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 Mouradgea 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 Pereyaslavl 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 Dehter-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


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


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


Bi Yuan (A.D. 1730-1797) of the Qing dynasty. *Xu 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).


Chen Jing of the Yuan-Ming dynasties. *Tong-jian Xu Bian.* (Continuum compiling to Soong dynasty scholar Sima Guang’s *Zi Zhi Tong-jian* (the emperor’s reference in administration)).


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).

Dong Gao, Ruan Yuan and Xu Song, et al., of the Qing dynasty. Quan Tang Shu (Quan Tang Wen, complete collection of Tang articles, about 18488 articles from the Tang Dynasty and the Five Dynasties).

Du Guangting of the Five Dynasties. La Biographie du chevalier à la barbe frisée (whiskered ‘Qiu-ran-ke’ knight). In: Yi-wen Ji (anthology of weird stories) compiled by Chen Han of the Tang dynasty; also seen in Tang-ren Xiao Shuo (annotation and collation on the Tang dynasty people’s fiction) compiled by Whang Piqiang (Pijiang, A.D. 1887-1966).

Du You of the Tang dynasty. Tong Dian (encyclopedic records).

Fan Chengda of the Southern Soong dynasty. Lan Pei Lu (seizing the bridle).


Feng Menglong of the Ming dynasty. Yu Shi Ming-yan (manifest admonition that was communicated to the world).

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.


Ji Yun, Lu Xixiong and Shun Shiyi of the Qing dynasty. Jianyan yilai xi-nian yao-lu (miscellaneous records of the court and mundane world since the Jianyan Era [A.D. 1227]).


Jin Lüxiang of the Soong & Yuan dynasties. Tōng jiàn qián biān (compilation of history preceding Zhou King Weiliwang’s 23rd year in Zi Zhi Tong Jian).

Jin Yong (a self-claimed Jurchen descendant) of the ROC. She diao yingxiong zhuang (legends of the eagle-shooting hero).

