
GARDEN, CITY AND EMPIRE: THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF
MUGHAL LAHORE

LAHORE CHRONOLOGY

By Michael Brand

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month/Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
1524	January 22	Babur sacks Lahore? (Firishta I, 202).
1526		Babur captures Lahore.
1530		Mir Yunis `Ali governor of Lahore. Babur visits Lahore.
	March 4	Babur leaves Lahore?
	December 21	Babur dies in Agra.
	December 28	Humayun ascends throne in Agra. Mir Yunus `Ali imprisoned in Lahore by Qaraca Beg at Mirza Kamran's behest. Mirza Kamran takes possession of Lahore. Humayun confirms Mirza Kamran in Panjab and adds Kabul and Qandahar to his charge.
1535		Muhammad Zaman Mirza besieges Lahore.
1540	May 17	Humayun defeated by Sher Shah at Delhi.
	June	Mirza Kamran comes out to meet Humayun near the Dawlat Khan sarai near Lahore.
	July?	Humayun arrives in Lahore and takes up residence in garden of Khwaja Dost Munshi, "the most charming spot in

Lahore" (AN I, 355-56); Mirza Hindal set up quarters in garden of Khwaja Ghazi and Mirza `Askari in house of Amir Wali Beg. According to Gulbadan Begum, Humayun "alighted in Khwaja Ghazi's garden near Bibi Haj^aTaj" (HN, 144), but she also says a daughter was born to Bibi Gunwar in the garden of Dost Munshi (HN, 146).

Humayun foresees in dream the birth of a son named Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Akbar (HN, 145); he gives this name to son born two years later in Umarnkot.

- September 3 Humayun holds assembly of Mughal princes and amirs in Lahore, at which is written out a deed of concordance and unanimity.
- December 1 Humayun crosses Ravi with Mirza Kamran in flight from Sher Shah.
- Sher Shah lays foundation of Rohtas fort.
- 1542 October 15 Akbar born in Umarnkot.
- 1545 May 22 Sher Shah dies.
- 1546 `Azam Humayun Haybat Khan Niyazi, Sher Shah's viceroy of Lahore, has khutba read in his own name in Lahore.
- 1554 November Humayun sets out from Kabul to reconquer Hindustan.
- 1555 February 23 Humayun enters Lahore without opposition.
- July Humayun re-ascends throne in Delhi.
- Panjab granted to Shah `Abu'l-Ma`ali.
- November Akbar replaces `Abu'l-Ma`ali in Lahore with Bayram Khan as regent.
- 1556 January 21 Humayun dies in Delhi.
- February 14 Akbar ascends throne in Kalanaur.
- December 7 Akbar marches on Panjab from Delhi.

December 17 `Abd ar-Rahim Khankhanan born in Lahore.

1557 Imperial harem arrives in Lahore.

August 7 Akbar arrives in Lahore, and hunts for a few days before full camp arrives.

December 7 Akbar sets off from Lahore to Delhi.

1560 Lahore made over to Mir Muhammad Khan Kalan in place of Bayram Khan.

Shams ad-Din Muhammad Khan Atga appointed governor of Panjab.

Sept 17 After hunting along the way, Akbar arrives in Lahore.

October 1 Akbar sets off from Lahore towards the Siwaliks.

1561 Qutb ad-Din Muhammad Khan "Khan-i Kalan" appointed governor of Panjab.

1564 Mir Muhammad Khan Atga appointed governor of Panjab.

1566 Muhammad Hakim Mirza encamps in garden of Mahdi Qasim Khan and attacks Lahore Fort.

November 17 Akbar sets off from Agra to Panjab.

1567 February Akbar reaches Lahore.

Weighing ceremony (1 Aban) in Lahore.

March 11 Akbar holds 40 kos wide, one month long qamarqah hunt five kos from Lahore to celebrate start of his 12th regnal year; gardens in spring "afforded a wondrous spectacle to beholders" (AN II, 416).
At completion of hunt, Akbar crosses the Ravi, "which flows with ocean-like majesty" (AN II, 419), by horse and returns to Lahore.

March 23 Mir Muhammad Khan Atga re-appointed governor of Panjab and Akbar leaves Lahore for Agra.

- 1568 Atga clan removed from Panjab and Husayn Quli Khan appointed governor.
- 1571 March 13 Akbar pays homage at tomb of Farid Shakkar Ganj while encamped at Pak Pattan at start of 16th regnal year.
- May 17 After hunting, Akbar arrives in Lahore, and visits Husayn Quli Khan's new quarters.
- May 26 Akbar sets off from Lahore for Hisar.
- 1575 November Shah Quli Khan Mahram appointed governor of Panjab.
- 1578 February Akbar visits shrine of Farid Shakkar Ganj at Pak Pattan.
- April Akbar has mystical experience while undertaking a qamargah hunt near Bhera, near the Jhelum.
- July Sa'id Khan appointed governor of Panjab.
(Though Akbar was very close to Lahore, he does not appear to have visited the city during this excursion).
- 1581 February 6 Mirza Muhammad Hakim encamps again in garden of Mahdi Qasim Khan near Lahore and besieges the city.
- February 27 Mirza Muhammad Hakim flees Lahore, crossing Ravi one kos above garden of Mahdi Qasim Khan.
- 1582 Mirza Sulayman stops in Lahore on his way to sanctuary in Fatehpur-Sikri.
- October 29 Father Rudolph of first Jesuit mission to Akbar's court reaches Lahore.
- October 29 Akbar enters Lahore returning from Kabul.
- October 30? Akbar leaves Lahore.
- 1583 January Raja Bhagvant Das appointed governor of Panjab.

