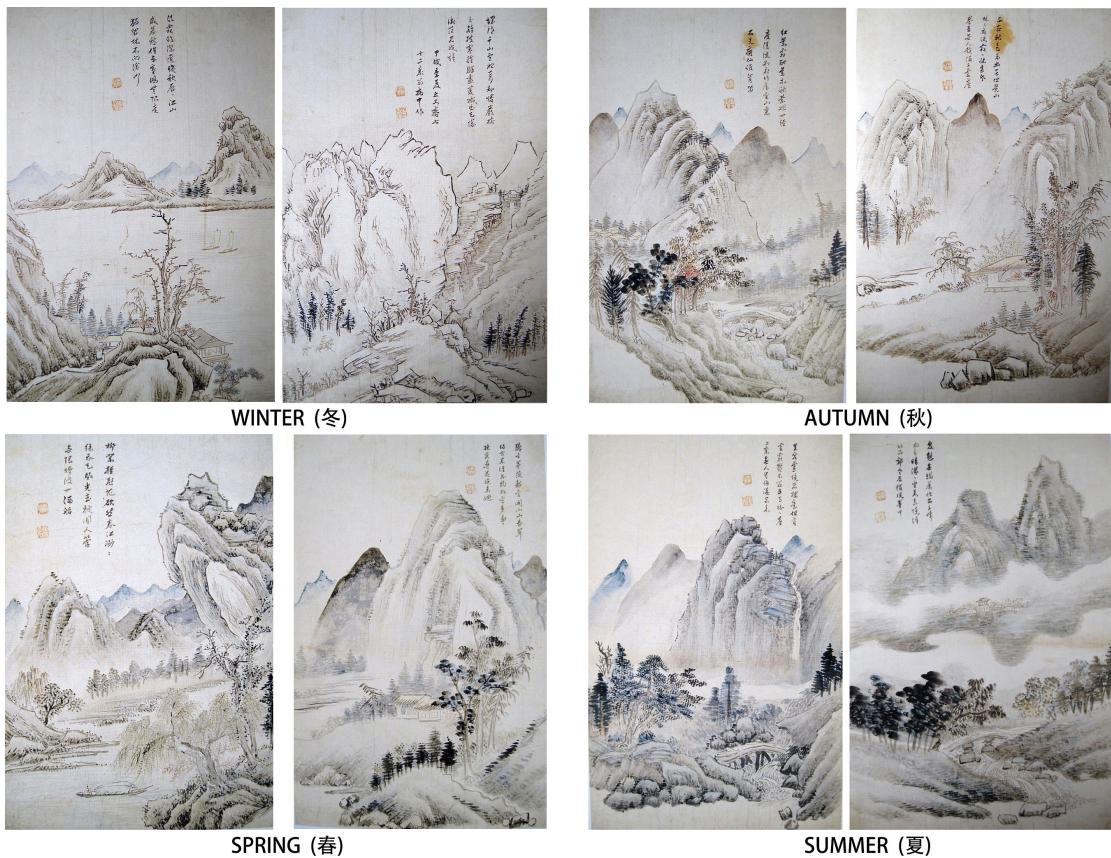


Figure 1-2 Eight Views of the Four Seasons (四季山水八景图), Jeong Su-yeong(鄭遂榮, 1743-1831)

Image Source: Art Collection at National Museum of KOREA

<http://www.museum.go.kr/site/eng/relic/search/view?relicId=2415>

At the beginning of Hakkei imported into Japan during Kamakura Period (鎌倉時代), 3 Hakkei sites were established which was Bounotsu Hakkei (坊津八景), Matsushima Hakkei (松島八景), Hakata Hakkei (博多八景). And then 1 Hakkei site were established in Nanboku-cho Period (南北朝時代), 3 Hakkei sites were established in Azuchi-Momoyama Period (安土桃山時代), and in Edo Period (江戸時代), most Hakkei sites were established⁶. Obviously, Hakkei culture gradually spread through out whole Japan. After Edo Period Hakkei sites were continuous selected as a type of landscape appreciation culture and Japanese landscape appreciation culture was developing with Hakkei culture transition.

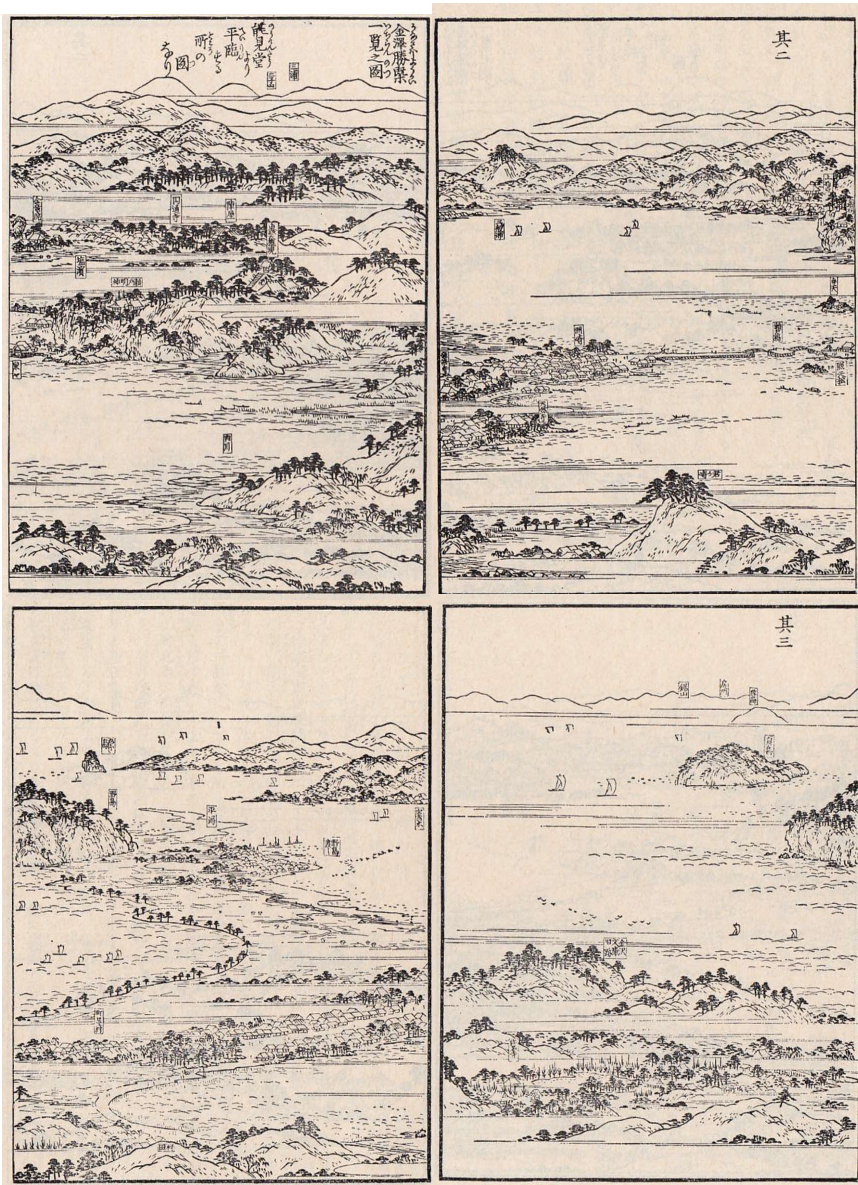


Figure 1-3 Paintings of Kanazawa Hakkei In Japan

Image Source: 江戸名所図会：新版，鈴木棠三，朝倉治彦校註，角川書店，1975.1，上巻 635-638

The roots and development of Hakkei, which could represent a typical ancient traditional landscape appreciation culture, are exported with a view to appreciate landscapes and how landscapes were depicted and revealed by people's perception of nature and ancient appreciation patterns. Thus, it contained a historical landscape appreciation culture and spreading to elsewhere in East Asia.

(2) Distribution of Subsequent Hakkeis in East Asian Regions

In China, subsequent Hakkeis distributed throughout the whole country, ranged from Heilongjiang (黒龍江) Province in the north, to Hainan (海南) Province in the South and from Tibet Autonomous Region (チベット自治区) in the West to Shanghai (上海) in the East of China. The total number of subsequent Hakkeis recorded in China is over 900, and distribution of main Hakkei sites (477 Hakkeis) in Each District and Province in China is shown in Table 1-2.

Subsequent Hakkei were mainly distributed in the South Central of China, and many of the sites are located in Hunan (湖南) Province where original Hakkei established and in Hubei (湖北) Province where is near to Hunan (湖南) Province. Hakkei culture centered in the regions of Hunan (湖南) Province and Hubei (湖北) Province and spread to neighboring provinces, such as Guizhou (貴州) province and Shanxi (陝西) Province and then radiates to the whole country (Figure 1-4).

Distinct of China	Northeast		North		East		South Central		Northwest		Southwest			
	Province													
	遼寧	19	北京	26	浙江	21	湖北	56	陝西	27	貴州	26	臺灣	43
	吉林	2	山西	17	福建	15	湖南	49	甘肅	20	雲南	21	香港	1
	黒龍江	0	河北	16	安徽	13	河南	16	寧夏	6	四川	17	マカオ	0
			天津	4	江蘇	11	廣西	13	青海	4	重慶	1		
			内モン ゴル (内 蒙古)	2	山東	10	廣東	12	新疆	1	チベット (西 藏)	1		
					上海	5	海南	3						
					江西	2								
Total		21		65		77		149		58		64		43

Table 1-2 Distribution of Main Hakkeis in Each District and Province in China



Figure 1-4 Geographical Distribution of Main Hakkeis in Each Province in China

Data Source: 常治国, 韩志荣, 天下名胜八景, 1994

In Korea, 126 Hakkei sites were recorded and each Hakkei sites contain 3 to 12 Hakkei views, so total 1025 Hakkei views in Korea based on existing data⁷. Figure 1-5 shows the distribution of main Hakkei sites in Korea. Hakkei sites were concentrated mainly in Kangwon Province (江原道). This area faces the East Sea and has rich undulation providing suitable topographical landscapes with beautiful sunrises and the altitude provides viewpoints and prospects. Hakkei sites distribute mainly in south part of Korea where Hakkei landscape culture was preserved well.

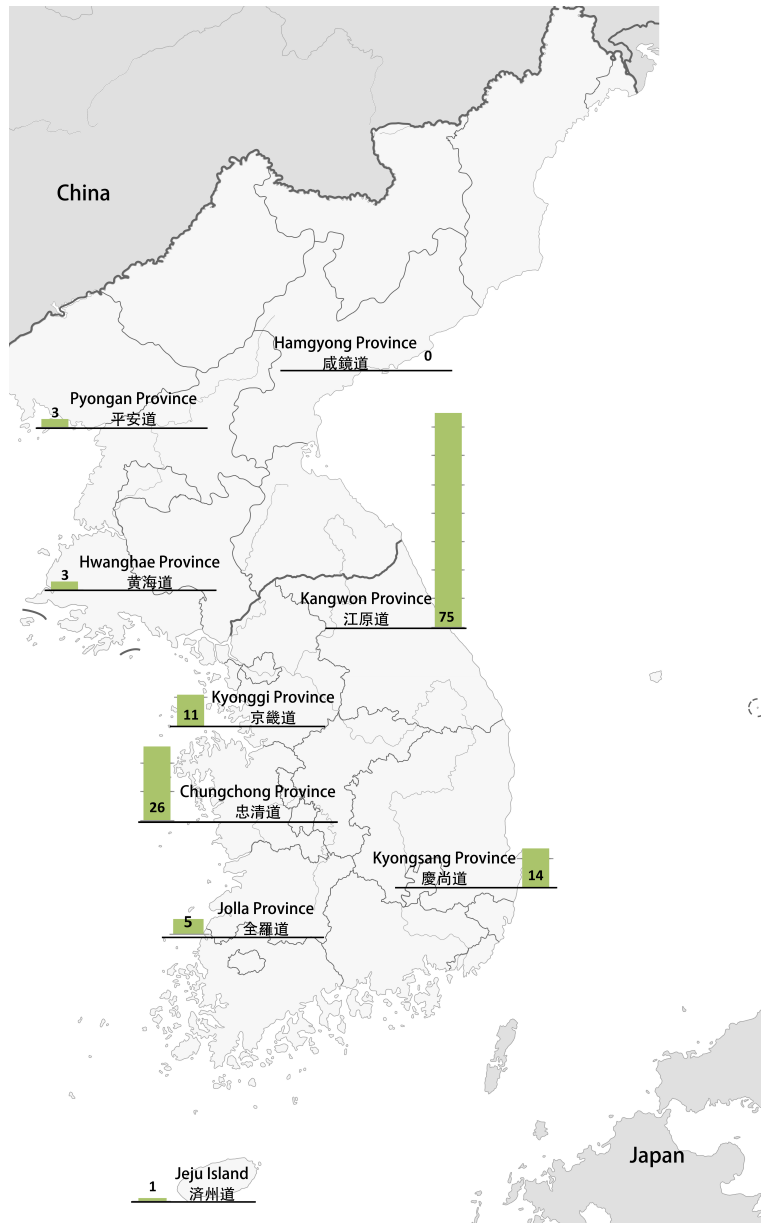


Figure 1-5 Geographical Distribution of Main Hakkeis in Korea

Data Source: Kang, Y. and Kim Y. A study on the Type and the Spatial Location of Pal-Kyung (eight scenery) in Korea, Korean traditional garden, 1991, 9(2), 27-36.

In Japan, Hakkei sites are distributed throughout the archipelagos (Figure 1-6), a total number of 1133 Hakkei sites⁸. The Hakkei sites in Japan were concentrated in the central part of Japan, Tohoku (東北), Kanto (関東), Chubu (中部), Kansai (関西), 4 parts of Japan, while Hokkaido (北海道) and Kyushu (九州) have fewer sites despite being famous for their beautiful landscapes. This was due to the attenuation of consciousness of “Hakkei” concept diffusing to distant areas. Nonetheless, the distribution shows the widespread diffusion of this type of landscape appreciation in Japan. The distribution of “Hakkei” sites reflects the way that Chinese culture was diffused throughout Japan. A misdistribution of “Eight Scenery” sites of Japan showed the diffusion of culture due to the distance from the continent.

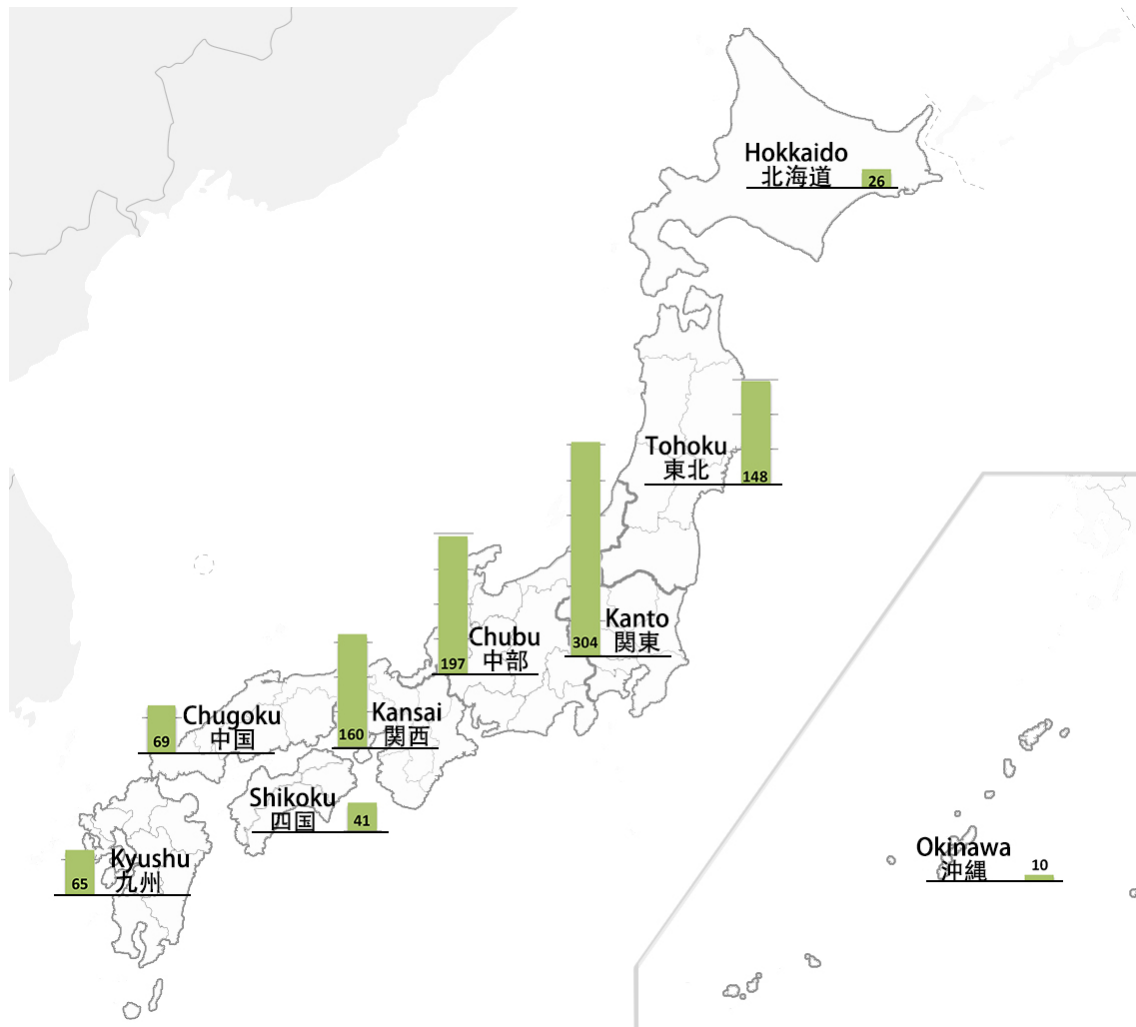


Figure 1-6 Geographical Distribution of Main Hakkeis in Japan

Data Source: Kang, Y. and Kim Y. A study on the Type and the Spatial Location of Pal-Kyung (eight scenery) in Korea, Korean traditional garden, 1991, 9(2), 27-36.

(3) Current Situation of Subsequent Hakkeis in Asia Regions

Now, Hakkei is still popular in East Asian regions. There are various types of Hakkei, not only traditional type of Hakkei, but also variation type of Hakkei. Both of the two types are developing in three countries. At present, concept of Hakkei is retaining and new Hakkei Sites are continuously selected.

In China, people are using “Hakkei” in local area planning, and new “Hakkei” sites are increasing⁹. In fact, the greatest frequency of sites per one hundred years was observed during the period of the People’s Republic of China, which shows that Hakkei is retaining a idea of “Eight Scenery” and developing new sites of interest at present.

In Korea, now local governments have been trying to develop regional sightseeing resources of the Hakkei, but many existing resources and data have been destroyed. Nationwide research about the Hakkei has been making progress, and after carefully checking the former sites and the possibilities of their future use, legal or institutional devices to protect them.

In Japan, the majority of scenery exists in literatures because of development and changes in the environment. In 2001, the Kanagawa Prefecture Government designated Miura “Eight Scenery” using democratic methods¹⁰. Residents selected the sites through voting. This movement will be effective in motivating people to preserve the landscape because they will more appreciate such landscapes.

Because of characteristics and uniqueness of Hakkei culture, such as broad diffusion and popularity in East Asian region, representative of traditional landscape appreciation culture, development of traditional and variant Hakkei until now, Hakkei is an appropriate research subject to do the research.

China and Japan, these two countries not only contained the most Hakkei sites, and also in these two countries Hakkei sites was continuously selected until now. So this research focused on doing comparison research on these two countries about Hakkei landscape culture.

About Hakkei culture in Korea, Hakkei sites were all selected in ancient times

which was the evidence that Hakkei culture was not continuously developing in Korea until now and fading into obscurity.

1.3 Purpose of Study and Significance

1.3.1. Purpose of Study

On the bases of this background and according to research objectives, purpose of this research is:

Clarify Historical Transformation of Hakkei Culture in East Asia Area

Clarify Formation and Features of Hakkei View Names

Clarify Similarities and differences of Natural landscape appreciation style between China and Japan under country culture background

Hakkei which established in eleventh century, experienced long history, gradually expanded all over the country, became a typical landscape appreciation culture in China. This kind of appreciation culture imported into Japan in fourteenth century and according to painting and poem of Hakkei paintings, Japanese comprehended contents of Hakkei culture. After 500 years, Hakkei influenced a lot on Japanese landscape appreciation culture. This type of landscape appreciation method was established in ancient China, however spread widely in Asia area.

Hakkei culture, which appreciated beautiful or famous local view sites as objects influenced by different weather situation and country culture, spread to such a wide area that contained different geography phenomenon, weather environment and country culture. So according to different environment conditions and country culture background, there must be some difference on landscape appreciation style.

To achieve this purpose, there are three step-by-step progressive research purposes related to research objective, Hakkei.

(1) Clarify Natural Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei view names in China and Japan.

Clarify natural landscape description elements, which contained in Hakkei view names, to express representative natural environment in different countries.

(2) Clarify Combination Modes of Natural Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei view names between China and Japan.

Clarify combination modes of natural landscape description elements in Hakkei view names, to express culture backgrounds influenced by different country.

(3) Clarify Tendency and Characteristics on Natural Landscape Appreciation Culture in China and Japan

Clarify tendency and characteristics on natural landscape appreciation culture, to do comparison research on natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.

1.3.2. Social Significance

(1) Conservation as traditional landscapes

In China, Japan and Korea, lots of historical Hakkei views were destroyed and the history meaning of Hakkei views were forgotten. However, historical Hakkei was established by people in the past and could represent landscape appreciation thinking at that time, so it is rich in natural and cultural assets. Ideas of Hakkei landscapes conservation and scenic evaluations afford and opportunity to develop their peculiar area image of a historical landscape as “mental landscape” formed from ancient literatures. Especially, some of historical Hakkeis were favorite landscape spots until now, so these views and sites must be very important landscape place. As traditional landscapes, these views of Hakkei should be conservation to preserve these important natural landscapes.

(2) Significance on Community Development (まちづくり) Activates in China and Japan

Hakkei, as a resource in a historical place, contains the most beautiful sceneries selected by literati or local people in an area. And it is obviously that until now, well-balanced landscape of Hakkei is validity for landscape perception in the modern context. Conservation and restructuring of this kind of traditional landscape of Hakkei views is crucial for the future of the local area. It should be an important part for landscape planning groups when restructure or do

Community Development (まちづくり) Activates to a historical place. This research will provide a kind of traditional landscape planning reference for modern landscape planning or design in china and japan

.

(3) Universal Value of Hakkei as Cultural landscape

Cultural landscapes are at the interface between nature and culture. Cultural landscapes are those where human interaction with natural systems has, over a long time, formed a distinctive landscape. These interactions arise from, and cause, cultural values to develop. Managing these values, with their material, physical evidence and nonmaterial associations, so that they remain of outstanding universal value, is the particular challenge for cultural landscape managers.

1. 4 Previous Research and Scope of Research

Research on Hakkei mainly concentrates on issues relating to the style of painting and meaning of poetry. The various accounts concentrate on painterly and literary aspects. The transformation of the appreciation culture of Hakkei spans from its origins as the Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景) in eleventh century China to the Omi Hakkei (近江八景) in nineteenth century Japan. This subject spans nine centuries throughout China, Japan and Korea.

1.4.1. History of Research on Hakkei Culture in China

Hakkei was established in southern China during the 11th century and was popularized in the Ming (明) and Qing (清) dynasties, during which it spread throughout the country. There are over 900 Hakkei sites in China, but the details of the number and distribution of sites were not clear until now because of China's long history and vast area. In fact, Hakkei is still used in park planning nowadays.

As an important category of Chinese traditional sight-system, Hakkei (Ba jing, translated from Chinese) is often recorded in calligraphy, painting and other art works with its representation of dense local color and individual cultural characteristics. The formation of representative Hakkei reveals a sight-system corresponding to a systemic and structural stabilization that evolved over several centuries. Along with historical developments and vicissitudes, Hakkei became a treasure contained in traditional Chinese civilization. The influence of the Hakkei culture on Chinese traditional aesthetics has much important reference to setting up continuous developing idea of modern townscape and pay much attention to the people's experience in the environment.

Much information on "Eight Scenery" can be found in the journals published by Chinese local administrations. Chen¹¹ estimated that around 3000 Chinese prefectures have "Eight Scenery" sites, and that the total number may reach more than 10000¹². However, the geographical or historical distributions have not yet been systematically investigated in China.

Chen¹³ regarded Hakkei (Bajing) culture as “scenic spot collective naming culture (風景名所集称文化)”, that is ‘ in a certain period, range, and condition, use number to integrate people, events, landscape spots, scenery, custom and so on, and use common, generalize, artistic and precise expression, form a kind of “collective naming culture”.

1.4.2. History of Research on Hakkei Culture in Japan

The Hakkei concept was introduced to Japan in the 14th century during the Kamakura era (鎌倉時代), and was popularized in the 18th and 19th centuries. It influenced landscape appreciation in Japan for more than five centuries. Since the Meiji revolution, however, landscape appreciation has been greatly influenced by Western ideas. Modern Hakkei involves places of interest and important natural sites in local areas.

Because Japan has the similar climate, organism and environment or other topographical conditions with Shosho area of southern China and Japanese literati were delighted to find that due to admiration for Chinese ancient culture, the style of Hakkei from Chinese ancient culture was also popular in Japan.

In Japan, there is a wealth of literature on “Eight Scenery” available at the local administrative level in various cities, towns, and villages. Some researchers have described the features of local “Eight Scenery” sites. Haga¹⁴ described the mutual relationship between trends in landscape paintings and historical changes in “Eight Scenery”, while Watanabe¹⁵ reported on the history of “Eight Scenery” paintings. Tanaka, Kim and Aoki¹⁶ reported on the distribution of “Eight Scenery” firstly, and conducted a detailed survey of the local administration and have found lots of “Eight Scenery” sites in Japan.

Hakkei was popular both in China and Japan, and also influenced landscape appreciation in these two countries.

1.4.3. Scope of Research

This research will discuss elements of the landscape appreciation themes that are preserved intact, those that are re-interpreted and those that remain as reduced versions of the original sentiment. At each stage of the transformation process from eleventh century China to nineteenth century Japan, this thesis will examine the means of and the reasons for the transfer of these landscape appreciation culture. In this way, the thesis will study issues as diverse as landscape appreciation culture of the time, location and nature involved.

(1) Focus on Combination of eight conditions expressed by the third and last word in Hakkei view names

This research focused on landscape articulation (分節) based on appreciation method of view description words, that is combination of the third and last word of Hakkei view names.

Hakkei view names are a series of 8 view names and each view name is four words expression. Comprehensive research on combination of Hakkei view names contains 4 important aspects:

i. Research on 8 locations in Hakkei view names

In Hakkei view names, each view name contains two words that represent location name to appreciate each view. And eight views are always in or around a specific area.

ii. Research on combination of 8 locations as a set in Hakkei view names

The eight locations as a series of view group could express typical views around an area, that is a feature of this area. And locations of views are always historical, famous or cultural view spots that represent typical characteristics in a specific area.



Figure 1-7 Locations of eight views of Shosho Hakkei

iii. Research on combination of the first and the last two words in Hakkei view names

Each view name represents a Location name correspondence a kind of appreciation method. For example, view name of 洞庭秋月 (どうてい しゅうげつ, The moon in autumn on Dongting Lake), the first two words 洞庭 express actual place name, Dongting Lake (洞庭湖) and the last two words 秋月 express appreciation method, moon in autumn. The combination of the first and the last two words in Hakkei view names is very important, because this

combination express the main view appreciation method that match to each location.

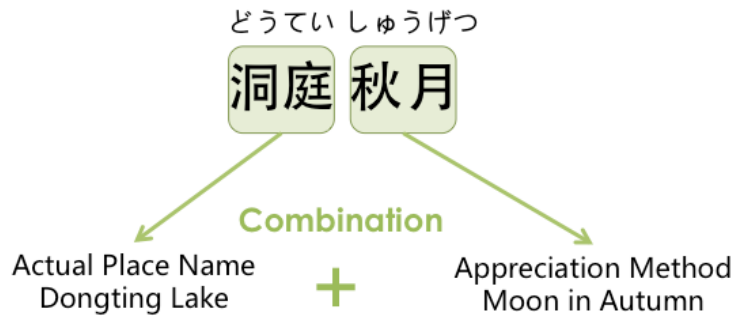


Figure 1-8 Example of combination of the first and the last two words in Hakkei view names

These three research aspects are interesting and valuable to be researched, however, because the first three aspects are researches basic on actual location, which are lack on documents and records because of long history. According to available data, it is difficult to verify the actual situation of the place at that time, so it is difficult to do the researches on those aspects.

This research focuses on a combination about natural elements and condition that interpreted a deep comprehensive in Hakkei view names.

iv. Research on combination of the third and last word in Hakkei view names

Combination of the third and last word in Hakkei view names is landscape articulation (分節) based on appreciation method of view description words. This research focused on this aspect, that is because, appreciation method based on natural condition and Independent time and space. So combination of the third and last word is an appropriate combination mode to research. Because in different countries, for the same object, appeared similar or different description words that reflected description characteristics of landscape appreciation in different countries.



Figure 1-9 Example of combination of the last two words in Hakkei view names

(2) Focus on natural landscape described in last two words of Hakkei view names

Hakkei was well-known as a traditional natural landscape appreciation culture. Common natural landscapes in Asia countries, such as weather, season, time and so on. Similarities and differences of description on common natural landscape could reflect influence of countries appreciation cultural background and creation of people in different countries.



Figure 1-10 Example of Natural and Artificial landscape in the last two words of Hakkei view names

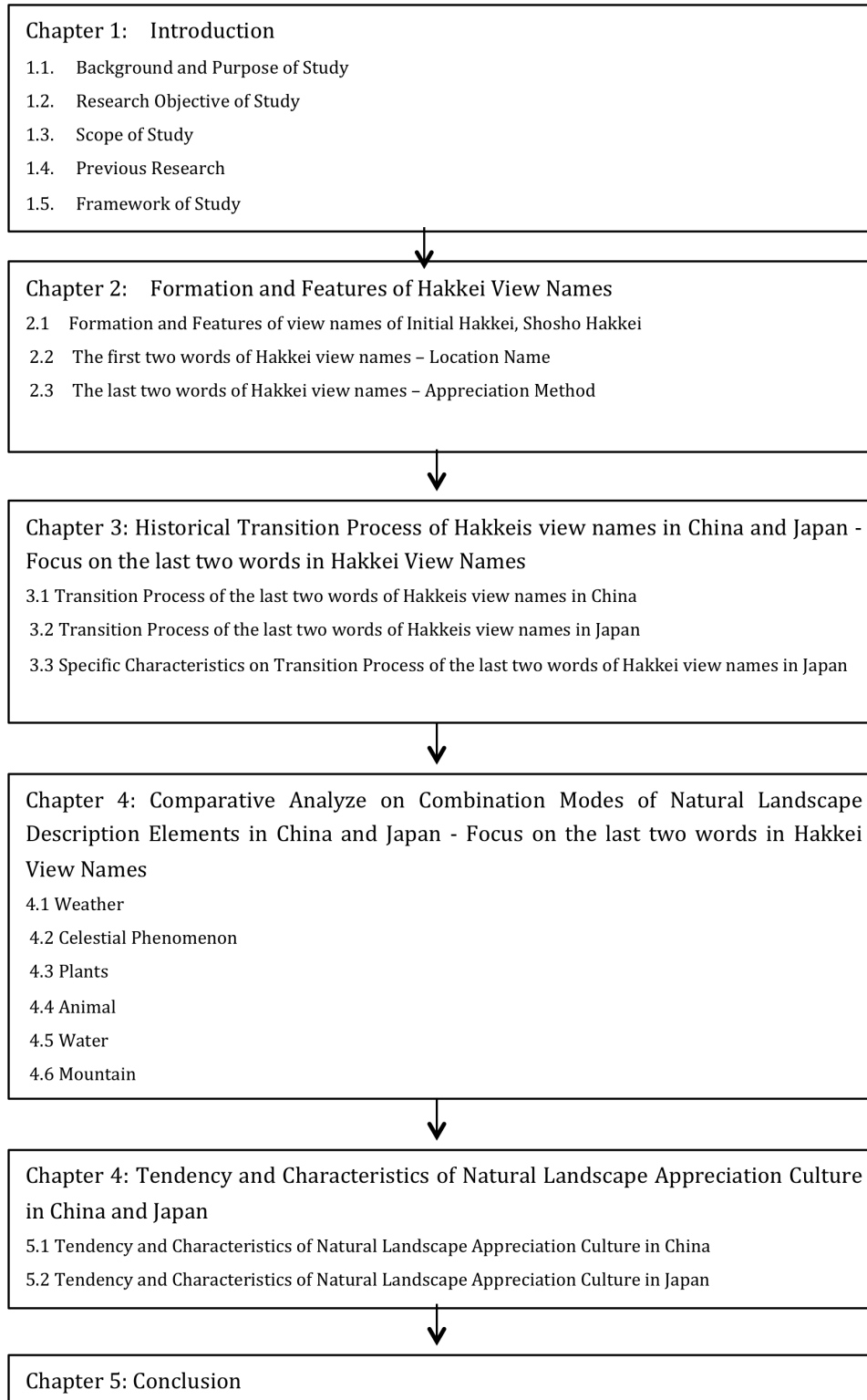
(3) Focus on historical periods in traditional culture in China and Japan

In China, selected Hakkei view names from AD 960 (北宋 Northern Song) to AD 1644 (明 Ming), total 684 years. It is during Chinese traditional Han (漢) culture Period, which was before Manchu (滿族) conquered China and established the ManQing (滿清) Culture. In Japan, selected Hakkei view names from AD 1300 (乾元 Kengen) to AD 1868 (江戸 Edo), total 568 years. It is during Asian traditional culture, which was before influenced by western modern culture. These two selected periods are time that Hakkei experienced similar years from appearance to development and maintain in traditional culture in China and Japan.

Historical Period		Attribution of Hakkei Landscape Views names			
		Natural Landscape		Artificial Landscape	
		In China	In Japan	In China	In Japan
900	960				
1000		Selected Total 853 Hakkei view Names and 461 Variations as analysis objects		Total 471 Hakkei view names and 306 variations	
1100					
1200					
1300	1300				
1400					
1500					
1600		1644			
1700					
1800					
1868	1868				
1900					

Figure 1-11 Selected Analysis Objects In Hakkei View Names

1.5 Framework of Study



Chapter 2.

Formation and Features of Hakkei View Names

2. 1 Formation and Features of view names of Initial Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei

2.1.1. Generation and Explanation of Initial Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei

(1) Roots of Hakkeis in the Custom of Literary Expression of Landscape Appreciation

Painting and travel writing became well considered forms of art during the Tang dynasty (唐朝). Wang Wei¹⁷ (王维, c.701–c.761) is considered the first to most effectively combine abilities in painting and travel writing. The structure and characteristics of his poems are similar to those included in the ‘Eight Landscape Scenes’; they provide a mental picture of scenes, depict recreational activities, highlight an experience or a detail particularly appreciated by the poet and viewer, and provide a personal impression of that landscape.

The artistic subject of the Hakkei (八景, Eight Views) of Shosho (潇湘, Xiao and Xiang) originally depicted the lush river region of the Hunan (湖南) Province in Southern China. The first artist to create a series of works on this subject was Song Di (宋迪, c.1015-c.1080), a cultured official who was wrongfully dismissed from office and exiled. He therefore imbued his artworks with the melancholia associated with his lamentable fate. The imagery in his scenes conveyed the injustice felt, as well as a strong desire to return to his former status. These poetic titles reflected the scenes imagery through expressions, which indicated further underlying meanings to poets, artists and scholars.

(2) Explanation of Names of Eight views of Shosho:

i. 潇湘夜雨 (しょうしょう やう)

潇湘の上にももの寂しく降る夜の雨の風景。

Night Rain on the Xiaoxiang.

The title implied an inauspicious decline. References to ‘night’ and ‘rain’ certainly suggest conclusion and sorrow. The legendary history of the Xiao-Xiang (潇湘) region could provide a noble facade for a miserable exiled

official. As Murck stated: “The lament could be for the sage-king Shun, with the unspoken implication that a great ruler could not be found. Or the lament could be for Qu Yuan (屈原), the exemplar of the [slandered] loyal minister, and suggest that the government would suffer the consequences of ignoring a wise councilor’s advice.”¹⁸ Rain showers are often used in poetry to signify copious tears. Rain, especially the yin (陰) or negative implication of ‘night rain’, was an ideal means of expression for the scholar-official in exile, as bleak weather invited reflections on an unfulfilled career. Poetically, Night Rain on Xiao Xiang conveyed messages of lament from loyal exiled officials and questioned how promising careers and a flourishing state could dramatically decline.

ii. 洞庭秋月 (どうてい しゅうげつ)

洞庭湖の上にさえ渡る秋の月。

Autumn Moon over Dongting Lake.

It refers overtly to decline, as autumn is a time of deterioration into bleak winter weather. Furthermore, Lake Dongting (洞庭湖) was the subject of a poem in Shosho Hakkei. The poet climbed the Yueyang Tower (岳阳楼), which was built by the Wu Kingdom advisor Lu Su (鲁肃, 172-217 C.E.), and was strategically situated where the Yangtze River (長江) joins Lake Dongting (洞庭湖). Any artworks depicting this fortress usually include the scenic riverscape area of the Hunan (湖南) where the Xiao (瀟水) and Xiang (湘水) rivers are situated. The Yueyang Tower (岳阳楼) could very well be the viewpoint from which artists sketched the river region. Therefore, the title and image of Autumn Moon over Lake Dongting (洞庭湖) evoked poetry composed at the Yueyang Tower (岳阳楼) and asserted the antireformers’ claim inherent in the verses.

iii. 平沙落雁 (へいさ らくがん)

秋の雁が鍵になって干潟に舞い降りてくる風景。

Wild Geese Descending to Sandbar.

This title implies a poetic metaphor for order and hierarchy, as the geese’s inclination of flying in a V-shaped configuration implied retaining ranks. This

concept could be applied by poets to both family and court, and more importantly, with exile. The poet used migratory geese as a metaphor for a noble and loyal official, separated from friends, family and colleagues, similar to a wild goose separated from his flock to express his desire to return to the court in the north. Contemporary scholars would have recognized Song Di's (宋迪) painting title of descending geese as an allusion to southern exile, with the unspoken implication that it was unjust.

iv. 烟寺晚鐘 (えんじ ばんしょう)

夕霧に煙る遠くの寺より届く鐘の音を聞きながら迎える夜。

Evening Bell from Mist-Shrouded Temple.

Mists and clouds have many symbolic meanings in Chinese poetry: they are a manifestation of the earth's vitality (气), the breath of the mountain, the creator of rain, and a symbol of the wandering scholar. Clouds imply impermanence, and the ephemeral state of life. Clouds were also used as a metaphor for obscured vision and lack of understanding or enlightenment, as implied in the previously discussed title Mountain Market in Clearing Mist. However, the former part of the title, the toll of the 'evening bell', promises an epiphany. In Chinese literature a tolling bell often prompted reflection on one's existence. For Buddhists who created poems or paintings of the Eight Views, Evening Bell from a Mist-Shrouded Temple was connected to the religious life and a metaphor for Chan (禅, Japanese: Zen) enlightenment. For them, the implications suited the mood of the concerned scholar-official of the anti-reform persuasion but also reflected the wider religious sentiment of the subject.

v. 山市晴嵐 (さんし せいらん)

山里が山霞に煙って見える風景。

Mountain Market in Clearing Mist.

In ancient China, few poets to use the contemporary rural villages and mountain markets in poetry. Sparsely populated mountain villages were not sites of serenity, but typically the scenes of human suffering. An autumn harvest

would be plentiful, however since everything had to be sent to the government, the local village would go hungry. The idea of market echoes poet's concept of court, for he held the government responsible for rural suffering. Therefore, contemporary scholars would have regarded the 'mountain market' as a negative connotation.

vi. 江天暮雪 (こうてん ぼせつ)

日暮れの河の上に舞い降る雪の風景。

River and Sky in Evening Snow.

It contains ideas such as enduring adversity and acknowledging decline. Given the advanced age and political misfortunes of officials such as Du Fu and Song Di, a title which refers to 'evening' and 'snow' implies declining fortunes. By erasing familiar landmarks snow causes disorientation and conceals the natural hierarchy. It makes movement (or progress in a career) uncertain and dangerous. Again, it supposes that River and Sky in Evening Snow carries a negative view of the struggles of the exiled official.

vii. 漁村夕照 (ぎょそん せきしょう)

夕焼けに染まるうら寂しい漁村の風景。

Fishing Village in Evening Glow.

The title employs the image of exile as a fisherman or recluse. As Stephen Owen has noted, reclusion was the sole government-sanctioned alternative to service in the civil bureaucracy.¹⁹ The poet outside the government was either a recluse wishing to be recruited or a discharged official enjoying the pleasures of 'retirement' while hoping still to be recalled to service. Within the rhetoric of exile, the topics of fishing and fishermen were highly esteemed. Fishing was an established euphemism for preserving oneself while waiting for better times. The title Fishing Village in Evening Glow suggested that exiled scholar-officials were still thinking of the court even while cultivating the appearance of a detached and serene life of fishermen.

viii. 遠浦帰帆 (おんぼ きはん)

帆かけ舟が夕暮れどきに遠方より戻ってくる風景。

Returning Sails from Distant Shore.

The poet used the 'distant shore' as a metaphor for the place to which an official was exiled. Therefore, a boat returning from a 'distant shore' referred to an official returning to court from exile. Returning to court became a major theme in Shosho Hakkei explanation. The title Geese Descending to Sandbar as an allusion for officials suffering unjust banishment and Returning Sails from Distant Shore as signifying a loyal official's desire to return from exile.

From its inception, the subject of Shosho Hakkei was intimately connected to poetry and the context of exile. These associations were expressed in the imagery of the artworks and in the supplementary verses. In both art forms, the imagery focused upon a vast landscape, where only a few or no human figures or features are delineated. The immensity of nature not only reflects Daoist (道) and Buddhist (仏) thought, but also reinforces the overwhelming power of nature over mankind.

Natural landscapes also highlight the natural order of the world, where people are subject to the *yin* (陰, negative) or *yang* (陽, positive) forces of the cosmos. The solitary recluse or traveler within a majestic natural scene emphasized these ideas and also the overriding theme of exile.

The subject's history can be traced from the eleventh century and it continued to inspire artists to create their own versions of the Eight Views until the nineteenth century. The subject was dispersed throughout China and other East Asian countries including Korea and Japan. Diverse artists interpreted it using different mediums and styles. Early Chinese and Japanese artists were exclusively influenced by the style and poetry of the early versions. They depicted the river region in diluted black ink (墨) in the monochromatic ink painting (水墨画) style. Early artists tended to portray their versions of the Eight Views in the Southern School style of painting which promoted artists' use of rapid brushstrokes that created a "spontaneous" artwork thought to

reflect their inner feelings.

2.1.2. Formation and Features of view names of Initial Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei

(1) The Number Eight - A Daoist (道家) Term

Though eight is referred to in the title and eight is the usual number of sequential scenes, other numbers also occur, for example, 12 or 20. However, after the Song Dynasty, 'eight scenes (Hakkei, 八景)' became the most popular number, which in Chinese is referred to as 'bajing' and in Japanese is referred to as 'Hakkei'.

In Chinese, the word 'Eight' referred to various meanings. However, the most common possibility of original Chinese meaning of Hakkei is from a Daoist (道家) term.

The Daoist concept badao (八道), which originally meant Eight Dao, the eight necessary phases of practicing Daoism and becoming immortal²⁰ and also expressed by the complex diagrams of Yi (易).

The reason for selecting 'Eight' Scenes for a series probably also lies in the symbolic significance of the number eight in Daoism. Eight is also known as a special number, which could be symbolic, as it was used in Yi (易经), The Book of Change, to refer to an unlimited universe and explained various phenomena.

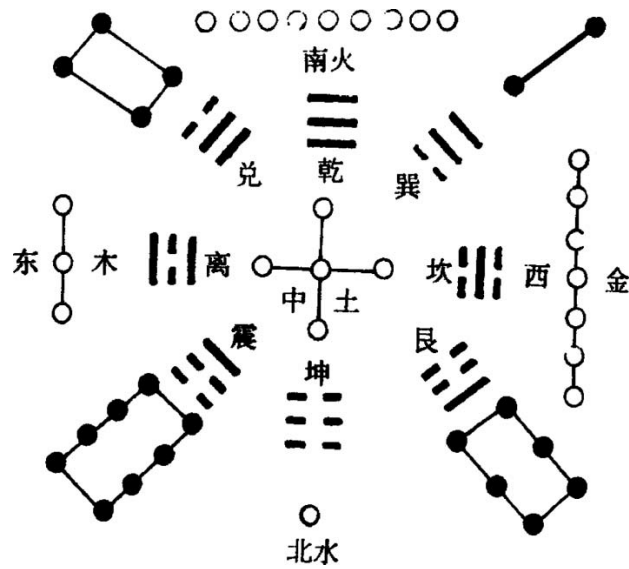


Figure 2-1 The Eight Diagrams of Yi (易): each diagram is a symbolic sign representing a certain colour, direction, animal, season, geographical physiognomy, number.
 Source: Wei Shi (施维), Zhouyi bagua tujie [Pictures and Explanation of Yi], 周易八卦图解
 Chengdu : Bashu Press, 2003.

(2) Four-word Structure of Hakkei View Names

The four-word structure used to title landscape scenes relates to traditional Chinese idioms (成語, 'Chengyu'). Chinese idioms are a type of traditional Chinese idiomatic expression, most of which consist of four characters. Chengyu were widely used in Classical Chinese and are still common in vernacular Chinese writing. They are often referred to as Chinese idioms or four-character idioms.²¹

It was considered as the ultimate form in which to concisely compose poetry. The most significant features were highlighted with the most suitable way for admiring each scene. This provides a vivid image of the location, the viewpoint, sounds in the environment, time, and the main activity. The poetry conveys physical information about the scenes and provides evidence regarding what ancient observers considered significant.

(3) Nature Landscapes with Good Scenery in an area

Following Daoist religious thoughts, beliefs and principles in following a close relationship with nature and thus the Dao (the extreme truth in Daoist belief), Daoists usually built their temples in areas of good scenery.

(4) Each view name represents a Location correspondence a kind of appreciation method or landscape experience

The view names of Hakkei, Eight Scenes therefore suggest that they are not only scenes, but also scenarios, perceived by all senses: sight, sound, touch, taste and smell. They are associated with particular seasons, weather, festivals, events, and serve to evoke certain memories and the imagination. Since landscape experience is received in moments, glances, and accidental detours, kinaesthetically unfolding through rambling and habitual encounters over time,²² the factor of certain seasons, time or weather was considered an essential part of these Eight Scenes and their naming.

When category appreciation methods of views that the last two words of Hakkei names presents, it was found that although the last two words show how to appreciate the view, if the type of view or place changed, maybe the appreciation methods could not suit well with another type of view or place.

That is to say, which type of place, water site or mountain site and so on, should use which type of appreciation methods to describe, the view and the appreciation method may be one to one correspondence.

For instance, a view name of Shosho Hakkei, 洞庭(dong ting)秋月(qiu yue).

秋月(qiu yue) means moon in the autumn. So appreciation methods of 洞庭(dong ting) lake is seeing the beautiful moon in the autumn on the lake. This view is beautiful not only because of moon and autumn, but also the reflection of the moon in the water. So if change the type of place the appreciation method may be not suitable.

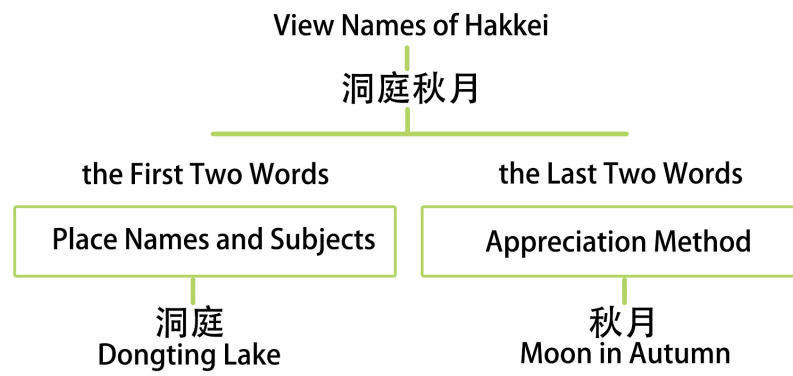


Figure 2-2 Analyze of view name of Hakkei

2. 2 Formation and Features of view names of Subsequent Hakkeis in China and Japan

The Shosho Hakkei (C: Xiao Xiang bajing) became a popular subject amongst Chinese artists during the Song Period (宋朝, 960-1279). It spread throughout China, with many artists creating new version of eight view series. Subsequent Hakkeis were dedicated to a specific scene, each including the name as a title. The subjects incorporated popular recreational places in a scenic setting. The poems indicate that these sites were already celebrated for their particular features and were popular as recreational places for the general public. Like later examples of the Hakkeis tradition, these poems helped to define the most desirable scenes of a locality.

From then on, the selecting of landscapes for distinctive scenes and recording them in a series of poems became a traditional pastime for Chinese literati and formed the basis for 'Eight Scenes', thereby promoting the popularity of certain places. While the poetry associated with the visual representation of some of these became popular for its own sake, both poems and paintings encouraged further artistic representations. This led to one influencing the other and determined the appreciation of landscape scenery and the type and character of scenes. Besides generating new art forms, these ultimately inspired tourism as well. It is normally suggested that these paintings evolved through a form of artistic representation known as 'the integration of landscape painting and poetry', developed from the Tang Dynasty (唐朝) and which thrived during the Song Dynasty (宋朝)²³. However, it is more likely that the scenic place and the form of pictorial representation evolved in conjunction with each other, with one supporting the other and assuring a long lasting popularity.

Most Eight Scenes in Ming and Qing Dynasty were described by poets in their 'Eight Scenes poetry series' or a single poem for all Eight Landscape Scenes. In dedicating Eight Scenes a poet would ascribe each scene with a four-word poetic title, and then compose a poem describing each scene. These would be concise, usually consisting of only eight lines of seven words. Occasionally there would be only one poem of eight lines summarizing the various scenes, with

each line describing one scene. The poems would highlight the most valued characteristics and spirit of each place. The four-character title of each scene was usually condensed from the seven characters of the poetic line depicting the scene.

2.2.1. Subsequent Hakkei in China, West Lake Juukei (西湖十景)

Subsequent Hakkei, West Lake Juukei (西湖十景) in China is a famous and typical Hakkei style landscape view sites in China. Ten view sites located in different parts, on the side of lake or in the lake of West Lake (西湖) in Hangzhou (杭州). In different phases of history, it changed partially or totally. The most popular is the oldest one firstly appeared in Southern Song Dynasty (南宋, 1127-1279). In accordance with some records of historical books like Fangyu Shenglan(方輿胜览) written by Song Zhumu(宋祝穆) in Southern Song Dynasty (南宋) and Menglianglu(梦梁录) written by Wu Zimu(吴自牧) in Southern Song Dynasty (南宋), ten classic scenes of the West Lake appeared, but they were not so popular and accepted as today, and they mostly mentioned in some themed paintings with the landscapes of West Lake like Ma Yuan (马远)' s paintings on ten views of west lake, or some literary works (Figure 2-3) in later period of Southern Song Dynasty.

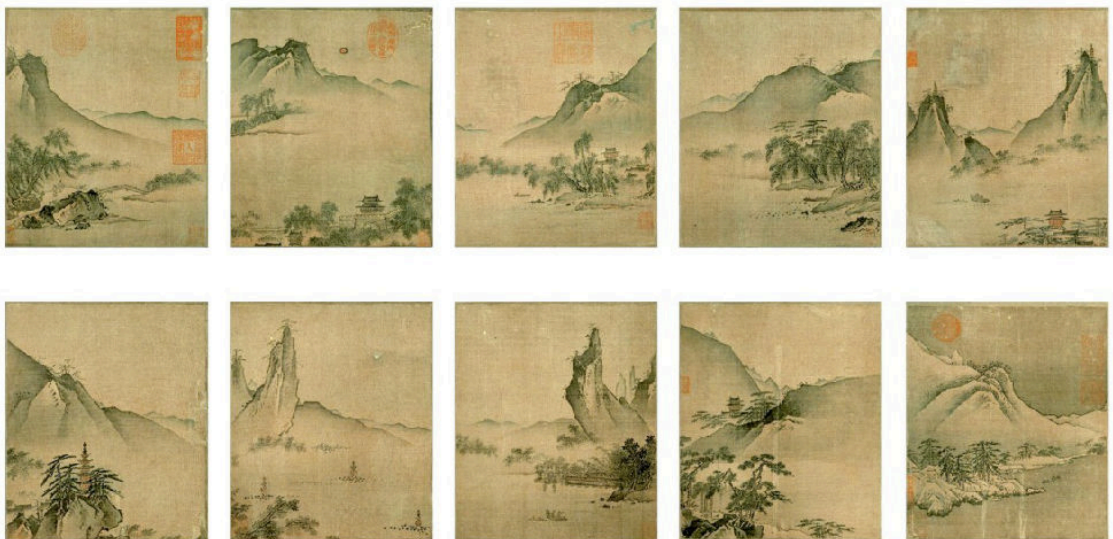


Figure 2-3 Ten Paintings of Seiko Jukkei (西湖十景), Ye Xiaoyan (叶肖岩, 1253-1258)

Image Source: Art Collection at National Palace Museum in Taiwan

http://painting.npm.gov.tw/Painting_Page.aspx?dep=P&PaintingId=229

Apart from Su Causeway (蘇堤), Bai Causeway (白堤) and Yanggong Causeway (楊公堤), three highlights of scenes in West Lake, West Lake Juukei (西湖十景) generally includes ten views.

(1) Explanation of Names of Eight views of West Lake:

- 蘇堤春曉 (そていしゅんぎょう) :

Spring Dawn at Su Causeway.

Spring Dawn at Su Causeway tops the list of the ten best known scenes in Hangzhou for beauty. When spring comes, the whole causeway is blanketed by peach blossoms and weeping willow catkins, creating an especially charming scene. The causeway was built during the Northern Song Dynasty (北宋) by Su Dongpo (蘇東坡, 1037–1101), a great scholar and famous poet, and was named after him. Stretching 2.8 kilometers (1.7 miles), it includes six bridges and is heavily sheltered by green vegetation.

- 曲院風荷 (きょくいんふうか) :

Lotus in the Breeze at Crooked Courtyard.

This was a “scene of scents”. Crooked Courtyard was the location of a winery, and the scent of lotus flowers and wine, to which was added the scent of the cool breeze from the lake, was said to be positively intoxicating. Though the winery is no more, the cool evening breeze from the lake still blows and the lotus plants still thrive along the shores of Crooked Courtyard, which has been converted into a public park.

- 平湖秋月 (へいこしゅうげつ) :

Autumn Moon over Calm Lake

This scene is seen from the western end of Bai Causeway (白堤). In the 1½-acre (0.6 ha) garden there, plants and flowers intermingle with pavilions and platforms. The teahouse with its cement terrace, bounded on three sides by water, became one of the traditional places to view West Lake, especially on Mid-Autumn night when the moon is full and bright. So its view was named

"Autumn Moon on Calm Lake".

- 断橋残雪（だんきょうざんせつ）:

Melting Snow on Broken Bridge.

The most romantic, in origin, of the ten scenic sights is surely Melting Snow on Broken Bridge (断橋). According to "The Legend of the White Snake", Broken Bridge is the site where two lovers met and fell madly in love. The beautiful maiden was actually a white snake. Broken Bridge is not really broken, but is a traditional arched stone bridge. Snow melts on the north side of the bridge first, as the south side is in shade, giving the bridge a split image. Viewed from a distance, it looks as if one half of the bridge has been ripped off, since the snowy side blends perfectly in with the surrounding landscape (hence the bridge's name).

- 柳浪聞鶯（りゅうろうぶんおう）:

Listening to Orioles Singing in the Willows

This sight is on the southeast of West Lake. During the Southern Song Dynasty (南宋, 1127–1279) an imperial garden— was built on this site. It featured especially weeping willow trees — almost always the perfect complement to a waterscape. The imperial garden has since become a public park, replete with pavilions, bridges and lawns, and of course the orioles still visit the willows, where they sing as beautifully as when the emperor came here to listen to their song.

- 花港觀魚（かこうかんぎょ）:

Viewing Fish and Lotus Fronds at Flower Pond

This is the scene of a popular leisure activity. It's the best site to see and feed the fish of West Lake, at the southern end of Su Causeway. A stream flows from Huajia Hill to join West Lake there, and many flowers grow where the fresh water flows in, so it was called "Flowery Harbor (花港)". This area has been made into a 22-ha (54-acre) park with many varieties of trees and flowers, featuring a peony garden which blooms in April, and a goldfish pond which is

the famous site for viewing fish.

- 雷峰夕照 (らいほうせきしょう):

Sunset Glow over Leifeng Pagoda

Sunset Glow over Leifeng Pagoda (雷峰塔) is the classic West Lake sunset view, with West Lake in the foreground, the pagoda central, backed by mountains. Leifeng Pagoda is on the south of West Lake. View it from Changqiao Park (长橋公園) or Xueshi Park (学士公園).

- 南屏晚鐘 (なんぺいばんしょう):

Evening Bell Ringing at Nanping Mountain

Evening Bell Ringing at Nanping Mountain (南屏山) is a mixture of cultural and natural views. It refers to the evening bells in Jingci Temple (淨慈寺) at Nanping Hill in Hangzhou. Due to the caves at Nanping Hill, when the sun is down and the bell rings, the sound of the bell will echoes in the valley for a long time. When the sun slowly sets, its softened rays casting their multi-colored reflections on the surface of the lake. At this hour the huge bell of Jingxi Temple peals. Its clear, forceful sound reverberates across the lake, amplified in the still evening air. It calls for humility and reminds Buddhists of their age-old religious heritage. Indeed, it reminds anyone who experiences this beautiful setting of his or her ultimate smallness.

- 双峰插雲 (そうほうそううん):

Twin Peaks Piercing the Clouds

The "Twin Peaks (双峰)" refers to the South Peak and North Peak. The natural scenery here is exceptionally beautiful, especially when it is cloudy or foggy. At that time, only the tops of the two peaks can be seen above the thick clouds. It looks as if the clouds are being pierced by the two peaks, hence the name "Twin Peaks Piercing the Clouds". The south peak has an altitude of 834 feet (257 meters), while the north peak is 1,165 feet (355 meters) high. They mirror each other across a distance of about 3 miles (5 kilometers). Seen from afar, the two peaks are like two friends hand in hand.

• 三潭印月（さんたんいんげつ）

Three Pools Mirroring the Moon

Three miniature stone pagodas (石塔) in the lake itself are the centerpiece of the scene "Three Pools Mirroring the Moon". West of Three Pools Mirroring the Moon Island stand the rounded hollow stone pagodas, with five round holes like windows around the top and bottom levels. They were built over 800 years ago and are 2 meters (6½') in height. On the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival, when the moon shines full and bright in the sky, a candle is lit inside each of the pagodas. The light from the holes and the moon cast their reflections on the water, hence the name.

(2) Condition of each view of West Lake Juukei

Names of Views	Landscape Elements	Reality /Description Place Name	Artificial / Natural Landscape	Establishment of Landscape Elements		Condition
				Presumably Period	Souse	
平湖秋月	平湖	Reality	Natural		Natural	Natural Landscape
双峰挿雲	南、北高峰	Description	Natural		Natural	Natural Landscape
断桥残雪	断桥	Reality	Artificial	800	張祐『断桥荒蘚合』	As a connection between island and the land.
南屏晚鐘	浄慈寺	Reality	Artificial	957		The Bell of Jingci Temple (浄慈寺) in Nanning Mountain (南屏山) was ringing every evening.
雷峰夕照	雷峰塔	Reality	Artificial	975	呉越国の国王，錢俶	Celebrated to birth of son of king of Wu Yue (呉越王), Buddhist sutra (仏経) was storage in bottom of the tower.
蘇堤春曉	蘇堤	Reality	Artificial	1090	杭州太守・蘇軾	Su Shi (蘇軾) established Su Causeway (蘇堤) to connected South and North Mountain.
三潭印月	三塔	Reality	Artificial	1090	蘇軾	Symbol of West lake
曲院風荷	鞠院	Reality	Artificial	1127		As a place to make spirit.
柳浪聞鶯	柳浪橋 in 聚景園	Description	Artificial	1163	南宋の第2代皇帝孝宗、『宋史』	Liulang Bridge (柳浪橋) was established by Xiaozong (孝宗) in memory of Gaozong (高宗) in Jujing Garden (聚景園).
花港觀魚	盧園	Reality	Artificial	1225	盧允升	Lu Garden (盧園) was official private garden, where had many flowers and fish

Table 2-1 Condition of each view before West Lake Juukei established

2.2.2. Subsequent Hakkei in Japan, Omi Hakkei (近江八景)

The Eight Views of the Xiao and Xiang subject was dispersed throughout East Asia from the twelfth century onwards. It rapidly spread through China and into the neighboring the Japanese archipelago. Original artworks and copies were distributed between traders, gifted by the Chinese Emperor or bought by foreign rulers for their collections²⁴. These early Chinese examples influenced the art of Japan through various schools and styles, however fundamental features of the subject remained intact. The original set titles and atmospheric attributes were preserved and became challenges for artists to remain faithful to the originals of the past, whilst transforming and imbuing the series according to each artists' individuality. Despite the differences in style preferred by each country and different artists' transformations, the primary essentials of the subject continued to inspire and be influential for many centuries throughout East Asia.

The early Chinese Shosho Hakkei paintings were traded, bought and gifted to the Japanese throughout many centuries. In the early decades, Japanese copied the Chinese examples of the Shosho Hakkei, gradually the series was also adapted into a native Japanese location. The adaptation begins with the selection of the location of the Japanese version of Eight Views. Lake Biwa (琵琶湖) in Omi Province (近江, presently known as Shiga Prefecture, 滋賀県) near Kyoto (京都) was chosen by Konoe Masaie (近衛政家, 1445-1505). He was a Chancellor or Kampaku (関白 1479-1483) under Emperor Go-Tsuchimikado (後土御門天皇, 1442-1500) and commonly known as a notably powerful Kuge (公家) or court noble. He chose the sites for the first Japanese version of the Omi Hakkei series whilst visiting the Omi (近江) area with his son Konoe Hisamichi (近衛尚通, 1472-1544)²⁵. The earliest extant poems were written by Konoe Nobutada (近衛信尹, 1565-1614). He composed the waka (和歌) poems which became the standard verses to accompany Omi Hakkei works. The poems also became popular, as they were re-used by most artists creating a set of Omi Hakkei, such as Utagawa Hiroshige (歌川広重, 1797-1858).

