

Taj Mahal Discover India Photojournals Unesco Wor

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Great Monuments of India - DK Eyewitness 2009-12-21

With a recorded history that goes back 5,000 years, India's architectural heritage includes an impressive array of monuments, ranging from centuries-old temples, tombs and forts to exquisite palaces and public halls. Explore eleven of these architectural gems through over 600 extraordinary photographs and detailed information on their history, cultural significance and key architectural features. You'll discover a wide range of monuments, spanning both the centuries and country - from the ancient caves of Ajanta to the Mughal Taj Mahal in Agra. Includes bird's-eye-view illustrations of their layouts with key sights numbered and visitor paths marked. Plus find maps pinpointing geographical positions within India and practical tips on how to best explore each monument.

The Taj Mahal - Charles River Charles River Editors 2017-01-26

*Includes pictures. *Explains the Taj Mahal's construction history and cultural influences. *Includes footnotes and a bibliography for further reading. "Should guilty seek asylum here, Like one pardoned, he becomes free from sin. Should a sinner make his way to this mansion, All his past sins are to be washed away. The sight of this mansion creates sorrowing sighs; And the sun and the moon shed tears from their eyes. In this world this edifice has been made; To display thereby the creator's glory." - Emperor Shah Jahan's description of the Taj Mahal "The Taj Mahal rises above the banks of the river like a solitary tear suspended on the cheek of time." - Rabindranath Tagore, Bengali Nobel Laureate Poet "Rahul had wondered how someone could love their beloved so much that their dedication to them became one of the wonders of the world." - Faraaz Kazi, modern novelist Taj Mahal is Arabic for "crown of palaces," and the name could not be more fitting for one of the most instantly recognizable buildings in the world. Constructed over a span of about 20 years in the mid-17th century as a mausoleum for the wife of Emperor Shah Jahan, the Taj Mahal is aptly described by UNESCO, which designated it a World Heritage site, as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage." Indeed, the Taj Mahal is truly a global icon because it masterfully fused the artistic and architectural elements of several cultures, including Indian, Ottoman, Persian, and Islamic cultures across the region. While the marble dome is the first feature that pops out about the Taj Mahal, the careful layout of the entire structure is also incredibly impressive, and it took thousands of laborers several years to work on the other features, from the gardens to the calligraphy inscribed on the exterior. The Taj Mahal also includes other buildings, including a mosque and other tombs and mausoleums for people close to the emperor. Not surprisingly, given the scope and quality of the work, the Taj Mahal has fascinated people around the world for centuries, and naturally, all sorts of myths about it have sprung up. For the most part, however, people are simply drawn to it today as one of the premiere tourist sites in the world, and millions of people come from around the world to visit it every year. The Taj Mahal: The History of India's Most Famous Monument chronicles the origins, construction, and history of the Taj Mahal over the last 350 years. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about one of the world's most famous memorials like you never have before.

Taj Mahal - Elizabeth Mann 2008

The well-illustrated story of the building of the Taj Mahal, one of the world's most beautiful monuments, and the Mughal dynasty in India whose 5th emperor built it.

One Thousand and One Images of Taj Mahal, a Great Wonder of the World - Rupinder Khullar 2009

Taj Mahal, the world's best known tomb and also one of the most eclectic creations of man, encapsulates a timeless love story of a great emperor and his beautiful wife. When a grieving Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal emperor built this icon of white luminous marble as a tribute to his departed wife Mumtaz Mahal, it was more than just art and architecture; it was a great eulogy to sublime love. Everyone who visits the Taj, takes away his or her impressions and experiences of the mausoleum.