- 1585 John Newberry (merchant of English Levant Co.) visits Lahore ("Purchas• X, 174).
- 1586 May 27 Akbar reaches Lahore, having chosen it as his new capital, and selects for his residence the houses of Raja Bhagvant Das.
- June 12 Lunar weighing ceremony in Lahore.
- June 26 Marriage ceremony of Prince Salim with daughter of Rai Rai Singh in Lahore.
- October 6 Kashmir captured for Akbar by Qasim Khan.
- Rai Pal Singh appointed co-governor of Panjab with Raja Bhagvant Das.
- 1587 February 24 Mirza Sulayman arrives in Lahore (?) for second time, having been welcomed officially two kos outside city.
- 1588 May 30 Marriage ceremony of Prince Daniyal in house of Maryam Makani in Lahore.
- May 30 Lunar weighing ceremony in Lahore.
- Sept 30 Akbar starts nine-day hunting trip towards Qasur (55 km SE of Lahore).
- October 12 Solar weighing ceremony in Lahore.
- 589 April 25 Akbar leaves Lahore for Kashmir, spending first night across Ravi in serai of Madhu Singh.
- November 8 Raja Todar Mal dies and is cremated in Lahore.
- November 14 Raja Bhagvant Singh dies.
- 1590 March 13 Akbar returns to Lahore from Kashmir and Kabul (or October?).
- 1591 2nd Jesuit mission to Akbar's court arrives in Lahore (lasts only briefly).
- 1592 February 12 Khwaja Shams ad-Din Khwafi awarded Panjab along with Multan, Kabul and Kashmir under Akbar's administrative reform.

- June Akbar arrives in Lahore.
- July 4 Akbar sets off from Lahore for Kashmir, spending first night in the garden of Ram Das.
- December 29 Akbar arrives back in Lahore from Kashmir.
- 1594 May Huge ship completed on the banks of the Ravi (presumably at Lahore).
- 1595 May 5 3rd Jesuit mission from Goa reaches Lahore. Xavier stays for 23 years.
- August 5 Site for Jesuit church located.
- 1597 March 26 Fire breaks out during preparations for New Year feast and spreads to Akbar's palace.
- March 30 Akbar sets off from Lahore for Kashmir with Prince Salim, spending first night on the road in Dil-Amiz Garden (see AN III, 1077; cf. JPHS rpt. I, 106). Xavier and Goes accompany.
- September 7 Jesuit church opens in Lahore in attendance of governor; disease leads to baptism of orphans.
- November 15 Akbar arrives back in Lahore from Kashmir.
- 1598 October 30 Solar weighing ceremony in Lahore (?).
- November 6 Akbar sets off from Lahore for Agra, with intention of making an expedition to the south; Maryam Makani, the other begums, and Prince Khurram left in Lahore. Khwaja Shams ad-Din left in control of Panjab. Xavier and Goes accompany; Pinheiro left in Lahore.
- 1599 January Akbar arrives in Agra, which replaces Lahore as the capital.
- 1600 Khwaja Shams ad-Din dies and is succeeded as governor of Panjab by his younger brother Momin.

- 1602 Qilij Khan mentioned as governor of Panjab.
- 1603 John Mildenhall visits Lahore ("Purchas• II, 299).
- 1605 October 24 Akbar dies in Agra (or 13th or 15th?).
November 2 Jahangir ascends throne in Agra.
- 1606 April 16 Prince Khusrau sets off in rebellion from Agra towards the Panjab.
- May Dilavar Khan strengthens Lahore fort in expectation of Khusrau's attack.
- May Khusrau attacks fort and besieges it for nine days.
- May 8 Jahangir takes up residence in Mirza Kamran's garden at Lahore.
- May 11 Khusrau brought before Jahangir in Mirza Kamran's garden.
- May 17 Jahangir leaves Mirza Kamran's garden and enters Lahore fort.
- June 7 Prince Parviz arrives in Lahore.
- August 17 Maryam Zamani and other ladies of the harem arrive within vicinity of Lahore; Jahangir goes by boat to meet them at village of Dahr before re-entering Lahore fort.
- Sept 12 Solar weighing ceremony in house of Maryam Zamani (his mother) in Lahore.
- Sept 27 Marriage ceremony of Prince Parviz in house of Maryam Zamani, with entertainments in Parviz's house.
- November 11 Jahangir begins three-month hunting trip to Girjhak and Nandana (in vicinity of Multan), setting up quarters for first four days in the garden of Ram Das (outside Lahore).
- 1607 February 15 Jahangir returns to Lahore from hunting.

- March 10 Feast of the 2nd New Year celebrated in Lahore.
- April 6 Jahangir leaves Lahore fort with intention of making a hunting tour to Kabul, spending the first four days in the Dil-Amiz Garden on the other side of the Ravi from Lahore.
- April 9 Culmination of Sun celebrated in Dil-Amiz Garden.
- April 10 Camped at Harhar, 3 1/2 kos from Lahore.
- April 11 Jahangir arrives at Shaikhupura, "one of my fixed hunting-places." Mentions minar he had had constructed "in this neighbourhood" in honour of an antelope, and orders a fort to be constructed in the village. This is presumably the time in A.H. 1015 when Jahangir created a new pargana here and renamed it Jahangirabad ("Chahar Bagh-i Panjab", 110-11).
- April 13 Jahangir camps in pargana of Chandala before moving on towards Kabul.
- November 26 Jahangir receives Amiru'l-Amira back at Chandala.
- December 2 Jahangir halts at Dil-Amiz Garden "on the bank of the river Ravi" and waits upon his mother.
- December 3 Jahangir enters Lahore.
- December 12 Jahangir and his ladies spend the night in the house of Asaf Khan in Lahore.
- December 13 "Curtain of the door of the Ka`bah" arrives in Lahore with an envoy of the Sharif of Mecca.
- 1608 February 6? Jahangir sets off from Lahore for Agra.
- 1610 February 4 William Finch arrives in Lahore (Foster, 160).
- 1611 Murtaza Khan appointed governor of Panjab.
- 1614-15 Mosque of Maryam Zamani completed.