Hiroshige's work provides one of the most intriguing records of nineteenth century Japanese life, rich in the detailed observation of Japan's physical appearance, of the lives of the Japanese people, as well as their literature,

religion and philosophy. He studied uki-e (浮絵, 'perspective print'), Japanese pictures which adapted Western perspective. Although initially, Western perspective was widely seen as a novelty, various aspects of the theory were adopted by many ukiyo-e (浮世絵) artists, such as Hiroshige. Viewing Hiroshige's interpretations of the lakeside scenery in the Omi Hakkei series, there is a sense of his appreciation of the landscape itself and also a deep knowledge of literature and underlying recognition of the historical events that occurred at this location in the past. (Figure 2-4)



Figure 2-4 Ukiyo-e (浮世絵) of Omi Hakkei, Utagawa Hiroshige (歌川広重, 1797-1858)

Image Source: Art collection of Otsu City Museum of History (大津市歴史博物館)
<http://www.rekihaku.otsu.shiga.jp/index.html>

(1) Explanation of Names of Eight views of Omi:

- 三井晩鐘 (みいばんしょう) :

Evening Bell at Mii Temple

Mii Temple (三井寺), hidden among the hills of the southern side of Lake Biwa

(琵琶湖). This was a temple of the Tendai sect (天台宗), founded in 858, to the northwest of the city of Otsu (大津). It played an important political role from the tenth to seventeenth century. Its famous bell is one of the "Three bells of Japan", the other two being those at Byoodo-in (平等院), Uji (宇治) and at Jingoji (神護寺), Kyoto (京都). The name depicts that dawn has made a vow to wait first outside until it has heard the evening bell of Mii Temple. It implies that the temple bell has an extraordinary power over the natural world. This may signify the awakening of the populace and their religious enlightenment.

- 瀬田夕照 (せたせきしょう) :

Evening Glow at Seta Bridge

The name depicts a view of the two halves of the Chinese bridge at Seta (瀬田の唐橋), which crosses the Seta River (瀬田川) at the point where it flows into the southeast end of Lake Biwa (琵琶湖). A few boats sail on the lake and Mount Mikami (三上山) can be seen in the distance. The sun is setting, which reflects the exhaustion of the traveler and marks the end of the day's travels.

- 比良暮雪 (ひらぼせつ) :

Evening Snow at Mount Hira

The Mount Hira is on the west side of the lake and experiences the hard winter, when the winter monsoon brings much snow from the continent. The mountain situated on the northern side of Lake Biwa. Mount Hira is actually the name of a chain of mountains, the tallest of which is over a thousand metres high. When it clears after snowfall, the tops of Mount Hira at dusk surely surpass the beauty of cherry trees in bloom. Compares the beauty of cherry trees in bloom with the snowcapped peaks of Mount Hira at dusk in clear weather. Both cherry trees and snow are transient aspects of nature. The cherry tree wilts and the snow melts, therefore their beauty is ephemeral. Yet in their temporary existence, their beauty is unparalleled.

- 堅田落雁 (かたたらくがん) :

Katada (堅田) on the south-west shore of Lake Biwa (琵琶湖), at the foothills of Mount Hira (比良山). A small auxiliary temple built upon the lake, known as the

Ukimido (浮御堂), was a favorite residence of Buddhist sages. Alighting geese cannot be seen always, however the little temple near Katata (堅田), detached from the lakeside, connected by a bridge. The name could be tracing an analogy between the wild geese's descent and exile or recluses. Despite the geese having the ultimate goal of reaching Koshiji (越路), they descended at Katada (堅田). This could parallel the exiled official's wish to return to court, yet they cannot return from exile. Furthermore, as Katada is the location of the previously mentioned Ukimido (浮御堂), this location reinforces the importance of Buddhist beliefs. Therefore the meaning of this poem could imply that the geese, as a metaphor for exiles or recluses, should retain their faith and hope that their fortunes improve.

- 石山秋月 (いしやましゅうげつ)

Autumn Moon at Ishiyama

The Ishiyamadera (石山寺, Ishiyama Temple) was located on a hillside next to the Seta River. It got his name form the strange rocks on which it is built, partly on supporting beams. A hut at the upper end of the site allows a view of the lake, and the moon. The name is attesting that the scene of a full moon and the lake is no less beautiful than the same scene at Suma (須磨) and Akashi (明石). The village of Suma (須磨) is famous for its beautiful setting at the Strait of Akashi (明石) in Setsu Province (摂津国). Here, compared beautiful locations, and therefore is comparing famous places.

- 唐崎夜雨 (からさきやう) :

Night Rain at Karasaki

Karasaki (唐崎) is a small cape with a single large pine tree. The pine has been replaced several times since Hiroshige's era. The subject of this name is the legendary pine. The tree, situated in the precincts of the Karasaki shrine (唐崎神社), stands on a promontory in Lake Biwa (琵琶湖), north-west of the town of Ôtsu (大津). The tree is almost completely is obscured by the oppressive and almost perpendicular downpour of vertical rain. Despite the tough climate conditions, the tree survives. The survival of the lone pine could be compared with the exiled officials who weathered their unjust fate in reclusively.

- 粟津晴嵐（あわづせいらん）

Clearing weather at Awazu

Awazu village on the southern shores of Lake Biwa (琵琶湖). A road beside the lake leads to the town of Otsu (大津), which can be seen in the distance, as its large castle extends towards the water. Awazu is well known for its pine wood, Awazu-ga-hara (粟津原). It describes how the storm has cleared which could imply that the exile's unjust dismissal has been rectified. The hundred or thousand boats could suggest the exile's impatience to return. It contains implied references to the exiled official being returning to court.

- 矢橋帰帆（やばせきはん）：

Returning Sails at Yabase

Yabase (矢橋) is an old harbor on the east side of the lake. Near the Tokaido (東海道), it was used for a shortcut to Otsu (大津) by boat. In the early Meiji era (明治時代) steamers appeared, until the railway began its service. Returning Sails at Yabase illustrates a view of Lake Biwa (琵琶湖) from the town of Yabase (矢橋) to the south-west of Lake Biwa. The boats running back to Yabase (矢橋) with full sails even now leave the shore at Uchide (打出) blown by a fair wind.

(2) Condition of each view of Omi Hakkei²⁶

Names of Views	Landscape Elements	Reality /Description on Place Name	Artificial / Natural Landscape	Establishment of Landscape Elements		Condition
				Presumably Period	Souse	
唐崎夜雨	唐崎神社	Reality	Artificial	668		Did religious services after visit of Tenji Tennō.
三井晚鐘	三井寺 = 長等山園城寺	Reality	Artificial	993		Involved in the war of Northern and Southern Dynasties.
石山秋月	石山寺	Reality	Artificial	916	『石山寺縁起』	Nobles of Heian Period (平安时代) made pilgrimages to there.
勢田夕照	勢多の橋	Reality	Artificial		『更級日記』	An important path for going to Tokyo.
矢橋帰帆	矢橋	Reality	Natural		『万葉集』	An important place of water transport.
比良暮雪	比良山	Reality	Natural		『比良三千坊』	An ashram place for monks.
粟津晴嵐	粟津	Reality	Natural		『粟津橋本供御人』	A place for preparing to offer foodstuffs to royal courts.
堅田落雁	堅田	Reality	Natural			An important place of water transport.

Table 2-2 Condition of each view of Omi Hakkei

2.2.3. Formation and Features of view names of Subsequent Hakkeis in China and Japan



		West Lake Juukei	Omi Hakkei
Similarities	In foundation period	Southern Song Period	Muromachi Period
	Long history	Over 800 years	Over 500 years
	Centre on a lake	West Lake 	Lake Biwa 
	Familiarity	Typical Landscape Community Popular in common people	
Differences	Location	In Zhejiang Province of China	In Shiga Prefecture of Japan
	Name of Eight views	平湖秋月 南屏晚鐘 雷峰夕照 断桥残雪 Impacted by Shosho Hakkei 柳浪聞鶯 双峰插雲 三潭印月 花港觀魚 蘇堤春曉 曲院風荷	石山秋月 三井晚鐘 瀬田夕照 比良暮雪 堅田落雁 唐崎夜雨 粟津晴嵐 矢橋帰帆 Impacted by Shosho Hakkei

Table 2-3 Formation and Features of view names of Subsequent Hakkeis

- Both West Lake Jukkei and Omi Hakkei were not tourism sites that planned to establish. Establishment of each site had its own reason, and then famous painter or literati selected 8 or 10 sites to composite a community for tourism.

2. About the first two characters of the Names of Eight views:

In Shosho Hakkei, only two of eight names are reality place names, which are the names of a local place and the others are generality description names of places, which are abstract description for an uncertain place, people could use their imagination to feel or enjoy the places. However, for the other Hakkei that produced by its impact, most of the names of Hakkei are reality place names. It is more likely to set up definite and restricted spots for visitors. Is it an advantage or a disadvantage to promote landscape sceneries to visitors?

3. About artificial landscape and natural landscape:

In Shosho Hakkei and also West Lake Juukei, most of the views are artificial landscape, such as bridge, pool and pond. However, in Omi Hakkei, most of the views are natural landscape, such as mountain and wind. So whether Chinese prefer to appreciate artificial landscape that visitors could interact with landscape; and Japanese prefer to appreciate natural landscape that visitors admire the splendor of natural scenery?

4. Whether the views are natural or artificial landscape, all of these landscapes existed before establishment of Hakkei. Hakkei is created by the person who understands beauty and attractive of these landscapes and then composite them to a community for tourists to easily remember.

5. Shosho Hakkei as the first Hakkei is a model of these two “Hakkei”, however,

For Omi Hakkei, eight views of Shosho Hakkei are a landscape pattern, which provided a model to appreciate beautiful views such as 歸帆, 秋月, 夜雨 and so on. And then naturally connected the place names to the provided landscape pattern.

For West Lake Jukei, eight views of Shosho Hakkei are not only as a landscape pattern, and selected views such as 秋月, 晚鐘, 夕照, 殘雪. Further more, the painter who created West Lake Juukei, based on his experience and feeling to the area, created another 6 appreciating ways

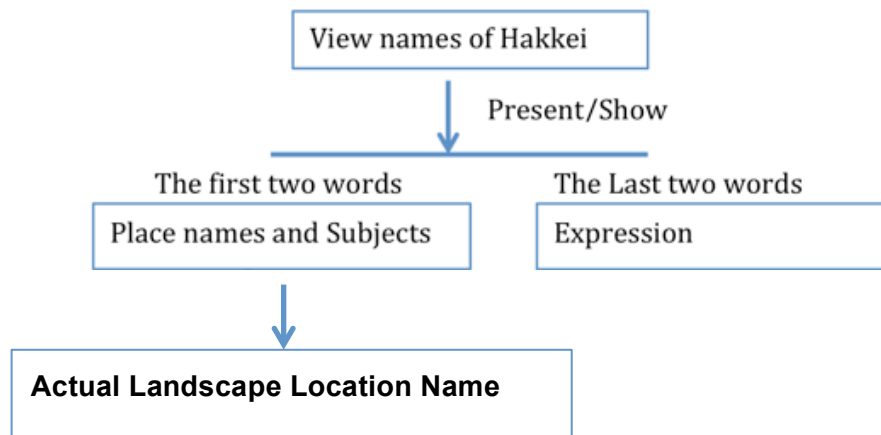
which also typical and attractive in this area.

6. The result of creation these two Hakkei, the names of views, is different. However, process of creation, based on experience and feeling of the area, is similar. Hakkei, as a appreciation of landscape (景觀), is that not existed initially and naturally, it is creation of discoverer, based on his experience and feeling to the area, and extract topical subject of the landscape.

2. 3 The first two words of Hakkei view names – Location Name

The first two words present the place where viewers can have the experience that the last two words described, and pointed out subject of an experience or an action.

So category subjects that the first two words point out, found that the first words not only pointed out the location name, such as name of a village or a town, most of the first two words involved to waters, mountains, constructions and plants. And all of them were actual view names.



While Hakkei is according to real landscapes depicted by the first two words of Hakkei view names. And the Eight actual views with different the landscape appreciation was the source of inspiration for Eight Views paintings. Original Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei was a depiction of a real place refers to an artistic genre intended to evoke a ‘melancholic mood’ abstracted from natural scenery. Furthermore, subsequent Hakkeis also depicted real landscapes, for example, Seiko Juukei in China and Omi Hakkei in Japan.

Like any fashion that becomes popular and grows formulaic, Eight Scenes developed into a generic art form in the eighteenth century and it is for this that it has sometimes been criticised. During the Cultural Revolution (1966–1976), the tradition was totally abandoned, as it was associated primarily with the literary classes and regarded as an old elite art form. For example, seven of the eight scenes of Quanjiao (in present Anhui Province) Hakkei, recorded in the local gazette as recently as the 1920s, have since been destroyed. One was

destroyed by fire as early as the Second World War; one was developed for an industrial plant in the 1970s; another disappeared through dramatic changes in topography for farming and loss of vegetation; a fourth one was flooded in order to build a new reservoir; two further ones have disappeared due to the construction of new sluices associated with a new irrigation system; and the seventh one has been misused by local peasants.

Because of long history and culture change, most of the historic places included in Hakkeis have been destroyed, due to the ceaseless exploitation of natural resources and urbanization. It is clear that the fact that they were no longer in living memory has meant that there were no policies in place to conserve and maintain them. For example, present photos and previous paintings of actual landscapes referred in Shosho Hakkei (Table 2-4).

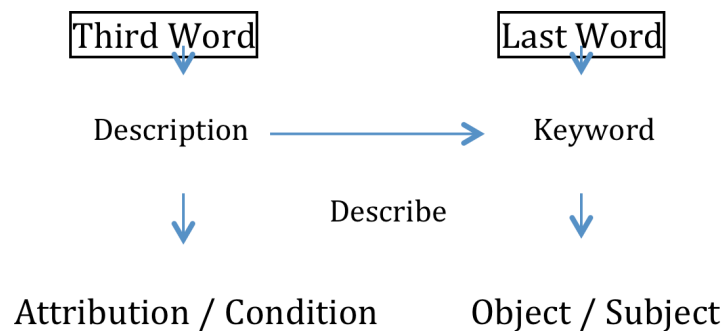
Table 2-4 Present photos and previous paintings of actual landscapes referred in Shosho Hakkei

2. 4 The last two words of Hakkei view names – Appreciation

Method

In Hakkei four words view names, the last two words is description of the view. And in the last two words, because of Chinese word formation style, that put a description word before subject words, the last word always is the keyword and the third word is description of last word.

So the third word is attribution or condition words and the last word is object or subject words.



For example,

夜雨, Raining in the night

The third word, 夜, is condition word. And the last word, 雨, is subject word. The view focuses on view of rain in the condition of night.

So maybe attribution or condition words always are the third word, such as condition word of time of the day. And object or subject words always are the last word, such as organism and some object. However, position of words in the same group is not same. Some are the third word and some are the last word. For example, 晴 (Fine weather), 雨 (Rain), 雪 (Snow) are all weather words, however, 晴 (Fine weather) is used as the third word, like an adjective, and 雨 (Rain), 雪 (Snow) are used as the last word, like a subject.

It is because 晴 (Fine weather) is a normal weather phenomenal that appear in most days of one year, and 雨 (Rain), 雪 (Snow) are special weather

phenomenal that appear not so much one year. So the special weather phenomenal could be appreciation subject and normal weather phenomenal could only be an adjective. So Landscape Description trends to describe special phenomenal than normal phenomenal.

Through analyze of the last two words to find out,

1. In each group of Landscape Description words, find out description tendency of each type of phenomenal by summarize position of words in each view names. That is to say, find out which type of phenomenal trends to be subject for viewers to appreciate.

And also whether there are some difference between China and Japan.

2. Tendency of characteristics in condition and attribution words to describe phenomenal by summarize description words of each type of phenomenal. That is to say, find out which aspect of landscape appreciation method trends to be suitable for each type of phenomenal.

And also whether there are some difference between China and Japan.

By this thinking, categorized Natural landscape words into 6 groups, as follows,

	Categories of Natural landscape	Typical Words					
1	Weather	Snow (雪)	Rain (雨)	Wind (風)	Sunny Day (晴)	Fog (霧)	
2	Celestial Phenomenon	Moon (月)	Sun (日)	Cloud (雲)	Sky (天、空)	Rainbow (虹)	Thunder (雷)
3	Plant	Tree (樹)	Flower (花)	Leaf (葉)	Others Plants		
4	Animal	Bird (鳥)	Insect (虫)	Animal on the ground (猿、虎)	Animal live in Water (魚、蛙)		
5	Water	River (川)	Spring (泉)	Pond (池)	Waterfall (瀑布)		
6	Mountain	Mountain and Peak (山、峰)	Other Parts (岩、洞)	Ground (地)			

Table 2-5 Categories of natural landscape in Hakkei view names.

- Find out the most suitable appreciation method match to each type of view, which was shown by most frequently, used last two words for each type of views.
- Review the most frequently used appreciation method, and Summarize appreciation methods always focus on which point in each type of views.
- Summarize transformation trace of Hakkei landscape appreciation culture.

Chapter 3.

**Historical Transition Process of
Hakkeis view names in China and
Japan - Focus on the last two words in Hakkei
View Names**

3. 1 Transition Process of the last two words of Hakkeis view names in China

3.1.1. Features of Shosho Hakkei:

- a) For admiring beauty of Dongting Lake (洞庭湖), painter Song Di (宋迪) selected 8 beautiful sceneries attached each scenery a title and composed them into a series of painting.
- b) Admire the beauties of nature or merges harmoniously into nature:
beauties of nature: 潇湘夜雨, 洞庭秋月, 平沙落雁, 山市晴岚, 江天暮雪
artificial landscape merges harmoniously into nature: 渔村夕照, 烟寺晚钟, 远浦归帆, which is obvious in the paintings of Shosho Hakkei

3.1.2. Transmission Features of Subsequent Hakkeis before 19 century in China:

Transmission features and Transition Process of subsequent Hakkeis contrast with Shosho Hakkei. Hakkei from its eleventh-century development to the later phenomenon of Eight Scenes of natural landscape The earliest roots of landscape appreciation and representation are to be found in poetry rather than painting, and an insight into the tradition in literature provides a basis for understanding Hakkei. While the majority of Eight Scenes appear to date from the Middle Ming Dynasty (1522–1620), this research selected examples of Hakkeis and makes extensive use of information from local history databases lodged on the Internet by various local authorities, including detailed descriptions of scenes, their associated histories and information on the present condition. Throughout all the examples selected in China, found influence of Shosho Hakkei to subsequent Hakkeis in China.



(1) About Site Selection:

		In China		
	Shosho Hakkei 潇湘八景	Saiko Juukei (西湖十景)	Enkei Hakkei (燕京八景)	Yousei Hakkei (羊城八景)
Site	Dongting Lake	Saiko Lake	Beijing City	Guangzhou City
	Traditional	Traditional	Landmark	Landmark

Table 3-1 Site selection of typical Hakkeis in China

From original Traditional type extended to Landmark type.

Transition of site selection type of Hakkei shows Hakkei was gradually abstracted as a great concept to integrate several beautiful views in an area. Hakkei was used without confined to beautiful views around a lake, but wherever have beautiful views.

(2) The mode of Hakkei culture transmitted:

There are three patterns for Chinese literati to create new Hakkeis learned from original Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei.

- Landscape assemble appellation, 8, 10, 12 and so on
- Four characters formed a title of each view
- Location + experience

About using the last two words of Shosho Hakkei

The last two words of Shosho Hakkei did not frequently appear in view names of subsequent Hakkeis. Here take three famous Hakkeis in China as example, Saiko Juukei (西湖十景), Enkei Hakkei (燕京八景), Yousei Hakkei (羊城八景). (Table 3-2)

Shosho Hakkei 潇湘八景	Shosho Hakkei Pattern		Saiko Juukei (西湖十景)	Enkei Hakkei (燕京八景)	Yousei Hakkei (羊城八景)
洞庭秋月	秋月	Same with last two words of Shosho Hakkei view names	平湖秋月		
烟寺晚鐘	晚鐘		南屏晚鐘		
漁村夕照	夕照		雷峰夕照	金台夕照	
江天暮雪	暮雪		断桥残雪		
平沙落雁	落雁				
瀟湘夜雨	夜雨				
山市晴嵐	晴嵐				
遠浦歸帆	歸帆				
		Different from last two words of Shosho Hakkei view names	蘇堤春曉	西山積雪	珠江秋色
			双峰插雲	盧溝曉月	大通烟雨
			三潭印月	太液秋風	光孝菩提
			花港觀魚	玉泉垂虹	扶胥浴日
			柳浪聞鶯	瓊島春陰	石門返照
			曲院風荷	居庸疊翠	海山曉霽
				薊門煙樹	菊湖云影
					蒲澗濂泉

Table 3-2 Contrast subsequent Hakkeis with Shosho Hakkei

In fact, throughout all the examples selected in China, most of subsequent Hakkei view names were so flexible that most of them created new last two words of Hakkei view names, as table 3-3 shows,

The last two words of Shosho Hakkei	Number of the last two words used in Chinese Hakkei view names
秋月	17
晚鐘	10
夕照	36
夜雨	41
暮雪(慕雪)	1
落雁	3
晴嵐	13
歸帆	2
Total	123
Percentage of all Hakkei view names (Total view name number 1447)	8.4%

Table 3-3 The last two words of Shosho Hakkei used in Chinese Hakkei view names

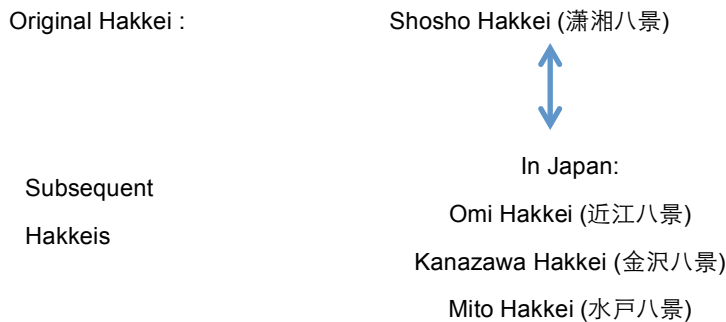
It is obviously that in shosho Hakkei birthplace, China, last two words of Shosho Hakkei not frequently appear in Chinese Hakkeis, only 8.4% of all Hakkei view names.

So Shosho Hakkei view names for Chinese creators were more like a pattern of landscape assemble appellation of eight views, four characters formed a title of each view and the first two words represent location and the last two words represent experience of views. However, there are not so strict rules on using of the last two words of Shosho Hakkei, so the last two words of subsequent Hakkeis always depend on creators' creativity.

3. 2 Transition Process of the last two words of Hakkeis view names in Japan

3.2.1. Transmission Features of Subsequent Hakkeis before 19 century in Japan:

Transmission features and Transition Process of subsequent Hakkeis and contrast with Shosho Hakkei in Japan. As previously mentioned, with active trade between China and Japan, Chinese Shosho Hakkei paintings imported to Japan by the Chinese Chan monk-artist Muxi (牧溪) and Yujian (玉润). Japanese examples of Hakkei rely strongly on the imported Chinese Shosho Hakkei. And then after a long time to copy the Chinese paintings and poems examples of Shosho Hakkei, gradually the series was also adapted into native Japanese locations, Japanese created Japanese Hakkei, such as Omi Hakkei, Kanazawa Hakkei and Mito Hakkei.



(1) About Site Selection:

		In Japan		
	Shosho Hakkei 潇湘八景	Omi Hakkei (近江八景)	Kanazawa Hakkei (金沢八景)	Mito Hakkei (水戸八景)
Site	Dongting Lake	Biwa Lake	Sea coast	Mito Town
	Traditional	Traditional	Traditional	Landmark

Table 3-4 Site selection of typical Hakkeis in Japan

From original Traditional type extended to Landmark type.

Transition of site selection type of Hakkei shows Hakkei was gradually abstracted as a great concept to integrate several beautiful views in an area. Hakkei was used without confined to beautiful views around a lake, but wherever have beautiful views.

(2) The mode of Hakkei culture transmitted.

Hakkei as the titles of Utamakura (歌枕). In traditional Utamakura (歌枕), a category is about place names, similar with Hakkei, so it is easier for Japanese accept Hakkei. As a category of Utamakura, Hakkei culture incorporated into Japanese traditional poet culture. Japanese literati use Hakkei like a format to admire beauty place. There are patterns for Japanese literati to create new Hakkeis:

- Landscape assemble appellation, 8, 10, 12 and so on
- Four characters formed a title of each view
- Location + experience
- Using the Last two words of Shosho Hakkei for subsequent Hakkeis are fixed

Shosho Hakkei 潇湘八景	Shosho Hakkei Pattern		Omi Hakkei (近江八景)	Kanazawa Hakkei (金沢八景)	Mito Hakkei (水戸八景)
洞庭秋月	秋月	Same with last two words of Shosho Hakkei view names	石山秋月	瀬戸秋月	広浦秋月
烟寺晚鐘	晚鐘		三井晚鐘	称名晚鐘	山寺晚鐘
漁村夕照	夕照		勢多夕照	野島夕照	巖船夕照
江天暮雪	暮雪		比良暮雪	内川暮雪	僊湖暮雪
平沙落雁	落雁		堅田落雁	平瀧落雁	太田落雁
瀟湘夜雨	夜雨		唐崎夜雨	小泉夜雨	青柳夜雨
山市晴嵐	晴嵐		粟津晴嵐	洲崎晴嵐	村松晴嵐
遠浦帰帆	帰帆		矢橋帰帆	乙艦帰帆	水門帰帆

Table 3-5 The last two words of Shosho Hakkei used in Japanese Hakkei view names

Table 3-5 shows, about the first three characteristics are main and typical characteristics that could stand for landscape appreciation concept of Hakkei to establish this historical landscape appreciation culture which used both in

China and Japan. And about the view names of these three typical Hakkeis in Japan, all of the last two words of view names are same with Shosho Hakkei. And In fact, throughout all the examples selected in Japan, more than half of subsequent Hakkei view names choose to use the appreciation method of Shosho Hakkei and creators only selected view site which represented by the first two words, as Table 3-6 shows.

The last two words of Shosho Hakkei	Number of the last two words used in Chinese Hakkei view names
秋月	265
晚鐘	249
夕照	245
夜雨	227
暮雪(慕雪)	220
落雁	210
晴嵐	204
歸帆	192
Total	1812
Percentage of all Hakkei view names (Total view name number 3327)	54.5%

Table 3-6 The last two words of Shosho Hakkei used in Japanese Hakkei view names

This is evidence that the names of Shosho Hakkei are like a pattern in Japan, and they are also as a model when created subsequent Hakkeis. That is to say, for Japan, the last two characters of Hakkei views are same as Shosho Hakkei, which shows imported Landscape Appreciation concept, which integrated country culture, is easier to be accepted to people in this country.

3.3 Specific Characteristics on Transition Process of the last two words of Hakkei view names in Japan

As previous mentioned, last two words of Shosho Hakkei view names frequently appeared in Japanese subsequent Hakkei view names. So on the contrast of Chinese Hakkei view names, it is a specific characteristic on transition process of the last two words of Hakkei view names in Japan.

Table 3-8 shows Japanese Hakkei historical transformation trace, it is obviously that there are three stages.

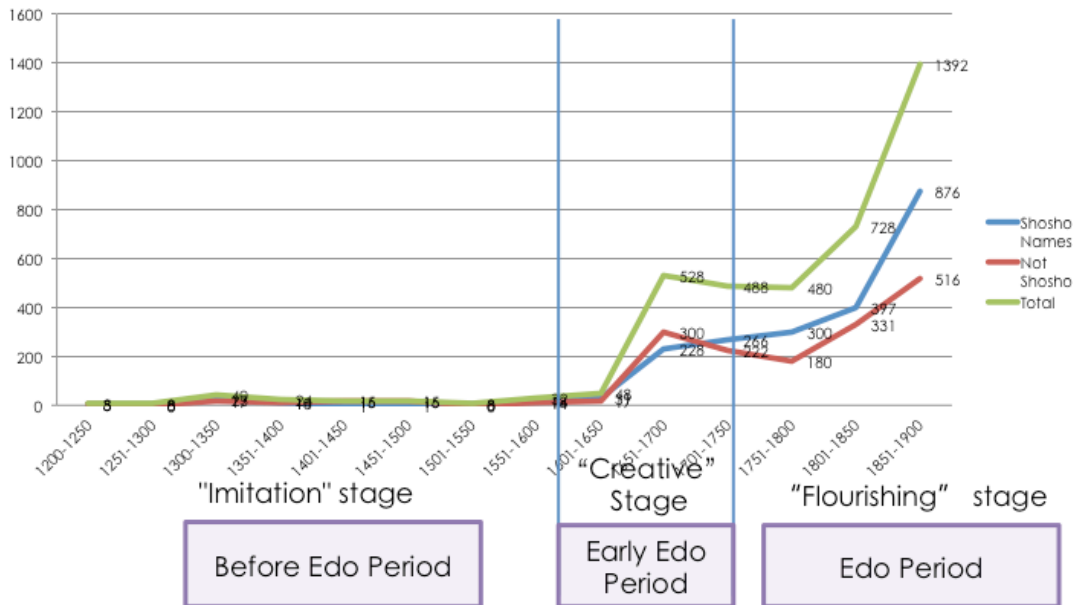


Figure 3-1 Japanese Hakkei Historical Transformation Trace

3.3.1. "Imitation" Stage, in Initial imported period, before Edo period

Before Edo period (1603), the beginning of Hakkei culture imported to Japan, in about 400 years, Hakkei did not appeared so much, and Shosho Hakkei view names frequently appeared in subsequent Hakkei view names, as Table 3-8 shows.

1200	潮海寺八景	嘯橋夕照	行賢坊時雨	塩井神社塩	高塚坊富士	法蔵坊暮鐘	中坊蛭谷	梅本坊春霞	最勝坊秋月
1266	坊津八景	鶴崎暮雪	松山晚鐘	中島晴嵐	深浦夜雨	亀浦帰帆	網代夕照	御崎秋月	田代落雁
1302	松島古八景	梅浦春景	塩釜暮煙	霞浦帰雁	市肆漁家	雄島夕照	瑞巖晚鐘	松島秋月	竹浦夜雨
	松島八景詩	松島秋月	塩竈暮煙	梅浦春景	竹浦夜雨	霞浦皈雁	山寺晚鐘	御島晚眺	市 漁家
	博多八景	博多帰帆	横岳晚鐘	名嶋夕照	箱崎晴嵐	荒津夜雨	龜山暮雪	若杉秋月	鉄庵道生
	博多八景	香椎暮雪	箱崎蚕市	長橋春潮	莊浜泛月	滋賀独釣	浦山秋晚	一崎松行	野古帰帆
1336~1340	宮戸島八景	桂秋月	目軽夕照	端島帰帆	河田落雁	松原晴嵐	かずきヶ浦	大鷹森暮雪	葉師山晚鐘
1370	山口十景	氷上滌暑	南明秋興	象峰積雪	鱒石生雲	猿林曉月	清水晚鐘	初瀬晴嵐	虹橋跨水
		温泉春色	梅峰飛瀑						
1372	大慈八景詩歌	龍山春望	野市炊烟	漁舟帰帆	江上夕陽	橋辺暮雨	東宮秋月	古寺緑陰	西塞夜雪
1429	含粒寺山八景	山頂羅漢	屋後瀑布	坐禅石	南池白蓮	大谷叢竹	門頭屏風石	圍山流水	寺前石橋
	中山八景	臨海寺潮声	竜洞寺松濤	仲島蕉園	泉崎夜月	筍崖夕照	長虹秋露	久米竹籬	城嶽靈泉
1463年	中山八景	臨海寺潮声	竜洞寺松濤	仲島蕉園	泉崎夜月	筍崖夕照	長虹秋露	久米竹籬	城嶽靈泉
1466	南都八景	東大寺鐘	春日埜鹿	南内堂藤	猿沢池月	佐保川蛭	雲居坂雨	轟橋旅人	三笠山雪
1500	近江八景	比良暮雪	堅田落雁	唐崎夜雨	三井晚鐘	粟津晴嵐	石山秋月	瀬田夕照	矢橋帰帆
1573~1592	八王子八景	八王子城秋	桑都晴嵐	山田落雁	高尾翠霞	水崎夜雨	浅川帰釣	十里暮雪	大戸晚鐘
	天下野八景	九輪堂晴嵐	楠畑落雁	御所山晚鐘	門前夜雨	金砂暮雪	三升内秋月	長瀬舟遊び	兜岩夕映
	広瀬沼八景	箱泉寺晚鐘	米ヶ崎一づ	笹窪夕照	湖崎落雁	細田帰舟	笈入晴嵐	旭山暮雪	広瀬寺秋月
1573~1615	鹿籠八景	立神漁火	岩崎寺明鐘	深浦夕立	塩屋煙	松之尾吹上	本浦千鳥	瀬崎夏月	尻無小雨
16世紀	袋中上人の八景	那覇夜雨	景満秋月	末好晚鐘	泊江落雁	西崎帰帆	金岳暮雪	首里晴嵐	洋城夕照

Table 3-7 Hakkei view names using the last two words of Shosho Hakkei view names before Edo period

At this period, three famous Hakkeis established in Japan, Bonotsu Hakkei (坊津八景), Hakata Hakkei(博多八景) and Omi Hakkei(近江八景). Almost all of last two words of Hakkei view names in these three Hakkeis using Shosho Hakkei pattern. That may be evidence that at beginning of establishing new Hakkei views in Japan, Japanese tried to find similar views or appreciation condition that Shosho Hakkei shows in Japanese location.

3.3.2. “Creative” Stage, in early Edo period

In early Edo period (before 1700), after long time of imitation, Hakkei was gradually as a subject to appreciate beautiful landscapes, and creativity form of new Hakkeis was not so strict as before. Hakkei view names were creativity of creators and depended on local conditions, as Table 3-9 shows.

1624	大滝山八景	清音瀑	天女閣	寂默堂	凌雲竹	塵尾松	弥陀峯	入定谷	臥龍谿
1636	成趣園十景	阿蘇白煙	龍田紅葉	瀨田山雪	國分晚鐘	前林梅花	飯田夕陽	巖泉清流	建宮杉嵐
		水隈乱虫	松間新月						
1638	永福寺六景	桜島旭	田浦月	須崎松	開闢雪	東福城	霧島山		
1641	八景	誕生寺晚鐘	富士山秋月	鎌田帰帆	三塚青嵐	玉川夕照	二本松夜雨	前小屋暮雪	霞日落雁
1644年	那波十景	宮山松間花	濱田面早苗	魚浮淵流螢	岡野台秋月	雪降台暮雪	二子対焼川	浮水大鳥翠	大避崎宿鶯
		相生浦漁舟	馬通曲江望						
1656	臨流八景	南山暖霧	竹外斜橋	荷花香風	漁船烟棹	楓林夕陽	苔籠殘燈	前村暮雪	蘆根宿鳥
1658~1661	象頭山十二景	左右櫻陣	後前竹園	前池躍魚	裏谷遊鹿	郡嶺松雪	幽軒梅月	雲林洪鐘	石淵新浴
		箸洗清滝	橋廊複道	五百長市	萬農曲流				
1666	芭蕉軒八景	境村晴嵐	浄土晚鐘	高坂帰樵	長橋夕照	蕉軒秋月	平田落鷹	小嶋夜雨	三笠暮雪
	富士八景	富士暴雪	三穂夕照	安倍晴嵐	田子帰帆	賤機秋月	浮島落雁	清見晚鐘	宇都夜雨
	赤石八景	仙蹤朝霧	大倉暮雨	藤江風帆	清水夕陽	印南鹿鳴	尾上鯨音	絵島晴雪	明石浦月
	岩山八景	東海碧波	西山茂林	駒嶽皓雪	和田松村	椋川長流	広野遠望	鈴鹿慕山	雲間露月
	今(桑名)八景	龍城朝日	驛路松風	多度歸雲	町屋長流	補陀山櫻	東海風帆	赤浦明月	遠山晴雪
	松島八景	松島秋月	雄島夕照	梅浦早春	霞浦帰雁	瑞巖晚雁	竹浦夜雨	塩壺暮烟	江原残花
	林麓庵八景	山家夜雨	遥拝晴嵐	高田落雁	松堤夕照	熊川秋月	八代帰帆	妙見晚鐘	龍峯暮雪
1674	家島十一景	宮浦夜泊	白髭靈祠	間浦石郭	天満靈樹	赤坂清水	桜谷雪景	観音崎月	坊勢寺跡
		淡賀橋崎	松島野鳥	監館眺望					
	明石城十景	喜春城	芳草塘	緑竹塙	迎涼池	雲龍堂	進瓜園	観魚橋	戴月車
		鶴舞峰	含雪軒						
	難波十二景	波橋晚景	堂島飛雨	長柄春陂	淀川長流	駒山香晴雪	剛岳朝霞	遠浦客帆	玉池白蓮
		観台素月	南海屯雲	四天梵宮	住吉神社				
	住吉八景	社頭賞春	住江松風	淡洲落月	高橋晚雪	四天晚鐘	境浦帰帆	安倍晴嵐	遠里夜雨
	有馬十二景	温泉寺鐘	三神靈廟	有明櫻桃	上野朝霧	三笠時雨	愛宕松濤	懸崖敲瀑	有馬富士
		林深楓葉	峰尾帰樵	落葉暮雪	羽束山月				
	前橋十二景	越後積雪	赤城近翠	伊香浴泉	榛名連峯	浅間暮煙	妙義竹叢	利根大渡	惣社幽寺
		前橋城樓	筑波茂陰	広瀬清陰	稻荷巖祠				
	金沢八景	洲崎晴嵐	瀬戸秋月	小泉夜雨	乙躰帰帆	称名晚鐘	平湯落雁	野島夕照	内川暮雪
	黒浜八景	法蓮山晚鐘	荒川藻船	稲荷山晴嵐	御林暮雪	雅楽谷落雁	薬師寺秋月	朝日島夕照	溜堤風景
	集景亭八景	柳城朝暎	坂本晚鐘	冲端返照	吉富暮霞	宮長落雁	雲泉殘雪	黒崎晴嵐	清水秋月
	猪苗代八景	観音寺夜雨	篠山歸帆	翁島暮雪	吾妻秋月	金曲落雁	碧梯晴嵐	恵日寺晚鐘	壺下夕照
1682	水口八景	岡山翠嵐	横田長流	梅岡曙月	飯道晚霞	綾野新雁	波瀾帰樵	矢川遠鐘	白野晴雪
	西海金剛峯十二	日羅禪石	加持瓶水	太守学亭	供奉石林	瑞嶺春日	石窟白山	三寶珠山	岩間硯水
		關白天神	關伽泉涌	門外長梁	聯芳梅花				
1684	(大淀三千風)	伊吹山宿雪	油日山朝霞	紫雲松青嵐	涼風亭荷葉	上野村城閣	小富士佳月	長田川板橋	一宮向鷺
	修学院八景	村路晴嵐	修学晚秋	遠岫帰樵	松崎夕照	茅檐秋月	平田落雁	隣雲夜雨	叡峯暮雪
	洛西嵯峨八景	峨野春草	龜峯緑樹	廣澤秋月	小倉紅楓	野宮松風	岩峯積雪	洪川水鳥	清涼晚鐘
	稻荷山八景	三峯春眺	浮橋夜月	恵日晚鐘	草野晚霞	雲巖暮雨	瀑布餘音	前溪紅楓	西山露雪
	東山泉涌寺八景	愛嶺堆雪	鴨川長流	圓通孤月	熊村淡烟	龜山落日	恵日幽鐘	音羽間雲	羅刹殘雨
	洛陽十景	清水佛閣	知恵鐘色	鞍馬古樹	稻廟紅葉	東山秋月	天台晴雲	獅谷群鷺	岩岩片雲
	東山十景	山階夕照	鳥野古松						
	東山十景	天台積雪	如意秋月	紫雲高塔	瑞龍晚鐘	岩倉帰樵	醍醐孤雲	花頂積翠	祇園晚鶉
	清水十景	清水白桜	熊林松濤						
	清水十景	古崖懸泉	春巖開花	羽音疊翠	雲鷲疎鐘	洛陽萬戸	鴨川一帶	東郊烟雨	西門遠眺
		岩嶺晴雪	龜阜暮霞						
	紫雲山十景	紫雲萬松	台嶽彩霞	神岡躑躅	鴨森夏雨	獅谷秋月	石川寒流	松崎翠嵐	岡崎深煙
		蟬林幽鐘	石川樵歌						
	愛宕十景	愛頂層樓	洛城春霞	龜山夏雲	高雄丹楓	叡峯晴雲	桂川長流	清瀧寒月	廣澤霖雨
		水尾朝烟	月輪松濤						
	修学院御苑十	菩提樹	春月観	藏六菴	彎曲閣	洗詩臺	隣雲亭	窮遠軒	止夕齋
		浴龍池	萬松塙						
	醍醐十景	笠峯紅葉	炭山莖梅	本宮深邃	丈巖傑觀	西嶽秋月	眞谷夜月	南谿夜雪	横峯帰樵

	城崎八景	温泉晚鐘	松崎晴嵐	桃嶋夜雨	戸嶋秋月	畑上暮雪	絹巻落雁	氣比夕照	津居山帰帆
	止々齋八景の	猿投春曙	白山朝雪	平子夜鹿	稲葉夏川	大森晚鐘	色嶺夕照	濁池秋月	円山躑躅
	止々齋八景の	猿投春曙	白山朝雪	平子夜鹿	稲葉夏川	大森晚鐘	色嶺夕照	濁池秋月	円山躑躅
17世紀中	尼崎八景	大坂金城	難波煙守	堺浦晚晴	尼崎帰帆	初島芦雁	田蓑島月	武庫晴雪	淡路朝霧
17世紀	和理比売神社	太田森緑松	早川紅霞	小林山桜	一ヶ谷鶯	沼川螢火	牛網川納涼	月見山秋月	矢波伎秋田
		矛峰紅葉	八坂畔晚鐘	甲山夕照	天瀧山積雪				
1689	小高(城北)八景	遠山八景	金場台白藤	東海白帆	後山松風	前川月光	岡田畝落雁	大行橋旅人	益田嶺白雪
	大津八景	関寺晚鐘	逢坂暮雪	近松夜雨	小関晴嵐	尾花夕照	南湖秋月	打出落雁	松本帰帆
1690年	駿州志太九景山	当目秋月	清水晚鐘	藤枝晴嵐	鬼岩暮雪	西刀夕照	塩場夜雨	焼津帰帆	稲川落雁
		富士曙煙							
	坂下八景	泉川叢祠	瀬谷山桜	児島群雁	大橋漁船	久慈遠帆	大森紅葉	釈迎常月	十八道雪
	米陽八景	白子晚鐘	遠山暮雪	堂森秋月	船坂帰樵	宮井夜雨	落合落鷹	館山晴嵐	成島夕照
	城端十景	有音塚	繩池祈雨	念仏谷夜月	赤波柴石	育王房跡	溪邊醴泉	三十三塚	袴腰晴雲
		駕籠渡旅情	破損						
	呉服里八景	穴織夜雨	小蟹川雁	桜橋釣竿	猪名川渡舟	牡丹花菴月	塩増山鐘	蔵里茸市	寺尾山雪
	山田八景	温泉亭	山田川	薬師堂	花久塚	方便水	虹霓瀧	鏡ヶ窪	編蝠窟
	紫尾八景	三日月山	筆山	光石	綾織山	錦尾	胎生尾	陰陽師峯	両鹿声
	国府十景	故壘山桜	宮崎秋月	中浜?鳥	郊外春興	塩屋朝霞	炬口暮鐘	漁舟晚帰	物部河流
		駅程旅行	先山翠色						
	奉納新潟八景	船江晴嵐	沼垂夜雨	佐渡夕照	洲崎帰帆	弥彦秋月	寄居落雁	寺院晚鐘	飯豊暮雪
	白井八景	舟戸夜雨	遠部落雁	飯野暮雪	師戸帰帆	瀬戸秋月	城嶺夕照	光勝晚鐘	洲崎晴嵐
	虫明八景	迫門黎明	裳掛残月	玉葛晴雪	立華鹿鳴	舟越帰帆	扇浜夕陽	黒井晚鐘	唐琴夜雨
	那波浦十景	濱田之早苗	雙子島涼舟	竹島之暮雪	大島之藤花	宮山之躑躅	向上鼻夜漁	岡之台秋月	夕見坂夕霧
		銅崎之蛤狩	白鷺鼻群蟹						

Table 3-8 Hakkei view names using the last two words of Shosho Hakkei view names in early Edo period

In this 100 years, Hakkei culture has flourished and lots of new Hakkei sites selected. Among them, although some of new Hakkei view names used Shosho Hakkei pattern, most of them were flexible and used variation type of Hakkei view names that created new last two words of Hakkei view names. In the end of 17 century, more and more Hakkei view names began to use Shosho Hakkei names again.

3.3.3. “Flourishing” Stage, in Middle and the End of Edo Period

In Middle and the End of Edo Period (1700-1868), Hakkei culture has flourished in Japan. The number of new Hakkeis appeared a rapid growth with popularity of several famous Hakkeis in Japan. Both Shosho Hakkei type and flexible Hakkei type developed. While, on contrast with flexible Hakkei type, more Shosho Hakkei type of Hakkei view names appeared, as Table 3-10 shows.

1700	平曲松八景	長橋夜雨	曲松秋月	小島落雁	御殿夕照	堀坂樵夫	山崎晚鐘	三箱山暮雪	境晴嵐
	窪田八景	大高朝露	関田晚鐘	中田秋月	大島夜雨	佐糖落雁	小浜夕照	平瀨歸帆	湯獄晴嵐
	小名浜八景	諏訪晴嵐	虎山晚鐘	綱取秋月	三崎歸帆	岡小名暮雪	松之中夜雨	大原落雁	照島夕照
	洞津八景	弁天秋月	愛宕晴嵐	観音晚鐘	山菴夜雨	八幡夕照	浜浦歸帆	阿漕落雁	白山暮雪
	松屋十八景	城山茂陰	浜崎歸帆	泉原夕照	興元晚鐘	八坳淡雪	馬場桜花	当南列松	大河内秋月
		前路樵人	席上觀海	蛇島盆石	松声聞濤	相島薰風	野島過雨	金崎漁舟	福田向崖
		辻村炊煙	松屋対田						
	遠野八景	愛宕橋夕照	鍋倉晴嵐	加茂夜雨	待田落雁	大慈寺晚鐘	落合歸帆	六角牛秋月	大盛暮雪
	雲浜(若狭)八	津田落雁	雨兒歸帆	多田晴雪	蒼島漁火	雲浜秋月	久須夜雨	青井晚鐘	後瀬春望
	泉田八景	経塚夜雨	与謝歸帆	大平山暮雪	熊野秋月	泉田落雁	小熊野夕照	水神森晴嵐	穴染師晚鐘
	幾世橋八景	幾世橋月	龍燈晚鐘	葵坂杜宇	大平晴嵐	高瀬歸帆	淨所暮雪	荒井夜雨	高野田里
	讚州丸亀十二	丸亀城樓	海辺夕照	塩屋暮煙	屏風浦辺	五岳晚鐘	弥谷暮雪	有明秋月	琴鼓晴嵐
		假屋落雁	伊吹歸帆	箕浦夜雨	巨龜眺望				
	垂裕堂八詠	葛城白雲	淡路嶋雪	茅渚遠帆	武庫晴嵐	日根暮雨	吉見里月	興津沙鷗	佐野高客
	神崎八景	西崎春雨	江場秋月	敵島暈翠	己斐霽雪	草津朝煙	箕峰晚翠	前川群鷗	唐琴夜雨
	長崎八景	一瀬青嵐	大浦落雁	安禪晚鐘	愛宕暮雪	稻佐夕照	立山秋月	笠頭夜雨	神崎歸帆
	松亭(飛州)八	国分晚鐘	高城秋月	位山暮雪	灘面落雁	上野残照	松下夜雨	三枝晴嵐	宮川長流
1703~	洞津八景	愛宕茂陰	後岳晴嵐	八街煙雨	大慈秋月	釜川漁人	前田落雁	?	?
1703~	省事亭隨筆阿	四天晚鐘	堀川夜雨	乙部歸帆	岩田夕照	阿漕秋月	半田落雁	千歳暮雪	八幡晴嵐
1704年頃	青山八景	南海漂船	歌書秋月	季奥疎磬	遠池風鐘	義舍夜雨	夢前漁火	錦戸春雪	山社晴嵐
1705	布忍八景	宮裏白桜	孤村夕照	野塘春日	平田秋月	南山残雪	西海晚望	竹林黃雀	龍池白鷗
	大宮八景	波逆歸帆	府中晚鐘	小川宿鶯	筑波夕陽	玉峯平田	大井漁火	霞浦秋月	波塚落雁
	曾禰十二景	曾禰靈松	日笠夕照	洲中清泉	家島雲霞	前島漁舟	響灘晴嵐	江南秋月	時光晚鐘
		的形夜雨	連浦飯帆	塩電夜雨	北嶺暮雪				
	田邊八景	城園春色	市橋夏涼	平田落雁	圓隆深秋	桂林夜雨	建部松雪	漁汀曬網	霧海柴船
	五條十八景	葛城夕嵐	高峰秋月	大嶺積雪	勢壑紅葉	高取孤城	芳野川筏	湯川遠村	二見耕人
		大善寺櫻	千早樵夫	富山牧牛	犬飼驛馬	御靈古祠	栄山暎鐘	城山夕照	簗井納涼
		野原柴橋	牧瀨漁網						
1711	日光八景	小倉春曉	鉢石炊煙	含滿驟雨	寂光瀑布	大谷秋月	鳴虫紅楓	山管夕照	黒髪暮雪
	節磨江亭八景	江樓觀月	家島歸帆	妻鹿反照	玉江白鷺	淡路濛雨	皆實晚鐘	菅祠青松	飭磨晴嵐
	多度津八景	多度澤晴嵐	堀江夜雨	青山秋月	中津落雁	泊島歸帆	狹峰暮雪	塩屋夕照	質茂晚鐘
	寒河江八景1	沼川霞	平野山殘雪	高瀬山早庵	本桶渡船	落裳野雲雀	滿徳院晚鐘	長岡山躑躅	
	柏原八景	柏原啼禽	高神翠嵐	平野殘春	山井月影	大懸睡鹿	恩知清雨	神宮幽磬	法善風櫻
	松島新八景	塩浦歸帆	雄島旅雁	月見崎月	蕭寺晚鐘	離島夕照	浮島翠松	海浜漁火	富山暮雪
	妙見八景	山東沃野	箕泉清流	嵐峰紅葉	霧海朝暎	櫻溪遠花	杉間秋月	四山晴雲	北冥眺望
	嚴島八景	有浦客船	御笠浜鋪雪	谷原麋鹿	社頭明燈	鏡池秋月	大元桜花	弥山神鴉	瀧宮水壁
	肥前国多久八	文廟杏花	八幡晨鐘	古城白雲	城川奔流	天山晴雪	船山暮雨	山下村煙	南山積翠
1717	住吉八景	潮汐晴嵐	中村夜雨	天神宮秋月	海松夕照	津守寺晚鐘	御田落雁	戎島歸帆	大仙陵暮雪
	生石子四景	高御位春色	生石子南薰	静窟之秋月	北嶽之雪朝				
	南條八郎正修	庭隅飛翠	岸畔社燈	岩壙老樹	澗辺條竹	林表古刹	陀峯夜雨	幽谷昏鐘	石徑歸樵
	狩川八景	館山秋月	大釜落雁	瀧沢夜雨	玉坂暮雪	山居晚鐘	中山晴嵐	中棚歸帆	山崎夕照
	御厨八景	名和湊夕照	砂田落雁	雄島崎夜雨	雌島秋月	二人浜千鳥	鳴滝納涼	松崎御手洗	御厨晴嵐
	石巻八景	北上河歸帆	日和山秋月	西光寺晚鐘	長濱晴嵐	牧山暮雪	住吉公園夜	内海橋夕照	袋谷地落雁
	武州日暮里詠	筑波茂陰	黒髮晴嵐	前畦落雁	後岳夜鹿	隅田秋月	利根遠帆	暮莊炬雨	神祠老杉
	出雲大社八景	社頭夜燈	八雲山晴嵐	素鷲川千鳥	御崎山秋月	真名井清流	出雲浦漁舟	関屋翠松	高浜暮雪
	法華山十二景	円通鐘声	幽巖丹桂	常行秋月	層塔晴煙	澄心夜雨	神關眺望	大劫華陰	石牀綠苔
		東坂曉露	蓮峯暮雪	里山夕照	櫻穴量翠				
	雜司谷八景	星跡清水	威光山花	池箇谷月	鼠山木玉	弦卷川虫	姿見橋鶯	三嶋神離	御獄夜雨
1737-1825年	大久保八景	勝嶺青松	故城乱虫	南徑樵歌	前村炊煙	港浦歸帆	奥路旅人	東海新月	孫田耕雲
	府中八景	小野晴嵐	武蔵野秋月	玉川落雁	高安寺晚鐘	向ヶ岡夕照	瓦ヶ谷夜雨	東海歸帆	白髮獄暮雪
	府中雄徳山八	雄徳青松	城山朝暉	前村桃花	広野宿麦	細川秋月	遠里曙雪	蒼海孤帆	社頭舞鶴

	八代別墅八景	山頂松風	田村傾照	宏峯薄雪	隣寺晚鐘	平野疎磻	前川遠棹	増位濠雨	東籬明月
	甲斐(甲陽)八	夢山春曙	石澤流螢	龍華秋月	金峰暮雪	富士晴嵐	酒折夜雨	惠林晚鐘	白根夕照
	長崎八景	櫻場青嵐	松山飛鷲	聖徳晚鐘	稻嶺積雪	雄浦夕照	深江秋月	梅崎夜雨	神崎帰帆
	台(温泉)八景	宇瀧白糸	劔山断崖	羽山	釜淵藍殿	幸神陰阪	温泉清華	瀑湯浴池	湯石盆
	仙府八景	宮城野秋月	青葉山夕照	名取川帰帆	盤山暮雪	北山夜雨	躰岡晚鐘	長町晴嵐	小鶴落雁
	手賀沼八勝	富士白雪	筑波晴嵐	白山秋月	鷺湖帰帆	大井晚鐘	城山春色	谷田落雁	五条谷赤壁
	霞ヶ浦八景	霞浦帰帆	小松秋月	田面落雁	照井晚鐘	田村夜雨	錢龜夕照	高津晴嵐	筑波暮雪
1744	上島八景	若戸秋月	松越夜雨	桐林晚鐘	溝口夕照	幕島晴嵐	三沢帰帆	野口落雁	三笠暮雪
	上野山十景	山王松濤	財賀夕照	宝山晚鐘	天津夜雨	飛鳥嶋帰帆	獄城秋月	前芝落雁	本宮暮雪
		巴城朝暉	天王古社						
	塩松八景(奥州)	塩釜浦船	雄島旅雁	月見崎月	蕭寺晚鐘	離島夕照	浮島翠松	海浜漁火	富士暮雪
	介子亭八景	松岡春煙	野寺晚鐘	熊岳夕照	前川涼風	白山秋月	高良白雲	南崎落雁	遠峰宿雪
1751	浄法寺八景	八葉山秋月	飯鹿晴嵐	滝見橋行人	杉本夕照	橋場夜雨	新田落雁	相庭暮雪	庵寺晚鐘
	天王山八勝	作山下平田	武野秋月	秩父山色	清水晚鐘	浅間起烟	妙喜奇峯	榛名彩霞	赤城夕照
1752	的形八景	小島秋月	地村晚鐘	北山川晴嵐	山川岩鼻夕	磯麓帰帆	沖村暮雪	鍋島落雁	西浦屋夜雨
	浄法寺八景	八葉山秋月	滝見橋行人	飯鹿晴嵐	市店夜雨	杉本夕照	松岡落雁	六院晚鐘	稲庭獄暮雪
	館林八景	背戸谷風螢	渡良瀬帰帆	早川田落雁	高根台残雪	青柳村秋月	追箭原晴嵐	茂林寺覆巢	躰崎夕照
	三崎八景	三崎晴嵐	海南秋月	北条夜雨	房州帰帆	光念寺晚鐘	城島落雁	向崎夕照	富嶽暮雪
	諏訪八景	浜沢夜雨	小坂秋月	文出落雁	衣崎帰帆	守矢晴嵐	戸川暮雪	千手晚鐘	高浜夕照
	諏訪十二景	宮川清流	湖上釣舟	手長高祠	上社深樹	浮島涼風	広瀬筒車	小川田家	西山紅葉
		富士遠影	島崎長沙	千手夜燈	花岡朝雪				
	聖心寺八景	方丈秋月	祖塔松声	山門遠望	楓橋螢火	白山夕照	東棲晚鐘	御崎晴嵐	西山農鳥
	飾磨津八景	中嶋夜雨	須賀晴嵐	津田落雁	家嶋帰帆	国府山暮雪	宇津路夕照	亀山晚鐘	細江秋月
	盛郷内八景	今出山暮雪	氷上山乍嵐	中赤崎夕照	?浦帰帆	田茂山落雁	塩屋秋月	安養寺晚鐘	板用夜雨
	盛郷内八景	今出山暮雪	氷上山乍嵐	中赤崎夕照	?浦帰帆	田茂山落雁	塩屋秋月	安養寺晚鐘	板用夜雨
	宮津八景	橋立晴嵐	成相晚鐘	片島夕照	大室夜雨	梶島帰帆	白置落雁	波路秋月	大山暮雪
	八景館城珠	柄沢夜雨	餘韻秋月	良風晚鐘	米代帰帆	愛宕晴嵐	松峰暮雪	若神夕照	有浦落雁
	長久禅院八景	西寺晚鐘	熊野晴嵐	庭上秋月	長島落雁	味濱夜雨	遠山夕照	長河帰帆	一色暮雪
1766	八戸八景	賣市晴嵐	小田落雁	澤里晚鐘	上山秋月	新井田夕照	白銀浦帰帆	階ヶ岳暮雪	螢ヶ崎夜雨
	有馬六景	波瀾松風	落葉山夕照	温泉寺晚鐘	功地山秋月	有馬富士暮	有明櫻春望	羽束山月	
	古河八景	向古河夕照	鷲宮夜雨	枕河秋月	長谷寺晚鐘	舟渡帰帆	浅間晴嵐	野渡落雁	富士暮雪
	本郷八景	日波晴嵐	愛宕夜雨	神明暮雪	満行名月	つるし田落	下長帰帆	忠忠寺晚鐘	白川橋夕照
1783	中津八景	金谷堤納涼	広津川點	八面山霞	大江岡松	真坂河樵夫	倉無浜月	間々浦雪	吹出浜
	諏訪八景	釜淵夜雨	片岡夕照	北上川帰帆	三箇尻落雁	三王岳秋月	八王子晴嵐	早地峯暮雪	國見山晚鐘
	沼津八景	千本松風	観音花露	我入道帰帆	愛鷹帯雲	川口泊舟	大渡市烟	香貴山秋月	蛇松夜雨
	釜石八景	八幡館夕照	松原夜雨	十二神帰帆	清涼庵納涼	石応寺晚鐘	鈴子落雁	女坂秋月	眞賀暮雪
	江戸八景	飛鳥山醉花	愛宕秋月	衣紋坂夜雨	金龍山暮雪	品川帰帆	角田川落雁	浅草寺晴嵐	台嶺晚鐘
	瀬戸八景	禅庵暮雪	祖母懷春雨	深川新樹	馬ヶ城郭公	古瀬戸晴嵐	宝泉寺晚鐘	森橋納涼	中島秋月
1774	井波八景	鷄塚春霞	雄神川筏士	古梵晚雪	鎮風登臨	山市雨晴	青坂螢火	八瀬紅葉	白浪黄昏
	光明寺八景	曾合夜雨	西山秋月	光明寺晚鐘	粟良晴嵐	柳橋夕照	川原暮雪	弟瀬帰帆	川田落雁
	平内八景	神橋秋月	大間夕照	鍋森春嵐	芦家夜雨	下夕田楽雁	安井晚鐘	双子帰帆	高森暮雪
	大住十景	虚空蔵滝	城山秋月	手原夕照	古田行客	北向晴嵐	松笠暮雪	法花寺晚鐘	地藏堂夜雨
		池端落雁	木津川帰帆						
	青梅八景	谷春山花	大柳橋月	青梅山梅	麻川納涼	琴灘漁?	松峰觀楓	楼???	樓嘉峯雪
	西大海道八景	石原晴嵐	北浦帰帆	金底夕照	神明山暮雪	中山秋月	前島落雁	八龍夜雨	無常寺晚鐘
	蕉夢庵十五景	三石梁梅花	陽崖桃林	峡田蛙鳴	紫波浦魚火	三戸煙樹	小川夕照	鏡海寒火	桂源泉声
1790		良山升月	芝峰白雲	雙松頷鹿鳴	老樹坂紅葉	霜江落雁	松橋帰舟	陰岡積雪	
	北方八景	猫江帰帆	禪島夜雨	新橋夕照	芦洲落雁	唐船晚雲	長沼朝霞	平城暮烟	錦浦秋月
	小泉八景	閑亭夜雨	五智秋月	東溟帰帆	古寺晚鐘	城市晴嵐	竹林夕照	南畝落雁	遠山暮雪
	武埜八景	六所挿秧	立野月出	玉川觀魚	函崎旧池	吾庵豊翠	宅部寒雁	将塚暮露	金橋桜花
	時八勝の詩歌	熊坂暮雪	遊波堂藤	奥野池月	虎溪晚鐘	降坂夜雨	市原夜鹿	柴橋帰樵	埴田川螢
	津田浦十景	六時響鐘	偃甕蒼翠	淡鴨紅墩	橋谷鹿鳴く				
		岩崎放牛	吉見漁火						
	与野八景	落合桜花	筑越行人	中里照月	越土夕雨	高沼稻舟	筑波晴峰	大戸丘雪	大宮鳴鐘
	河股(鹿又)八	航渡夕照	郊原夜雨	河鏡晚鐘	下谷地落雁	佳景山暮雪	中山晴嵐	八幡繩月	天王帰帆
	円泉八勝	白龍湖帰帆	鳥帽子山秋	湯新山晚鐘	堺田落雁	六角堂夜雨	花臺橋夕照	槻泉晴嵐	金澤暮雪
	北山八景	高池春雨	田中繁林	北山秋月	小野晴雪	川沼落雁	田町晚鐘	笹川浅水	和田帰帆
	五百山八景	国見獄残雪	八島堤螢火	若松浦漁火	河原田落雁	鈴鹿山白雨	四日市白壁	国分岡老松	采女川旭
	五百山八景	小古昔山桜	鬼ヶ崎泊船	清水谷鳴鹿	追分鷲鈴声	海山道郭公	玖波崎秋月	鬼神岡晚鐘	杖突坂木枯
	黒駒八景	若宮桜橋	御坂峠富士	川越石時鳥	立沢閑所夜	桂野秋月	称願寺晚鐘	嵐山夕照	戸倉暮雪
	盛岡八景	鶴館晴嵐	新山帰帆	築川夜雨	新城秋月	澤田夕照	大田落雁	北山晚鐘	岩鷲暮雪
	高子二十境	個々景は不							
	隅田川八景2	隅田川秋月	関屋落雁	潮入夕照	橋場夜雨	待乳晴嵐	駒形帰帆	洲崎晚鐘	富士暮雪
	鹿島八景	塩屋帰帆	竹浦夕照	蓮山暮鐘	葦崎晴嵐	瀬越夜雨	蛇島落雁	白山暮雪	鹿洲明月
	三國八景	日和山秋月	瀧谷寺晚鐘	米ヶ脇帰帆	思案橋夕照	四日市晴嵐	道実島落雁	高須暮雪	廣野夜雨