Innumerable romantic tales and colourful fantasies have been woven around it. Writers, poets, artists, photographers and avid travellers are drawn towards it time and again. The smooth marble veneer of the Taj is responsive to every change or shift in light so that it acquires a different look at different times of the day and during different seasons. The benign rays of the sun lend a soft purple hue to it at dawn which changes to a dazzling white during the harsh noon, appearing gloriously golden against the backdrop of the setting sun and divinely luminous on a moonlit light. Each season brings forth its own subtle variations and the clouds in the sky above create a quicksilver play of light and shadow during the rains. This book is a culmination of two decades of relentless work. Enamoured by Taj's Pristine beauty and ever-changing quicksilver quality, Rupinder Khullar has captured this magnificent mausoleum from every conceivable angle, in different seasons of the year and at various times of the day. Ever responsive to faint shifts of light, to the play of clouds and the drama of sunrise and sunset, Taj Mahal continues to entrance visitors regardless of how often they visit this monument, built by a great Mughal monarch for his wife. As someone who has been photographing the Taj for so many years, Rupinder Khullar shares with us his knowledge of its architecture and the arts that went into its embellishment, in this splendid celebration of one of the world's greatest monuments.

Taj Mahal - Amita Baig 2017

The Taj Mahal - 2019-04

Qutb Complex - Discover India 2017-12-21

Qutb Complex A magnificent complex displaying a wide array of heritage structures and buildings at Mehrauli in Delhi. Famous for the Qutb Minar, which is a 73 metre tall tapering tower, constructed by and named after Qutab-ud-din Aibak, the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate in Northern India. The massive tower whose construction started in 1192 CE has since been added upon and repaired by several rulers, and till this date stands in excellent condition. The tower along with the mosque complex, has been built and added upon by several successors of Qutab-ud-din Aibak, with the plan of an even taller Alai Minar, which was never realised into completion. One of the most visited heritage sites in India, the Qutb Complex has (since 1993) been a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The complex built on the ruins of Lal Kot Fort and Qila Rai Pithora, is amongst the most well maintained monument complexes in India. It witnessed 3.9 million visitors in 2006, making it India's most visited monument that year, ahead of the Taj Mahal (at 2.5 million visitors.) About the series Out of the 1073 UNESCO World Heritage Sites (as of November 2017), Italy has the maximum number with 53. India comes at a respectable 6th position with an incredible 36 sites spread through the country. This series takes an attempt to capture each of these 36 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in pictures and words, telling all that you'd need to know about the site: before, during as well as after visiting the place. This is your perfect guide to know about the concerned site, as well as enjoy a preview/souvenir with beautiful photographs of the sites. So, enjoy the book and take it with you as you journey through the country, exploring the vast array of UNESCO World Heritage Sites that India has to offer. List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India* Kaziranga National Park | Assam* Manas Wildlife Sanctuary | Assam* Mahabodhi Temple Complex | Bodh Gaya* Humayun's Tomb Complex | Delhi* Qutb Complex | Delhi* Red Fort | Delhi* Churches and Convents of Goa | Goa* Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park | Gujarat* Hampi Group of Monuments | Karnataka* Pattadakal Group of Monuments | Karnataka* Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi | Madhya Pradesh* Bhimbetka Rock Shelters | Madhya Pradesh* Khajuraho Group of Monuments | Madhya Pradesh* Ajanta Caves | Maharashtra* Ellora Caves | Maharashtra* Elephanta Caves | Mumbai* Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus | Mumbai* Sun Temple of Konark | Odisha* Keoladeo National Park | Rajasthan* Jantar Mantar | Jaipur* Great Living Chola Temples | Tamil Nadu* Mahabalipuram Group of Monuments |

Tamil Nadu* Agra Fort | Agra* Taj Mahal | Agra* Fatehpur Sikri | Uttar Pradesh* Mountain Railways of India* Nada Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks | Uttarakhand* Sundarbans National Park | West Bengal* Western Ghats of India* Hill Forts of Rajasthan* Rani ki Vav | Gujarat* Great Himalayan National Park | Himachal Pradesh* Nalanda | Bihar* Khangchendzonga National Park | Sikkim* The Architectural Works of Le Corbusier | Chandigarh* Historic City of Ahmadabad | Gujarat

The Sacred Garden of Lumbini - Kai Weise 2013-10-29

Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha, was inscribed on the World Heritage list in 1997. It is situated in an area commonly referred to as the 'Sacred Garden'. Archaeological remains testify to the authenticity of the place, which has become a major pilgrimage site. Nevertheless over two and a half millennia, the understanding of Lumbini has changed and different perceptions exist of what Lumbini might have been like at the birth of Lord Buddha. For the long-term safeguarding of this World Heritage site, overall understanding of the property is essential. This publication will provide a means for the various stakeholders to come to an understanding of each other's historical, religious, environmental and touristic perspectives of Lumbini.