- 1615 April 24 Richard Steele and John Crowther arrive in Lahore ("Purchas• V, 267-71).
- Thomas Coryat visits Lahore ("Purchas• IV, 471-72).
- 1616 May Murtaza Khan dies; replaced as governor of Panjab by Ghiyas Beg "I`timad ad-Dawla," father of Nur Jahan.
- Plague breaks out in India, beginning in Panjab and spreads to Lahore, where as much as half the population dies. (Plague continues for eight years).
- 1617 April 27 Jahangir grants Ma`mur Khan the architect leave from Mandu "to go to Lahore to complete the buildings there."
- 1617-18 Inscription records of Ma`mur Khan's work at Lahore Fort in A.H. 1027.
- 1618 March 28 On being elevated to position of premier, I'timad ad-Dawla replaced as governor of Panjab by his son-in-law Mir Qasim, who is awarded title Qasim Khan.
- 1620 January 10 Shah Jahan takes ten days' leave and rushes to Lahore "to see the palace buildings lately erected.'
- November 9 Returning from Kashmir, Jahangir camps at Jahangirabad for two nights.
- November 11 Jahangir marches to the garden of Mumin `Ishq-baz "which is on the bank of the Lahore River" [i.e. the Ravi], and sets up camp there.
- November 20 Mounted on an elephant, Jahangir enters the city of Lahore, alighting at the building recently completed by Ma`mur Khan (cf. Vogel, JPHS rpt., 22: 5 Muharram/6 September).
- November 23 Jahangir visits Khurram's newly-built house in Lahore.
- December 3 Jahangir sets off from Lahore for Agra.

- 1622 January I`timad ad-Dawla dies nears Kangra.
- February "Establishment and everything belonging to the government and Amirship of I`timadu-d-daula" granted to Nur Jahan (two weeks after her father's death).
- August 22 Jahangir sets off from Srinagar for Lahore.
- 1623 Sadiq Khan appointed governor of Panjab.
- 1625 Returning from Kabul, Jahangir halts in Lahore.
- Yamin ad-Dawla Asaf Khan, Nur Jahan's brother, appointed governor of Panjab.
- Asaf Khan orders construction of new palace for himself, which will take ten years to complete.
- 1627 November 8 Jahangir dies at Rajaur in Kashmir.
- November 9 Funeral ceremonies performed at Bhimbar, then Jahangir's corpse is sent to Lahore.
- Asaf Khan has khutba read in name of Dawar Bakhsh at Bhimbar in order to secure the succession of Shah Jahan.
- Nur Jahan supports the cause of her son Shahryar, who seizes royal treasury in Lahore.
- Asaf Khan with Dawar Bakhsh defeat Shariyar on battle field 3 kos from Lahore.
- Asaf Khan establishes himself in garden of Mahdi Qasim Khan before Fort could be opened (Saksena, 59).
- 1628 January 17 Khutba read in Shah Jahan's name in Lahore.
- February 4 Shah Jahan ascends throne in Agra.

Khidmat Parast Khan Raza Bahadur appointed governor of Panjab.

Asaf Khan temporarily reappointed as governor of Panjab.

Qilij Khan appointed governor of Panjab.

1629 March 3 `Inayatullah Yazdi appointed governor of Panjab.

1631 June 7 Mumtaz Mahall dies in Burhanpur.

1631-32 Inscription on Hathi Pol at Lahore Fort records completion of Shah Burj.

1632 May 21 Wazir Khan appointed governor of Panjab.

Nadira Begam, wife of Dara Shikuh, dies?

1633 Shah Jahan orders construction of new Ghusal Khana and Khwabgah in Lahore Fort under superintendence of Wazir Khan (`Amal-i Salih [AS] in Vogel, JPHS rpt.).

1634 January Shah Jahan sets off from Agra for Kashmir (Badshahnama [BSN] I, pt.2, 4).

April 5 Shah Jahan camps at the tank of Khwaja Hushiyar in environs of Lahore.

April 6 Shah Jahan rides into Lahore on elephant.

April 8 Wazir Khan presents Shah Jahan gifts collected during his governorship (BSN I, pt.2, 9-10).

April 20 Shah Jahan entertained by Asaf Khan in his new palaces near Fort, which had taken ten years to complete (BSN I, pt.2, 13; AS II, 8).

Shah Jahan orders repair and reconstruction of Lahore Fort while he proceeds to Kashmir. General supervision entrusted to Wazir Khan, with reconstruction of Jahangir's Shah Burj entrusted to Asaf Khan (AS II, 8) ?? cf. 1631-32 entry.

- April 23? Shah Jahan crosses Ravi on his way to Kashmir (BSN I, pt.2, 15).
- April 24? Asaf Khan presented with robe of honour (presumably in camp/garden on the other side of Ravi (BN I, pt.2, 15).
- June 5 Shah Jahan arrives in Kashmir.
- September Shah Jahan leaves Kashmir.
- November 16 Shah Jahan arrives in Lahore (BSN I, pt.2, 62).
- 1634-35 Wazir Khan's Mosque completed.
- 1635 January 16 Shah Jahan sets off from Lahore for Agra (BSN I, pt.2, 70).
- March 12 Shah Jahan arrives back in Agra.
- August 21 Mian Mir dies in Lahore.
- 1635-36 Dai Anga's Mosque completed.
- 1638 February 15 Zib an-Nisa born (daughter of Aurangzeb).
- February `Ali Mardan Khan betrays Qandahar Fort to the Mughals and enters Shah Jahan's service.
- August Shah Jahan sets off from Agra for first visit to Kabul (BSN I, pt.2, 266-71).
- 1639 May 18 Shah Jahan arrives in Kabul, where he stays for four months.
- September Shah Jahan arrives in Lahore (BSN II, 163).
- September 6 Wazir Khan replaced as governor of Panjab by Mu`tamad Khan (BSN II, 158).
- `Ali Mardan Khan proposes to Shah Jahan the construction of a canal to Lahore from the hills.
- `Ali Mardan Khan ordered to build canal, but work eventually turned over to Mulla `Ala'ul-Mulk Tuni (BSN II, 168-69 & 315; AS II, 312).