	木曾八景	德音寺晚鐘	御岳暮雪	棧朝霧	寢寝夜雨	風越晴嵐	駒ヶ岳夕照	小野瀑布	与川秋月
	八橋八景	遇妻川蜘蛛	業平池杜若	落田中一松	在原寺石塔	橋雲寺下馬	折田口花滝	花園里春興	村壘山朝霞
	水口八景	鶴沢若菜	梅園朝霞	沢田早苗	牛淵涼月	岡山紅葉	綾野草花	家松寒鐘	高塚雪夕
	清水八景	春日登臨風	蒼樹榎竹簀	瑞雲深处禽	佳氣滴時草	樵客采微憩	遊人酌酒坐	此中旧議無	応是天台小
	上の山八景	月岡晴嵐	湯上秋月	矢来夕照	石崎夜雨	西光寺晚鐘	土山落雁	小泉橋暮雪	眉川歸帆
	上山の八眺望	仙石春曙	瀧山春霞	大岡山夏月	龍潭山残雪	土山秋雨	小倉山夕紅	赤倉初雪	番城炭竈
	首里八景	冤獄積翠	?壇春晴	経台新荷	竜潭夜月	虎山松涛	崎山竹籬	西森小松	万歳額夕照
	泊八景	中橋暮雲	前島夜雨	泊港帰帆	崇元寺晚鐘	若狹落鷹	高橋秋月	崎樋川夕照	天久晴嵐
18世紀	中山東苑八景	東海朝曦	西嶼流霞	南郊麦浪	北峯積翠	石洞師躰	雲亭龍涎	松徑瀟瀟	仁望月色
18世紀後	南房八景	馬来田落雁	黒戸帰帆	人見晴嵐	鏡峰秋月	不去君夜雨	鹿野晚鐘	吾妻夕照	
1800年頃	会瀬八景	七夕会瀬	鶴島釣漁	港内泊船	伊勢崎松	端崎砂山	女夫瀑布	坊崎常雲	御山涼風
1801	富景楼十景	駒沢朝暎	高安秋月	弱江斜陽	桜井春烟	水田白鷺	恩智流虫	麦隴錦雉	金獄残雪
		池島夜雨	華岡晚鐘						
	前田二十勝	關路行人	入江松原	櫻尾夕陽	洲崎細流	壇浦翠巖	赤間急灘	聖衆晚鐘	硯海夜月
		船嶋群鷗	引嶋釣舟	柳浦幽烟	山鹿遠峯	隼人瑞籬	足立高雲	田浦村屋	船嶋數帆
		興津白波	平津漁火	厚東嶺松	本山朝日				
1804	館山八景	館山秋月	今切帰帆	間渡し落雁	赤蔵夕照	宿戸寺晚鐘	琴堂清風	大草山暮雪	水神松夜雨
	並榎八景	稲荷山暮雪	烏川帰帆	片岡秋月	夜場夕照	新比叡山晚	雁田落雁	愛宕山晴嵐	唐崎夜雨
	高島十景	伊吹山晴雪	加茂川漁火	三尾嶽鹿鳴	五井崎風帆	彦根城夕照	竹生島彩霞	魔針嶺吐月	万木森白鷺
		勝野原急雨	永田浦落雁						
1805年	近江十景	加茂川漁火	五井崎風帆	伊吹山晴嵐	磨針嶺吐月	勝野原急雨	三尾嶽鹿鳴	彦根城夕照	竹生島彩霞
		万木森白鷺	永田浦落雁						
	鷺見八景	三国山残雪	往明寺晚鐘	植松原夜雨	八百草落雁	鷺ヶ岳秋月	上野晴嵐	天王淵帰帆	宮夕瀬橋夕
	衣里八景	子守桜花	前川帰帆	柳池夕照	金谷酒旗	集雲晚鐘	岩瀬船楓	梅村吹笛	波岩漁舟
	梁川八景図	壬申初夏徒	梁川城南門	菅廟夜花	境街南望秋	塩野川製蚕	梁川渡口秋	大門邸途中	広瀬橋微雪
	十二景詩歌	高砂秋景	池田落雁	尾上春色	響灘海門	崎宮朝霜	若宮磐船	別府夕照	浜宮夜雨
	榛名山名所八景	台ヶ島杜若	神沼螢火	内子山晚鐘	神原笹つつ	秋葉山紅葉	千本杉夜雨	李嶽暮雪	
	会地八景	岩鼻紅葉	会地蛭	鼠宮郭公	貝足岩雪吹	和合城月	山寺時雨	鞍掛石陽炎	千曲川花浪
	欣々亭十二景	龍王山月	布引旅雁	三国晴雪	霧生夕麗	久米翠嵐	桑町夜燈	郊圃麦浪	瓦窯暮煙
	一関八景	山目晴嵐	中里落雁	北上帰帆	碧橋夕照	祥雲晚鐘	中島秋月	黒草夜雨	長邊暮雪
	梁川八景図	壬申初夏徒	梁川城南門	菅廟夜花	境街南望秋	塩野川製蚕	梁川渡口秋	大門邸途中	広瀬橋微雪
	松岡八景	龍子晴嵐	関根夕照	高戸帰帆	荒帆夜雨	永田落雁	二本松秋月	能仁寺晚鐘	天南堂暮雪
	室田八景	清高山松雨	大門納涼	不動滝	長年寺晚声	鳥井崎夕霧	古城輝月	鳥川鮎梁	大崎夜釣
	米子八景	機崎暮雪	粟島秋月	雲浦漁火	安来帰帆	河口夜燈	湊山夕照	深浦暮雁	清河晚鐘
	伯耆八景	米城夜雨	大山暮雪	粟島晴嵐	鯨川落雁	扇川落雁	弓濱秋月	河川帰帆	錦浦夕照
	内海八景	大山暮雪	川口帰帆	旗崎遊鶴	清河秋月	湊山緑松	芳島秋景	粟島眺望	荒神晴嵐
	盛岡八景	船橋夜雨	夕顔瀬夕照	古川落雁	手代森帰帆	多々良山暮	北上川秋月	愛宕山晚鐘	北山晴嵐
	庵治八景	屋嶋晴嵐	八幡夕照	瑠璃晚鐘	城鼻夜雨	浜淵帰帆	権現秋月	才田落雁	五剣暮雪
	根本山内名勝八	根本橋夕照	行者山暮雪	鳥屋場紅葉	根本山晚鐘	千代ヶ淵青	花畑春曉	獅子岩秋月	大滝朝霞
1820	隣里八景	箕輪垂桜	雷池過雨	楡山秋月	入西落雁	浅羽暮雪	巖殿晚鐘	麗川浮筏	宿谷瀑布
1821年	長浜八景	県城蘇鉄	立山花楓	久米白舟	比志川舟	四山並松	住吉神宮	諸侯倭入	海浜釣網
1822年	津幡広塚八景	弘願寺晚鐘	津幡夕照	鷺森晴嵐	岩清水飛虫	御影山秋月	川尻帰帆	芝笠野暮雪	大西山曙雪
	本地八景	冷田川衛	大坂行人	城瀬夕照	井妻晴嵐	笠松夜雨	恩嶋乱虫	八幡秋月	宝生晚鐘
	相川八景	道遊秋月	鹿伏夜雨	春日崎落雁	宮崎春嵐	弾誓寺晚鐘	下戸夕照	才神(?)暮雪	横島帰帆
	吉見八景	赤岸晴嵐	鬼ヶ城春雪	田中落雁	松尾山秋月	深真寺晚鐘	鴨島帰帆	串山夜雨	吉見川夕照
	由良川八景	井坪秋夕	立岩夜雨	山家晚鐘	綾部清嵐	白米暮雪	継橋夕照	角田落雁	由良帰帆
	遺芳湾十景	藤江漁火	野島新樹	柳津夕照	松永?煙	今津暮雨	山波帰帆	高須霜葉	戸崎爽籟
	長松禅寺八景	鳥川春水	赤城霞標	榛名晴嵐	住吉眺望	清水晚鐘	片岡樵徑	和田城跡	夜場雪月
	赤堀十景	香林千鳥橋	下触石山	今井茶白山	市場木陽葉	堀下釜口	五目牛牛石	西久保楓	野村谷
	山中八景	医王寺	小富士	促織橋	味谷	道明淵	高瀬	桂泉	采石巖
	山口八景	物見ヶ嶺霞	本泉寺晚鐘	八幡夕照	富士峯雪	海上秋月	吉田早苗	今林朝霧	山口川壘
1831	敦賀八景	金崎夜雨	天筒秋月	氣比晚鐘	野坂暮雪	今浜夕照	柳川落雁	常宮晴嵐	清水(泉)帰
	泉八景	泉山老松	長崎晴嵐	島田夜舟	立石朧月	小久保晚鐘	神崎夕照	牟田落雁	福地暮雪
	浮島八景	西洲帰帆	姫宮晴嵐	鞍懸夜雨	蛇峯秋月	釣島晚鐘	桜川夕照	浜田落雁	船塚暮雪
	五十澤八景	安禅寺晚鐘	田中落雁	高瀬帰帆	五輪堂暮雪	柴崎夕照	堂前晴嵐	熊野山秋月	岡崎夜雨
1832年	琉球八景	泉崎夜月	臨海潮声	久米村竹籬	龍洞松濤	筍崖夕照	長虹秋露	城嶽靈泉	中島蕉園
	水戸八景	青柳夜雨	山寺晚鐘	太田落雁	村松晴嵐	水門帰帆	巖船夕照	広浦秋月	儂湖暮雪
	赤崎八景	赤崎泊船	金剛山晚鐘	塩谷夜燈	三軒屋夜雨	松谷魚火	笠取坂暮色	河原虫火	北狂辨天
	東都八景	飛鳥山落雁	滝野川黄昏	以下不明					
	秋間八景	中山秋月	風戸暮雪	平間帰帆	三角夕照	岩戸晚鐘	玉崎晴嵐	笠原夜雨	宮境戸落雁
	江戸近郊八景	玉川秋月	芝浦晴嵐	吾孀杜夜雨	行徳帰帆	小金井橋夕	羽根田落雁	池上晚鐘	飛鳥山暮雪
	横越八勝	渡江帰帆	戸州落雁	孤松夜雨	漁村夕照	龍淵晚鐘	長堤晴嵐	宮原秋月	前山暮雪
	林田八景	葛山秋月	貴船紅葉	三幡川虫	月輪山鹿鳴	聖岡春望	佐見山霞	八幡山郭公	仏獄雪朝
	姫府船場八景	ヲトコ山	アタゴ	シユマツ	シロ川	フク中ハシ	ケイフクジ	スイシャ	ヤクシ
	小阿仁八景	友倉晴嵐	笹森夕照	沖田落雁	国見暮雪	七倉秋月	大仏晚鐘	槐野夜雨	芹沢帰帆

	日向十景	富士雪	荒川帰帆	終森夜雨	鴻沼秋月	上宮夕照	浅間山夕煙	筑波山暮雪	平野晴嵐
	鼎浦八勝	燈心庵秋月	龜山晴嵐	青龍霜鐘	田中落雁	鶴巢夜雨	袈裟夕照	柏崎帰帆	鹿嶺暮雪
	諏訪八勝詩	一宮	衣崎	小坂	尾尻	唐沢	洪湯	御射山	水湖
	高崎八景詩画	寺尾夜雨	兼附暮雪	鷹城晴嵐	清水晚鐘	半田落雁	廟前秋月	聖石渡舟	落合夕照
	角田八景	安狐山斗蔵	小田落雁	舟橋夕照	世力崎夜雨	息栖暮雪	玄海妻松園	禿山秋月	隈江帰帆
	庭上八景	沖洲落雁	和田帰帆	館山晴嵐	富士坂夜雨	筑波暮雪	日和山秋月	関戸夕照	大綱山晚鐘
	正定山八景	望湖秋月	霞浦漁舟	筑波暮雪	沼田落雁	高田夕照	玉山晚鐘	小野晴嵐	江山群鷺
	日義八景	山吹紅葉	巴淵	屋敷ヶ原	旗竿八幡	徳音寺晚鐘	明星岩	岩華観音	駒ヶ岳夕照
	佐鳴八景	大屋橋夕照	北浦帰帆	少林山秋月	大山夜雨	大田落雁	大良暮雪	三ツ山晴嵐	西湖山晚鐘
	西尾八景	須田先益之	八面山春興	轟送之図	寄住之松	祇園会御旅	伊文山社	不明	不明
	隅田川八景 1	今戸夕照	渡場落雁	吾妻帰帆	真乳山晴嵐	金龍山晚鐘	真崎夜雨	木母寺月	三圍暮雪
1844年	山代八景	山代夜雨	薬王晚鐘	黒瀬秋月	那谷朝雲	鞍掛暮雪	動橋旅客	月津落雁	片山帰帆
1845	百目木八景	渡辺晴嵐	弥来夕照	虚空蔵晚鐘	百々川虫	館山一ツ松	坪石秋月	沖田早乙女	羽山暮雪
	象頭山八景	二本木春風	清氏坂秋雨	愛宕山明月	興泉寺鳴鐘	飯野山積雪	満濃池遊鶴	打越坂	圓亀津客船
	江差八勝	篠山晚雪	法華寺霜鐘	鷗島煙樞	津花夜市	大淵遊鳩	愛宕観欄	乙浦漁火	豊橋涼月
	五十公野八景	弁天夕照	愛宕暮雪	松瀧落雁	新保帰帆	古四王晴嵐	円山寺晚鐘	磐井堂秋月	山王夜雨
	亀田八景	稲葉晴嵐	諏訪夕照	全海晚鐘	堤夜雨	乗落帰帆	亀頭秋月	六仏落雁	向山暮雪
	堺八景	墨江春雨	広普銭蕉	戎島涼月	玉野秋露	僊陵晴雪	茅渚晚霞	漁浦朝市	高浜茂松
	平戸八景	高岩	潜竜滝	石橋	大悲観	眼鏡岩	蔵屋宮	福石山	潮之目
	堺八景	墨江明神	妙国風薫	戎島釣月	玉野秋露	僊陵晴雪	堺湊返照	大浜魚市	高石涛書
	笠岡二十勝	大磯春望	海松岡観月	山吹岡款冬	龍社看花	八幡社聞鶯	笠目山晴雨	独松嶺眺望	米谷秋花
		遍照寺鐘声	小円山霜葉	茅原瓜田	田間乱虫	追分池水鳥	龍峯遠望	鼓溪梅林	威徳寺観雪
		金崎行人	住吉千鳥	港泊船	宮道洗竹				
1849年	廣瀬八景	塚屋夜雨	桜野帰帆	亀塚落雁	橋場夕照	作料暮雪	西念晚鐘	観音秋月	鴻宮晴嵐
1849	沢畑八景	高瀬帰帆	梵天夜雨	岩倉晴嵐	金谷晚鐘	小坂秋月	浦田落雁	葉山暮雪	沢畑夕照
	有岡八景	城山秋月	猪名野晴嵐	天津落雁	破戦道帰帆	西台夕照	雲正坂夜雨	鶴塚暮雪	野村晚鐘
	吉岡八景	熊野帰帆	國木夕照	千種山暮雪	祇園晴嵐	野田落雁	神號免夜雨	森池秋雨	尾上晚鐘
	蟹江八景	蟹江古城	船入帰帆	以下不明					
	玉川瀬田村占勝	瀬田黄稻	富士雪晴	大蔵夜雨	二子漁舟	岡本紅葉(岡)	登戸宿雁	吉沢曉月	川辺夕烟
	御厨八景	長原夜雨	裾笠青嵐	鷹坂時雨	公時山秋月	宝持院晚鐘	八重山霞	足柄暮雪	竹下橋夕照
	倉賀野見立八景	養報寺落雁	九品寺晚鐘	安楽寺晴嵐	烏川帰帆	大杉月	太鼓橋涼	飯玉松	八幡雪
	錦木八景	釜沼帰帆	弥陀晚鐘	前田落雁	樋口夕照	住吉秋月	並柳晴嵐	東郷夜雨	土手暮雪
	川俣八景	常泉寺秋月	寺久保遠望	春日晴嵐	松風山晚鐘	中原原夕照	頭陀寺経堂	館山暮雪	八段田落雁
	鶴来十二勝	後高峰鐘聲	手取川流漸	船岡扇桜花	月宿山杜鵑	天狗壁薫風	眞名并祈雨	月橋卯博衣	臥竜堤玉鏡
		金鈿祠紅葉	梨笠蹴時雨	巖壁滝懸水	白山銀頭雪				
1855	遠野八景	六角牛峰秋	八幡晚鐘	鶯崎晴嵐	猿乎石河花	小枕山暮雪	加茂夜雨	愛宕橋夕照	野田落雁
	鏡ヶ浦八景	洲崎夜雨	大房秋月	那古晚鐘	船形帰帆	鶴谷晴嵐	鷹洲暮雪	鏡浦夕照	湊川落雁
	箱館八景	亀田落雁	禰名晚鐘	水源夜雨	立待秋月	駒ヶ嶽暮雪	七重晴嵐	弁天夕照	山背帰帆
	館林鎮八勝歌	城南郊桃林	躑躅崎躑躅	青柳橋皎月	利根川走帆	高根台残雪	早川田帰雁	応声寺洪鐘	終南山菴井
	館林鎮八勝歌	背戸谷風螢	渡良瀬帰帆	早川田落雁	高根台残雪	青柳橋秋月	追筋原青嵐	茂林寺鶴巢	躑躅ヶ崎夕
	北郷八景	吾妻晴嵐	夏島秋月	箱崎夜雨	勝力帰帆	独園晚鐘	洲口落雁	榎戸夕照	亀島暮雪
	原(はる)田八	各務落雁	日東山晚鐘	金昆山秋月	御池夜雨	三國坂行人	若ヶ鼻虫	基山暮雪	辻昌晴嵐
	栗石八景	広養寺晚鐘	岩巖残雪	御所帰帆	籬野月	恵照山納涼	姥屋敷落雁	駒木野雨	舟原沢紅葉
	陣屋十景	啓明山霞	龍井川桜	宮川夕立	中川夏月	大野萩	新川氷	泉橋眺望	月峰鹿
		泉川雪	旭岡神祇						
	浦江八景	烽台晴嵐	青龍秋月	館島落雁	鯉州夕照	東光晚鐘	鷹山夜雨	粒嶼帰帆	轟山暮雪
	箱館八景	亀田落雁	浄玄寺晚鐘	水元夜雨	立待秋月	駒ヶ嶽暮雪	七重村晴嵐	弁天夕照	山背泊帰帆
1861	酒田十景	本町通景	鶴田口雪	高野浜舶	海向寺月	新井田橋	妙法寺鐘	谷地田稲荷	日和山眺望
		山王社雨	山王桜						
	諏訪八勝	一宮	衣崎	小坂	尾尻	唐沢	洪湯	御射山	水湖
1865	大沢八景	矢矧山樵夫	豊沢川河鹿	大廻岩滝	松倉山秋月	檜葉森紅葉	曲橋納涼	麓清水	高倉山暮雪
	大塚八景(風流)	都幾川帰帆	大木夜雨	御門嵐(晴)	大梅寺鐘(晚)	杉木夕照	鶴巻雁(落)	蟹沢月(秋)	八幡宮(暮)
	鉛八景	高帽子森紅	鉛村炊煙	高倉山夕立	大森山高清	梭橋行人	豊沢川新流	沢田尻飛瀑	阿弥陀岩残
	国府八景	護山晚鐘	宮写帰帆	拂堂秋月	前田晴嵐	平野暮雪	鷹橋夕照	堂阪夜雨	池田落鷹
	鹿島八景	鹿島山晴嵐	宮下橋夕照	根本寺晚鐘	御手洗夜雨	浪逆浦帰帆	高間浦秋月	三田村落雁	鹿島野暮雪
	城南十景	山上春霞	涼岡夕栄	宇田川涼風	芦沼微雨	朝日山紅葉	白根暮站	高松寒月	中野飛雪
		磯部漁火	岩迫暮鐘						
	館村八景	田子山秋月	砂田落雁	宮田夜雨	雷晴嵐	亭下夕照	慈王山晚鐘	内川帰帆	戸尻暮雪
	一色八景	野外菜花	松塘歩月	社頭夜雨	海上漁火	大橋納涼	茶山晴雲	間浜帰帆	戸辺泊舟
	一色十二景	三嶋春花	三嶋眺望	諏訪祭典	波戸燈台	漁舎晒網	秋江垂釣	東山曉色	酒旗翻夕
		南湖山暮鐘	漁河岸市	実録汐干	前田雨鷺				
	和泉八景	浜寺岡夜雨	牛滝山暮雪	貝塚浦帰帆	岸和田晴嵐	水間寺秋月	久米田池落	禎尾山晚鐘	津田川夕照
	八溝川八景	八溝山大夕	龍馬滝残照	高德寺黃落	阿弥陀洲晴	待月橋秋月	慈雲寺時鐘	大戸落雁	高田山冠雪
	越浦十二景	生島夜雨	鍋島鷄	岩洞老松	潮見朝霧	神廟夜燈	山寺晚鐘	坂口晴嵐	観音流水
		天神秋月	黒崎夕照	大泊落雁	丸山帰帆				

前沢八景	赤坂夕照	蛇鼻帰帆	?						
富士十二景図	正月：山市 九月：平沙	(二月：山 十月：漁村	三月：遠寺 (十一月： 十二月：江	四月：遠浦	(五月：在	六月：瀟湘	七月：洞庭	(八月：慈	
沼津八景	千本夕照	川口帰帆	富岳晴雲	長谷(永	春日岡落雁	香山秋月	車返晴嵐	蛇松夜雨	
木更津八景	鳥居崎帰帆	長楽寺夕照	善光寺晚鐘	矢那川夜雨	峰葉師晴嵐	祥雲寺山秋	畔戸落雁	恋森春雪	
釜石八景	広厳山秋月	石応禪寺晚	大渡橋夕照	鈴子落雁	松原帰帆	須賀崎夜雨	青出青嵐	坊主山暮雪	
大更八景	若手森も奇	袖川橋夕照	養神館ほ挿	弁才天夜雨	松川いかだ	新館落雁	稲荷さん秋	大更公園若	
田頭八景	槍立森古戦	焼走り溶岩	東慈寺うつ	池くぼ逆杉	松川清流	新館か原落	田頭城跡(館	若手秀峰	
平館八景	堀切館跡	寺山暮鐘	笹目盲清水	八幡宮老杉	新山柱木	稲荷山古墳	蟹沢山秋月	根別川曇石	
寺田八景	白坂晴嵐	館山夕照	大滝藤花	お寺田夜雨	八幡社暮霏	暮坪滝紅葉	八幡山秋月	七時雨暮雪	
三株八景	鶴邸秋月	三峯晴嵐	相沢夜雨	鳴瀬帰帆	長橋夕照	千貫暮雪	西田落雁	慈眼晚鐘	
岩ヶ崎八景	清水寺晚鐘	屯ヶ岡晴嵐	栗駒暮雪	成田落雁	館山寺秋月	石山奇巖	多布形夜雨	大橋夕照	
上野目里八景	田沖松	瀬戸山秋月	玉造江帰帆	玉造江青嵐	天王寺晚鐘	岩出川長橋	羽黒山暮雪	田沖落雁	
築館(杉)薬師八	旗丘帰帆	築館秋月	姥杉夜雨	雙林晚鐘	駒嶽暮雪	留場夕照	成田落雁	花山晴嵐	
会津八景	鶴ヶ城晴嵐	柳津秋月	石部夜雨	磐梯暮雪	会津川落雁	羽黒山晚鐘	十六橋夕照	湖水帰帆	
本覚寺八景	石部白桜	滝沢暮烟	桂山秋月	磐梯晴雪	牛曇帰帆	一箕茂林	飯盛夕照	柳坂残雨	
八沢浦八景	遠山暮雪	蛇浦帰帆	塩釜秋月	立切夕映	行沼晚鐘	龍沢落雁	八沢浦夜雨	長春晴嵐	
真野八景	冠峯暮雪	海老浜帰帆	十崎秋月	真野橋夕照	普門寺晚鐘	右田落雁	塩先夜雨	尾形晴嵐	
河原子八景	孫沢夜雨	那知晚鐘	田名保落雁	梶沢晴嵐	津宮帰帆	日向夕照	新地新月	東福寺暮雪	
勝倉八景	富士山夕照	一本松秋月	白山晴嵐	沼田落雁	宮山暮雪	阿弥陀寺晚	下河原夜雨	若宮帰帆	
櫻川八景	稲村落雁	姥が塚秋月	月山寺晚鐘	棟嶺夕照	櫻橋晴嵐	鏡か池夜雨	禪山暮雪	櫻川帰帆	
小川八景	城趾晴嵐	鉄壁晚鐘	赤身暮雪	川尻落雁	零橋夕照	二本松夜雨	露江庵秋月	新河岸渡し	
鳥山八景	朝日山	中(那珂)川	比丘尼山	赤垂洲	五郎山	大沢	興野山	桜井里	
南台八景	鳥山晴嵐	宮原夕照	南台暮雪	隣寺晚鐘	戦場落雁	那珂帰帆	桜井夜雨	東嶽秋月	
上細井四季八景	清水坂夜雨	観音堂晚鐘	往来帰帆	鎌倉夕照	薬師堂秋月	酒屋晴嵐	八幡山暮雪	田面落雁	
大梁寺八景	鳥川渡舟	浅間暮雪	清水晚鐘	半田夕照	石原晴嵐	佐野落雁	古曇夜雨	少林秋月	
渋川八景(十景)	八幡夜雨	良珊寺晚鐘	駒形郭公	椿森椿	金比羅躰躰	刀祢川霞	入沢紅葉	芝中暮雪	
	金沢螢	落合水鳥							
渋川八景	金沢螢火	駒形郭公	利根水鳥	芝中暮雪	入沢紅葉	如意晚鐘	八幡夜雨	象山躰躰	
六義園八景	若浦春曙	筑波陰霧	吟花夕照	東叡幽鐘	軒端山月	芦辺水禽	紀川涼風	土峯晴雪	
江戸八景	台額晚鐘	衣紋坂夜雨	浅草寺晴嵐	角田川落雁	金龍寺暮雪	品川帰帆	両国橋夕照	愛宕秋月	
大崎八景	連山落雁	芙蓉朝雲	平田耕耘	驢村時雨	銀臺行客	遠里春花	瑞聖漏聲	雉宮新樹	
荒瀬ヶ崎の八景	笠島夜雨	大井落雁	砂水晴嵐	六郷夕照	羽田帰帆	富士暮雪	蒼海秋月	池上晚鐘	
千束村八景	翠巖掛松夜	久我原落雁	八幡山晴嵐	洗足秋月	小山夕照	雪谷暮雪	土道帰帆	池上晚鐘	
江戸近郊八景	池上晚鐘	羽根田落雁	玉川秋月	以下不明					
八景坂	笠島夜雨	大井落雁	砂水晴嵐	羽田帰帆	六郷夕照	富士暮雪	蒼海秋月	池上晚鐘	
武野八景	六雁挿秧	立野月出	玉川観魚	函崎舊池	吾菴巖翠	宅部寒雁	将塚暮霏	金橋櫻華	
厚木六勝	雨降山晴雪	相模川清流	飯屋戸喚渡	熊野森晚鴉	菅公祠驟雨	桐辺堤賞月			
石霜庵九景	南屏朝暎	朵峰残照	塔峯巖翠	湯村煙雨	双溪長流	独橋行人	光堂晚鐘	城嶺落月	
	双乳晚雪								
堂ヶ島八景	医王桜花	宮下雲霞	夢窓薫風	瀨水流螢	前山新月	底倉幽虫	糸瀑寒蘆	羊腸積雪	
宮ノ下八景	明神巖月	鷹巣山嵐	豆海遠帆	堂島瀑布	底倉啼猿	早川泣湍	東明院鐘	宮城野萩	
三崎八勝	宿崎夜雨	塩津帰帆	粟津晴嵐	長浜名月	井田落雁	寺家晚鐘	森腰夕照	上野暮雪	
福井八景	下河原桃	足羽川螢	佐倉池月	豊久沼雁	牧田山雪	花戸坂雨	浄精舎鐘	大橋行人	
勝山八勝詩歌	岩本落雁	龍江帰帆	靈応晴嵐	鶴島暮雪	亀山秋月	鷹島夜雨	白麓晚鐘	円福夕照	
靈応山十二景	御手洗池月	経塚春曙	精進坂白桜	片瀬春耕	猪野帰帆	南谷夜雨	安市晴嵐	報恩寺飛瀑	
	泰師山孤雲	菩提林紅葉	赤尾夕照	祖廟楼鐘					
下黒駒八景	西新居大梅	古西新居虫	宇藤木雲雀	南長田一本	天神原群鳥	下橋鹿鹿	中宿柵		
松代八景	神山秋月	清瀧夜雨	田中落雁	小富士晴嵐	虫歌暮雪	萬年堂晚鐘	千隈帰帆	赤坂夕照	
尾張八景	粟殿晴嵐	萱津夜雨	星崎夕照	呼鈴浜落雁	成海帰帆	荒尾秋月	笠寺晚鐘	熱田暮雲	
刈谷八景	亀城彩霞	八橋杜若	堺川秋月	猿投暮雪	村積晴嵐	市原帰帆	柯林宿鳥	知立神社	
相可八景	出張晴嵐	荒井か瀬夕	浄土寺晚鐘	磯宮夜雨	渡場帰船	山村秋月	相歌沖落雁	上宮暮雪	
楽々園八景	鳳翔台臨	池閣	魚躍沼	臥龍橋	鶴鳴渚	春風埭	鑑月峯	薩捶林	
	飛梁梁	涵虎亭							
北村季吟比年禮	八幡晚鐘	北庄夜雨	衣笠秋月	遠景暮雪	豊浦帰帆	丸山晴嵐	岩崎落雁	檜杉夕照	
	樹間鏡山	山越三上							
伴蒿蹊比年禮山	幡山櫻花	北莊苗代	笠衣夏雲	豊浦納涼	遠景晚霧	丸山明月	巖崎時雨	檜杉積雪	
	樹間鏡山	山越三上							
宇治八景	山吹瀬春望	霞中柴舟	小嶋崎時鳥	橋上涼風	榎鳥磬	朝日山紅楓	喜撰獄雪	大路方炭電	
狭山八景	半田之落雁	西除橋往還	並松之晴嵐	池之原暮雪	葛城之秋月	明神森夜雨	極楽寺晚鐘	北堤之夕照	
西宮八景	津努晴嵐	御前帰帆	鳴尾落雁	入江夜雨	廣田夕照	神祝晚鐘	名次秋月	武庫暮雪	
有馬六景	鼓灘松嵐	落葉山夕照	温泉寺晚鐘	功地山秋月	有馬富士暮	有馬桜春望			
明覚山八勝	河閣晚鐘	巨洲明月	龍岡晴嵐	池裡夕照	辨天暮雪	田端落雁	霧宮夜雨	官林帰帆	
南浦(南紀)八	名草晴嵐	形見帰帆	雜賀夕照	布引落雁	紀三井晚鐘	吹上夜雨	若浦秋月	玉津島暮雪	
益田八景	吹揚落雁	高角帰帆	今市晴嵐	薩摩暮雪	男山秋月	中洲夜雨	丸寺晚鐘	中坻夕照	
錦海八景	淡路遠眺	江島白帆	四国運峰	鼠島幽景	蕉崎翠黛	志楽漁村	奥浦明月	浦辺閑景	

	虫明八景	黒井晚鐘	玉柱晴雪	舟越帰帆	立花鹿鳴	扇浦夕陽	裳掛残月	迫門曙	唐琴夜雨
	山方の八景	大宮秋月	和田山晚鐘	血洗い紅葉	雪谷虫	鼻線並木松	山鳥城址眺	慶立寺閑静	黒澤山杜宇
	的場山八景	社頭梅花	雪牧春駒	入江水虫	的場秋月	神峯深雪	湊社神燈	赤石漁船	塩電夕烟
	醫王寺十景	海底出日	山門櫻花	月下凉筋	泉水全景	袁洲曉霧	白石釣船	走島夕虹	燧洋打魚
		豫山晴雪	天邊帆影						
	讃岐国亀山八	亀山晴嵐	屋島秋月	香西落雁	北海帰帆	西浜晚鐘	男木島夕照	姥池夜雨	高松暮雪
	八代八景	鏡池狐鷺深	萩原堤尾花	麓里夕嵐	夕葉川月	雪松江・白	平沙落雁	植柳夕照	塩浜海士
	泰蔵寺八景	八代城晴	竜峯明月	柳浦帰帆	泉山片雲	遶郭美渠	平田白鷺	田舎烟月	江村漁火
	宇土八景	三宮夜雨	轟山晚鐘	山下落雁	大曲帰帆	金峰晴嵐	立丘秋月	松橋夕照	安蘇暮雪
	白杵八景	竹島帰帆	鱒江秋月	洲崎落雁	月柱晚鐘	船島夜雨	市橋晴嵐	雲臺夕照	羽山暮雪
	福島八景	正国寺晚鐘	三本松夜雨	河内山秋月	大浜落雁	金谷帰帆	法師ヶ峯暮	七つ橋晴嵐	崩崎夕照
	鹿兒島八景	南林晚鐘	洲崎落雁	開聞暮雪	南浦帰帆	桜島秋月	大磯夕照	田浦夜雨	多賀晴嵐
	福永門八景	水上晴嵐	常盤谷夜雨	新上橋夕照	築地帰帆	了性寺晚鐘	野元秋月	尾畔落雁	桜島暮雪
	松見崎十二景	高隈朝霞	桜島春月	荒田蛙声	燃崎白雨	境川千島	開聞暮雪	洲崎浮鷗	隣邨夕照
		青屋晴嵐	松原晚鐘	輕沙漁火	遠帆運波				
	福昌寺十二景	龍門橋	智日蓮地	鏡山亭	深国眺望	西山瀑布	龍燈松	坐禅石	岩屋天神
		龍獻水	撻々々	憩月亭	金剛嶺				
	上の山八景	月岡晴嵐	湯上秋月	矢来夕照	石崎夜雨	西光寺晚鐘	土山落雁	小泉橋暮雪	眉川帰帆
	上山の八眺望	仙石春曙	瀧山春霞	大岡山夏月	龍澤山残雪	土山秋雨	小倉山夕紅	赤倉初雪	番城炭竈
	真岡八景	城山暮雪	萩田落雁	大前夜雨	般若寺晚鐘	女体晴嵐	妹内橋夕照	円林寺秋月	五行川漁舟
	沢渡八勝	沢渡螢火	小芙蓉暮雪	琴平祠桜花	蛇野川晚釣	大蔵瀑布	有笠山秋月	聖洞子規	雲居里驟雨
	布施八景	日龍社春白	愛神松暮雪	玉緒峰夕照	布引山朝霧	?			
	御明神八景	三吉神社	舟原紅葉	春木場曉露	離野つじ	多賀神社老	春木場嶺茂	大地千大岩	駒ヶ岳暮雪
	御所八景	鶯宿川蛙	男助山雪	赤滝紅葉	山祇社内親	山伏峠残雪	堀合神社緑	館山残雪	戸沢館暮煙
	那須山温泉八景	茶鑑巖峙	白河春露	白河春露	八溝凌雲	那須野原	殺生石果	関山晚日	温泉明神
	野田八景	社頭桜	滝沢清流	平石名月	井出杜鵑	庚申塚春雨	大井戸螢	愛宕紅葉	東福寺晚鐘
	三郡八景	箕輪垂桜	雷池過雨	檜山秋月	入西落雁	浅羽暮雪	岩殿晚鐘	麗川浮筏	宿谷瀑布
	厥八景	三学院晚鐘	羽黒山秋月	稻荷木夜雨	戸田川帰帆	八幡晴嵐	前谷落雁	富士暮雪	高山夕照
	深川(鏡)八景	永代帰帆	八幡晚鐘	仲町夜雨	稽下夕照	石場暮雪	新地晴嵐	佃町落雁	洲崎秋月
	武陽玉川八景	世田落雁	二子帰帆	喜多見晴嵐	登戸夕照	宿河原晚鐘	溝口暮雪	向ヶ丘秋月	都筑丘夜雨
	湧涌十景	祇林紅樹	荒屋夜雨	齊王暮雪	戸室夕照	市瀬秋月	笠松晚涼	杉村藤花	高尾朝霞
		蓋淵緑水	湧涌温泉						
	黒島八景	龍松夜雨	中山暮雪	沖島帰帆	長山晴嵐	若宮秋月	高島落雁	鹿辺夕照	高野晚鐘
	敦賀風景八乃ッ	花城落雁	金ヶ崎帰帆	白鷺松晴嵐	蝶蝶ヶ岳暮	氣比秋月	常宮夜雨	金前寺晚鐘	今橋夕照
	浅野八景	温泉山晴嵐	大橋夕照	古跡山晚鐘	横吹夜雨	堀沖帰帆	愛宕秋月	伊勢島落雁	華厳峯暮雪
	仁科十二景	若一王子宮	大洞山鴈及	荒神社紅葉	弾誓寺晚鐘	仁科神明宮	高瀬川夕照	有明山残月	三川橋虫
		五六岳暮雪	仁科湖及森	青木湖	清音龍				
	禊護山八景	禊護山秋月	高浜晴嵐	横浜落雁	田戸寄夕照	有脇夜雨	亀崎帰帆	海潮院晚鐘	知多山暮雪
	神都八勝	神路晴嵐	小田夜雨	前田晚鐘	高倉暮雪	宮川夕照	二見落雁	朝熊秋月	大湊帰帆
	難波茶里八景	難波村暮雪	浮瀬夕照	上塩町落雁	芝居側秋月	難地晴嵐	生玉帰帆	天王寺晚鐘	今宮秋月
	因幡八景	湖山落雁	丸山秋月	防己尾晚鐘	賀露帰帆	三嶋夜雨	濱坂夕照	小松原晴嵐	鷺峰暮雪
	倉橋八景	白華寺晚鐘	立石帰帆	雷松夜雨	柱浜晴嵐	笹小島落雁	影浦秋月	赤岩夕照	火山暮雪
	砥部十景	城山一ツ松	天神姥桜	大友城夕照	古岩谷夜雨	要貝山鳴鹿	障子山暮雪	白滝曲水	砥石山月
		大平山不焼	谷上山晚鐘						
	白岩八景図	笠松夜雨	八幡山秋月	洞興寺晚鐘	陣ヶ峯帰帆	松巻晴嵐	別橋夕照	高石山春雪	地福田落雁
	菅山(本宮)十	本宮炊煙	逢隈川渡船	弁天淵捕魚	高木春風	高倉夕照	高木新月	田中黄葉	高松山冬翠
		鹿子田挿秧	安達太良残						
	滑川八景	鳥沢夜雨	海雲山番鐘	小幡落雁	館跡晴嵐	清水帰帆	北釜夕照	田島秋月	六所暮雪
	渋川八景	刀川夕照	樺森山茶	如意晚鐘	象頭躑躅	芝溪暮雪			
	妻沼八景	玉洞翠嵐	女躰斜陽	歡喜晚鐘	池上驟雨	利根晴帆	大塚朗月	下田霜雁	瑞林皎雪
	慈岳山松運寺	日岳晴光	筑波斜陽	富峰積雪	赤城翠嵐	大山驟雨	佃島烟火	武野秋月	玉川観魚
	河原田八景	諏訪秋月	古城跡落雁	屯所晴嵐	田町橋夕照	富士権現暴	光福寺晚鐘	大坂町夜雨	双ヶ岩夕照
	長木八景	城腰夕照	稲場崎夜雨	二つ橋帰車	宮森晴嵐	尾崎秋月	大慈院晚鐘	沖田落雁	葉師平(明)
	沢根八景	紅葉山秋月	紅葉山落雁	砂下晴嵐	白山落雁	曼荼羅寺晚	中山暮雪	開松夜雨	七場帰帆
	七尾八景	気多秋月	辛崎春雨	妙院晚鐘	松百遊魚	蔵庭清泉	古城秋葉	島山暮雪	所口帰帆
	夏目八景	蟹田秋月	紀之國坂夕	どんどん	おさいこ	桜地蔵暮雪	牛池夜雨	三宮司曙	地鎮晴嵐
	宇部八景	琴崎晴嵐	松江晚鐘	緑浜帰帆	鶴島夜雨	石田落雁	盤湖秋月	蝦口夕照	黒岩暮雪
	深浦十二景	吾妻浜錦石	無為館松嵐	浄念寺千歳	岡崎山暮雪	観音堂龍燈	弁天島觀月	黄林地秋色	宝泉寺晚鐘
		入米崎漁舟	郷社神明宮	灯台夜雨之	瀬川入帆之				
	志太九景	当目秋月	焼津帰帆	益津落雁	藤枝晴嵐	鬼岩寺夕照	富士暮雪	清水晚鐘	瀬川川夜雨
		青木橋螢火							
	吉田八景	鶴頭坂夜雨	小倉夕照	小佐野落雁	小御嶽晴嵐	水上山晚鐘	平山秋月	舟津帰帆	水崎暮雪
	伊香保八景	上山月	物聞山ほと	丸山つじ	閑屋雲	猿沢猿	高嶺鹿	二ツ岳雪	伊香保沼あ
	三島八景	大杜群鳥	水上富士	間眠夜雨	加茂川螢	広瀬秋月	広小路晚鐘	千貫樋夕景	小浜山暮雪
	富来八景	小釜夜雨	機具岩晴嵐	古城秋月	小田落雁	荒木夕照	岩屋暮雪	竜蔵寺晚鐘	松下帰帆
	狭山八景	五郎太松葺	函池水	丸山秋月	宮寺郷霞	北野尊桜	鞍掛峠時鳥	狭山池薫葉	峯焚火

戸野八景	鏡山	遊行柳	片葉段	駒石橋	愛宕山	八疊石	稻葉山	明星水	
舟橋八景	安庭晴嵐	北上川帰帆	高嶋(浮島)	鎌山秋月	舟橋夕照	澤田落雁	円光寺晚鐘	岩手山暮雪	
霧藤八景	桐木場分水	雷桐夜雨	白藤山晚鐘	五輪窪蛇台	白髭神社大	二つ塚外輪	吾妻山三匹	熊野権現	
玉造八景	富士峯暮雪	一つ松夜雨	神宮寺晚鐘	横須賀落雁	蓼夕照	玉松山秋月	浜河岸晴嵐	関川帰帆	
柏原八景	清水	紅梅	渡船	老松	稲荷	行客	古臣	長塘	
浜田八勝	愛宕秋月	連理夜雨	亀山晴嵐	大橋夕照	原井田落雁	千江浦飯帆	妙智寺晚鐘	三階山暮雪	
明覚山八勝	菅廟暮鐘	巨洲露月	龍丘翠嵐	池裏斜照	天祠堆雪	田端鳴雁	行宮煙雨	官林帰樵	
金沢十景	妙立夕桜	犀川春霞	泉野桃花	増泉森蟬	梅鉢清水	牛坂渡鳥	長谷山月	春日紅葉	
	孤松時雨	山科暮雪							
玉村妓楼八景	坊主客秋月	粧房暮雪	出直し晴嵐	酒舎夕照	口舌夜雨	大一座落雁	後朝帰帆	神楽寺晚鐘	
伊勢崎八景	剣崎晴嵐	東田面落雁	赤城暮雪	中台寺晚鐘	広瀬帰帆	薬師山秋月	?		
采女郷八景	萩峯望海	日宮暮雪	深田落雁	界外晚鐘	深川晴嵐	中山秋月	大橋夕照	藤城夜雨	
大坂八景	御城	鴻池	芝居	天王寺	天神	新町	大湊	四ッぼし	
栃木八景	三級山近龍	順礼山定願	うずま川ほ	新大橋(河)	田むらが原	市中行人	えびす夜桜	太平山雪	
尻高八景	熊野夕から	摺白岩妹背	駒形朝白子	阿弥陀岩夕	古屋野虫	石古根秋月	どうどう滝	光林寺桜	
賦喜連川十二勝	葛城春露	芝山花	七折坂躑躅	内川虫	松衆漁者	早乙女坂子	荒塘月	海樹坪虫	
	弥五郎坂望	愛宕紅葉	閑居邱松	松田雪					
伊香保八景	物聞山蜀魂	二ッ嶽雪	閑家虫	沼杜若	上山月	丸山つつじ	猿沢猿	高根鹿	
藤島八景	烏川遊船	保堤雪	丹生梅	中河原うず	藤しま月	諏訪子規	中橋虫	稲荷森花塚	
五明郷八景	丹生宮夕照	天神社秋月	快慶山暮雪	五明郷夜雨	金剛寺晚鐘	高田之落雁	猿見堂晴嵐	神流川帰帆	
常光山八景	社頭夜雨	神池秋月	鉾立晴嵐	郡塚落雁	故村暮雪	飯岡晚鐘	木津帰帆	普門夕照	
灘浦八勝	青墟夜雨	石山晴雪	波里大湾	雨宮幽林	岩屋寒泉	姿岸落日	虻洲釣船	仏島来帆	

Table 3-9 Hakkei view names using the last two words of Shosho Hakkei view names in Middle and the End of Edo Period

3.3.4. Possible Reason of Resurgence of Shosho Hakkei Type

The reason why Japanese created specific type of Hakkei that used all of the last two words of Shosho Hakkei is contribution of invention and popularity of Omi Hakkei (近江八景).

Omi Hakkei is the first Hakkei we know that used all of the last two words of Shosho Hakkei, so that it is a Japanese invention of Hakkei appreciation style.

With popularity of Omi Hakkei (近江八景), Kanazawa Hakkei (金沢八景) which used Shosho Hakkei as a pattern, and this kind of creativity method is more easy to be accepted and apply to new Hakkei view names.

The reason of popularity of Shosho Hakkei type in Japan is because of Omi Hakkei showed that this Chinese landscape appreciation style could perfect suit with appreciation of Japanese landscape, so other Japanese also tried this method to appreciation other Japanese landscape.

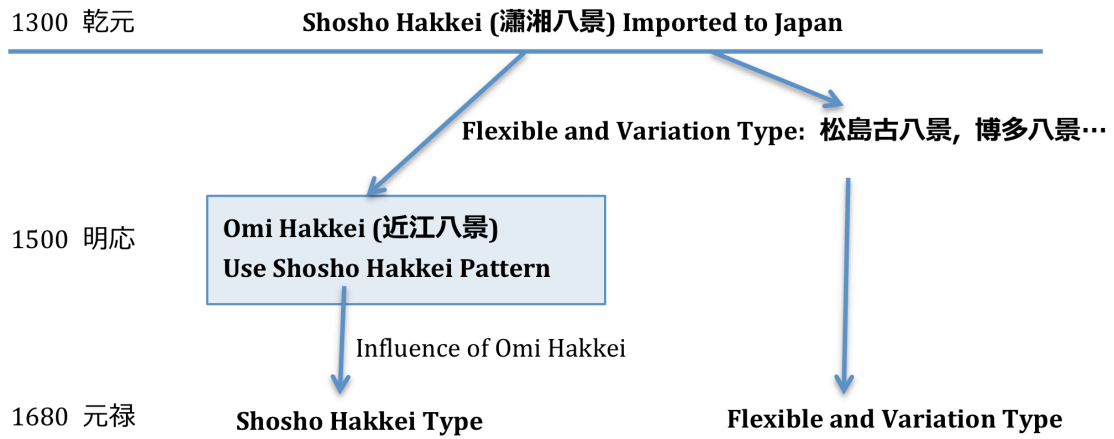


Figure 3-2 Japanese Hakkei Historical Transformation Trace

So popularity of Omi Hakkei (近江八景) is an important step for Japanese to accept Chinese landscape appreciation style.

Historical Trace of “Hakkei” in China and Japan

Chapter 4.

Comparative Analyze on Combination Modes of Natural Landscape Description Elements in China and Japan - Focus on the last two words in Hakkei View Names

4. 1 Introduction

4.1.1. Explanation about, “Natural Landscape”

In Systematization of Civil Engineering – Landscape (1977), Professor Nakamura (中村良夫) describes Hakkei as a kind of “Experiment and Manipulation in Natural Landscape”, “If give examples that methods to appreciation Natural Landscape, Japanese SanKei (日本三景) and Hakkei (八景式) could be represent.”

From category that Prof. Nakamura showed, Hakkei is a landscape appreciation cultural that focuses on natural landscape. In this research, analyzes about Hakkei views will focus on natural landscapes not artificial landscapes. So it will explain how do Hakkeis, as an appreciation culture, describe natural landscape.

4.1.2. The reason why focus on Natural Landscape

Because of these two characteristics of natural landscape, this research focuses on natural landscapes to do comparative research in China and Japan, as follows,

(1) Common landscapes in Asia countries

In Asian countries, some aspects of natural landscape are common landscapes such as weather, season, time and celestial objects. The similarities on natural landscape in Asia countries maybe a reason why Chinese landscape appreciation culture was popular in other countries. (Another reason is spreading of Chinese ancient culture in Asia countries). Because of different country culture background, what are similarities and differences of description on common natural landscapes could reflect influence of countries culture background and creation of people in different counties.

(2) Specific natural landscape

Analyze of description of natural landscape in China and Japan is a way to find out specific natural landscape in different countries.

4. 2 Research Procedure

4.2.1. List all Hakkei view names, and category them into natural landscapes and artificial landscapes.

There are total 1324 view names in China and 1517 view names in Japan

Natural landscape accounts for 64%, 853 view names and artificial landscape accounts for 36%, 471 view names in China

Natural landscape accounts for 68%, 1036 view names and 32%, 481 view names in Japan. (Table 4-1)

It is obviously that most of Hakkei view names describe natural landscape, so Hakkei is a landscape appreciation method that mainly focus on natural landscape, like Professor Nakamura (中村良夫) described.

Historical Period		Attribution of Hakkei Landscape Views names			
		Natural Landscape		Artificial Landscape	
		In China	In Japan	In China	In Japan
900	960				
1000		Selected Total 853 Hakkei view Names and 461 Variations as analysis objects	Selected Total 1036 Hakkei view Name and 566 Variations as analysis objects	Total 471 Hakkei view names and 306 variations	Total 481 Hakkei view names and 251 variations
1100					
1200					
1300	1300				
1400					
1500	1644				
1600					
1700					
1800	1868				
1900					

Table 4-1 Selected Hakkei landscape view names

4.2.2. Focus on natural landscapes that described by Hakkei

As previously mentioned, the last word of Hakkei view names is “subject” of each view, which the appreciation method focused on. So here selected 6 categories of typical natural landscape words.

	Categories of Natural landscape	Typical Words – Last Word of Hakkei view names					
1	Weather	Snow (雪)	Rain (雨)	Wind (風)	Sunny Day (晴)	Fog (霧)	
2	Celestial Phenomenon	Moon (月)	Sun (日)	Cloud (雲)	Sky (天、空)	Rainbow (虹)	Thunder (雷)
3	Plant	Tree (樹)	Flower (花)	Leaf (葉)	Others Plants		
4	Animal	Bird (鳥)	Insect (虫)	Animal on the ground (猿、虎)	Animal live in Water (魚、蛙)		
5	Water	River (川)	Spring (泉)	Pond (池)	Waterfall (瀑布)		
6	Mountain	Mountain and Peak (山、峰)	Other Parts (岩、洞)	Ground (地)			

Table 4-2 Categories and Typical words of Natural landscape

4.2.3. Focus on combination of four kinds of Description words

Focus on combination of four kinds of Description words as the third word and natural landscape names as the last word to analyze common and specific tendency and characteristics on Natural Landscape Appreciation Culture in China and Japan.

Divided description words into 4 categories, natural object, condition, attribution and motion words. Each category of the third word contains several sub-categories. (Table 4-3)

	Categories of Description Words	Sub-categories of Third Word of Hakkei view names					
1	Natural Object	Weather	Celestial phenomenon	Plant	Animal	Water	Mountain
2	Condition	Time	Season				
3	Attribution	Color	Feeling	Others			
4	Motion	Motion					

Table 4-3 Categories and Sub-categories of Description Words

Analyze common and specific tendency and characteristics of description words on each Natural Landscape category in China and Japan.

4. 3 Appreciation Words About Weather

4.3.1. Snow (雪):

Total 12 variations and 38 words used the word “雪” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 30 variations and 101 words used the word “雪” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

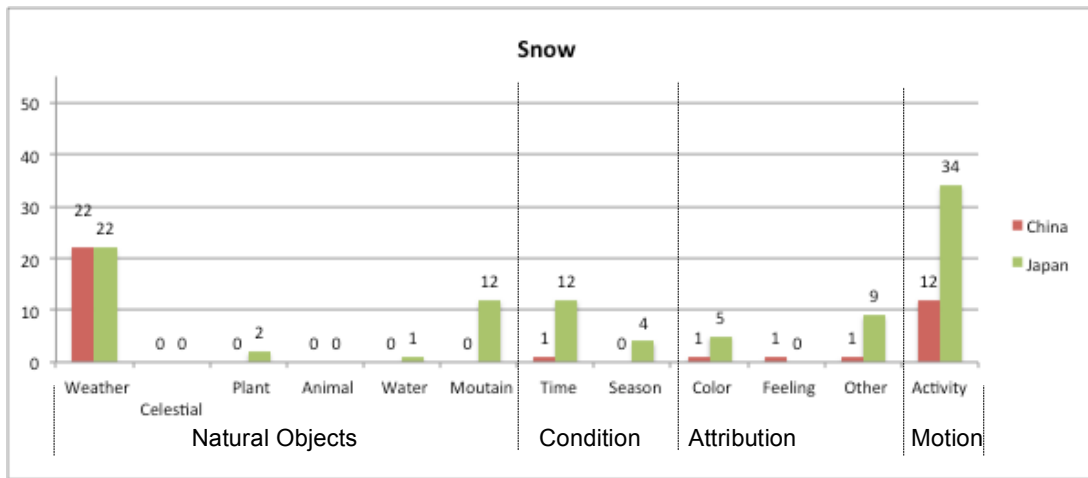


Figure 4-1 Number of Word Snow in Each Category in China and Japan

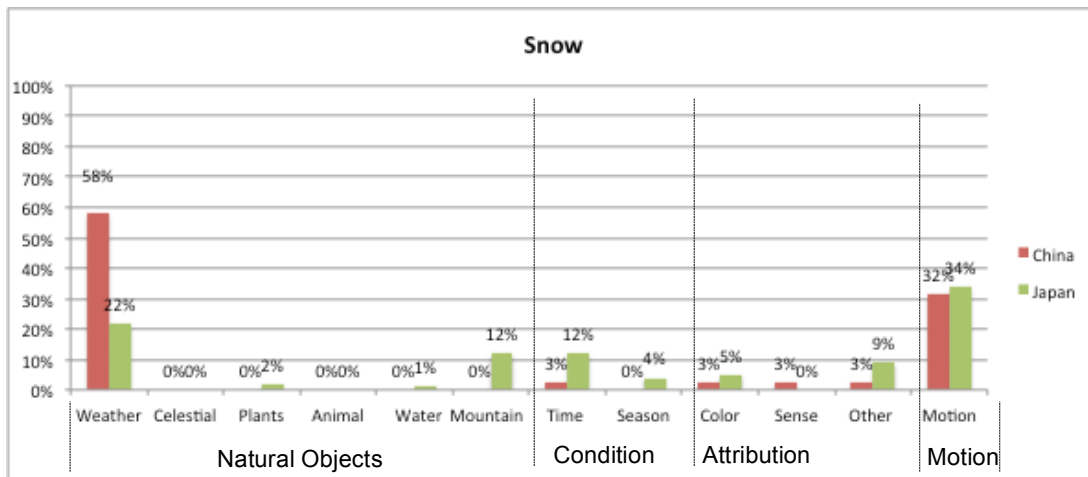


Figure 4-2 Percentage of word Snow in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Snow (雪) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-4)

Category of the Third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather	霽雪 Snow stopped and the sky cleared up	13	58%	晴雪 Snow in a sunny day	20	22%
		晴雪 Snow in sunny day	8		霽雪 Snow stopped and the sky cleared up	2	
		風雪 Snow in the wind	1				
	Plants			松雪 snow on pine tree	2	2%	
	Waterside			浦雪 snow on the waterside	1	1%	
	Mountain			山雪 Snow in the mountain	6	12%	
				嶽雪 Snow in the mountain	2		
				峰雪 Snow on the mountain peak	2		
				嶋雪 Snow on the mountain peak	1		
				丘雪 Snow on the hillock	1		
Condition and Attribution Description	Time	暮雪 snow in sunset	1	3%	朝雪 Snow in the morning	3	12%
					曉雪 Snow in the morning	3	
					夜雪 Snow in the night	3	
					曙雪 Snow in sun rising	2	
					晚雪 Snow in the night	1	
	Season	冬雪 snow in winter	1	3%	春雪 snow in spring	4	4%
Color	白雪 White snow	白雪 White snow	1	3%	白雪 White snow	2	5%
					淡雪 Light snow	1	
					皓雪, 皎雪 Bright snow	1	
					銀雪 Silver snow	1	
	Smell	香雪 Good smell of snow	1	3%			
Others	傲雪 Proud snow	1	3%	宿雪 Remaining snow	2	9%	
				初雪 First snow	2		
				微雪 Tiny snow	2		
				深雪 Deep snow	1		
				薄雪 Thin snow	1		
				口雪 snow in mouth	1		
Motion		積雪 Accumulated snow	9	32%	殘雪 Remain and unmelt snow in spring	16	34%
		殘雪 Remaining and unmelt snow	2		積雪 Accumulated snow	14	

Category of the Third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
		噴雪 snow spout	1		堆雪 Accumulated snow	1	
					冠雪 Snow capped	1	
					飛雪 Flying snow	1	
					鋪雪 A layer of snow	1	
Total			38			101	

Table 4-4 Compare with appreciation description of Snow in each category in China and Japan

i. Natural Objects

Both Chinese and Japanese prefer use weather words to describe condition of snow, such as snow in a sunshine day (晴雪) and after snowing the sky is clearing up (霽雪). Description of other three aspects, plant, waterside and mountain did not appear in Chinese Hakkei view names. On the other hand, 'snow in the mountain' frequently appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names. That may be because 'snow in Mount Fuji (富士山)' is an famous view in Japan, influenced by this traditional landscape view, 'snow in the mountain' is popular in Japan.

ii. Condition and Attribution Description

According to description of Japanese Hakkei view names, snow in different condition and attribution description appeared lots of variations and many times. There are descriptions about snow falling down in different time in a day, snow being bright and white and different attributions of snow.

On the contrary, description of snow in Chinese Hakkei view names did not appear so many about condition and attribution description, only some typical characteristics description of snow.

iii. Motion

About activity condition words to describe snow, Chinese and Japanese both prefer to describe accumulation of snow, such as the words of 積雪, 殘雪. And Japanese created new words to describe accumulation of snow, such as 堆雪, 冠雪 and 鋪雪.

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Snow (雪) in China and Japan (Table 4-5)

Characteristics		China			Japan				
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%		
Common	In a fine day	霁雪 Snow stopped and the sky cleared up	13	58%	晴雪 Snow in a sunny day	20	22%		
		晴雪 Snow in a sunny day	8		霁雪 Snow stopped and the sky cleared up	2			
		風雪 Snow in the wind	1						
Common	Accumulate	積雪 Accumulated snow	9	29%	殘雪 Remaining and unmelt snow in spring	16	33%		
		殘雪 Remaining and unmelt snow	2		積雪 Accumulated snow	14			
					堆雪 Accumulated snow	1			
Common	White snow	白雪 White snow	1	3%	白雪 White snow	2	5%		
					淡雪 Light snow	1			
					皓雪, 皎雪 Bright snow	1			
Common	White snow				銀雪 Silver snow	1			
Specific	Season	冬雪 snow in winter	1	27%	春雪 snow in spring	4	20%		
		積雪 Accumulated snow	9		殘雪 Remaining and unmelt snow in spring	16			
					宿雪 Remaining snow	2			
	Specific	Time	暮雪 snow in sunset	1	3%	朝雪 Snow in the morning	3	12%	
						曉雪 Snow in the morning	3		
						夜雪 Snow in the night	3		
						曙雪 Snow in sun rising	2		
Specific	Others	晚雪 Snow in the night	1			1			
		香雪 Good smell of snow	1	3%					
		傲雪 Proud snow	1	3%	初雪 First snow	2	5%		
					口雪 snow in mouth	1			
		Specific	Quantity				微雪 Tiny snow	2	4%
							深雪 Deep snow	1	
							薄雪 Thin snow	1	
Specific	Plants				松雪 snow on pine tree	2	2%		
		Specific	Waterside				浦雪 snow on the waterside	1	1%

Characteristics	China			Japan		
	The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Mountain				山雪 Snow in the mountain	6	12%
				嶽雪 Snow in the mountain	2	
				峰雪 Snow on the mountain	2	
				peak		
				嶋雪 Snow on the mountain	1	
				peak		
				丘雪 Snow on the hillock	1	
Total			38		101	

Table 4-5 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Snow (雪) in China and Japan

i. Characteristics in Common

Both Chinese and Japanese prefer to use weather words to describe condition of snow, such as snow in a sunny day (晴雪) and the snow stopped and the sky cleared up (霽雪). Chinese prefer that after snowing the sky cleared up (霽雪), on the other hand, Japanese prefer snow in a sunny day (晴雪).

