

# 長恨歌圖

(唐明皇與楊貴妃)

ILLUSTRATIONS  
OF  
THE BALLAD OF EVERLASTING REGRET





版 權 所 有 ◇ 翻 印 必 究

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長 恨 歌 圖

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全 壹 冊

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## 影印長恨歌圖序

唐玄宗寵楊貴妃故事，艷傳迄今，家喻戶曉。乙酉、丙戌之際，余在滬報刊寰球畫報，與蜀人郭冰如君為文字交，郭固深於詩與畫者。某日過草廬，投贈白氏長慶集。余曰：「昔白樂天以王質夫之慇懃為長恨歌，陳鴻從而傳之，同垂千古，讀之者莫不為之感動歎歎，子能為之圖，安知他日不與白之詩、陳之文鼎足並傳耶？」郭笑領之。乃就長恨歌分三十八圖，運其巧思，以秦漢磚瓦筆致繪製。逾年圖成，古趣盎然，余激賞之。適美國舊金山開埠百年紀念，求為徵集吾國現代畫人作品供展覽，長恨歌圖尤為彼邦人士所贊許，累請複印，以饜衆欲。顧余人事叢六，忽近二十年，未遑措手，客夏姚谷良兄為攜返國門。有吳李雪琴女士據新舊唐書及樂史等史料，新撰中英文楊貴妃本事短篇，簡潔雋永，與斯圖足相輝映。今春余稍得閒，乃並集而刊之，亦陳鴻所謂：「不但感其事，亦欲懲尤物，室亂階，垂誠於將來。」之意云爾。

李鴻球

一九六七年四月

長恨歌圖詠并引

楊妃故事白傅歌之陳鴻即歌以為傳千二百年而蜀人郭冰如又即歌  
以為圖皆見垂誠之義然觀於斯圖大似元魏造象而太真又以帶素往生逆  
依其祥趣詠之

舊時美人今出塲玳神徒令窮四虛文雅詩伯寄長恨為歌為傳  
文字娛示現近出丹青手參以祥悅艷成圖是圖既明盛染繪色相以復  
楚妹眾香來去甚靈跡光臨一紙佛一區妙樂莊嚴深位置秦瓢漢瓦  
供鉤摹綴辭字畫六奇古摩挲石氣龍門書於意有若北無想鳳  
并道樹宜因趙元世現世弘此願世人勿墮三塗請應聲緣捨百障  
光價才藝乃其後母為對此笑癡絕六總俱應由一呼

中華民國五十六年丁未夏四月

東海丁治磐



青鳥紅巾事渺然至今猶遣  
畫圖傳但聞妃子餘羅襪那  
見君王化杜鵑歸路已殊歌  
緩<sub>二</sub>人間惟有恨綿<sub>二</sub>蓬萊淒  
語恩情斷未信仍留不了緣  
白樂天長恨歌感人至深近見此圖畫  
畫皆有可觀為題長句

丁未三月李漁叔



惜久底  
 而寒賜  
 漪華清  
 皮禍漣  
 如水並  
 眉識  
 畫圖底  
 恨綿蕝  
 危渾渙  
 賜金鼓  
 後雪  
 子載重  
 鳳傾城  
 故事晞  
 報向陳  
 鴻傳  
 外白腹  
 篇中流  
 不盡興  
 以泪  
 漢瓦  
 秦磚鑪  
 就豪芒  
 細漫諦  
 視盜然  
 古趣  
 翻成百  
 媚河陽  
 真畫手  
 儘構出  
 卅穴  
 幽圖又  
 二待重  
 認天回  
 玉壘  
 地轉錦  
 江夷壺  
 幅增回  
 憶