- Shah Jahan sets off from Lahore for
Kashmir.
- 1640 January Shah Jahan arrives in Kashmir (BSN II, 192?).
- October Shah Jahan sets off from Kashmir for
Lahore (BSN II, 192?).
- November Shah Jahan arrives in Lahore, where he
will stay for next two years.
- Portugal regains its independence.
- 1641 June 12 Foundations of Shalamar Garden laid out
(BSN II, 311).
- Fra Sebastian Manrique in Lahore.
- November 11 Asaf Khan dies (BSN II, 257; Manrique
says the 12th).
- 1642 July Marriage ceremony of Prince Murad in
Lahore (BSN II, 304-50).
- October 31 Shah Jahan formally opens Shalamar Garden
(BSN II, 311).
- November 11 Sa`id Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang received by
Shah Jahan in Lahore.
- November 14 Zafar Jang appointed governor of Panjab
(BSN II, 317; AS II, 377).
- November 15 Shah Jahan sets off from camp in new
Shalamar Garden for Agra.
- 1643 January Shah Jahan arrives back in Agra.
- 1644 March 14 Qilij Khan appointed governor of Panjab
(BSN II, 356; AS II, 397).
- 1645 Shah Jahan sets off from Agra on a three^a
year trip to the western provinces.
- Shah Jahan spends the summer in Kashmir
(BSN II, 413).
- December 18 Nur Jahan dies in Lahore (BSN II, 475).

- 1646 April 6 Ja`far Khan appointed governor of Panjab (BSN II, 500; AS II, 470).
- 1646-47 Chauburji completed in A.H. 1056 by "Zibinda Begam" (i.e. eight year-old Zib an-Nisa?).
- 1647 May 29 Qazi Afzal appointed governor of Panjab (BSN II, 681; AS II, 561 & III, 66).
- June Shah Jahan leaves Kabul.
- Shah Jahan passes through Lahore on his his way back to Agra.
- 1648 April 8 Inauguration ceremony for the new city of Shahjahanabad.
- November Shah Jahan sets off from Delhi for Kabul.
- 1649 January 16 Shah Jahan in Lahore (Sarkar "History of Aurangzeb• I, 77).
- 1650 January 4 Shah Jahan arrives back in Delhi from Kabul.
- 1651 Prince Dara Shikuh spends three months in Lahore making preparations for an attack on Qandahar.
- February Shah Jahan sets off from Delhi on his last visit to Kashmir.
- March 5 Prince Dara Shikuh leaves Lahore (E&D VII, 101).
- Shah Jahan spends the summer in Kashmir.
- September Shah Jahan arrives in Lahore.
- Shaykh `Abd al-Karim appointed governor of Panjab (AS III, 138, 195 & 202).
- 1652 February 16 Shah Jahan sets off from Lahore for Kabul.
- December 2 Shah Jahan arrives back in Delhi, where he will remain for the next four years.

- 1655 Khwaja Mu`in Khan appointed governor of Panjab (AS III, 231 & 239).
Bahadur Khan appointed governor of Panjab (AS III, 239 & 267).
- 1656 Sayyid `Izzat Khan appointed governor of Panjab (AS III, 266).
- 1657 April 16 `Ali Mardan Khan dies in Kashmir and is buried in Lahore (Latif, 153).
Sept 17 Shah Jahan seized with illness in Delhi.
November 26 Shah Jahan reaches Agra, which he never again leaves.
- 1658 May 29 Dara Shikuh defeated at Samugarh near Agra and flees towards Lahore.
June 8 Shah Jahan made prisoner in Agra Fort.
July 3 Dara Shikuh arrives in Lahore Fort (AGN, 142-43, 178-79; Manucci I, 310).
Manucci joins Dara Shikuh in Lahore.
July 21 Aurangzeb ascends throne in Shalamar Garden in Delhi (Sarkar I, 278).
August 18 Dara Shikuh flees Lahore towards Multan.
Aurangzeb sends his son Prince Muhammad A`zam to take charge of Lahore ("`Alamgirnama" [AGN], 201).
October 22 Aurangzeb reaches Lahore with his army, and sets up camp in Shalamar Garden (Fayz Bakhsh).
October 23 Aurangzeb visited by Prince Muhammad A`zam and other nobles from Lahore; later he inspects fort with the prince; says prayers in Wazir Khan's mosque on way back to Shalamar.
Khalilullah Khan appointed governor of Panjab.
October 28 Aurangzeb sets off from Lahore for Delhi (AGN, 214-16).

- 1659 June 5 Aurangzeb's second coronation ceremony begins, and runs until August 19.
- August 30 Dara Shikuh murdered in Delhi.
- 1661 March Famine in Lahore.
- 1662 February 21 Khalilullah Khan, governor of Panjab, dies on his way to Delhi.
- Ibrahim Khan appointed governor of Panjab (AGN, 766).
- December 8 Aurangzeb sets off from Delhi on his way to Kashmir via Lahore.
- 1663 February 8 Aurangzeb arrives in Lahore and sets up camp for a week in Shalamar Garden (Fayz Bakhsh) (AGN, 766).
- February 18 Aurangzeb enters the city on elephant.
- February 19 Aurangzeb says Friday prayers in mosque of Firuz Khan, near the Hathipol Gate.
- Francois Bernier in Lahore with Aurangzeb's camp.
- May 1 Aurangzeb sets off from Lahore for Kashmir, the first encampment being in the Dilkusha Garden on the other side of the Ravi, where a great feast was held (AGN, 815).
- October 6 Aurangzeb arrives back in Lahore from first and last trip to Kashmir as emperor and sets up camp for a few days in the Dilkusha Garden, where he is met by the governor of Panjab, Ibrahim Khan (different dates in Sarkar IV, 260).
- Aurangzeb donates Rs 10,000 at Jahangir's tomb (AGN, 840-42?).
- November 12 Aurangzeb holds special darbar in Shah Burj of Lahore Fort combined with weighing ceremony (AGN, 842-44).
- November 19 Aurangzeb sets up camp at Shalamar Garden (Fayz Bakhsh).
- November 22 Aurangzeb sets off from Lahore for Delhi

(AGN, 846).

