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**Author:** Sun, Jianqiang  
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Re-dating the Seven Early Chinese Christian Manuscripts

Christians in Dunhuang before 1200

Proefschrift

ter verkrijging van de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden,

op gezag van Rector Magnificus prof. mr. C.J.J.M. Stolker,

volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties te verdedigen op

woensdag 21 maart 2018 klokke 13:45

doors

Jianqiang SUN

geboren te Tengzhou, China in 1980
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Prof.dr. S.N.C. Lieu (Macquarie University, Australia)
Chronology and Geography have been justly called the “eyes of History”, without the lights of which all is chaos and uncertainty; but perhaps a better simile would be, that Dates are to History, what the Latitude and Longitude are to Navigation, — fixing the exact position of, the objects to which they are applied.

— Harris Nicolas (1833:vi).
To

my parents

and

my niece, SUN Xinyi 孫心怡
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<th>Dynasty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>c. 2100-1600 BCE</td>
<td>Xia 夏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1600-1050 BCE</td>
<td>Shang 商</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1046-256 BCE</td>
<td>Zhou 周</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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|                      | (circa 1046-771) |
|                      | Eastern Zhou 东周  
|                      | (circa 771-256)  |
|                      | Spring and Autumn Period 春秋  
|                      | (circa 770- circa 475) |
|                      | Warring States Period 戰國  
|                      | (circa 475-221)  |
| 221-206 BCE          | Qin 秦           |
| 206 BCE-220 CE       | Han 漢           |
|                      | Western Han 西漢  
|                      | (206 BCE-9 CE)   |
|                      | Interregnum of Wang Mang 王莽  
|                      | (9-25)           |
|                      | Eastern Han 東漢  
|                      | (25-22)          |
| 220-589              | Six Dynasties 六朝  |
|                      | Three Kingdoms 三國  
|                      | (220-265)        |
|                      | Jin Dynasty 晉  
|                      | (265-420)        |
|                      | Northern and Southern Dynasties 南北朝  
|                      | (386-589)        |
| 581-618              | Sui 隋           |
| 618-907              | Tang 唐          |
|                      | Empress Wu’s Zhou 武周  
|                      | (690-705)        |
| 907-960              | Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms 五代十國  |
| 960-1279             | Song 宋          |
|                      | Northern Song 北宋  
|                      | (960-1127)       |
|                      | Southern Song 南宋  
|                      | (1127-1279)      |
| 1271-1368            | Yuan 元          |
| 1368-1644            | Ming 明          |
| 1636-1912            | Qing 清          |
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<tr>
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<th>Reigns</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Gaozu 高祖</td>
<td>618-626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taizong 太宗</td>
<td>626-649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaozong 高宗</td>
<td>649-683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhongzong 中宗</td>
<td>683-684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruizong 睿宗</td>
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<tr>
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<td>690-705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhongzong 中宗</td>
<td>705-710</td>
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<td>Ruizong 睿宗</td>
<td>710-712</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xuanzong 玄宗</td>
<td>712-756</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suzong 肃宗</td>
<td>756-762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daizong 代宗</td>
<td>762-779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dezong 德宗</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shunzong 順宗</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xianzong 憲宗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muzong 穆宗</td>
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<td>Jingzong 敬宗</td>
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<td>Wenzong 文宗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wuzong 武宗</td>
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<td>Aidi 哀帝</td>
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b. born

d. died

r. reign
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Map 1 Cities along the Silk Road (Source: Xinru Liu 2015:459, adapted)
Stylistic matters

This study employs both traditional Chinese characters and the modern *Hanyu pinyin* system of transcription. As Chinese tones are not indicated in this system, and the tone-free transcriptions can be mismatched with other characters, this dissertation uses Chinese characters wherever they are relevant to the argument and gives an Asian author’s full name in transcription and in the original characters. For the sake of consistency, western scholars are also mentioned by their full names. This research uses the name-date system in the footnotes and offers the full reference information in the Bibliography. In order to save space, the titles of Asian publications are not transcribed. Both footnotes and the Bibliography make a distinction between western literature and Asian publications. This research refers to Dunhuang Chinese manuscripts by their conventional catalogue numbers: S.2215 is manuscript number 2215 obtained by Aurel Stein and now held by the British Library; P.3847 is manuscript number 3847 collected by Paul Pelliot and now housed in Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Non-English quotations are all translated; the translation is followed by the original texts in brackets. All translations, punctuation, underlining, italics, column numbering and division (/), and other emphases are mine unless otherwise stated. Moreover, Chinese dates have been transferred into the Western (Gregorian) chronology via the Sino-Western Calendar Transfer Program offered by the Academia Sinica (http://sinocal.sinica.edu.tw). All internet publications were retrieved during the whole process of the research and were re-retrieved on August 17, 2017.
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This study would not have been written without the support and the help of many people. Some I have probably forgotten, and I sincerely apologize to those who are not mentioned here. Some I still recall, and I would like to list them here.

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