陳定山詞  
 李鴻球書



# 長恨歌傳

陳鴻

開元中。泰階平。四海無事。玄宗在位歲久。倦于旰食宵衣。政無小大。始委于右丞相。稍深居遊宴。以聲色自娛。先是元獻皇后武淑妃皆有寵。相次卽世。宮中雖良家子千數。無可悅目者。上心忽忽不樂。時每歲十月駕幸華清宮。內外命婦。熠耀景從。浴日餘波。賜以湯沐。春風靈液。澹蕩其間。上心油然。若有顧遇。左右前後。粉色如土。詔高力士潛搜外宮。得弘農楊玄琰女子壽邸。旣笄矣。鬢髮膩理。纖穠中度。舉止閑冶。如漢武帝李夫人。別疏湯泉。詔賜澡瑩。旣出水。體弱力微。若不任羅綺。光彩煥發。轉動照人。上甚悅。進見之日。奏霓裳羽衣曲以導之。定情之夕。授金釵鈿合以固之。又命戴步搖。垂金鐙。明年。冊為貴妃。半后服用。繇是冶其容。敏其詞。婉孌萬態。以中上意。上益嬖焉。時省風九州。泥金五岳。驪山雪夜。上陽春朝。與上行同室。宴專席。寢專房。雖有三夫人九嬪二十七世婦八十一御妻暨後宮才人樂府妓女。使天子無顧盼意。自是六宮無復進幸者。非徒殊豔尤態致是。蓋才智明慧。善巧便佞。先意希旨。有不可形容者。叔父昆弟皆列在清貫。爵為通侯。姊妹封國夫人。富埒王室。車服邸第與大長公主侔。而恩澤勢力則又過之。出入禁門不問。京師長吏為側目。故當時謠詠有云。生女勿悲酸。生男勿喜歡。又曰。男不封侯女作妃。看女卻為門上楣。其為人心羨慕如此。天寶末。兄國忠盜丞相位。愚弄國柄。及安祿山引兵向闕。以討楊氏為辭。潼關不守。翠華南幸。出咸陽道。次馬嵬亭。六軍徘徊。持戟不進。從官郎吏伏上馬前。請誅鼂錯以謝天下。國忠奉釐纓盤水。死於道周。左右之意未快。上問之。當時敢言者請以貴妃塞天下怒。上知不免。而不忍見其死。反袂掩面。使牽之而去。倉皇輾轉。竟就絕於尺組之下。旣而玄宗狩成都。肅宗受禪靈武。明年。大兇歸元。大駕還都。尊玄宗為太上皇。就養南宮。遷于西內。時移事去。樂盡悲來。每至春之日。冬之夜。池蓮夏開。

宮槐秋落。梨園弟子玉琯發音。聞霓裳羽衣一聲。則天顏不怡。左右獻歎。三載一意。其念不衰。求之夢魂。杳不能得。適有道士自蜀來。知上皇心念楊妃如是。自言有李少君之術。玄宗大喜。命致其神。方士乃竭其術以索之。不至。又能遊神馭氣。出天界沒地府以求之。不見。又旁求四虛上下。東極大海。跨蓬壺。見最高仙山。上多樓闕。西廂下有洞戶。東向。闔其門。署曰玉妃太真院。方士抽簪扣扉。有雙鬟童女出應門。方士造次未及言。而雙鬟復入。俄有碧衣侍女又至。詰其所從。方士因稱唐天子使者。且致其命。碧衣云。玉妃方寢。請少待之。於時雲海沉沉。洞天日晚。瓊戶重闔。悄然無聲。方士屏息斂足。拱手門下。久之。而碧衣延入。且曰。玉妃出見。一人冠金蓮。披紫綃。珮紅玉。曳鳳鳥。左右侍者七八人。揖方士。問皇帝安否。次問天寶十四年以還事。言訖惘默。指碧衣取金釵鈿合。各折其半。授使者曰。為謝太上皇。謹獻是物。尋舊好也。方士受辭與信。將行。色有不足。玉妃固徵其意。復前跪致詞。請當時一事不為他人聞者。驗於太上皇。不然。恐鈿合金釵負新垣平之詐也。玉妃茫然退立。若有所思。徐而言之曰。昔天寶十載。侍輦避暑於驪山宮。秋七月。牽牛織女相見之夕。秦人風俗。是夜張錦繡。陳飲食。樹瓜果。焚香于庭。號為乞巧。宮掖間猶尚之。時夜殆半。休侍衛於東西廂。獨侍上。上凭肩而立。因仰天感牛女事。密相誓心。願世世為夫婦。言畢。執手各鳴咽。此獨君王知之耳。因自悲曰。由此一念。又不得居此。復墮下界。且結後緣。或為天。或為人。決再相見。好合如舊。因言太上皇亦不久人間。幸唯自安。無自苦耳。使者還奏太上皇。皇心震悼。日日不豫。其年夏四月。南宮宴駕。元和元年冬十二月。太原白樂天。自校書郎尉于盩厔。鴻與琅邪王質夫家于是邑。暇日相攜遊仙遊寺。話及此事。相與感歎。質夫舉酒于樂天前曰。夫希代之事。非遇出世之才潤色之。則與時消沒。不聞于世。樂天深於詩多於情者也。試為歌之如何。樂天因為長恨歌。意者不但感其事。亦欲懲尤物。窒亂階。垂誠于將來者也。歌既成。使鴻傳焉。世所不聞者。予非開元遺民。不得知。世所知者。有玄宗本紀在。今但傳長恨歌云爾。



