M1. Forbidden City built in Beijing in the early 1420s by Emperor Yongle who dispatched Admiral Cheng Ho to sail to the West. Most prominent are the architectural features of tiered roofs and hooked eaves. Photo taken by the author.
The Huay Sheng Mosque with tiered roof, built in the Tang dynasty in Guangzhou. Photo taken by the author.
M3. Ancient mosque in Champa shows similar tiered-roof architectural style. Photo taken by the author.
Masjid Raya Baiturrahman in Banda Aceh was built by Sultan Iskandar Muda in 1614 with a multi-tiered roof and originally without a dome. In its first renovation, one dome was added.

Photo taken by the author.
Most of Masjid Raya Baiturrahman's original tiered roofs were replaced in stages with domes following several renovations from 1881 to 1986, but parts of the red-tiled multi-tiered roof are preserved. Photo taken by the author.
M8. Kebon Jeruk Mosque in Batavia was built by Captain Cina Tamien Dool Seng, with his wife’s tomb at the back of the mosque. Photo taken by the author.
M9. Masjid Agung in Demak, Java, is the oldest mosque in Indonesia. The renovated Masjid retained its original tiered roof. Photo taken by the author.
Kampung Kling Mosque which is the oldest mosque in Malacca is sited in the compound of Cheng Ho’s warehouse complex. Its multi-tiered roof and pagoda-shaped minaret show elaborate Chinese architectural influence. Photo taken by the author.
The oldest mosque in Kelantan, Masjid Kampung Laut at Nilam Puri, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, was built with a multi-tiered roof in the 1730s.

Photo taken by the author.
M12. Cheraman Mosque, the oldest mosque in Cochin, India, was rebuilt in the fifteenth century with a multi-tiered roof. Photo taken by the author.
M13. Cheraman Mosque after its renovation in 2005. Most of the old roof was replaced with minarets and a dome. Photo taken by the author.

M15. A new Sinicized mosque under construction in Rantau Panjang, Kelantan, Malaysia. Photo taken by the author.
TI. Early Indian Buddhist stupas were used as a tomb for the Buddha. Photo taken by the author.
T2. Liu Rong Shrine, a Chinese pagoda 57 metres high built in AD 537 in Guangzhou. Most pagodas in China and Malacca evolved from the stupa as a result of localization. The pagoda-shaped minaret of the Kampung Kling Mosque (M10) in Malacca is a good example. Photo taken by the author.
T3. The tomb of Abu Wanggas in Guangzhou built in the Tang dynasty. Note the rectangular shape of the tomb with dome top. Photo taken by the author.
T4. Tomb of Cheng Ho’s father, Haji Ma, in Yunnan. Photo taken by the author.

T5. Tomb of Cheng Ho (Zheng He) in Niushoushan, Nanjing. Photo taken by the author.
T6. Tomb of Raden Fatah, Kudus, Java. Photo taken by the author.

L1. A Sinicized mosque in Chendai Village, Fujian, China. Photo taken by the author.
Ancestral plaques in the Chendai Village mosque. Photo taken by the author.
L3. Klenteng Tidang in Cirebon was originally a mosque attended by Cheng Ho. Tan Sam Cai’s plaque is placed in the most prominent position. Photo taken by the author.
Zi Chang Ge at Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock in Malacca shows the complete cultural fusion by praying to Nabi Muhammad, Jesus Christ, Laozi, Siddhartha and Confucius. Photo taken by the author.
15. Many Ming urns of the Cheng Ho era were found in India and Southeast Asia. In Indonesia, these urns are still used as holy water containers in the old mosques. 

Photo taken by the author.