



Portraits of Valour: Imperial Bannermen Portraits from a European Collection

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143

AN IMPERIAL OIL PORTRAIT OF SEPTENBALJUR ATTRIBUTED TO IGNAZ SICHELBARTH (AI QIMENG, 1708-1780), ET AL. QING DYNASTY, QIANLONG PERIOD, CIRCA 1771-1776

Estimate: 1,500,000 - 2,500,000 HKD

oil on Korean paper

the bust portrait depicting a commanding officer and imperial prince of the Qing empire in frontal view, dressed in a full set of armour, wearing an iron battle helmet with Sanskrit script picked-out in gilt on the brim of the helmet, the protective flaps extending down from the base of the helmet framing his oblong face set off by his scruffy mustache and wispy goatee, his grey suit of armour studded with brass bosses with epaulettes on both shoulders and five circular iron patches below on each sleeve, his chest protected by a large circular iron chestplate, with the suit secured by a strap tied below, all against a bluish-grey background, the upper right corner inscribed vertically in Chinese characters with *Yuan canzan dachen lingshiwei nei dachen gulun efu zeng heshi qinwang Sebutengbaerzhuer* ('Imperial Councillor, Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard, Imperial Son-in-Law, Imperial Prince of the first rank, Septenbaljur', repeated in Manchu on the upper left corner, the upper left corner of the reverse attached with a yellow label inscribed *Pingding liang Jinchuan gongchen xiang di chi* ('The seventh painting from the series of meritorious officials who contributed in conquering the two Jinchuan [the major and minor]') 72.7 by 55.6 cm., 28 5/8 by 21 7/8 in.

CATALOGUE NOTES & PROVENANCE

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143

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ATTRIBUTED TO IGNAZ SICHELBARTH (AI QIMENG, 1708-1780), ET AL.
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72.7 by 55.6 cm., 28⁵/₈ by 21⁷/₈ in.

PROVENANCE

Dr. Wuensch, Germany, early 20th century.
A rare book dealer in Heidelberg, Germany.
E.J. Brill, Leiden, Netherlands, 1985.

LITERATURE

E.J. Brill, *Catalogue 544*, Leiden, 1985, no. 3.

HK\$1,500,000-2,500,000

US\$194,000-323,000

清乾隆約三十六至四十一年 (傳) 艾啟蒙等《色布騰巴爾珠爾像》 油彩紙本 木框

標題：

兩側漢滿文「原參贊大臣領侍衛內大臣固倫額駙贈和碩親王色布騰巴爾珠爾」
畫背標籤「平定兩金川功臣像第柒」

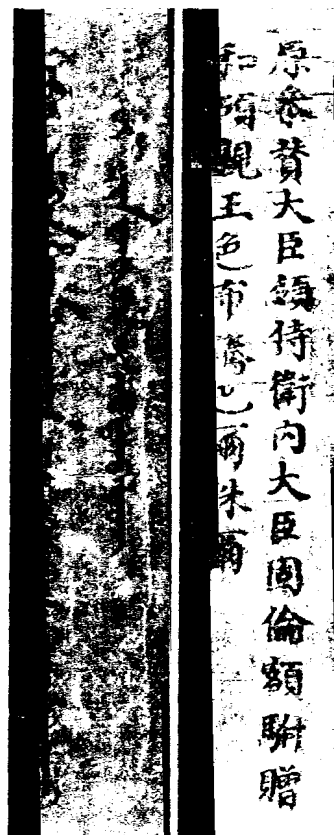
臉形修長，劍眉山鼻，雙頰透紅，留髭鬚。戴金屬胄，頂垂貂纓，疑綴金梵文，護頸滿佈金黃色釘。甲衣灰銀泛紫，亦飾金釘，護肩接衣處鑲鐵鏢，身前懸護心鏡，腰間繫結。背景滿塗淺藍。上方左右兩側以滿漢文書寫人物官銜姓名，背面左上角有土黃色標籤，上書其圖像系列及編號。

來源：

Wuensch 醫生，德國，二十世紀初
德國海德堡珍本書商
E.J. Brill，萊頓，荷蘭，1985年

出版：

E.J. Brill，《Catalogue 544》，萊頓，1985年，編號3



143 INSCRIPTIONS IN MANCHU AND CHINESE



143 LABEL

The Manchu transliteration:

Hebei amban hiya kadalara dorgi amban gurun-i efu hošoi cin wang bihe Septenbaljur

The English translation:

Imperial Councillor, Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard, Imperial Son-in-Law, Imperial Prince of the first rank, Septenbaljur

Septenbaljur (d. 1775) was the third son of Lobzang Gunbu. In 1743 he became *Fuguo gong*.¹ In 1746 he was married to Hejing (1731-1795), third daughter of the Qianlong emperor. Like Mingliyang, despite being related to the Emperor, he too had a spotty military career with many promotions and demotions. In 1752 he succeeded as *Jasak hošoi darhan*² *cinwang*. In 1755 he earned merit in the Turkestan campaign. In 1756 he was demoted to *gong* again after he had contracted the Emperor's displeasure and had been stripped of his rank. In 1758 he became *Hošoi cinwang* again. In 1771, he was on hand to welcome the Torguts to the imperial summer retreat in Jehol (see *lots* 149-157). In 1772 he was again scraped from the official list but he earned merit in the second Jinchuan campaign, and his former rank was restored. He died in 1775 from an illness. As imperial son-in-law he has a relatively detailed biography despite the fact that he was degraded more than once. His eldest son, Elezhetermuereerkebabai, continued the lineage as *Doroi beile*.

The Emperor wrote his eulogy which was inscribed on the full-scale hanging portrait and the handscroll, the whereabouts of which are currently unknown.

*At Yixi he exerted himself to the utmost and had military successes
one upon another.
Brave and loyal, he continued to rally his troops despite being struck
with illness while in camp,
about which he ordered that it not be reported to me.
What a pity that in the end he failed to rise from his sickbed
and never saw his achievements realized.*

色布騰巴爾珠爾 (1775年卒) · 羅卜藏衮布第三子。乾隆八年 (1743) · 封為輔國公。十一年 (1746) · 與高宗三女兒和敬公主 (1731-1795年) 成親。十七年 (1752) · 襲為「扎薩克和碩達爾漢親王」。二十年 (1755) · 出征準噶爾回部有功。後雖因事遭削爵 · 二十一年 (1756) 授「公品級」 · 並於二十三年 (1758) 復封「和碩親王」。三十六年 (1771) · 奉命馳驛避暑山莊迎接東歸土爾扈特台吉 (見編號 149-157)。乾隆三十七年 (1772) · 其爵位再次被削 · 後立功於金川戰役 · 遂獲復爵。卒於四十年 (1775) · 由其長子鄂爾哲特穆爾額爾克巴拜。色布騰巴爾珠爾貴為額駙 · 爵位雖屢削屢復 · 其列傳卻甚詳盡。詳見《欽定外藩蒙古回部王公表傳》 · 欽定四庫全書本 · 卷1 · 頁3-6 · 及卷18 · 頁10-16 · 另可參考《清史稿》 · 〈本紀十三 · 高宗本紀四〉。

高宗御製贊曰：「伊犁宣力 · 屢立戰功 · 金川參贊 · 仍勳勇忠 · 抱病軍營 · 弗令奏聞 · 惜竟不起 · 未觀成勳。」

¹ Prince of the blood, either of the 6th or the 8th degree, depending on specification.

² An old Mongolian title which is appended to the name of Princes who have distinguished themselves. It carries with it an increased allowance.