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.


Khan, A. N. *Studies in Islamic Archaeology of Pakistan.* Lahore: Sang-e-Meel, 1998 [Includes chapters on Anarkali’s tomb, Lahore Fort, and the Hiran Minar.]


3. Cultural Heritage of Greater 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


Ahmad, Nazir, and Muhammad Younus. *Aquatic plants of Lahore.* Lahore: Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science, 1979.

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 at its zenith commanded resources unprecedented in Indian history and covered almost the entire subcontinent. From 1556 to 1707, during the heyday of its fabulous wealth and glory, the Mughal Empire was a fairly efficient and centralized organization, with a vast complex of personnel, money, and information dedicated to the service of the emperor and his nobility. The imperial centre, in fact, came to be controlled by the regions. The trajectory of the Mughal Empire over roughly its first two centuries (1526-1748) thus provides a fascinating illustration of premodern state building in the Indian subcontinent. The individual abilities and achievements of the early Mughal Babur, Humayun, and later Akbar largely charted this course. Mughals belonged to a branch of the Turks called Chagatai, named after the second son of Genghis Khan. Babur is the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He was a descendant of Timur (on his father’s side) and Genghis Khan (on his mother’s side). Original name of Babur was Zahiruddin Muhammad. He laid Shalimar and Nishant gardens in Kashmir. Mughal painting reached its zenith under Jahangir. He employed a number of painters. The Mughal Dynasty ruled the Indian subcontinent for over three centuries, completely transforming the culture of the region and leaving behind marks still seen today. The first emperor of the Mughal Empire was Babur, a direct descendant of Genghis Khan. He was responsible for moving the empire into India. Here, he ruled with religious tolerance from 1526 to 1530. The Mughal Empire is a major faction in Empire: Total War. It is normally throughout the game in a perpetual state of war with the Maratha Confederacy. The Mughal Empire begins the game with all but 6 regions of India. Normally the faction is unplayable, but with certain game modifications, it can be unlocked as a playable nation. Mughal power is mighty indeed, as befits the children of Genghis Khan and his Mongol hordes. Their Indian empire has stood the test of time, and is possibly the wealthiest.