About motion condition words to describe snow, Chinese and Japanese both prefer to describe accumulation of snow, such as the words of 積雪 (accumulated snow), 殘雪 (remaining and unmelt snow). And Japanese created new words to describe accumulation of snow, such as 堆雪, 冠雪 and 鋪雪.

ii. Specific Characteristics

- Specific Characteristics of Hakkei view names **In China.**

First, there are not so much descriptions about snow except weather words.

Second, describe good smell of snow. Chinese noticed good smell of snow and use 香雪 to describe and this is not appear in Japanese words.

Third, describe snow accumulate in winter. Motion words of 積雪 (accumulated snow), 殘雪 (remaining and unmelt snow) and season words of 冬雪 (snow in winter) are all describe the season of winter, and not appear

words about other seasons.

- **Specific Characteristics of Hakkei view names In Japan.**

First, there are so many words to describe snow in the mountain, such as mountain words (山雪, 嶽雪) and words of mountain peak (峰雪, 嶋雪).

Second, describe snow in different time. Describe snow in day time from morning (朝雪, 曉雪) to the night (夜雪, 晚雪).

Third, describe color of snow. Different from Chinese noticed smell of snow, Japanese prefer to describe white color and shining of snow, created new words such as 淡雪 (Light snow), 皓雪, 皎雪 (Bright snow), 銀雪 (Silver snow)

Fourth, describe quantity of snow. Japanese created new words to describe quantity of snow, such as tiny snow (微雪), deep snow (深雪) and thin snow (薄雪).

Fifth, describe snow remaining in spring. 春雪 (snow in spring), 殘雪 (Remaining and unmelt snow in spring) and 宿雪 (Remaining snow) are words to describe snow remaining in spring. These descriptions about spring are not appeared in Chinese Hakkei view names.

4.3.2. Rain (雨)

Total 15 variations and 43 words used the word “雨” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 24 variations and 63 words used the word “雨” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

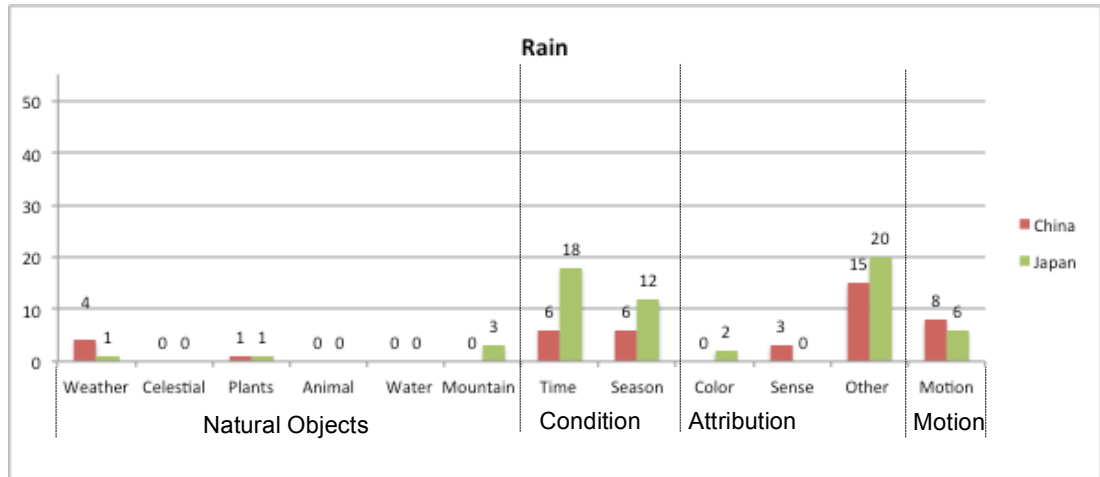


Figure 4-3 Number of Word Rain in Each Category in China and Japan

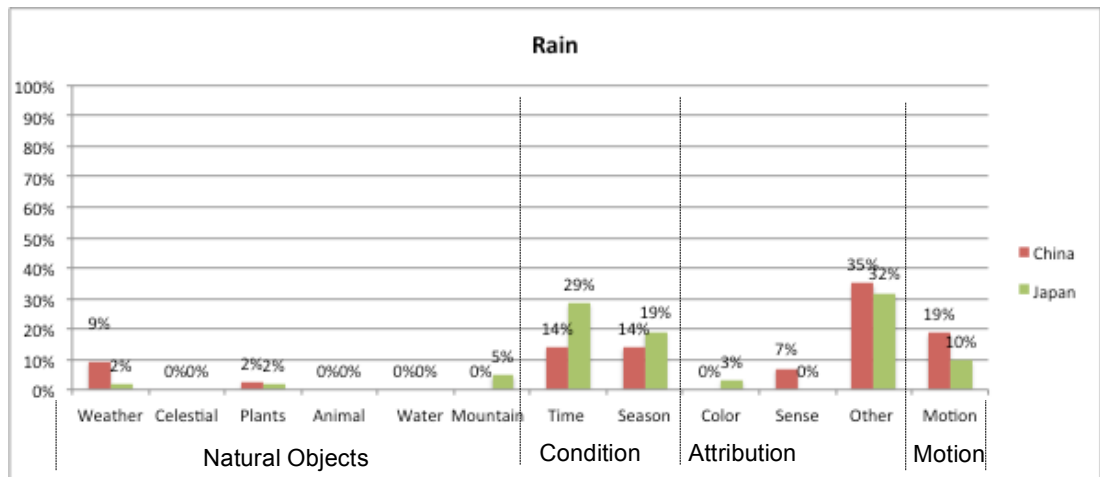


Figure 4-4 Percentage of word Rain in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Rain (雨) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-6)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather	霽雨 Rain stopped and the sky cleared up	2	9%	晴雨 raining in a sunny day	1	2%
		霖雨 Heavy rain	1				
		風雨 Rain with wind	1				
	Plants	梧雨 raining on Chinese parasol tree	1	2%	松雨 raining on pine tree	1	2%
	Place				坂雨 raining on slope	3	5%
Condition and Attribution Description	Time	暮雨 raining at night	4	14%	暮雨 raining at night	8	29%
		時雨 raining from time to time	2		夕雨 raining in the sunset	8	
					時雨 raining sometimes	1	
					常霖 raining frequently	1	
	Season	春雨 raining in spring	3	14%	春雨 raining in spring	6	19%
		秋雨 raining in Autumn	3		秋雨 raining in Autumn	5	
	夏雨 raining in summer			夏雨 raining in summer	1		
Color				白雨 white rain	2	3%	
Sense	甘霖 sweet rain	2	7%				
	響雨 loud sound raining	1					
Others	煙雨 smoky rain	15	35%	驟雨 raining suddenly	5	32%	
				煙雨 smoky rain	4		
				濛雨 misty rain	2		
				急雨 raining suddenly	2		
				針雨 tiny and light rain like needle	2		
				微雨 tiny and light rain	1		
				小雨 small rain	1		
				炬雨	1		
				野雨 rain in wild	1		
				清雨 clear rain	1		
Motion		飛雨 flying rain	5	19%	過雨 Rain passed by	3	10%
		濺雨 splashed rain	1		殘雨 Remaining rain	2	
		墜雨 rain is falling down	1		飛雨 flying rain	1	
		過雨 Rain passed by	1				
Total			43			63	

Table 4-6 Compare appreciation description of Rain (雨) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Rain (雨) in China and Japan (Table 4-7)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Time	暮雨 raining at night	4	14%	暮雨 raining at night	8	29%
		夕雨 raining in the sunset			夕雨 raining in the sunset	8	
	Frequency	时雨 raining from time to time	2		时雨 raining from time to time	1	
		常雨 raining frequently			常雨 raining frequently	1	
	Season	春雨 raining in spring	3	14%	春雨 raining in spring	6	19%
		秋雨 raining in Autumn	3		秋雨 raining in Autumn	5	
夏雨 raining in summer				夏雨 raining in summer	1		
Smoky	煙雨 smoky rain	15	35%	煙雨 smoky rain	4		
Motion	飛雨 flying rain	5	19%	過雨 Rain passed by	3	10%	
	濺雨 splashed rain	1		殘雨 Remaining rain	2		
	墜雨 rain is falling down	1		飛雨 flying rain	1		
	過雨 Rain passed by	1					
Specific	Sense	甘霖 sweet rain					
		響雨 loud sound of raining					
	Weather	霽雨 Rain stopped and the sky cleared up	2	9%	晴雨 raining in a sunny day	1	2%
		霖雨 Heavy rain	1				
		風雨 Rain with wind	1				
	Plants	梧雨 raining on Chinese parasol tree	1	2%	松雨 raining on pine tree	1	2%
	Color				白雨 white rain		
Adjective of degree				驟雨 raining suddenly	5		
				急雨 raining suddenly	2		
Quantity				濛雨 light rain	2		
				針雨 tiny and light rain like needle	2		
				微雨 tiny and light rain	1		
				小雨 light rain	1		
Total		43			63		

Table 4-7 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Rain (雨) in China and Japan

i. Characteristics in Common

There are 4 points that are similar on description of rain.

First is about time, such as when it is raining. Both focus on raining at night (暮雨) and description of raining in the sunset (夕雨) appeared once in Japanese Hakkei words. And another word about time is description of frequency of rain, both use 时雨(raining from time to time) and Japanese use 常霖 (raining frequently) to describe.

Second is about season, describe raining in spring (春雨) and in autumn (秋雨). Only Japan use raining in summer (夏雨) once. Though it is more often raining in summer in both China and Japan, words of raining in spring and autumn appeared more times than in summer. Maybe that is because the spring rain brings a hope that it falls on the plants and helps them to grow up and raining in autumn always represents sadness in Asia culture. These two meaningful words are more popular than no symbolic meaning word raining in summer.

Third is about word 煙雨 (Misty rain). This word appeared 15 times in Chinese Hakkei words, more than other description in China and Japanese also use 4 times. Word 煙 means smoky, 煙雨 describes that the rain is not heavy, just like smoky in the sky. This shows that Chinese and Japanese prefer not heavy rain but misty and light rain that express a Chinese poem like mood.

Another common characteristic is description of dynamic situation of rain. Both Chinese and Japanese use words 飛雨 (flying rain) to describe heavy rain and 過雨 (Rain passed by) to describe sky is cleared up after raining. Chinese choose words to express dynamic situation of falling down, such as 濺雨 (splashed rain), 墜雨 (rain is falling down) and Japanese choose words to express static situation, like word 殘雨 (Remaining rain)

ii. Specific Characteristics

In China, similar with description of snow, Chinese notice to describe sense of taste and hearing. 甘霖 means sweet rain and 響雨 describe loud sound of raining. Though rain is not really sweet, Chinese would like to use sweet to express people enjoy and thanks to the rain. These descriptions present taste and hearing sense of rain other than normal visual sense of rain. Chinese use

three weather words, 霽雨 (Rain stopped and the sky cleared up), 霖雨 (Heavy rain), 風雨 (Rain with wind) to describe rain in different weather.

In Japan, also similar with description of snow, Japanese prefer to describe color of rain, 白雨 (white rain). As we know, rain is clear and colorless, however, when the rain is very heavy, there is mist in the sky with rain. So this word 白雨 is to describe heavy rain like downpour. As well as snow, Japanese pay attention to some other attribution of rain, such as the rain begins suddenly (驟雨、急雨) and tiny and light rain (濛雨、針雨、微雨、小雨).

4.3.3. Wind (風)

There are two words to describe wind both in China and Japan, they are 風 (Wind) and 嵐 (Breeze). Word of 嵐 only appeared twice in Chinese Hakkei names, however it appeared 9 varieties and total 28 times in Japan. As we know, the word 嵐 is a word that appeared in original Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景). So contrast with China, Japanese more prefer to use this imported word from Shosho Hakkei than in China and created various variant descriptions of the word 嵐.

Total 12 variations and 32 words used the word “風” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 15 variations and 48 words used the word “風” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

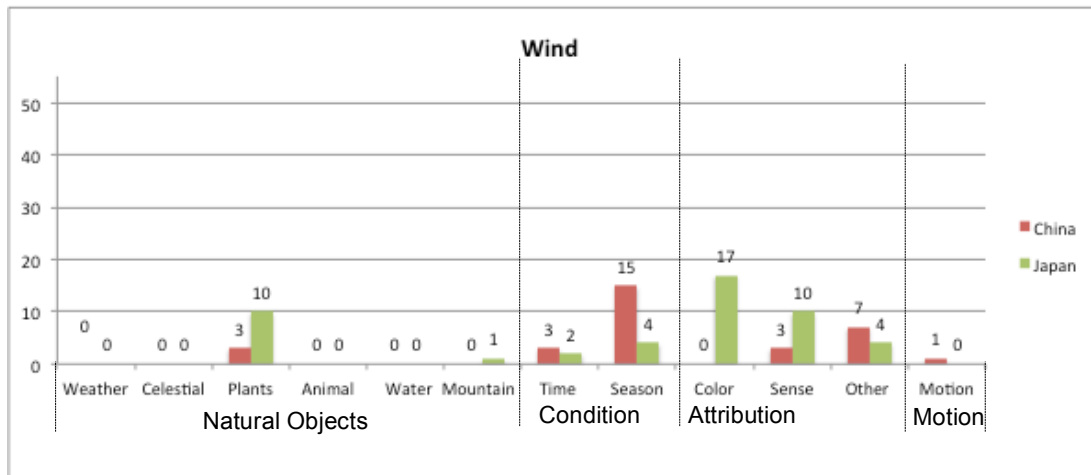


Figure 4-5 Number of Word Wind in Each Category in China and Japan

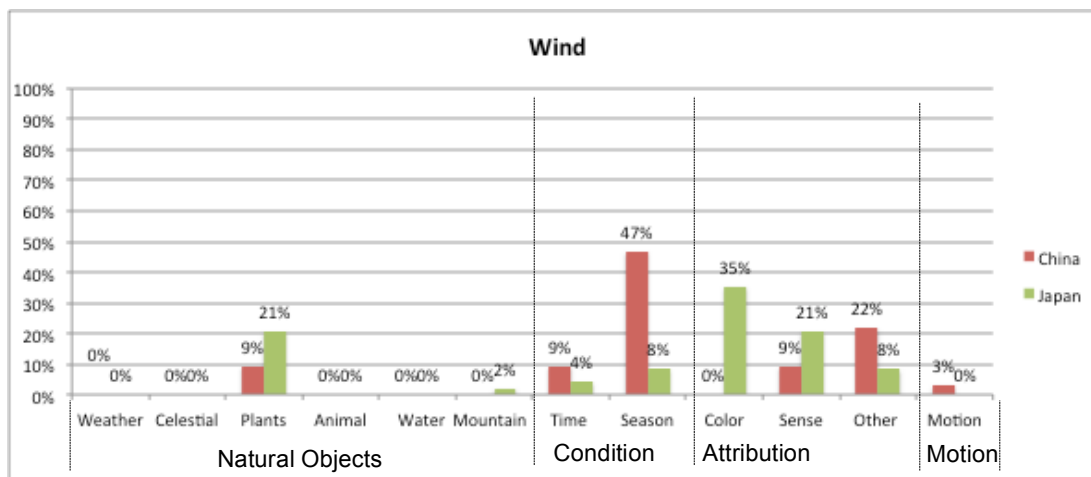


Figure 4-6 Percentage of word Wind in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Wind (風) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-8)

Category by the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Plants	松風 Wind through pine trees 梅風 Wind through plum trees	2 1	9%	松風 Wind through pine trees 松嵐 Breeze through pine trees 杉嵐	7 2 1	21%
					山嵐 Breeze in the mountain	1	2%
Condition and Attribution Description	Time	朝嵐 Wind in the morning 午風 Wind at noon 夕嵐 Breeze in sunset	1 1 1	9%	夕嵐 Breeze in sunset	2	4%
	Season	秋風 Wind in autumn 春風 Wind in spring	10 5	47%	春風 Wind in spring 春嵐 Wind in spring	2 2	8%
	Color				青嵐 Wind blowing through fresh green leaves 翠嵐 Wind blowing through fresh green leaves	11 6	35%
	Smell	熏風 Wind with fragrance of flowers and leaves 香風 Wind with fragrance	2 1	9%	涼風 cool wind 薰風 Wind with fragrance of flowers and leaves 香風 Wind with fragrance	6 3 1	21%
	Others	清風 clear wind 西風 wind from west	4 3	22%	乍嵐 breeze blow suddenly 清嵐 clear breeze 清風 clear wind	2 1 1	8%
	Motion	摇風 wind blowing	1	3%			
Total			32			48	

Table 4-8 Compare appreciation description of Wind (風) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Wind (風) in China and

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
		風 Wind			嵐 Breeze		
Common	Smell	熏風 Wind with fragrance of flowers and leaves	2		涼風	6	
		香風 Wind with fragrance	1		薰風 Wind with fragrance of flowers and leaves	3	
	Plants	松風 Wind through pine trees	2		松風 Wind through pine trees	7	
		梅風 Wind through plum trees	1		松嵐 Breeze through pine trees	2	
	Time	朝嵐 Wind in the morning	1		夕嵐 Breeze in sunset	2	
		午風 Wind at noon	1				
	Season	秋風 Wind in autumn	10		春風 Wind in spring	2	
		春風 Wind in spring	5		春嵐 Wind in spring	2	
	Color				青嵐 Wind blowing through fresh green leaves	11	
					翠嵐 Wind blowing through fresh green leaves	6	
	Mountain			山嵐 Breeze in the mountain	1		
	Motion	搖風 wind blowing	1				
Total			32			48	

Japan (Table 4-9)

Table 4-9 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Wind (風) in China and Japan

i. Characteristics in Common

Both Chinese and Japanese pay attention to describe sense of wind with the words 熏風/薰風 (Wind with fragrance of flowers and leaves) and 香風 (Wind with fragrance). Whereas Japanese created a new sense description of wind that did not appear in Chinese Hakkei names, that is cool wind (涼風). This word generally refers to pleasant cool breeze in hot summer.

About what kind of plants that wind blow through, both two countries concentrate on pine trees (松風). In Japan, description words not only have 松風, but also 松嵐 (breeze through pine trees).

ii. Specific Characteristics

In China, appeared three words to describe wind in the morning (朝嵐), at noon (午風) and at sunset (夕嵐). In Japan, not referred to morning and noon, only sunset (夕嵐). 秋風 (Wind in autumn) appeared 10 times in China that is the most frequent used word to describe wind. And 春風 (Wind in spring) also appeared 5 times. There are total 15 times use season words.

In Japan, similar with other words weather descriptions, Japanese prefer to use color to be the third to describe wind. 青嵐 and 翠嵐 both mean wind blowing through fresh green leaves which could creates a sense of relax and comfortable.

4.3.4. Sunny Day (晴) and Clear Sky (霽)

晴 in Chinese and Japanese means a sunny day with sunshine. And 霽 means after snow or rain, the sky turned to clear up and the sun came out. These two words describe a fine day in different condition.

Total 7 variations and 14 words used the word “晴” and “霽” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 5 variations and 9 words used the word “晴” and “霽” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

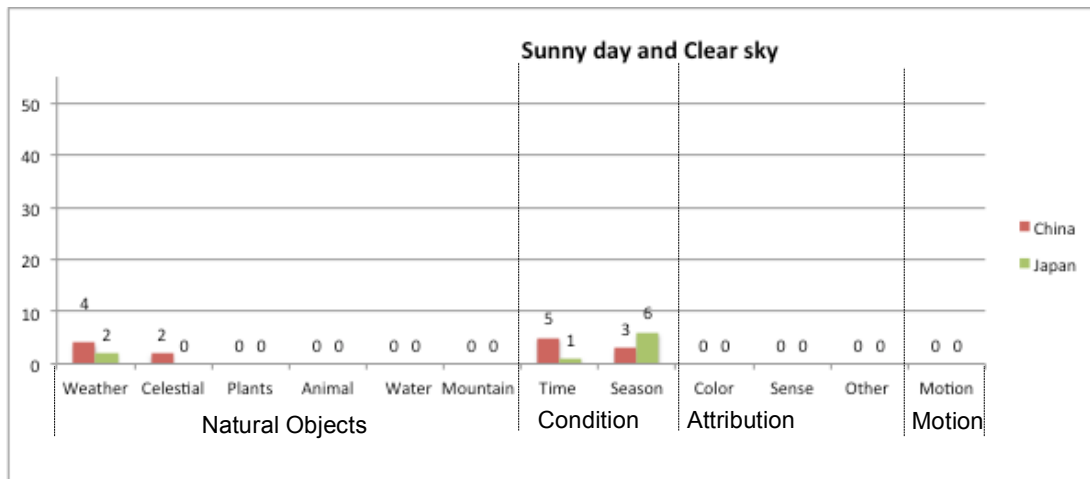


Figure 4-7 Number of Word sunny day in Each Category in China and Japan

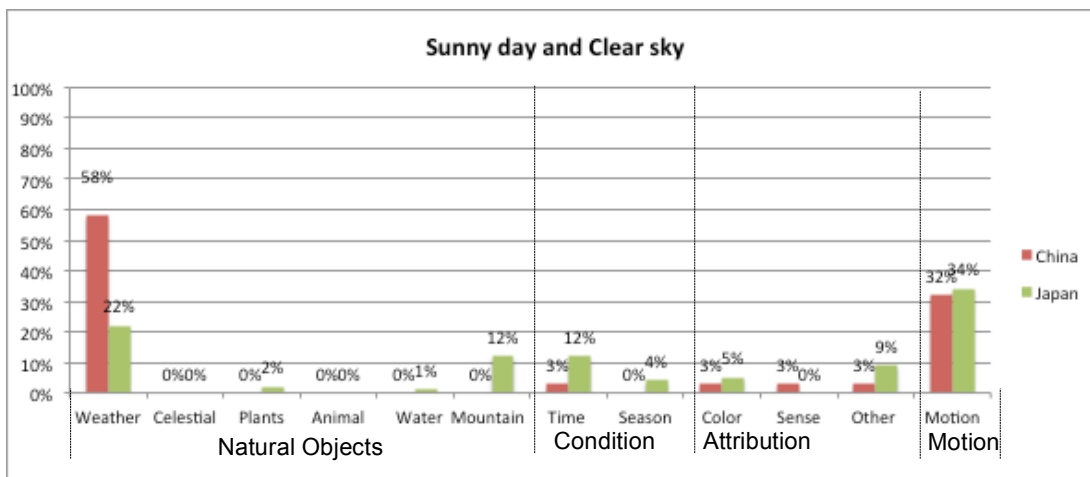


Figure 4-8 Percentage of Word sunny day in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Sunny Day (晴) and Clear Sky (霽) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-10)

Category by the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
		霽 Clear Sky			晴 Sunny Day		
Natural Objects	Weather	雪霽 Clear sky after snow	4	29%	雨晴 Sunny day after rain 雪晴 Sunny day with snow	1 1	22%
	Celestial phenomenon	雲晴 A sunny day with cloud in the sky 雲霽 A fine with cloud in the sky	1 1	14%			
Condition and Attribution Description	Time	曉霽 Clear sky in the morning 晚霽 Clear sky at night	3 2	36%	晚晴 Sunny day at night	1	11%
	Season	春晴 A sunny day in Spring 春霽 A fine day in spring	1 2	21%	春晴 A sunny day in Spring 秋霽 A fine day in autumn	1 5	67%
Total			14			9	

Table 4-10 Compare appreciation description of Sunny Day (晴) and Clear Sky (霽) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Sunny Day (晴) and Clear Sky (霽) in China and Japan (Table 4-11)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
		霽 Clear Sky			晴 Sunny Day		
Specific	Weather	雪霽 Clear sky after snow	4	29%	雨晴 Sunny day after rain 雪晴 Sunny day with snow	1 1	22%
	Celestial phenomenon	雲晴 A sunny day with cloud in the sky 雲霽 A fine with cloud in the sky	1 1	14%			
	Time	曉霽 Clear sky in the morning 晚霽 Clear sky at night	3 2	36%	晚晴 Sunny day at night	1	11%
	Season	春晴 A sunny day in Spring 春霽 A fine day in spring	1 2	21%	春晴 A sunny day in Spring 秋霽 A fine day in autumn	1 5	67%
Total			14			9	

Table 4-11 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Sunny Day (晴) and Clear Sky (霽) in China and Japan

i. Specific Characteristics

Description of sunny day is only 4 kinds of appreciation method, weather, celestial phenomenon, time and season words in China and 3 kinds of appreciation method, weather, time and season words in Japan, not as much as other weather words. Chinese prefer to focus on weather words and appreciate clear sky after snow (雪霽) and Japanese prefer season words, clear sky in autumn (秋霽).

Both Chinese and Japanese prefer to appreciate a fine day after snow, however Chinese use 霽 (clear sky) and Japanese use 晴 (sunny day). And this kind of using different word to describe a fine day in same condition also appeared in time words and season words, that both describe a fine day at night (晚), 晚霽 used in China and 晚晴 in Japan and both describe a fine day

in spring, 春霽 used in China and 春晴 in Japan.

Chinese prefer to use 霽 (clear sky) that in total 7 variation of Hakkei names 5 used 霽 (clear sky). And Japanese prefer to use 晴 (sunny day) that in total 5 variation of Hakkei names 4 used 晴 (sunny day). That is to say, Chinese prefer to appreciate the fine day after some other weather phenomenon like rain or snow and Japanese prefer to appreciate just the fine day with sunshine.

4.3.5. Fog (霧)

There are three words to be used to describe fog in both China and Japan, 霧 (fog), 靄 (mist), 霞 (haze). These three words apply to conditions in which water is suspended in the air, but the difference between these three words is that 霧 (fog) is thicker than 靄 (mist) and 靄 (mist) is thicker than 霞 (haze). 霞 (haze) means through light haze colorful glow from sunshine come out.

Total 18 variations and 32 words used the word “霧”, “靄” and “霞” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 21 variations and 58 words used the word “霧”, “靄” and “霞” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

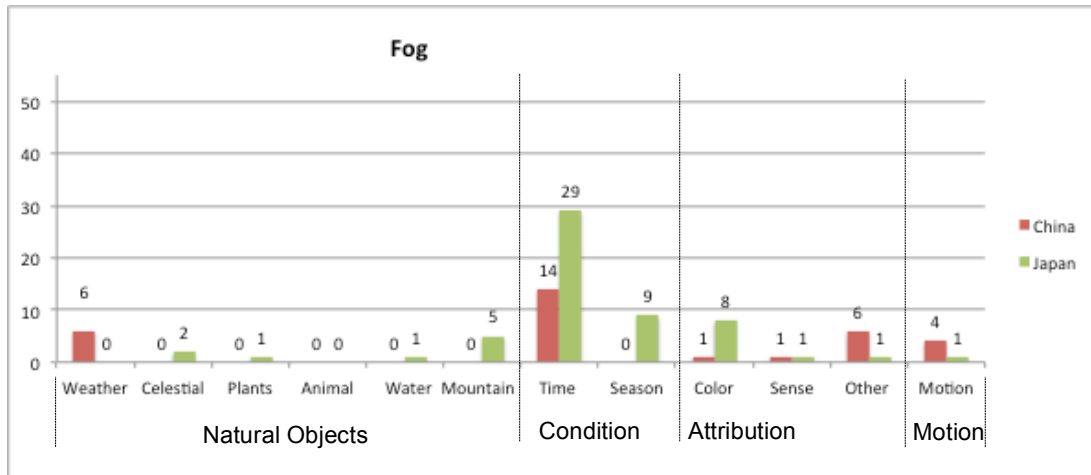


Figure 4-9 Number of Word fog in Each Category in China and Japan

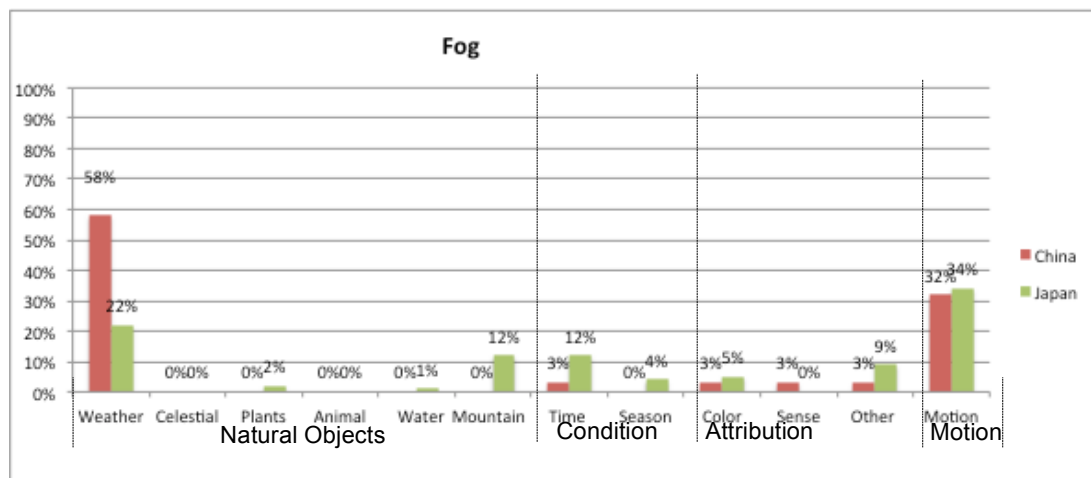


Figure 4-10 Percentage of Word fog in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Fog (霧) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-12)

Category by the third word		China			Japan			
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%	
		霽 Clear Sky			晴 Sunny Day			
Natural Objects	Weather	晴霽 Mist in a sunny day	2	19%				
		晴霞 Haze in a sunny day	4					
	Celestial phenomenon				雲霞 cloudy haze	2	3%	
	Plants				花霽 mist around flower	1	2%	
	Water				川霞 Haze around the river	1	2%	
Mountain					山霞 Haze in the mountain	4	9%	
					嶺霞 Haze in the mountain	1		
Condition and Attribution Description	Time	朝霞 Morning haze	10	44%	朝霞 Moring haze	9	50%	
		曉霧 Morning fog	2		朝霧 Moring fog	6		
		晚霽 Evening mist	1		暮霽 Evening mist	5		
		夕霽 Sunset mist	1		晚霞 Evening haze	3		
	Season					曉霽 Moring mist	2	16%
						夕霧 Sunset fog	2	
Color					曉霧 Moring fog	1	14%	
					晚霧 Evening fog	1		
Sense					春霞 Spring haze	6	16%	
					春霽 Spring mist	3		
Others					彩霞 Colorful haze	5	14%	
					翠霽 Green mist	2		
					紅霞 Red haze	1		
					香霽 Fragrant mist	1	2%	
					暖霽 Warm mist	1		
					煙霧 Smoky fog	2	19%	
					煙霽 Smoky mist	1		
					宿霧 Remaining fog	1		
					瑞霽 Good mist	1		
					靈霧 Sacred fog	1		

Category by the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Motion		流霞 Flowing haze	2	13%	流霞 Flowing haze	1	2%
		棲霞 Staying haze	2				
Total			32			58	

Table 4-12 Compare appreciation description of Fog (霧) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Fog (霧) in China and Japan (Table 4-13)

Characteristics		China			Japan			
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%	
		霽 Clear Sky			晴 Sunny Day			
Common	Time	朝霞 Morning haze	10	44%	朝霞 Moring haze	9	50%	
		曉霧 Morning fog	2		朝霧 Moring fog	6		
		晚靄 Evening mist	1		暮靄 Evening mist	5		
		夕靄 Sunset mist	1		晚霞 Evening haze	3		
					曉靄 Moring mist	2		
					夕霧 Sunset fog	2		
					曉霧 Moring fog	1		
					晚霧 Evening fog	1		
Specific	Weather	晴靄 Mist in a sunny day	2	19%				
		晴霞 Haze in a sunny day	4					
		Celestial phenomenon			雲靄 cloudy haze	2	3%	
		Plants			花靄 mist around flower	1	2%	
		Water			川霞 Haze around the river	1	2%	
		Mountain			山霞 Haze in the mountain	4	9%	
					嶺霞 Haze in the mountain	1		
		Season			春霞 Spring haze	6	16%	
					春靄 Spring mist	3		
		Color	彩霞 Colorful haze	1	3%	彩霞 Colorful haze	5	14%
						翠靄 Green mist	2	
						紅霞 Red haze	1	
	Sense	香靄 Fragrant mist	1	3%	暖靄 Warm mist	1	2%	
	Others	煙霧 Smoky fog	2	19%	陰霧 Cloudy and fog	1	2%	
		煙靄 Smoky mist	1					
		宿霧 Remaining fog	1					
		瑞靄 Good mist	1					
		靈霧 Sacred fog	1					
		流霞 Flowing haze	2	13%	流霞 Flowing haze	1	2%	
		棲霞 Staying haze	2					
Total			32			48		

Table 4-13 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Fog (霧) in China and Japan

i. Characteristics in Common

Appreciation of fog in the morning and in the evening has most amounts both in China and Japan and description of morning (朝、曉) fog is more than evening (晚、夕、暮).

i. Specific Characteristics

Appreciation about fog in other category is totally different. Chinese prefer to appreciate fog in sunny day (晴) or some attribute descriptions such as 煙 (smoky), 瑞 (good or lucky) and 宿 (remaining from last night) or fog in motion, such as 棲 (Stay) and 流 (flow). On the other hand, Japanese prefer to appreciate fog in the mountain (山、嶺), in spring (春) and attribute description of color (翠、紅、彩). In appreciation of fog by human sense, Chinese choose good smell of mist (香靄) and Japanese choose feelings of warm (暖靄).

4. 4 Appreciation Words About Celestial Phenomenon

4.4.1. Moon (月)

Total 15 variations and 77 words used the word “月” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 35 variations and 74 words used the word “月” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

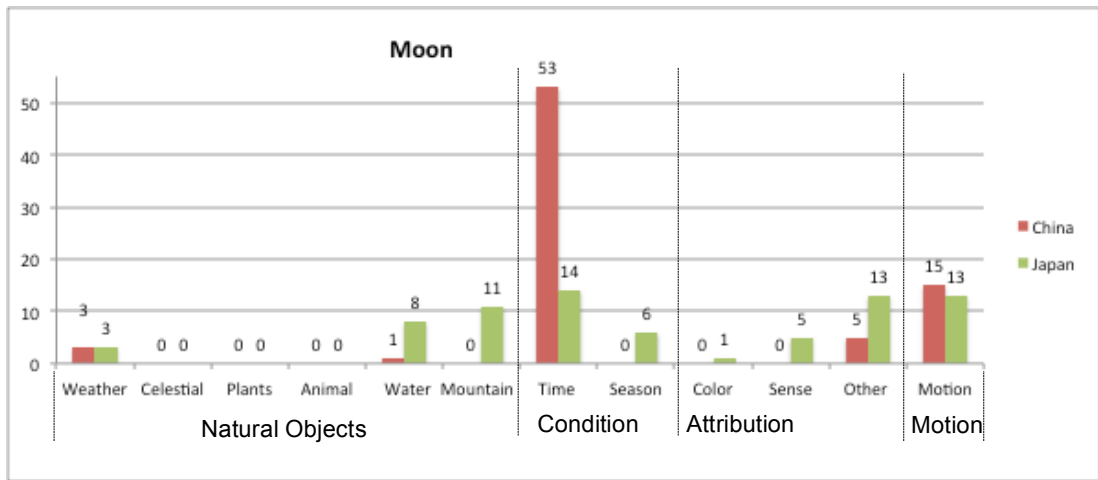


Figure 4-11 Number of Word Moon in Each Category in China and Japan

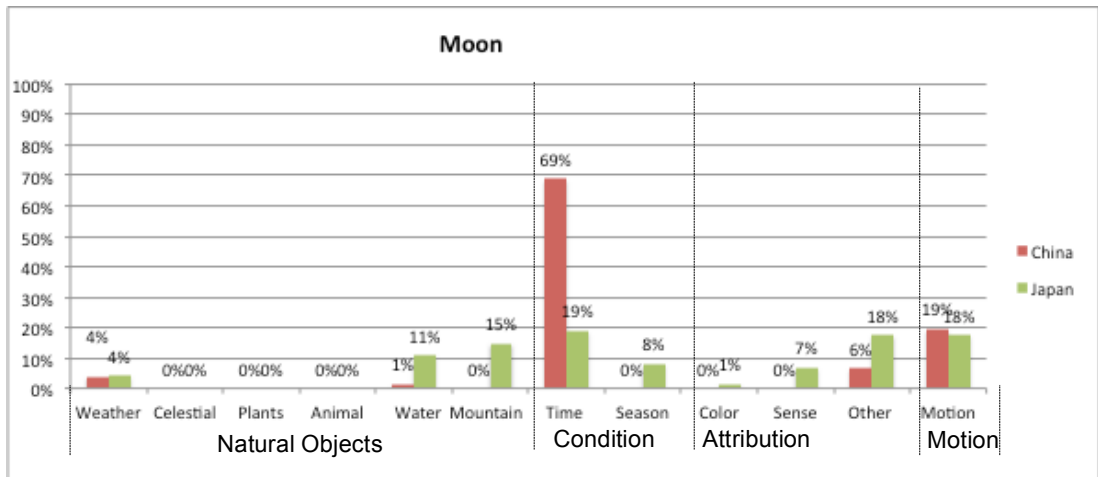


Figure 4-12 Percentage of Word Moon in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Moon (月) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-14)

Category by the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
		霽 Clear Sky			晴 Sunny Day		
Natural Objects	Weather	霽月 moon in a fine day	2	4%	雪月 moon in the snow	1	4%
		風月 moon in the wind	1		晴月 moon in fine day	1	
	Water	水月 Moon reflecting in the water	1	1%	霽月 moon in a fine day	1	
Condition and Attribution Description	Mountain				池月 Moon on the pond	5	11%
					川月 Moon on the river	1	
					浜月 Moon on the waterside	1	
					浦月 Moon on the waterside	1	
					山月 Moon on the mountain	5	15%
Condition and Attribution Description	Time				崎月 Moon on the mountain	3	
					嶽月 Moon on the mountain	1	
					島月 Moon on the island	1	
					谷月 Moon on the valley	1	
Condition and Attribution Description	Season	夜月 Moon in the night	41	69%	夜月 Moon in the night	10	
		曉月 Morning Moon	12		曉月 Morning Moon	3	19%
					曙月 Moon in the morning	1	
					夏月 moon in summer	4	
					春月 moon in spring	1	8%
Condition and Attribution Description	Color				穉月 moon in autumn	1	
					皎月 Bright moon	1	1%
					涼月 cool moon	3	
					寒月 cold moon	2	7%
Condition and Attribution Description	Sense	明月 Light moon	3	6%	明月 light moon	6	
		皓月 Bright moon	1		新月 new moon, crescent	5	
		素月 White moon	1		名月 the harvest moon	3	
					孤月 lonely moon	1	
					佳月 good moon	1	
Condition and Attribution Description	Others				朧月 hazy moon	1	
Condition and Attribution Description	Others						

Category by the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
					朧月 a horned moon in autumn 朗月 bright moon 輝月 bright moon 素月 white moon 常月 ordinary moon	1 1 1 1	
Motion		印月 moon reflecting in the water 映月 moon reflecting in the water 泛月 boating on the water where the moon reflecting in 浸月 reflecting moon soaked in the water 落月 the moon set down 漾月 reflecting moon rippling in the water 釣月 fishing the moon in the water	7 2 2 1 1 1 1	19%	殘月 remaining moon 落月 the moon set down 泛月 boating on the water where the moon reflecting 吐月 moon exposing 升月 rising moon 照月 moon light shining 釣月 fishing the moon in the water	4 2 2 2 1 1 1	18%
Total			77			74	

Table 4-14 Compare appreciation description of Moon (月) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Moon (月) in China and Japan (Table 4-15)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Weather	霽月 moon in a fine day	2	4%	雪月 moon in the snow	1	4%
		風月 moon in the wind	1		晴月 moon in fine day	1	
					霽月 moon in a fine day	1	
	Time	夜月 Moon in the night	41	69%	夜月 Moon in the night	10	
		曉月 Morning Moon	12		曉月 Morning Moon	3	19%
				曙月 Moon in the morning	1		
	Motion	印月 moon reflecting in the water	7	19%	殘月 remaining moon	4	18%
		映月 moon reflecting in the water	2		落月 the moon set down	2	
		泛月 boating on the water where the moon reflecting in	1		泛月 boating on the water where the moon reflecting in	2	
		浸月 reflecting moon soaked in the water	1		吐月 moon exposing	1	
		落月 the moon set down	1		升月 rising moon	1	
		漾月 reflecting moon rippling in the water	1		照月 moon light shining	1	
		釣月 fishing the moon in the water	1		釣月 fishing the moon in the water	1	
Specific	Water	水月 Moon reflecting in the water	1	1%	池月 Moon on the pond	5	11%
					川月 Moon on the river	1	
					浜月 Moon on the waterside	1	
				浦月 Moon on the waterside	1		
	Mountain				山月 Moon on the mountain	5	15%
					崎月 Moon on the mountain	3	
					嶽月 Moon on the mountain	1	
					島月 Moon on the island	1	
					谷月 Moon on the valley	1	
	Season				夏月 moon in summer	4	8%
					春月 moon in spring	1	
					穉月 moon in autumn	1	

Characteristics	China			Japan		
	The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Color				皎月 Bright moon	1	1%
Sense				涼月 cool moon	3	7%
				寒月 cold moon	2	
Others	明月 Light moon	3	6%	明月 light moon	6	18%
	皓月 Bright moon	1		新月 new moon, crescent	5	
	素月 White moon	1		名月 the harvest moon	3	
				孤月 lonely moon	1	
				佳月 good moon	1	
				朧月 hazy moon	1	
				朏月 a horned moon in autumn	1	
				朗月 bright moon	1	
				輝月 bright moon	1	
				素月 white moon	1	
		常月 ordinary moon	1			
Total		77			74	

Table 4-15 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Moon (月) in China and Japan

i. Common characteristics

Combination of time word and moon is most popular in China and Japan, such as 夜月 (moon in the night), the most frequently used word, 41 times in Chinese Hakkei view names, and 10 times in Japanese, and also 曉月 (moon in the morning), less than 夜月 but also 12 times in China and 3 times in Japan. '夜'(night) is a sign of quiet and deeply dark. In the dark night, because of white shadows of moon, beautiful views spread before viewers. Japanese created a new combination, 曙月 (moon at dawn) which describe the moon in the sky when the sun is rising.

Appreciation of moon on different weather is similar in China and Japan, both focuses on moon in a fine day (霽月、晴月) that could see a clear moon. On other weather phenomenon, Chinese created moon in the wind (風月) and Japanese created moon in the snow (雪月).

Description of motion words to appreciate moon contains three same words, 泛月 (boating on the water where the moon reflecting in), 落月 (the moon set down), 钓月 (fishing the moon in the water).

ii. Specific characteristics

In Japanese Hakkei view names, not only contain words describe appreciation of moon reflected in different kind of water, such as 池月 (moon reflected in pond) and 川月 (moon reflected). Japanese also selected 3 kinds of mountain words to describe views of moon above different kinds of mountain, that is 山 and 嶽(Mountain), 崎 (Mountainous). In description of other appreciation method, Japanese created lots of new Japanese specific combinations, such as 新月 (new moon, crescent), 名月 (the harvest moon), 孤月 (lonely moon), 朏月 (a horned moon in autumn) and so on. About appreciation moon in different season, such as 夏月, 春月, 穉月 is not appeared in Chinese Hakkei view names.

About motion words used to describe moon, Chinese prefer to appreciate moon reflecting in the water and with movement of water, the reflect moon sparkling in the water, such as 印月, 映月 (moon reflecting in the water), 浸月 (reflecting moon soaked in the water), 漾月(reflecting moon rippling in the water). Japanese prefer to appreciate real moon in the sky and describe motion condition of moon, such as 殘月(remaining moon), 升月(rising moon), 吐月 (moon exposing), 照月 (moon light shining).

Compared Hakkei view names about moon in China and Japan, Chinese use not so much variety of words to describe and repeated some of them a lot of times. On the contrary, Japanese created lots of new combination to appreciate different appearance of moon.

4.4.2. Sun (日)

There are 5 Chinese characters to describe sun (日) in China, they are 日, 陽 (sun), 旭, 暎(the rising sun), 暉 (sunshine).

Total 14 variations and 32 words used the word “日”, “陽”, “旭”, “暎”, “暉” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 15 variations and 31 words used the word “日”, “陽”, “旭”, “暎”, “暉” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

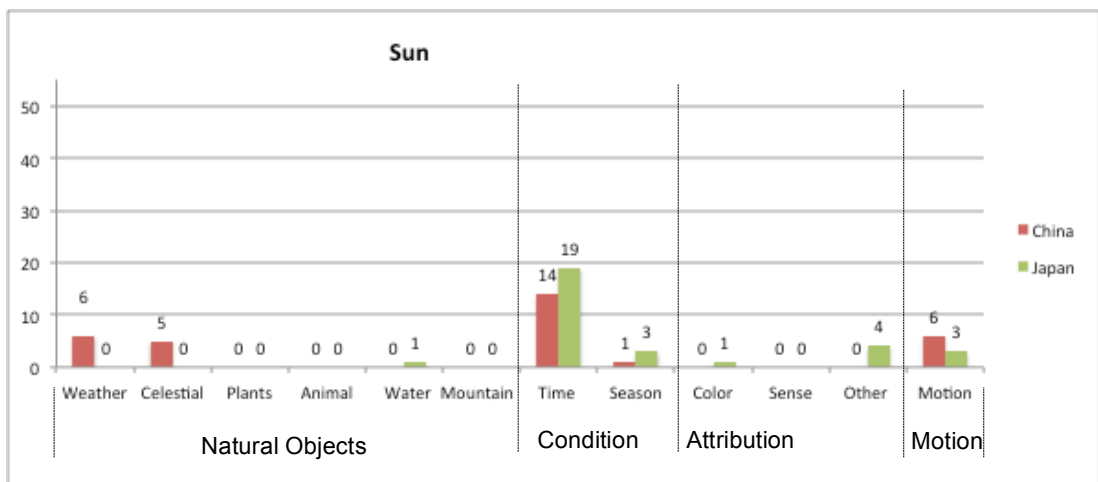


Figure 4-13 Number of Word Sun in Each Category in China and Japan

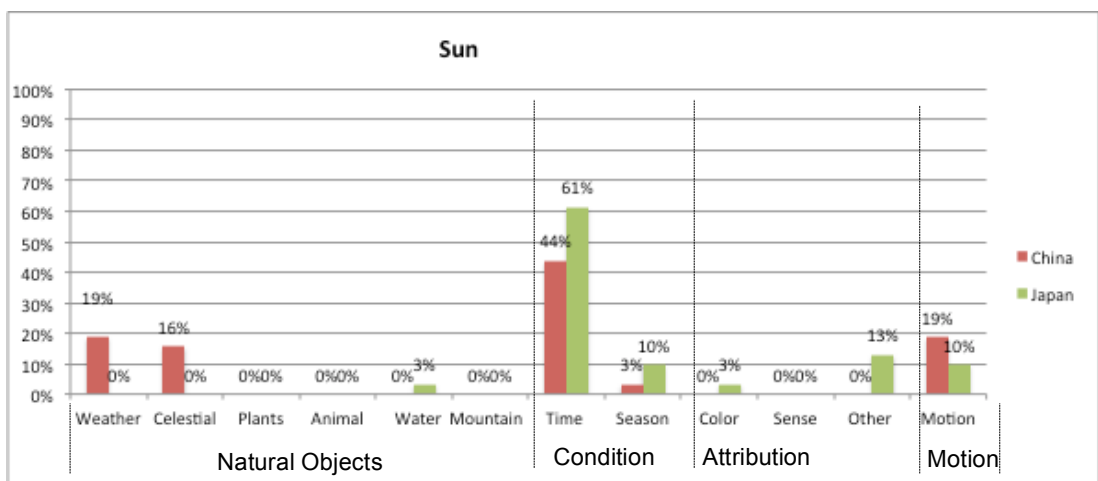


Figure 4-14 Percentage of Word Sun in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Sun (日) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-4)

Category by the third word		China			Japan			
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%	
Natural Objects		晴旭 sun rising in sunny day	3					
		晴暉 sunshine in sunny day	2					
		晴曦 rising sun in sunny day	1					
		旭日 sun rising	5					
					川旭 sun rising over river	1		
Condition and Attribution Description		朝陽 sun in the morning	7		夕陽 sunset	9		
		曉日 sun in the morning	3		朝曦 rising sun in the morning	4		
		朝暉 sunshine in the morning	2		朝暉 sunshine in the morning	2		
		夕陽 sunset	1		朝曦 morning sunshine	1		
		朝曦 rising sun in the morning	1		曉日 morning sun	1		
					朝日 morning sun	1		
					曉暉 morning sunshine	1		
			春暉 sunshine in spring	1		春日 sun in spring	3	
						紅曦 red rising sun	1	
					斜陽 tilted sunset	3		
					氣暉 sunshine with air	1		
Motion		浴日 bathed in sunshine	3		出日 sun rising	1		
		落日 setting sun	1		落日 setting sun	1		
		映日 reflect sunshine	1		落暉 setting sunshine	1		
		殘陽 remaining sun	1					
Total			32			31		

Table 4-16 Compare appreciation description of Sun (日) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Sun (日) in China and Japan (Table 4-17)

Category by the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather	晴雲 Clouds in sunny day	9	24%	晴雲 Clouds in sunny day	6	24%
	Time	朝雲 Clouds in the morning	4	11%	朝雲 Clouds in the morning 曉雲 Clouds in the morning	2 1	12%
Condition and Attribution Description	Season	春雲 Clouds in spring 秋雲 Clouds in autumn	7 1	22%	夏雲 Clouds in summer	2	8%
	Color	白雲 White clouds 黃雲 Yellow clouds	3 2	14%	白雲 White clouds	4	16%
	Others	凌雲 Over the clouds 連雲 Continuous clouds 龍雲 Clouds like dragon	1 1 1	8%	凌雲 Over the clouds 高雲 High clouds 間雲 Watch clouds through buildings 帶雲 Ribbon clouds 孤雲 Lonely clouds	1 1 1 2	24%
Motion	Appeared	生雲 Clouds appeared	1	22%	生雲 Clouds appeared	2	16%
	Assemble	凝雲 Condensation clouds	1		歸雲 Clouds returning	1	
		壘雲 Clouds stacked up	1		屯雲 Assembled clouds	1	
	Movement	飛雲 Flying clouds 流雲 Flowing clouds 翻雲 Stirring clouds	1 1 1				
High height of objects	插雲 Pierce into clouds 擎雲 Prop up into clouds	1 1					
Total			37			25	

Table 4-17 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Sun (日) in China and Japan

i. Characteristics in Common

Both Chinese and Japanese prefer to use combination of time and sun, and often describe the morning sun. however 夕陽 (sunset) appeared 9 times in Japanese Hakkei view names, which seemed to declare that Japanese appreciate the sunset more than Chinese. About in which season to appreciate sun, Chinese and Japanese both prefer spring, however, Chinese are sunshine in spring (春暉), Japanese are sun in spring (春日).

ii. Specific Characteristics

Chinese prefer to appreciate sun in a fine day, and describe rising sun (旭, 暉) and sunshine (暉). Japanese created to appreciate sun rising from river (川旭), the red rising sun (紅暉) and tilted sunset (斜陽).

On aspect of motion words, 落日 (setting sun) is appreciated both by Chinese and Japanese and Japanese created 落暉 to describe shining of setting sun.

4.4.3. Cloud (雲)

Total 17 variations and 37 words used the word “雲” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 13 variations and 25 words used the word “雲” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

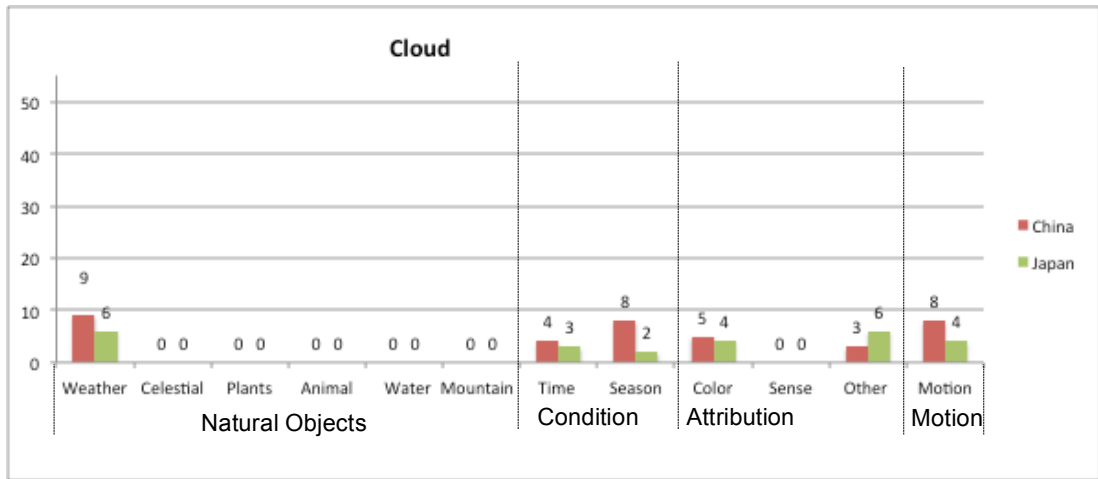


Figure 4-15 Number of Word Cloud in Each Category in China and Japan

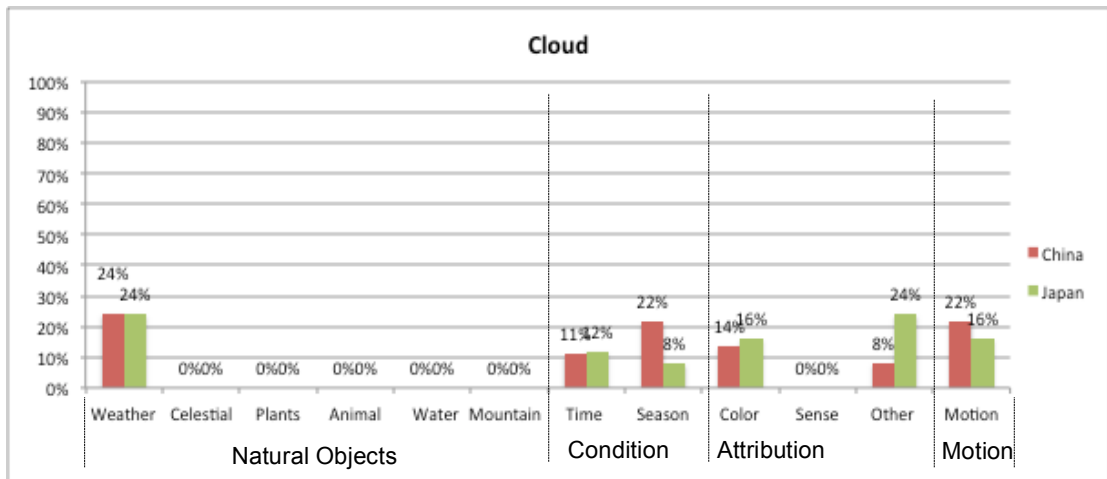


Figure 4-16 Percentage of Word Cloud in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Cloud (雲) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-18)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather	晴雲 Clouds in sunny day	9	24%	晴雲 Clouds in sunny day	6	24%
	Time	朝雲 Clouds in the morning	4	11%	朝雲 Clouds in the morning 曉雲 Clouds in the morning	2 1	12%
Condition and Attribution Description	Season	春雲 Clouds in spring 秋雲 Clouds in autumn	7 1	22%	夏雲 Clouds in summer	2	8%
	Color	白雲 White clouds 黃雲 Yellow clouds	3 2	14%	白雲 White clouds	4	16%
	Others	凌雲 Over the clouds 連雲 Continuous clouds 龍雲 Clouds like dragon	1 1 1	8%	凌雲 Over the clouds 高雲 High clouds 間雲 Watch clouds through buildings 帶雲 Ribbon clouds 孤雲 Lonely clouds	1 1 1 2	24%
Motion	Appeared	生雲 Clouds appeared	1	22%	生雲 Clouds appeared	2	16%
	Assemble	凝雲 Condensation clouds	1		歸雲 Clouds returning	1	
		垒雲 Clouds stacked up	1		屯雲 Assembled clouds	1	
	Movement	飛雲 Flying clouds	1		High height of objects		
流雲 Flowing clouds		1					
	翻雲 Stirring clouds	1					
	插雲 Pierce into clouds	1					
	擎雲 Prop up into clouds	1					
Total			37			25	

Table 4-18 Compare appreciation description of Cloud (雲) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Cloud (雲) in China and Japan (Table 4-19)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Under sun and in a clear sky	晴雲 Clouds in sunny day	9	41%	晴雲 Clouds in sunny day	6	52%
		朝雲 Clouds in the morning	4		朝雲 Clouds in the morning	2	
		朝雲 Clouds in the morning	2		曉雲 Clouds in the morning	1	
		白雲 White clouds			白雲 White clouds	4	
	High height of objects	凌雲 High over the clouds	1	9%	凌雲 High over the clouds	2	12%
	插雲 Pierce into clouds	1	高雲 High clouds		1		
	擎雲 Prop up into clouds	1					
Assemble	生雲 Clouds appeared	1	9%	生雲 Clouds appeared	2	16%	
	凝雲 Condensation clouds	1		屯雲 Assembled clouds	1		
	垒雲 Clouds stacked up	1		歸雲 Clouds returning	1		
Continuous		連雲 Continuous clouds	1	6%	帶雲 Ribbon clouds	1	4%
		龍雲 Clouds like dragon	1				
Specific	Season	春雲 Clouds in spring	7	22%	夏雲 Clouds in summer	2	8%
		秋雲 Clouds in autumn	1				
	Movement	飛雲 Flying clouds	1	9%			
		流雲 Flowing clouds	1				
		翻雲 Stirring clouds	1				
With sands	黃雲 Yellow clouds	2	6%				
				間雲 Watch clouds through buildings			
Lonely				孤雲 Lonely clouds	2	8%	
Total			37		25		

Table 4-19 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Cloud (雲) in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

1. Appreciate clouds under sun and in a clear sky.

Both in China and Japan, the third word of Hakkei view names to describe cloud (雲) used weather phenomenon word of a sunny day (晴) more times than

other description words which was the most frequent words to describe cloud (雲), such as 晴雲 (Clouds in sunny day), 朝雲 (Clouds in the morning after sun rising), 白雲 (white clouds under a clear sky).

2. Attribution of clouds: very high height in the sky, assemble and continuous. Both in China and Japan, appreciation of cloud appeared and generating in the sky, such as 生雲 (Clouds appeared). And also appreciation of cloud assemble in the sky, 凝雲 (Condensation clouds) and 垒雲 (Clouds stacked up) in Chinese Hakkei view names and 歸雲 (Clouds returning) and 屯雲 (Assembled clouds) in Japanese Hakkei view names.

ii. Specific Characteristics

In China, specific words to describe cloud are all caused by wind blowing and moves clouds. It is obvious from description words of fast movement of cloud which is caused by wind blowing and yellow clouds with yellow sand which was blown up by wind, and also in spring and autumn, wind blowing smoothly to bring cooler air.

The third word of Hakkei view names to describe cloud (雲) mainly focused on using condition and attribution description words. About condition to appreciate cloud, Chinese used words to describe cloud in the morning (朝雲) and in spring (春雲) when the air is cooler and comfortable with wind blowing. About attribution of cloud, Chinese noticed white and yellow color of cloud and continuous and high height of cloud. White color was normal color of cloud. However, yellow cloud (黃雲) is cloud with yellow dusty and sand which was blown up by wind in western frontier or border region of China where was easily to suffered with wars and conflicts.

About motion words, there were 4 kinds of motion words to express appreciation condition of cloud appeared in Hakkei view names and total 8 variation words. Third is fast movement of cloud, 飛雲 (Flying clouds), 流雲 (Flowing clouds) and 翻雲 (Stirring clouds), which always with wind blowing and air fast flowing. At last is description of very high height of objects, which

are very high and seemed to reach above the clouds, 挿雲 (Pierce into clouds) and 擎雲 (Prop up into clouds).

In general, there are mainly 3 characteristics of Chinese appreciation of cloud in Hakkei view names. First, description of very high height in the sky, such as 凌雲 (high over the clouds), 挿雲 (Pierce into clouds) and 擎雲 (Prop up into clouds). Second, cool and comfortable weather neither hot nor cold, such as 春雲 (Clouds in spring), 秋雲 (Clouds in autumn). Third is fast movement of clouds. Sixth is cloud with yellow dusty and sand in western frontier or border region of China, yellow cloud (黃雲).

The third word of Hakkei view names to describe cloud (雲) mainly focused on using condition and attribution description words. About condition to appreciate cloud, Japanese used words to describe cloud in the morning (朝雲、曉雲), and in summer (夏雲) which could bring rain in hot summer. About attribution of cloud, Japanese paid attention to white color of cloud (白雲), high height (凌雲、高雲), continuous (帶雲) and lonely of cloud (孤雲).

In general, there are mainly 3 characteristics of Japanese appreciation of cloud in Hakkei view names. First, description of very high height in the sky, such as 凌雲 (high over the clouds), 高雲 (High clouds). Second, in summer (夏雲) which could bring rain in hot summer. Third is lonely cloud in the sky.

