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.


———. “The Taj Mahal in its Yamuna River Context,” A+D Architecture and Design (India), special issue on the Taj Mahal (December 2003), pp. 80-83.


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


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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. 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. The Mughal Empire continued to prosper under the next three emperors – Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb. The stability of the empire during this period could be seen, for example, in the fact that although Jahangir was addicted to alcohol and opium, he was able to rule over the empire for 22 years without much fear of upheavals. The Decline of the Mughal Empire. In the 58 years that followed after the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire had eight emperors, four of whom were murdered, and one deposed. Whilst the Mughals had a large army, their weapons and tactics were outdated, rendering them less efficient than they had been.