Twitter Thread by [redacted]

[redacted]
@TheRudra1008

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Read Complete Thread to Understand

Continued [1/N]



If you are Reading this Thread 1st time then Please Read Part -1 of this Thread Before Continuing to This Part

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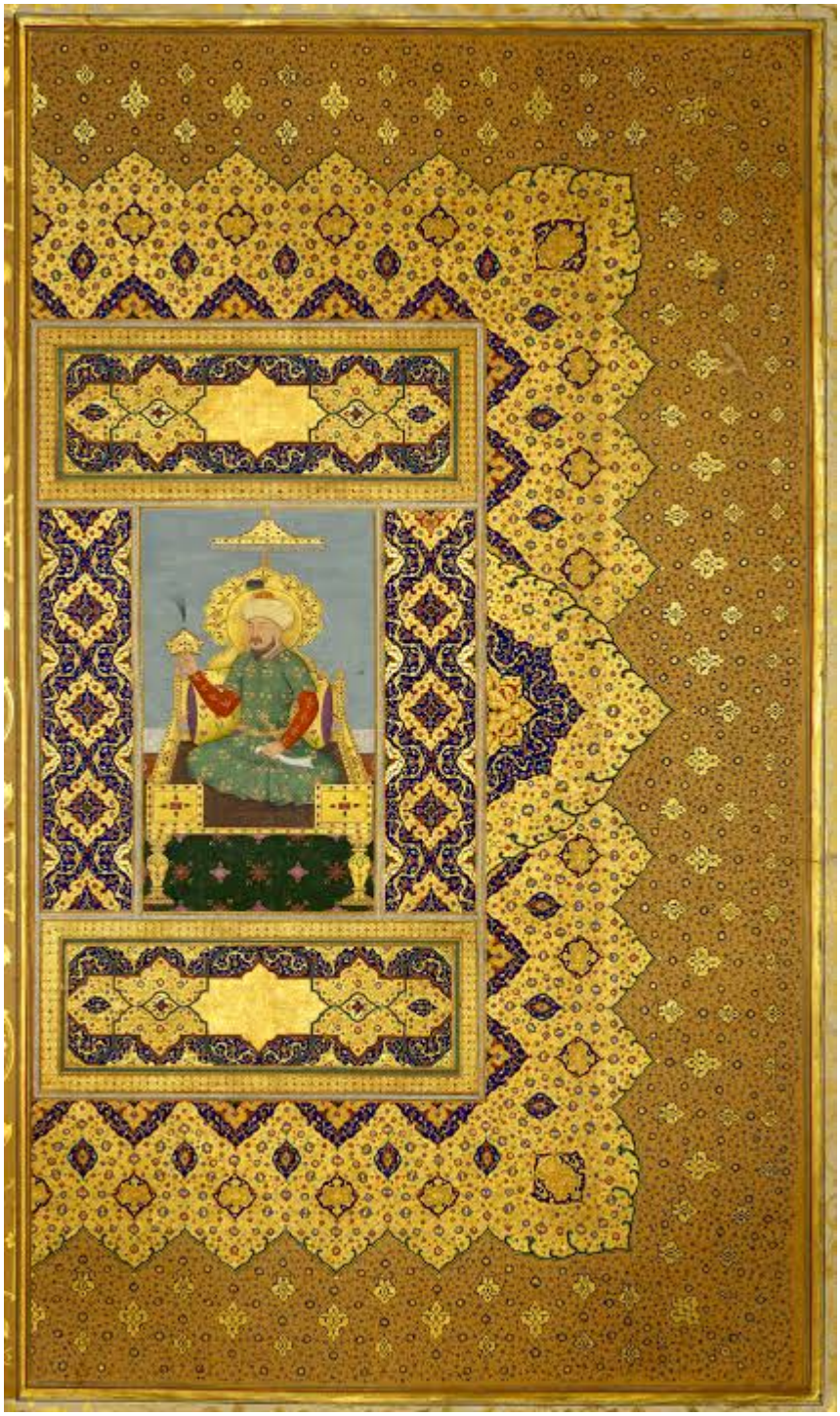
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> Continued . [1/N] pic.twitter.com/eQkcI4TUaS
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> — \U0001d5d4\U0001d5f5\U0001d5ee\U0001d5fa \U0001d5d5\U0001d5ff\U0001d5ee\U0001d5f5\U0001d5fa\U0001d5ee\U0001d600\U0001d5fa\U0001d5f6 (@TheRudra1008) September 25, 2022

Documentary Facts of Taj Mahal :

Shahjahan’s own court chronicle, the Badshahnama, admits (PN 403, vol 1) that a grand mansion of unique splendor, capped with a dome was taken from the Jaipur Maharaja Jaisigh for Mumtaz’s Burial & the building was known as Raja Mansingh’s Palace



Here is the picture of the Badshahnama Page 402 & 403 Taken from Government of India’s National Archives

Read English translation of the contents from line 21 of page 402 to line 41 on page 403 of Badshahnama

[4/N]



Page 403 of the Badshahnama, Vol. I

Many historians try to convince that Shah Jahan purchased a piece of land from Raja Jai Singh and erected Taj Mahal on that land. But the lines 29 and 30 onpage 403 of Vol-I of Badshahnama says something Else if you Translate it from experts

Read Attached Pic

[5/N]

lines 29 and 30 onpage 403 of Vol-I of Badshahnama reads, “Pesh az ein Manzil-e-Rajah Mansingh bud wadari waqt ba Rajah Jaisingh Nabirae taalluq dasht barae madfan e anbahishtmuwattan bar guzeedand .. .” According to experts, the correct translation of the phrase “Manzil-e-Rajah Mansingh bud wadari waqt ba Rajah Jaisingh” is “...the

building known as the palace of Raja Man Singh, at present owned by Raja Jai asingh”. So, it is evident that it cannot be

a transaction of land but of a magnificent palace. In line , further clarification has been made and said that it was a transaction of an imarat-e-alishan (i.e. a gigantic building) and not of land.