- 1665 Thevenot in Lahore.
- 1666 January 22 Shah Jahan dies in Agra.
- 1667 November 24 Muhammad Amin Khan appointed governor of Panjab (AGN, 1058 & 1060).
- December Aurangzeb orders Muhammad Amin Khan to prepare Dilkusha Garden in Lahore for arrival of `Abdullah Khan, deposed ruler of Kashgar ("Ma'athir-i `Alamgiri• [MA] tr, 42).
- 1670 May 18 Muhammad Amin Khan relinquishes post as governor of Panjab; replacement not mentioned (MA, 104).
- 1670-71 Manucci moves to Lahore, where he practices as a physician for six to seven years.
- 1673-74 Badshahi Masjid completed.
- 1674 June 26 Aurangzeb sets up at Hasan Abdal and stays for one and a half years while directing Afghan war (Sarkar III, 155).
- 1675 Sept 20 Amanat Khan appointed governor of Panjab (MA, 143).
- December 23 Aurangzeb sets off from Hasan Abdal.
- 1676 January 21 Aurangzeb arrives in Lahore (Sarkar III, 263).
- February 24 Aurangzeb sets off from Lahore for Delhi (Sarkar III, 263).
- 1678 May 9 Qawam ad-Din Khan appointed governor of Lahore (MA, 166).
- September Famine in the Panjab.
- 1680 Prince Muhammad A`zam appointed governor

of Panjab (MA, 188).

- 168? Mukarram Khan appointed governor of Panjab (Baqir, 155).
- 1686 November 2 Sipahdar Khan appointed governor of Panjab (MA, 283).
- 1691 April 21 Khan Jahan Bahadur (father of Sipahdar Khan) appointed governor of Panjab (MA, 338).
- 1693 Mahabat Khan Ibrahim appointed governor of Panjab (MA, 360).
- 1696 Mukarram Khan appointed governor of Panjab (MA, 383).
Abu Nasr Khan appointed governor of Panjab (MA, 383).
- 1700 February 10 Prince Muhammad Mu`azzam appointed governor of Panjab (MA, 423).
- 170? Zabardast Khan appointed governor of Panjab (Baqir, 155).
- 1702 May 26 Zib an-Nisa dies in Delhi and is buried outside Kabul Gate (Sarkar I&II, 35; acc. to Latif, 190, d. 1669).
- 1704 August 31 "Agents of Prince Muhammad Mu`azzam," the governor of Kabul, take over government of Panjab (MA, 496), with Mun`im Khan, Divan of Kabul, acting as Deputy Governor (MA, 497 & 519).
- 1707 March 3 Aurangzeb dies.
March 12 News of death reaches Peshawar; Prince Muhammad Mu`azzam takes on title of Shah `Alam Bahadur Shah I, and proceeds to Lahore (E&D VII, 548-49).
May 3 Shah `Alam leaves Lahore (ML II, 574?).

- 1708-09 Outskirts of Lahore up to Shalamar Garden ravaged by Sikh bands ("Muntakhab al^a Lubab" [ML] II, 660).
- 1710 February 18 Shah `Alam sets off from Delhi for Lahore (ML II, 662).
- 1711-12 Dutch ambassador Ketalaar in Lahore (cf. JPHS rpt.).
- 1712 February 27 Shah `Alam dies (in Lahore?) (Z. Malik?).
- March 28 Battle for succession between Shah Shah `Alam's four sons outside Lahore (Baqir, 161).
- March 29 Jahandar Shah ascends throne at Lahore (Baqir, 162).
- Zabardast Khan (re?) appointed governor of Lahore with new title "`Ali Mardan Khan" (Baqir, 162).
- June 22 Jahandar Shah sets off from Lahore for Delhi (ML II, 691).
- 1713 February 13 Jahandar Shah executed in Delhi on orders of Farrukh Siyar.
- Farrukh Siyar ascends throne in Delhi, backdating start of reign to April 8, 1712.
- `Abd as-Samad Khan Daler Jang appointed governor of Panjab (ML II, 762).
- Sikhs "ravage" country from Lahore to Sirhind (ML II, 761).
- 1719 February 28 Farrukh Siyar deposed and blinded in Delhi.
- February 28 Rafi` ad-Darajat proclaimed emperor.
- May 19 Niku Siyar proclaimed emperor.
- June 8 Rafi` ad-Dawla proclaimed emperor.
- Sept 25 Muhammad Shah ascends throne in Delhi.