## 楊貴妃本事

吳李雪琴

唐朝玄宗皇帝的貴妃楊玉環，是楊玄琰的女兒，生在四川，因父母早故，從小在叔父士璫家長大的。

她最初是玄宗的第十八子壽王的妃子，七三七年玄宗最寵愛的武惠妃死了，後宮幾千宮女，沒有一個合意的。聽說楊玉環是絕代佳人，七四〇年十月，命高力士接到驪山的溫泉宮，一見之後，喜歡極了，便假說她自己願做女道士，送她進太真宮，道名太真，七四五年七月替壽王另娶了一個妃子，八月封太真為貴妃。她面容美艷，胸體豐滿，能歌舞，懂樂曲，聰明活潑，善迎人意；因此極得玄宗寵愛，雖是貴妃，但禮節和待遇，幾與皇后相等了。

她有三個姊姊，全是美麗、能幹，玄宗都很喜歡，封大姊為韓國夫人，三姊為虢國夫人，八姊為秦國夫人；又給她的哥哥楊銛封了官，楊錡娶了太華公主；當時這五家權勢最大，有事情要各省各縣辦的，就等於皇帝的命令，沒有一個官兒敢不遵的，巴結送禮的人，在五家門前往來不息。她另有從兄楊釗（後來由玄宗賜名國忠）本是張易之的兒子，隨母改嫁到楊家為養子，性情陰險，喜攬權勢，又最會奉承，經貴妃薦舉，得到玄宗的特別寵信。

七四六年七月，貴妃犯了一點小過，玄宗命送回楊銛家中，纔到中午，便想念她，飲食不進。高力士明白他的意思，請求送些用食物給貴妃，玄宗命將御饌也分些送去，却不便明說要貴妃回來，悶在心裡，時常作怒，打罵左右。高力士跪下磕頭，請接貴妃回宮，玄宗不語，高力士知道這已是默許了，當晚開了安興坊的門，將貴妃接回宮來；貴妃跪在地上認罪，玄宗立時轉怒為喜，笑嘻嘻地拉她起來，撫摸安慰一番，貴妃趁勢撒嬌獻媚，一切便煙消雲散了。

第二天，韓、虢兩夫人備了酒肴送入宮中，慶賀他倆破鏡重圓，玄宗十分開心，整天和她們

一塊兒作樂。賜韓、虢、秦三夫人每年各一千貫作脂粉費，左右的人都得了賞賜。從此以後，貴妃更得寵愛，楊家諸人，氣燄也更高了，楊銛陞到了三品大官；兄弟姊妹五家全是高樓大廈，跟皇宮一樣的富麗堂皇，車馬僕婢，又美又多，長安城裡，再沒有比得上他們的了。

皇宮內，貴妃的享受，窮奢極侈，單是伺候貴妃院的織錦工人、綉花工人就有七百多，另外彫刻的、鑄造的工人又有好幾百。嶺表刺史楊益找了最好的工人製作精巧的物品和時新的衣服獻給貴妃，討她的歡心，也因此陞了大官。貴妃愛吃荔枝，每年成熟之時，從廣東用快馬一站接一站的飛跑，每日跑八百里，共七天到達長安，還能保持新鮮。

玄宗出去遊玩，必帶貴妃同去，形影不離，如膠似漆。楊國忠和姊妹兄弟們五家的人也跟着去，每家一隊，衣着鮮豔，五彩繽紛，好像百花齊開；所過之地，遺落下的釵環、鞋襪、珠寶、翡翠等，時有所見，脂粉衣服的香味，一路都聞得到。楊國忠和虢國夫人又私通了，放浪形骸，旁若無人。又皇家的皇子、皇孫、公主們的婚姻，都由韓、虢兩夫人介紹，要先送她們賄金一千貫，才容易得到玄宗的批准。凡此種種，使天下人對於貴妃及楊氏一門怨恨日深，也就種下了將來的禍根。