Many Muslim chroniclers have described the times of Shah Jahan & Aurangzeb(referpic for Names(, But in none of them even mentioning of Taj Mahal, except Badshahnama by Lahori & that too as a palace of Jai Singh

Very Strange Right ?

[6/N]

(2) Wakiyat Jahangiri by Emperor Jahangir,

(3) Shahjahan-nama by Enayet Khan,

(4) Tarikh-i- Mufajjali by Mufajjal Khan,

(5) Mirat-i-Alam by Bakhtyar Khan,

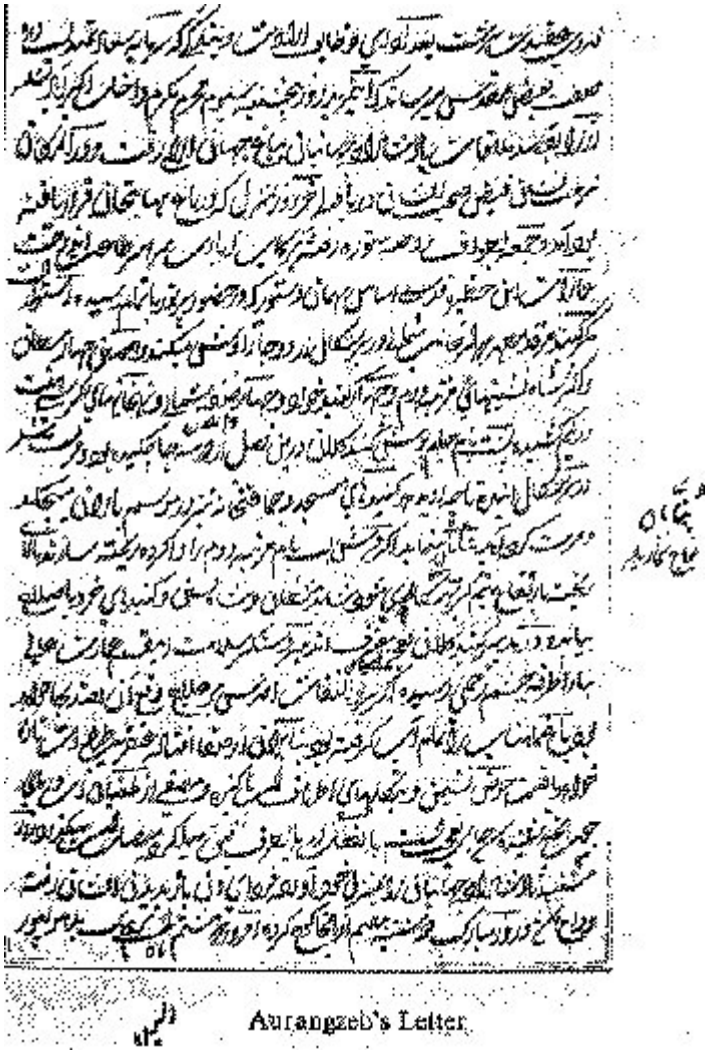
(6) Alamgirnama by Muhammad Qazim and

(7) Mustakhab-ul-Lubab by Kafi Khan.

Prince Aurangzeb’s letter to his father, Shahjahan :

The Letter is recorded in atleast three chronicles titled `Aadaab-e-Alamgiri’, `Yadgarnama’, and the `Muruqqa-i-Akbarabadi’ (edited by Said Ahmed, Agra, 1931, page 43, footnote 2)

[7/N]

