

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This list of bibliography provides references to the Chinese literature and history-related writings, that could be utilized by readers for further research of barbarian topics. China's dynastic annals were listed separately under the section "References on the Twenty-four Histories".

For the collation of the missing one-year history of the Mongols' Central Asia campaigns (A.D. 1219-1224) and restitution of the unheard-of Mongol campaign in North Africa (A.D. 1258), non-Chinese history books were consulted as well, which did not yield any finding other than the conviction that the Persian and Arab sources, that were premised on the Mongol wars using the Muslim calendars, inadvertently contained the one-year error for the Mongols' Central Asia campaigns, which had the same source as Rashid ad-Din's *Jami al-Tawarikh* (collected chronicles, & history of the tribes), a book that was written three quarters of a century later and on basis of the oral saga *Secret History of the Mongols*, or gold-sand ink book *Altan Debter-Golden Book*, that was likely brought to the Ilkhanate by Bolad-chingsang. The said non-Chinese history books included in the bibliography included the forerunner Mongol history historians, among others, Abraham Constantin Mouradega d'Ohsson (A.D. 1779-1851), Jeremiah Curtin (A.D. 1835-1906), Lucien Bouvat (A.D. 1872-1942), Nikita Yakovlevich Bichurin (A.D. 1777-1853), Rashid-al-Din Hamadani (Rashid ad-Din, A.D. 1247-1318), René Grousset (A.D. 1885-1952), Vasily Vladimirovich Bartold (A.D. 1869-1930).

European and Russian history records were referenced as well to ascertain the years and months of the Mongol campaign in Russia and Europe. For the Mongols' campaigns in Russia, the main hurdle was the year concerning the sieges of Pereyaslav and Chernigov, which this barbarian tetralogy set in the same year as the siege war against Kiev, i.e., A.D. 1240, for observing the coherency of events recited in the Chinese chronicles. The Russian chronicles, such as *The Hypatian Chronicle* or *The Laurentian Chronicle*, etc., were discounted as valid for the possibility of their latter-day compiling. Concerning the siege of Chernigov, one important piece of literature was found in an obscure book called *Xu Hong-jian Lu Yuan-shi Lei-bian* (Continuum to *Hong-jian Lu* [broad and concise book]); however, no timestamp was seen to pinpoint the exact year of A.D. 1240 versus 1239. For the Polish, Moravian and Hungarian matter, modern writings by European historians were consulted. Unlike the Russian matter, the European part of the Mongol history did not appear to have fatal errors, with a few issues relating to timestamp discrepancy of the Mongol Battle of Mohi and Siege of Pereg in different months or seasons of the same year of A.D. 1241; the dispute concerning the Mongol generals commanding the southern Transylvania prong – that was under the helm of Guyuk; and the forgery as to the Battle of Olomouc – which was actually the A.D. 1253 Cuman-Hungarian invasion per Tomas Somer of Palacky University Olomouc. In lieu of listing the contemporary European scholars' works in the bibliography, pointers to relevant research concerning the Mongols' campaigns in Europe was put under the entry of 'universities' in the *Index* section.

Court Records

Court Records. *Da Yuan Shengzheng Guo-chao Dianzhang* (the stately court's canonized regulations of the great Yuan dynasty's saintly administration), an official book that covered about 90 years of official materials in politics, economy, military, law, etc., dating from Yuan Emperor Taizong to Yingzong, that was commissioned by Yuan Emperor Yingzong.

Court Records. *Da Yuan Tong Zhi* (grandiose Yuan dynasty's general laws with 88 volumes and 2539 articles), a legal codebook of 'zhai-zhao' (decree/edict issuance), 'tiao-ge' (rules' formality) and 'duan-lie' (adjudicated cases), plus a 'bie-lei' (alternative categories), that was commissioned

by Yuan Emperor Renzong in A.D. 1311, completed in May of A.D. 1316, and sanctified and promulgated by Emperor Yingzong in February of A.D. 1323, that was purportedly built on basis of *Zhiyuan Xin Ge* (new ‘tiao-ge’ rules’ formality from the Zhiyuan Era) and was known as the second Mongol legal codebook.

Court Records. *Da-yue Shi-ji Quan-shu* (complete books of historic records on the Grand Yue dynasty).

Court Records. *Jin Shi Lu* (factual records of the Jurchen Jin dynasty) – Jin dynasty’s court records.

Court Records. *Jing-shi Da Dian* (big canon for managing the world), also known as *Huangchao Jing-shi Da Dian* (great classic of the grandiose dynasty’s administration of the world) – commissioned by Mongol Yuan Emperor Wenzong and on basis of materials that were the work of Wang E4, a former Jurchen Jin academician, who obtained Khubilai’s authorization to compile the Mongol dynastic history.