- 1726? Zakariya Khan, son of `Abd as-Samad Khan, appointed governor of Panjab (Baqir, 170, says 1737).
- 1739 January 21 Zakariya Khan sues for peace with Nadir Shah, and retains governorship of Lahore ("Jahankusha-i Nadiri" [JKN], 344).
- February 6 Nadir Shah sets off from Lahore for the conquest of Delhi (JKN, 346).
- In wake of Nadir Shah, Sikhs occupy country between Ravi and Beas (Baqir, 172).
- 1745 July 12 Zakariya Khan dies in Lahore.
- Yahya Khan, son of Zakariya Khan, takes over governorship before being pushed out by his brother Shahnawaz Khan, who had set up his camp near Shalamar Garden (Sohan La`l I, %%%114).
- Shahnawaz Khan opens negotiations with Ahmad Shah Durrani, king of Afghans.
- 1747 Ahmad Shah marches on Lahore.
- Ahmad Shah defeats Shahnawaz Khan at Lahore; the latter flees to Delhi while the former sacks the "outer portions of the capital, particularly Mughulpura"; the rest of the city is spared for a ransom of Rs 30 lakhs (Baqir, 176).
- 1748 Jumla Khan appointed Ahmad Shah's governor of Panjab.
- Ahmad Shah defeated on way to Delhi, and Panjab recaptured.
- April Mir Mannu "Mu`in al-Mulk" appointed Mughal governor of Panjab.
- April 27 Muhammad Shah dies in Delhi.
- April 29 Ahmad Shah ascends the throne in Delhi.
- Ahmad Shah Durrani reverses his retreat and marches on Lahore.

- Mir Mannu forces Ahmad Shah Durrani to return to Kabul have ceded him four border districts, but in his absence Sikhs plunder Lahore (Baqir, 178).
- 1751 On Mir Mannu's failure to pay promised tribute, Ahmad Shah Durrani marches on Lahore for a third time.
- Mir Mannu's forces defeated near village of Mahmud Bhatti (now Buti) outside Lahore.
- Ahmad Shah Durrani annexes Lahore and Multan, but leaves Mir Mannu as his proxy (Baqir, 179).
- 1753 Sikhs renew raids "and infested the very environs of Lahore" (Baqir, 180).
- Mir Mannu dies.
- 1754 Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah blinded and deposed.
- June 2 `Alamgir II ascends throne in Delhi.
- Panjab recaptured by Mughals and granted to Adina Beg Khan, formerly governor of Bist Jalandhar under Shahnawaz Khan.
- 1756-57 Ahmad Shah Durrani returns for the fourth time and drives Adina Beg Khan out of Lahore.
- 1757 Upon returning from Delhi, Ahmad Shah appoints his son Timur Shah as governor of Lahore and Multan, with Jahan Khan as advisor.
- 1758 At invitation of Adina Beg Khan, who had already enlisted many Sikhs, the Mahrattas march on Lahore.
- Timur Shah and Jahan Khan vacate Lahore and set up camp at Shahdara, while "masterless" city and its environs were plundered for a day.Ü` Ü Adina Beg and Mahratta forces enter Lahore next day while Durranis set off for Kabul.

Mahrattas deliver Lahore to Adina Beg.

Adina Beg, awarded title "Zafar Jang Bahadur" by Delhi court, moves his capital to Batala and appoints Khwaja Mirza Khan as governor of Lahore.

Sept 15 Adina Beg Khan dies in Batala.

Mahrattas imprison Khwaja Mirza Khan and appoint a Mahratta named Sama to rule Lahore.

1759 August As Ahmad Shah Du ur Khan's work at Lahore Fort in A.H. 1027.

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1618 March 28 On being elevated to position of premier, I'timad ad-Dawla rep xx ich is on the bank of the Lahore River" [i.e. the Ravi], and sets up camp there.

November 20 Mounted on an elephant, Jah environs of Lahore.

1762 February Ahmad Shah marches on India for the seventh time.

March 3 Ahmad Shah reaches Lahore and attacks Sikh forces there and elsewhere.

1763 Ahmad Shah sets off from Lahore for Qandahar, leaving Kabuli Mal as governor.

Sikhs continue to attack Kabuli Mal.

1764? Jahan Khan, now commander of the Afghan army, retakes Lahore and appoints Da'ud Khan as governor, who is later imprisoned by his predecessor.

Ahmad Shah restores Kabuli Mal as governor of Lahore.

Sikhs re-establish presence in Lahore.

Ahmad Shah returns to India and drives the Sikhs out of Lahore.

1765 Ahmad Shah returns to Qandahar.

- 1766 Lahna Singh and Gujjar Singh encamp with 2,000 troops near Baghbanpura while Kabuli Mal is away from Lahore; eventually they capture Lahore Fort for the Sikhs with the help of six residents of Baghbanpura who were employed as gardeners in the Fort (Baqir, 195). Later they are joined by Sobha Singh.
- Troops of the three Sikh chiefs and local zamindars begin to plunder Lahore before the chiefs order the city gates closed.
- The three Sikh chiefs divide up city:
a) Sobha Singh takes southern part as far as Niazbeg, including Mozang, Kot `Abdullah Shah, Ichhra and Chauburji, with his headquarters in Zib an-Nisa's garden which he turns into fort named Nawankot; b) Gujjar Singh takes eastern part from Kabuli Mal's mansion to Shalamar; c) Lahna Singh takes central part of city including the Fort (Baqir, 196).
- 1767-68 Ahmad Shah marches on Lahore again; Lahna Singh declines his offer of the governorship of Lahore and Dadan Khan is appointed instead.
- 1768 As soon as Ahmad Shah has returned to Afghanistan the Sikhs return to Lahore; the three Sikh chiefs encamp at Shalamar Garden; Dadan Khan is forced to surrender city.
- The three Sikh chiefs and their sons rule Lahore for almost the next 30 years.
- 1773 Ahmad Shah succeeded by Timur Shah.
- 1780 George Forster visits the Panjab.
- 1784 Royal Asiatic Society founded by Sir William Jones with object of enquiring "into the history Antiquities, Arts, Sciences and Literatures of Asia."