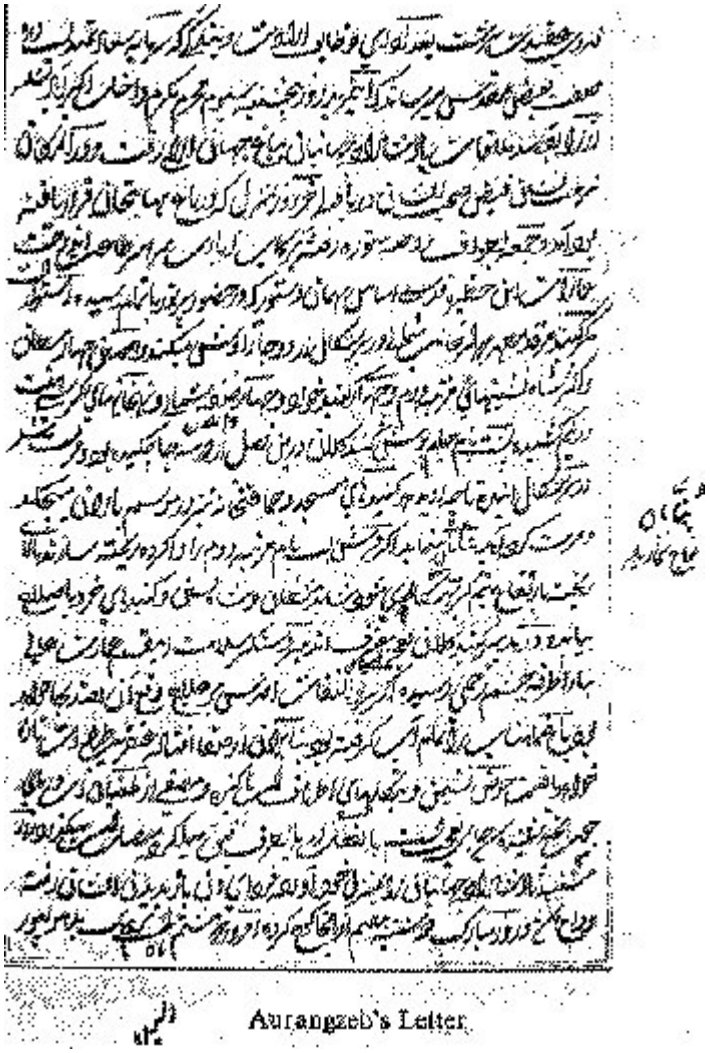


Aurangzeb's Letter

Asper the ASI & Board @ Taj Mahal it's Built in Between 1631-1653, But In Above Lettter Dated 1652 Aurangzeb himself complains to Shahjahan that extensive repairs that are in need of being done on the Taj Mahal

Why an New Structure Requires Such an Extensive Repair Work ?

[8/N]

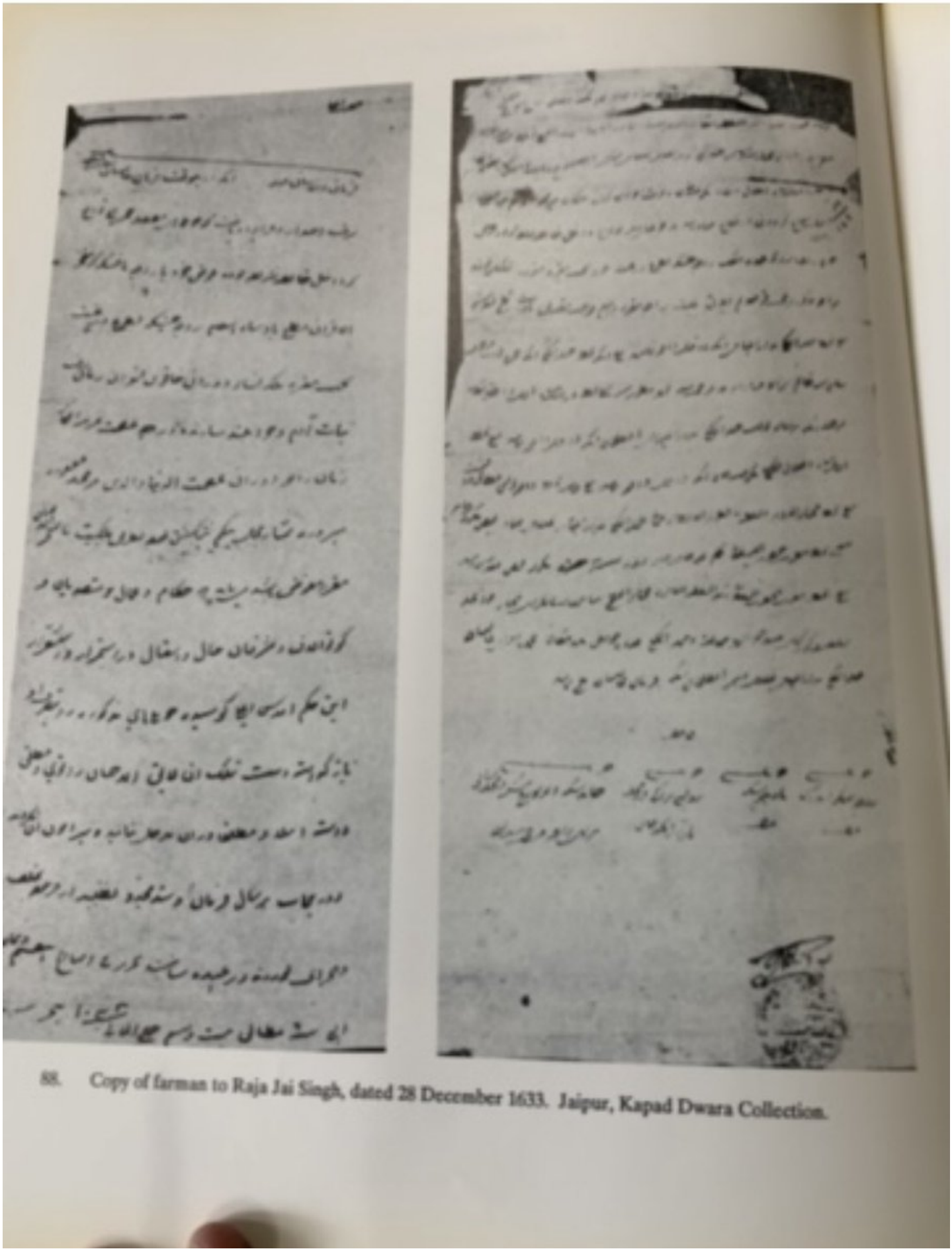


Aurangzeb's Letter

Two orders from Shahjahan dated Dec 18, 1633 - R.176 and 177 Regarding the Taj building complex to Raja Jai Singh

The ex-Maharaja of Jaipur retains these orders in his personal `Kapad Dwara' collection, But rulers of Jaipur was ashamed to make the document public