Court Records. *Qingyuan Li Shi* (flowery history of Qingyuan [Qingxi/Anxi of Fujian]), a fiction about Shiite Jin-ji’s Jin-surnamed clan, that was collected in the 16th century Jin family genealogy book.

Court Records. *Shenwu Qin Zheng Lu* (Sheng wu ch’in-cheng lu, i.e., The Campaigns of Genghis Khan) – a book discovered by Qing scholar Qian Daxin (A.D. 1728-1804) and speculated to be the same as “*Shenwu Kai-tian Ji* (book of the divine and martial emperor’s opening up the sky) that was mentioned in Mongol General’s biography *Cha-han Zhuan* of *Yuan Shi* and was an abridged version of the “secret history”.

Court Records. *Soong-ji san-chao zheng-yao* (political highlights of three emperors’ courts of the [Southern] Soong) – Soong court records ordered to be compiled by Yuan Emperor Shundi (Huizong).

Court Records. *Xian Tai Tong-ji* (comprehensive book of customary disciplines from the censorate office), that was renamed from Ma Zuchang’s *Feng Xian Hong-gang* (grandiose outlines of customary disciplines) from Emperor Renzong’s era at the order of Emperor Shundi.

Court Records. *Yuan Shi-lu* [factual records] – Emperor Wenzong-commissioned Mongol Yuan court records with [five Mongol emperors’ court {- excluding last Mongol Yuan Emperor Shundi}] that were later captured together] by Ming dynasty general Xu Da after expulsion of the Mongols from Da-du (today’s Peking).

Court Records. *Yuan-chao Mi Shi* (*Yuan[-chao] Mi Shi*, secret history of the Yuan dynasty) -- a book written with the Uygur script during Ogedei Khan and Mengke Khan’s time period, that came to be known as *Secret History of the Mongols* which was a book of recital of the Mongol sagas credited under Shigi-Khutukhu and could be the same source as the ‘ni-jun’ or mud-gold power ink book *Altan Debter-Golden Book* that was ported to the Ilkhanate.

Court Records. *Yu-pi Li-dai Tong Jian Ji-lan* (highlighted view of Qing emperor-annotated all dynasties’ [*Zi Zhi*] *Tong-jian*), a Manchu Qing dynasty book which was an imitation of the annalistic style from Zhu Xi’s *Zi-zhi Tong Jian Gang-mu*.

Court Records. *Zhizheng Tiao-ge* (rules’ formality of the Zhizheng Era), that was re-edited and renamed from *Da Yuan Tong Zhi* (grandiose Yuan dynasty’s general laws) from Emperor Renzong’s era at the order of Emperor Shundi.

Stelae

Du Zai, et al., of the Tang dynasty. *Lhasa Jokhang Monastery Stele* (A.D. 823).

Bilge Qaghan Stele (A.D. 734).

Da-Qin Jing-jiao liuxing zhongguo bei stele (*Memorial of the propagation in the Middle Kingdom of the Luminous Religion from Daqin*, a A.D. 781 stele that was excavated in the A.D. 1620s).

Kul-tigin Stele (A.D. 732) that was known as the Orkhon [river valley] stele inscription.

Anonymous

Anonymous. *Qingyuan Li Shi* (flowery history of Qingyuan [Qingxi/Anxi of Fujian]), a fiction about Shiite Jin-ji's Jin-surnamed clan, that was collected in the 16th century Jin family genealogy book, depicting the experiences of three families of Yi, Ling and Qiao during the A.D. 1357-1366 *ispah* turmoil.

Anonymous. *Miao-taijian-Li* (eunuch Miao's astrological calendar [or calendrical astrology]).

Anonymous. *Hezhou Zhi* (history of the Hezhou prefecture) -- Ming dynasty's prefectural history.

Anonymous. *Qiyao-li* (calendrical astrology based on the seven planets).

Anonymous. *Sui-Tang Romance* (Sui Tang yan-yi), a novel based on *Shuo Tang* (Tang dynasty stories) by Yuanhu-yusou (old fishing man at the mandarin duck lake) of the Qing dynasty.

Anonymous. *Taihe Lü* (laws of the Taihe Era (A.D. 1201-1208)), a Jurchen Jin law codebook from A.D. 1201.

Anonymous. *Tai-yi Lei-gong Shi* (Tai-yi [grand heavenly one] & *Lei-gong* [thunder-bolt grand duke's striking rules] *Shi* [divination astrolabes]).

