



中华民族

阿里·李贵华 编著

民族出版社

THE ETHNIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

THE HUI NATIONALITY OF CHINA

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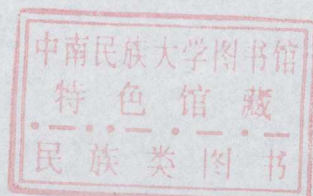
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序

多元一体的回回民族现有人口 920 余万，是我国人口较多的民族之一，也是除汉族外，分布最广泛的民族。全国绝大多数的县、市都有分布，但主要还是聚居于宁夏回族自治区及甘肃、青海、新疆维吾尔自治区、河南、河北、山东、云南等省区。

回族是回回民族的简称。作为一个民族共同体，回族发端于唐宋之际，形成发展于元明时期。唐宋时期的“蕃客”、元代的“回回人”等是其族源的主要部分。

回族是中国大地哺育成长的固有民族，在此之前，世界上没有这样一个民族共同体。但又与其他民族不同，她既不是由中国古代的某个或几个氏族、部落发展而形成的，也不是外来“回回人”的综合体。而是由来自域外信仰伊斯兰教的各族人，在长期历史发展过程中吸收和融合了国内外多种民族成分，逐渐聚合而成的。在回族形成的过程中，吸收和融合了汉、维吾尔、蒙古、藏等多种民族成分。

回族在漫长而复杂的形成和发展过程中，伊斯兰教起了非常重要的纽带作用。可以说，没有伊斯兰教及其在中国的广泛传播，就不可能产生今天的回族。

汉语为回族的共同语言。在日常交往及宗教活动中，回族也保留有一些阿拉伯语和波斯语的词汇。在边疆民族地区，回族人民还经常使用当地少数民族的语言。

回族自治形成以来在文化、科学技术、经济文化等方面为中华民族的发展做出了很大贡献。尤其是新中国成立以后，广大回族群众在中国共产党的领导下，为中国人民的解放事业和社会主义建设，做出了不可磨灭的贡献。有史以来，回族备尝艰辛，历经盛衰荣辱，具有自强不息、奋发向上的独特魅力，是一个能够兼融各族文化，注重民族团结，爱国爱教的优秀民族。

《中华回族》是一部展示回族历史文化和民俗风情的大型画册，图片全部来源于回族作者李贵华在全国各地拍摄的第一手资料。本画册内容丰富，用大量珍贵的镜头记录了历代知名人物所撰写、题词的匾额、碑刻，宏观地展示了独具回族特色的清真寺建筑艺术，表现了回族群众丰富多彩的日常生产生活和具有伊斯兰传统特色的文化艺术。本画册的出版，对于加强各民族之间的交流和团结，具有重要的现实意义。

内蒙古自治区伊斯兰教协会

依布拉欣·满贵

二〇〇六年春

Preface

The Hui nationality, one of the nationalities with large population, is diverse and unified with the population of over 9.2 million, which is the most widely distributed over China besides the Han nationality. It is scattered over most counties and municipalities of the country, but mainly inhabited in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Gansu, the Xinjiang Uygurs Autonomous Region, Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Yunnan, etc.

The Hui nationality is the abbreviation of the Huihui nationality. As a national community, the Hui nationality began from the period of the Tang and Song Dynasties, growing up in the period of the Yuan, Ming Dynasties. "Fanca" in the Tang and Song Dynasties and "the Huihui people" are main parts of its origin.

The Hui nationality was born and bred in China, no such nationality in the world at that time. Different from other nationalities, it is neither developed from one or several clans or tribes, nor a unity of foreign "the Huihui people". It is the foreign people with Islam belief, which is the combination of various nationalities at home and abroad in the long process of historical development. In the process of formation, the Hui nationality assimilated and fused different nationalities, such as the Hans, the Uygurs, the Mongolians, the Tibetans, etc.

Islam plays an important role in the long and complex formation and development of The Hui nationality. We can say that the Hui nationality would not exist today without Islam and its wide spread in China.

The Hui people speak Chinese commonly. In everyday contacts and religious activity, some Arabic words and Persian words are reserved. The Hui people often speak the local language in the frontier minority region.