[9/N]



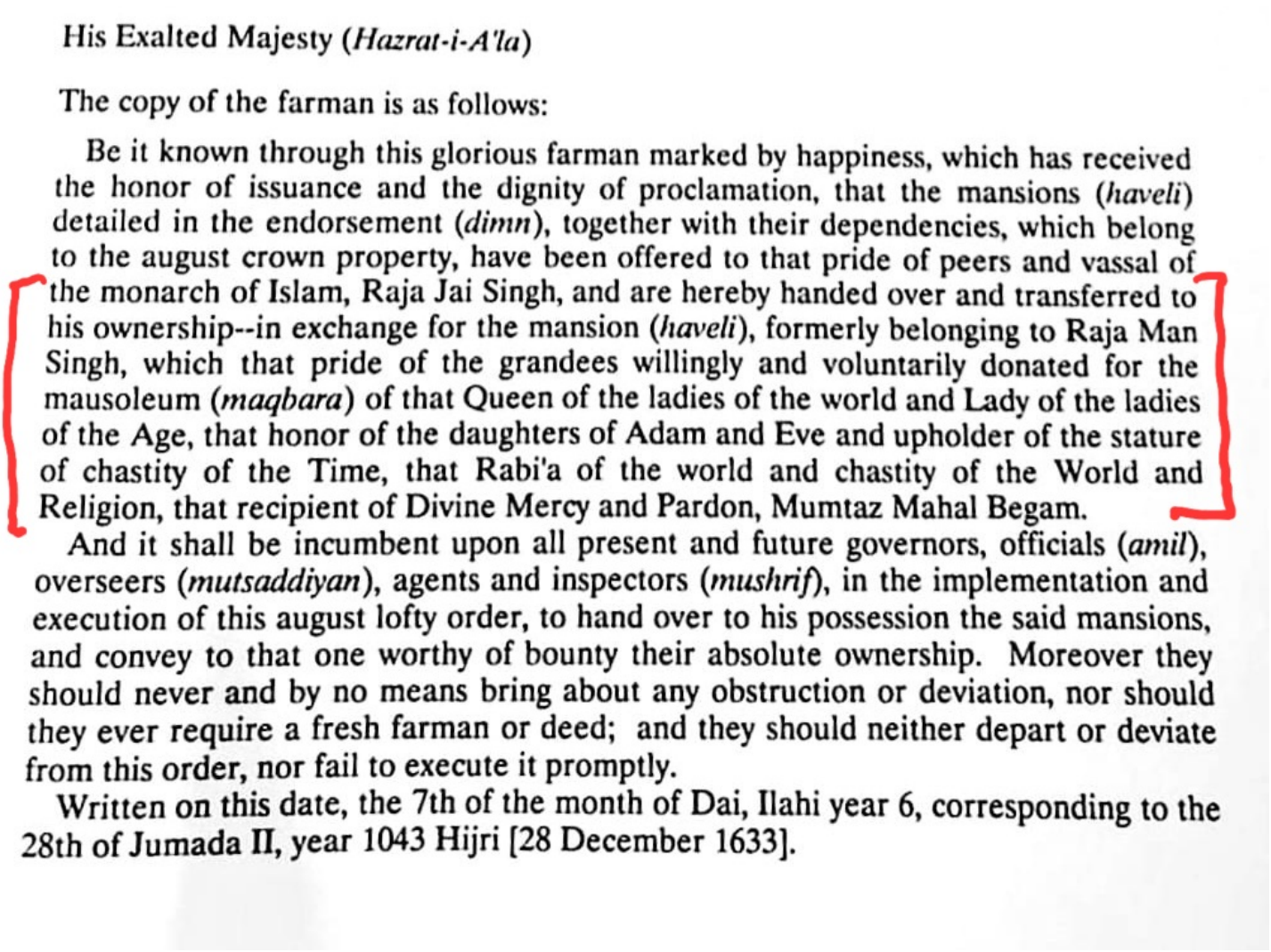
88. Copy of farman to Raja Jai Singh, dated 28 December 1633. Jaipur, Kapad Dwara Collection.

Exchange offer ? ■

" Raja Jai Singh, and are hereby handed over and transferred to his ownership–in exchange for the mansion (haveli)."

Read more in Attached Pic

[10/N]



His Exalted Majesty (*Hazrat-i-A'la*)

The copy of the farman is as follows:

Be it known through this glorious farman marked by happiness, which has received the honor of issuance and the dignity of proclamation, that the mansions (*haveli*) detailed in the endorsement (*dimn*), together with their dependencies, which belong to the august crown property, have been offered to that pride of peers and vassal of the monarch of Islam, Raja Jai Singh, and are hereby handed over and transferred to his ownership--in exchange for the mansion (*haveli*), formerly belonging to Raja Man Singh, which that pride of the grandees willingly and voluntarily donated for the mausoleum (*maqbara*) of that Queen of the ladies of the world and Lady of the ladies of the Age, that honor of the daughters of Adam and Eve and upholder of the stature of chastity of the Time, that Rabi'a of the world and chastity of the World and Religion, that recipient of Divine Mercy and Pardon, Mumtaz Mahal Begam.

And it shall be incumbent upon all present and future governors, officials (*amil*), overseers (*mutsaddiyan*), agents and inspectors (*mushrif*), in the implementation and execution of this august lofty order, to hand over to his possession the said mansions, and convey to that one worthy of bounty their absolute ownership. Moreover they should never and by no means bring about any obstruction or deviation, nor should they ever require a fresh farman or deed; and they should neither depart or deviate from this order, nor fail to execute it promptly.