Youth Lens on the Silk Roads - UNESCO 2018-12-31

This photo album, which gathers 74 photos, is the result of an International Photo Contest organized by the UNESCO Silk Roads Project in order to contribute to the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022). This initiative, which benefited from the support and valuable advice of the photographer and humanitarian, Reza, provided an opportunity for youth living or travelling along these Silk Roads to reflect on the concept of common heritage and plural identities while trying to express their views and visions through photography. This photo album, which gathers 74 photos, is the result of an International Photo Contest organized by the UNESCO Silk Roads Project in order to contribute to the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022).

Taj Mahal - 1993

Taj Mahal - Shawndra Shofner 2005

Discusses the building of the Taj Mahal, why it's important, and who is buried there.

Agra: The Architectural Heritage - Lucy Peck 2011-04-06

Few people know just how much more there is to Agra than the Taj Mahal. A recent listing by INTACH has identified many beautiful ruined Mughal gardens, tombs and mosques, colonial buildings, and havelis along the winding lanes of the old city. For those who want to range wider than the normal tourist route, Lucy Peck's new book takes the visitor through historic Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, revealing the lesser-known buildings to be found in both places. It is illustrated with photos, line drawings and numerous maps, many of which feature walks through the historic areas.

Black Taj Mahal - Iftakhar Nadime Kahn 2014

Tourists at the Taj - Tim Edensor 1998

Tim Edensor describes the conflicting narratives which surround the Taj Mahal, including those which remain rooted in western post-colonialism and others which challenge this ethnocentricity.

Taj Mahal, the True Story - Purushottam Nagesh Oak 1989

Discover India - Photojournals - Discover India 2017-12-03

About Humayun's Tomb Humayun's Tomb, also known as 'Maqbara e Humayun' is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun, who ruled India from 1530-1540 and then from 1555-1556. He was the son of the founder of Mughal Emperor, Babur. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife Bega Begum, and designed by Persian architect Mirak Mirza Ghiyas. It was the first garden tomb complex built in India, which led to a series of other tomb complexes on similar lines; including the world-famous Taj Mahal. The tomb complex departs from the fairly modest tomb style of his father Babur in Afghanistan, and takes a great leap forward towards creating a model for numerous subsequent Mughal buildings and complexes. The site of the Humayun's Tomb complex was chosen near the Dargah of the celebrated Sufi saint, Nizamuddin Auliya, who was revered by the rulers of Delhi. The site also lied on the banks of the Yamuna River, which has since receded to a much farther zone. The Humayun's Tomb complex was instated into the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites in 1993, and has since undergone a dramatic restoration movement. It has been the part of one of the biggest monument revival movements in India, with the most dramatic stage being the replacement of the 6m tall finial on the top of the dome, after it was knocked down by a heavy storm in 2014. Today the complex is one of the most well maintained monument