Anonymous. *Tubo Da-shi Ji Nian* (The Old Tibetan Chronicle) -- part of The Dunhuang Manuscripts, 90-91.

Anonymous (from the Yuan dynasty). *Zhao-zhong Lu* (book to propagate the loyalty to the Soong dynasty).

Abraham Constantin Mouradgea d'Ohsson (A.D. 1779-1851). *Histoire des Mongols: depuis Tchinguiz-Khan jusque' Timour-Lang*.

Aleksei Ivanovich Ivanov. *From the finds of P. K. Kozlov at Kharakhoto*. In: *Izvestiia Imperatorskogo Geograficheskogo obshchestva* [Bulletin of the Imperial Geographical Society], vol. XLV, 1911.

Ali ibn al-Athir. *Al-Kamil fi at-Tarikh (al-Kāmil fit-Tārīkh, complete history)*.

Al-Masudi. *Murudj aldhahab (The Meadows of Gold)*.

Ata-Malek Juvayni (Ala al-Din Ata-ullah, A.D. 1226-1283). *Tariikh-i Jahan-gusha* ("History of the World Conqueror").

Bi Yuan (A.D. 1730-1797) of the Qing dynasty. *Xu Zi-zhi Tong Jian* (continuum to Soong dynasty scholar Sima Guang's *Zi Zhi Tong-jian*).

Cai Dongfan. *Yuan Shi Yan-yi* (history romance writing on the Yuan dynasty).

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Chen Shuda, Ouyang Xun and Pei Ju of the Tang dynasty. *Yi-wen (artistic literature) Lei Ju*, a bibliography book.

Chen Zhensun of the Southern Soong dynasty. *Zhizhai shulu jie-ti* (explanations of the list of books from the Chen Zhizhai [Chen Zhensun] library, a bibliography).

Cheng Yi of the Soong dynasty. (*Hua Yi zhi* [whereof] *bian* [distinction]), a discourse on the distinction between the Sinitic people and the barbarians, that Khubilai's minister Xu Heng was purportedly against.

Deng Shilong of the Ming dynasty. *Guo-chao Diangu* (anecdotal of the Ming dynasty).