The Hui people have made great contributions to the development of China

in such fields like culture, science and technology, economy and other aspects since its formation. Especially after the founding of the people's republic of China, the broad masses of the Hui people have made indelible contributions to the liberation course and social construction of China. Since the beginning of history, the Hui people which have undergone hardship, prosperity and decline, honor and disgrace, showing unique charm and glamour, is an excellent nationality that can merge various nationalities' culture and attach importance to the national unity, with the characteristics of working hard, patriotism and loving Islam.

The Hui Nationality of China is a full-length picture album showing historical culture and folk custom of the Hui nationality. All the pictures are the firsthand materials taken by Li Guihua of the Hui nationality who traveled all the country. The picture album, with substantial content, records the tablets and steles composed and inscribed by well-known personages of the past ages, shows architecture art of mosques with characteristics of the Hui nationality in a macroscopic way, to display rich and varied daily production and life, and traditional Islamic culture and art. The publication of the picture album is of great significances of strengthening the exchange and unity among all the nationalities in China.

The Association of Islam of
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Eblarsin Man'gui

Spring, 2006



作者近照

作者自述

回族是中华大家庭 56 个民族中优秀的一员。有史以来，回族自治不息，虔诚信仰伊斯兰教，与中华各民族荣辱与共，一步一个脚印，以勤劳智慧和奋发有为的品格，永不放弃的精神，谱写着辉煌的历史。

我出生在河北一个回族家庭，祖籍山东。离开学校，参军入伍，成长为一名国家干部，在 1979 年对越自卫还击作战中荣立过战功，为保卫国家安全做过贡献，为自己的民族争过光。但对回族的历史、宗教信仰、民族内涵知之甚少。转眼到了知天命之年，忽然觉得应该了解一下自己的民族，并应该为其做点什么。翻开历史，厚重的人文积淀，灿烂的民族文化，深深地打动了。我觉得应该用镜头记录下来，展现给世人，让世界了解回族，让回族走向世界。

我南下广州、泉州、扬州、杭州、南京、上海；西进内蒙古、宁夏、山西、陕西、青海、云南、四川；走北京、天津、河南、河北、山东，途径万里。看到南方各省民族文物古迹保护得如此之好时令我感动，看到西北民族文化遗产得如此之完美时令我兴奋，看到回族优秀人物辈出时让我钦佩，看到有的地方还很贫穷落后时令我落泪。

在中国伊斯兰教协会的亲切指导下，在内蒙古伊斯兰教协会的大力支持下，在所到之处伊协和各清真寺寺管会、教长的协助下，《中华回族》画册的拍摄工作终于圆满地完成了。本画册共分为匾额题词、清真寺建筑、生产生活、文化艺术四部分。我将《中华回族》画册这朵芳馨的小花，献给我深爱着的回族父老兄弟姐妹及摄影界同仁。

阿里·李贵华
二〇〇六年五月

Author's Foreword

The Hui nationality is one excellent member of 56 nationalities of the great Chinese community. With industrious, intelligent and strenuous qualities and the spirit of never giving up, constantly striving to become stronger, and being pious to religious belief. They are working hard with the Chinese nation to share honor and disgrace, creating a splendid history.

Born in Hebei province, I was the son of a Hui family, and my ancestral home is in Shandong province. After graduated from school, I joined the army, and I became a middle-ranking cadre in a short time. I was cited for meritorious service in the War of Self-defence Against Vietnam. I have made a contribution to defending state security, and won honor for my own nationality. However, I know little about the history, religious belief, and connotation of the Hui nationality. I have been 50 years old in a flash. Suddenly, I think I should have some knowledge about my nationality and I should do something for her. When I took a look at the past, I was moved deeply by huge accumulations of human culture and splendid national culture. I think I should record these with my camera, presenting these pictures to the world, making the world people know more about the Hui nationality, and letting the Hui nationality go ahead the world.

I went down to Guangzhou, Quanzhou, Yangzhou, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, headed west for Inner Mongolia autonomous Region, Ningxia

Hui Autonomous Region, Shanxi, Shan'xi, Qinghai, Yunnan, Sichuan, and traveled across Beijing, Tianjin, Henan, Hebei, Shandong. I have covered a long distance of about thousands of kilometer. I was deeply touched by seeing those historical relics and cites of southern provinces, which are well preserved. I was excited by catching sight of north-western national culture which is imparted and inherited till now. I was gratified at seeing the excellent Hui people coming forth in large numbers. I could not stop my tears when I noticed the people of some places living in poor and backward condition.