complexes in India, and witnesses an average footfall of at least 6000 people on any given day. About the series Out of the 1073 UNESCO World Heritage Sites (as of November 2017), Italy has the maximum number with 53. India comes at a respectable 6th position with an incredible 36 sites spread through the country. This series takes an attempt to capture each of these 36 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in pictures and words, telling all that you'd need to know about the site: before, during as well as after visiting the place. This is your perfect guide to know about the concerned site, as well as enjoy a preview/souvenir with beautiful photographs of the sites. So, enjoy the book and take it with you as you journey through the country, exploring the vast array of UNESCO World Heritage Sites that India has to offer. List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India* Kaziranga National Park | Assam* Manas Wildlife Sanctuary | Assam* Mahabodhi Temple Complex | Bodh Gaya* Humayun's Tomb Complex | Delhi* Qutb Complex | Delhi* Red Fort | Delhi* Churches and Convents of Goa | Goa* Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park | Gujarat* Hampi Group of Monuments | Karnataka* Pattadakal Group of Monuments | Karnataka* Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi | Madhya Pradesh* Bhimbetka Rock Shelters | Madhya Pradesh* Khajuraho Group of Monuments | Madhya Pradesh* Ajanta Caves | Maharashtra* Ellora Caves | Maharashtra* Elephanta Caves | Mumbai* Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus | Mumbai* Sun Temple of Konark | Odisha* Keoladeo National Park | Rajasthan* Jantar Mantar | Jaipur* Great Living Chola Temples | Tamil Nadu* Mahabalipuram Group of Monuments | Tamil Nadu* Agra Fort | Agra* Taj Mahal | Agra* Fatehpur Sikri | Uttar Pradesh* Mountain Railways of India* Nada Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks | Uttarakhand* Sundarbans National Park | West Bengal* Western Ghats of India* Hill Forts of Rajasthan* Rani ki Vav | Gujarat* Great Himalayan National Park | Himachal Pradesh* Nalanda | Bihar* Khangchendzonga National Park | Sikkim* The Architectural Works of Le Corbusier | Chandigarh* Historic City of Ahmadabad | Gujarat

Taj Mahal - Giles Tillotson 2008

The meaning of the Taj Mahal, the perceptions and responses it prompts, ideas about the building and the history that shape them: these form the subject of Tillotson's book. More than a richly illustrated history, this book is an eloquent meditation on the place of the Taj Mahal in the cultural imagination of India and the wider world.

The Complete Taj Mahal and the Riverfront Gardens of Agra - Ebba Koch 2006

Taj Mahal : UNESCO World Heritage Site (Photo Book) - Ani Sarma 2018-06-26

Taj Mahal, Agra, India is counted among the seven wonders of the modern world was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983. It was built by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, in the memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Taj attracts millions of visitors each year.

Taj Mahal - Promodini Varma 1994

Taj Mahal - Raghu Rai 1987

Taj Mahal - W. H. Siddiqi 2009

PhotoSecrets Taj Mahal: A Photographer's Guide [B&W] - Andrew Hudson

Taj Mahal - Dorling Kindersley 2009-06-23

A travel guide that showcases the must-sees of Taj Mahal, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, built as a tomb by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It features a ground plan, historical background and map to explore the superbly crafted lotus pool, motifs, pavilions, and stunning mausoleum.

The Taj Mahal - Myra Weatherly 2003

Describes the planning and construction of the tomb that became a symbol of undying love.

Taj Mahal: Taj Mahal in Pictures - Shalu Sharma 2015-09-27

Are you travelling to India? Do you want to see the Taj Mahal but don't know where to start? Are you looking for tips on the Taj Mahal? Why not start here! This book is a mini travel guide to the Taj Mahal. It has a basic introduction to the most famous monument in the world. It includes how to get there, places to see in Agra the place where the Taj Mahal is situated, how to make the most of your visit to Agra, basic Hindi for your travels and pictures of the Taj Mahal.

Taj Mahal Through Ages - Anurag Mathur 2016-11-20

Rare Amazing Pictorial Journey of 150 years old, Real, Black & White Photographs of Taj Mahal. Agra, India. WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

Taj Mahal - Christine Webster 2012

Provides an overview of the Taj Mahal, discussing topics such as its history, architects and designers, structural aspects, and construction techniques and materials, and offers information about careers in architecture and construction.

Dreams of India - Raghu Rai 1996

This India album brings together over twenty years of Raghu Rai's work in color. Trained in the competitive melee of Indian newspaper photography, Raghu delighted his editors from the earliest days of his career by returning from assignments with images that were different, expressing in dramatic form and intensity the essence of the story -- and capturing human emotions in images that imprinted themselves on the conscience of India. For Raghu Rai India is a continuum of heightened experience and he savors each moment by intensely observing details in the kaleidoscope of humanity and nature, the changing forms and colors and patterns that move and reshape themselves until they present an image that satisfies his critical and masterly eye. "India is to be experienced," he tells young, aspiring photo-journalists. "Only then can your photographs have meaning." His India is everyday India -- the life of his rural childhood. His photographs talk about the simple people, the village people, the rituals and routines that make up the rhythm of their days, their spiritual fervor, their dignity and sense of color and self-adornment as well as the earthy beauty of their humble homes and the unconscious artistry of their agricultural labor. This album is his personal experience of India -- his reflection of the land that continues to absorb and surprise and satisfy his continuous creative search.