七五〇年貴妃又因事得罪，送還楊家，有一個叫吉溫的官兒，和宮中宦官們最熟，國忠和他商量之後，吉溫進宮對玄宗說：「貴妃是女人，知識有限，冒犯了聖上，當然罪有應得；但是她侍奉聖上多年，何不在宮內給一塊小地方，叫她死了，免得在外丟醜。」玄宗心又軟了，叫宦官張韜光把御用的食物送去，貴妃流着眼淚對他說：「我有罪，應當死，我的一切都是皇帝給的，祇有身體是父母所生，現在要死了……」說着，隨手剪下一縷頭髮交給韜光道：「請呈獻皇上留作紀念吧！」玄宗一見，嚇得楞住了，立時下令召回貴妃，憐愛愈深，楊國忠也因此更得寵信，陞為宰相，兼劍南節度使，權勢既大，也就更驕傲放肆了。

范陽節度使安祿山，本是一個混血兒，因保衛邊疆，立過大功，玄宗很信任他，進見時，命

貴妃的姊妹們和他結為義兄妹，他却要拜貴妃為義母，親熱得太過份了。七五五年十一月忽然反了，指斥楊國忠玩弄政權，誤國殃民；玄宗大怒，要命太子做兵馬大元帥，兼管國家政治；國忠知太子英明，恐將從此失勢；姊妹兄弟聚商，哭作一團，要求貴妃居中阻止，玄宗果然聽從，也就作罷了，祇命太子帶兵去討伐安祿山。七五六年六月潼關失守，玄宗決定避到四川去，皇室和楊家諸人跟隨同行，到了馬嵬坡，禁衛軍大將陳玄禮報告說：「軍心不固，必須殺楊國忠父子以平衆憤。」將士們立即動手，國忠雖死，兵士們仍未散去；玄宗命高力士去宣慰，回報說：「將士們因貴妃尚在皇帝身邊，禍根還留着，大家不能安心。」玄宗又氣又恨，但是無可奈何，狠地把脚一頓，下令賜貴妃死；高力士牽貴妃出去，用羅巾將他縊死，時年三十八歲，葬在驛舍路旁。不久，太子即位，尊玄宗為太上皇，七五七年亂事平定，上皇從四川回京，朝思暮想，抑鬱難堪。後來貴妃改葬，在胸前取出一個香囊，上皇見了，又引起大大的傷感，叫畫工畫貴妃像於後殿上，早夜瞻望，聊以自慰，七六二年四月終於憂鬱以崩。

## The Tale of Yang Kwei-fei

By Mrs. Flora L. Wu

*Yang Yu-huan, daughter of Yang Hsuan-yen, was the royal concubine of Emperor Hsuan-tsung. She was born in Szechuen and brought up in the home of her uncle Yang Shih-chiao, for her parents died while she was still a little girl.*

*In the year 737, Emperor Hsuan-tsung lost his favourite concubine Wuhui. Though there were still thousands of beautiful maids-of-honour living in the palace, none succeeded in attracting the royal attention. In October of the year 740 he went on a vacation to Palace Hua-chin, a hot spring resort by the side of Li-shan on the outskirts of Chang-an, the capital of the Tang Empire. The Emperor sent Kao Li-shih, the chief attendant, to search for a girl called Yang Yu-huan. Her reputation for beauty had spread far and wide and had even reached the Emperor's ear. At that time, she was living in the palace of Prince Shou, the eighteenth son of the Emperor. On receiving the imperial order, Yang Yu-huan could not but obey and follow Kao Li-shih to Palace Hua-chin. The moment the Emperor saw the great beauty, he was overwhelmed with joy. Pretending she wished to become a nun out of her own will, Yang Yu-huan was led to live in a convent within the royal palace and given the religious name of Tai-chen. At the same time, Prince Shou was given another concubine in compensation. Then in July of the year 745, Emperor Hsuan-tsung made Tai-chen, the former Yang Yu-huan, his royal concubine of the first rank with the title of Kwei-fei.*

*Kwei-fei was exceptionally beautiful and intelligent. Her figure was full and yet fine and delicate. She was able to play musical instruments and write verses, not to mention singing and dancing. Moreover, she had a pleasing personality and sweet disposition. She always knew what to say and how to act and was sensitive to the feelings of others. Naturally, she soon captured the heart of the Emperor and the favors Emperor Hsuan-tsung bestowed on her were equal to those of a legitimate queen.*