Written on this date, the 7th of the month of Dai, Ilahi year 6, corresponding to the 28th of Jumada II, year 1043 Hijri [28 December 1633].

'Taj Mahal built on our land, Shah Jahan captured it': BJP MP Diya Kumari

She claims that they have Documents related to it
Does she is Taking About Same Documents which is in Tweet [9/N] of Thread ?

[11/N]
Watch Video of Her Statement in Bellow Link

https://t.co/mh05nTsOQ5

The Rajasthan State archives at Bikaner preserve three other ‘firmans’ (orders) addressed by Shahjahan to the Jaipur’s ruler Jaisingh ordering the latter to supply marble (for Mumtaz’s grave and koranic grafts) from his Makranna quarris, & stone cutters.

[12/N]

On September 9, 1632, in an order by Shah Jahan to Jai Singh, it was said to send Mulukshah to extract marble from the new mine at Amber (Amer).

It was also said in the decree that all the labourers and vehicles they ask for, should be made available. "The expenses incurred in this will be sent to you by the Badshah Treasury Officer," said the order by Shah Jahan instructing him not to disobey the decree.

The second decree makes it clear that Raja Jai Singh paid for the carts which were used to transport the marble to Agra. He later received this payment from the Treasury Office of Shah Jahan.

Moreover, the three mention neither the Taj Mahal, nor Mumtaz nor the burial. The cost and the quantity of the stone also are not mentioned This proves that an insignificant quantity of marble was needed just for some superficial tinkering and tampering with the Taj Mahal

[13/N]



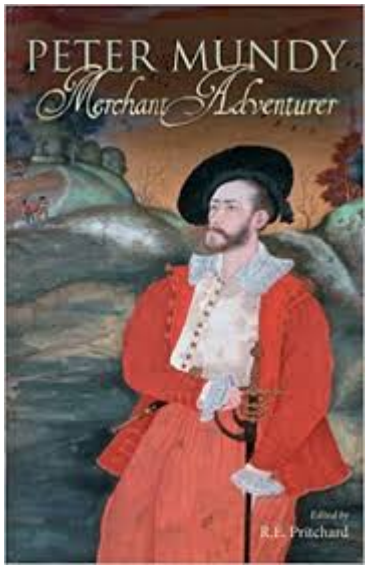
European Visitor’s Accounts :

Tavernier, a French jeweller has recorded in his travel memoirs that Shahjahan purposely buried Mumtaz near the Taz-i-Makan

[14/N]

