8. **Digambara Jain Meru Mandir**
   There are several Jain temples in this area, and this is one of the most interesting ones. Built in the mid-eighteenth century, it has the usual elaborately carved façade, and inside the main shrine there are a large number of pillars, each topped with a four-sided image. The original paintings on the walls and ceiling are also fascinating.

9. **Digambara Jain Naya Mandir**
   The Digambara Jain Naya Mandir is another important Jain temple. An exquisite sandstone gateway greets the visitor at the entrance. Built in 1807, by Lala Harshkhair, the temple interior is adorned with paintings and intricate floral motifs.

10. **Kucha Ustad Hamid**
   This is a street named after Ustad Hamid, Shahjahan’s master-builder, and he probably lived here. It is entered through a gateway which has two bays with a three-pointed arched entrance.

11. **Gali Guliyana**
   This is a street famous for its shops selling brassware and other antique objects. At the end of the street you will notice a few shops making delectable food including the popular bread known as *naan*.

12. **Jama Masjid**
   At the end of the street is the Jama Masjid, the main congregational mosque of Shahjahanabad. Commissioned by Shahjahan, the foundation of the mosque was laid on 26th September 1650, and it took six years to complete. Three large imposing gates were built on the south, north and east side. The courtyard is paved with red sandstone and has a marble tank in the centre. In a room in the northeast corner of the court, relics of the Prophet are preserved. The façade of the covered area at the western end of the court is stunningly beautiful. It is entered through eleven arched openings of which the central one is considerably larger than the rest. The whole is surmounted by three perfectly proportioned domes decorated with white marble with black stripes and gilded pinnacles. Over all except the central arch are panels of white marble with inscriptions in black stone. At either end are tall minarets which provide panoramic views over the city.

**Nearest metro Station:** Chandni Chowk
**Nearest bus stop:** Red Fort & Jama Masjid

**Other places of interest:** Meena bazaar, Lajpat Rai market

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1. Digamber Jain Lal Mandir
The Digamber Jain Lal Mandir, located opposite the western gate of the Red Fort, is believed to be the oldest Jain temple in Shahjahanabad and is perhaps the most famous of all Jain temples in Delhi. It dates back to the founding of Shahjahanabad and was known as Urdhu Mandir, i.e. ‘temple of the army’ presumably because the worshippers were associated with the imperial army. The sanctum sanctorum enshrines idols of Jain tirthankaras Parsvanatha, Adinatha, Chandraprabhu and goddess Padmavati. The interiors are profusely decorated with floral motifs, images of dancers and musicians and geometrical patterns. The fluted marble columns, which support cusped arches, are examples of Shajahan architecture. On its premises is also the Charitable Bird Hospital, founded by a Jain saint, Acharya Shri Bhantai Sagar, in 1926.

2. Gaurishankar Temple
The Gaurishankar Temple is dedicated to Shiva and Parvati. Though the temple has been situated here for a long time, the present building is a fairly modern one. As one traverses through rows of vendors selling roses and marigolds to shops selling clothes, electronic items, pavement hawkers urge you to stop and look.

3. State Bank of India
A little further, on the opposite pavement is the State Bank of India. This building has been with the State Bank of India since 1955. It is a three-storeyed building with high marble columns, which support cusped arches, are examples of Shajahan architecture. On its premises is also the Charitable Bird Hospital, founded by a Jain saint, Acharya Shri Bhantai Sagar, in 1926.

4. Sis Ganj Gurudwara
The Sis Ganj Gurudwara marks the site of the martyrdom of the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Tegh Bahadur. He resisted conversion to Islam and was beheaded on the orders of Aurangzeb in 1675. It is a large rectangular building with a hemispherical gilded dome (chhatris) at each corner of the terrace. A portion of the banyan tree under which the Guru was martyred is preserved as a memorial within the Gurudwara. Several new additions have been made to the Gurudwara over the years.

5. Sunderi Masjid
This mosque, on Bhai Mati Dass Chowk, was built in 1721-22 by Raishan-ud-Daulah Zafar Khan, a nobleman of the later Mughal period. The mosque stands on a high platform with shops on the lower floor which would originally have been endowed for the upkeep of the mosque. A narrow staircase leads to the court. The prayer chamber is divided into three domed compartments. There are some 4800 (arcaded galleries) on the south side. The domes of the mosque are covered with gilted tiles. In 1379, the Persian ruler Nadir Shah watched from here the massacre of the populace that he had ordered.

6. Kinari Bazaar
This street, known originally as ‘Dariba Khurd’, is a shopper’s paradise. It has shops offering the most fascinating range of gifts, lace, cloth, grooming’s, turbans, guls, roses and silver threads. If you have an eye for detail you could chance upon a unique range in gold zari, beads and precious and semi-precious stones. The street eventually leads on to Dariba Kalan, which is primarily occupied by silversmiths.

7. Naughara
Off Kinari Bazaar is the quiet residential complex of Naughara. It is a row of nine houses, each of which has maintained its traditional appearance and style, with courtyards, high-ceilinged rooms and ornamental gateways. At the end of the enclosed street is a Jain temple, popularly known as the Jauhari’s temple (‘jewellers’ temple). Built in the Moghal period, the temple has a well-preserved interior decorated with murals. Nearby, Katta Kushal Rai, Vakilpura, Gali Gulyani are other streets and neighbourhoods that still have some grand mansions (mussons) that have withstood the test of time. Their carved sandstone facades are all that are usually visible to passers-by, but are rewarding enough in their intricate and quaint carving.