- 1788 "Asiatick Researches" starts publication.
- 1793 Timur Shah succeeded by Shah Zaman.
- 1797 Shah Zaman enters Lahore, but soon has to return home.
- 1798 Shah Zaman renews invasion; the Sikh rulers leave Lahore which Shah Zaman then enters unopposed.
- 1799 Shah Zaman forced to return home again.
Shah Zaman "grants" Lahore to Ranjit Singh, which he then captures.
- 1801 April Ranjit Singh holds durbar in Lahore, assumes title of "Sarkar" and establishes a mint.
- 1808 September Metcalfe sent by British to negotiate with Ranjit Singh.
- 1809 February 9 Sir David Ochterlony proclaims Cis-Sutlej states to be under British command.
- April 25 Ranjit Singh signs treaty with British in Amritsar.
- May 24 British officer in Lahore leaves account of desolation in the city (Goulding, 93).
- 1813 Shah Shuja`, deposed king of Afghanistan, received at Jahangir's Tomb by son of Ranjit Singh before being brought into Lahore, where he was kept under house arrest until he turned over the Koh-i Nur diamond (Baqir, 205-06; see `Ali ad-Din's "`Ibratnama", ff.240-41).
- 1814 October 1 Ranjit Singh orders revenue collector of Shahdara to "undertake the repair of the mausoleum and garden of Jahangir Badshah in the best possible manner" ("Events at Court", 193).

- 1815 July Heavy rain damage in Lahore and Ravi in flood ("Events at Court•, 230-36).
- 1820 William Moorcroft visits Lahore and camps in Shalamar Garden.
- 1831 March 11 Victor Jacquemont arrives in Lahore and stays for two weeks; describes trees at Shalamar Garden as forming "an impenetrable copse" ("The Punjab a Hundred Years Ago•, 59).
- 1836 Prince Haji Mirza Muhammad Azim ad-Din of Delhi makes pilgrimage to Jahangir's Tomb (Panjab Archives).
- 1837 Sir Henry Fane arrives in Lahore for talks with Ranjit Singh. A member of his mission prepares a "Sketch Map of the Fortified City of Lahore" (Panjab Archives).
- 1838 W. G. Osborne, Secretary to the Governor-General of India, Lord Auckland, sent to Lahore on a diplomatic mission ("Court and Camp•).
- June 17 Osborne moves camp to Shalamar Garden.
- July 2 Osborne visits Jahangir's Tomb and finds it "in excellent repair."
- December 20 Lord Auckland and his sister Emily Eden visit Shalamar Garden; that evening Ranjit Singh hosts a party for them in the garden ("Up the Country•, 223-225).
- December 23 Lord Auckland visits Nur Jahan's Tomb ("Up the Country•, 228).
- 1839 June 27 Ranjit Singh dies.
- 1840 Earthquake in Lahore (Baqir, 348).
- 1841 January 14 Sher Singh besieges Lahore.
- January 18 Sher Singh proclaimed Maharaja of Lahore.

- 1842 March 14 A. Soltykoff visits Lahore and camps in Shalamar Garden ("Punjab a Hundred Years Ago", 101).
- 1843 January 9 Leopold von Orlich entertained at Lahore Fort (Vogel, JPMS rpt., 23).
- Sept 15 Sher Singh murdered.
- Hira Singh besieges Lahore and assaults citadel.
- Dalip Singh proclaimed Maharaja.
- 1845 December 19 Hostilities between Sikhs and British break out near Ferozepur.
- 1846 February 20 British troops reach Lahore and garrison the Fort.
- March 6 Lieut. (later General) Maclagan visits Shalamar (Goulding, 6).
- March 9 Convention entered into for government by council under British superintendence during Dalip Singh's minority.
- December 26 Treaty of Lahore ratified by Sir Henry Hardinge in Shish Mahal hall (Vogel, JPMS rpt., 27).
- Sikhs revolt against British.
- 1847 February 8 "Shalimar Bagh, being in very ruinous condition is made over to the care of Fakeer Noor-oo-deen" by order of Colonel Lawrence, Agent to the Governor-General ("Punjab Government Records" [PGR] III, 25).
- March 15 "The Dilkusha Garden at Shahdara, worth 2,000 rupees" given to Rai Kishan Chand (same as Lala Kishan Chand, "vakil" of Ranjit Singh mentioned in 1831?) by order of Colonel Lawrence (PGR III, 62).
- March 15 "The estate of Shahderah, worth 5,000 rupees per annum, made over to Sirdar Sultan Mahomed by Rajah Heera Singh and confirmed to him on the

Rajah's death by Sirdar Jawahir Singh" resumed by Lawrence's order (PGR III, 61).

- March 27 At a durbar in the palace, Lawrence suggests to Ranjit Singh that Jahangir's Tomb "be not occupied, and for the future that a guard be placed there for its protection" (PGR III, 76).
- 1849 January 13 Battle of Chilianwala.
- February 21 Battle of Gujrat.
- March 29 Maharaja Dalip Singh is formally deposed and the Kingdom of Lahore is annexed to British India according to proclamation issued by Lord Dalhousie, parts of which state (as cited by Baqir, 215-16):
- a) "The few Sikh chiefs who have not engaged in hostilities against the [British] government shall retain their properties and "jagir•s."
 - b) "The "jagir•s and all the property of the chiefs who have been in arms against the British government shall be confiscated."
 - c) "The defences of every fortified place in the Panjab shall be totally destroyed.
- Board of Administration established in Lahore, comprised off a) Colonel (later Sir Henry) Lawrence; b) his brother, Mr John (later Lord) Lawrence; and c) Mr (later Sir) Robert Montgomery.
- Ganesh Das completes the "Char Bagh-i Panjab•, a detailed description of the Panjab.
- 1852 March 22 Mr Kane, a gardener from Saharanpur (presumably from the Government Botanical Gardens founded there in 1817) writes a 6-page letter to Mr Montgomery concerning "improvements" that need to be undertaken at Shalamar (Panjab Archives).
- 1853 February Board of Administration abolished and Sir John Lawrence appointed first Chief Commissioner of the Panjab.