Li Changxian. Jin-dai Xingzheng Quhua Shi (a history of the Jurchen administrative divisions).
Li Cengbo (A.D. 1198-1268) of the Soong dynasty. Kezhai za gao (miscellaneous articles by Li Kezhai [Li Cengbo]).
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.
Li Fang of the Soong dynasty. Tai-ping Guang Ji (the extensive records about the fiction and wild stories of the prior dynasties during the Taiping-xingguo era, a compendium).
Li Fang of the Soong dynasty. Tai-ping Yu Lan (the imperial conspectus during the Taiping-xingguo era, a compendium).
Li Fang of the Soong dynasty. Wen-yuan Ying-hua (blossoming flower of the literary garden, an anthology of literary works of over 2000 authors from the Southern Liang dynasty to the Five Dynasties, that was compiled by the Tai-ping Yu Lan team plus Yang Weizhi, et al., totaling over twenty ministerial scholars).
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 Tong1 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).
Liu Shu (A.D. 1032-1078) of the Soong dynasty. [Zi Zhi] Tong Jian Wai-ji (Complimentary book to Sima Guang’s Zi Zhi Tong-jian); Yi-nian Pu (table of questionable years).
Li Tao of the Soong dynasty. Xu Tongjian Chang-bian (a long editing of the continuum book to Zi Zhi Tong-jian [reference for comprehensive check aiding the emperors’ administration]).
Li Xinchuan of the Southern Soong dynasty. Jianyan yilai xi-nian yao-lu (highlights of annalistic records since the Jianyan Era [A.D. 1227]).
Li Xinchuan of the Southern Soong dynasty. Jianyan yilai chaoye zaji (highlights of annalistic records since the Jianyan Era [A.D. 1227]).
Li Xinchuan of the Southern Soong dynasty. Jiu-wen Zhengwu (collation of the old news):
Li Zhichang (A.D. 1193-1256) of the Jin and Yuan dynasties. Taoist-master Changchun-zhenren (Kieou Tch’aung-tch’ouen, Qiu Chuji)’s Travels of an aichimist (alchemist) (Western Travels by the Forever-spring perfected person [Taoist-master/alchemist]).
Liu Xuan (A.D. 546-613) of the Sui dynasty. Wu-jing Shul-yi (narrating essence of five classics, a book that Qing dynasty historian Liu Wenqi claimed that Kong Yingda of the Tang dynasty plagiarized in the compilation of Chun-qi Zheng-yi).
Liu Yu of the Yuan dynasty. Xi Shi Ji (Records of An Embassy to the Region in the West, i.e., records of the western mission under Chang De and Liu Yu’s delegation, written in A.D. 1263).
Luo Mi of the Southern Soong dynasty. Lu4 Shi (grand history).
Marco Polo. Marco Polo’s Travels.
Ngo Si Lien. Da Yue Shi-jii Quan-shu (complete annals of Da Viet [great Yue/Vietnam], written in A.D. 1479).
Nikita Yakovlevich Bichurin (A.D. 1777-1853). History of the first four khans from the house of Chingisov, with a map of their campaigns in Mongolia and inside China (St. Petersburg, 1829).
Peter Jackson. Jala Al-din, the Mongols, and the Khwarazmian Conquest of Punjab and Sind (British Institute of Persian Studies. 28: 45-54 - via British Institute of Persian studies).
Ma Zuchang of the Yuan dynasty. Feng Xian Hong-gang (grandiose outlines of customary disciplines), a censorate-compiled laws that was commissioned by Mongo Yuan Emperor Renzong, with preface by Ma Zuchang – a book Emperor Huizong (Shundi) later in A.D. 1336 ordered to be expanded to Xian-tai Tong-ji (comprehensive book on the disciplinary censorate).
Nikita Yakovlevich Bichurin (A.D. 1777-1853). History of the first four khans from the house of Chingisov, with a map of their campaigns in Mongolia and inside China (St. Petersburg, 1829).
Ni Tui of the Manchu Qing dynasty. Dian-yun Li-nian Zhuan (a chronological history of Dian[yue] and Yun[nan]).
Peng Daya (A.D. ?-1245) of the Soong dynasty. Hei-Da Shi Lüe (abridged records on the Black Dadan).
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).
Que-an (i.e., Que An) & Nai-an (with Nai-an speculated to be Shi nai-an (1296-1370)). Jingkang bai-shi jian-zheng (jotted-down notes of unofficial history of the Jingkang cataclysm).
Rashid-al-Din Hamadani (Rashid ad-Din, A.D. 1247-1318). Jamii al-Tawarikh (“Compendium of Chronicles”, with Volume I “history of the Turkish and Mongol tribes”).
Saxiang-chechen (Sagangsecen) of the Manchu Qing dynasty. Menggu yuan-liu (Erdeniyintob ci, i.e., origin of the Mongols, a book written on basis of the Mongol legends and rumors).
Shen Kuo of the Soong dynasty. Meng-xi Bi Tan (notes at the dreamy creek).
Shi Yuan (a former Khitan Liao official) of the Khitan Liao dynasty. Wang Liao Lu (history of the fallen Liao).
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).
Shao Bo of the Soong dynasty. Shao-shi Wen-jian Hou-lu (a later book on what Shao Bo heard and saw).
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).
Shigli-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).
Su Tianjue (A.D. 1294-1352) of the Yuan dynasty. Yuan Mingchen Shi-lüe (records of prominent Yuan ministers); San Shi Zhi-yi (questioning the three history books).
Sulaiman al-Tajir (Solomon the Merchant). Relation de la Chine et de L’Inde redigee (Sulaiman’s Travels)
Tian Rucheng of the Ming dynasty. Yan jiao ji-wen (records of what was heard at the fiery frontier).
Tao Zongyi (A.D. 1329-1410) of the Yuan-Ming dynasties. Nan-cun Chuo-geng Lu (writings during the break from ploughing at the village to the south of Huating).
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. Jiu-feng 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 Tajziyat 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).
Wu Guangcheng of the Qing dynasty. Xi-xia Shu Shi (western Xia’s anecdotes), Wu Renchen of the Qing dynasty. Shi-guo Chun-qiu (spring-autumn annals of ten nations).
Wu Tianxi. Xi-xia Shi Gao (Writings on the History of the Western Xia Dynasty).
Wang Daguan of the Southern Soong dynasty (pseudepigrapha, a purported Jurchen ethnic-Han Chinese). Xing-cheng Lu (records of Jurchen campaigns [against the Mongols]), a forgery per Wang Guowei of the R.O.C.
Wang Guowei. Mengdá bèilù jiān zhèng (notepad collation on Meng-Da Bei Lu (backup records of the Mengwu-Dadan barbarians)).
Wang Guowei. Hēidá shilüè jiān zhèng (notepad collation on Hei-Da Shilüe (abridged records on the Black Dadan)).
Wang Guowei. Shèngwǔ qīnzhēng lù jiáozhù (collation and annotation on Shengwu Qin Zheng Lu (The Campaigns of divine and martial Genghis Khan)).
Wang Guowei. Chāngchūn zhênrên xīyōu jī jiáozhù (collation and annotation on Changchun-zenren Xìyou Ji (Western Travels by the Forever-spring perfected person [Taoist-master/ALCHEMY]).
Wang Guowei. *Hēichēzi shiwēi kāo* (validation of the Heichezi-Shiwei tribe), with Heiche [black carts] described by Hu Qiao as an advanced group of people from whom the Khitans learned to make tents and carts.


