

**Portraits of Valour: Imperial Bannermen Portraits from a European Collection**

Hong Kong | 09 October 2012 | HK0436

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Jump to *Lot No. 141-157*Currency *HKD*Viewing 144 of 157 Lots | [View All](#)[Previous Lot](#)[Next Lot](#)[Zoom](#)**144****AN IMPERIAL OIL PORTRAIT OF ESENTEI 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 of the Qing empire in frontal view, dressed in a plain brown robe trimmed with a blue collar and donning an official's hat with a red button of the second rank and a one-eyed peacock feather, his rugged features bearing a slightly uneven mustache and a short goatee, all against a bluish-grey background, the upper right corner inscribed vertically in Chinese with the characters *Qianqingmen shiwei canzan dachen huojun tongling fudutong yideng xianyong nan Esente*, ('Imperial Bodyguard of the Qianqingmen [palace gate], Imperial Councillor, Commander of the Banner Guard, Commander of the Northwest Border Militia, Baron of the first rank, with the designation Cultured Hero, Esentei'), and 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 jiu* ('The ninth painting from the series of meritorious officials who contributed in conquering the two Jinchuan [the major and minor]') 73.5 by 56.2 cm., 28 7/8 by 22 in.

CATALOGUE NOTES & PROVENANCE

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144

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

oil on Korean paper

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73.5 by 56.2 cm., 28⁷/₈ by 22 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. 4.

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《額森特像》 油彩紙本 木框

標題：

兩側漢滿文「乾清門侍衛參贊大臣護軍統領副都統一等騎勇男額森特」
畫背標籤「平定兩金川功臣像第玖」

容貌端正，眼深鼻直，蓄髭鬚。朝冠頂嵌紅珠，加一眼孔雀花翎，身穿石青色右衽服。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4



144 INSCRIPTIONS IN MANCHU AND CHINESE



144 LABEL

The Manchu transliteration:

Kiyan cing men-i hiya hebei amban tui janggin. meiren-i janggin. uju jergi fujun baturu ashan-i hafan Esentei

The English translation:

Imperial Bodyguard of the Qianqingmen [palace gate], Imperial Councillor, Commander of the Banner Guard, Commander of the Northwest Border Militia, Baron of the first rank, with the designation Cultured Hero, Esentei

Esentei (d. 1782) was a Manchu of the Plain White Banner, of the Taicuru family. In military service he started out as a Private of the first class, of the Vanguard Division, and went to Ili. In 1767 the Hasak (i.e. Kirgiz) of the Right Wing were fighting with Tasi Qan. General Fude who was in charge of the border area then sent Esentei to promulgate an imperial decree that they should keep peace. The Hasak ruefully went to audience and Esentei accompanied them to Beijing; he was appointed Bodyguard of the Blue Feather for this, then Bodyguard of the 3rd rank, and in 1768 he became Bodyguard of the 2nd rank. In 1769 he followed Duke Fuheng to participate in the Burma campaign. In 1771 he went with General Wenfu to the Minor Jinchuan to quell the uprising there. For his bravery in attacking Blangla he was awarded the title *Damba baturu*. In 1772 he was involved in the fighting at Seni and was made *Lingdui dachen* (Commandant of the Northwestern border forces) for his achievements. In 1773 he was ordered, together with Purpu, to attack Garla. He also was one of the decisive participants on the battle of Le'uwe, and later on at Danggerla.

His biography gives all his many military actions in Jinchuan in great detail. A particular problem for the imperial army were the fortified towers (*diao*) of the locals, which were very difficult to take. Inroads were finally made by means of artillery with which the Jesuit Felix da Rocha assisted. Esentei was definitely one of the heroes of the second Jinchuan campaign in which he participated from the beginning to the end in 1776. He was awarded gifts by the Emperor, and his biography also mentions his portrait to be painted and reproduces the imperial eulogy:

*Once when his Tiger-Hunting Brigade was surrounded he wanted to die with his men,
and whenever ordered to advance and exterminate rebels, he was delighted to roll up his sleeves and set to it.
Since he was greatly experienced,
I had him take part in strategic planning,
and when he was placed in full charge, he continued to have success after success.*

In 1781 Esentei was sent to Gansu province to pacify rebels, and he was made a Viscount of the 3rd degree. He passed away in 1782 and his son Hajintai inherited his ranks but died soon of an illness, without leaving a son.

額森特（1782年卒），滿州正白旗人，姓台褚勒。初時為「前鋒馬甲」，出征伊犁。乾隆三十二年（1767），右部哈薩克與塔什罕起紛爭，互相攻擊。賢理邊務大臣富德派額森特傳旨，令兩方停戰，哈薩克感悅，遣人入宮謹見，由額森特護送上海，遂擢「藍翎侍衛」，遷「三等侍衛」。三十三年（1768），更升為「二等侍衛」。翌年（1769），隨公傅恆出征緬甸。三十六年（1771），從副將軍溫福往小金川平亂，攻巴朗拉，奮勇立功，獲賜號「丹巴巴圖魯」。次年（1772），克資哩有功，同年十二月授「領隊大臣」。三十八年（1773），奉命與普爾普率兵攻噶爾拉。在勒烏圍之戰中，額森特亦表現卓著，功不可沒。列傳詳記額森特金川戰事中之功績，其中提及寨賊碉樓，攻克極難。艱鉅之處，後得傳教士傅作霖設計火炮進攻，情況始得改善。金川之役，從始至終（四十一年平定），額森特奮戰抗敵，當屬英雄之列。為表其功，高宗御賜珍品，據史，更命人為他繪畫肖像，並撰文嘉許，贊曰：「虎槍隨圍，覺與眾殊，命往剿賊，攘臂以愉，閱曆既多，遂參謀議，獨當一面，亦復集事。」

乾隆四十六年（1781），額森特被派往甘肅平亂，有功，獲授「世襲三等子爵」。翌年（1782），額森特卒，其子哈金泰繼承爵位，未幾，卻因病去世，無子嗣。詳見《國朝耆獻類徵初編》，卷290：將帥三十，頁1-8，以及《清史稿》，卷331：列傳一百十八，頁8-10。