India Now - Alain Willaume 2008

India recently celebrated sixty years of independence and has become a great economic power, yet its image is still all too often limited to colourful clichés of brightly coloured saris and postcards of the Taj Mahal. To sweep away our preconceived ideas this book presents images by Indian and Western photographers, both internationally renowned artists and rising talents, who focus their gaze on India today. Intimate images, urban settings, a burgeoning middle class: an unknown India is revealed in this landmark photographic anthology of the country today.

The Taj Mahal - Christine Moorcroft 1998

Examines the design and construction of the architectural masterpiece that was built during the Mughal rule of India.

501 Images of Taj Mahal and Glimpses of Mughal Agra - Rupinder Khullar 2004

A culmination of many years of work, this book captures the Taj at various seasons of the year, at various times of the day, and various moods. It presents its architecture and the arts surrounding it.

Taj Mahal - Hourly History 2018-01-10

Taj Mahal The Taj Mahal in Agra is arguably the most iconic image of India and is visited by eight million tourists annually. It was characterized as "pure, perfect and unutterably lovely" by the British Viceroy, Lord Curzon, and in 1983, UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site of "outstanding universal value." For centuries the world has believed that it was built by Shah Jahan in 1631 to immortalize his love for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Certain mysteries and myths that surround the monument have recently come to the fore in the country, stimulating a public debate about the place it holds as a true representation of Indian culture. Inside you will read about... - The Life of Mumtaz Mahal: The Jewel of the Palace - The Building of the Taj Mahal - A UNESCO World Heritage Site - Myths, Conjecture, and Controversy - The 22 Locked Rooms in the Basement And much more! This book presents the five main historical figures of the Mughal Empire in India during that period as well as many details of how the Taj Mahal was built. It traces the events that have led to the present controversy.

Explore the Taj Mahal - 2000

"[This] online virtual tour enables visitors to interactively explore the "UNESCO World Heritage Site", the Taj Mahal at Agra in India. Visitors may tour 22 different areas of the monument and gardens through 360' panoramas, maps, narrated mini-movies, music and text. A small 360' panorama above a clickable map allows a quick view of any area. Having spotted something of interest, visitors can then click to open a window with a much larger and higher quality 360' panorama, and then zoom in and pan around for a detailed inspection. For example: To view the inlaid semi-precious stones on the Dome itself. At any point, visitors can view narrated mini-movies about the people, architecture, politics and history of the site (also includes full Text for the hearing-impaired)."

Raja Deen Dayal - Narendra Luther 2003

On the photographic works of Deen Dayal, Indian photographer; includes reproductions of his photographs.

Jama Masjid - Discover India 2018-03-13

About the Series Being a historic capital, and housing a vast array of heritage sites; Delhi has always been one of the most visited tourist destinations in the world. It has such a large plethora of monuments (and other places) to visit, that even a month's trip to Delhi might seem insufficient. This series makes an attempt to capture some of these monuments in pictures and words, telling all that you'd need to know about the monument: before, during as well as after visiting the place. This is your perfect guide to know about the concerned monument, as well as enjoy a preview/souvenir with beautiful photographs of the monuments. So, enjoy the book and take it with you as you journey through the city of Delhi, exploring the vast array of monuments that Delhi has to offer. Jama Masjid | Delhi Jama Masjid is one of the largest mosques in Delhi, and in India itself. It also goes by the name of Masjid-I Jahan-Numa, or the 'Word-reflecting mosque.' It was constructed between 1644 and 1656, under the rule of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan had a love for great buildings and constructed some of the best-known heritage structures in India, including the UNESCO World Heritage Sites like the Red Fort in Delhi, and the Taj Mahal in Agra. The Jama Masjid was opened in 1656, with three large gates to the three sides of the mosque courtyard, and a prayer hall on the western side. The prayer hall is topped by three onion-shaped domes finished in white marble and is flanked by two 40-metre-tall minarets. An inspiration to several future mosques, the Jama Masjid is truly one of the must-visit sites in Delhi.