4.4.4. Sky (天、空)

Total 8 variations and 13 words used the word “天” and “空” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 1 variations and 1 words used the word “天” and “空” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

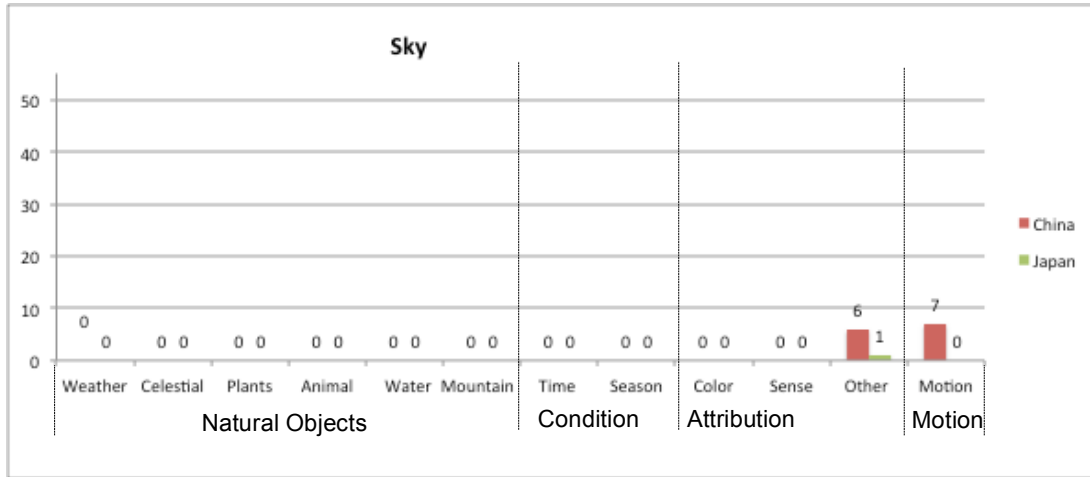


Figure 4-17 Number of Word sky in Each Category in China and Japan

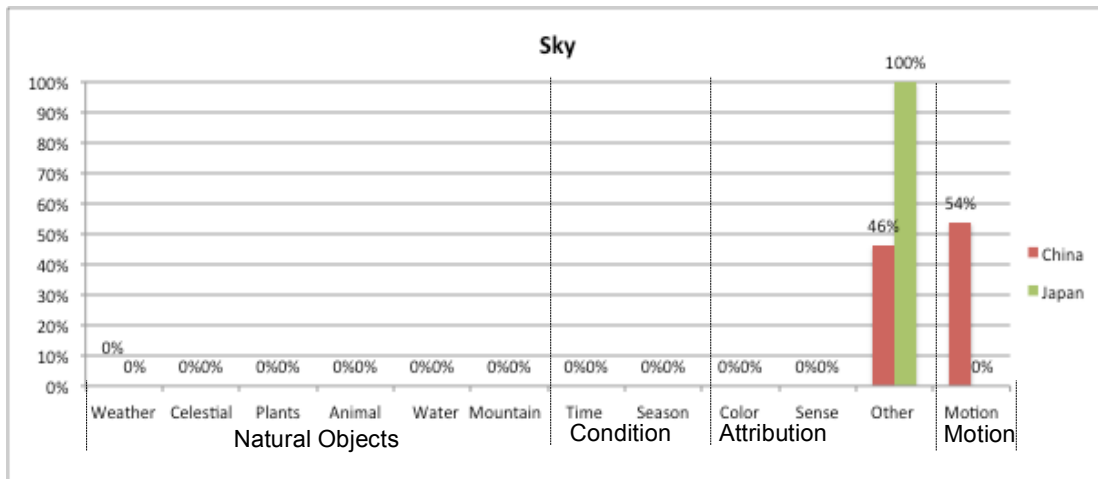


Figure 4-18 Percentage of Word sky in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Sky (天、空) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-20)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Condition and Attribution Description	Others	洞天 Watch sky through cave	4	46%	洞天 Watch sky through cave	1	100%
		别天 Another sky	1				
		凌霄 Over the sky					
Motion	Fly	腾空 Fly into sky	3	54%			
		翔空 Fly in the sky	1				
	High Height of objects	冲天 Pierce into sky	1				
		参天 Pierce into sky	1				
		擎天 Prop up into sky	1				
Total		13			1		

Table 4-20 Compare appreciation description of Sky (天、空) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Sky (天、空) in China and Japan (Table 4-21)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Beautiful place	洞天 Watch sky through cave	4	46%	洞天 Watch sky through cave	1	100%
		别天 Another sky	1				
Specific	Fly	腾空 Fly into sky	3	54%			
		翔空 Fly in the sky	1				
		凌霄 Over the sky	1				
	High Height of objects	冲天 Pierce into sky	1				9%
		参天 Pierce into sky	1				
		擎天 Prop up into sky	1				
Total		13			1		

Table 4-21 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Sky (天、空) in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

Both used words to describe another hidden and beautiful world from some place. About condition and attribution description words, the third word of Hakkei view names to describe sky (天) used 洞天 (Watch sky through cave), both in China and Japan, and 別天 (Another sky) in China to describe discovering a hidden and beautiful world. Meaning of sky is similar with world in China and Japan, so Chinese and Japanese used another sky to describe hidden and beautiful world from some place.

ii. Specific Characteristics

In China, specific words to describe cloud are about high objects flying into or like reaching for the sky. Used 凌霄 (Over the sky) to describe high objects like over the sky. About motion words, there were 2 kinds of motion words to express activity in the sky appeared in Hakkei view names. First is fly in the sky, 騰空 Fly into sky and 翔空 Fly in the sky. Second is describing high height of objects, like reaching for the sky, such as 挿天 (Pierce into sky), 參天 (Pierce into sky), 擎天 (Prop up into sky).

4.4.5. Rainbow (虹)

Total 5 variations and 13 words used the word “虹” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 1 variations and 1 words used the word “虹” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

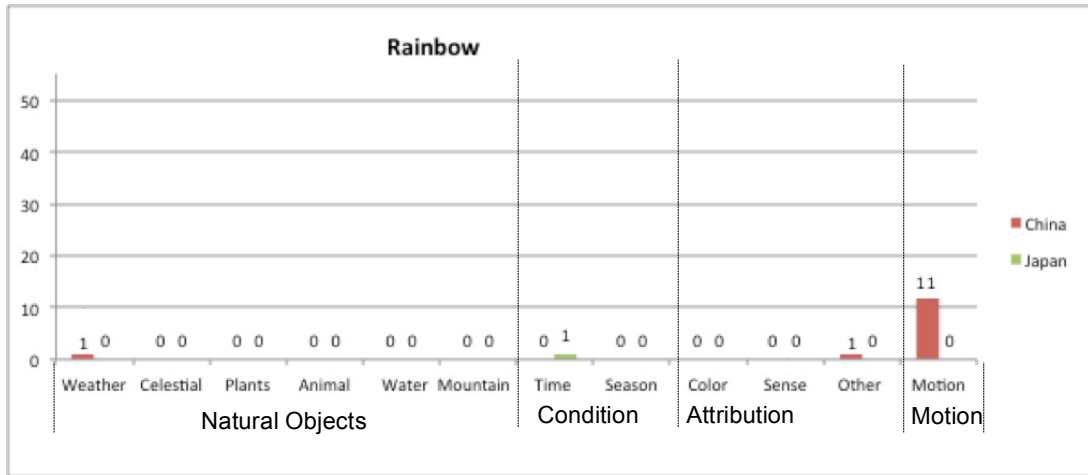


Figure 4-19 Number of Word Rainbow in Each Category in China and Japan

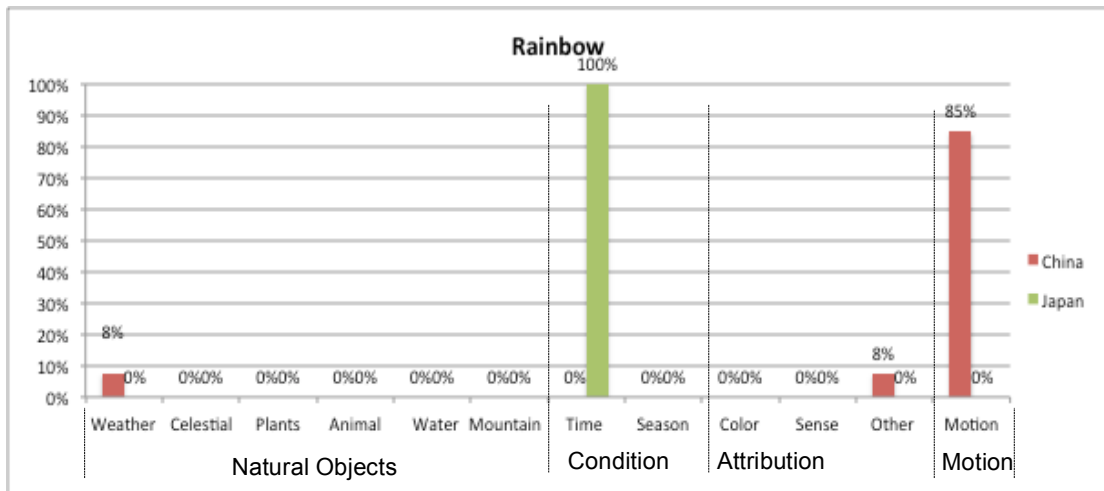


Figure 4-20 Percentage of Word Rainbow in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Rainbow (虹) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-22)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather	晴虹 Rainbow in sunny day	1	8%			
	Time				夕虹 Rainbow under sunset	1	100%
Condition and Attribution Description	Others	横虹 Rainbow across the sky	1	8%			
	Motion	垂虹 Rainbow hang down from sky 飛虹 Rainbow fly into sky 流虹 Flowing rainbow	7 2 2	85%			
Total			13			1	

Table 4-22 Compare appreciation description of Rainbow (虹) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Rainbow (虹) in China and Japan (Table 4-23)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Specific	Rainbow suddenly appeared in the sky	垂虹 Rainbow hang down from sky 飛虹 Rainbow fly into sky 流虹 Flowing rainbow in the sky 横虹 Rainbow across the sky	13	46%			
	In sunny day	晴虹 Rainbow in sunny day	1	8%			
	Under sunset				夕虹 Rainbow under sunset	1	100%
Total			13			1	

Table 4-23 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Rainbow (虹) in China and Japan

i. Specific Characteristics

In China, words to describe rainbow are focus on the changing of weather that after raining Rainbow suddenly appeared in the sky.

Chinese Hakkei names which describe rainbow (虹) were mainly on motion words , such as 垂虹 (Rainbow hang down from sky), 飛虹 (Rainbow fly into sky) and 流虹 (Flowing rainbow) that describe after raining rainbow suddenly appeared in the sky. And there are two other words, which are 晴虹 (Rainbow in sunny day) and 橫虹 (Rainbow across the sky).

In Japan, only 1 word about rainbow, that is 夕虹 (Rainbow under sunset).

4.4.6. Other Celestial Phenomenal (Thunder 雷、Star 星)

Total 3 variations and 3 words used the word “雷” and “星” in Hakkei view names in China.

(1) Compare appreciation description of Thunder 雷 and Star 星 in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-24)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Condition and Attribution Description	Sense	轟雷 Thunder with loud noise	1				
	Others	涵星 Twinkle star	1				
Motion		飛雷 Thunder fly in the sky	1				
Total			3		0		

Table 4-24 Compare appreciation description of Thunder 雷 and Star 星 in each category in China and Japan

There are only two words about thunder (雷) and one word about star (星) in China. These three words only appeared once in Hakkei view names, which are not typical Hakkei description words.

4. 5 Appreciation Words About Plant

4.5.1. Tree (樹) and Forest (林)

In Hakkei view names, 樹 is collective name of tree in both China and Japan. And about species of tree used in Hakkei view names, besides 松 (pine tree) that appeared both in China and Japan, 柳 (Willow), 柏 (Cypress) and 桧 (Chinese juniper) are used in Chinese Hakkei view names and 杉 (Cryptomeria japonica) and 桂 (Cercidiphyllum japonicum) appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names.

Total 23 variations and 36 words used the word “樹” and “林” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 26 variations and 40 words used the word “樹” and “林” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

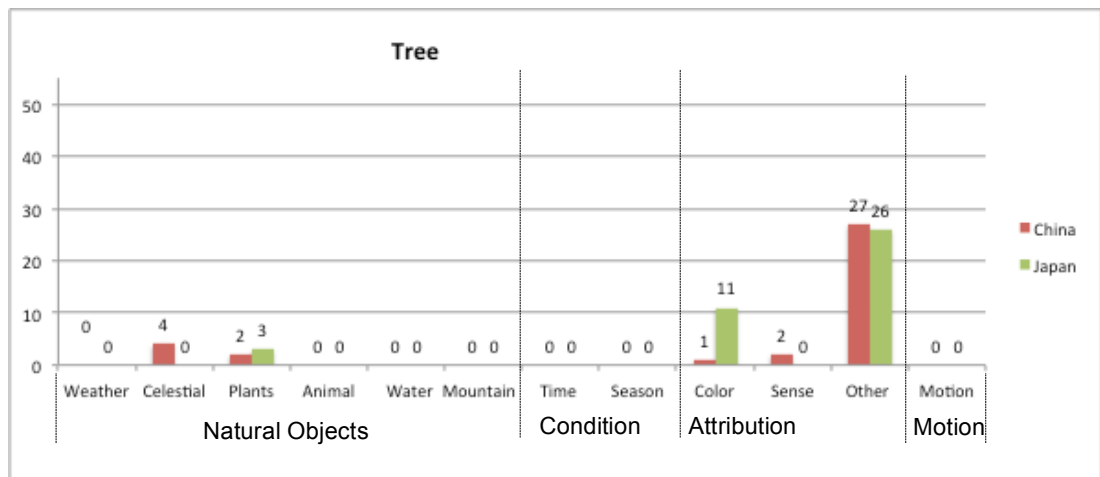


Figure 4-21 Number of Word tree and forest in Each Category in China and Japan

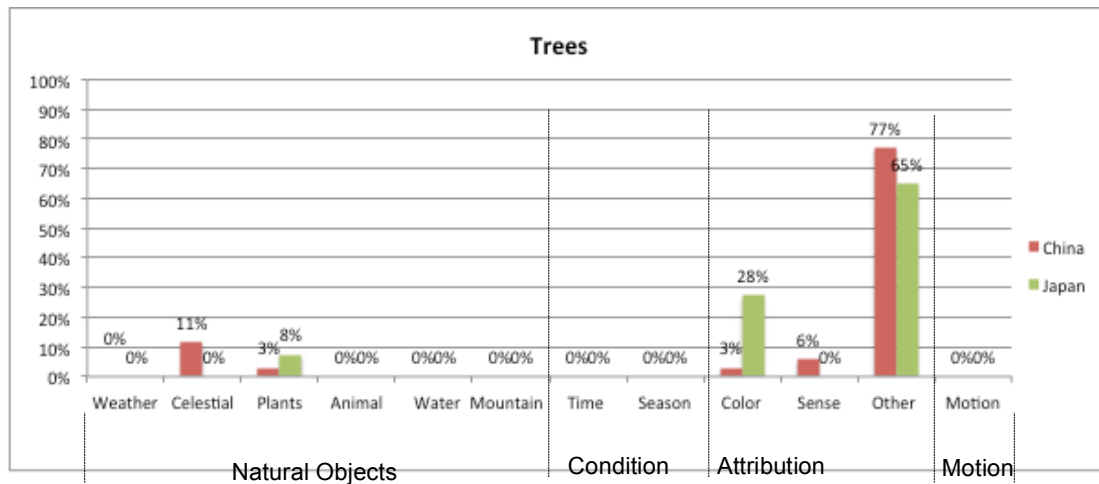


Figure 4-22 Percentage of Word tree and forest in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Tree (樹) and Forest (林) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-25)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Celestial Phenomenon	雲松 Tall pine tree like reaches to the sky	2	11%			
		雲林 Tall forests like reach to the sky	1				
		雲樹 Tall tree like reach to the sky	1				
	Plants	松篁 Pine tree and bamboo	1	6%	桃林 Peach grove	2	8%
		木棉 Cotton tree	1		梅林 A plum grove	1	
Attribution Description	Color	翠柳 Green willow	1	3%	青松 Green pine tree	3	28%
					翠松 Green pine tree	3	
					綠松 Green pine tree	2	
				綠樹 Green tree	1		
				紅樹 Red tree	1		
				丹桂 Red Cercidiphyllum japonicum	1		
	Sense	寒林 Cold forest	1	6%			
		寒松 Cold pine tree	1				
	Thick and flourish	叢柳 A clump of willow	1	77%	茂林 Thick forest	2	65%
					藪竹 Bamboo grove	2	
					茂松 Thick pine tree	1	

Category of the third word	China			Japan		
	The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
				繁 林 Flourishing forest	1	
Old and ancient	古柏 Ancient Cypress	4		老松 Old tree	3	
	老柏 Old Cypress	1		老杉 Old Cryptomeria japonica	3	
	古松 Ancient pine tree	1		老樹 Old tree	1	
	古樹 Ancient tree	1		古松 Ancient pine tree	1	
	古桧 Ancient Chinese juniper	1		古樹 Ancient tree	1	
	蒼松 Old pine tree	1				
	長松 Long standing pine tree	1				
Smoke	煙樹 Tree with smoke swirling around	7		煙樹 Tree with smoke swirling around	1	
	煙柳 Willow with smoke swirling nearby	3				
Appearance	喬木 Tall trees	1		新樹 New tree	3	
	喬松 Tall pine tree	1		小松 Small pine tree	1	
	斑竹 Bamboo with stripe on surface	1		大杉 Large Cryptomeria japonica	1	
	瓊林 Like forest in a fairyland	1		靈松 Sacred pine tree	1	
	石竹 Slender stone like bamboo	1		靈樹 Sacred tree	1	
Others	珠林 Forest in temple	1		並松 side by side pine tree	1	
				石林 Slender stone like tree	1	
				深樹 Tree in deep forest	1	
Total		36			40	

Table 4-25 Compare appreciation description of Tree (樹) and Forest (林) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Tree (樹) and Forest (林) in China and Japan (Table 4-26)

Characteristics		China			Japan			
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%	
Common	Old and ancient	老柏 Old Cypress	4	28%	老松 Old tree	3	22.5%	
		古柏 Ancient Cypress	1		老杉 Old Cryptomeria japonica	3		
		古松 Ancient pine tree	1		老樹 Old tree	1		
		古樹 Ancient tree	1		古松 Ancient pine tree	1		
		古桧 Ancient Chinese juniper	1		古樹 Ancient tree			
		蒼松 Old pine tree	1					
		長松 Long standing pine tree	1					
Specific	Tall	雲松 Tall pine tree like reaches to the sky	2	18%				
		雲林 Tall forests like reach to the sky	1					
		雲樹 Tall tree like reach to the sky	1					
		喬木 Tall trees	1					
		喬松 Tall pine tree	1					
	Smoke	煙樹 Tree with smoke swirling around	7	30%	煙樹 Tree with smoke swirling around	1	2.5%	
		煙柳 Willow with smoke swirling nearby	3					
	Sense	寒林 Cold forest	1	6%				
		寒松 Cold pine tree	1					
	Thick and flourish	叢柳 A clump of willow		1	3%	茂林 Thick forest	2	15%
			藪竹 Bamboo grove			2		
			茂松 Thick pine tree			1		
			繁林 Flourishing forest			1		
	Color	翠柳 Green willow		1	3%	青松 Green pine tree	3	27.5%
翠松 Green pine tree			3					
綠松 Green pine tree			2					
綠樹 Green tree			1					
紅樹 Red tree			1					
丹桂 Red Cercidiphyllum japonicum			1					

	Appearance	斑竹 Bamboo with stripe on surface 瓊林 Like forest in a fairyland 石竹 Slender stone like bamboo	1 1 1	14%	新樹 New tree 小松 Small pine tree 大杉 Large Cryptomeria japonica 靈松 Sacred pine tree 靈樹 Sacred tree 並松 side by side pine tree	3 1 1 1 1 1	20%
	Plants	松篁 Pine tree and bamboo 木棉 Cotton tree	1 1	6%	桃林 Peach trees 梅林 A plum-grove	2 1	7.5%
	Others	珠林 Forest in temple	1	2.8%	石林 Slender stone like tree 深樹 Tree in deep forest	1 1	5%
Total			36			40	

Table 4-26 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Tree (樹) and Forest (林) in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

Appreciate old and ancient attribution of tree. 老 (Old) and 古 (Ancient) appeared to describe long standing trees. tree both in Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names. In China, old and living a long time trees were symbol of longevity, which is always symbol of location. So description of old trees appeared lots of times in Chinese Hakkei view names.

ii. Specific Characteristics

In China, specific words to describe tree focus on high height of tree and smoke swirling around tree, which are fantasy and beautiful. And another characteristics is describing of cold feeling of tree.

About natural objects, the third word of Hakkei view names to describe tree (樹) used cloud (雲) 3 times to describe tall attribute of different kinds of trees like reached to sky. And 松篁 (Pine tree and bamboo) used two coordinate plant words. 煙 (smoke) appeared many times in Chinese Hakkei view names to describe mist around trees. Other small amount description words were about attribution of green color, cold feeling, flourish and tall.

In Japan, words used in Japanese Hakkei names have a feature that describing green color of tree and thick and flourish attribute of tree, which show trees are growing well. About natural objects, the third word of Hakkei view names used names of tree species to describe tree (樹). The third word of Hakkei view names to describe tree (樹) mainly focus on description of color, most frequently used green and two times used red. There are two other types of description that appeared many times, about thick and flourish, old and ancient tree. The remaining words that appeared in Hakkei view names are about attribution description about smoke around tree, new tree, appearance of tree, and some others.

4.5.2. Flower and Blossom (花)

In Hakkei view names, 花 is collective name of flower and blossom in both China and Japan. And about species of flower used in Hakkei view names, besides 蓮 (lotus flower) and 梅 (Plum blossom) that appeared both in China and Japan, 荷 (lotus flower) and 菊 (Chrysanthemum) used in Chinese Hakkei view names and 桜 (cherry blossom), 桃花 (Peach blossom) and 杏花 (Apricot blossom) appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names.

Total 14 variations and 15 words used the word “花” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 25 variations and 53 words used the word “花” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

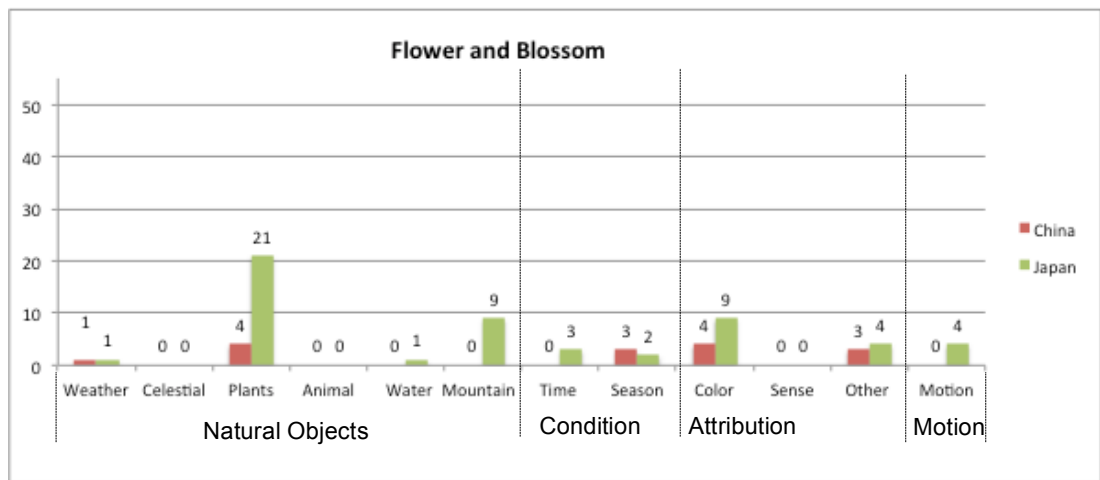


Figure 4-23 Number of Word flower and blossom in Each Category in China and Japan

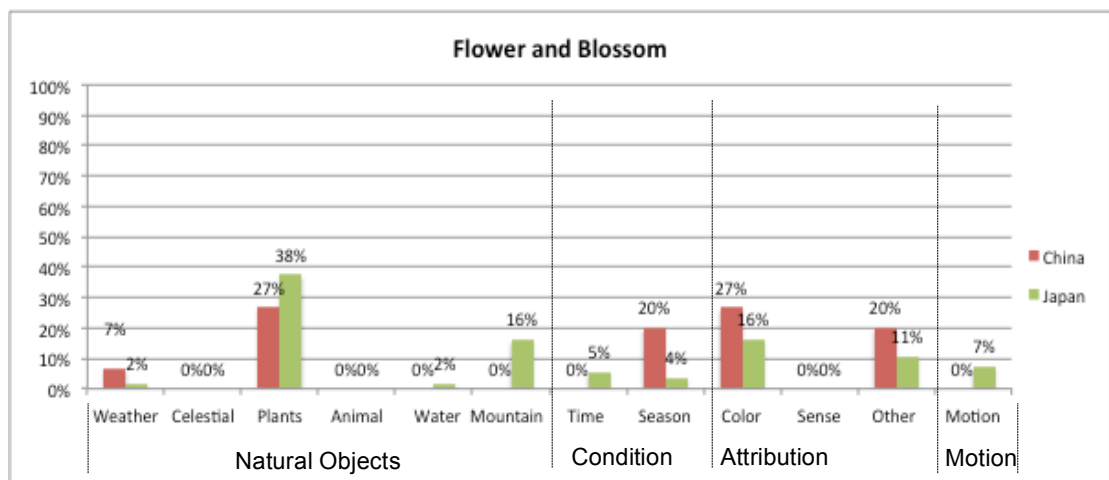


Figure 4-24 Percentage of Word flower and blossom in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Flower and Blossom (花) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-27)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather	風荷 Lotus flower in the wind	1	7%	風桜 Cherry blossom in the wind	1	2%
	Species	梅花 Plum blossom	2	28%	桜花 Cherry blossom	11	38%
		荷花 Lotus flower	1		梅花 Plum blossom	4	
		蓮花 Lotus flower	1		藤花 Wisteria flower	3	
						草花 Grass flower	
			桃花 Peach blossom	1			
			杏花 Apricot blossom	1			
Water				川桜 Cherry blossoms along river	1	2%	
Mountain				山桜 Cherry blossoms in the mountain	5	17%	
				山花 Flower in the mountain	2		
				山梅 Plum blossom in the mountain	1		
				山茶 Camellia	1		
Attribution Description	Time				夜花 Flower in the night	2	5%
					夕桜 Flower in sunset	1	
	Season	春花 Flower in spring	1	21%	春花 Flower in spring	1	4%
		春萼 Flower calyx in spring	1		秋花 Flower in autumn	1	
		秋菊 Chrysanthemum in autumn	1				
Color	白蓮 White Lotus flower	1	28%	白桜 White Cherry blossom	5	16%	
	紅蓮 Red Lotus flower	1		白蓮 White Lotus flower	3		
	黃花 Yellow flower	1		白藤 White wisteria flower	1		
	金蓮 Golden Lotus flower	1					
Others	寶花 Flower like treasure	1	21%	遠花 Flower far away	1	8%	
	瑞蓮 Auspicious lotus flower	1		新荷 New Lotus flower	1		
	雙蓮 Twin lotus	1		堊梅 Wild plum blossom	1		
					姥桜 blossom before its leaves come out		1
Motion				垂桜 Cherry blossom hang	2	7%	

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
					down	1	
					殘花 Remaining flower	1	
					開花 Flower blooming	1	
					飛 皐 flying Rhododendron indicum		
Total			15			55	

Table 4-27 Compare with appreciation description of Flower and Blossom (花) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Flower and Blossom (花) in China and Japan (Table 4-5)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Spring	春花 Flower in spring	1	21%	春花 Flower in spring	1	4%
	Autumn	春萼 Flower calyx in spring	1		秋花 Flower in autumn	1	
		秋 菊 Chrysanthemum in autumn	1				
	In the Wind	風荷 Lotus flower in the wind	1	7%	風桜 Cherry blossom in the wind	1	2%
Specific	Species	梅花 Plum blossom	2	27%	桜花 Cherry blossom	11	38%
		荷花 Lotus flower	1		梅花 Plum blossom	4	
		蓮花 Lotus flower	1		藤花 Wisteria flower	3	
					草花 Grass flower	1	
			桃花 Peach blossom	1			
			杏花 Apricot blossom	1			
	Color	白蓮 White Lotus flower	1	28%	白桜 White Cherry blossom	5	16%
		紅蓮 Red Lotus flower	1		白蓮 White Lotus flower	3	
		金蓮 Golden Lotus flower	1		白藤 White wisteria flower	1	
		黃花 Yellow flower	1				
Others	寶花 Flower like treasure	1	21%	遠花 Flower far away	1	8%	
	瑞蓮 Auspicious lotus flower	1		新荷 New Lotus flower	1		
	雙蓮 Twin lotus	1		堊梅 Wild plum blossom	1		
				姥桜 blossom before its leaves come out	1		

Characteristics	China			Japan		
	The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Motion				垂桜 Cherry blossom hang down 残花 Remaining flower 開花 Flower blooming	2 1 1	7%
Water				川桜 Cherry blossoms along river	1	2%
Mountain				山桜 Cherry blossoms in the mountain 山花 Flower in the mountain 山梅 Plum blossom in the mountain 山茶 Camellia	5 2 1 1	17%
Time				夜花 Flower in the night 夕桜 Flower in sunset	2 1	5%
Total			15		54	

Table 4-28 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Flower and Blossom (花) in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

1. Appreciate flower in spring and autumn.

Both in Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names, flower in spring and autumn appeared, such as 春花 Flower in spring and 秋花 Flower in autumn. That is to say, flower in these two seasons are more typical than other seasons.

2. Appreciate flower in the wind.

“Flower waves with blowing wind” is regarded as beautiful landscape scene both in China and Japan. However because typical flower is different in China and Japan, 風荷 Lotus flower in the wind in Chinese Hakkei view names and 風桜 Cherry blossom in the wind in Japanese Hakkei view names.

ii. Specific Characteristics

1. In China, the number of the third word of Hakkei view names to describe flower (花) is not so much, only 15 words, and most frequently words of them

describe species names and color of flowers. Most frequently used species of flower is lotus flower (蓮、荷) and describe different condition or attribution of lotus flower.

In Japan, there are total 53 words in the third word of Hakkei view names to describe flower (花), that is much more than that in China. And most frequently words of them are description of species names and Cherry blossom (桜花) appeared 11 times which is the most in description of flower.

That is to say, Chinese focuses on describe characters of lotus flower and Japanese focuses on Cherry blossom.

2. Specific words to describe flower focus on color of flower in China. There are three different color, white (白), red (紅) and golden (金) to describe lotus flower. However, Japanese only used white color to describe lotus flower and repeated 3 times. And Japanese appreciate other flowers also used white, such as Cherry blossom (桜) and wisteria flower (藤).

3. Japanese described other 4 aspects that Chinese did not used, flower in different motion condition, flower along waterside, flower in the mountain and flower in different time.

4.5.3. Leaf (葉)

Total 8 variations and 47 words used the word “葉” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

In Hakkei view names, only Japanese described leaf (葉) in different condition and with different attribution.

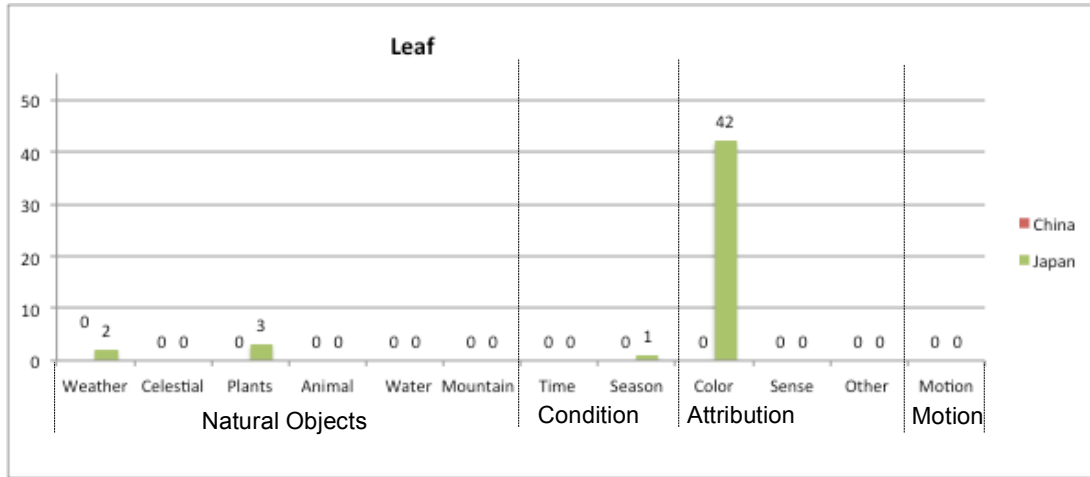


Figure 4-25 Number of Word Leaf in Each Category in China and Japan

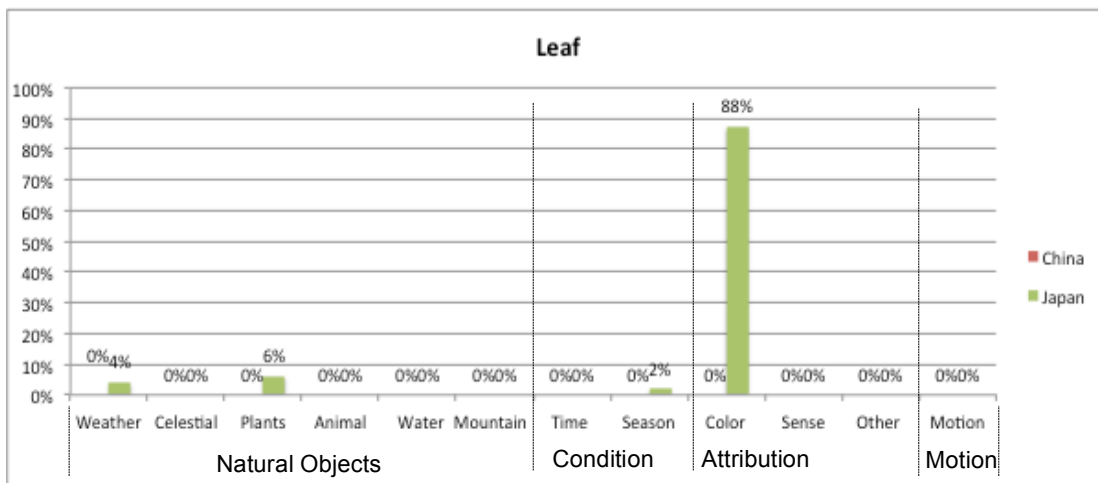


Figure 4-26 Percentage of Word Leaf in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Leaf (葉) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-29)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather				霜葉 Frosted leaves	2	4%
	Species				楓葉 Maple leaves	1	6%
				花楓 Scarlet maple	1		
				松葉 Pine tree leaves	1		
Attribution Description	Season				秋葉 Leaves in autumn	1	2%
	Color				紅葉 Red leaves	35	88%
				紅楓 Red maple leaves	5		
				黃葉 Yellow leaves	1		
Total			0			48	

Table 4-29 Compare with appreciation description of Snow in each category in China and Japan

Japanese appreciate leaves mainly about red leaves in autumn, such as Red leaves in autumn (紅葉), Red maple leaves in autumn (紅楓), Leaves in autumn (秋葉), Scarlet maple leaves in autumn like flowers (花楓), Maple leaves in autumn (楓葉) and frosted maple leaves in autumn (霜葉).

4.5.4. Others Plants

Total 3 variations and 4 words used the word “草” in Hakkei view names in China. And total 4 variations and 4 words described grass in Hakkei view names in Japan.

Total 1 variation and 1 word described crops in Hakkei view names in China. And 4 variations and 7 words described crops in Hakkei view names in Japan.

Total 1 variation and 1 word described vegetables in Hakkei view names in China. And 2 variations and 2 words described vegetables in Hakkei view names in Japan.

Total 1 variation and 1 word described Fruit in Hakkei view names in China. And 4 variations and 4 words described Fruit in Hakkei view names in Japan.

(1) Compare appreciation description of Leaf (葉) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-30)

Category of the last word	Category of the third word	China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Grass	Season	秋草 grass in autumn	1		春草 grass in spring	1	
	Smell	芳草 good smell grass	2				
	Color	青草 green grass	1		緑苔 Green moss	1	
	Attribution				野菽 Wild Japanese bush clover	1	
	Feeling				寒蘆 Cold common reed	1	
Crops	Season	秋稼 Crops in autumn	1				
	Time				早苗 Early rice sprouts	4	
	Color				黄稻 Yellow rice	1	
	Attribution				宿麦 Remaining wheat	1	
					錢蕉 Circle	1	
Vegetables	Season	春蔬 Vegetables in spring	1				
	Smell				薰菜 fragrant vegetable	1	
	Attribution				若菜 Young vegetable	1	
Fruit	Color	緋桃 Red peach	1				
	Species				荷菓 Fruit of lotus 桜桃 Cherry	1 1	

Category of the last word	Category of the third word	China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
					原桃	1	
					石果 Durpe	1	
Total			7			17	

Table 4-30 Compare with appreciation description of other plants in each category in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

Hakkei view names to describe other plants mainly focus on season and color of plants both in China and Japan.

ii. Specific Characteristics

Beyond that, Chinese just used description of smell once and Japanese used description words of attribution and species of plants.

4. 6 Appreciation Words About Animal

4.6.1. Bird (鳥)

In Hakkei view names, 鳥 is collective name of birds in both China and Japan. And about species of birds used in Hakkei view names, besides 鶴 (crane) and 鷗 (Gull) that appeared both in China and Japan, 雞 (Cock) and 羽 (feather of bird) used in Chinese Hakkei view names and 鷲 (vulture), 雁 (wild goose), 雀 (sparrow) and some others appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names.

Total 6 variations and 6 words used the word “鳥” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 35 variations and 72 words used the word “鳥” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

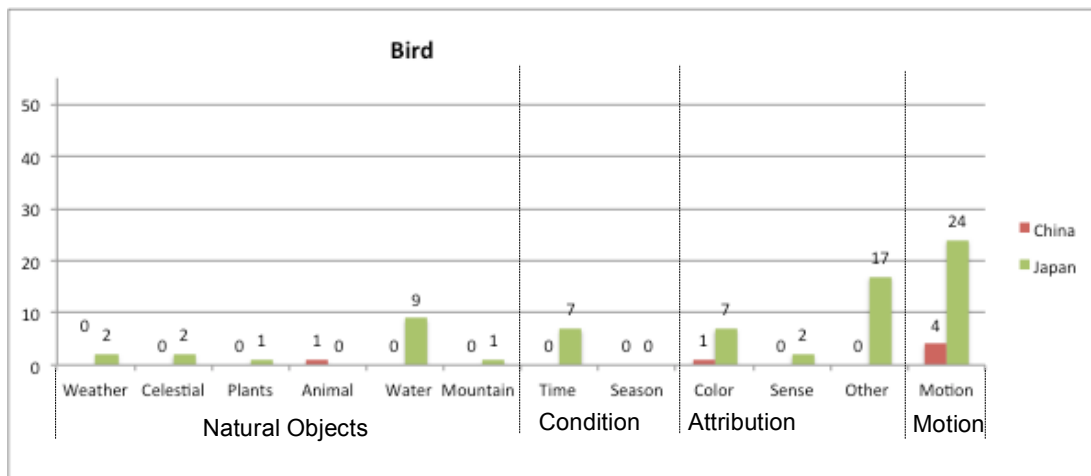


Figure 4-27 Number of Word Bird in Each Category in China and Japan

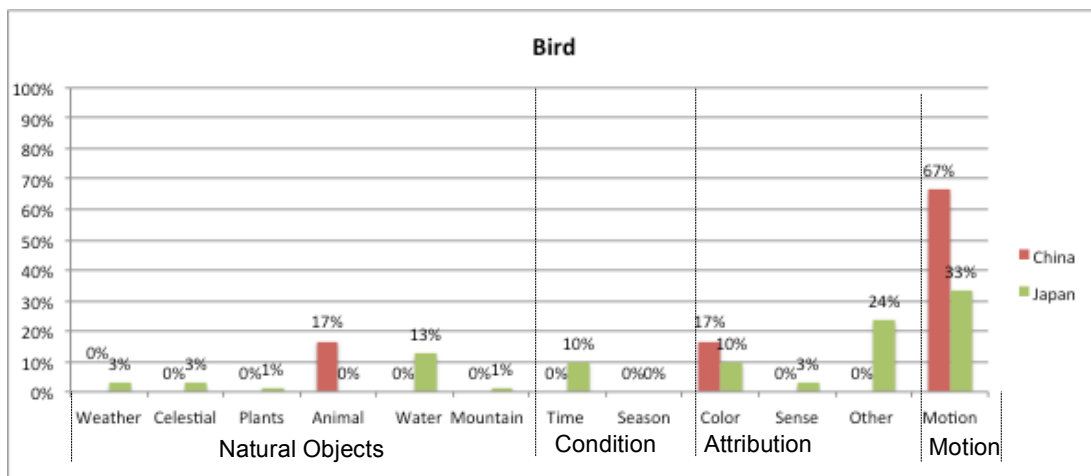


Figure 4-28 Percentage of word Bird in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Bird (鳥) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-30)

Category of the third word		China			Japan				
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%		
Natural Objects	Weather				雨鷲 vulture in the rain	1	3%		
					霜雁 wild goose in the frost	1			
	Celestial Phenomenon				雲雀 sparrow in the sky	2	3%		
	Plants				蘆雁 wild goose in the reed	1	1.5%		
Animal	龜鶴 tortoise and crane	1	17%						
Condition and Attribution Description	Time				時鳥 birds sometimes appeared	3	10%		
					暮雁 wild goose in sunset	1			
					晚鴉 crow in the night	1			
					曉雁 wild goose	1			
					曉鴉 crow in the morning	1			
Condition and Attribution Description	Color	金雞 Golden cock	1	17%	白鷲 white egret	3	10%		
						白鷲 white vulture		2	
						黃雀 yellow sparrow		1	
						白鷗 white gull		1	
	Sense				寒雁 wild goose	2	3%		
		A flock of				群鷗 a flock of Gull		2	10%
						群鳥 a flock of bird		2	
				群雁 a flock of wild goose	1				
				群鷲 a flock of vulture	1				
				群鷲 a flock of egret	1				
Remaining				宿鷲 remaining egret	2	7%			
				宿鳥 remaining bird	2				
				宿雁 remaining wild goose	1				
Others				沙鷗 sand Gull	1	10%			
				谷鷲 a bush warbler from valley	1				
				疎鴈 sparse wild goose	2				

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
					錦雉 Bright and beautiful cock 新雁 new wild goose 野鳥 wild bird	1 1 1	
Motion		啼鳥 singing bird 立鷗 Standing Gull 翔羽 Flying birds 眠鷗 Sleeping Gull	1 1 1 1	67%	落鷹 Hawk fall down 啼禽 singing bird 浮鷗 Gull float on the water 舞鶴 dancing crane 向鷲 vulture	7 1 1 1 1	
	Returning and Flying from south to north				帰雁 wild goose returning 皈雁 wild goose returning 旅雁 wild goose fly from south to north 飛鷲 flying vulture	4 2 3 1	33%
	Strolling				遊鶴 strolling crane 遊鷗 strolling Gull	2 1	
Total			6			72	

Table 4-31 Compare with appreciation description of Bird (鳥) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Bird (鳥) in China and Japan (Table 4-31)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Singing	啼鳥 singing bird	1		啼禽 singing bird	1	
	Fly	翔羽 Flying birds	1		飛鷲 flying vulture	1	
Specific	Animal	龜鶴 tortoise and crane	1				
	Weather				雨鷲 vulture in the rain	1	
					霜雁 wild goose in the frost	1	
	Motion	立鷗 Standing Gull		1	落鷹 Hawk fall down	7	
		眠鷗 Sleeping Gull		1	歸雁 wild goose returning	4	
					旅雁 wild goose fly from south to north	3	
						2	
					皈雁 wild goose returning	2	
					遊鶴 strolling crane	1	
					遊鷗 strolling Gull	1	
				浮鷗 Gull float on the water	1		
Color	金雞 Golden cock		1		白鷺 white egret	3	
					白鷲 white vulture	2	
					黃雀 yellow sparrow	1	
					白鷗 white gull	1	
Cloud					雲雀 sparrow in the sky	2	
Water					水鳥 bird in the water	4	
					水禽 bird in the water	1	
					沼雁 wild goose in the marsh	1	
					川衛 Plover in the river	1	
					川雁 wild goose in the river		
Time					時鳥 birds sometimes appeared	3	
					暮雁 wild goose in sunset	1	
					晚鴉 crow in the night	1	
					曉雁 wild goose	1	
					曉鴉 crow in the morning		
Sense					寒雁 wild goose	2	

Characteristics	China			Japan		
	The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
A flock of				群鷗 a flock of Gull	2	
				群鳥 a flock of bird	2	
				群雁 a flock of wild goose	1	
				群鷲 a flock of vulture	1	
				群鷺 a flock of egret	1	
Remaining				宿鷺 remaining egret	2	
				宿鳥 remaining bird	2	
				宿雁 remaining wild goose	1	
Others				沙鷗 sand Gull	1	
				谷鶯 a bush warbler from valley	1	
					2	
				疎鴈 sparse wild goose	1	
				錦雉 Bright and beautiful cock	1	
					1	
				新雁 new wild goose		
			野鳥 wild bird			
Total			15		54	

Table 4-32 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Bird (鳥) in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

1. Describe singing birds

啼鳥 (singing bird) appeared in Chinese Hakkei view names and 啼禽 (singing bird) appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names.

2. Describe flying birds

翔羽 (Flying birds) appeared in Chinese Hakkei view names, that used 羽 (Feather) to refer to birds. 飛鷲 (flying vulture) appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names.

ii. Specific Characteristics

There are only few words about bird in China, and mainly focus on motion of birds.

Specific Characteristics In Japan

First, Japanese used several words to describe bird around water.

Second, about birds in different time condition, the most frequently appeared word is 時鳥 (vulture sometimes appeared). And also appeared word to describe bird in the morning and evening.

Third, on aspect of attribution description of bird, mainly focus on white color, a flock of birds and remaining birds.

Forth, about motion of birds, Japanese often describe bird returning and flying from south to north.

4.6.2. Insect (虫)

In Hakkei view names, only Japanese described Insect (虫) in different condition and with different attribution.

Total 8 variations and 23 words used the word “虫” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

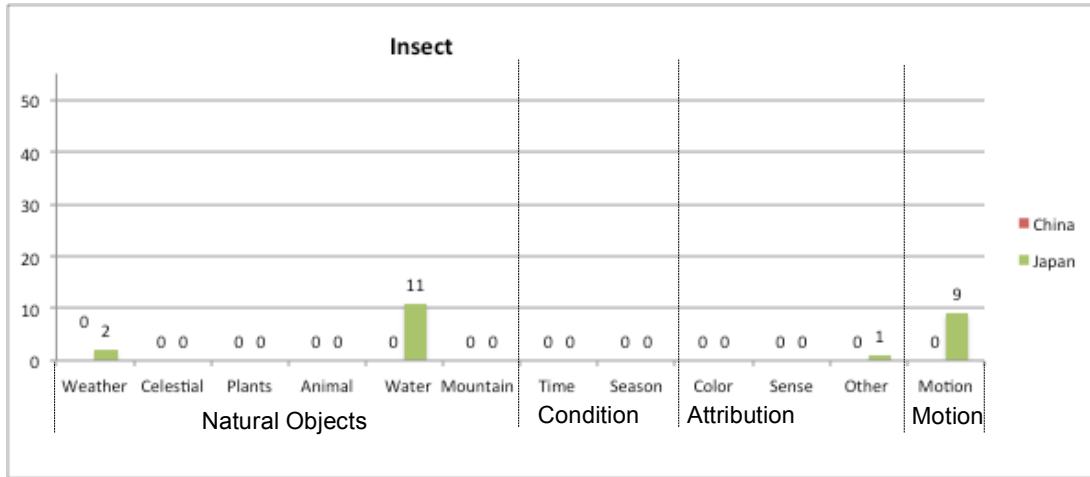


Figure 4-29 Number of Word Insect in Each Category in China and Japan

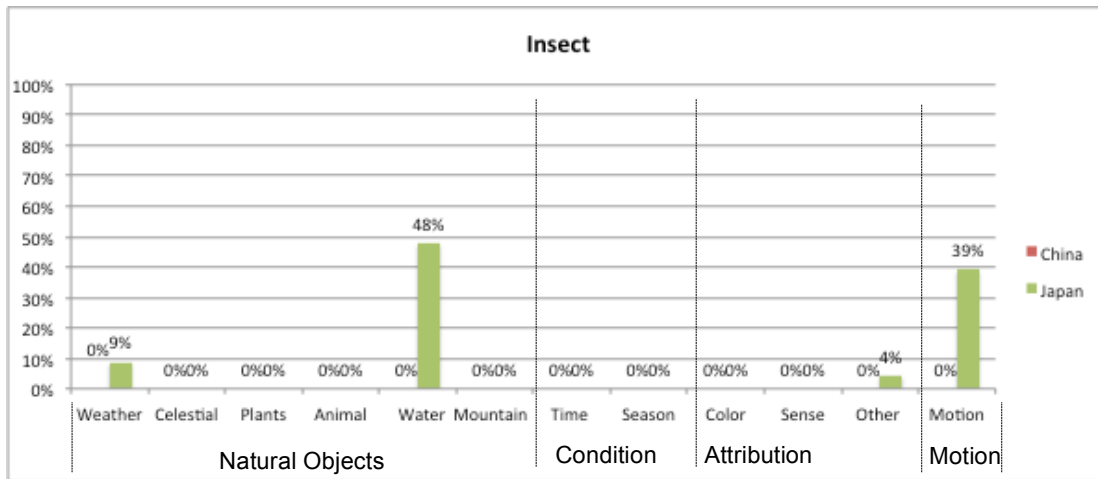


Figure 4-30 Percentage of Word Insect in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Insect (虫) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-32)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather				風螢 firefly in the wind	2	
	Water				川螢 firefly around the river 水螢 firefly in the water	9 2	
Attribution Description	Others				幽虫 Hidden and quiet insect	1	
Motion					乱螢 disordered firefly 流螢 flowing firefly 飛螢 flying firefly 居螢 staying firefly	4 3 1 1	
Total			0			23	

Table 4-33 Compare with appreciation description of Insect (虫) in each category in China and Japan

There are no descriptions about insect in China.

In Japan, firefly (螢) is the only species of insect described in Hakkei view names, and description of firefly is mainly about firefly around waterside and flying firefly.

4.6.3. Animal on the ground

Total 3 variations and 3 words used the word “羊”, “牛” and so on in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 8 variations and 13 words used the word “羊”, “牛” and so on in Hakkei view names in Japan.

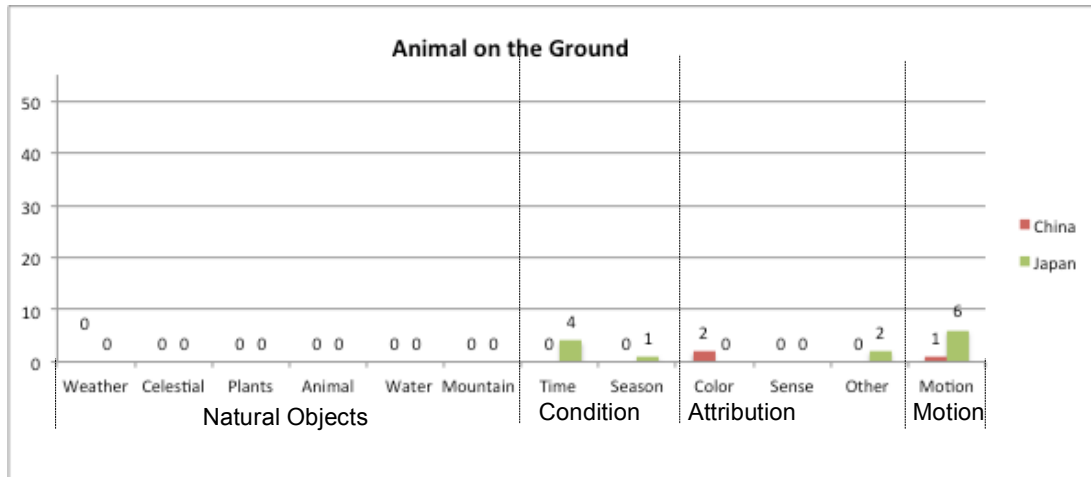


Figure 4-31 Number of Word animal on the ground in Each Category in China and Japan

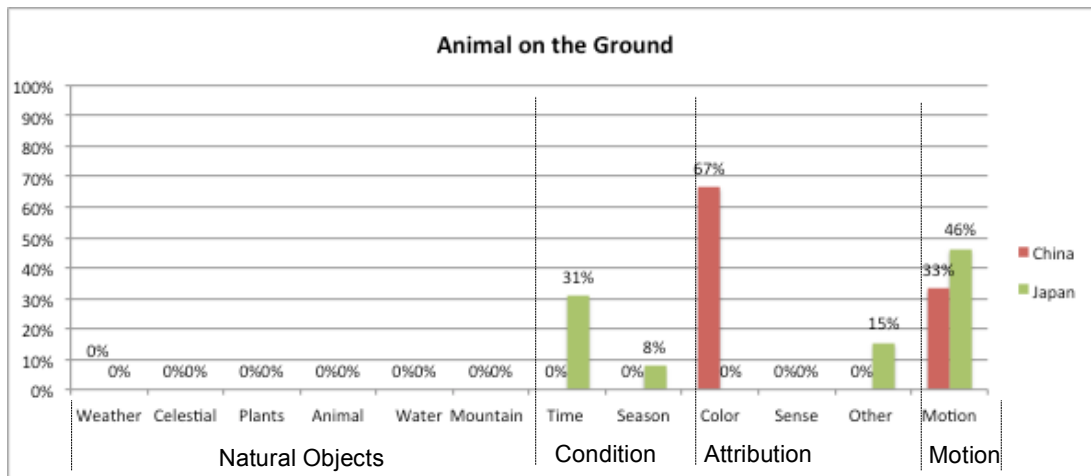


Figure 4-32 Percentage of word animal on the ground in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Animal on the ground in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-33)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Condition Description	Time				夜鹿 Deer in the night	4	31%
	Season				春駒 young Horse in spring	1	8%
Attribution Description	Color	白羊 white goat 金牛 golden cattle	1 1	67%			
	Others				埜鹿 wild deer	2	15%
Motion		駐驄 staying horse	1	33%	鳴鹿 barking deer 啼猿 barking ape 睡鹿 sleeping deer 遊鹿 strolling deer 歸狐 returning fox	2 1 1 1 1	46%
Total			3			13	

Table 4-34 Compare with appreciation description of Animal on the ground in each category in China and Japan

In China, there are not so many descriptions on animals on the ground, only 3 words and 2 of them are about color of animal and 1 is about motion of horse.

In Japan, there are more descriptions on animals on the ground, and mainly focus on motion of animals and animal in some specific condition, in the night. Japanese frequently used deer (鹿).

It is obviously that there are no common characteristics on description of animal on the ground in Hakkei view names in China and Japan.

4.6.4. Animal live in Water (魚、蛙)

Total 4 variations and 5 words used the word “魚” and “蛙” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 8 variations and 9 words used the word “魚” and “蛙” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

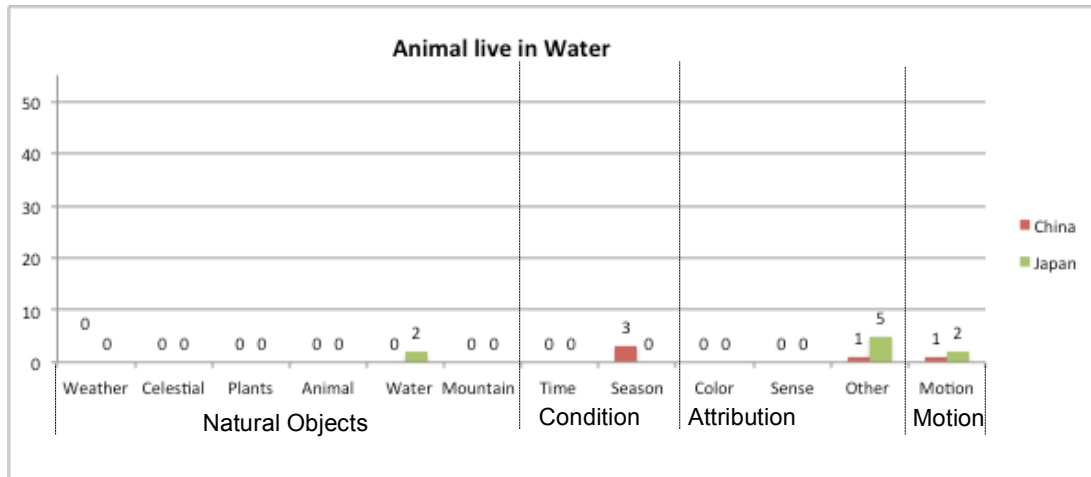


Figure 4-33 Number of Word Animal live in Water (魚、蛙) in Each Category in China and Japan

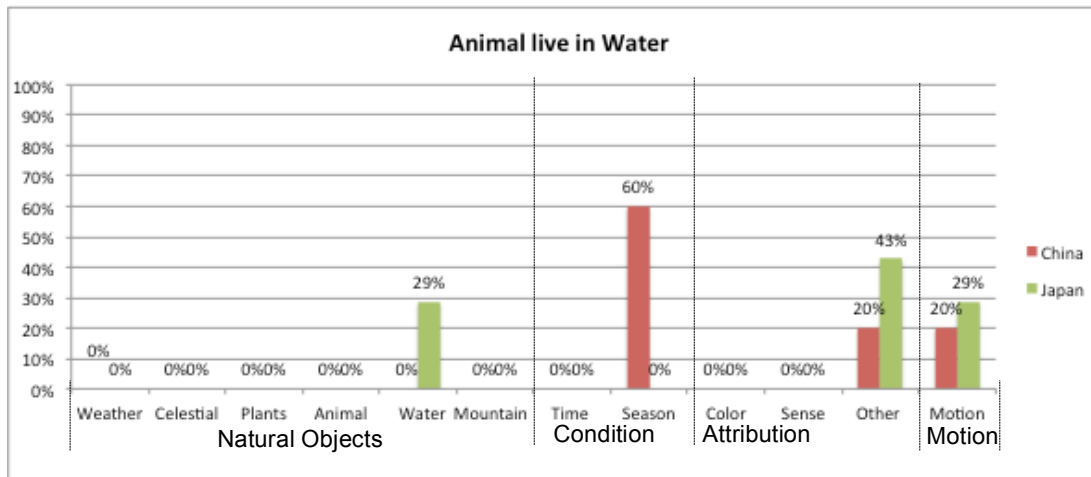


Figure 4-34 Percentage of word Animal live in Water (魚、蛙) in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Animal live in Water (魚、蛙) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-34)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Water				川蛙 frog in the river	1	29%
					川鮎 catfish in the river	1	
Condition and Attribution Description	Season	秋蟾 toad in autumn	2	60%			
		春蛙 frog in autumn	1				
	Time						
Motion	Others	羅魚 Tilapia	1	20%	河鹿 kajika frog	2	43%
					群蛙 a flock of frog	1	
					群蟹 a flock of crab	1	
					玉蟾 Jade toad	1	
Total		潛鱗 fish grow with scale diving in the water	1	20%	遊魚 swimming fish	1	29%
					躍魚 leaping fish	1	
Total			5			9	

Table 4-35 Compare with appreciation description of Animal live in Water in each category in China and Japan

It is obviously that there are not so much common characteristics on description of animal in the water in Hakkei view names in China and Japan. The only common characteristic is that both China and Japan mentioned about toad, frog and fish in the water.

In China, description of animal in the water mainly focuses on season that frog or toad appeared.

In Japan, description of animal in the water mainly focuses on fish or frog in the water or grouped or swimming in the water.

4. 7 Appreciation Words About Water

4.7.1. River (川) and Sea (海)

Water (水) represent river or sea water in both China and Japan.

