

## Stele of Qingjing Mosque in Quanzhou “A study on the architectural history of the Mosque”

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### Abstract

The Qingjing Mosque in Quanzhou, Fujian Province, it is one of the mosques that no longer exist, and it is considered one of the historical mosques on the southern coast of China, as it dates back to 1131 AD during the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279 AD). The Al-Ashab Mosque in Quanzhou preserves a memorial stele of a Chinese inscription dated 913 AH / 1507AD, which chronicles the reconstruction and renovation processes that occurred at the Qingjing Mosque during the Song and Yuan Dynasties, based on one of the Chinese historical texts written by Wu Jian, the official writer, who compile his text in 750 AH / 1350 AD. This paper aims to study Chinese historical texts treated with the history architecture of the Qingjing Mosque, such as the records of Lin Zhiqi (1112-1176 AD) and Zhao Rugua (1170-1231 AD), and the Yongchun Pu genealogy dated 962 AH / 1555 AD, and comparing it with its Arab counterparts, such as the accounts of the traveler Ibn Battuta (d.779 AH / 1377 AD) on Quanzhou, who had visited it in 745 AH / 1345 AD. The study also seeks to examine the texts of the stele dated 913 AH / 1507AD. In this context, the study provides an analysis of those texts and their comparison with each other as an attempt to extrapolate and verify their authenticity, in addition to the analytical approach to arrive at the architectural history of Qingjing Mosque, as an attempt to extrapolate the inscription and analyze it archaeological. In this regard, the study aims to trace the history of the Qingjing Mosque, as well as to explore the architectural stages of the mosque, as well as to find out about its sponsors and financiers of its architectural works during the era of the Song dynasties (960-1279 AD) and Yuan (1271-1368 AD). According to both the Wu Jian text in 750 AH / 1350 AD, and the stele dated 913 AH / 1507 AD; the mosque was built during the Southern Song Dynasty in the year 525 AH / 1131 AD by Najib Muzhir al-Din, one of the wealthy traders Muslims in Quanzhou. the stage that represented the second architecture of the mosque was in the 750 AH / 1350 AD, during the Yuan Dynasty, which prominent Islamic figures in the Islamic community in the city participated in it, an example of this is Sheikh Burhanuddin and the merchant Sharafuddin. Some Muslim figure names also appeared, such as Jin Ali, the prominent Muslim leader of the Yuan court. The Chinese historical texts also provided us with a Muslim leader such as Pu Heri, who assisted Jin Ali in the mosque's reconstruction.

### Keywords:

Qingjing Mosque, al-Ashab Mosque, Quanzhou, Architecture, Stele.