This reference list builds upon the original Bibliography for the Web site www.mughalgardens.org. Key additions include:

- References from 2001 through 2007.
- Earlier references that were omitted in the initial bibliography, including references to water in South Asian environmental design.
- References for the new Roads beyond Lahore Web pages with an emphasis on Mughal history and culture in Pakistan.

The categories in this update are more streamlined than those in the main bibliography, with references organized in seven main sections:

1. Indo-Islamic History, Geography, and Culture
2. Mughal and Islamicate Gardens, Waterworks, Arts, and Conservation
3. Cultural Heritage of Punjab
4. Cultural Heritage of Lahore
5. Cultural Heritage of Multan and Southern Punjab
6. Cultural Heritage of Peshawar and the Western Grand Trunk Road
7. Plants and Vegetation of Southwest Asia

1. Indo-Islamic History, Geography, and Culture (with emphasis on Mughal culture)


2. Mughal and Islamicate Gardens, Waterworks, Arts, and Conservation


“Garden.” Multiple authors and articles in *Encyclopedia Iranica* 10, fasc. 3: 297-313.


Homayoun, Naseer Takmil. “Gardens in the History and Culture of Iran.” *Journal of Central Asian Civilization* XXIV (July 2001); 130-168.


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4. **Cultural Heritage of Lahore**


5. Cultural Heritage of Multan and Southern Punjab


Dasti, Humaira F. *Multan: A Province of the Mughal Empire (1525-1751).* Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1998


6. Cultural Heritage of Peshawar and the Western Grand Trunk Road


**7. Plants and Vegetation of Southwest Asia**


Ahmad, Sultan. *Flora of the Panjab: Keys to Genera and Species*. Nos. 9-10. Lahore: Biological Society of Pakistan, 1980--.


_________. *Plants of West Pakistan and Afghanistan*. Kyoto: Kyoto University, 1964.


Punjab (India), Department of Agriculture.  *Names of the Field and Garden Crops Grown in the Punjab*. Lahore, Printed by the Superintendent, Govt. Print., Punjab, 1918.


The Mughal Empire, (Persian language: مغل بادشاہی) was an empire that at its greatest territorial extent ruled parts of Afghanistan, Balochistan and most of the Indian Subcontinent between 1526 and 1857. The empire was founded by the Mongol leader Babur in 1526, when he defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last of the Afghan Lodi Sultans at the First Battle of Panipat, where they used gunpowder for the first time in India. The Mughal Empire is known as a gunpowder empire. The word “Mughal” is the Indo-Aryan Gardens of the mughal empire bibliographic update. James L. Wescoat, Jr. (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) Abdul Rehman (University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore). Mughal history and culture in Pakistan. The categories in this update are more streamlined than those in the main bibliography, with references organized in seven main sections: 1. Indo-Islamic History, Geography, and Culture 2. Mughal and Islamicate Gardens, Waterworks, Arts, and Conservation 3. Cultural Heritage of Punjab 4. Cultural Heritage of Lahore 5. Cultural Heritage of Multan and Southern Punjab 6. Cultural Heritage of Peshawar and the Western Grand Trunk Road 7. Plants and Vegetation of Southwest Asia. This update of the bibliography for the Gardens of the Mughal Empire Project is the result of new questions and avenues of research that have expanded the temporal, geographic, and thematic bounds of Mughal garden sources. It builds on the bibliography published by Michael Brand (2001), which reflected the many historical sources for and rapid growth of Mughal garden scholarship in the 1990s. In addition to delineating the contours of this body of scholarship, that bibliography became a comprehensive list of sources on Mughal Lahore and its gardens. Notably, even in that early iteration, an un He ascended the throne of the Mughal Empire in 1530. He defeated Sher Shah at the battle of Chausa in 1529. But in the battle of Kannauj/Bilgram in 1540, he escaped to Iran where he passed 12 years. After that, he invaded India in 1555 and defeated his Afghans brothers and became the ruler of India again. During his reign, the Mughal Empire reached its territorial climax. His reign can be divided into two 25 years periods. During his first 25 years of rule, he ruled over North India. Please Subscribe For More Update: GKArea. Hi, I am SOM, a State Added (WB) Lecturer in Physics at a College, Part-time blogger, and founder of gkarea.com, started blogging since 2015 and still learning.