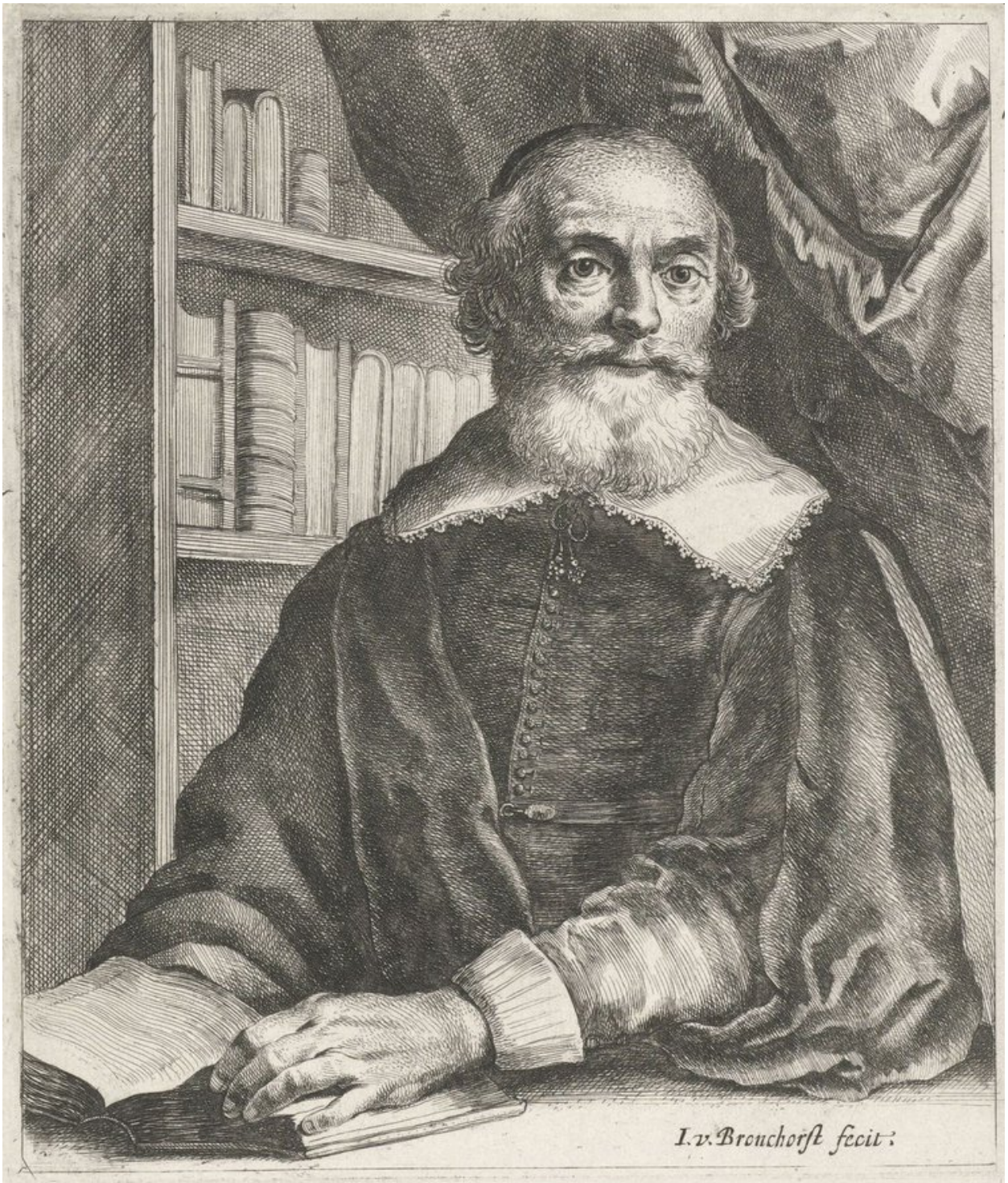


Peter Mundy, an English visitor to Agra recorded in 1632 (within only a year of Mumtaz's death) that `the places of note in & around Agra included Taj-e-Mahal's tomb, gardens & bazaars
He therefore confirms that the Tajmahal had been a noteworthy building even before Shahjahan



De Laet, a Dutch official has listed Mansingh's Palace about a mile from Agra fort, as an outstanding building of pre shahjahan's time. Shahjahan's court chronicle, the Badshahnama records, Mumtaz's burial in the same Mansingh's palace.

[16/N]



Sex decies superare diu dedecat Deus annos,
Cum mundo, ac natis mors cita me rapuit.
Brabantum docuit terra Amstela, Gallus, & Anglus,
Haga mori vidit; Leyda dedit tumulo.
Iudicio, ingenioq; potens; notissimus orbi
Scriptis; peregratus religione Deo;
Pacis amans, veriq; tenax, patiensq; laboris
Laudandi, esse pijs charior haud potui.

Expectas fasces lector? sua nomina virtus
Cum dederit, fuit hos promeruisse satis.
Brasilia in felix sensit, flevitq; Patronum,
Ac fere non mecum morbida conteritur.
Stygem quam lingua, mea dum vestigia calcat
Dedecus, aut dolor haud precipitare queunt.
Excipiebat obsecvant: nec non maestiss: animo,
calamoq; τ8 μακαρίτ8 primog. IOH. DE LAET.

Bernier, a contemporary French visitor has noted that non muslim's were barred entry into the basement which contained a dazzling light.

Obviously, he reffered to the silver doors, gold railing, the gem studded lattice and strings of pearl hanging over Shiva's idol.

[17/N]



Johan Albert Mandelslo, who describes life in agra in 1638 in detail (in his `Voyages and Travels to West-Indies'), makes no mention of the Tajmahal being under constuction though it is commonly erringly asserted or assumed that the Taj was being built from 1631 to 1653

[18/N]



Sanskrit Inscription :

A Sanskrit inscription too supports the conclusion that the Taj originated as a Shiva temple. Wrongly termed as the Bateshwar inscription (currently preserved on the top floor of the Lucknow museum), it Referes

[19/N]

inscription (currently preserved on the top floor of the Lucknow museum), it refers to the raising of a “crystal white Shiva temple so alluring that Lord Shiva once enshrined in it decided never to return to Mount Kailash his usual abode”.

That inscription dated 1155 A.D. was removed from the Tajmahal garden at Shahjahan’s orders. Historians and Archaeologists have blundered in terming the inscription the `Bateshwar inscription’ when the record doesn’t say that it was found by Bateshwar. It ought, in fact, to be called `The Tejomahalaya inscription’ because it was originally installed in the Taj garden before it was uprooted and cast away at Shahjahan’s command.

Missing Elephants as per, Thomas Twinning, records

[20/N]

31. Far from the building of the Taj, Shah Jahan disfigured it with black Koranic lettering and heavily robbed it of its Sanskrit inscription, several idols and two huge stone elephants extending their trunks in a welcome arch over the gateway where visitors these days buy entry tickets.

An Englishman, Thomas Twinning, records (pg.191 of his book “Travels in India A Hundred Years ago”) that in November 1794 “I arrived at the high walls which enclose the Taj-e-Mahal and its adjacent buildings. I here got out of the palanquin and.....mounted a short flight of steps leading to a beautiful portal which formed the center of this side of the `COURT OF ELEPHANTS” as the great area was called.”

Records Don’t Exist !!

[21/N]