*Kwei-fei had three sisters, all as beautiful and capable as herself. Emperor Hsuan-tsung was very much pleased with them, and gave each of them a distinguished title. The eldest sister was given the title of Lady Han and her third and eighth sisters were given the titles of Lady Kuo and Lady*

Chin respectively. As for her two brothers, Yang Hsien and Yang I, they were given important positions in the royal court. Soon, their power and influence became so great that no official would dare to disobey their orders or to offend them. Thenceforth the front gates of these five families were daily thronged with people, trying hard to win their favour with gifts.

There was another member in the family who later became the cause of the tragic ending of Emperor Hsuan-tsung's romantic life. Yang Kuo-chung, son of Chang Yi-chih, was the adopted son of the Yangs when his mother remarried. He was an ambitious man of very cunning and deceitful character, always intriguing for greater power and tactfully trying to win the confidence of the Emperor. Therefore, through Kwei-fei's effort, he was entrusted by Emperor Hsuan-tsung with state affairs and became very powerful in the royal court.

One day in July of the year 746, owing to a minor misdemeanor, Kwei-fei was sent back to her brother Yang Hsien's home. She left before noon and Emperor Hsuan-tsung could hardly eat anything at lunch. Kao Li-shih who understood what was troubling him, suggested that some food and articles be sent to Kwei-fei. It was not proper for the Emperor to speak straight out how much he wanted her back, he could only order that some of his own food should be sent to her. As the poor Emperor became very restless and irritable, he began to lose his temper and chide the people around him. Though the Emperor said nothing when the clever Kao Li-shih kneeled and kowtowed to him, begging him to send for Kwei-fei, Kao Li-shih knew immediately that silent approval was granted and the city gate on An-hsin road was opened wide to welcome Kwei-fei back that very night. As soon as Kwei-fei kneeled before him admitting her fault, the Emperor was no longer angry. He gently lifted her up and tenderly held her in his arms. After much caressing and consoling, Kwei-fei became so sweet and cajoling that all the anger and sorrow of the Emperor evaporated like smoke in the thin air. All was forgotten and forgiven.

After the reunion, Emperor Hsuan-tsung became all the more indulgent in his love for Kwei-fei. It goes without saying that the powers of the Yangs had become even greater and the sisters were given one thousand kwans each (a string of one thousand coins is a kwan) annually as pocket money for powder and rouge; and what is more, the sisters and brothers all lived in mansions as beautiful as the palace, with numerous servants and carriages. In short, the

extravagant life they were leading was second to none in the city of Chang-an.

The fabulous extravagance enjoyed by Kwei-fei in the royal court was beyond description. There were hundreds of attendants constantly at her service. Besides the seven hundred weavers and embroidery-workers, there were several hundred goldsmiths and sculptors. Yang-yi, for instance, worked his way to becoming the governor of Kwantung province merely through his zeal in searching for the best and the most artistic workers to make clothes exclusively for Kwei-fei. Kwei-fei loved to eat lichee, a fruit very sweet and juicy produced in Kwangtung in South China. Every year when lichees were ripe and abundant, they were delivered to the palace by relayed riders. They ran eight hundred Li (about 260 miles) a day, stopping only to be replaced by new riders station after station. In such a way, the long journey was made within seven days and the lichees were kept fresh when they reached Chang-an.

Wherever Emperor Hsuan-tsung went, Kwei-fei was always at his side. Every year in October the Emperor would go to palace Hua-chin on a vacation, accompanied by the Yangs in five groups, each liveried in its own special color. When gathered in procession, they looked like colorful flowers in full bloom, so beautiful and brilliant. Wherever they passed, they carelessly dropped behind precious hair-pins, earrings, jades, emeralds, and even lady's shoes together with a trace of fragrance of lady's powders and rouges.

It was said that marriages of the princes and princesses of the royal family were left to the discretion of Lady Han and Lady Kuo. And it was also understood that no approval from the Emperor would be given without first presenting the two ladies with a bribery of one thousand kwans. Moreover, Lady Kuo even had a love affair with Yang Kuo-chung, her foster brother. Thus the people throughout the country became more and more resentful of their extravagance and wrongdoing, which was the cause of the forthcoming disaster.