Total 14 variations and 22 words used the word “川” and “海” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 12 variations and 20 words used the word “川” and “海” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

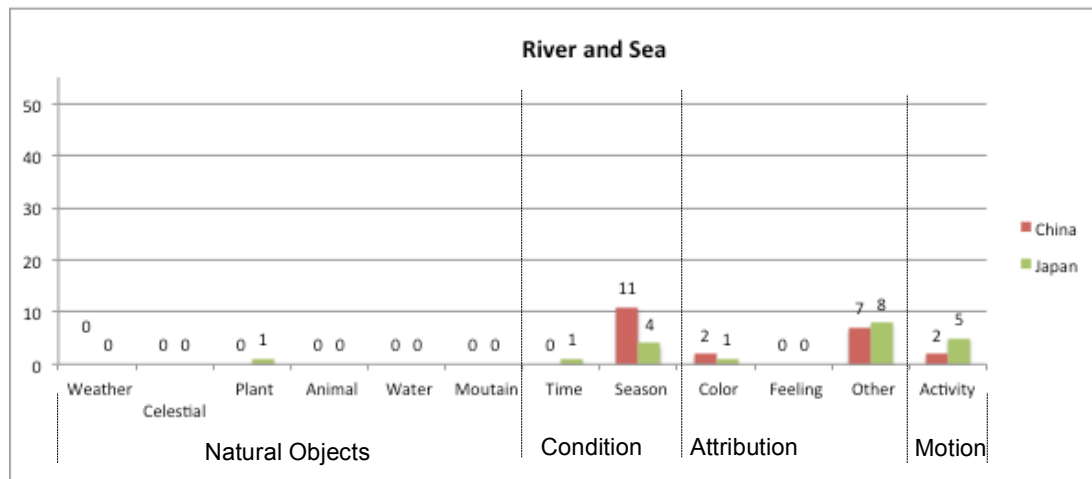


Figure 4-35 Number of Word River (川) and Sea (海) in Each Category in China and Japan

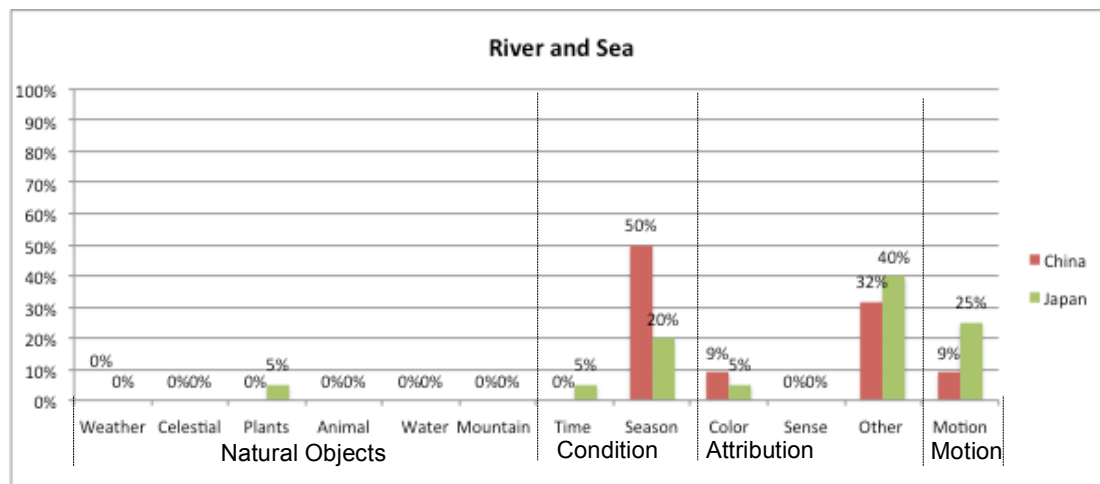


Figure 4-36 Percentage of Word River (川) and Sea (海) in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of River (川) and Sea (海) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-35)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Plants				芙蓉 ditch with hibiscus	1	5%
	Season	春水 water in spring 秋水 water in autumn 春溪 stream in spring	6 4 1	50%	春水 water in spring 夏川 river in summer	2 2	20%
Condition and Attribution	Time				早川 early river	1	5%
	Color	绿水 green and clear water 黄河 yellow river	1 1	9%	绿水 green water	1	5%
	Attribution	曲水 winding water 異水 extraordinary water 绣水 beautiful water 横溪 stream across	1 1 1 1	32%	清水 clear water 曲水 winding water 浅水 shallow water 長溪 long stream	4 1 1 1	40%
Motion	Others	表海 Oceanside 煙水 mist on the water	1 1		懸冰 icicle	1	
		活水 flowing water 注海 inject to sea 臥江 river lying down	1 1 1	9%	流水 flowing water 分水 diversion of water	3 1	25%
Total			22			20	

Table 4-36 Compare with appreciation description of River (川) and Sea (海) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of River (川) and Sea (海) in China and Japan (Table 4-36)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Spring	春水 water in spring	6	21%	春水 water in spring	2	10%
		春溪 stream in spring	1				
	Green	渌水 green and clear water	1	3%	綠水 green water	1	5%
	Winding	曲水 winding water	1	3%	曲水 winding water	1	5%
Flow	活水 flowing water	1	9%	流水 flowing water	3	15%	
	注海 inject to sea	1					
Specific	Season	秋水 water in autumn	4	12%	夏川 river in summer	2	10%
	Color	黄河 yellow river	1	3%			
	Shape	横溪 stream across	1	6%	清水 clear water	4	30%
		臥江 river lying down	1		浅水 shallow water	1	
					長溪 long stream	1	
	Attribution	異水 extraordinary water	1	12%	懸水 icicle	1	5%
		绣水 beautiful water	1				
		表海 Oceanside	1				
煙水 mist on the water		1					
				分水 diversion of water	1	5%	
Plants				芙蓉 ditch with hibiscus	1	5%	
Time				早川 early river	1	5%	
Total			22		20		

Table 4-37 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of River (川) and Sea (海) in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

1. Describe water in spring

春水 (water in spring) both appeared in Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names. Meanwhile, this word appeared more times in China than in Japan.

2. Describe green color

Green color is the only color to describe water both in China and Japan.

3. Winding water and Describe water flowing

ii. Specific Characteristics

In China

1. Describe water in autumn

In China, Hakkei view names about water mainly focus on water in different season, spring and autumn.

2. Describe some specific attribution of river

Chinese Hakkei view names also mentioned attribution of water, such as winding water (曲水), extraordinary water (異水) and other two words to describe different attribution of water.

In Japan

1. Describe water in summer

2. Focus on shape of river

In Japan, Hakkei view names about water mainly focus on different attribution of water. The most of them is clear water (清水) and also some others. Description about season and flowing motion of water also used several times.

4.7.2. Spring (泉)

Total 17 variations and 33 words used the word “泉” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 6 variations and 11 words used the word “泉” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

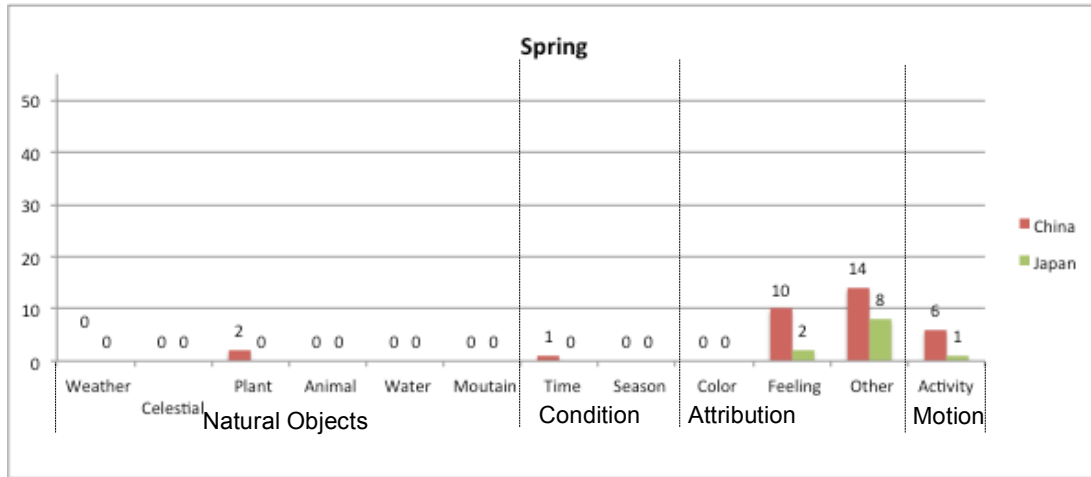


Figure 4-37 Number of Word spring in Each Category in China and Japan

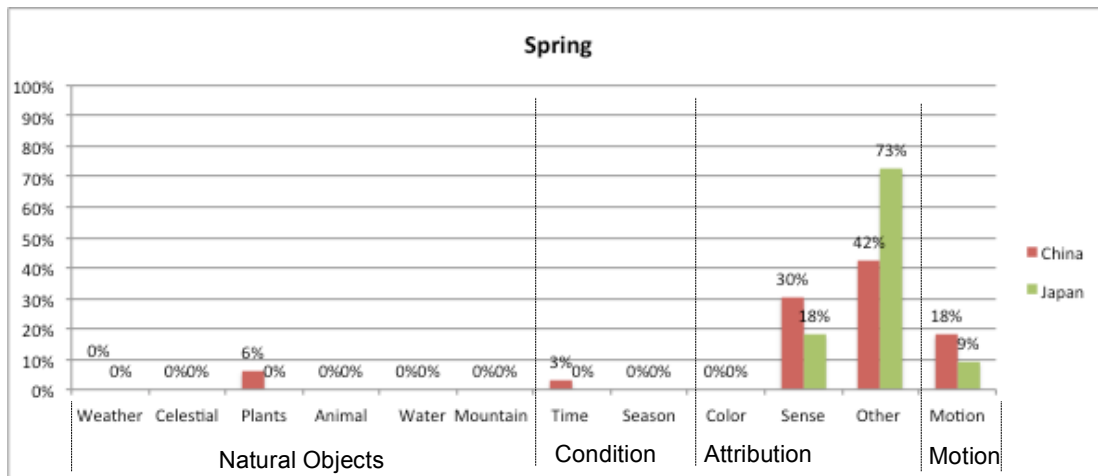


Figure 4-38 Percentage of Word spring in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Spring (泉) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-37)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Plants	林泉 spring in forest	1	6%			
		茶泉 spring for tea	1				
Condition and Attribution Description	Time	時泉 sometimes coming up spring	1	3%			
	Sense	甘泉 sweet spring	5	30%	温泉 hot spring	1	18%
		温泉 Hot spring	3		醴泉 sweet spring	1	
		寒泉 cold spring	1				
		香泉 fragrant spring	1				
	Others Attribution	靈泉 miraculous spring	5	42%	靈泉 miraculous spring	5	73%
		清泉 clear spring	3		清泉 clear spring	2	
		濂泉 clear spring	2		懸泉 tilt and rapid spring	1	
		福泉 blessing spring	1				
		濛泉 mistly spring	1				
孔泉 spring from a hole		1					
石泉 spring from stone	1						
Motion		流泉 flowing spring	3	18%	浴泉 spring for bathing	1	9%
		飛泉 flying spring	2				
		涌泉 spring pouring out	1				
Total			33			11	

Table 4-38 Compare with appreciation description of Snow in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Spring (泉) in China and Japan (Table 4-38)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Feeling	温泉 Hot spring	3	12%	温泉 Hot spring	1	9%
		寒泉 cold spring	1				
	Taste	甘泉 sweet spring	5	15%	醴泉 sweet spring	1	9%
	Good meaning	靈泉 miraculous spring	5	18%	靈泉 miraculous spring	5	45%
福泉 blessing spring		1					
Clear	清泉 clear spring	3	15%	清泉 clear spring	2	18%	
	濂泉 clear spring	2					
Specific	Place	林泉 spring in forest	1	9%	懸泉 tilt and rapid spring from mountain	1	9%
		孔泉 spring from a hole	1				
		石泉 spring from stone	1				
	Usage	茶泉 spring for tea	1	3%	浴泉 spring for bathing	1	9%
	Time	時泉 sometimes coming up spring	1	3%			
Appearance	濛泉 mistly spring	1	3%				
Motion	流泉 flowing spring	3	18%				
	飛泉 spring rapid flowing like flying	2					
		1					
	涌泉 spring pouring out						
Total			33			11	

Table 4-39 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Spring (泉)in China and Japan

i. Common Characteristics

1. Describe temperature feeling of spring

About feeling that spring make, Chinese used sweet taste most times, and then temperature of spring, hot or cold and good smell of spring. Although hot spring (温泉) is very famous in Japan, this word not appeared so much times, only once.

2. Describe sweet taste of spring

In China, Hakkei view names used 甘 (sweet and delicious) to describe sweet

taste of spring. In Japan, Hakkei view names used 醴 (sweet alcoholic drink made from fermented rice) to describe sweet taste of spring.

3. Describe good meaning of spring

靈泉 miraculous spring appeared several times both in China and Japan Hakkei view names. In Chinese and Japanese culture, people always express a wish upon spring. Focus on good meaning words that represent the spring is blessing, such as 靈泉 (miraculous spring) and 福泉 (blessing spring)

4. Describe clear water in spring

Express spring is very clear, such as 清泉 and 濂泉.

ii. Specific Characteristics

In China

1. Describe places where spring is located in, forest, stone or hole.
2. Describe usage of spring water, for tea
3. Describe flowing motion of spring,

About motion of spring, most often appeared word is flowing and then flying and pouring out.

In Japan

1. Describe place where spring locate in, mountain.
2. Describe usage of spring water, for bathing

4.7.3. Pond (池)

Total 11 variations and 16 words used the word “池” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 3 variations and 3 words used the word “池” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

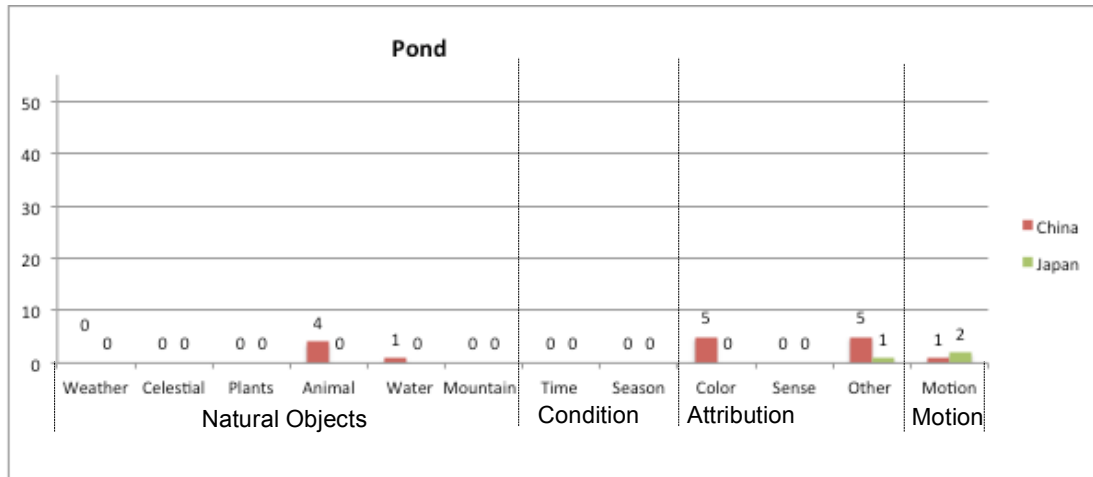


Figure 4-39 Number of Word pond in Each Category in China and Japan

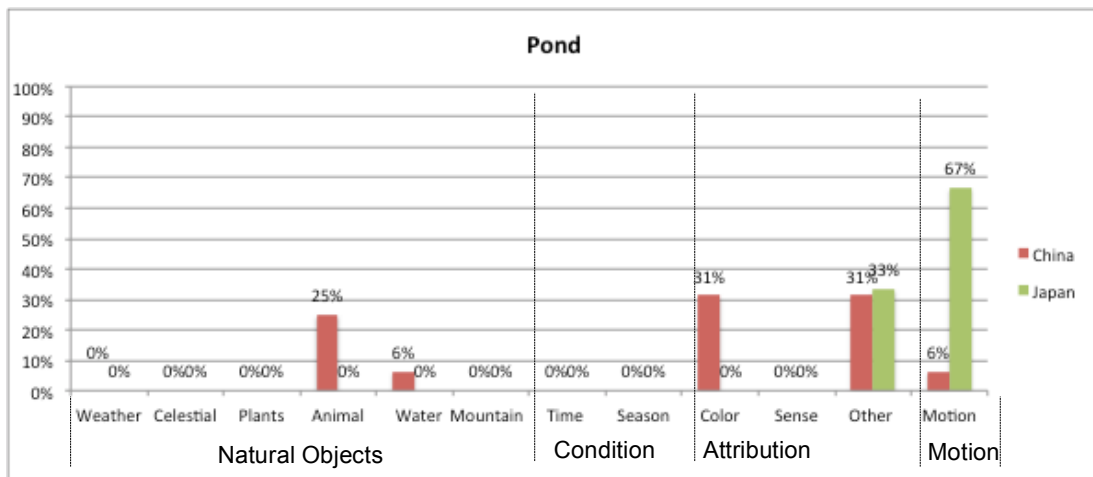


Figure 4-40 Percentage of word pond in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Pond (池) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-40)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Plants	荷池 lotus pond	1				
	Water	泮沼 melt marsh	1				
Condition and Attribution Description	Color	墨池 black ink pond	2				
		墨沼 black ink marsh	2				
		碧潭 green pond	1				
	Others	靈池 miraculous pond	1		旧池 old pond	1	
		龍潭 dragon deep pond	1				
		龍淵 dragon deep pond	1				
龍池 dragon pond		1					
龍湫 dragon pond	1						
Motion		眠潭 sleeping pond	1		奮池	1	
					浴池 bath pond	1	
Total			16			3	

Table 4-40 Compare with appreciation description of Pond (池) in each category in China and Japan

It is obviously that there is no common characteristic on description of pond in China and Japan.

In Japan, there are only 3 words describe pond about old pond and pond for bath.

In China, description of pond mainly focuses on black color of pond and using dragon to describe miraculous pond.

4.7.4. Waterfall (瀑布)

Total 3 variations and 9 words used the word “瀑布” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 5 variations and 17 words used the word “瀑布” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

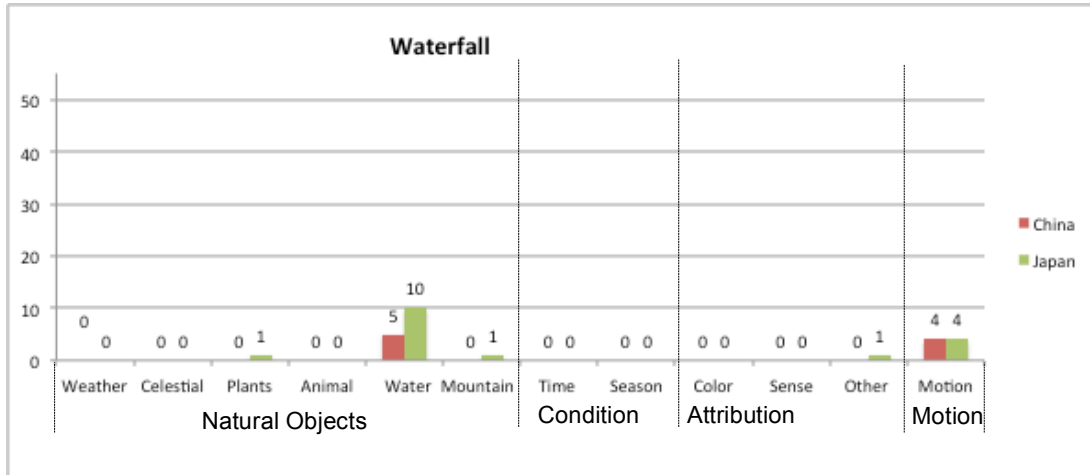


Figure 4-41 Number of Word waterfall in Each Category in China and Japan

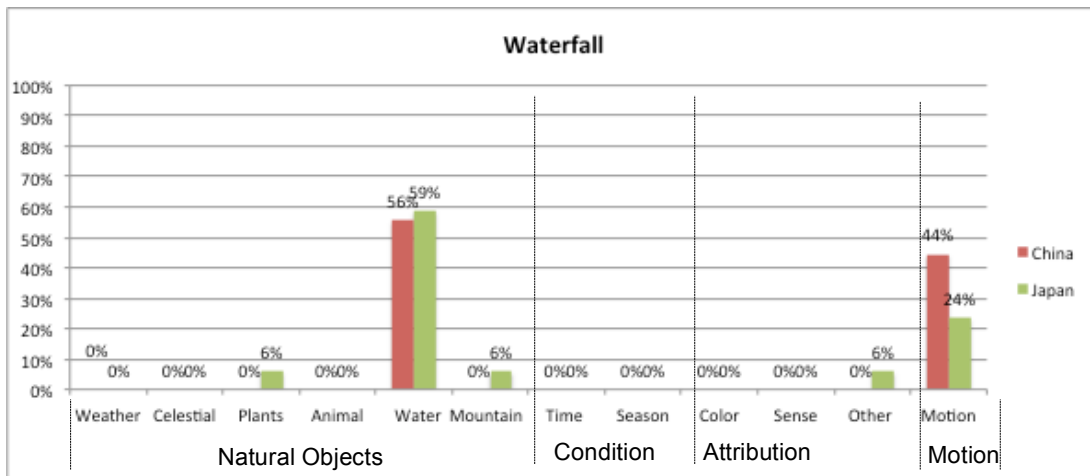


Figure 4-42 Percentage of Word waterfall in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Waterfall (瀑布) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-41)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Plants				花滝 waterfall with flower around	1	
	Water	瀑布 waterfall	5		瀑布 waterfall	10	
	Rock				岩滝 waterfall in the rock	1	
Attribution Description	Others attribution				清滝 clear waterfall	1	
Motion		飛瀑 flying waterfall	3		飛瀑 flying waterfall	4	
		掛瀑 waterfall flow from mountain	1				
Total			9			17	

Table 4-41 Compare with appreciation description of Waterfall (瀑布) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Waterfall (瀑布) in China and Japan (Table 4-42)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Waterfall	瀑布 waterfall	5		瀑布 waterfall	10	
	Flying	飛瀑 flying waterfall	3		飛瀑 flying waterfall	4	
Specific	High	掛瀑 waterfall flow from mountain	1				
	Plants				花滝 waterfall with flower around	1	
	Rock				岩滝 waterfall in the rock	1	
	Others attribution				清滝 clear waterfall	1	
Total			9			17	

Table 4-42 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Waterfall (瀑布) in China and Japan

Although 瀑 (waterfall) in China and 滝 (waterfall) could represent waterfall by one word, both China and Japan often used 瀑布 to express waterfall.

And about description word of waterfall, both Chinese and Japanese used flying waterfall more times than other description word.

4. 8 Appreciation Words About Mountain

4.8.1. Mountain and Mountain Peak (山、峰)

Total 15 variations and 23 words used the word “山” and “峰” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 18 variations and 20 words used the word “山” and “峰” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

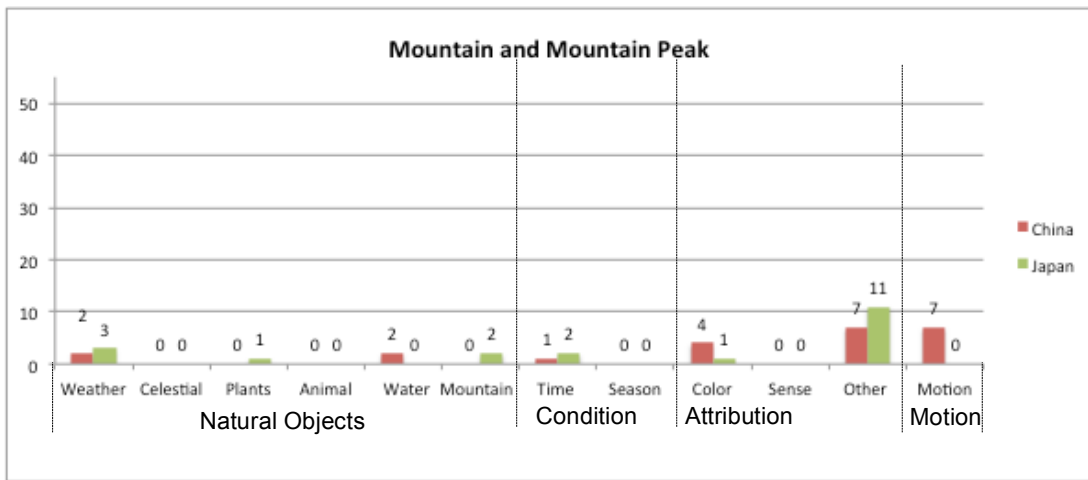


Figure 4-43 Number of Word mountain and mountain peak in Each Category in China and Japan

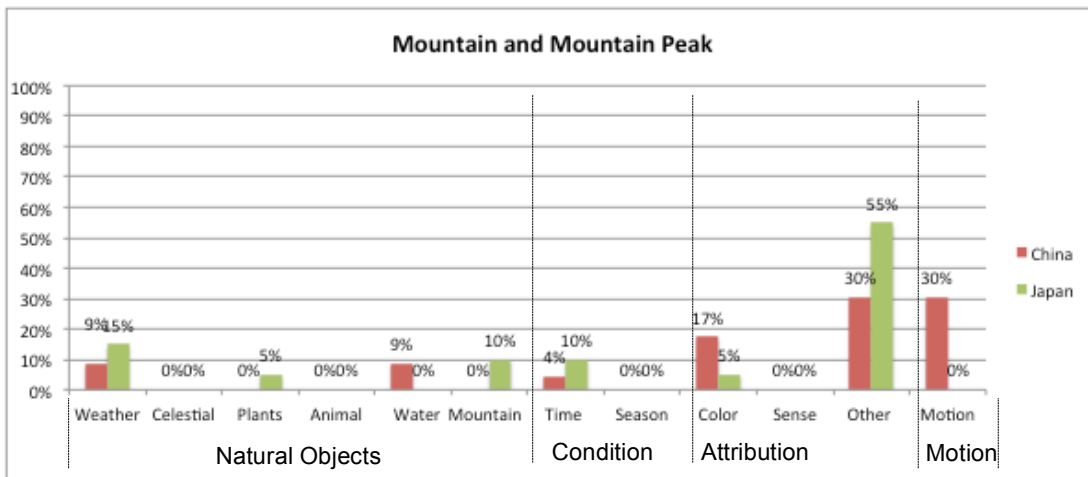


Figure 4-44 Percentage of word mountain and mountain peak in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of Mountain and Mountain Peak (山、峰) in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-43)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather	雪岭 snowing mountain	1		雨崎 raining in rough mountain	1	
		晴峰 mountain peak in sunny day	1		霜崎 frost in rough mountain	1	
					晴峰 mountain peak in sunny day		
	Plants			草崎 grass rough mountain	1		
	Water	江山 river and mountain	2				
	Mountain			嶽崎 high mountain	1		
Condition and Attribution Description	Time	晓岫 mountain in the morning	1		暮山 mountain in sunset	1	
					暮嶽 mountain in sunset	1	
	Color	丹山 red mountain	1		白山 white mountain	1	
		青嶂 green screen-like mountain peak	1				
		翠巘 green mountain	1				
		翠峰 green mountain peak	1				
	Others	峻岭 steep mountain	3		镜山 a name of mountain	2	
		遥岑 high hill far away	1		石山 stone mountain	1	
		远嶂 screen-like mountain peak far away	1		砂山 sand mountain	1	
		砥峙 stone mountain	1		珠山 a name of mountain	1	
秀峰 beautiful mountain peak		1		秀峰 beautiful Mountain peak	1		
				遥峰 mountain far away	1		
Motion		叠嶂 screen-like mountain peak layer on layer	5				
		叠巘 Mountain layer by layer	1				
Total			23		20		

Table 4-43 Compare appreciation description of Mountain and Mountain Peak (山、峰) in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Mountain and Mountain Peak (山、峰) in China and Japan (Table 4-44)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	In sunny day	晴峰 mountain peak in sunny day	1		晴峰 mountain peak in sunny day	1	
	Snow	雪岭 snowing mountain	1		白山 white mountain	1	
	Far away	遙岑 high hill far away	1		遙峰 mountain far away	1	
		遠嶂 screen-like mountain peak far away	1		遠峰 mountain far away	1	
	Beautiful	秀峰 beautiful mountain peak	1		秀峰 beautiful Mountain peak	1	
Stone	砥峙 stone mountain	1		石山 stone mountain	1		
				砂山 sand mountain	1		
Specific	Weather				雨崎 raining in rough mountain	1	
					霜崎 frost in rough mountain	1	
	Plants				草崎 grass rough mountain	1	
	Mountain				嶽峙 high mountain	1	
					山嶺 mountain	1	
					連峯 mountainous mountain peak		
					奇峯 unusual shape mountain peak		
	Time	曉岫 mountain in the morning	1		暮山 mountain in sunset	1	
					暮嶽 mountain in sunset	1	
	Color	丹山 red mountain	1			1	
		青嶂 green screen-like mountain peak	1				
翠巘 green mountain		1					
翠峰 green mountain peak		1					
Water	江山 river and mountain	2					
	疊嶂 screen-like mountain peak layer by layer	5					1
	疊巘 Mountain layer by layer	1					
Others	峻岭 steep mountain	3			1		
Total			23		20		

Table 4-44 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Mountain and Mountain Peak (山、峰) in China and Japan

4.8.2. Other Parts about Mountain (岩、洞)

Total 12 variations and 23 words used the word “岩、洞” in Hakkei view names in China.

Total 11 variations and 20 words used the word “岩、洞” in Hakkei view names in Japan.

Number of Word other parts about mountain in Each Category in China and Japan

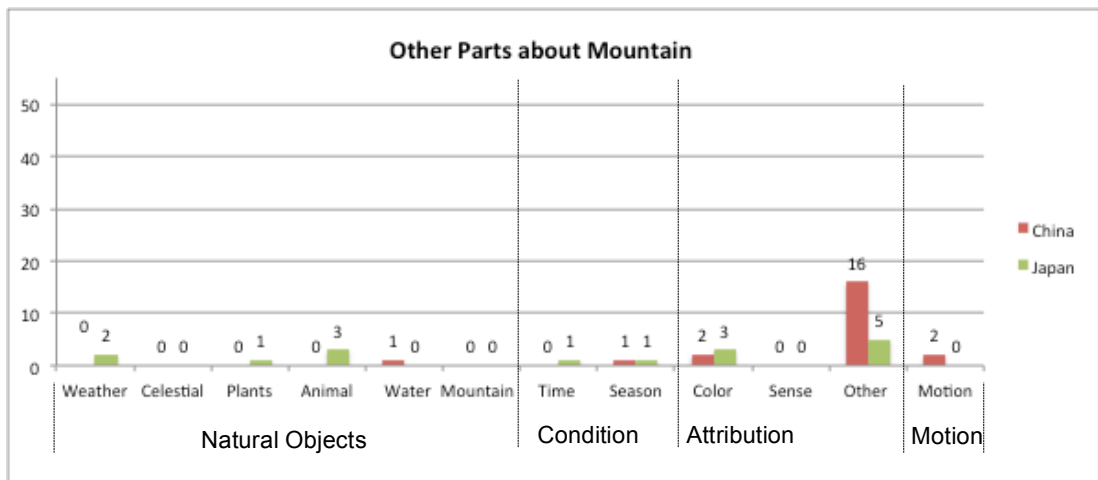


Figure 4-45 Number of Word Other Parts about Mountain in Each Category in China and Japan

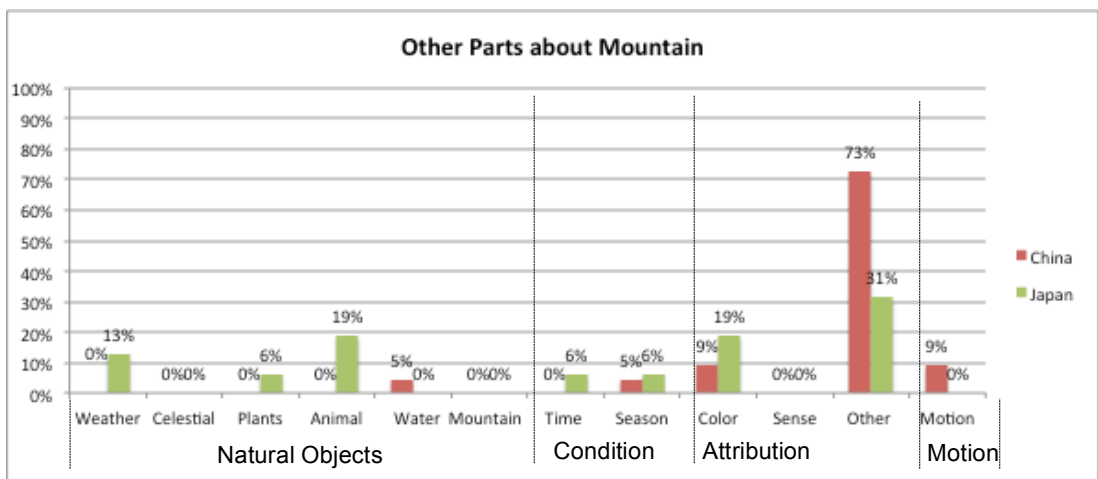


Figure 4-46 Percentage of Word Other Parts about Mountain in Each Category in China and Japan

(1) Compare appreciation description of other parts about mountain in each category in China and Japan (Table 4-45)

Category of the third word		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Natural Objects	Weather				風石 stone in the wind	2	
	Plants				柴石 firewood fossil	1	
					蚩谷 firefly valley	2	
					牛石 cattle stone	1	
	Water	泉石 stone around spring	1				
Condition and Attribution Description	Time				早岩 early stone	1	
	Season	春洞 spring cave	1		春阪 slope in spring	1	
	Color	碧岩 green stone	1		翠岩 green stone	1	
		翠壁 green cliff	1		白壁 white cliff	1	
				1	赤壁 red cliff	1	
	Others	古洞 ancient cave	5		奇岩 unusual shape stone	1	
		奇石 unusual shape stone	2		大岩 large stone	1	
		巔岩 stone on the top of mountain	1		奇石 unusual shape stone	1	
			1		断崖 bluff	1	
		異石 unusual stone	1		險阪 steep sloop	1	
		靈岩 miraculous stone	1				
		峭壁 steep cliff	1				
		绝壁 bold cliff	1				
鉄壁 iron cliff		1					
悬壁 steep and tilt cliff		1					
危坡 dangerous slope	1						
倚壁 lean on cliff	1						
石洞 stone cave							
Motion		疊石 stones laying	1				
		吼谷 roaring to valley	1				
Total			23			20	

Table 4-45 Compare appreciation description of other parts about mountain in each category in China and Japan

(2) Common and Specific Characteristics of description of other parts about mountain in China and Japan (Table 4-46)

Characteristics		China			Japan		
		The last two words	N	%	The last two words	N	%
Common	Color	碧岩 green stone	1		翠岩 green stone	1	
		翠壁 green cliff	1		白壁 white cliff	1	
			1		赤壁 red cliff	1	
	unusual	奇石 unusual shape stone	2		奇岩 unusual shape stone	1	
		異石 unusual stone	1		奇石 unusual shape stone	1	
		1					
Steep	峭壁 steep cliff	1		險阪 steep sloop	1		
	危坡 Steep and dangerous slope	1					
	懸壁 steep and tilt cliff	1					
Spring	春洞 spring cave	1		春阪 slope in spring	1		
Specific	Water	泉石 stone around spring	1				
	Motion	疊石 stones laying	1				
		吼谷 roaring to valley	1				
	Others	古洞 ancient cave	5		大岩 large stone	1	
		巔岩 stone on the top of mountain	1		斷崖 bluff	1	
		靈岩 miraculous stone	1				
		絕壁 bold cliff	1				
鐵壁 iron cliff		1					
倚壁 lean on cliff	1						
石洞 stone cave	1						
Total			23			20	

Table 4-46 Common and Specific Characteristics of description of Rain (雨) in China and Japan

i. Characteristics in Common

1. About color description. Both Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names described green color of other parts of mountain.
2. Both Chinese and Japanese focus on describing particular and steep of mountain.

ii. Specific Characteristics

Chinese Hakkei view names describe mountain and rock with surrounding water. And used stack up (疊) to describe mountainous peaks.

Chapter 5.

Tendency and Characteristics of Natural Landscape Appreciation Culture in China and Japan

5.1 Tendency and Characteristics of Each Type of Natural Landscape Appreciation In China and Japan

5.1.1. Weather: Snow, Rain, Wind, Sunny, Fog/Frost

	Common		Specific					
	Charateristic	Typical words	In China		Total	In Japan		Total
			Charateristic	Typical words		Charateristic	Typical words	
1 Snow	1 A fine day; 2 Accumulate 3 Unmelt; 4 White snow	晴雪 Snow in a sunny day 積雪 Accumulated snow 殘雪 Remaining and unmelt snow 白雪 White snow	1 Winter; 2 Clear sky	冬雪 snow in winter 霽雪 Snow in clear sky	38	1 Spring; 2 Sunny; 3 Morning and Night; 4 Quantity; 5 In the mountain	春雪 snow in spring 晴雪 Snow in a sunny day 朝雪 Snow in the morning 微雪 Tiny snow 山雪 Snow in the mountain	101
2 Rain	1 At night; 2 Sometimes; 3 In Spring and Autumn; 4 Smoky 5 Flying and passed away	暮雨 raining at night 時雨 raining from time to time 春雨 raining in spring 煙雨 Misty rain 飛雨 flying rain	1 Sense of rain 2 Weather	甘霖 sweet rain 霽雨 Rain in clear sky	43	1 Suddenly 2 light rain	急雨 raining suddenly 濛雨 tiny and light rain	63
3 Wind	1 Smell 2 pine tree	香風 Wind with fragrance 松風 Wind through pine trees	1 Spring and Autumn	秋風 Wind in autumn	32	1 Green color	青嵐 Wind blowing through fresh green leaves	48
4 Sunny Day	1 After snow 2 Night 3 Season	雪霽 Clear sky after snow 晚霽 Clear sky at night 春霽 A fine day in spring	1 Clear sky 2 Celestial phenomenon	霽 Clear sky 雲晴 A sunny day with cloud in the sky	32	1 Sunny Day	晴 A sunny day	31
5 Fog	1 Morning	朝霞 Morning haze	1 sunny day 2 Smoky 3 Flowing	晴靄 Mist in a sunny day 煙霧 Smoky fog 流霞 Flowing haze	37	1 Mountain 2 Spring 3 Color	山霞 Haze in the mountain 春霞 Spring haze 彩霞 Colorful haze	25

Table 5-1 Common and Specific Characteristics of Weather Appreciation In China and Japan

1. Common Characteristics: Both Chinese and Japanese often used weather phenomenon words, time words and season words to combine with weather words.

a) Weather + Weather

Snow and rain are used more than other weather phenomenon and words about a fine day used least times as the last word. Special weather phenomenon,

such as snow, rain and wind are used as a description object, but a fine weather always as description word not object. About “A Fine Day + Special Weather”, combine weather words with description words of **a fine day**. It frequently appeared in China and Japan, especially describe other weather phenomenon appeared in a fine day.

About two words referred to a fine day, in China 霽 (clear sky) appeared more and in Japan often used 晴 (sunny day) .

b) Time + Weather

Both Japanese and Chinese preferred to describe weather phenomenal in different time of the day and preferred morning than evening, however Japanese created more variations of appreciation words than Chinese.

c) Season + Weather

Combine weather words with description words of **season**.

Snow is often in winter, and this description often appeared in Chinese Hakkei view names, however, in Japanese Hakkei view names, remaining snow in spring appeared more times than snow in winter. Descriptions of rain in both spring and autumn appeared in China and Japan. About wind, Chinese used wind in autumn more times than in spring. However, Japanese only used wind in spring.

	China	Japan
Snow	Winter	Spring
Rain	Spring and Autumn	Spring and Autumn
Wind	Autumn	Spring
Fine day	Spring	Autumn
Fog		Spring

Chinese selected more autumn (秋) words to describe weather and Japanese selected more spring (春) words.

2. Tendency and Characteristics in China

a) Sense: Chinese noticed to appreciate the good smell and taste of snow

and rain.

- b) Smoky: Chinese prefer to use smoky (煙) to describe mist in the air.
- c) Dynamic: Chinese created more variations of motion words to describe other weather words and use fly (飛) several times.

3. Tendency and Characteristics in Japan

- a) Plants: Japanese created more words of plants to describe the condition of plants influenced by weather. Among them, pine tree (松) was the most favorite plant in Japan.
- b) Water and Mountain: Only Japanese described weather phenomenal around the water or in the mountain.
- c) Detail: Japanese prefer to describe details of appearance or state of weather, such as rain begins suddenly (驟雨、急雨) and tiny and light rain (濛雨、針雨、微雨、小雨) and tiny snow (微雪), deep snow (深雪) and thin snow (薄雪).
- d) Color: Japanese noticed to appreciate white color of snow and rain and wind blowing through fresh green leaves.
- e) State: Japanese created many words about accumulation of snow.

Table 5-2 List of Weather words In Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names

5.1.2. Celestial Phenomenon: Moon, Sun, Cloud, Sky, Rainbow, Others

	Common		Specific					
	Charateristic	Typical words	Charateristic	Typical words	Total	Charateristic	Typical words	Total
1 Moon	Moring and 1Night Different 2Weather Play with 3moon	夜月 Moon in the night 風月 moon in the wind 釣月 fishing the moon in the water	reflecting in 1the water	印月 moon reflecting in the water		Moon in the 1water On the 2mountain 3season 4cold moon	池月 moon reflected in pond 山月 moon on the mountain 夏月 moon in summer 涼月 cold moon	
2 Sun	1Morning 2sunset 3Spring 4set down	朝陽 sun in the morning 夕陽 sunset 春日 sun in spring 落日 sun set down	1sunny day sun in the 2morning under 3sunshine	晴日 sun in sunny day 旭日 sun in the morning 浴日 under sunshine				
3 cloud	under 1sunshine describe high 2height 3Assemble 4Continuous	晴雲 Clouds in sunny day 凌雲 High over the clouds 凝雲 Condensation clouds 連雲 Continuous clouds	Spring and 1Autumn 2movement 3With sands	春雲 Clouds in spring 飛雲 Flying clouds 雲 Yellow clouds		1summer	夏雲 Clouds in summer	
4Sky	Beautiful 1place	洞天 Watch sky through cave	1Fly	騰空 Fly into sky		High Height 1of objects	挿天 Pierce into sky	
5Rainbow			suddenly 1appeared 2sunny day	飛虹 Rainbow fly into sky 晴虹 Rainbow in sunny day		1Under sunset	夕虹 Rainbow under sunset	
6 others			1Sound 2star 3Thunder	轟雷 Thunder with loud noise 涵星 Twinkle star 飛雷 Thunder fly in the sky				

Table 5-3 Tendency and Characteristics of Celestial Phenomenon Appreciation In China and Japan

1. Common Characteristics: Both Chinese and Japanese often used time words, Season words and Motion words to combine with Celestial Phenomenon words.

a) Time + Celestial Phenomenon

Both Japanese and Chinese most often used to describe celestial phenomenon with time words. Chinese often used moon in the night, Japanese often used sun in daytime.

b) Season + Celestial Phenomenon

Spring was the most favorite word to describe celestial phenomenon. And Japanese specific described celestial phenomenon in summer.

c) Motion + Celestial Phenomenon

Chinese often used to appreciate moon or sun reflecting in the water, and Japanese often used to appreciate moon or sun rising up. Chinese created lots of words to describe fly or flow motion of cloud and rainbow.

2. Tendency and Characteristics in China

a) Weather: Chinese used more than Japanese. Both often used a sunny day (晴).

b) Sense: Chinese created to describe sound of thunder.

3. Tendency and Characteristics in Japan

a) Water: Japanese created more words to describe celestial phenomenon reflecting in the water or rise up from water.

b) Mountain: Japanese described moon on the mountain.

c) Color: Japanese created two other words about color of moon and sun.

d) Sense: Cold and cool of moon were popular in Japan.

e) Other description: Japanese often used to describe details of appearance or state of celestial phenomenon.

Table 5-4 List of Celestial Phenomenon words In Chinese and Japanese
Hakkei view names

5.1.3. Plants: Tree, Flower, Leaf, Others

	Common		Specific					
	Charac- teristics	Typical words	In China Charac- teristics	Typical words	Total	In Japan Charac- teristic	Typical words	Total
1 Tree	1 Old and ancient 老柏 Old Cypress		1 Tall 雲松 Tall pine tree like reaches to the sky 2 Smoke 煙樹 Tree with mist swirling around 3 cold 寒林 Cold forest		36	1 Thick flourish and茂林 Thick forest 2 Green 青松 Green pine tree 3 Appearance 新樹 New tree		40
2 Flower	1 Species 櫻花 Cherry blossom 2 Spring 春花 Flower in Autumn spring 3 In the Wind 風桜 Cherry blossom in the wind		1 Colorful 紅蓮 Red Lotus flower 2 Good 寶花 Flower like Meaning treasure		15	1 White 白桜 White Cherry blossom 2 Static 垂桜 Cherry blossom hang down 3 Mountain 山桜 Cherry blossoms in the mountain 4 Time 夜花 Flower in the night		54
3 Leaf						1 Weather 霜葉 Frosted leaves 2 Species 楓葉 Maple leaves 3 Color 紅葉 Red leaves		48

Table 5-5 Common and Specific Characteristics of Plants Appreciation In China and Japan

1. Common Characteristics: Both Chinese and Japanese often used appearance description words and season words to combine with Celestial Phenomenon words.

a) Description + Plants

Both Chinese and Japanese often used to describe old (老) and ancient (古) trees. Chinese often used to use smoky (煙) to describe tree in mist and good meaning words to describe flower. Japanese often used to use dense forest and lots of variations of describing words about flower.

b) Season + Plants

Both Chinese and Japanese often used spring and autumn.

2. Tendency and Characteristics in China

a) Weather: Chinese focused on wind blowing on lotus and Japanese

focused on wind blowing through cherry tree.

b) Celestial Phenomenon: Chinese used cloud to describe variety of woods.

c) Plants: About tree, Chinese often used pine tree. About flower, Chinese often used plum flower and lotus.

d) Color: Chinese use white, red and golden to describe lotus.

e) Sense: Chinese used cold trees and good smell of grass.

3. Tendency and Characteristics in Japan

a) Plants: Japanese often used to use forest and trees with flowers. About flower, Japanese described a lot, used variety variations of words and most often used cherry flower.

b) Water: Japanese used river (川).

c) Mountain: Japanese described trees and flowers in the mountain.

d) Time: Japanese appreciated flower in night.

e) Color: Japanese just often used to use white to describe not only lotus but also cherry flowers. About tree and leaves, Japanese described not only green tree, but also red trees and leaves.

f) Static: Japanese used hang down to describe cherry flower.

Table 5-6 List of Plants words In Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names

5.1.4. Animal: Bird, Insect, Animal on the ground, Animal in the water

	Common		Specific					
	Chara- teristic	Typical words	In China Chara- teristic	Typical words	Total	In Japan Chara- teristic	Typical words	Total
1 Bird		1Singing啼鳥 singing bird 2Fly 翔羽 Flying birds	1Motion 立鷗 Standing Gull 2Color 金雞 Golden cock		6	1Fall down 落鷹 Hawk fall down 2Returning 帰雁 wild goose returning 3Color 白鷺 white egret 4Water 水鳥 bird in the water 5Time 時鳥 birds sometimes appeared 6A flock of 群鷗 a flock of Gull 7Remaining 宿鷺 remaining egret		54
2 Insect					0	1Wind 風螢 firefly in the wind 2Water 川螢 firefly around the river 3Flying 乱螢 disordered firefly		23
3 Animal on the Ground			1Color 白羊 white goat 駐驄 staying horse 2Staying		3	1Time 夜鹿 Deer in the night 春駒 young Horse in spring 2Season 3Barking 鳴鹿 barking deer		13
4 Animal live in the water			1Season 秋蟾 toad in autumn 潜鳞 fish grow with scale diving 2Diving in the water		5	1Water 川蛙 frog in the river 2a flock of 群蛙 a flock of frog 3Swimming 遊魚 swimming fish		9

Table 5-7 Common and Specific Characteristics of Animals Appreciation In China and Japan

1. Tendency and Characteristics in China

- a) Season: Chinese appreciated frog in autumn and spring.
- b) Color: Golden was a favorite color in China.

2. Tendency and Characteristics in Japan

- a) Weather, Celestial Phenomenon, Plants: Japanese use some weather, celestial Phenomenon and plants words to describe birds in the sky.

- b) Water: Japanese noticed to describe animals around or in the water.
- c) Time: Japanese described birds with sometime coming, in the morning and evening and deer in the evening.
- d) Color: Japanese still used white most.
- e) Cold: Japanese used cold goose twice.
- f) a herd of (群): Japanese used a herd of (群) lots of times to describe birds and also frog in the water
- g) Motion: Japanese appreciate motion of birds and animals and used lots of variation of motion words.

Table 5-8 List of Animal words In Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names

5.1.5. Water: River, Spring, Pond, Waterfall

	Common		Specific					
	Chara- teristic	Typical words	In China Chara- teristic	Typical words	Tot- al	In Japan Chara- teristic	Typical words	Tot- al
1 River	1Spring 2Green 3Winding 4Flow	春水 water in spring 绿水 green and clear water 曲水 winding water 活水 flowing water	1In 2Yellow 3Shape 4Attribu- tion	秋水 water in autumn 黄河 yellow river 横溪 stream across 绣水 beautiful water	22	1Summ- er 2Clear 3Flower 4Time	夏川 river in summer 清水 clear water 英渠 ditch with hibiscus 早川 early river	20
2Spring	1Feeling 2Taste 3meanings 4Clear	温泉 Hot spring 甘泉 sweet spring 靈泉 miraculous spring 清泉 clear spring	1Place 2Usage 3rance 4Motion	林泉 spring in forest 茶泉 spring for tea 濛泉 mistly spring 流泉 flowing spring	33	1Place 2Usage	懸泉 tilt and rapid spring from mountain 浴泉 spring for bathing	11
3Pond			1Plants 2Color 3dragon	荷池 lotus pond 墨池 black ink pond 龍潭 dragon deep pond	16	1old 2Usage	旧池 old pond 浴池 bath pond	3
4 Water- fall	1Waterfall 2Flying	瀑布 waterfall 飛瀑 flying waterfall	1High	掛瀑 waterfall flow from mountain	9	1Flower 2Rock 3Clear	花滝 waterfall with flower around 岩滝 waterfall in the rock 清滝 clear waterfall	17

Table 5-9 Common and Specific Characteristics of Water Appreciation In China and Japan

1. Common Characteristics: Both Chinese and Japanese often used Season words, Color words and Motion words to combine with Celestial Phenomenon words.

a) Season + Water

Both Chinese and Japanese most preferred to appreciate water in spring. In addition, Chinese used autumn some times and Japanese used summer some times.

b) Color + Water

Both Chinese and Japanese appreciated green water. In addition, Chinese used black pond to describe deep pond.

c) Motion + Water

Both Chinese and Japanese use fly and flow to describe motion of water.

2. Tendency and Characteristics in China

- a) Weather: Chinese describe water or water wave in fine weather.
- b) Plants: Chinese focus on spring in the forest.
- c) Animal: Chinese used lots of virtual animal, dragon to describe pond, which could represent good meaning of the water.
- d) Sense: Chinese described a lot about taste, temperature and smell of spring.
- e) Good meaning words: Chinese used some good meaning words to describe water

3. Tendency and Characteristics in Japan

- a) Plants: Japanese focus on water with flower surrounding.
- b) Appearance: Japanese describe appearance of water.

Table 5-10 List of Water words In Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names

5.1.6. Mountain: Mountain, Mountain Peak, Stone, Ground

	Common		Specific					
	Charateristic	Typical words	Charateristic	Typical words	Total	In Japan Charateristic	Typical words	Total
		晴峰 mountain peak in sunny day	1Time	曉岫 mountain in the morning	23	1Weather	雨崎 raining in rough mountain	20
	2Snow	雪岭 snowing mountain	2Color	丹山 red mountain		2Plants	草崎 grass rough mountain	
	3Far away	遙岑 high hill far away	3Water	江山 river and mountain		3Mountain	山嶺 mountain	
	4Beautiful	秀峰 beautiful mountain peak	4layer by layer	疊嶂 screen-like mountain peak layer by layer		4mountainous	連峯 mountainous mountain peak	
1Mountain	5Stone	石山 stone mountain						

Table 5-11 Common and Specific Characteristics of Mountain Appreciation In China and Japan

1. Common Characteristics: Both Chinese and Japanese often used Description words, to combine with Celestial Phenomenon words.

a) Description + Mountain

Both Chinese and Japanese focus on describing particular and steep of mountain.

2. Tendency and Characteristics in China

a) Weather: Chinese described mountain with snow and Japanese described mountain with rain and frost.

b) Water: Chinese prefer to describe mountain and rock with surrounding water.

c) Motion: Chinese used stack up (疊) to describe mountainous peaks.

3. Tendency and Characteristics in Japan

a) Plants and Animal: Japanese used some plants and animal words to describe appearance of mountain or rock.

- b) Mountain: Japanese used two mountain words to describe appreciation position of mountain.
- c) Appearance: Japanese noticed to describe appearance of mountain.

Table 5-12 List of Mountain words In Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names

5.2 Tendency and Characteristics of Natural Landscape appreciation in China and Japan

5.2.1. Common Characteristics on Landscape Appreciation Method In China and Japan

1. **Condition words** used frequently as description words,

Time and Season + Natural Landscape

Time: morning and evening. Few about noon.

Season: Spring and autumn. Few about winter and summer.

2. **Describe Specific characteristics or motion** of natural landscapes:

Characteristics: White snow or Old tree

Motion: Flowing water or sun setting down

5.2.2. Specific Characteristics on Landscape Appreciation Method In China and Japan

1. **Natural Landscape:**

China — Rock, Cliff and Pond. Landscape spot.

Japan — Mountain, Animal, Cherry flowers, Red Leaves. Famous landscape.

2. **Sensation:**

China — Touch, Sound, Smell, Taste sensation

Japan — Visual sensation

3. **Motion:**

China — Dynamic motion, fly and flow

Japan — Static motion, remain and fall down

4. **Color:**

China — Colorful

Japan — White color

Chapter 6.

Conclusion

6. 1 Conclusions

The main subjects are to clarify similarities and differences of natural landscape appreciation style between China and Japan under country culture background. In this research, selected Hakkei as research object, which spread to a wide area that contained different geography phenomenon, weather environment and country culture.

Therefore, the conclusions of this research are:

1. Historical Transformation of Hakkei Culture in East Asia Area from its origin as Shosho Hakkei in eleventh century China to Omi Hakkei in nineteenth century Japan.
2. Formation and Features of Hakkei View Names, Throughout contrasting of Shosho Hakkei and typical subsequent Hakkeis, formation and features were used to create new Hakkei view names.
3. Tendency and Characteristics of Natural Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei view names between China and Japan on emotion expression, representative of traditional landscape, expression of five senses and “Mountain-Water” Culture.

6.1.1. Historical Transformation of Hakkei Culture in East Asia Area

This research has traced the historical transformation of Hakkei culture in China, Japan and Korea from its origin as Shosho Hakkei in eleventh century China to Omi Hakkei in nineteenth century Japan. Hakkei culture is dispersed throughout East Asia where it was transformed into various locations, which affected the landscape appreciation culture and aesthetic associated with this subject.

About development of Hakkei culture in different country, it has been in Japan, rather than in China, where research into Hakkei culture has flourished. In Japan, Hakkei, which deemed as a kind of landscape appreciation methodology, was retained intact and constantly researched in modern times. In China, with some negative opinion of Hakkei culture and neglecting of traditional landscape

culture, Hakkei culture did not develop after 19th century. In Korea, Hakkei culture did not exist a long time, and fading into obscurity very fast.

6.1.2. Formation and Features of Hakkei View Names

As mentioned in Chapter 2, Shosho Hakkei, as initial Hakkei, was a pattern for creating subsequent Hakkeis. Some formation and features of Shosho Hakkei were inherited by subsequent Hakkeis. Throughout contrasting of Shosho Hakkei and typical subsequent Hakkeis, these formation and features, such as using number eight, four-word structure, natural landscape with good scenery and location correspondence appreciation method, were used to create new Hakkei view names.

The most important feature of Hakkei view names for this research is that the first two words represent location name and the last two words represent appreciation method. This research articulated landscape appreciation method of Hakkei view names, that is to say, separately research on the third and the last word of Hakkei view names. According to Chinese word formation style, the third word is description of the last word, which is object of appreciation of Hakkei view names. So focus on the last two words to do comparison research of Hakkei view names in China and Japan has significance for landscape appreciation comparison.

6.1.3. Tendency and Characteristics of Natural Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei view names between China and Japan

(1) Emotion of Natural Landscape description in Hakkei view names in China and Japan

Typical emotion of natural landscape description in Hakkei view names was expressed by description of weather phenomenon and celestial phenomenon.

“Snow (雪)” appeared much more times in Japanese Hakkei view names, among them 晴雪 (snow in sunny day) and 殘雪 (unmelt snow in spring) appeared most times. Throughout all description of snow, combination of words expressed that although snow is falling, the condition is not so bad. That is a positive emotion that expressed by Japanese Hakkei view names.

On the other hand, “Rain (雨)” appeared much more times in Chinese Hakkei view name. 煙雨 (smoky rain) are typical words that appeared in descriptions of weather phenomenon in China. Other words about wind and snow also appeared several times, such as 秋風 (wind in autumn) and 積雪 (accumulating snow). These words are all typical words that expressed “sadness (悲)” in Chinese poems. Throughout these typical words, it is obviously that negative emotion that expressed by Chinese Hakkei view names.

These positive emotion in Japanese Hakkei view name and negative emotion in Chinese Hakkei view names are also reflected by description of celestial phenomenon. “Moon (月)” appeared much more times in Hakkei view names both in China and Japan. Typical word in Chinese Hakkei view names is “夜月” (moon in the night) which express sense of desolation and loneliness in cold night. However, in Japanese Hakkei view names, “明月” (bright moon) and “新月” (new moon), these beautiful moon scene were frequently appeared. There are no negative emotion appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names.

(2) Depict typical and representative traditional landscape in China and Japan

Typical and representative traditional landscape of natural landscape description in Hakkei view names was expressed by description of plants.

Both in China and Japan, Hakkei view names are used for depict typical and representative traditional landscape. In China, old and living a long time trees were symbol of longevity, which is always symbol of location. So description of old trees appeared lots of times in Chinese Hakkei view names. In Japan, typical traditional landscapes are flower and red maple leaves, which also described by Hakkei view names. Descriptions of flower and leaves are much more than description of other plants.

(3) Expression of Five Senses

Five senses, sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch were expressed in Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names.

Sense of sight in Hakkei view names is mainly depicted by description of color. Both Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names depicted colors of landscape. On

the contrast of Chinese colorful description, white color often appeared in Japanese Hakkei view names.

Sense of hearing in Hakkei view names is mainly depicted by description of sound. In China, one typical word “響雨 (loud noise of rain)” described sound of rain. On the contrary, Japanese described sounds of animals, such as deer, birds and apes. These sounds did not appear many times in Chinese Hakkei view names.

Sense of taste and smell in Hakkei view names is mainly depicted by description of sweet and fragrance. Chinese used sweet to describe rain (雨) and spring (泉), and fragrance of snow (雪), wind (風) and spring(泉), to express happiness emotion. In Japanese Hakkei view names, only described fragrance of wind (風), besides that descriptions of other taste and smell did not appeared.

Sense of touch in Hakkei view names is mainly depicted by description of temperature. Both Chinese and Japanese, describe cold more than worm. Cold wind and moon were described in Japanese Hakkei view names, and cold trees were described in Chinese Hakkei view names.

(4) “Mountain-Water” Culture (山水文化)

“Mountain-Water” Culture (山水文化) refers to a style of traditional natural landscape culture in China. Hakkei, as a symbol of that culture, depicts scenery of mountain and water. Although mountain and water were mainly described in Chinese and Japanese Hakkei view names, Chinese and Japanese focused on different aspects. In Chinese Hakkei view names, description of water appeared more times than mountain. In Japanese Hakkei view names, description of mountain appeared more times than water.

6.2.2. Traditional Style of paintings and poems

Traditional Style of paintings and poems are based on country's cultural background. Although some of Japanese traditional cultures were imported from ancient China, with long history those cultures gradually changed into Japanese style culture. In China, most typical painting style is impressionistic style of Chinese paintings, which is emotional and abstractive. Influenced by traditional style of paintings, Chinese Hakkei view names frequently appeared emotion and abstract descriptions on natural landscapes. On the other hand, influenced by western painting, Japanese style of paintings is more realism and naturalistic, which express more visual and detail descriptions in Hakkei view names.

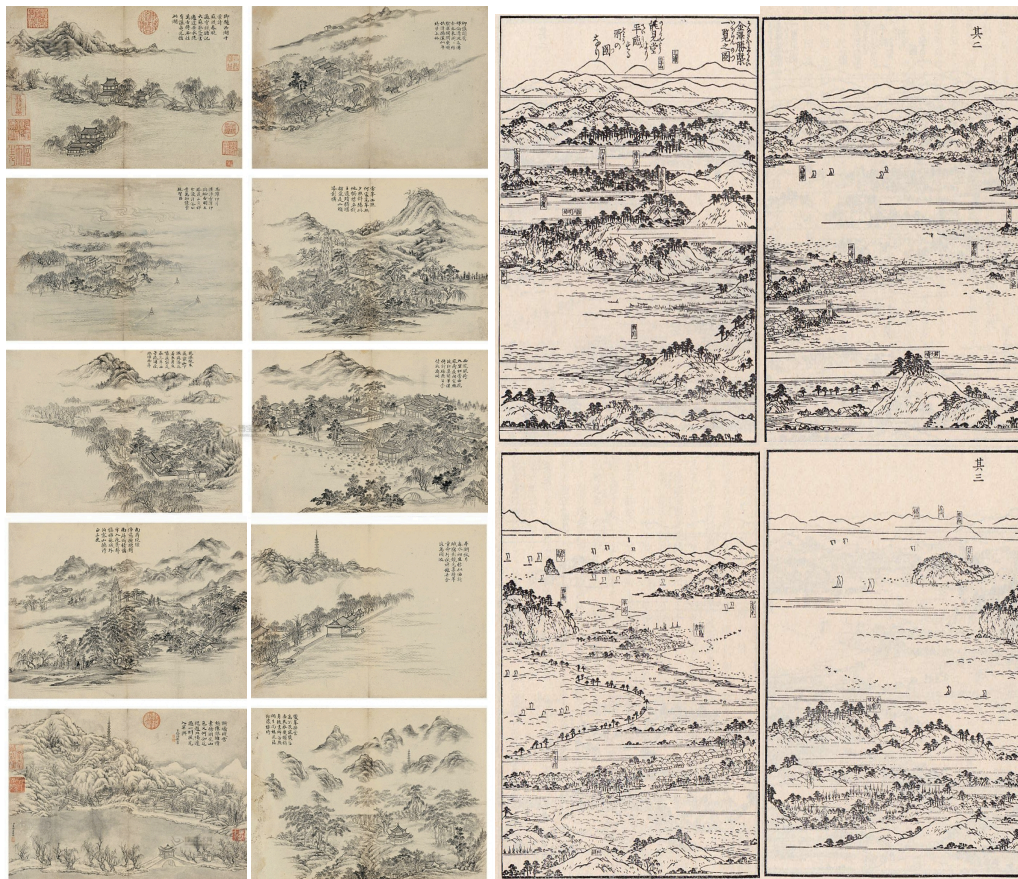


Figure 6-2 Compare Hakkei paintings in China and Japan. Saiko Jukkei in China (Left) and Kanazawa Hakkei in Japan (Right)

6. 3 Limitations and Future Outlook

6.3.1. Limitations of the Study

As previously mentioned, not as in Japan, recording and studying on Hakkei culture in China are not flourish. For this reason, there had been not enough data about Hakkei view sites and historical transitions. Recorded data also had existed sparsely due to lack of researchers and widely distributed locations of Hakkei. In addition, this dissertation is a study that had concentrated on comparison research on the last two words of Hakkei view names in China and Japan. Records on Hakkei view names in China are very important data for this research. Although great effort is cost to find and get data from literature reviews and survey in China, lack of reliable and information is limitation of the study.

Moreover, although this dissertation had tried to understand tendency and characteristics of natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan that expressed by Hakkei view names. Due to historical period and natural landscape elements that selected by this research, the tendency and characteristics could only show a general and small part of the landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.

Lastly, this dissertation only found and summary the tendency and characteristics of natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan, there is no particular analysis on the reasons why the similarities and differences occurred. This research only presented two possible reasons and did not analyze and verify whether these reasons works.

6.3.2. Suggestions for Future Study

According to limitations, future studies on this topic and research field could be designed.