Wang Xuance of the Tang dynasty. *Zhong-Tianzhu Xing Ji* (The Middle India Travels), a travelogue about visits to India in A.D. 643, 647 and 657.

Wang Yong of the Soong dynasty. *Yan-yì yi-mou lu* (book of legacy tactics for making descendants peaceful and revering [of the type of strategy Zhou King Wenwang devised for Zhou King Wuwang]), a Soong dynasty editing of the lost court rules and regulations lost from the Jingkang cataclysm, that was collected in Xu Ziming’s *Zai-fu biannian lu* (book of Soong prime ministers and adjutant officials).


Wei Yuan of the Qing dynasty. *Yuan Shi Xin-bian* (new compilations of the Mongol Yuan dynasty history).


Xin Qiji of the Jin & Southern Soong dynasties. *Jinkou Beiguting huai gu* (recalling the ancient past at the Beigu-ting pavilion of Jingkou [Zhenjiang]).

Xu Dachao of the Soong-Yuan dynasties. *Jin yu lu* (records from the ember of the Mongol fire), a book that recorded the barbaric Mongol *Droit du seigneur* against the ethnic Chinese brides.

Xu Heng (A.D. 1209-1281) of the Yuan dynasty. *Shi-wu Wu Shi4* (five current affairs), a petition made to Khubilai Khan in A.D. 1265.

Xu Heng (A.D. 1209-1281) of the Yuan dynasty. *Xu-wenzheng-gong Yi Shu* (legacy books of Xu Heng -- which were collected by Yelü Youshang (A.D. 1235-1320), a 10th generation descendant of King Yelü Bei/Yelü Tuyu (A.D. ?-937) of the Eastern Khitan Dong-dan Kingdom).

Xu Mengxin (A.D. 1126-1207) of the Southern Soong dynasty. *San-chao Bei-meng Hui-bian* (compiling of northern alliances versus Huizong, Qinzong and Gaozong’s three courts).

Yang Sheng’an (1488-1559) of the Ming dynasty. *Nan-zhao Ye Shi* (unofficial history of Nanzhao).


Ye Longli of the Southern Soong dynasty (pseudepigrapha, purportedly written in A.D. 1180). *Qidan Guo Zhi* (history of the Khitan state), a forgery per Su Wenjue’s *San Shi Zhi-yi* (questioning the three history books) of the Yuan dynasty and Wang Guowei of the R.O.C.

Yelü Chucai of the Mongol the Yeke-Mongghol Ulus. *Xuan Feng Qing Hui Lu* (records of the celebrated meetings of the winds from the profundity origin gate).

Yuan Haowen of the Yuan dynasty. *Yishan Xiansheng Wen-jì* (Mr. Yuan Haowen’s anthology of articles).

Yuan Tian’gang and Li Chunfeng of the Tang dynasty (pseudepigrapha). *Tuibe Tu* ([60] {prophecy} sketches with poems, with the last sketch about one follower pushing the forerunner’s back, i.e., only moving forward into the future perpetuity and nobody returning to the present from the future), a book purportedly written by Tang dynasty calendrical and astrological ministers Yuan Tian’gang and Li Chunfeng.