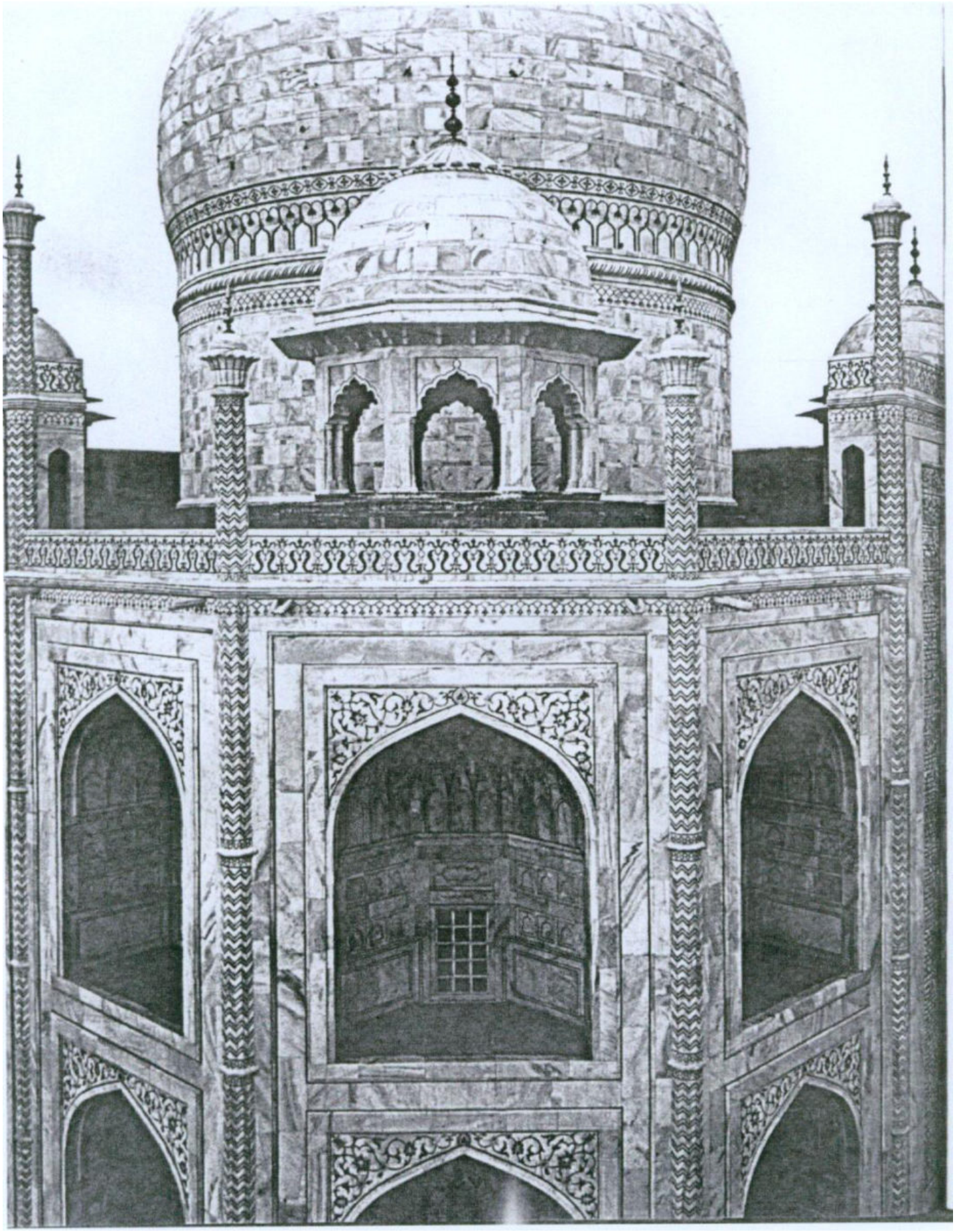
Twenty thousand laborers are supposed to have worked for 22 years during Shahjahan's reign in building the Tajmahal. Had this been true, there should have been available in Shahjahan's court papers, design, drawings, heaps of labour muster rolls, daily expenditure sheets, bills and receipts of material ordered, and commissioning orders. There is not even a scrap of paper of this kind.

It is, therefore, court flatterers, blundering historians, somnolent archeologists, fiction writers, senile poets, careless tourists officials and erring guides who are responsible for hustling the world into believing in Shahjahan's mythical authorship of the Taj.

Prophet Mohammad has ordained that the burial spot of a Muslim should be inconspicuous & must not be marked by even a single tombstone

In flagrant violation of this the Tajmahal has one grave in the basement & another in the first-floor chamber both ascribed to Mumtaz

[22/N]



Tomb Is The Grave, Not The Building

The Cenotaph chamber with marble screen. The point is why have an octagonal screen around two graves? It is more likely to have been an area of where sacred activities once took place.

[23/N]



Pre-Shahjahan References To The Taj :

Apparently the Taj as a central palace seems to have a controversial history The Taj was perhaps desecrated and looted by every Muslim invader from Mohammad Ghazni onwards

Shahjahan was the last Muslim to desecrate the Tajo Mahalaya
[24/N]

Apparently the Taj as a central palace seems to have a controversial history. The Taj was perhaps desecrated and looted by every Muslim invader from Mohammad Ghazni onwards. But passing into Hindu hands off and on, the sanctity of the Taj as a Shiva temple continued to be revived after every Muslim onslaught. Shahjahan was the last Muslim to desecrate the Tajmahal alias Tejomahalay.

Vincent Smith records in his book titled Akbar the Great Moghul' that Babur's turbulent life came to an end in his garden palace in Agra in 1630'. That palace was none other than the Tajmahal.

Babur's daughter Gulbadan Begum in her chronicle titled `Humayun Nama' refers to the Taj as the Mystic House.

Babur himself refers to the Taj in his memoirs as the palace captured by Ibrahim Lodi containing a central octagonal chamber and having pillars on the four sides. All these historical references allude to the Taj 100 years before Shahjahan.

Mumtaz died in Burhanpur, which is about 600 miles from Agra. Her grave is there intact. Therefore, the cenotaphs raised in stories of the Taj in her name seem to be fakes hiding in Hindu Shiva emblems.