It has been in Japan rather than in China itself, where research into Hakkei has flourished. As Hakkei's birthplace, China contained a rich Hakkei cultural content. The detailed studies on the historical research on Hakkei culture and current situations of Hakkei in China will be needed in the future.

This research focused on comparing Hakkei culture in China and Japan, which is a general understanding on Hakkei culture in China and Japan. More detailed researches, which focus on landscape descriptions on specific types of landscape, such as rain, flower, moon and other landscapes in Hakkei view names should be analyzed in the future.

Hakkei, as an important historical landscape culture, were destroyed and the history meanings of Hakkei views were forgotten. Conservation of Hakkei culture and Hakkei view sites take part in an important role in landscape history. Researches on conservation method of Hakkei as traditional cultural landscape should be carried out in the future.

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²⁰ According to Daoist theory, there are eight phases step by step before becoming immortal, known as Eight Dao (八道): ru Dao (入道), xue Dao (学道), fang Dao (访道), xiu Dao (修道), de Dao (得道), chuan Dao (传道), liao Dao (了道), cheng Dao (成道).

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Appendix

- I. Hakkei View Names in China from AD 960 (北宋 Northern Song) to AD 1644 (明 Ming)**

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

total	158												
北宋	5	1	北宋	湖南	潇湘八景	洞庭 秋月	潇湘 夜雨	平沙 落雁	烟寺 晚钟	山市 晴岚	江天 暮雪	远浦 归帆	渔村 夕照
		2	北宋	湖南	桃源八景	桃川 仙隐	白马 云涛	绿萝 晴昼	梅溪 烟雨	浔阳 古寺	楚山 春晓	沅江 夜月	童坊 晓渡
		3	北宋	广东	连县湟川八景	圭峰 晚霭	巾峰 远眺	秀岩 滴翠	昆湖 叠嶂	双溪 春涨	静福 寒林	楞伽 晓月	龙潭 飞雨
		4	北宋	广东	广州羊城八景	扶胥 浴日	石门 返照	珠江 秋色	海山 晓霁	菊湖 云影	蒲涧 濂泉	光孝 菩提	大通 烟雨
		5	北宋	湖北	随州历山八景	龙河 新涨	九岭 晴岚	烟寺 晚钟	山村 夕照	圭阁 朝霞	龙泉 月夜	古洞 春云	断岩 宿雾
南宋	1	1	南宋	浙江	西湖十景	平湖 秋月	苏堤 春晓	断桥 残雪	麴院 风荷	雷峰 落照	南屏 晚钟	花港 观鱼	柳浪 闻莺
						三潭 印月	双峰 插云						
金	1	1	金	北京	燕京八景	太液 秋风	琼岛 春阴	金台 夕照	蓟门 飞雨	西山 积雪	玉泉 垂虹	卢沟 晓月	居庸 叠翠
元	6	1	元	北京	燕京八景	太液 秋波	琼岛 春阴	金台 夕照	蓟门 飞雨	西山 霁雪	玉泉 垂虹	卢沟 晓月	居庸 叠翠
		2	元	北京	碧云十景	环峰 叠翠	曲径 通幽	洞府 藏春	池泉 印月	乔松 傲雪	修竹 欺霜	奇松 连阶	危桥 跨涧
						楼台 潇洒	碧云 香霭						
		3	元	浙江	钱塘十景	西湖 夜月	浙江 秋涛	六桥 烟柳	九里 云松	冷泉 猿啸	灵石 樵歌	北关 夜市	葛岭 朝暾
						孤山 霁雪	两峰 白云						
		4	元	山东	历城八景	明湖 泛舟	佛山 赏菊	锦屏 春晓	历下 秋风	鹊华 烟雨	趵突 腾空	汇波 晚照	白云 雪霁
		5	元	广东	广州羊城八景	扶胥 浴日	石门 返照	蒲涧 濂泉	大通 烟雨	粤台 秋月	白云 晚望	景泰 僧归	灵洲 鳌负
		6	元	海南	崖县崖州八景	鳌山 白云	水南 暮雨	鲸海 西风	牧原 芳草	边城 斜照	竹篱 啼鸟	稻陇 眠鸥	南山 秋蟾
明	158	1	明	北京	燕京八景	太液 晴波	琼岛 春云	金台 夕照	蓟门 飞雨	西山 霁雪	玉泉 垂虹	卢沟 晓月	居庸 叠翠
		2	明	北京	燕京八景	太液 秋风	琼岛 春阴	金台 夕照	蓟门 飞雨	西山 晴雪	玉泉 垂虹	卢沟 晓月	居庸 叠翠
		3	明	北京	燕京十景	太液 晴波	琼岛 春云	金台 夕照	蓟门 烟树	西山 霁雪	玉泉 垂虹	卢沟 晓月	居庸 叠翠
						南圉 秋风	东郊 时雨						
		4	明	北京	颐和园西湖十景	泉液 流珠	湖水 铺玉	平沙 落雁	浅涧 立鸥	葭白 摇风	莲红 坠雨	月浪 流光	秋波 澄碧
						洞积 春云	壁翻 晓照						

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

5	明	北京	香山八景	护驾 长松	饮仙 寒井	香莲 金界	松顶 明珠	佛阁 云梯	祭台 星影	乳峰 古寺	妙高 云堂
6	明	山西	大同八景	镇楼 秋爽	魏陵 烟雨	采凉 积雪	宝塔 凝烟	雷公 返照	凤台 晓月	柳巷 泛舟	云冈 摩云
7	明	北京	昌平八景	松盖 长春	石洞 仙踪	虎峪 辉金	安济 春流	天峰 拔翠	银山 铁壁	龙泉 喷玉	居庸 霁雪
8	明	北京	北京城门十二景	正阳 石马	崇文 铁龟	朝阳 谷穗	阜城 梅花	东直 铁塔	西直 折柳	定安 真武	德胜 石碣
				西便 白羊	彰仪 金人	右安 花畦	宣武 水平				
9	明	天津	直沽八景	拱北 遥岑	镇东 晴旭	安西 烟树	定南 禾风	吴埂 万艘	天骥 连营	百沽 潮平	海门 夜月
10	清	河北	保安八景	龙门 晚翠	鸡鸣 晴岚	鹿野 耕云	龙湫 钓月	桑干 秋涨	笔架 彩霞	温泉 晨澜	矾山 霁雪
11	明	河北	肃宁县八景	龙泉 穿月	垣城 积雪	桥城 返照	滩头 独钓	甘河 摆渡	海市 遨游	白寺 闻钟	青口 停舟
12	明	上海	沪城八景	黄浦 秋涛	龙华 晚钟	海天 旭日	吴淞 烟雨	石梁 夜月	野渡 蒹葭	凤楼 远眺	江皋 霁雪
13	明	上海	瀛洲八景	七浦 归帆	层城 表海	金鳌 镜影	玉宇 机声	渔艇 迎潮	漉场 积雪	吉贝 连云	沧江 大阅
14	明	浙江	越州十景	秦望 观海	炉峰 看雪	兰亭 修禊	禹穴 探奇	土城 习舞	镜湖 泛月	怪山 瞻云	吼山 云石
				云门 竹筏	汤闸 秋涛						
15	明	浙江	乐清县南阁村八景	石柱 擎天	仙岩 落月	西湖 晚钓	北萨 春耕	马屿 书堂	雁湖 古刹	桃村 牧笛	柳巷 渔灯
16	明	安徽	潜山十景	舒台 夜月	乔公 故址	吴塘 晓渡	天柱 晴雪	九井 西风	丹灶 苍烟	酒岛 流霞	石牛 古洞
				山谷 流泉	诗崖 漱玉						
17	明	安徽	姑孰八景	白纛 松风	尼坡 梅月	牛渚 春涛	龙山 秋色	太白 遗祠	元晖 古井	丹灶 寒烟	凌歊 夕照
18	明	安徽	蒙城八景	涡河 晚渡	冷涧 垂虹	慈氏 晓钟	漆园 春雨	狼峰 霁雪	圣井 甘泉	嵇山 夜月	庄楼 梦蝶
19	明	福建	永春魁星岩十二景	万松 巢鹤	半岭 迎云	茂林 幔绿	广庭 秋月	梅盘 仙榻	烟萝 鸟道	吟台 悬壁	竹坞 佛泉
				斗石 钟灵	山阴 袂迹	曲涧 春流	崆峒 园石				
20	明	江西	豫章十景	滕阁 秋风	西山 积翠	南浦 飞云	章江 晓渡	龙沙 夕照	东湖 夜月	苏圃 春蔬	徐亭 烟树
				洪崖 丹井	铁柱 仙踪						
21	明	江西	浔阳十景	匡庐 叠翠	湓浦 龙渊	虎渡 波光	清风 揽秀	齐云 晚眺	甘棠 烟水	浪井 涛声	庾楼 明月
				栗里 苍松	濂溪 古树						
22	明	山东	历城八景	鹤华 烟雨	汇波 夕照	明湖 秋月	铜壶 滴漏	历下 秋风	趵突 腾空	锦屏 春晓	佛山 赏菊

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

	23	明	山东	历下十六景	锦屏 耀日	玉鼎 翻云	幽涧 黄花	白云 霁雪	石洞 绝尘	明湖 泛月	孤峰 凌霄	清流 注海
					松韵 南熏	荷香 北渚	苍生 霖雨	翠屏 丹皂	岩畔 飞泉	会波 返照	竹港 清风	鲍山 白雪
	24	明	山东	泰山八景	秦松 挺秀	汉柏 凌寒	汶河 古渡	徂徕 夕照	龙洞 甘霖	明堂 故址	泰岳 朝云	龟阴 秋稼
	25	明	山东	淄川八景	郑公 书院	季子 石桥	万山 樵歌	丰水 牧唱	梵刹 浮图	文庙 古桧	般阳 晓钟	昆仑 山色
	26	明	河南	洛阳八景	龙门 山色	马寺 钟声	金谷 春晴	洛浦 秋风	天津 晓月	铜驼 暮雨	平泉 朝游	邙山 晚眺
	27	明	河南	洛阳八景	龙门 石洞	邙阪 云林	铜驼 丽景	金谷 名园	九龙 含翠	三井 飞仙	青牛 吼谷	白马 驮经
	28	明	河南	登封八景	高门 待月	轘辕 早行	颍水 春耕	箕阴 避暑	石淙 会饮	玉溪 垂钓	少室 晴雪	卢崖 瀑布
	29	明	河南	汴京八景	艮岳 行云	夷山 夕照	金梁 晓月	资圣 熏风	百岗 冬雪	大河 春浪	吹台 秋雨	开宝 晨钟
	30	明	河南	汴京八景	繁台 春晓	铁塔 行云	金池 过雨	州桥 明月	大河 涛声	汴水 秋风	隋堤 烟柳	相国 霜钟
	31	明	湖北	武昌八景	庾楼 醉月	鄂渚 吟风	鹄岭 栖霞	鹦洲 听雨	东山 揽胜	南浦 观渔	黄鹤 怀仙	赤矶 慨古
	32	明	湖北	武昌八景	凤台 烟树	樊岭 晴岚	吴王 古庙	苏子 遗亭	龙蟠 晓渡	报恩 夜钟	西山 积翠	南湖 映月
	33	明	湖北	鄂城八景	黄鹤 朝霞	鹤楼 晚照	凤山 春晓	南浦 秋涛	金沙 夜月	鹦鹉 渔歌	武昌 仙境	铁佛 珠林
	34	明	湖北	汉阳十景	大别 晚翠	江汉 朝宗	禹祠 古柏	官湖 夜月	金沙 落雁	凤山 秋兴	晴川 夕照	鹦鹉 渔歌
					鹤楼 晴眺	平塘 古渡						
	35	明	湖北	汉川八景	祇园 胜境	赤壁 朝霞	小别 晴岚	南河 古渡	仙女 琳宫	鸡鸣 春晓	梅城 晚照	沮水 春波
	36	明	湖北	黄冈八景	黄冈 晓霁	赤壁 春晖	竹楼 胜集	柳港 联芳	临皋 月皎	洗墨 云生	吴公 义井	孟倅 清泉
	37	明	湖北	荆门八景	东山 塔影	西壁 岚光	汉水 酸醅	蒙泉 喷玉	内方 仙迹	灵鹫 梵音	百顷 林泉	藻湖 烟雨
	38	明	湖北	郢中八景	阳春 烟树	白雪 晴岚	橘木 樵歌	汉江 渔艇	石城 春雨	兰台 午风	宋井 寒泉	龙峰 晓岫
	39	明	湖北	麻城八景	龟峰 旭日	凤岭 朝云	桃林 春色	柏子 秋阴	龙池 夜月	晴崖 飞瀑	麻姑 仙洞	观音 灵岩
	40	明	湖北	江陵八景	虎渡 春涛	龙山 夕照	金堤 烟柳	石马 云帆	绛帐 书声	东湖 草色	渚宫 夜月	沙市 晴烟
	41	明	湖北	当阳八景	紫盖 朝霞	绿林 夕照	景德 名蓝	合溶 新市	丹井 仙踪	龙潭 圣迹	圣泉 灵应	桥水 倒流
	42	明	湖北	通羊八景	罗阜 岚光	翠屏 塔影	石桥 秋雨	双溪 春水	犀港 晨耕	焦岩 晓渡	岩泉 喷雪	石洞 生云
	43	明	湖北	随阳八景	神农 洞天	舜子 古井	东阁 朝阳	洪山 夕照	白云 层楼	紫石 长桥	浮纓 春涨	槎水 渔归
	44	明	湖北	郧阳十景	天马 崖高	摘星 坡峻	南门 晴望	十堰 春耕	萧寺 留题	仙宫 遗像	武阳 神洞	盛水 灵泉

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

				龙滚 滩声	云洲 雨意								
	45	明	湖北	郧县八景	笔山 排闼	汉水 朝宗	茅窝 社鼓	兴福 晨钟	粧台 晓月	吴柳 春风	覆坛 仙迹	相国 故封	
	46	明	湖北	嘉鱼八景	赤壁 古祠	清江 钓艇	江岛 春风	龙潭 秋月	西保 湖光	新堤 保障	梅山 种树	透脱 轻舫	
	47	明	湖北	淦川十景	东高 晓望	西河 夜游	县庭 老柏	泮水 金莲	古渡 横桥	后湖 新涨	相山 钟秀	凤凰 献唱	
					石岭 樵歌	梓潭 渔唱							
	48	明	湖北	崇阳八景	桃源 春霁	云峰 朝阳	瀛潭 秋月	中洲 返照	壶头 雪浪	金城 墨沼	葛洪 丹井	文昌 晚钟	
	49	明	湖北	通城八景	银山 积翠	秀水 回澜	太平 春耕	兴贤 夜诵	雋溪 映月	石塔 穿云	隆平 晓钟	真庆 暮鼓	
	50	明	湖北	富川八景	恩波 夜月	孔殿 秋香	仙观 晴霞	谢墩 夕照	沧波 烟雨	富川 樵唱	南市 渔歌	杨林 晚渡	
	51	明	湖北	罗田八景	凤凰 晓日	龙井 甘霖	塔山 钟声	多云 樵唱	南郊 树影	义水 东流	铜锣 峭壁	石险 横溪	
	52	明	湖北	黄陂十景	鲁台 望道	克寨 屯军	滢水 冬温	武湖 春涨	板桥 人迹	铁锁 龙井	西寺 晓钟	钓台 夜月	
					木兰 拥翠	甘露 呈祥							
	53	明	湖北	浠川八景	凤山 夕照	龙潭 秋月	玉台 丹井	石壁 回澜	陆羽 茶泉	羲之 墨沼	兰清 时雨	绿杨 晓烟	
	54	明	湖北	蕲阳八景	麟阁 江山	凤岚 晓钟	太清 夜月	龙矶 夕照	城北 荷池	湖东 春水	鸿洲 烟雨	龟鹤 梅花	
	55	明	湖北	梅山十景	大港 渔歌	多云 樵唱	龙湫 应涛	凤台 仙迹	泮水 遗碑	矿山 古治	凤台 夜月	龙骨 春花	
					东山 夜灯	双峰 晨梵							
	56	明	湖北	郧城八景	温公 书室	谪仙 桃岩	车盖 名亭	樱桃 古渡	凤台 春晓	沮水 晴波	南冈 梧雨	西畝 麦秋	
	57	明	湖北	云梦八景	楚城 古迹	北河 分流	隔浦 风帆	罗陂 春蛙	碧潭 秋月	寒溪 雪鬻	万金 石桥	石羊 千冢	
	58	明	湖北	应城八景	蒲骚 古城	櫟林 新市	东门 石桥	西河 古渡	三台 渔唱	五岭 樵歌	玉女 温泉	铁牛 镇坝	
	59	明	湖北	孝感八景	凤台 夜月	董冢 春云	泮沼 荷香	琴堂 槐阴	西湖 酒馆	北泾 渔歌	峻岭 横屏	双峰 瀑布	
	60	明	湖北	潜江八景	东城 烟树	南浦 荷花	僧寺 晓钟	蚌湖 秋水	蒿口 仙桥	芦溪 佛塔	清溪 山色	白洲 波光	
	61	明	湖北	松滋八景	高山 古庙	苦竹 甘泉	江亭 晚棹	灵济 晚钟	莱州 霁月	月岭 残阳	剑峰 丹鼎	仙洞 朝云	
	62	明	湖北	枝江八景	紫山 东翠	白水 晓渡	三洲 烟浪	山市 夕阳	弥勒 梵钟	蓬莱 仙境	石簪 渔网	花溪 牧笛	
	63	明	湖北	夷陵八景	西陵 形势	东山 图画	赤溪 钓艇	黄牛 棹歌	雅台 明月	灵洞 仙湫	三游 云霁	五陵 烟收	
	64	明	湖北	长阳八景	凤台 秋月	龙门 秋水	西沙 古渡	军岭 晴云	东峰 樵隐	鳌渚 渔歌	杨溪 夜读	泉口 春耕	

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

	65	明	湖北	宜都十景	陆城 乔木	孔庙 双莲	龙窝 春水	虎嶂 朝云	合江 古渡	洪泛 滚钟	宋山 神井	湾市 人家
					沧茫 异石	石板 甘泉						
	66	明	湖北	巴东八景	飞凤 迁乔	涡龙 养蛰	金盖 擎云	石门 喷雪	明月 清辉	紫阳 夕照	巴山 牧笛	清山 渔歌
	67	明	湖北	兴山八景	罗金 山秀	珍珠 潭清	昭君 台榭	仙侣 蓬瀛	西郊 牧唱	东郭 农耕	龙池 云影	禅寺 钟声
	68	明	湖北	枣阳八景	花县 谯楼	椒山 梵宇	杏坛 春昼	莲池 晓月	霸山 晴雪	滚水 扁舟	羊堰 秋波	虎冈 夕照
	69	明	湖北	谷城六景	粉水 澄波	水南 荒寨	新店 茅屋	后湖 夜月	高头 渔隐	广德 灵泉		
	70	明	湖北	光化八景	酆城 高古	汉水 澄清	马窟 云峰	龙潭 渔火	太和 温泉	固封 夕照	杪樵 夜月	福岩 竹坞
	71	明	湖北	竹山八景	孔阳 神潭	白云 仙咏	筑口 流霞	庸山 叠翠	白马 金城	娲山 青琐	霍顶 莲花	山中 宝花
	72	明	湖北	房县八景	汤池 莹彻	马鬣 崔嵬	志公 旧隐	庐陵 故城	石门 风泄	曲水 长流	黄香 古冢	吉甫 遗基
	73	明	湖北	郧西八景	南平 佳地	古堰 清流	转精 奇石	张相 灵池	天河 雪浪	火池 霞峰	马鞍 叠翠	鸡岭 排清
	74	明	湖北	竹溪十景	山横 诤轴	峰列 画屏	原都 庙祀	丰登 寺钟	坪店 驻驄	仙洞 招隐	五星 叠翠	九里 云飞
					草坪 牧笛	云崖 仙题						
	75	明	湖北	保康八景	笔架 浮翠	钓矶 清绝	潜孚 古洞	滴水 崖高	鱼跳 春湍	乌呼 夜月	银溪 溅雨	金渡 栖霞
	76	明	湖北	沔阳八景	五峰 山色	三澨 波光	沧浪 渔唱	柳口 樵歌	丙穴 钓秋	荆楼 玩月	东沼 红莲	西城 古柏
	77	明	湖北	景陵十景	道院 迎仙	书堂 出相	凤竹 晴烟	龙池 春涨	梦野 秋蟾	天门 夕照	三澨 渔歌	五华 樵唱
					梵刹 晨钟	笑城 暮雨						
	78	明	湖南	星沙八景	岳麓 书院	云谷 禅房	定王 高台	太傅 遗井	黄陵 斑竹	疑冢 青草	汨罗 吊古	湘亭 谕属
	79	明	湖南	衡山十景	开云 晓钟	雷溪水 夜月	芙蓉 飞瀑	绝顶 寒松	岳路 樵歌	桐冈 牧笛	觞流 曲水	帆泊 观湘
					舜洞 晴云	禹碑 古篆						
	80	明	湖南	岳阳八景	洞庭 晴涛	章华 夜月	飞吟 晚眺	君山 晓翠	老树 西风	巴山 夕照	南纪 春霁	东陵 秋雨
	81	明	湖南	武陵八景	善卷 古坛	秀水 斗门	沅阳 书院	桃洞 春风	桔州 晚霁	莱公 甘泉	崔氏 仙井	伏波 遗庙
	82	明	湖南	永州芝城八景	天梯 晓日	湘水 托蓝	嵒峰 叠翠	愚岛 晴云	万石 游亭	淡岩 秋月	怀素 墨池	紫岩 仙井
	83	明	湖南	沅江八景	蠡山 遗庙	芷水 回澜	卧龙 墨池	寒潭 钓艇	龙池 春雨	仙洞 晴霞	石溪 潜鳞	鹤湖 翔羽
	84	明	湖南	汉寿龙阳八景	杏坛 古柏	泮池 瑞莲	玉带 晴晖	金牛 夕照	墨池 遗迹	眉洲 异状	沧浪 秋水	桔冈 晚霁

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

	85	明	湖南	衡阳八景	雁峰 烟雨	石鼓 江山	花药 春溪	岳屏 雪岭	朱陵 仙洞	青草 桥头	东洲 桃浪	西湖 白莲
	86	明	湖南	临湘湘湄八景	鱼梁 晴霭	马鞍 落照	教广 春水	连湖 夜月	杨陵 晚渡	嘉祐 晓钟	儒矶 渔唱	西湖 莲芳
	87	明	湖南	华容八景	梦泽 晴云	东山 霁雪	章台 古迹	沱溪 晓渡	青湖 夜月	板桥 春涨	驿路 松风	杏村 夕照
	88	明	湖南	平江昌江八景	碧潭 秋月	秀野 春光	九曲 清流	三峰 叠嶂	梧桐 暮雨	桃洞 朝霞	幕阜 舟崖	连云 翠壁
	89	明	湖南	澧县澧阳八景	兰江 绣水	彭巖 翠峰	关山 烟树	月池 青波	洲上 仙眠	溪东 书院	车渚 夜读	
	90	明	湖南	安乡八景	洞庭 春涨	鲸湖 秋月	梁药 晴峰	黄山 瑞霭	书堂 夜雨	耒望 清风	安流 晓渡	
	91	明	湖南	慈利九溪八景	屏山 环翠	华峰 垒云	索口 帆归	空岩 仙隐	渊关 夜柝	烟寺 晨钟	麻阜 晴岚	溪津 晚照
	92	明	湖南	常宁八景	天生 洋沼	地拱 魁星	步云 迎喜	演武 观兵	茭潭 石榜	山麓 时泉	桃洲 春浪	湘寺 晓钟
	93	明	湖南	桂阳八景	石林 书院	宝山 积雪	龙渡 晴云	东峰 晚照	西寺 濂泉	七曲 朝霞	仰高 夜月	锦湖 秋水
	94	明	湖南	蓝山十景	蓝山 远嶂	章岭 秀峰	西岫 晴云	东江 夕照	九巖 舜水	五渡 长桥	富阳 平畴	古城 旧治
					夔龙 遗庙	皇英 古祠						
	95	明	湖南	祁阳语溪十景	浯溪 漱玉	镜石 涵辉	瘠亭 六仄	磨崖 三绝	岵台 晴旭	羸尊 夜月	书院 秋声	香桥 野色
					漫郎 宅籟	笑岷 亭岚						
	96	明	湖南	春陵十二景	濂溪 风光	莲花 霁月	羸尊 古酌	开元 胜游	伍如 奇石	九疑 仙山	元峰 钟英	宜峦 献秀
					寒亭 秋色	暖谷 春融	月岩 仙踪	含晖 石屋				
	97	明	湖南	郴州郴阳八景	马岭 云松	龙湫 烟雾	鱼峰 飞雷	相山 瀑布	南塔 钟声	北湖 水月	桔井 灵源	圆泉 香雪
	98	明	湖南	永兴八景	狮子 卧江	龛岩 弹孔	龙耳 云烟	雷坛 寿字	灌泉 古砌	森口 客舟	土富 银井	高亭 虹桥
	99	明	湖南	宜章八景	黄岑 叠翠	白水 垂虹	玉溪 春涨	宝刹 云幡	蒙洞 香泉	良岩 龙隐	榜山 晴旭	普化 晚钟
	100	明	湖南	兴宁八景	玉泉 温润	石角 奇观	云盖 仙林	东江 古渡	澄溪 夜月	瑶岭 晴云	泸渡 渔舟	醴泉 书院
	101	明	湖南	汝城桂阳八景	君子 朝阳	官山 夕照	白云 仙迹	筋竹 神灵	寿江 龟鹤	碧潭 金牛	白芒 温泉	黄岭 分流
	102	明	湖南	湘阴穆屯八景	岳庙 晓钟	穆溪 春涨	将军 樵歌	阳陵 农种	大陂 秋月	断岭 朝岚	龙滩 牧笛	魏港 渔罾
	103	明	湖南	宁乡十景	王潭 横秀	天马 翔空	飞凤 朝阳	灵峰 月夜	汤泉 沸玉	大瀉 凌云	石柱 书声	香山 钟韵
					楼台 晓色	狮顾 岚光						
	104	明	湖南	浏阳六景	中洲 风月	大湖 烟雨	湘台 春色	吾山 雪霁	药桥 泉石	鷓亭 芳草		

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

	105	明	湖南	醴陵八景	泮池 渌水	状元 芳洲	瓜畲 春意	菜阁 秋光	剑石 含霜	醴泉 浸月	金鱼 晚钓	玉带 朝游
	106	明	湖南	益阳溆阳八景	西湾 春望	裴亭 云树	白鹿 晚钟	关濑 湍惊	志溪 帆落	碧津 晓渡	庆洲 渔唱	甘垒 夜月
	107	明	湖南	攸县攸水十景	阳升 仙隐	文峰 拔秀	黄宫 连理	鸾山 叠翠	凤岭 朝霞	金水 晴波	银坑 夕照	黄甲 驯鸥
					紫麟 夜月	文浦 春云						
	108	明	湖南	邵阳八景	六亭 春色	双清 秋月	洛阳 仙洞	龙桥 铁犀	石门 翠岫	余湖 雪霁	城滩 晚渡	山寺 晓钟
	109	明	湖南	新化八景	资江 带水	东泽 龙池	水晶 高阁	黎山 潮信	月照 碧潭	潮源 仙洞	维山 叠嶂	崇阳 夕霭
	110	明	湖南	武冈十景	云山 清晓	宣峰 雪霁	法相 洞天	武陵 春色	渠渡 晴岚	龙潭 夜雨	古山 瀑布	枫门 落照
					横江 晚渡	济川 回舟						
	111	明	湖南	沅陵八景	大酉 洞天	壶头 夜月	洪山 叠翠	西水 拖蓝	浮桥 架竦	砂井 凝丹	黄草 朝霞	白田 晴雪
	112	明	湖南	溆浦十景	屈亭 烟雨	马庙 松篁	卢举 遐躅	诗住 幽吟	岩桂 秋香	溪桃 春萼	龙堆 积雪	鹰渚 寒涛
					芦潭 渔唱	櫟陇 樵歌						
	113	明	湖南	靖县渠阳八景	飞山 夕照	五老 晴瞰	九峰 耸翠	青萝 叠嶂	侍郎 云气	香炉 晓雾	渠江 夜月	溆溪 春水
	114	明	湖南	绥宁八景	高公 春色	枫岭 秋容	文笔 凝云	蓝溪 霁雪	双溪 稳渡	退田 危坡	甘泉 异水	扫洞 英灵
	115	明	广东	广州羊城八景	珠江 晴澜	粤秀 松涛	穗石 洞天	番云 云气	药洲 春晓	琪琳 苏井	象山 樵歌	荔湾 渔唱
	116	明	广东	潮州八景	龙潭 落照	凤山 秋菊	笔峰 晚凉	金山 旭日	凤栖 木棉	韩亭 秋月	西湖 梅风	文峰 飞翠
	117	明	广东	潮州内八景	东楼 观潮	古刹 梵唱	七星 步月	奎阁 腾辉	莲花 午照	府楼 钟声	渔庄 晚眺	西园 赏菊
	118	明	广东	肇庆七星岩二十景	石室 龙床	沥湖 渔棹	虹桥 雪浪	天阁 晴岚	金阙 朝阳	宝陀 夜月	星亭 拥翠	霞岛 飞琼
					树德 松涛	栖霞 榕阴	紫洞 禅房	蓬壶 仙径	临壑 荷香	方塘 鱼跃	杯峰 浮玉	天柱 流虹
					仙掌 春风	閻岩 夕照	阿坡 泉涌	石洞 云封				
	119	明	广西	梧州八景	云岭 晴岚	桂江 春泛	鹤岗 返照	金牛 仙渡	鳄池 漾月	火山 夕焰	龙洲 砥峙	冰井 泉香
	120	明	广西	宁明明江八景	太子 清泉	枫门 峻岭	明江 夜月	龙蟠 叠嶂	仙人 戏弈	将台 夕照	莲塘 风雨	飞仙 碧岩
	121	明	广西	藤县藤州八景	剑江 春涨	石壁 秋风	鸭滩 霜籁	龙巷 露台	谷山 列嶂	登屿 耸环	东山 夜月	赤峡 晴岚
	122	明	四川	渝城八景	龙门 浩月	黄葛 晚渡	金碧 香风	佛阁 夜雨	洪崖 滴翠	孔殿 秋香	觉林 晓钟	北镇 金沙
	123	明	四川	合川钓鱼城八景	峰顶 白云	嘉陵 萦带	天池 夜月	古洞 流泉	沙滩 响雨	赤壁 文光	东谷 晴霞	西市 晚烟

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

	124	明	贵州	贵阳十景	东山 胜概	藏甲 遗踪	贵竹 清风	铜锣 遗爱	鸦关 使节	狮峰 将台	灵泉 印月	圣水 流云
					虹桥 春涨	龙井 秋阴						
	125	明	贵州	洪边八景	翠异 旭日	绣岭 晴霞	北庄 绮陌	南谷 琼林	环溪 素月	鉴沼 清风	马陇 霁源	螺岩 飞瀑
	126	明	贵州	施秉偏桥八景	偏桥 古道	瓮洞 通游	凤凰 春晓	天马 云晴	西楼 晚眺	东津 夜渡	东谷 樵歌	北泉 练挂
	127	明	贵州	锦屏县同古铜鼓八景	东涧 晴虹	西山 霁雪	湖耳 石泉	城心 活水	双峰 耸翠	响洞 飞湍	仙岩 天曙	神岫 云封
	128	明	贵州	威清八景	鞍山 跨雪	笔峰 高耸	凉伞 仙洞	的澄 夜雨	平桥 远望	井泉 秋月	玩略 小堂	密峰 晓烟
	129	明	贵州	平坝四景	龙窝 清暑	仙洞 胜游	珠泉 喜客	洛阳 罗鱼				
	130	明	贵州	普定八景	龙洞 飞虹	凤献 朝阳	环峰 拱翠	带水 溱澗	东潭 印月	西墅 绯桃	文峰 夕照	圣泉 漱玉
	131	明	贵州	镇宁八景	龙山 春晚	虎崖 秋色	虹桥 水帘	层楼 晴霭	云洞 石竹	峰亭 环翠	西山 夕岚	龙泉 月鉴
	132	明	贵州	安南八景	尾酒 晴烟	鸦关 积雪	西坡 夕照	古洞 泉香	盘江 晓渡	清涟 云影	悬崖 瀑布	紫棠 晓霁
	133	明	贵州	普安十景	文笔 插天	碧云 春洞	云梯 凌汉	黄池 印月	唐帽 龙云	霞光 叠翠	春堤 翠柳	秋樵 黄云
					万山 晴雪	兴福 晓钟						
	134	明	贵州	毕节十二景	灵峰 仙境	笔峰 参天	响水 轰雷	龙潭 印月	梁台 晓雾	丰乐 秋成	南山 霁雨	东壁 朝霞
					梵刹 福泉	落折 晚渡	雉叠 层关	翠屏 旭日				
	135	明	贵州	乌城十景	帝台 春眺	梵宇 晨钟	陆海 黄云	夕阳 青嶂	珠泉 玉液	笔架 天排	方池 印月	双坝 流虹
					北坪 市集	驼关 秋色						
	136	明	贵州	定川十景	红崖 霁雪	漫岭 晴云	桃园 春风	桐林 夜雨	宝刹 晨钟	铁炉 晚渡	东渚 鱼浮	西湖 月涌
					定水 通津	入滇 古道						
	137	明	贵州	龙里八景	龙山 叠翠	播水 拖蓝	紫虚 仙帐	岩孔 灵泉	东池 夜月	西沼 熏风	水桥 春涨	陇岫 秋云
	138	明	贵州	新添六景	宝山 灵雾	瓮渡 横虹	乾溪 夜月	沙井 甘泉	福寺 晨钟	谷定 飞涛		
	139	明	贵州	兴隆八景	东坡 仙岛	榜山 凝秀	云岩 挂瀑	玉峡 飞虹	安江 晚渡	龙潭 灵异	带水 环流	炉山 烟雨
	140	明	贵州	黄平八景	宜娘 营垒	宝寺 晓钟	梯子 巖岩	马鞍 峻岭	沙洲 鹭集	翁播 龙潭	两岔 鱼歌	白岩 仙洞
	141	明	贵州	都匀云中八景	东山 晓日	西峰 霁雨	南楼 夜月	北岭 朝霞	龙潭 春涨	道院 晴晖	梵钟 晚韻	西池 菡萏
	142	明	贵州	镇阳十六景	石屏 巨镇	平明 先声	黑石 樵歌	燕窝 渔唱	香炉 烟霭	味井 清泉	笔岫 晴岚	龙池 夜月

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

				镇江 晚渡	分岭 春耕	二仙 拱北	五老 宾南	玄冈 九曲	铁壁 三关	紫阳 古洞	诸葛 新祠
143	明	贵州	思阳八景	龙观 晓钟	碧潭 晚渡	一山 拥翠	二水 拖蓝	白鹤 鸣皋	玄宫 倚壁	武场 画角	文石 涵星
144	明	贵州	印江八景	圣岭 春耕	柱山 屹立	青鸾 瑞迹	白鹭 名洲	石犊 眠潭	香炉 叠石	鮎鱼 天堑	狮子 飞流
145	明	贵州	石阡八景	知府 明山	平崖 挂榜	列岫 排衙	寒箐 凝烟	将军 峻岭	鱼子 孔泉	温泉 浴日	飞凤 朝阳
146	明	贵州	铜仁十景	文笔 春云	山中 楼阁	铜江 砥柱	石笏 朝天	云彩 江声	碧水 丹山	两江 春色	六洞 岚光
				渔梁 夜月	南岳 飞泉						
147	明	云南	昆明滇阳六景	金马 朝晖	碧鸡 秋色	玉案 晴岚	滇池 夜月	螺峰 拥翠	龙池 跃金		
148	明	云南	鸡足山十景	绝顶 四观	华首 重门	太子 玄关	罗汉 绝壁	狮林 灵泉	放光 瑞影	浮屠 缩胜	瀑布 腾空
				传衣 古松	古洞 别天						
149	明	云南	河西县江南八景	亭峰 叠嶂	铺岭 乔松	开井 流泉	黄冈 修竹	莲池 玉鹭	盘石 金鸡	岷山 落日	石门 古洞
150	明	陕西	关中八景	华岳 仙掌	骊山 晚照	灞柳 风雪	曲江 流饮	雁塔 晨钟	咸阳 古渡	草堂 烟雾	太白 积雪
151	明	陕西	吴堡八景	松覆 古洞	城枕 黄河	妙峰 耸翠	马跑 涌泉	玉川 晓月	古寺 晚钟	龙岩 映日	海眼 飞霜
152	明	陕西	镇安八景	云盖 晓钟	花河 春涨	北阳 朝晖	龙洞 灵泉	梦谷 晴云	松岭 积翠	圣灯 晚照	药王 神迹
153	明	陕西	潼关八景	雄关 虎距	黄河 春涨	中条 雪案	秦岭 云屏	风陵 晓渡	禁沟 龙湫	黠楼 远照	道观 神钟
154	明	甘肃	秦州八景	玉泉 胜景	南山 古柏	赤峪 丹灶	飞将 军墓	伏羲 大殿	纪将 军祠	诸葛 军垒	麦积 烟雨
155	明	甘肃	酒泉肃州八景	南山 积雪	北陌 平沙	金塔 凌虚	玉关 来远	戎楼 晓角	僧寺 晚钟	嘉峪 晴烟	清河 夜月
156	明	宁夏	宁夏八景	贺兰 晴雪	汉渠 春涨	月湖 夕照	黄沙 古渡	黑水 故城	官桥 柳色	灵武 秋风	梵刹 钟声
157	明	宁夏	宁夏八景	黑水 故城	夏台 秋草	黄沙 古渡	长塔 钟声	官桥 柳色	贺兰 晴雪	良田 晚照	汉渠 春水
158	明	宁夏	宁夏高台寺八景	兰阜 秋容	大河 春浪	废垒 寒烟	渔村 夕照	渠上 良田	庄前 丛柳	古寺 晨钟	秋郊 晚笛

II. Hakkei View Names in Japan from AD 1300 (乾元 Kengen) to AD 1868 (江戸 Edo)

Total 433											
1		平安前期 ～戦国時代	潮海寺八景	囃橋夕照	行賢坊・時雨	塩井神社・塩井戸 見	高塚坊・富士	法蔵坊・暮鐘	中坊・蛭 谷	梅本坊・春霞	最勝坊・秋月
2	1266	文永3年	坊津八景	鶴崎暮雪	松山晚鐘	中島晴嵐	深浦夜雨	亀浦帰帆	網代夕照	御崎秋月	田代落雁
3	1302	乾元元年	松島古八景	梅浦春景	塩釜墓煙	霞浦帰雁	市肆漁家	雄島夕照	瑞巖晚鐘	松島秋月	竹浦夜雨
4		鎌倉時代	松島八景詩	松島秋月	塩竈墓煙	梅浦春景	竹浦夜雨	霞浦飯雁	山寺晚鐘	御島晚眺	市 漁家
5		鎌倉末期	博多八景	博多帰帆	横岳晚鐘	名嶋夕照	箱崎晴嵐	荒津夜雨	竈山暮雪	若杉秋月	鉄庵道生
6		鎌倉末期	博多八景	香椎暮雪	箱崎垂市	長橋春潮	莊浜泛月	滋賀独釣	浦山秋晚	一崎松行	野古帰帆
7	1336~1340	延元	宮戸島八景	桂秋月	目軽夕照	端島帰帆	河田落雁	松原晴嵐	かずきヶ 浦夜	大鷹森暮雪	薬師山晚鐘
8	1370	1370年	山口十景	氷上ノ滌暑	南明ノ秋興	象峰ノ積雪	鰐石ノ生雲	猿林ノ暁月	清水ノ晚 鐘	初瀬ノ晴嵐	虹橋ノ跨水
				温泉ノ春色	梅峰ノ飛瀑						
9	1372	建徳2年	大慈八景詩歌	龍山春望	野市炊烟	漁舟帰帆	江上夕陽	橋辺暮雨	東宮秋月	古寺緑陰	西塞夜雪
10	1429	永享元年	含粒寺山八景	山頂羅漢	屋後ノ瀑布	坐禅石	南池白蓮	大谷藪竹	門頭屏風 石	廻山流水	寺前石橋
11		1463年	中山八景	臨海寺潮声	竜洞寺松濤	仲島蕉園	泉崎夜月	筍崖夕照	長虹秋霽	久米竹籬	城嶽靈泉
12	1463年		中山八景	臨海寺潮声	竜洞寺松濤	仲島蕉園	泉崎夜月	筍崖夕照	長虹秋霽	久米竹籬	城嶽靈泉
13	1466	寛正6年?	南都八景	東大寺鐘	春日笠鹿	南円堂藤	猿沢池月	佐保川蛭	雲居坂雨	轟橋旅人	三笠山雪
14	1500	明応9年	近江八景	比良暮雪	堅田落雁	唐崎夜雨	三井晚鐘	粟津晴嵐	石山秋月	瀬田夕照	矢橋帰帆
15	1573~1592	天正年間	八王子八景	八王子城秋月	桑都晴嵐	山田落雁	高尾翠靄	水崎夜雨	浅川帰釣	十里暮雪	大戸晚鐘
16		天正年間	天下野八景	九輪堂晴嵐	楠畑落雁	御所山晚鐘	門前夜雨	金砂暮雪	三升内秋 月	長瀬舟遊び	兜岩夕映

17		天正寛文	広淵沼八景	箱泉寺晚鐘	米ヶ崎一つ松	笹窪夕照	湖崎落雁	細田帰舟	笈入晴嵐	旭山慕雪	広淵寺秋月
18	1573~1615	安土桃山時代	鹿籠八景	立神漁火	岩崎寺明鐘	深浦夕立	塩屋煙	松之尾吹上	本浦千鳥	瀬崎夏月	尻無小雨
19	16世紀		袋中上人八景	那覇夜雨	景溝秋月	末好晚鐘	泊汀落雁	西崎帰帆	金岳暮雪	首里晴嵐	洋城夕照
20	1624	寛永元年	大滝山八景	清音瀑	天女閣	寂黙堂	凌雲竹	塵尾松	弥陀峯	入定谷	臥龍谿
21	1636	寛永13年	成趣園十景	阿蘇白煙	龍田紅葉	瀬田山雪	国分晚鐘	前林梅花	飯田夕陽	巖泉清流	建宮杉嵐
				水隈乱蛩	松間新月						
22	1638	寛永15年	永福寺六景	桜島旭	田浦月	須崎松	開聞雪	東福城	霧島山		
23	1641	寛永18年	八景	誕生寺晚鐘	富士山秋月	鎌田帰帆	三塚青嵐	玉川夕照	二本松夜雨	前小屋暮雪	葎田落雁
24	1644年		那波十景	宮山松間花	濱田面早苗	魚浮淵流螢亂	岡野台秋月	雪降台暮雪	二子対姨川	浮水大島翠	大避崎宿鷺
				相生浦漁舟	馬通曲江望						
25	1656	明暦2年	臨流八景	南山暖靄	竹外斜橋	荷花香風	漁船畑棹	楓林夕陽	苔龕残燈	前村暮雪	蘆根宿鳥
26	1658~1661	万治頃	象頭山十二景	左右櫻陣	後前竹園	前池躍魚	裏谷遊鹿	郡嶺松雪	幽軒梅月	雲林洪鐘	石淵新浴
				箸洗清滝	橋廊複道	五百長市	萬農曲流				
27	1666	寛文6年	芭蕉軒八景	境村晴嵐	浄土晚鐘	高坂帰樵	長橋夕照	蕉軒秋月	平田落鴈	小嶋夜雨	三笥暮雪
28		寛文9年	富士八景	富士慕雪	三穂夕照	安倍晴嵐	田子帰帆	賤機秋月	浮島落雁	清見晚鐘	宇都夜雨
29		寛文9年	赤石八景	仙蹤朝霧	大倉暮雨	藤江風帆	清水夕陽	印南鹿鳴	尾上鯨音	絵島晴雪	明石浦月
30		寛文11年	岩山八景	東海碧波	西山茂林	駒嶽皓雪	和田松村	椋川長流	広野遠望	鈴鹿慕山	雲間霽月
31		寛文年間	今(桑名)八景	龍城朝日	驛路松風	多度歸雲	町屋長流	補陀山櫻	東海風帆	赤浦明月	遠山晴雪

32		寛文元禄	松島八景	松島秋月	雄島夕照	梅浦早春	霞浦帰雁	瑞巖暎雁	竹浦夜雨	塩竈暮烟	江泉残花
33		寛文～元禄年間	林麓庵八景	山家夜雨	遥拝晴嵐	高田落雁	松堤夕照	熊川秋月	八代帰帆	妙見晚鐘	龍峯暮雪
34	1674	延宝2年	家島十一景	宮浦夜泊	白髭靈祠	間浦石郭	天満靈樹	赤坂清水	桜谷雪景	観音崎月	坊勢寺跡
				淡賀楯崎	松島野鳥	監館眺望					
35		延宝2年	明石城十景	喜春城	芳草塘	緑竹塙	迎涼池	雲龍堂	進瓜囷	観魚橋	戴月車
				鶴舞峰	含雪軒						
36		延宝4年	難波十二景	波橋晚景	堂島飛雨	長柄春陂	淀川長流	駒山喬晴雪	剛岳朝霞	遠浦客帆	玉池白蓮
				観台素月	南海屯雲	四天梵宮	住吉神社				
37		延宝8年	住吉八景	社頭賞春	住江松風	淡洲落月	高橋晚雪	四天晚鐘	境浦帰帆	安倍晴嵐	遠里夜雨
38		延寶5年	有馬十二景	温泉寺鐘	三神靈廟	有明櫻桃	上野朝霧	三笠時雨	愛宕松濤	懸崖鼓瀑	有馬富士
				林溪楓葉	峰尾帰樵	落葉暮雪	羽束山月				
39		江戸初期	前橋十二景	越後積雪	赤城近翠	伊香浴泉	榛名連峯	浅間暮煙	妙義恠巖	利根大渡	惣社幽寺
				前橋城楼	筑波茂陰	広瀬清陰	稻荷叢祠				
40		江戸初期	金沢八景	洲崎晴嵐	瀬戸秋月	小泉夜雨	乙艦帰帆	称名晚鐘	平瀨落雁	野島夕照	内川暮雪
41		江戸初期	黒浜八景	法蓮山晚鐘	荒川藻船	稻荷山晴嵐	御林暮雪	雅楽谷落雁	薬師寺秋月	朝日島夕照	溜堤風景
42		江戸前期?	集景亭八景	柳城朝暎	坂本晚鐘	沖端返照	吉富暮靄	宮長落雁	雲泉残雪	黒崎晴嵐	清水秋月
43		江戸前期	猪苗代八景	観音寺夜雨	篠山歸帆	翁島暮雪	吾妻秋月	金曲落雁	磐梯晴嵐	恵日寺晚鐘	壺下夕照
44	1682	天和2年	水口八景	岡山翠嵐	横田長流	梅岡曙月	飯道晚霞	綾野新雁	波濤帰樵	矢川遠鐘	日野晴雪
45		天和3年	西海金剛峯十二景	日羅禅石	加持瓶水	太守学亭	供奉石林	瑞嶺春日	石窟白山	三寶珠山	岩間硯水
				關白天神	関伽泉涌	門外長溪	聯芳梅花				

46	1684	貞享元年	(大淀三千風) 医 王山八景	伊吹山宿雪	油日山朝霞	紫雲松青嵐	涼風亭荷葉	上野村城閣	小富士佳 月	長田川板橋	一宮向鷺
47		貞享2年	修学院八景	村路晴嵐	修学晚秋	遠岫帰樵	松崎夕照	茅檐秋月	平田落雁	磷雲夜雨	叡峯暮雪
48		貞享2年	洛西嵯峨八景	峨野春草	龜峯緑樹	廣澤秋月	小倉紅楓	野宮松風	宕峯積雪	洪川水鳥	清涼晚鐘
49		貞享2年	稻荷山八景	三峯春眺	浮橋夜月	恵日暎鐘	草野晚霞	雲巖暮雨	瀑布餘音	前溪紅楓	西山霽雪
50		貞享2年	東山泉涌寺八景	愛嶺堆雪	鴨川長流	圓通孤月	熊村淡烟	龜山落日	恵日幽鐘	音羽間雲	羅刹残雨
51		貞享2年	洛陽十景	清水佛閣	知恵鐘色	鞍馬古樹	稻廟紅葉	東山秋月	天台晴雲	獅谷群鷺	宕岩片雲
				山階夕照	鳥野古松						
52		貞享2年	東山十景	天台積雪	如意秋月	紫雲高塔	瑞龍晚鐘	岩倉帰樵	醍醐孤雲	花頂積翠	祇園晚鴉
				清水白桜	熊林松濤						
53		貞享2年	清水十景	古崖懸泉	春巖開花	羽音疊翠	雲鷲疎鐘	洛陽萬戸	鴨川一帶	東郊烟雨	西門遠眺
				宕嶺晴雪	龜阜慕靄						
54		貞享2年	紫雲山十景	紫雲萬松	台嶽彩霞	神岡躑躅	鴨森夏雨	獅谷秋月	石川寒流	松崎翠嵐	岡崎深煙
				蟬林幽鐘	石川樵歌						
55		貞享2年	愛宕十景	愛頂層楼	洛城春霞	龜山夏雲	高雄丹楓	叡峯晴雲	桂川長流	清瀧寒月	廣澤暮雨
				水尾朝烟	月輪松濤						
56		貞享2年	修学院御苑十	菩提樹	春月鏡	藏六菴	彎曲閣	洗詩臺	磷雲亭	窮邃軒	止々齊
				浴龍池	萬松塢						
57		貞享2年	醍醐十景	笠峯紅葉	炭山莖梅	本宮深邃	丈巖傑觀	西嶽秋月	眞谷夜月	南谿夜雪	横峯帰樵
58		貞享3年	城崎八景	温泉晚鐘	松崎晴嵐	桃嶋夜雨	戸嶋秋月	畑上暮雪	絹巻落雁	氛比夕照	津居山帰帆
59		貞享～享 保頃	止々齋八景 歌(新居八景)	猿投春曙	白山朝雪	平子夜鹿	稲葉夏川	大森暎鐘	色嶺夕照	濁池秋月	円山躑躅

60		貞享～享保頃	止々齋八景歌（新居八景）	猿投春曙	白山朝雪	平子夜鹿	稲葉夏川	大森暁鐘	色嶺夕照	濁池秋月	円山躑躅
61	17世紀中頃		尼崎八景	大坂金城	難波煙守	堺浦晚晴	尼崎帰帆	初島芦雁	田蓑島月	武庫晴雪	淡路朝霧
62	17世紀		和理比売神社十二景色	太田森縁松	早川紅霞	小林山桜	一ヶ谷鶯	沼川螢火	牛網川納涼	月見山秋月	矢波伎秋田
				矛峰紅葉	八坂峠晚鐘	甲山夕照	天瀧山積雪				
63	17世紀頃		讃州丸亀十二景	丸亀城樓	海辺夕照	塩屋暮煙	屏風浦辺	五岳晚鐘	弥谷暮雪	有明秋月	琴鼓晴嵐
				假屋落雁	伊吹帰帆	箕浦夜雨	巨鼈眺望				
64	17～18世紀		垂裕堂八詠	葛城白雲	淡路嶋雪	茅渟遠帆	武庫晴嵐	日根暮雨	吉見里月	興津沙鷗	佐野高客
65	17世紀後		神崎八景	西畴春雨	江場秋月	巖島暈翠	己斐霽雪	草津朝煙	箕峰晚翠	前川群鷗	唐琴夜雨
66	17世紀後		長崎八景	一瀬青嵐	大浦落雁	安禪晚鐘	愛宕暮雪	稻佐夕照	立山秋月	笠頭夜雨	神崎帰帆
67	17世紀頃		松亭(飛州)八景	国分晚鐘	高城秋月	位山暮雪	灘面落雁	上野残照	松下夜雨	三枝晴嵐	宮川長流
68	1689	元禄2年	小高(城北)八景	遠山八景	金場台白藤	東海白帆	後山松風	前川月光	岡田畝落雁	大行橋旅人	益田嶺白雪
69		元禄2年	大津八景	関寺晚鐘	逢坂暮雪	近松夜雨	小関晴嵐	尾花夕照	南湖秋月	打出落雁	松本帰帆
70	1690年		駿州志太九景山九景寺誌	当目秋月	清水晚鐘	藤枝晴嵐	鬼岩暮雪	西刀夕照	塩場夜雨	焼津帰帆	稲川落雁
				富士曙煙							
71		元禄6年	坂下八景	泉川叢祠	瀬谷山桜	児島群雁	大橋漁船	久慈遠帆	大森紅葉	釈迎常月	十八道雪

72	元禄8年	米陽八景	白子晚鐘	遠山暮雪	堂森秋月	船坂帰樵	宮井夜雨	落合落鷹	館山晴嵐	成島夕照
73	元禄8年	城端十景	宥音塚	繩池祈雨	念仏谷夜月	赤渋柴石	育王房跡	湊辺醴泉	三十三塚	袴腰晴雲
			駕籠渡旅情	破損						
74	元禄9年	呉服里八景	穴織夜雨	小蟹川雁	桜橋釣竿	猪名川渡舟	牡丹花菴月	塩増山鐘	蔵里茸市	寺尾山雪
75	元禄9年	山田八景	温泉亭	山田川	薬師堂	花久塚	方便水	虹霓瀧	鏡が窪	蝙蝠窟
76	元禄10年	紫尾八景	三日月山	筆山	光石	綾織山	錦尾	胎生尾	陰陽師峯	両鹿声
77	元禄10年	国府十景	故壘山桜	宮崎秋月	中浜? 鳥	郊外春興	塩屋朝霞	炬口暮鐘	漁舟晚帰	物部河流
			駅程旅行	先山翠色						
78	元禄11年	奉納新潟八景	船江晴嵐	沼垂夜雨	佐渡夕照	洲崎帰帆	弥彦秋月	寄居落雁	寺院晚鐘	飯豊慕雪
79	元禄11年	白井八景	舟戸夜雨	遠部落雁	飯野暮雪	師戸帰帆	瀬戸秋月	城嶺夕照	光勝晚鐘	洲崎晴嵐
80	元禄12年	虫明八景	迫門黎明	裳掛残月	玉葛晴雪	立華鹿鳴	舟越帰帆	扇浜夕陽	黒井晚鐘	唐琴夜雨
81	元禄12年	那波浦十景	濱田之早苗	雙子島涼舟	竹島之暮雪	大島之藤花	宮山之躑躅	向上鼻夜 魚	岡之台秋月	汐見坂夕霧
			鍋崎之蛤狩	白鷺鼻群蟹						
82	元禄時代	平曲松八景	長橋夜雨	曲松秋月	小島落雁	御厩夕照	堀坂樵夫	山崎晚鐘	三箱山暮雪	境晴嵐
83	元禄時代	窪田八景	大高朝露	関田晚鐘	中田秋月	大島夜雨	佐糖落雁	小浜夕照	平瀧帰帆	湯獄晴嵐
84	元禄時代	小名浜八景	諏訪晴嵐	虎山晚鐘	綱取秋月	三崎帰帆	岡小名暮雪	松之中夜 雨	大原落雁	照島夕照
85	元禄時代	洞津八景	弁天秋月	愛宕晴嵐	観音暁鐘	山菴夜雨	八幡夕照	浜浦帰帆	阿漕落雁	白山慕雪
86	元禄年間	松屋十八景	城山茂陰	浜崎帰帆	泉原夕照	興元晚鐘	八拗淡雪	馬場桜花	当南列松	大河内秋月
			前路樵人	席上観海	蛇島盆石	松声聞濤	相島薰風	野島過雨	金崎漁舟	福田向崖
			辻村炊煙	松屋対田						
87	元禄・宝暦	遠野八景	愛宕橋夕照	鍋倉晴嵐	加茂夜雨	待田落雁	大慈寺晚鐘	落合帰帆	六角牛秋月	大盛暮雪

88		元禄末期	雲浜(若狭)八景	津田落雁	兩兒帰帆	多田晴雪	蒼島漁火	雲浜秋月	久須夜雨	青井晚鐘	後瀬春望
89		元禄宝永	泉田八景	経塚夜雨	与謝帰帆	大平山暮雪	熊野秋月	泉田落雁	小熊野夕照	水神森晴嵐	穴楽師晚鐘
90		元禄宝永	幾世橋八景	幾世橋月	龍燈晚鐘	葵坂杜宇	大平晴嵐	高瀬帰帆	浄所暮雪	荒井夜雨	高野田里
91	1703~		洞津八景	愛宕茂陰	後岳晴嵐	八街煙雨	大慈秋月	釜川漁人	前田落雁	?	?
92	1703~ 1780		省事亭随筆阿濃津八景	四天晚鐘	堀川夜雨	乙部帰帆	岩田夕照	阿漕秋月	半田落雁	千歳慕雪	八幡晴嵐
93	1704 年頃		青山八景	南海漂船	歌書秋月	季奥疎鷹	遠池風鐘	義舎夜雨	夢前漁火	錦戸春雪	山社晴嵐
94	1705	宝永 2 年	布忍八景	宮裏白桜	孤村夕照	野塘春日	平田秋月	南山残雪	西海晚望	竹林黄雀	籠池白鷗
95		宝永 4 年	大宮八景	波逆帰帆	府中晚鐘	小川宿鶯	筑波夕陽	玉峯平田	大井漁火	霞浦秋月	波塚落雁
96		宝永 6 年	曾禰十二景	曾禰靈松	日笠夕照	洲中清泉	家島雲霞	前島漁舟	響灘晴嵐	江南秋月	時光晚鐘
				的形夜雨	連浦皈帆	塩竈夜雨	北嶺暮雪				
97		宝永 7 年	田邊八景	城園春色	市橋夏凉	平田落雁	圓隆深秋	桂林夜雨	建部松雪	漁汀曬網	霧海柴船
98		宝永~文化	五條十八景	葛城夕嵐	高峰秋月	大嶺積雪	勢堂紅葉	高取弧城	芳野川筏	湯川遠村	二見耕人
				大善寺櫻	千早樵夫	富山牧牛	犬飼驛馬	御霊古祠	采山暝鐘	城山夕照	鶯井納涼
				野原柴橋	牧瀬漁網						
99	1711	正徳元年	日光八景	小倉春暁	鉢石炊煙	含滴驟雨	寂光瀑布	大谷秋月	鳴虫紅楓	山菅夕照	黒髪晴雪
100		正徳元年	飾磨江亭八景	江樓観月	家島帰帆	妻鹿反照	玉江白鷺	淡路濛雨	皆實晚鐘	菅祠青松	銚磨晴嵐
101		正徳元年	多度津八景	多度澤晴嵐	堀江夜雨	青山秋月	中津落雁	泊島帰帆	狭峰暮雪	塩屋夕照	賀茂晚鐘
102		正徳 2 年	寒河江八景 1	沼川霞	平野山残雪	高瀬山早巖	本楯渡船	落裳野雲雀	満徳院晚鐘	長岡山躑躅	

103		正徳3年	柏原八景	柏原啼禽	高神翠嵐	平野残春	山井月影	大懸睡鹿	恩知清雨	神宮幽磬	法善風櫻
104		正徳4年	松島新八景	塩浦帰帆	雄島旅雁	月見崎月	蕭寺晚鐘	籬島夕照	浮島翠松	海浜漁火	富山慕雪
105		正徳4年	妙見八景	山東沃野	箕泉清流	嵐峰紅葉	霧海朝暎	櫻溪遠花	杉間秋月	四山晴雲	北溟眺望
106		正徳5年	巖島八景	有浦客船	御笠浜舗雪	谷原麋鹿	社頭明燈	鏡池秋月	大元桜花	弥山神鴉	瀧宮水螢
107		正徳5年	肥前国多久八景詩	文廟杏花	八幡晨鐘	古城白雲	城川奔流	天山晴雪	船山暮雨	山下村煙	南山積翠
108	1717	享保2年	住吉八景	潮汐晴嵐	中村夜雨	天神宮秋月	海船夕照	津守寺晚鐘	御田落雁	戎島帰帆	大仙陵暮雪
109		享保3年	生石子四景	高御位春色	生石子南薰	静窟之秋月	北獄之雪朝				
110		享保3年	南條八郎正修西法院八景	庭隅飛阜	岸畔社燈	岩墻老樹	澗辺條竹	林表古刹	陀峯夜雨	幽谷昏鐘	石径帰樵
111		享保11年	狩川八景	館山秋月	大釜落雁	瀧沢夜雨	玉坂慕雪	山居晚鐘	中山晴嵐	中棚帰帆	山崎夕照
112		享保11年	御厨八景	名和湊夕照	砂田落雁	雄島崎夜雨	雌島秋月	二人浜千鳥	鳴滝納涼	松崎御手洗	御厨晴嵐
113		享保12年	石巻八景	北上河帰帆	日和山秋月	西光寺晚鐘	長濱晴嵐	牧山慕雪	住吉公園 内海橋夕照 夜雨		袋谷地落雁
114		享保13年	武州日暮里諏訪浄光寺八景	筑波茂陰	黒髪晴嵐	前畦落雁	後岳夜鹿	隅田秋月	利根遠帆	暮荘炬雨	神祠老杉
115		享保13年	出雲大社八景	社頭夜燈	八雲山晴嵐	素鷲川千鳥	御崎山秋月	真名井清流	出雲浦漁舟	関屋翠松	高浜暮雪
116		享保15年	法華山十二景	円通鐘声	幽巖丹桂	常行秋月	層塔晴煙	澄心夜雨	神關眺望	大劫華陰	石牀緑苔
				東坂暎靄	蓮峯暮雪	里山夕照	僊穴暈翠				
117		享保17年	雜司谷八景	星跡清水	威光山花	池箇谷月	鼠山木玉	弦卷川蚩	姿見橋鷺	三嶋神籬	御獄夜雨