Sun Temple of Konark - Discover India 2018-01-09

Sun Temple of Konark It is a 13th century Hindu temple built in coastal Orissa, at Konark. It was built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty, and is dedicated to the sun god Surya. The entire temple complex consists of intricate details, all carved out in stone. Although the main Shikhara (large tower) has fallen down, much of the chariot shaped temple still survives in its original form and is amongst the largest Hindu temples ever built. The architectural grandeur of the monument coupled with its intricate detailing still mesmerises people, even those who aren't easily impressed. It was inscribed into the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1984, and has since been maintained by some efforts from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Along with being a major tourist destination in the Indian State of Odisha, it continues to remain an important pilgrimage site for Hindus, who celebrate the Chandrabhaga Mela over here every year. About the series Out of the 1073 UNESCO World Heritage Sites (as of November 2017), Italy has the maximum number with 53. India comes at a respectable 6th position with an incredible 36 sites spread through the country. This series takes an attempt to capture each of these 36 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in pictures and words, telling all that you'd need to know about the site: before, during as well as after visiting the place. This is your perfect guide to know about the concerned site, as well as enjoy a preview/souvenir with beautiful photographs of the sites. So, enjoy the book and take it with you as you journey through the country, exploring the vast array of UNESCO World Heritage Sites that India has to offer. List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India* Kaziranga National Park | Assam* Manas Wildlife Sanctuary | Assam* Mahabodhi Temple Complex | Bodh Gaya* Humayun's Tomb Complex | Delhi* Qutb Complex | Delhi* Red Fort | Delhi* Churches and Convents of Goa | Goa* Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park | Gujarat* Hampi Group of Monuments | Karnataka* Pattadakal Group of Monuments | Karnataka* Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi | Madhya Pradesh* Bhimbetka Rock Shelters | Madhya Pradesh* Khajuraho Group of Monuments | Madhya Pradesh* Ajanta Caves | Maharashtra* Ellora Caves | Maharashtra* Elephanta Caves | Mumbai* Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus | Mumbai* Sun Temple of Konark | Odisha* Keoladeo National Park | Rajasthan* Jantar Mantar | Jaipur* Great Living Chola Temples | Tamil Nadu* Mahabalipuram Group of Monuments | Tamil Nadu* Agra Fort | Agra* Taj Mahal | Agra* Fatehpur Sikri | Uttar Pradesh* Mountain Railways of India* Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks | Uttarakhand* Sundarbans National Park | West Bengal* Western Ghats of India* Hill Forts of Rajasthan* Rani ki Vav | Gujarat* Great Himalayan National Park | Himachal Pradesh* Nalanda | Bihar* Khangchendzonga National Park | Sikkim* The Architectural Works of Le Corbusier | Chandigarh* Historic City of Ahmadabad | Gujarat

The Taj Mahal Is A Temple Place: The Greatest Historical Discovery Of Modern Times - P.N. Oak

The Author Furnishes Evidences To Prove That Taj Mahal Existed Years Before The Death Of Mumtaz Mahal. According To The Author It Was A Temple Palace And The Records Were Falsified To Show It As A Grave.

Taj Mahal - Wayne Edison Begley 1989

Assembled here for the first time are all the known original historical

sources for the Taj Mahal, which was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan as a tomb for his wife Mumtaz Mahal, following her death in 1631. The illustrations include color and bandw photographs as well as reconstructed grid plans of the type probably employed by the original architects. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
Taj Mahal - Amrita Kumar 1993
The emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal to immortalize his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal and in so doing, gifted Mughal architecture with its

greatest showpiece. Constructed entirely in white marble, the famed mausoleum stands on the gently curving banks of the river Yamuna in Agra. Its romance has survived for more than three hundred years and it remain one of the wonders of the world. The Classic India series portrays the panorama of India's cultural heritage. For centuries India was perceived as the land of fabulous riches, of wisdom, of mystique and romance. It is this magic that the series captures.