Under the kind direction of the Chinese Association of Islam, the great support of the Inner Mongolian Association of Islam, and the assistance of the Mosque management committee and imams of all mosques, I have completed the photographing work for the photo album-*The Hui Nationality of China*. The photo album consists of four parts, as Notable Inscription on the Steles, Architecture Style of Mosques, Production and Life, Culture and Art. I sincerely offer the photo album-*The Hui Nationality of China*, which is like a fragrant flower, to the elders and brethrens of the Hui nationality whom I love deeply and the colleagues of photographic circles.

Ali • Li Guihua

May, 2006



Z H O N G H U A H U I Z U

匾 额 题 词

Notable Inscriptions on the Steles

清真寺



中华回族经历了1300余年的发展，历代“阿林”和“回儒”学者留下了丰富的宗教文化历史遗存。其中包括众多的匾额，它构成回族宗教文化的一大特色。匾额又分经文匾和汉文匾，经文匾内容都是选自《古兰经》和《圣训》的有关章节。

本专辑收录了宋、元、明、清、中华民国和新中国成立至今，在全国重点清真寺内悬挂的皇帝圣旨、圣谕，皇亲国戚、大臣们亲笔书写的匾联，我党和国家领导人的题词。这些匾联题词运笔流畅，似行云、如游龙。从书法角度看，这些汉字匾联字体颜、柳、欧、赵各体皆有，流派纷呈，遒劲秀，神采飘逸，多为精品，具有艺术价值。

从匾联的内容结合匾联年号来看，他们是一面历史的镜子，反映了当时社会政治、文化和宗教等情况。

一些匾联楹联由非穆斯林人士题撰，体现了中华民族大家庭的团结、友爱和相互尊重的民族精神。

在“文化大革命”那个特殊年代，为了保护这些前人留下的宗教文化宝藏，有些人冒险把匾联保护起来，十几年后才去掉尘封重见天日。

The Hui nationality in China has over 1300 years of history, and the scholars with “Alim” and the learned men of the Hui nationality left rich religious cultural relics, including numerous steles. Those steles show one distinctive feature of the Hui nationality religious culture. The steles include scriptures steles and Chinese steles. The contents of them are selected from the related chapters and sections of the *Koran* and the *Holy Admonish*.

This special volume collects various steles produced in the period of the Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing Dynasties, the Republic of China and the founding of the People's Republic of China up to now, including the imperial edicts and instructions, the couplets written by imperial kinsmen, ministers, and inscriptions by the leaders of the government, which are hung in the key mosques all over the country. These inscriptions are written with ease and grace, just like traveling cloud and waving dragon. From calligraphy point of view, these steles and couplets in Chinese, containing Yan, Ou, Zhao styles of calligraphy and various schools, are vigorous, delicate, and elegant. Most of them are of great value.

From their contents and the dates, the steles and couplets mirror the historical circumstances of the social politics, culture, and religion at that time.

Some steles and couplets are scribed by non-Muslim which embodies the nationality spirit of fraternal unity and respecting each other in the great Chinese community.

In the specific age of Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in order to protect these steles and couplets--the religious treasures, some people ventured their life to preserve them. After the oppression of over ten years, these steles and couplets could see the light of day.