- Postern Gate at Lahore Fort built (now site of project office).
- 1854 April 8 Montgomery writes to the Secretary to Sir John Lawrence urging action to prevent the destruction of Jahangir's Tomb and the "Baruhduri at the Bridge of Boats" [i.e. "Kamran's"] due to a shift in the Ravi's course (Panjab Archives).
- April 19 Montgomery informed of Lawrence's approval of the expediture of Rs 6,000 to build river spurs & etc. (Panjab Archives).
- 1859 January 1 Panjab and its dependencies become a Lieutenant-Governorship, and Sir John Lawrence appointed first Lieutenant-Governor.
- February 26 Sir Robert Montgomery succeeds Lawrence; under his administration many gardens are planted in Lahore and the canal is excavated.
- 1860 T. H. Thornton (Secretary to the Punjab Government) writes "Descriptive Account of Lahore" (later published in Goulding).
- 1862 Alexander Cunningham appointed first Archaeological Surveyor of India.
- 1863 January 27 Official meeting held in Lahore concerning the collection of material on antiquities.
- 1865 January 10 Montgomery resigns and is replaced by Sir Donald Macleod.
- 1866 Archaeological Survey of India abolished.
- 1867 Maulavi Nur Ahmad Chisht writes "Tahqiqat-i Chishti", describing many of Lahore's monuments.
- 1868 October 6 Government of India requests lists of significant monuments (Panjab

Archives).

- 1870 A.S.I. revived, with Cunningham as its Director-General with orders to undertake "a complete search over the whole country, and a systematic record and description of all architectural and other remains that are either remarkable for their antiquity, or their beauty or their historic interest." ("Archaeology in India•, 19).
- 1878 Treasure Trove Act.
- 1882 H. H. Cole appointed Curator of Ancient Monuments in India "with duties to prepare classified lists of ancient monuments of each province and advise the Government about the[ir] restoration and conservation." ("Arch. in India•, 20).
- 1885 Cunningham retires as D-G of A.S.I. and is replaced by James Burgess. Panjab grouped together with Sind and Rajasthan as one "Circle."
- 1890 January 25 Prince Albert visits Lahore.
February 3? "A brilliant garden party" given for the prince in Shalamar Garden.
- 1892 Sayed Muhammed Latif publishes book on history and architecture of Lahore.
- 1899 April Lord Curzon visits Lahore.
May Secretary of State sanctions Government of India proposal (submitted in previous year) to reorganize A.S.I.
Sept 23 Lord Curzon criticizes state of archaeology in India (quoted in "Arch. in India•, 22-24).
- 1901 November 29 Proposals for further restructuring the A.S.I. accepted, and John (later Sir John) Marshall appointed D-G.

1902 February Marshall reaches India.

1904 Ancient Monuments Preservation act passed.

1905-06 Earthquake damage to Jahangir's Tomb minarets and Wazir Khan's mosque.

1906 April 28 A.S.I. made permanent government department.

1906-07 Skylight removed from top of Jahangir's Tomb; dome restored. "ASIAR• debates the tomb's history (continues in 1907-08).

1911 Coronation Darbar held in Delhi.

1911-12 Garden at Nur Jahan's Tomb laid out by ASI; causeways and paths of Jahangir's Tomb repaired.

1912-13 Hazuri Bagh garden re-done.

1913 Villiers-Stuart's "Gardens of the Great Mughals• published in London.

1913-14 New red brick paving laid around the central tank at Shalamar.

1915-16 Major reduction in ASI funding.

1916-17 Hiran Minar tank repaired.

1917-18 Numerous minor repairs at Shalamar and Akbari Serai.

1918-19 Sir John Marshall says: "It is hoped that, once the monuments at Sheikhpura are put in a sound condition, they may be enclosed in a garden laid out on Mughal principles of design, and Mr Page has already pre-

pared complete working drawings giving details of the planting for the area around the great tank and Munara."

- 1920-21 Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of ASI.
- 1922-23 ASI budget cut and funding lapse.
- Mangoes thinned out at Shalamar by ASI (Goulding complains in "Old Lahore•").
- Gardens set up as a separate sub-account (NB: this is the end of integrated research and conservation with monuments. Hereafter gardens are "grounds maintenance" activity.
- 1923 ASI "circles" restructured: Punjab Muslim monuments transferred to the Frontier Circle (along with records, drawings & photos).
- 1924 Military leaves Lahore Fort; trial archaeological trenches reveal tank in Jahangir's Quadrangle.
- Iron railing overlooking tank at Shalamar replaced with new marble balustrade.
- Palm groves removed from Asaf Khan's Tomb.
- Hargreaves says, "Despite its simplicity, there is a sense of restful quietude at this site [Asaf Khan's Tomb] which renders it one of the most fascinating monuments in the neighbourhood of Lahore."
- 1925-26 Anarkali's Tomb designated to house historical records.
- Excavation and reconstruction of Jahangir's Quadrangle begins.
- 1927-28 Marshall lays out the planting plans for Itimad ad-Dawla's Tomb in Agra.
- 1931-32 Panjab and NWFP amalgamated into one

Frontier Circle.

Repaving at Shahdara.

Upper story of Ranjit Singh's baradari collapses; and is never repaired.

1934-35 New red sandstone fountains installed at Shalamar.

1935-36 First foreign archaeological expedition enters British India (American team in Sind).

Blakiston states that Kamran's Baradari, "is the earliest Mughal structure in Lahore and as such the planning of the Garden attached to it, the greater part of which has not yet been exposed to view, may perhaps be to be the prototype of the Mughal garden in India."

1937-38 Last issue of "ASIAR".

**CHRONOLOGY OF POST-COLONIAL GARDEN ARCHAEOLOGY &
CONSERVATION TO FOLLOW**