

**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 147 of 157 Lots | [View All](#)[Previous Lot](#)[Next Lot](#)[Zoom](#)**147****AN IMPERIAL OIL PORTRAIT OF MA BIAO ATTRIBUTED TO IGNAZ SICHELBARTH, (AI QIMENG, 1708-1780), ET AL. QING DYNASTY, QIANLONG PERIOD, CIRCA 1771-1776**

Estimate: 800,000 - 1,200,000 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 and donning a court hat with a red button of the second rank and a one-eyed peacock feather, his rugged, broad, oval face framed by a full beard and thick mustache, all against a bluish-grey background, the upper right corner inscribed vertically in Chinese with the characters *Lingdui dachen Xi'an tidu Ma Biao* ('Commander of the Northwest Border Militia, General of the Chinese Troops of Xi'an, Ma Biao'), 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 shichi* ('The seventeenth painting from the series of meritorious officials who contributed in conquering the two Jinchuan [the major and minor]')

73.4 by 56.3 cm., 28 7/8 by 22 1/4 in.

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147

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

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73.4 by 56.3 cm., 28¾ by 22¼ 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. 7.

HK\$800,000-1,200,000

US\$104,000-155,000

清乾隆約三十六至四十一年 (傳) 艾啟蒙等《馬彪像》 油彩紙本 木框

標題：

兩側漢滿文「領隊大臣西安提督馬彪」
畫背標籤「平定兩金川功臣像第十七」

臉龐方圓，粗眉朗目，雙唇緊合，鬚鬢絡腮連鬢，濃密略曲。朝冠頂嵌紅珠，加戴一眼孔雀花翎，身穿深棕色右衽服。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：

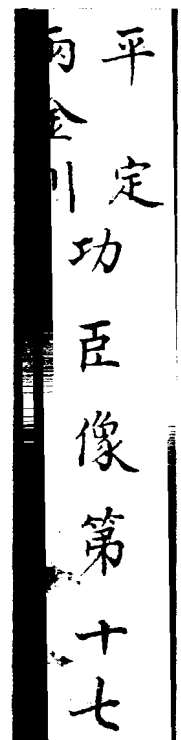
Wuensch 醫生，德國，二十世紀初
德國海德堡珍本書商
E.J. Brill，萊頓，荷蘭，1985年

出版：

E.J. Brill，《Catalogue 544》，萊頓，1985年，編號7



147 INSCRIPTIONS IN MANCHU AND CHINESE



147 LABEL

The Manchu transliteration:

Meyen-i amban Si an-i fiderne kadalara amban Ma biyoo

The English translation:

Commandant of the Northwest Border Militia, General of the Chinese Troops of Xi'an, Ma Biao

Ma Biao (d. 1784) was a man from Ningxia, Gansu. In 1740 he was selected from the ranks as Junior Lieutenant, in 1757 he rose to Lieutenant and followed the army on its Western expedition. He then became Second Captain, and in 1758 First Captain, and in Xian was Assistant Colonel, in 1762 Brigade General of Suzhou. These promotions show that he was apparently an excellent soldier. His great moment came in Jinchuan where he proved a brave and able warrior, particularly useful at a time when the inactivity or idiosyncrasy of military leaders had led to a defeat of the imperial army. Only when Agōi became the head of military operations and Mingliyang and Fengsengge his assistants, did the situation change. With the support of brave warriors like Ma Biao, the rebels' strongholds were taken one after another, despite the difficult mountainous, rainy terrain. In 1771 Ma Biao became the General of the Chinese troops of Xian, in recognition of his services. His biography also mentions that his portrait was painted for the Ziguangge, and the imperial poem in his honour is quoted. In 1784 Ma Biao passed away in office, as Provincial Military Commander of Hu-Guang provinces. He was awarded a hereditary rank. The Emperor wrote his eulogy.

Leading our Western forces effectively and bravely, he soon had a noble's banner to display.

When ordered to exterminate rebelling tribes, he exerted every effort to do so.

He constructed bridges to cross rivers, took strongpoints and seized waterways, thus allowing supplies to reach our troops.

All this was done with efficiency and good order.

馬彪（1784年卒），甘肅西甯人。乾隆五年（1740），馬彪原任「行伍」，獲提拔為「把總」。二十二年（1757），擢「千總」，隨軍征西路，後授「興漢鎮標中軍守備」。次年（1758），任「波羅協中軍都司」，又遷「西安城守營參將」。二十六年十二月（1762），調任「肅州總兵」。馬彪屢獲升拔，足見其奮勇。後出征金川，馬彪更顯勇猛果毅。其時適軍中將領未有勉力，致使清軍退敗。直至阿桂出任「定西大臣」，麾下將明亮、豐昇額，又得如馬彪等驍悍之士，情況始能逆轉；即使當地山勢險峻、雨雪難測，清兵仍屢破叛軍。三十六年（1771），馬彪因其身經百戰、勇往幹練，派赴金川領兵三千出征。史書有記，高宗命人為馬彪畫圖像，以懸於紫光閣，以嘉其功，並御製贊，曰：「西師效勇，早著旗常，命剿逆番，盡力以獲，擣橋渡河，奪卡據水，用濟我師，井井有理。」四十九年（1784）閏三月，馬彪剛調「湖廣提督」，卻逝於任上，高宗賜予「雲騎尉」世職，准照例襲替。詳見《國朝耆獻類徵初編》，卷290：將帥三十，頁16-18。