毛泽东题名



1940年10月7日，陕西省延安市清真寺新建落成。同年9月毛泽东题赠“清真寺”匾额。这是他一生中唯一一次为宗教活动场所亲笔题词。

杨静仁题词



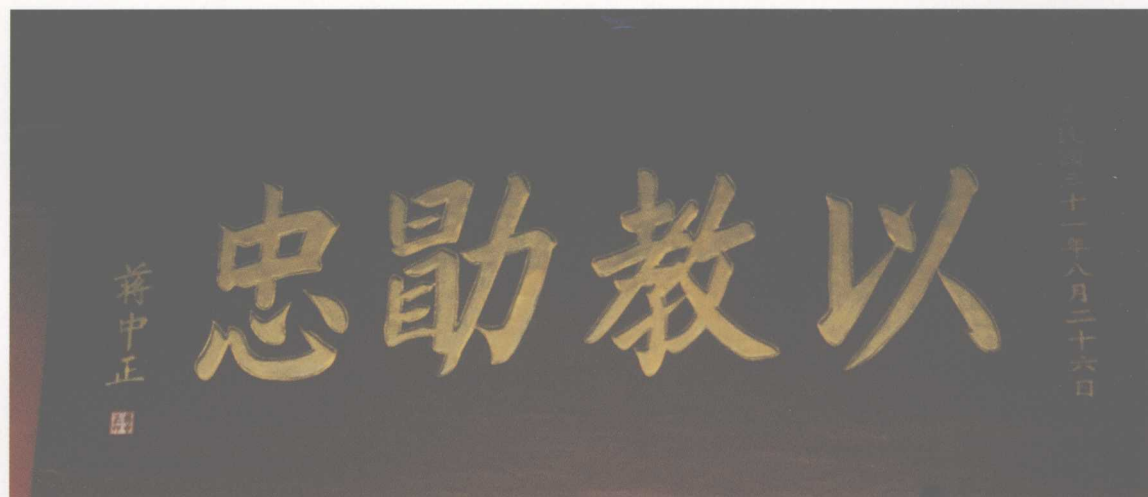
原国务院副总理杨静仁为山东省济南市清真南大寺题词

李瑞环题名



原中共中央政治局常委，时任中共天津市委书记、市长的李瑞环 1989 年 9 月为天津市天穆南寺书写匾额。

蒋介石题词



蒋介石为青海省西宁市东关清真大寺题写匾额

白崇禧题词



白崇禧为青海省西宁市东关清真大寺题写匾额

李鸿章题词



清北洋大臣李鸿章为山东省济南市清真北大寺题词

明太祖百字赞

原文如下：

乾坤初始	天籍注名	传教大圣	降生西域
授受天经	三十部册	普化众生	亿兆君师
万圣领袖	协助天运	保庇国民	五时祈佑
默祝太平	存心真主	加志穷民	拯救患难
洞彻幽冥	超拔灵魂	脱离罪业	仁覆天下
道冠古今	降邪归一	教名清真	穆罕默德
至贵圣人			

这是明太祖赞颂穆罕默德对伊斯兰教教义的精辟阐述。



明太祖御制至圣百字赞，镌刻碑文立于南京市净觉寺内。



大明皇帝圣谕，现镌刻碑文立于福建省泉州市清净寺内。

明成祖圣谕

（永乐皇帝保护伊斯兰圣旨）原文如下：

大明皇帝敕谕米里合只，朕惟能诚心好善，善者必能敬天事，上劝率善，类险翔皇庆故。天锡以福，享有无穷之庆尔，米里合只早从马哈麻之教，笃志好善，道引善类又能敬。天事上盛数忠诚者兹善行，良可嘉尚今特授尔以敕谕护持所在，官员军民一应人等毋得慢侮欺凌，敢有故违。朕命慢侮欺凌者以罪罪之，故谕！永乐五年五月十一日。

清康熙圣旨

“康熙圣旨牌”现存于北京市牛街礼拜寺东大厅，并悬挂在内蒙古自治区丰镇市隆盛庄清真大寺内。其内容是清康熙三十三年（1694年）牛街地区回族遭受谋反罪名诬陷，康熙皇帝亲令调查，了解实情后便下旨解决这场事端的旨谕。

圣旨原文如下：

圣谕

朕评汉回古今之大典，自始之宏道也。七十二门，修仙成佛，诱真归邪，不法之异端种种生焉。已往不咎，再违犯者斩。汉诸臣官分职，时享君禄，按日朝参；而回，逐日五时朝主拜圣，并无食朕奉，亦知报本，而汉不及于回也。通晓各省：如官民因小不忿，借端虚报回教谋反者，职司官先斩后奏。天下回民各守清真，不可违命，勿负朕恩有爱道之意也。钦此钦遵。



存放在北京市牛街礼拜寺内的康熙圣旨



悬挂在内蒙古丰镇市隆庄清真寺的康熙圣旨



陕西省西安市化觉巷清真大寺



宋代题词：道法参天地



明代题词：敕赐礼拜寺

福建省泉州市清净寺



万殊一本（清嘉庆二十三年匾额）



三畏四箴（中华民国十三年匾额）