118	1737-1825年		大久保八景	勝嶺青松	故城乱蛩	南径樵歌	前村炊煙	港浦帰帆	奥路旅人	東海新月	孫田耕雲
119		享保	府中八景	小野晴嵐	武蔵野秋月	玉川落雁	高安寺晚鐘	向ヶ岡夕照	瓦ヶ谷夜雨	東海帰帆	白髮獄慕雪
120		享保	府中雄徳山八景	雄徳青松	城山朝暉	前村桃花	広野宿麦	細川秋月	遠里曙雪	蒼海孤帆	社頭舞鶴
121		享保	八代別墅八景	山頂松風	田村傾照	広峯薄雪	隣寺晚鐘	平野疎鷹	前川遠棹	増位濛雨	東籬晴月
122		享保年間	甲斐(甲陽)八景	夢山春曙	石澤流蛩	龍華秋月	金峰暮雪	富士晴嵐	酒折夜雨	恵林晚鐘	白根夕照
123		享保年間	長崎八景	櫻場青嵐	松山飛鷺	聖徳晚鐘	稲嶺積雪	雄浦夕照	深江秋月	梅崎夜雨	神崎帰帆
124		享保年間か	台(温泉)八景	苧 瀧白糸	劔山断崖	羽山	釜淵藍殿	幸神陰阪	温泉清華	瀑湯浴池	湯石盆
125		享保、元文、延享	仙府八景	宮城野秋月	青葉山夕照	名取川帰帆	盤山慕雪	北山夜雨	躑躅岡晚鐘	長町晴嵐	小鶴落雁
126		享保以降	手賀沼八勝	富士白雪	筑波晴嵐	白山秋月	鷺湖帰帆	大井晚鐘	城山春色	谷田落雁	五条谷赤壁
127		享保宝暦	霞ヶ浦八景	霞浦帰帆	小松秋月	田面落雁	照井晚鐘	田村夜雨	銭亀夕照	高津晴嵐	筑波暮雪
128	1744	延享元年	上島八景	岩戸秋月	松越夜雨	桐林晚鐘	溝口夕照	幕島晴嵐	三沢帰帆	野口落雁	三笠暮雪
129		延享元年	上野山十景	山王松濤	財賀夕照	宝山晚鐘	天津夜雨	飛鳥嶋帰帆	嶽城秋月	前芝落雁	本宮慕雪
				巴城朝暉	天王古社						
130		延享3年	塩松八景(奥州八景和歌)	塩釜浦船	雄島旅雁	月見崎月	蕭寺曉鐘	籬島夕照	浮島翠松	海浜漁火	富山慕雪
131		延享3年	介于亭八景	松岡春煙	野寺晚鐘	熊岳夕照	前川涼風	白山秋月	高良白雲	南晴落雁	遠峰宿雪
132	1751	寛延4年	浄法寺八景	八葉山秋月	飯鹿晴嵐	滝見橋行人	杉本夕照	橋場夜雨	新田落雁	稲庭暮雪	庵寺晚鐘

133		寛延年間	天王山八勝	作山下平田	武野秋月	秩父山色	清水晚鐘	浅間起烟	妙喜奇峯	榛名彩霞	赤城夕照
134	1752	宝暦2年	的形八景	小島秋月	地村晚鐘	北山川晴嵐	山川岩鼻夕照	磯麓帰帆	沖村暮雪	鍋島落鴈	西蒲屋夜雨
135		宝暦5年	浄法寺八景	八葉山秋月	滝見橋行人	飯鹿晴嵐	市店夜雨	杉本夕照	松岡落雁	六院晚鐘	稲庭嶽暮雪
136		宝暦6年	館林八景	背戸谷風螢	渡良瀬帰帆	早川田落雁	高根台残雪	青柳村秋月	追箭原晴嵐	茂林寺霍巢	躑躅崎夕照
137		宝暦6年	三崎八景	三崎晴嵐	海南秋月	北条夜雨	房州帰帆	光念寺晚鐘	城島落雁	向崎夕照	富嶽暮雪
138		宝暦6年	諏訪八景	浜沢夜雨	小坂秋月	文出落雁	衣崎帰帆	守矢晴嵐	戸川暮雪	千手晚鐘	高浜夕照
139		宝暦6年	諏訪十二景	宮川清流	湖上釣舟	手長高祠	上社深樹	浮島涼風	広瀬筒車	小川田家	西山紅葉
				富士遠影	島崎長沙	千手夜燈	花岡朝雪				
140		宝暦9年	聖応寺八景	方丈秋月	祖塔松声	山門遠望	楓橋螢火	白山夕照	東棲晚鐘	御崎晴嵐	西山農鳥
141		宝暦10年	飾磨津八景	中嶋夜雨	須賀晴嵐	津田落雁	家嶋帰帆	国府山暮雪	宇津路夕照	龜山晚鐘	細江秋月
142		宝暦12年	盛郷内八景	今出山暮雪	氷上山乍嵐	中赤崎夕照	? 浦帰帆	田茂山落雁	塩屋秋月	安養寺晚鐘	板用夜雨
143		宝暦12年	盛郷内八景	今出山暮雪	氷上山乍嵐	中赤崎夕照	? 浦帰帆	田茂山落雁	塩屋秋月	安養寺晚鐘	板用夜雨
144		宝暦13年以前	宮津八景	橋立晴嵐	成相晚鐘	片島夕照	犬堂夜雨	梶島帰帆	日置落雁	波路秋月	大山暮雪
145		宝暦	八景館城珠	柄沢夜雨	醯醢秋月	良風晚鐘	米代帰帆	愛宕晴嵐	松峰暮雪	岩神夕照	有浦落雁
146		宝暦明和頃	長久禅院八景	西寺晚鐘	熊野晴嵐	庭上秋月	長島落雁	味濱夜雨	遠山夕照	長河帰帆	一色暮雪
147	1766	明和3年	八戸八景	賣市ノ晴嵐	小田ノ落雁	澤里ノ晚鐘	上ノ山ノ秋月	新井田ノ夕照	白銀浦ノ帰帆	階ヶ岳暮雪	蟹力崎ノ夜雨
148		明和6年	有馬六景	鼓瀑松嵐	落葉山夕照	温泉寺晚鐘	功地山秋月	有馬富士暮雪	有明櫻春望	羽束山月	
149		明和安永	古河八景	向古河夕照	鷺ノ宮夜雨	枕河秋月	長谷寺晚鐘	舟渡帰帆	浅間晴嵐	野渡落雁	富士暮雪

150		明和～天保	本郷八景	日波晴嵐	愛宕夜雨	神明暮雪	満行名月	つるし田落雁	下長帰帆	景忠寺晚鐘	白川橋夕照
151	1783	天明 3 年	中津八景	金谷堤納涼	広津川鮎	八面山霞	大江岡松	真坂洞樵夫	倉無浜月	間々浦雪	吹出浜
152		天明 5 年	諏訪八景	釜淵夜雨	片岡夕照	北上川帰帆	三箇尻落雁	三王岳秋月	八王子晴嵐	早地峯暮雪	國見山晚鐘
153		天明 8 年 ～ 享和 2 年	沼津八景	千本松風	観音花霽	我入道帰帆	愛鷹帯雲	川口泊舟	大渡市烟	香貫山秋月	蛇松夜雨
154		天明	釜石八景	八幡館夕照	松原夜雨	十二神帰帆	清涼庵納涼	石心寺晚鐘	鈴子落雁	女坂秋月	須賀青嵐
155		天明	江戸八景	飛鳥山酔花	愛宕秋月	衣紋坂夜雨	金龍山慕雪	品川帰帆	角田川落雁	浅草寺晴嵐	台嶺晚鐘
156		天明年間	瀬戸八景	禅長庵慕雪	祖母懐春雨	深川新樹	馬ヶ城郭公	古瀬戸晴嵐	宝泉寺晚鐘	森橋納涼	中島秋月
157	1774	安永 3 年	井波八景	鶏塚春霞	雄神川筏士	古梵暎雪	鎮風登臨	山市雨晴	青坂螢火	八嶺紅葉	白浪黄昏
158		安永 8 年	光明寺八景	曾合夜雨	西山秋月	光明寺晚鐘	粟良晴嵐	柳橋夕照	川原慕雪	弟瀬皈帆	川田落雁
159		安永 9 年	平内八景	神橋秋月	大間夕照	鍋森春嵐	芦家夜雨	下夕田楽雁	安井晚鐘	双子帰帆	高森暮雪
160		安永 9 年	大住十景	虚空蔵滝	城山秋月	手原夕照	古田行客	北向晴嵐	松笠暮雪	法花寺晚鐘	地藏堂夜雨
				池端落雁	木津川帰帆						
161		安永 10 年	青梅八景	谷春山花	大柳橋月	青梅山梅	麻川納涼	琴灘漁?	松峰観楓	楼? ? ?	棲嘉峯雪
162		安永年間	西大海道八景	石原晴嵐	北浦帰帆	金底夕照	神明山慕雪	中山秋月	前島落雁	八龍夜雨	無常寺晚鐘
163		安永年間頃	蕉夢庵十五景	三石梁梅花	陽崖桃林	峡田蛙鳴	紫波浦魚火	三戸煙樹	小川夕照	鏡海寒火	桂源泉声
				良山升月	芝峰白雲	雙松嶺鹿鳴	老樹坂紅葉	霜江落雁	松橋帰舟	陰岡積雪	

164	1790	寛政 2 年	北方八景	猫江帰帆	樺島夜雨	新橋夕照	芦洲落雁	唐船暎雲	長沼朝霞	平城暮烟	錦浦秋月
165		寛政 9 年	小泉八景	閑亭夜雨	五智秋月	東溟帰帆	古寺晚鐘	城市晴嵐	竹林夕照	南畝落雁	遠山暮雪
166		寛政 9 年	武埜八景	六所挿秧	立野月出	玉川観魚	函碕旧池	吾庵暎翠	宅部寒雁	将塚暮靄	金橋桜花
167		寛政 10 年	時八勝詩歌	熊坂暮雪	遊波堂藤	奥野池月	虎溪晚鐘	降坂夜雨	市原夜鹿	柴橋帰樵	墳田川蛩
168		寛政 12 年	津田浦十景	六時響鐘	偃葉蒼翠	淡陽紅暎	橘谷鹿鳴く	灘上風帆	雨嶽残月	流田蛙鼓	北嶺積雪
				岩崎放牛	吉見漁火						
169		寛政 13 年	与野八景	落合桜花	筑越行人	中里照月	越土夕雨	高沼稲舟	筑波晴峰	大戸丘雪	大宮鳴鐘
170		寛政年間	河股（鹿又）八景	航渡夕照	郊原夜雨	河鏡晚鐘	下谷地落雁	佳景山慕雪	中山晴嵐	八幡穂月	天王帰帆
171		寛政年間	円泉八勝	白龍湖帰艇	鳥帽子山秋月	湯新山晚鐘	堺田落雁	六角堂夜雨	花臺橋夕照	槻泉晴嵐	金澤慕雪
172		寛政時代	北山八景	高池春雨	田中繁林	北山秋月	小野晴雪	川沼落雁	田町晚鐘	笹川浅水	和田帰帆
173		寛政時代	五百山八景	国見嶽残雪	八島堤蛩火	若松浦漁火	河原田落雁	鈴鹿山白雨	四日市白壁	国分岡老松	采女川旭
174		寛政時代	五百山八景	小古曾山桜	鬼ヶ崎泊船	清水谷鳴鹿	追分囀鈴声	海山道郭公	玖数崎秋月	鬼神岡晚鐘	杖突坂木枯
175		寛政文化	黒駒八景	若宮桜橋	御坂峠富士	川越石時鳥	立沢関所夜雨	桂野秋月	称願寺晚鐘	嵐山夕照	戸倉暮雪
176		江戸中期	盛岡八景	鵜飼晴嵐	新山帰帆	築川夜雨	新城秋月	澤田夕照	大田落雁	北山晚鐘	岩鷺暮雪
177		江戸中期	高子二十境	個々景は不明							
178		江戸中期	隅田川八景 2	隅田川秋月	関屋落雁	潮入夕照	橋場夜雨	待乳晴嵐	駒形帰帆	洲崎晚鐘	富士慕雪
179		江戸中期	鹿島八景	塩屋帰帆	竹浦夕照	蓮山暮鐘	葦崎晴嵐	瀬越夜雨	蛇島落雁	白山暮雪	鹿洲明月
180		江戸中期	三国八景	日和山秋月	瀧谷寺晚鐘	米ヶ脇帰帆	思案橋夕照	四日市晴嵐	道実島落	高須暮雪	廣野夜雨

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181		江戸中期	木曾八景	德音寺晚鐘	御岳暮雪	棧朝霧	寢覚夜雨	風越晴嵐	駒ヶ岳夕照	小野瀑布	与川秋月
182		江戸中期	八橋八景	遇妻川蜘蛛	業平池杜若	落田中一松	在原寺石塔	橋雲寺下馬	折田口花滝	花園里春興	村墨山朝霞
183		江戸中期	水口八景	鶴沢若菜	梅園朝霞	沢田早苗	牛淵涼月	岡山紅葉	綾野草花	家松寒鐘	高塚雪夕
184		江戸中期	清水八景	春日登臨風景好	蒼瓏樹竹聳山嶺	瑞雲深处禽声響	佳气満時草色鮮	樵客采薇憩石上	遊人酌酒坐花辺	此中旧議無塵境	心是天台小洞天
185		江戸中～末期	上山八景	月岡晴嵐	湯上秋月	矢来夕照	石崎夜雨	西光寺晚鐘	土山落雁	小泉橋暮雪	眉川帰帆
186		江戸中～末期	上山八眺望	仙石春曙	瀧山春霞	大岡山夏月	龍澤山残雪	土山秋雨	小倉山夕紅葉	赤倉初雪	番城炭竈
187		琉球王朝時代	首里八景	冕嶽積翠	? 壇春晴	経台新荷	竜潭夜月	虎山松涛	崎山竹籬	西森小松	万歳嶺夕照
188		琉球王朝時代	泊八景	中橋暮雲	前島夜雨	泊港帰帆	崇元寺晚鐘	若狭落鷹	高橋秋月	崎樋川夕照	天久晴嵐
189	18世紀		中山東苑八景	東海朝曦	西嶼流霞	南郊麦浪	北峯積翠	石洞師蹲	雲亭龍涎	松径濤声	仁堂月色
190	18世紀後		南房八景	馬来田落雁	黒戸帰帆	人見晴嵐	久留里暮雪	鏡峰秋月	不去君夜雨	鹿野晚鐘	吾妻夕照
191	1800年頃		会瀬八景	七夕会瀬	鶴島釣漁	港内泊船	伊勢崎松	端崎砂山	女夫瀑布	坊崎常雲	御山涼風
192	1801	享和元年	富景楼十景	駒沢朝暾	高安秋月	弱江斜陽	桜井春烟	水田白鷺	恩智流蛸	麦隴錦雉	金嶽残雪
				池島夜雨	華岡晚鐘						

193		享和 2 年	前田二十勝	關路行人	入江松原	櫻尾夕陽	洲崎細流	壇浦翠巖	赤間急灘	聖衆暁鐘	硯海夜月
				船嶋群鷗	引嶋釣舟	柳浦幽烟	山鹿遠峯	隼人瑞籬	足立高雲	田浦村屋	舩崎敷帆
				興津白波	平津漁火	厚東嶺松	本山朝日				
194		享和 3 年以 前	館山八景	館山秋月	今切帰帆	間渡し落雁	赤巖夕照	宿芦寺晚鐘	琴堂清風	大草山暮雪	水神松夜雨
195	1804	文化元年	並榎八景	稻荷山暮雪	烏川帰帆	片岡秋月	筏場夕照	新比叡山晚鐘	雁田落雁	愛宕山晴嵐	唐崎夜雨
196		文化 2 年	高島十景	伊吹山晴雪	加茂川漁火	三尾嶽鹿鳴	五井崎風帆	彦根城夕照	竹生島彩霞	磨針嶺吐月	万木森白鷺
				勝野原急雨	永田浦落雁						
197	1805 年		近江十景	加茂川漁火	五井崎風帆	伊吹山晴嵐	磨針嶺吐月	勝野原急雨	三尾嶽鹿鳴	彦根城夕照	竹生島彩霞
				万木森白鷺	永田浦落雁						
198		文化 5 年	鷺見八景	三国山残雪	往明寺晚鐘	植松原夜雨	八百草落雁	鷺ヶ岳秋月	上野晴嵐	天王淵帰帆	宮夕瀬橋夕照
199		文化 5 年	衣里八景	子守桜花	前川帰帆	柳池夕照	金谷酒旗	集雲晚鐘	岩瀬船楓	梅村吹笛	波岩漁舟
200		文化 9 年	梁川八景図	壬申初夏従梁川	梁川城南門暁暉	菅廟夜花	境街南望秋針雨	塩野川製蚕綿	梁川渡口秋色	大門邨途中紅葉	広瀬橋微雪
201		文化 11 年	十二景詩歌	高砂秋景	池田落雁	尾上春色	響灘海門	崎宮朝霜	若宮磐船	別府夕照	浜宮夜雨
202		文化 13 年	榛名山名所八景	台ヶ島杜若	神沼螢火	円子山晚鐘	神原笹つつじ	九十九折岩夕映	秋葉山紅葉	千本杉夜雨	李嶽暮雪
203		文化 25 年	会地八景	岩鼻薦紅葉	会地蛭	鼠宮郭公	具足岩雪吹	和合城月	山寺時雨	鞍掛石陽炎	千曲川花浪
204		文化	欣々亭十二景	龍王山月	布引旅雁	三国晴雪	霧生夕麗	久米翠嵐	桑町夜燈	郊圃麦浪	瓦窯慕煙

205		文化年間	一関八景	山目晴嵐	中里落雁	北上帰帆	磐橋夕照	祥雲晚鐘	中島秋月	黒阜夜雨	長邊暮雪
206		文化年間	梁川八景 凶	壬申初夏從梁川宕 嶽望城中真景	梁川城南門晚氣 暉	菅廟夜花	境街南望秧針 雨	塩野川製蚕綿	梁川渡口 秋色	大門邨途中紅葉	広瀬橋微雪
207		文化年間	松岡八景	龍子晴嵐	関根夕照	高戸帰帆	荒帆夜雨	永田落雁	二本松秋 月	能仁寺晚鐘	天南堂暮雪
208		文化文政	室田八景	清高山松雨	大門納涼	不動滝	長年寺暁声	烏井崎夕霧	古城輝月	烏川鮎梁	大崎夜釣
209		文化文政	米子八景	機崎暮雪	粟島秋月	雲浦漁火	安来帰帆	河口夜燈	湊山夕照	深浦暮雁	清洞晚鐘
210		文化文政	伯耆八景	米城夜雨	大山暮雪	粟島晴嵐	簸川落雁	感應晚鐘	弓濱秋月	河口帰帆	錦浦夕照
211		文化文政	内海八景	大山暮雪	川口帰帆	旗崎遊鶴	清洞秋月	湊山緑松	芳島秋景	粟島眺望	荒神晴嵐
212		文化、文政	盛岡八景	船橋夜雨	夕顔瀬夕照	古川落雁	手代森帰帆	多々良山暮雪	北上川秋 月	愛宕山晚鐘	北山晴嵐
213		文化～文 政	庵治八景	屋嶋晴嵐	八幡夕照	瑠璃晚鐘	城鼻夜雨	浜湯帰帆	権現秋月	才田落雁	五剣暮雪
214		文化～元治	根本山内名勝八 景	根本橋夕照	行者山暮雪	烏屋場紅葉	根本山晚鐘	千代ヶ淵青嵐	花畑春暁	獅子岩秋月	大滝朝霞
215	1820	文政3年	隣里八景	箕輪垂桜	雷池過雨	檜山秋月	入西落雁	浅羽暮雪	巖殿晚鐘	麗川浮筏	宿谷瀑布
216	1821年		長浜八景	景城蘇鉄	立山花楓	久米伯舟	比志川舟	四山並松	住吉神宮	諸候湊入	海浜釣網
217	1822年		津幡広塚八景	弘願寺晚鐘	津幡夕照	鷺森晴嵐	岩清水飛蛭	御影山秋月	川尻帰帆	芝笠野暮雪	大西山曙雪
218		文政5年	本地八景	冷田川銜	大坂行人	城嶺夕照	井裏晴嵐	笠松夜雨	恩嶋乱蛭	八幡秋月	宝生晚鐘
219		文政10年	相川八景	道遊秋月	鹿伏夜雨	春日崎落雁	宮崎春嵐	弾誓寺晚鐘	下戸夕照	才神(?)暮雪	横島帰帆
220		文政12年	吉見八景	赤岸晴嵐	鬼ヶ城春雪	田中落雁	松尾山秋月	溪真寺晚鐘	鴨鳥帰帆	串山夜雨	吉見川夕照
221		文政13年	由良川八景	井坪秋夕	立岩夜雨	山家晚鐘	綾部清嵐	白米暮雪	継橋夕照	角田落雁	由良帰帆

222		文政	遺芳湾十景	藤江漁火	野島新樹	柳津夕照	松永? 煙	今津暮雨	山波帰帆	高須霜葉	戸崎爽籟
223		文政年間	長松禅寺八景	烏川春水	赤城霞標	榛名晴嵐	住吉眺望	清水晚鐘	片岡樵径	和田城跡	筏場雪月
224		文政年間	赤堀十景	香林千鳥橋	下触石山	今井茶白山	市場木陽薬師	堀下釜口	五目牛牛石	西久保楓	野村谷
225		文政年間	山中八景	医王寺	小富士	促織橋	昧谷	道明淵	高瀬	桂泉	采石巖
226		文政年間	山口八景	物見ヶ嶺霞	本泉寺晚鐘	八幡夕照	富士峯雪	海上秋月	吉田早苗	今林朝霧	山口川蛭
227	1831	天保2年	敦賀八景	金崎夜雨	天筒秋月	気比晚鐘	野坂暮雪	今浜夕照	櫛川落雁	常宮晴嵐	清水(泉)帰帆
228		天保2年	泉八景	泉山老松	長崎晴嵐	島田夜舟	立石朧月	小久保晚鐘	神崎夕照	牟田落雁	福地暮雪
229		天保3年以前	浮島八景	西洲帰帆	姫宮晴嵐	鞍懸夜雨	蛇峯秋月	鈎島晚鐘	桜川夕照	浜田落雁	船塚暮雪
230		天保3年	五十澤八景	安禅寺晚鐘	田中落雁	高瀬帰帆	五輪堂暮雪	柴崎夕照	堂前晴嵐	熊野山秋月	岡崎夜雨
231	1832年		琉球八景	泉崎夜月	臨海潮声	久米村竹雛	龍洞松濤	筍崖夕照	長虹秋霽	城嶽靈泉	中島蕉園
232		天保4年	水戸八景	青柳夜雨	山寺晚鐘	太田落雁	村松晴嵐	水門帰帆	巖船夕照	広浦秋月	漣湖暮雪
233		天保5年	赤崎八景	赤崎泊船	金剛山晚鐘	塩谷夜燈	三軒屋夜雨	松谷魚火	笠取坂暮色	河原蛭火	北莊辨天
234		天保6~10年	東都八景	飛鳥山落雁	滝野川ノ黄昏	以下不明					
235		天保6年	秋間八景	中山秋月	風戸暮雪	平間帰帆	三角夕照	岩戸晚鐘	玉崎晴嵐	笠原夜雨	宮境戸落雁
236		天保9年	江戸近郊八景之内	玉川秋月	芝浦晴嵐	吾孀杜夜雨	行徳帰帆	小金井橋夕照	羽根田落雁	池上晚鐘	飛鳥山慕雪
237		天保10年	横越八勝	渡江帰帆	芦洲落雁	孤松夜雨	漁村夕照	龍淵晚鐘	長堤晴嵐	宮原秋月	前山暮雪
238		天保10年	林田八景	琶山秋月	貴船紅葉	三幡川蛭	月輪山鹿鳴	聖岡春望	佐見山霞	八幡山郭公	仏嶽雪朝
239		天保10年	姫府船場八景	ヲトコ山	アタゴ	シユマツ	シロ川	フク中ハシ	ケイフク	スイシャ	ヤクシ

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240		天保 12 年	小阿仁八景	友倉晴嵐	笹森夕照	沖田落雁	国見暮雪	七倉秋月	大仏晩鐘	槐野夜雨	芹沢帰帆
241		天保 12 年	日向十景	富士雪	荒川帰帆	終森夜雨	鴻沼秋月	上宮夕照	浅間山夕煙	筑波山暮雪	平野晴嵐
242		天保 14 年	鼎浦八勝	燈心庵秋月	龜山晴嵐	青龍霜鐘	田中落雁	鶻巢夜雨	袈裟夕照	柏崎帰帆	鹿嶺慕雪
243		天保 14 年	諏訪八勝詩	一宮	衣崎	小坂	尾尻	唐沢	洪湯	御射山	氷湖
244		天保年代	高崎八景詩画	寺尾夜雨	乘附暮雪	鷹城晴嵐	清水晩鐘	半田落雁	廟前秋月	聖石渡舟	落合夕照
245		天保年間	角田八景	安狐山斗蔵寺	小田落雁	舟橋夕照	世乃崎夜雨	息栖慕雪	玄海妻松園	禿山秋月	隈江帰帆
246		天保年間	庭上八景	沖洲落雁	和田帰帆	館山晴嵐	富士坂夜雨	筑波暮雪	日和山秋月	関戸夕照	大網山晩鐘
247		天保年間	正定山八景	望湖秋月	霞浦漁舟	筑波暮雪	沼田落雁	高田夕照	玉山晩鐘	小野晴嵐	江山群鷺
248		天保年間	日義八景	山吹紅葉	巴淵	屋敷ヶ原	旗拳八幡	德音寺晩鐘	明星岩	岩華観音	駒ヶ岳夕照
249		天保年間	佐鳴八景	大屋橋夕照	北浦帰帆	少林山秋月	大山夜雨	大田落雁	大良暮雪	三ツ山晴嵐	西湖山晩鐘
250		天保頃	西尾八景	須田先盆之夕景	八面山春興	蟲送之囀	寄住之松	祇園会御旅所	伊文山杜	不明	不明
251		天保末年	隅田川八景 1	今戸夕照	渡場落雁	吾妻帰帆	真乳山晴嵐	金龍山晩鐘	真崎夜雨	木母寺月	三囲慕雪
252	1844 年		山代八景	山代夜雨	薬王晩鐘	黒瀬秋月	那谷朝雲	鞍掛暮雪	動橋旅客	月津落雁	片山帰帆
253	1845	弘化 2 年	百目木八景	渡辺晴嵐	弥来夕照	虚空蔵晩鐘	百々川蛭	館山一ツ松	坪石秋月	沖田早乙女	羽山暮雪
254		弘化 2 年	象頭山八景	二本木春風	清氏坂秋雨	愛宕山朧月	興泉寺鳴鐘	飯野山積雪	満濃池遊鶴	打越坂	圓亀津客船
255		弘化 3 年	江差八勝	篠山暁雪	法華寺霜鐘	鷗島煙檣	津花夜市	大澗遊鷗	愛宕観欄	乙浦漁火	豊橋涼月

256		弘化3年	五十公野八景	弁天夕照（公来橋夕照）	愛宕慕雪（二王子岳慕雪）	松瀉落雁	新保帰帆	古四王晴嵐（鷹待場晴嵐）	円山寺晚鐘	磐井堂秋月	山王夜雨
257		弘化4年	亀田八景	稲葉晴嵐	諏訪夕照	全海晚鐘	堤夜雨	乘落帰帆	亀頭秋月	六仏落雁	向山慕雪
258		弘化4年	堺八景	墨江春雨	広普銭蕉	戎島涼月	玉野秋露	偃陵晴雪	茅渟晚霞	漁浦朝市	高浜茂松
259		弘化4年	平戸八景	高岩	潜竜滝	石橋	大悲観	眼鏡岩	巖屋宮	福石山	潮之目
260		弘化?	堺八景	墨江明神	妙国鳳薫	戎島釣月	玉野秋露	偃陵晴雪	堺湊返照	大浜魚市	高石涛響
261		弘化～嘉永年間	笠岡二十勝	大磯春望	海松岡観月	山吹岡款冬	霧社看花	八幡社聞鶉	笠目山晴雨	独松嶺眺望	米谷秋花
				遍照寺鐘声	小円山霜葉	茅原瓜田	田間乱蛩	追分池水鳥	龍峯遠望	鼓溪梅林	威徳寺観雪
				金崎行人	住吉千鳥	港泊船	宮道洗竹				
262	1849年		廣瀬八景	塚屋夜雨	桜野帰帆	亀塚落雁	橋場夕照	作料暮雪	西念晚鐘	観音秋月	鴻宮晴嵐
263	1849	嘉永2年	沢畑八景	高瀬帰帆	梵天夜雨	岩倉晴嵐	金谷晚鐘	小坂秋月	浦田落雁	葉山慕雪	沢畑夕照
264		嘉永2年	有岡八景	城山秋月	猪名野晴嵐	天津落雁	破戦道帰帆	西台夕照	雲正坂夜雨	鴨塚暮雪	野村晚鐘
265		嘉永2年	吉岡八景	熊野帰帆	國木夕照	千種山暮雪	祇園晴嵐	野田落雁	神號免夜雨	森池秋雨	尾上晚鐘
266		嘉永3年	蟹江八景	蟹江古城	船入帰帆	以下不明					
267		嘉永5年	玉川瀬田村占勝亭八勝	瀬田黄稻	富士雪晴	大蔵夜雨	二子漁舟	岡本紅葉(岡本紅楓)	登戸宿雁	吉沢暁月(葭阜暁月)	川辺夕烟
268		嘉永5年	御厨八景	長原夜雨	裾袂青嵐	駕坂時雨	公時山秋月	宝持院晚鐘	八重山霞	足柄慕雪	竹下橋夕照
269		嘉永6年	倉賀野見立八景	養報寺落雁	九品寺晚鐘	安楽寺晴嵐	烏川帰帆	大杉月	太鼓橋涼	飯玉松	八幡雪

270		嘉永年間	錦木八景	釜沼帰帆	弥陀晚鐘	前田落雁	樋口夕照	住吉秋月	並柳晴嵐	東郷夜雨	土手暮雪
271		嘉永年間	川俣八景	常泉寺秋月	寺久保遠望	春日晴嵐	松風山晚鐘	中河原夕照	頭陀寺経館山暮雪		八段田落雁
272		嘉永年間	鶴来十二勝	後高峰縫霞	手取川流漸	船岡廟桜花	月惜山杜鵑	天狗壁薰風	真名井祈雨	月橋邨搏衣	臥竜堤玉蟾
				金釘祠紅葉	梨笠蹴時雨	雌坂滝懸氷	白山頭銀雪				
273	1855	安政2年	遠野八景	六角牛峰秋月	八幡晚鐘	鶯崎晴嵐	猿乎石河花桴	小枕山暮雪	加茂夜雨	愛宕橋夕照	野田落雁
274		安政3年	鏡ヶ浦八景	洲崎夜雨	大房秋月	那古晚鐘	船形帰帆	鶴谷晴嵐	鷹洲暮雪	鏡浦夕照	湊川落雁
275		安政4年	箱館八景	亀田落雁	瀬名晚鐘	水源夜雨	立待秋月	駒ヶ嶽暮雪	七重晴嵐	弁天夕照	山背帰帆
276		安政5年	館林領八勝歌	城南郊桃林	躑躅崎躑躅	青柳橋皎月	利根川走帆	高根台残雪	早川田帰雁	心声寺洪鐘	終南山竜井
277		安政5年	館林領八景歌	背戸谷風螢	渡良瀬帰帆	早川田落雁	高根台残雪	青柳橋秋月	追箭原青嵐	茂林寺鶴巢	躑躅ヶ崎夕照
278		安政5年	北郷八景	吾妻晴嵐	夏島秋月	箱崎夜雨	勝力帰帆	独園晚鐘	洲口落雁	榎戸夕照	亀島暮雪
279		安政5年	原(はる)田八景	各務落雁	日東山晚鐘	金毘山秋月	御池夜雨	三國坂行人	岩ヶ鼻螢	基山暮雪	辻島晴嵐
280		安政6年	栗石八景	広養寺晚鐘	岩鷲残雪	御所帰帆	籬野月	恵照山納涼	姥屋敷落雁	駒木野雨	舟原沢紅葉
281		安政年間	陣屋十景	啓明山霞	盤井川桜	宮川夕立	中川夏月	大野萩	新川水	泉橋眺望	月峰鹿
				泉川雪	旭岡神祇						
282		安政年間	蒲江八景	烽台晴嵐	青龍秋月	館島落雁	鰐州夕照	東光晚鐘	鷹山夜雨	粒嶼帰帆	轟山暮雪
283		安政、万延年間	箱館八景	亀田落雁	浄玄寺晚鐘	水元夜雨	立待秋月	駒ヶ嶽暮雪	七重村晴嵐	弁天夕照	山背泊帰帆

284	1861	文久頃	酒田十景	本町通景 山王社雨	鶴田口雪 山王桜	高野浜舶	海向寺月	新井田橋	妙法寺鐘	谷地田稻荷	日和山眺望
285		文久年間	諏訪八勝	一宮	衣崎	小坂	尾尻	唐沢	渋湯	御射山	氷湖
286	1865	慶応元年	大沢八景	矢矧山椎夫	豊沢川河鹿	大廻岩滝	松倉山秋月	檜葉森紅葉	曲橋納涼	麓清水	高倉山暮雪
287		慶応	大塚八景(風流大塚名所八景)	都幾川帰帆	大木夜雨	御門嵐(晴嵐)	大梅寺鐘(晩鐘)	杉木夕照	鶴巻雁(落雁)	蟹沢月(秋月)	八幡宮(暮雪)
288		慶応2年	鉛八景	烏帽子森紅葉	鉛村炊煙	高倉山夕立	大森山高清水	梭橋行人	豊沢川薪流し	沢田尻飛瀑	阿弥陀岩残雪
289		慶応2年	国府八景	護山晩鐘	宮写帰帆	拂堂秋月	前田晴嵐	平野暮雪	鷹橋夕照	堂阪夜雨	池田落鷹
290		慶応3年	鹿島八景	鹿島山晴嵐	宮下橋夕照	根本寺晩鐘	御手洗夜雨	浪逆浦帰帆	高間浦秋月	三田村落雁	鹿島野暮雪
291		江戸	城南十景	山上春靄 磯部漁火	涼岡夕栄 岩迫暮鐘	宇田川涼風	芦沼微雨	朝日山紅葉	白根暮砧	高松寒月	中野飛雪
292		江戸	館村八景	田子山秋月	砂田落雁	宮田夜雨	雷晴嵐	亭下夕照	慈王山晩鐘	内川帰帆	戸尻暮雪
293		江戸	一色八景	野外菜花	松塘步月	杜頭夜雨	海上漁火	大橋納涼	茶山晴雲	間浜帰帆	芦辺泊舟
294		江戸	一色十二景	三橋春水 南湖山暮鐘	三嶋眺望 漁河岸市	諏訪祭典 実録汐干	波戸燈台 前田雨鷺	漁舎晒網	秋江垂釣	東山暁色	酒旗翻々
295		江戸	和泉八景	浜寺岡夜雨	牛滝山暮雪	貝塚浦帰帆	岸和田晴嵐	水間寺秋月	久米田池落雁	槇尾山晩鐘	津田川夕照
296		江戸?	八溝川八景	八溝山大夕焼	龍馬滝残照	高德寺黄落	阿弥陀淵晴藍	待月橋秋月	慈雲寺時鐘	大戸落雁	高田山冠雪
297		江戸?	越浦十二景	生島夜雨	鍋島鶏	岩洞老松	潮見朝霧	神廟夜燈	山寺晩鐘	坂口晴嵐	観音流水

			天神秋月	黒崎夕照	大泊落雁	丸山帰帆				
298	江戸期	前沢八景	赤坂夕照	蛇鼻帰帆	?					
299	江戸期	富士十二景図	正月：山市晴嵐	(二月：山辺赤 人和歌)	三月：遠寺晚鐘	四月：遠浦帰帆	(五月：在原業 平和歌)	六月：瀟湘 夜雨	七月：洞庭秋月	(八月：慈鎮和 尚和歌)
			九月：平沙落雁	十月：漁村夕照	(十一月：西行法 師和歌)	十二月：江天慕 雪				
300	江戸時代	沼津八景	千本夕照	川口帰帆	富岳晴雲	長谷(永明)寺 晚鐘	春日岡落雁	香山秋月	車返晴嵐	蛇松夜雨
301	江戸時代?	木更津八景	鳥居崎帰帆	長楽寺夕照	善光寺晚鐘	矢那川夜雨	峰薬師晴嵐	祥雲寺山 秋月	群戸落雁	恋森春雪
302	江戸時代	釜石八景	広巖山秋月	石応禅寺晚鐘	大渡橋夕照	鈴子落雁	松原帰帆	須賀崎夜 雨	清出青嵐	坊主山暮雪
303	江戸時代	大更八景	岩手森も奇石	袖川橋夕照	養神館ほ挿秧	弁才天夜雨	松川いかだなが し	新館落雁	稲荷さん秋月	大更公園岩手 山
304	江戸時代	田頭八景	槍立森古戦場	焼走り溶岩流	東慈寺うつそう	池くぼ逆杉	松川清流	新館か原 落雁	田頭城跡(館山)	岩手秀峰
305	江戸時代	平館八景	堀切館跡	寺山暮鐘	笹目盲清水	八幡宮老杉	新山栓木	稲荷山古 墳	蟹沢山秋月	根別川墓石
306	江戸時代	寺田八景	白坂晴嵐	館山夕照	大滝藤花	お寺田夜雨	八幡社暮靄	暮坪滝紅 葉	八幡山秋月	七時雨暮雪
307	江戸時代	三株八景	鶴邱秋月	三峯晴嵐	相ノ沢夜雨	鳴瀬帰帆	長橋夕照	千貫慕雪	西田落雁	慈眼晚鐘

308	江戸時代	岩ヶ崎八景	清水寺晚鐘	屯ヶ岡晴嵐	栗駒慕雪	成田落雁	館山寺秋月	石山奇巖	多布形夜雨	大橋夕照
309	江戸時代	上野目里八景	田沖松	瀬戸山秋月	玉造江帰帆	玉造江青嵐	天王寺晚鐘	岩出川長橋	羽黒山慕雪	田沖落雁
310	江戸時代	築館(杉)薬師八景	旗丘帰帆	築館秋月	姥杉夜雨	雙林晚鐘	駒嶽慕雪	溜場夕照	成田落雁	花山晴嵐
311	江戸時代	会津八景	鶴ヶ城晴嵐	柳津秋月	石部夜雨	磐梯暮雪	会津川落雁	羽黒山晚鐘	十六橋夕照	湖水帰帆
312	江戸時代	本覚寺八景	石部白桜	滝沢慕姻	桂山秋月	磐梯晴雪	牛墓帰樵	一箕茂林	飯盛夕照	柳坂残雨
313	江戸時代	八沢浦八景	遠山暮雪	姥浦帰帆	塩釜秋月	立切夕映	行沼晚鐘	龍沢落雁	八沢浦夜雨	長岩晴嵐
314	江戸時代	真野八景	冠峯暮雪	海老浜帰帆	十崎秋月	真野橋夕照	普門寺晚鐘	右田落雁	塩先夜雨	尾形晴嵐
315	江戸時代	河原子八景	孫沢夜雨	那知晚鐘	田名保落雁	梶沢晴嵐	津宮帰帆	日向夕照	新地新月	東福寺暮雪
316	江戸時代	勝倉八景	富士山夕照	一本松秋月	白山晴嵐	沼田落雁	宮山暮雪	阿弥陀寺晚鐘	下河原夜雨	若宮帰帆
317	江戸時代	櫻川八景	稲村落雁	姥が塚秋月	月山寺晚鐘	棟嶺夕照	櫻橋晴嵐	鏡か池夜雨	樺山暮雪	櫻川帰帆
318	江戸時代	小川八景	城趾晴嵐	鉄壁晚鐘	赤身暮雪	川尻落雁	雫橋夕照	二本松夜雨	霞江庵秋月	新河岸渡し舟
319	江戸時代	烏山八景	朝日山	中(那珂)川	比丘尼山	赤垂淵	五郎山	大沢	興野山	桜井里
320	江戸時代	南台八景	烏山晴嵐	宮原夕照	南台暮雪	隣寺晚鐘	戦場落雁	那珂帰帆	桜井夜雨	東嶺秋月
321	江戸時代	上細井四季八景	清水坂夜雨	観音堂晚鐘	往来帰狐	鎌倉坂夕照	薬師堂秋月	酒屋晴嵐	八幡山暮雪	田面落雁
322	江戸時代	大染寺八景	烏川渡舟	浅間暮雪	清水晚鐘	半田夕照	石原晴嵐	佐野落雁	古壘夜雨	少林秋月
323	江戸時代	渋川八景(十景)	八幡夜雨	良珊寺晚鐘	駒形郭公	椿森椿	金比羅躑躅	刀祢川霞	入沢紅葉	芝中暮雪
			金沢螢	落合水鳥						
324	江戸時代	渋川八景	金沢螢火	駒形郭公	利根水鳥	芝中暮雪	入沢紅葉	如意晚鐘	八幡夜雨	象山躑躅

325	江戸時代	六義園八景	若浦春曙	筑波陰霧	吟花夕照	東叡幽鐘	軒端山月	芦辺水禽	紀川涼風	土峯晴雪
326	江戸時代	江戸八景	台嶺晚鐘	衣紋坂夜雨	浅草寺晴嵐	角田川落雁	金龍寺慕雪	品川帰帆	両国橋夕照	愛宕秋月
327	江戸時代	大崎八景	連山落暉	芙蓉朝雲	平田耕耘	驪村時雨	銀臺行客	遠里春花	瑞聖漏聲	雉宮新樹
328	江戸時代	荒蘭ヶ崎八景	笠島夜雨	大井落雁	砂水晴嵐	六郷夕照	羽田帰帆	富士暮雪	蒼海秋月	池上晚鐘
329	江戸時代	千束村八景	袈裟掛松夜雨	久我原落雁	八幡山晴嵐	洗足秋月	小山夕照	雪谷慕雪	土道橋帰帆	池上晚鐘
330	江戸時代	江戸近郊八景	池上晚鐘	羽根田落雁	玉川秋月	以下不明				
331	江戸時代	八景坂	笠島夜雨	大井落雁	砂水晴嵐	羽田帰帆	六郷夕照	富士暮雪	蒼海秋月	池上晚鐘
332	江戸時代	武野八景	六雁挿秧	立野月出	玉川観魚	函碕奮池	吾菴墨翠	宅部寒雁	将塚暮靄	金橋櫻華
333	江戸時代	厚木六勝	雨降山晴雪	相模川清流	飯屋戸喚渡	熊野森暁鴉	菅公祠驟雨	桐辺堤賞 月		
334	江戸時代	石霜庵九景	南屏朝暎 双乳暎雪	朶峰残照	塔峯積翠	湯村煙雨	双溪長流	独橋行人	光堂晚鐘	城嶺落月
335	江戸時代	堂ヶ島八景	医王桜花	宮ノ下雲霞	夢窓薰風	澗水流蛩	前山新月	底倉幽虫	糸瀑寒蘆	羊腸積雪
336	江戸時代	宮ノ下八景	明神嶽月	鷹巢山嵐	豆海遠帆	堂島瀑布	底倉啼猿	早川泣湍	東明院鐘	宮城野萩
337	江戸時代	三崎八勝	宿崎夜雨	塩津帰帆	粟津晴嵐	長浜名月	井田落雁	寺家晚鐘	森腰夕照	上野暮雪
338	江戸時代	福井八景	下河原桃	足羽川蛩	佐倉池月	豊久沼雁	牧田山雪	花戸坂雨	浄精舎鐘	大橋行人
339	江戸時代	勝山八勝詩歌	岩本落雁	龍江帰帆	靈応晴嵐	鵜島暮雪	亀山秋月	鷹島夜雨	白麓晚鐘	円福夕照
340	江戸時代	靈応山十二景	御手洗池月 泰師山孤雲	経嶽春曙 菩提林紅葉	精進坂白桜 赤尾夕照	片瀬春耕 祖廟楼鐘	猪野帰樵	南谷夜雨	安市晴嵐	報恩寺飛瀑
341	江戸時代	下黒駒八景	西新居大梅	古西新居蛩	宇藤木雲雀	南長田一本松	天神原群鳥	下橋河鹿	中宿柵	

342	江戸時代	松代八景	神山秋月	清瀧夜雨	田中落雁	小富士晴嵐	虫歌暮雪	萬年堂晚鐘	千隈帰帆	赤阪夕照
343	江戸時代	尾張八景	粟殿晴嵐	菅津夜雨	星崎夕照	呼読浜落雁	成海帰帆	荒尾秋月	笠寺晚鐘	熱田慕雲
344	江戸時代	刈谷八景	亀城彩霞	八橋杜若	堺川秋月	猿投慕雪	村積晴嵐	市原帰帆	柯林宿鳥	知立神社
345	江戸時代	相可八景	出張晴嵐	荒井か瀬夕照	浄土寺晚鐘	磯宮夜雨	渡場帰船	山村秋月	相歌沖落雁	上宮慕雪
346	江戸時代	楽々園八景	鳳翔台臨	池閣	魚躍沼	臥龍橋	鶴鳴渚	春風埒	鑑月峯	薩捶林
			飛梁溪	涵虎亭						
347	江戸時代	北村季吟比牟禮山十景	八幡晚鐘	北庄夜雨	衣笠秋月	遠景暮雪	豊浦帰帆	丸山晴嵐	岩崎落鴈	檜杉夕照
			樹間鏡山	山越三上						
348	江戸時代	伴蒿蹊比牟禮山十景	幡山櫻花	北莊苗代	笠衣夏雲	豊浦納涼	遠景晚霧	丸山明月	巖崎時雨	檜杉積雪
			樹間鏡山	山越三上						
349	江戸時代	宇治八景	山吹瀬春望	霞中柴舟	小嶋崎時鳥	橋上涼風	槇崑礎	朝日山紅楓	喜撰嶽雪	大路方炭竈
350	江戸時代	狭山八景	半田之落雁	西除橋往還	並松之晴嵐	池之原暮雪	葛城之秋月	明神森夜雨	極楽寺晚鐘	北堤之夕照
351	江戸時代	西宮八景	津努晴嵐	御前帰帆	鳴尾落雁	入江夜雨	廣田夕照	神呪晚鐘	名次秋月	武庫暮雪
352	江戸時代	有馬六景	鼓瀑松嵐	落葉山夕照	温泉寺晚鐘	功地山秋月	有馬富士暮雪	有馬桜春望		
353	江戸時代	明覚山八勝： 絵図	祠閣晚鐘	巨洲明月	龍岡晴嵐	池裡夕照	辨天暮雪	田端落雁	羈宮夜雨	官林帰樵

354	江戸時代	南浦(南紀)八景	名草晴嵐	形見帰帆	雑賀夕照	布引落雁	紀三井晚鐘	吹上夜雨	若浦秋月	玉津島暮雪
355	江戸時代	益田八景	吹揚落雁	高角帰帆	今市晴嵐	薩摩慕雪	男山秋月	中洲夜雨	丸寺晚鐘	中抵夕照
356	江戸時代	錦海八景	淡路遠眺	江島白帆	四国遥峰	鼠島幽景	蕉崎翠黛	志楽漁村	奥浦明月	浦辺閑景
357	江戸時代	虫明八景	黒井晚鐘	玉桂晴雪	舟越帰帆	立花鹿鳴	扇浦夕陽	裳掛残月	迫門曙	唐琴夜雨
358	江戸時代	山方八景	大宮秋月	和田山晚鐘	血洗い紅葉	晝谷蛩	鼻繰並木松	山鳥城址眺望	慶立寺閑静	黒澤山杜宇
359	江戸時代	の場山八景	社頭梅花	雪牧春駒	入江水蛩	の場秋月	神峯深雪	湊社神燈	赤石漁船	塩竈夕烟
360	江戸時代	醫王寺十景	海底出日	山門櫻花	月下涼舫	泉水全景	蓑洲曉霧	白石釣船	走島夕虹	燧洋打漁
			豫山晴雪	天邊帆影						
361	江戸時代	讃岐国亀山八景	亀山晴嵐	屋島秋月	香西落雁	北海帰帆	西浜晚鐘	男木島夕照	姥池夜雨	高松暮雪
362	江戸時代	八代八景	鏡池狐鳶深い心徳 淵	萩原堤尾花	麓里夕嵐・ 遠寺鐘音	夕葉川月	雪松江・白島・ 白島瀟湘雨 音	平沙落雁	植柳夕照と漁 火	塩浜海士夕 煙
363	江戸時代	泰巖寺八景	八代城晴	竜峯明月	柳浦帰帆	泉山片雲	遠郭芙蓉	平田白鷺	田舎烟雨	江村漁火
364	江戸時代	宇土八景	三宮夜雨	轟山晚鐘	山下落雁	大曲帰帆	金峰晴嵐	立丘秋月	松橋夕照	安蘇暮雪
365	江戸時代	白杵八景	竹島帰帆	壱江秋月	洲崎落雁	月桂晚鐘	船島夜雨	市橋晴嵐	雲臺夕照	羽山暮雪
366	江戸時代	福島八景	正国寺晚鐘	三本松夜雨	河内山秋月	大浜落雁	金谷帰帆	法師ヶ峯 暮雪	七つ橋晴嵐	崩崎夕照
367	江戸時代	鹿兒島八景	南林晚鐘	洲崎落雁	開聞暮雪	南浦帰帆	桜島秋月	大磯夕照	田浦夜雨	多賀晴嵐

368	江戸時代	福永門八景	水上晴嵐	常盤谷夜雨	新上橋夕照	築地帰帆	了性寺晚鐘	野元秋月	尾畔落雁	桜島暮雪
369	江戸時代	松見崎十二景	高隈朝霞	桜島春月	荒田蛙声	燃崎白雨	境川千島	開聞暮雪	洲崎浮鷗	隣邨夕照
			青屋晴嵐	松原晚鐘	輕沙漁火	遠帆連波				
370	江戸時代	福昌寺十二景	龍門橋	智日蓮地	鏡石巖	深国眺望	西山瀑布	龍燈松	坐禅石	岩屋天神
			龍献水	撻々	憩月亭	金剛嶺				
371	江戸中～末期	上山八景	月岡晴嵐	湯上秋月	矢来夕照	石崎夜雨	西光寺晚鐘	土山落雁	小泉橋暮雪	眉川帰帆
372	江戸中～末期	上山八眺望	仙石春曙	瀧山春霞	大岡山夏月	龍澤山残雪	土山秋雨	小倉山夕紅葉	赤倉初雪	番城炭竈
373	江戸後	真岡八景	城山暮雪	萩田落雁	大前夜雨	般若寺晚鐘	女体晴嵐	妹内橋夕照	円林寺秋月	五行川漁舟
374	江戸後	沢渡八勝	沢渡螢火	小芙蓉暮雪	琴平祠桜花	蛇野川晚釣	大巖瀑布	有笠山秋月	聖洞子規	雲居里驟雨
375	江戸後期?	布施八景	日龍社春日	愛神松暮雪	玉緒峰夕照	布引山朝霧	?			
376	江戸後期	御明神八景	三吉神社秋月	舟原紅葉	春木場暁靄	籬野つつじ	多賀神社老杉	春木場磧	大地千大岩	駒ヶ岳暮雪
377	江戸後期	御所八景	鶯宿川蛙	男助山雪	赤滝紅葉	山祇社内親杉	山伏峠残雪	堀合神社	館山残雪	戸沢館暮煙
								緑蔭		
378	江戸後期	那須山温泉八景	茶鎧嶽峙	六橋浴槽	白河春靄	八溝凌雲	那須野原	殺生石果	関山暁日	温泉明神
379	江戸後期	野田八景	社頭桜	滝沢清流	平石名月	井出杜鵑	庚申塚春雨	大井戸螢	愛宕紅葉	東福寺晚鐘
380	江戸後期	三郡八景	箕輪垂桜	雷池過雨	檜山秋月	入西落雁	浅羽暮雪	岩殿晚鐘	麗川浮筏	宿谷瀑布
381	江戸後期	蕨八景	三学院晚鐘	羽黒山秋月	稻荷木夜雨	戸田川帰帆	八幡晴嵐	前谷落雁	富士暮雪	高山夕照
382	江戸後期	深川(巽)八景	永代帰帆	八幡晚鐘	仲町夜雨	檐下夕照	石場暮雪	新地晴嵐	佃町落雁	洲崎秋月

383	江戸後期	武陽玉川八景	世田ノ落雁	二子ノ帰帆	喜多見晴嵐	登戸ノ夕照	宿河原ノ晩鐘	溝口ノ慕雪	向ヶ丘ノ秋月	都筑丘ノ夜雨
384	江戸後期	湧涌十景	祇林紅樹	荒屋夜雨	齊王暮雪	戸室夕照	市瀬秋月	笠松晩涼	杉村藤花	高尾朝霞
			蓋淵緑水	湯涌温泉						
385	江戸後期	黒島八景	龍松夜雨	中山暮雪	沖島帰帆	長山晴嵐	若宮秋月	高島落雁	鹿辺夕照	高野晩鐘
386	江戸後期	敦賀風景八ツ乃詠	花城落雁	金ヶ崎帰帆	白鷺松晴嵐	鱗螺ヶ岳暮雪	気比秋月	常宮夜雨	金前寺暁鐘	今橋夕照
387	江戸後期	浅野八景	温泉山晴嵐	大橋夕照	古跡山晩鐘	横吹夜雨	堀沖帰帆	愛宕秋月	伊勢島落雁	華巖峯暮雪
388	江戸後期	仁科十二景	若一王子宫桜花	大洞山鶉及び八徳水	荒神社紅葉	弾誓寺晩鐘	仁科神明宮	高瀬川夕照	有明山残月	三川橋蛭
			五六岳暮雪	仁科湖及森城址	青木湖	清音瀧				
389	江戸後期	禱護山八景	禱護山秋月	高浜晴嵐	横浜落雁	田戸寄夕照	有脇夜雨	亀崎帰帆	海潮院晩鐘	知多山暮雪
390	江戸後期	神都八勝	神路晴嵐	小田夜雨	前田晩鐘	高倉暮雪	宮川夕照	二見落雁	朝熊秋月	大湊帰帆
391	江戸後期	難波茶里八景	難波村暮雪	浮瀬夕照	上塩町落雁	芝居側秋月	難地晴嵐	生玉帰帆	天王寺晩鐘	今宮秋雨
392	江戸後期	因幡八景	湖山落雁	丸山秋月	防己尾晩鐘	賀露帰帆	三嶋夜雨	濱坂夕照	小松原晴嵐	鷲峰暮雪
393	江戸後期	倉橋八景	白華寺晩鐘	立石帰帆	雷松夜雨	桂浜晴嵐	笹小島落雁	影浦秋月	赤岩夕照	火山暮雪
394	江戸後期	砥部十景	城山一ツ松	天神姥桜	大友城夕照	古岩谷夜雨	要貝山鳴鹿	障子山暮雪	白滝曲水	砥石山月
			大平山不焼火	谷上山晩鐘						
395	江戸末期	白岩八景図	笠松夜雨	八幡山秋月	洞興寺晩鐘	陣ヶ峯帰帆	松巻晴嵐	勿橋夕照	高石山春雪	地福田落雁

396	江戸末期	菅山（本宮）十景	本宮炊煙 鹿子田挿秧	逢隈川渡船 安達太良残雪	弁天淵捕漁	高木春風	高倉夕照	高木新月	田中黄葉	高松山冬翠
397	江戸末期	滑川八景	鳥沢夜雨	海雲山番鐘	小幡落雁	館跡晴嵐	清水帰帆	北釜夕照	田島秋月	六所暮雪
398	江戸末期	渋川八景	刀川夕照	椿森山茶	如意晚鐘	象頭躑躅	芝溪暮雪			
399	江戸末期	妻沼八景	玉洞翠嵐	女躰斜陽	歡喜晚鐘	池上驟雨	利根晴帆	大塚朗月	下田霜雁	瑞林皎雪
400	江戸末期	慈岳山松連寺八景	日岳晴光	筑波斜陽	富峰積雪	赤城翠嵐	大山驟雨	佃島烟火	武野秋月	玉川観漁
401	江戸末期	河原田八景	諏訪秋月	古城跡落雁	屯所晴嵐	田町橋夕照	富士権現慕雪	光福寺晚鐘	大坂町夜雨	双つ岩夕照
402	江戸末期	長木八景	城腰夕照	稲場崎夜雨	二つ橋帰車	宮森晴嵐	尾崎秋月	大慈院晚鐘	沖田落雁	薬師平（明畑）慕雪
403	江戸末期	沢根八景	紅葉山秋月	紅葉山落雁	砂下晴嵐	白山落雁	曼荼羅寺晚鐘	中山慕雪	開松夜雨	七場帰帆
404	江戸末期	七尾八景	気多秋月	辛崎春雨	妙院晚鐘	松百遊魚	巖窟清泉	古城秋葉	島山暮雪	所口帰帆
405	江戸末期	夏目八景	蟹田秋月	紀之国坂夕照	どんどん橋流景	おさいこう寺晚鐘	桜地蔵暮雪	牛池夜雨	三宮司曙	地鎮青嵐
406	江戸末期	宇部八景	琴崎晴嵐	松江晚鐘	緑浜帰帆	鵜島夜雨	石田落雁	盤湖秋月	蝦口夕照	黒岩暮雪
407	江戸末期 ～明治	深浦十二景	吾妻浜錦石之景 入米崎漁舟之景	無為館松嵐之景 郷社神明宮桜之景	浄念寺千歳松之景 灯台夜雨之景	岡崎山暮雪之景 潤口入帆之景	観音堂龍燈杉之景	弁天島観月之景	黄林地秋色之景	宝泉寺晚鐘之景
408	江戸末期?	志太九景	当目秋月	焼津帰帆	益津落雁	藤枝晴嵐	鬼岩寺夕照	富士慕雪	清水晚鐘	瀬戸川夜雨

			青木橋螢火								
409	江戸末以降	吉田八景	鵜頭坂夜雨	小倉夕照	小佐野落鷹	小御嶽晴嵐	水上山晚鐘	平山秋月	舟津帰帆	水峠暮雪	
410	江戸時代後期	伊香保八景	上山月	物聞山ほととぎす	丸山つつじ	関屋雲	猿沢猿	高嶺鹿	二ツ岳雪	伊香保沼あやめぐさ	
411	江戸以降	三島八景	大杜群鳥	水上富士	問眠夜雨	加茂川螢	広瀬秋月	広小路晚鐘	千貫樋夕景	小浜山慕雪	
412	江戸末～明治初	富来八景	小釜夜雨	機具岩晴嵐	古城秋月	小田落雁	荒木夕照	岩屋暮雪	竜護寺晚鐘	松下帰帆	
413	江戸末～明治前	狭山八景	五郎太松菴	函池水	丸山秋月	宮寺郷霞	北野尊桜	鞍掛峠時鳥	狭山池薫菜	峯焚火	
414	江戸末～大正	芦野八景	鏡山	遊行柳	片葉葎	駒石橋	愛宕山	八疊石	稲葉山	明星水	
415	江戸末・明治初期	舟橋八景	安庭晴嵐	北上川帰帆	高嶋(浮島)夜雨	鑪山秋月	舟橋夕照	澤田落雁	円光寺晚鐘	岩手山暮雪	
416	幕末	露藤八景	胴木場分水	雷桐夜雨	白藤山晚鐘	五輪窪蛇台	白髭神社大杉	二つ塚外輪	吾妻山三匹兔	熊野権現秋月	
417	幕末	玉造八景	富士峯暮雪	一つ松夜雨	神宮寺晚鐘	横須賀落雁	搦夕照	玉松山秋月	浜河岸晴嵐	関川帰帆	
418	幕末	柏原八景	清水	紅梅	渡船	老松	稻荷	行客	古臣	長塘	
419	幕末	浜田八勝	愛宕秋月	連理夜雨	亀山晴嵐	大橋夕照	原井田落雁	千江浦飯帆	妙智寺晚鐘	三階山暮雪	

420	幕末?	明覚山八勝: 文献	菅廟暮鐘	巨洲霽月	龍丘翠嵐	池裏斜照	天祠堆雪	田端鳴雁	行宮煙雨	官林帰樵
421	幕末期	金沢十景	妙立夕桜	犀川春霞	泉野桃花	増泉森蝉	梅鉢清水	牛坂渡鳥	長谷山月	春日紅葉
			孤松時雨	山科暮雪						
422	幕末頃	玉村妓楼八景	坊主客秋月	粧房暮雪	出直し晴嵐	酒舎夕照	口舌夜雨	大一座落雁	後朝帰帆	神楽寺晚鐘
423	幕末頃	伊勢崎八景	剣碕晴嵐	東田面落雁	赤城暮雪	中台寺晚鐘	広瀬帰帆	薬師山秋?		
								月		
424	幕末頃	采女郷八景	萩峯望海	日宮慕雪	深田落雁	界外晚鐘	深川晴嵐	中山秋月	大橋夕照	藤城夜雨
425	幕末頃	大坂八景	御城	鴻池	芝居	天王寺	天神	新町	大湊	四ツばし
426	幕末～明治 初年	栃木八景	三級山近龍寺晚鐘	順礼山定願寺月	うずま川ほたる	新大橋（河合町）引き舟	田むらが原桜	市中行人	えびす夜桜	太平山雪
427	幕末～明治 初年	尻高八景	熊野夕からす	摺臼岩妹背	駒形朝日子	阿弥陀岩夕照	古屋野蛭	石古根秋	どうどう滝	光林寺桜
								月		
428	幕末～明治 初期	賦喜連川十二引	葛城春靄	芝山花	七折坂躑躅	内川蛭	松衆漁者	早乙女坂	荒塘月	海樹坪虫
			弥五郎坂望嶽	愛宕紅葉	閑居邱松	松田雪				
429	幕末・明治 初期	伊香保八景	物聞山ノ蜀魂	二ツ嶽ノ雪	関家ノ蛭	沼ノ杜若	上ノ山ノ月	丸山ノつじ	猿沢ノ猿	高根ノ鹿
430	幕末～明 治	藤島八景	烏川遊船	保堤雪	丹生梅	中河原うずら	藤しま月	諏訪子規	中橋蛭	稲荷森花塚
431	幕末～明 治	五明郷八景	丹生宮夕照	天神社秋月	快慶山暮雪	五明郷夜雨	金剛寺晚鐘	高田之落雁	猿見堂晴嵐	神流川帰帆

- Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names -

432	幕末～明治?	常光山八景	社頭夜雨	神池秋月	鉾立晴嵐	郡塚落雁	故村暮雪	飯岡晚鐘	木津帰帆	普門夕照
433	幕末～明治初年	灘浦八勝	青墟夜雨	石山晴雪	波里大湾	雨宮幽林	岩屋寒泉	姿岸賓日	虹洲釣船	仏島来帆