In the year 750, Kwei-fei for the second time offended the Emperor and was sent back to her brother's home. At that time, an official called Chinwen had many friends in the royal court and was on intimate terms with most of them. After a careful deliberation with Yang Kuo-chung, he made a proposal to the Emperor saying: "Kwei-fei, a woman of limited knowledge, offended your Majesty and got what she deserved. But wouldn't it be better to have her back and give her a little place to live inside the palace till she dies, so as not to disgrace her? After all, she has served your Majesty for many years." Upon hearing this, the heart of Emperor Hsuan-tsung softened and he again ordered



his attendant Chang Tao-kwang to have his own food sent to Kwei-fei. With tears in her eyes, Kwei-fei said to Chang: "I am ready to die, for I have offended his Majesty. Whatever I have now was given to me by the Emperor except my body which was flesh and blood of my parents. Now I am ready to die ..." She had no sooner said it, than a lock of her hair was cut down and handed to Chang: "Please present this to his Majesty as a souvenir." Emperor Hsuan-tsung was stunned by what he had received and immediately gave order to have Kwei-fei back. After this second misunderstanding was cleared, they loved each other all the more passionately. And Yang Kuo-chung, thereupon, had become the most favorite one of all high rank officials in the royal court, and was soon promoted to be the Prime Minister, concurrently the commanding general of Chiennan area, a military area covering one or two provinces. With such great power and influence, he became ever more audacious and arrogant.

An Lu-shan, a man of mixed parentage of Han and Hun, was made the commanding general of Fan-yang area because he had guarded the western border bravely and with great merit. Moreover, he had completely won the confidence of the Emperor. As he came to the palace one day to have an audience with the Emperor, he declined to become a foster brother of the Yangs though it was the order of the Emperor, but wished to be an adopted son of Kwei-fei. Such bare-faced fawning to win the good grace of Kwei-fei was too obvious to escape adverse comment. He was a man of great ambition. In November of the year 755, An Lu-shan suddenly rose in revolt and issued a proclamation enumerating all the counts against Yang Kuo-chung for his being the cause of weakening the country. Emperor Hsuan-tsung was furious. He appointed his son, Prince Shou to be the commander-in-chief and take over all the political affairs. So Yang Kuo-chung was put in a disadvantageous position and began to feel uneasy. Knowing that the Prince was a brilliant righteous young man and realizing that their fate was doomed, the Yangs could do nothing but beg Kwei-fei to put in a word or so for them. The Emperor, being convinced by Kwei-fei, could not but order the prince to fight against An Lu-shan instead.

Soon Tung-Kwan fell into the hands of the rebels; and the Emperor, accompanied by his entourage and the Yang families, decided to retreat to Szechuen. As soon as they reached Mawei-po, the Crown Prince was warned by General Chen Hsuan-li, the chief of the royal guards. "Great disturbance and

dissatisfaction prevail in the army", he said, "and the morale is low, so it is necessary that Yang Kuo-chung and his son be put to death". Though Yang Kuo-chung was killed then and there, the furious soldiers would not move on. The truth was that they wanted Kwei-fei to be also put away, for she was regarded as the real cause of all the disasters. As long as she continued to be at the side of the Emperor, no one would feel at ease. However angry and desperate he felt, he could only stamp with rage and gave an order for Kwei-fei's death. Dragged out by Kao Li-shih, Kwei-fei was strangled with a long silk sash. She was then thirty eight years old. She was buried temporarily by the roadside of Mawei-po.

Not long afterwards the Crown Prince mounted the throne and Emperor Hsuan-tsung was given the title Grand Emperor. It was in the year 757, when the country was once more restored to peace, that the Grand Emperor returned to the capital city Chang-an from Szechuen. Day and night he thought of Kwei-fei, feeling very sad and depressed. At her funeral, the old Emperor was overwhelmed with grief when he saw the little perfumed bag found in her clothes. Therefore a picture of Kwei-fei was painted on the wall of the court, which gave him much bitter remembrance as well as consolation, for he could stare at the picture from morning till night. Not long afterwards he died of sorrow, thus ending the love story of a great beauty and an Emperor.



The Lord of Han loved beauty;  
 In love's desire he pined.  
 For years within his palace  
 Such love he could not find.

A maiden in the house of Yang  
 To wedlock's age had grown.  
 Brought up within the harem,  
 And to the world unknown.