[25/N]

Shahjahan seems to have simulated Mumtaz's burial in Agra to find a pretext to surround the temple palace with his fierce and fanatic troops and remove all the costly fixtures in his treasury. This finds confirmation in the vague noting in the Badshah Nama, which says that the Mumtaz's (exhumed) body was brought to Agra from Burhanpur and buried `next year.' An official term would not use a nebulous term unless it is to hide something.

Forged Documents :

[26/N]

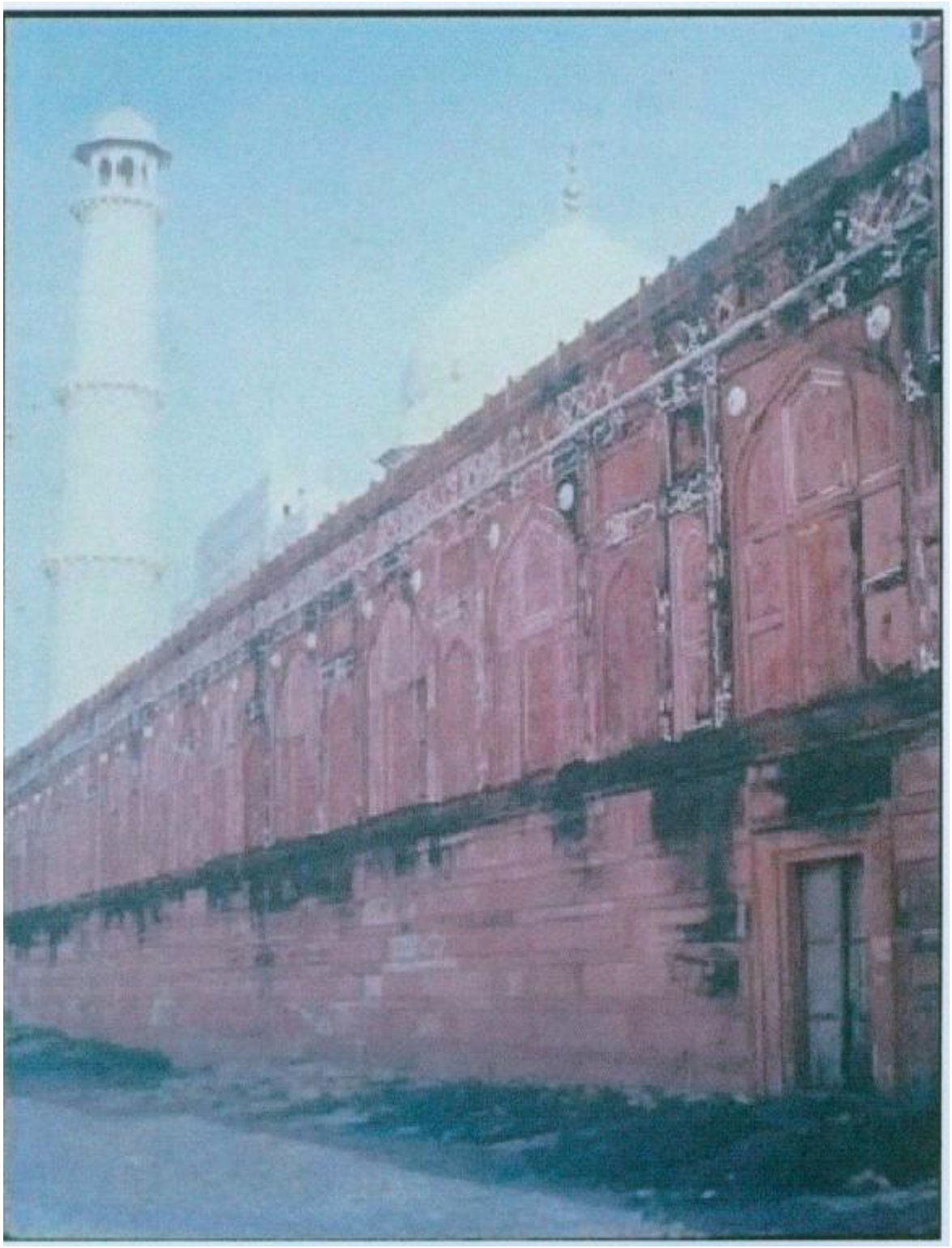
The Muslim caretakers of the tomb in the Tajmahal used to possess a document which they styled as "Tarikh–i–Tajmahal".

Historian H.G. Keene has branded it as `a document of doubtful authenticity'. Keene was uncannily right since we have seen that Shahjahan not being the creator of the Tajmahal any document which credits Shahjahan with the Tajmahal, must be an outright forgery. Even that forged document is reported to have been smuggled out of Pakistan. Besides such forged documents there are whole chronicles on the Taj, which are pure concoctions.

Carbon 14 Test - The Archaeological evidence

A wooden piece from the riverside doorway of the Taj subjected to the carbon 14 test by an American Laboratory by Prof Marvin Mills has revealed the door to be 300 years older than Shahjahan

[27/N]



Baseless Love Stories :

Shahjahan was married to several other women before and after Mumtaz.She, therefore, deserved no special consideration in having a wonder mausoleum built for her.

[28/N]



Where is Love ? ■

Shahjahan Had 8 wives, some says Mumtaz was 2nd & Some as 4th

It's Clear that He Married after Mumtaz's Death too, Mumtaz's Died was in her 14th Pregnancy

Some Where I heard that Shahjahan Married Farzana Who was Mumtaz's Younger Sister

[29/N]



I Feel like Still I have Not Finished This Thread. There May Be Part - 3 ■

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https://t.co/3KDrjJo9nu


Newstrend