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- Fan Chengda of the Southern Soong dynasty. *Gui-hai Yu-Heng zhi* (Yu Chu & Zhang Heng-style records of the eight Gui [Guangxi] ‘overseas’ {wilderness} land).
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- Gu Yanwu of the Ming-Qing dynasties. *Ri Zhi Lu* (records of knowledge acquired on a daily basis).
- Haan Yu of the Soong dynasty. *Yuan Dao* ([Confucius’] fundamentalist preaching).
- Heh Qiaoyuan of the Ming dynasty. *Min Shu* (Book on the Fujian province).
- Hao Jing of the Yuan dynasty. *Lingchuan Ji* (a collection of articles named after hometown Lingchuan of Zezhou (Jinncheng, Shanxi), including the tombstone inscription of notable figures from the Jurchen, Soong and Mongol times).
- Hong Hao of the Southern Soong dynasty. *Song-mo Ji Wen* (records of what I heard at the Pine Desert).
- Hong Jun (A.D. 1840-1893) of the Qing dynasty. *Yuan-shi Yi-wen zheng-bu* (validated supplement as to the translated texts about the Yuan dynasty history).
- Hong Mai (Hong Jinglu) of the Southern Soong dynasty. *Yi-jian Zhi* (book of anecdotes and fantastic stories of the Yi-jian type like in *Lie Zi*), a book written after Hong Mai was sent to Jurchen Jin as an emissary in A.D. 1162 to congratulate on Jin Emperor Shizong’s enthronement.
- Hu Qiao of the Five Dynasties. *Xian Lu Ji* (book of being trapped with the Khitans {for seven years}).
- Hu Yu (Hu Zishan) of the Mongol Yuan dynasty. *Zishan Da-quan-ji* (Hu Yu (Hu Zishan)’s complete anthology).
- Huang Chao. *Bu-di hou fu-ju* (*ode to chrysanthemum after flunking test*), a poem that talked about the golden-armored chrysanthemum’s blooming on the autumnal double 9th day, that killed off all other flowers and sprang up everywhere like the army troops, emanating the charging-to-the-sky fragrance through the Chang’an capital city.
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- Li Daliang [or Li Liang] (pseudepigrapha, a purported Jurchen ethnic-Han Chinese) of the Southern Soong dynasty. *Zheng Meng Ji* (history of campaigning against the Mongols), a forgery per Wang Guowei of the R.O.C.
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- Li Fang of the Soong dynasty. *Tai-ping Yu Lan* (the imperial conspectus during the Taiping-xingguo era, a compendium).
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- Li Shan of the Tang dynasty. *Wen Xuan Zhu* (annotation on *Wen Xuan* (“selected works”, a book compiled by Prince Zhaoming-tai-zi, i.e., Xiong Tongl and son of Southern Liang dynasty Emperor Liang-wu-di).
- Liu Ji (Liu Bowen) of the Yuan-Ming dynasties. *Yu-li-zi* (with ‘yu’ meaning literary luxuriance and ‘li’ meaning the *fire* hexagram), i.e., self-terming himself the literary bright gentleman.
- Liu Shiju of the Southern Soong dynasty. *Xu Soong Zhongxing Biannian Zi-zhi Tong Jian* (continuum to Soong dynasty scholar Sima Guang’s *Zi Zhi Tong-jian* from the midterm-Soong-dynasty revival’s annalistic history).
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- Ouyang Xiu (A.D. 1007-1072) of the Soong dynasty. *Chongwen Zong Mu* (outlined entries of the three Chongwen [revere *belles lettres*] palace libraries).
- Ouyang Xun, Chen Shuda, et al., of the Tang dynasty. *Yi-wen Lei Ju* (a category book on the arts and literature, with ‘yi-wen’ meaning “artistic literature” and ‘lei ju’ meaning categorization according to the subjects).
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- Sima Guang of the Soong dynasty. *Zi Zhi Tong-jian* (the emperor’s reference in administration).
- Shang Lu (A.D. 1414-1486) of the Ming dynasty. *Xu Tong-jian Gangmu* (continuum to Soong dynasty scholar Zhu Xi’s *Tong-jian Gangmu* [highlighted book for {*Zi Zhi Tong-jian*} (the emperor’s reference in administration)]).
- Sima Guang of the Soong dynasty. *Su-shui jiwen* (recording what was heard about as a man from the Su-shui River).
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- Shao Yong of the Soong dynasty. *Huang Ji Jing Shi* (the utmost grandiose for ‘huang’ [grandiose], the utmost central for ‘ji [extremity]’, the utmost orthodoxy for ‘jing [classics]’, and the utmost whimsical for ‘shi’ [mundane world]).
- Shao Yuanping of the Qing dynasty. *Xu Hong-jian Lu Yuan-shi Lei-bian* (Continuum to [ancestor] Shao Hongyi (Shao Jingjiao)’s *Hong-jian Lu* [broad and concise book]: a history of the Yuan dynasty).
- Shigi-Khutukhu of the Mongol the Yeke-Mongghol Ulus. *Secret History of the Mongols*.
- Sima Guang of the Soong dynasty. *Zi-zhi Tong Jian* (aiding the administration and general reference).
- Soong Lian (A.D. 1310-1381) and Wang Wei (A.D. 1321-1373) of the Ming dynasty. *Taizu Ben-ji* (Yuan founding ancestral emperor’s biography) section of *Yuan Shi* (history of the Yuan dynasty).
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- Tian Rucheng of the Ming dynasty. *Yan jiao ji-wen* (records of what was heard at the fiery frontier).
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- Tu Ji. *Mengwuer Shiji* (“History of the Mongols”).
- Wang Qinruo, Yang Yi, Sun Shi and Xia Song, et al., of the Soong dynasty. *Ce-fu Yuan-gui* (the grandiose and No. 1 [divinatory] turtle at the emperor’s threaded library).
- Wang Yinglin of the Soong dynasty. *Kun-xue Ji* [entrenched studies].
- Wanyan Xiang of the Jurchen Jin dynasty. *Jiufeng Shibi Ji-gong Bei* (cliff steles in commemoration of the feats on mount Jiufeng [nine peaks]).
- Wassaf or Vassaf Abdallah ibn Fadlallah Sharaf al-Din Shirazi (fl. 1265-1328). *Tarikh-i Wassaf* or *Tazjiyat al-amsar wa-tazjiyat al-a’sar* (The allocation of cities and the propulsion of epochs).
- Wen Tianxiang of the Southern Soong dynasty. *Zhi-nan Qian* (directing the southern advance) book two, *Jidu Shi* (*Wenshan Shi Ji* [poetic anthology]), and *Ji-nian Lu* (book of annals), etc., a series of books written during the prison life of A.D. 1279-1282.
- Whang Dayuan (A.D. 1311-1350) of the Yuan dynasty. *Dao-yi Zhi Lüe* (brief account of island barbarians, a book that served as a guide book for the Ming dynasty treasure ships’ sailing to the western seas).
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