Information from stone tablets gives the date of the original temple on this site as 1056 (during the reign of King Ly Thanh Tong). The story recounts that when, under the reign of King Le Thanh Tong (1460-1497) the walls of the new citadel were being built, a stone was discovered that resembled a woman.
Figure 3: Binh Son Stupa at Then Pagoda or Vinh Khanh Pagoda, is an Ancient tower. It was built in the Tran Dynasty. Original of Stupa has 15 floors, top of the stupa structure lotus flowers. Present day only 11 floors, located of Vinh Khanh Pagoda (or Pagoda Then), the village of Binh Son, Tam Son town Lo River district, Vinh Phuc province.
The pagoda was built under the dynasty of King Tran Thanh Tong (1258-1278) and rebuilt in 1647 in the Le Dynasty by Chinese Zen Buddhist priest Zhus, known as Chuyet Chuyet in Vietnamese. Is one of the most famous Pagoda of Vietnam.
Figure 5: The Stupa of But Thap Pagoda

Figure 6: Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva of But Thap Pagoda
Figure 7: Ceramic stupa with lotus, bodhi leaf, dancer decoration, Hanoi (Lý dynasty, 11th-13th century)
Figure 8: Dien Huu Pagoda is one of the most important historic sites of Vietnam, built under the reign of King Ly Thai To (1010-1028), the first emperor of the Ly Dynasty. The pagoda bears the form of a lotus flower, the symbol of Buddhism.
Figure 9: Co Le Pagoda Location: Located in Co Le Town let, Truc Ninh District, Nam Dinh Province.
Characteristics: It is said that Co Le Pagoda was built by Buddhist Monk Nguyen Minh Khong during the Ly dynasty.(1109) Has been rebuilt many time. Co Le is a famous Temple of the Red River Delta.
Figure 10: Con Son Pogada (Hai Hung):
Con Son Pagoda, also known as Hun Pagoda or Thien Tu Phuc Monastery, is located in Cong Hoa Commune, Chi Linh District in the northern province of Hai Duong. It came into existence before Tran Dynasty. Kinh Tran Nhan Tong *(1225-1298) used to pay a visit to the Pagoda.
Figure 11: Dau Pagoda 02

Figure 12: Dau Pagoda 03
Figure 13: Dau Pagoda main Hall

Figure 14: Dau Pagoda
Figure 15: Originally, Giai Oan Pagoda was a small thatch located on Long Tuyen Mountain. The pagoda was restored in 1928, and again in 1937. In 1995, the Tu Van Temple and the yard of the pagoda were built. Bodhisattva Quan The Am is worshipped at this pagoda. It Was Built in the Tran Dynasty
Figure 16: Hoa Yen Pagoda Also called Phu Van (Yen Tu Mount at Quang Ninh Province). It was built in the Ly Dynasty and up to The Tran Dynasty.
Figure 17: The first Patriarch of Truc Lam Yen Sect, also Known as Kinh Tran Nhan Tong at Hoa Yen Pagoda
Figure 20: Hoe Nhai Pagoda

It also called Hong Phuc, is one of the large ancient pagodas in the Thang Long Citadel. The Pagoda was built under the Ly Dynasty (1010-1225) on an area of 3,000m² on present-day Hoe Nhai Street, Hanoi. The space of the Pagoda is shaded by areca and lush green Bodhi trees.
Figure 21: Huong Tich Pagoda (Ha Tinh Province)
The Pagoda was built in the Tran Dynasty.

Figure 22: The road goes to the Huong Tich Temple
Figure 23: Kim Lien Pagoda Its old name was Dong Long Pagoda, built in the Tran Dynasty (1225-1413)

Figure 24: The ancient statues at Kim Lien Pagoda, Hanoi, Vietnam
Figure 25: Long Doi Son Pagoda was built in 1054, during the Ly Thanh Tong Dynasty, then expanded in 1121 under the Le Nhan Tong Dynasty.
Figure 26: Long Doi Son, *Ancient path to the main pagoda.*

Figure 27: Long Doi Son Pagoda, *Old stele.*
Figure 28: Phat Tich Pagoda 02

Figure 29: Left: Shakyamuni is often depicted as the ascetic Buddha of the "Snowy Mountain" (Himalayas). Center: A traditional representation of the Amitabha Buddha from But Thap Pagoda, east of Hanoi. Right: Maitreya, the Buddha of the future, often caricatured as the "laughing Buddha," an image that has some crossover with Than Tai, the God of Wealth.
Figure 30: The Buddha of Phat Tich pagoda (Bac Ninh province, east of Hanoi) is the most impressive surviving stone sculpture of early Vietnam. This is the statue on site at the pagoda, which is under repair. Copies of the statue are on display at the History Museum and the Museum of Fine Arts. It is usually dated to the 11th Century (Ly Dynasty), but some have argued that it may be as old as the earlier 6th Century Ly Dynasty. (See K.W. Taylor's Birth of Vietnam.)
Figure 31: Left: The newborn Buddha points to the heavens with one finger and to the earth with the other to declare that "there is only one truth in this world." (Chua Gian, west of Hanoi) Right: the infant Buddha rising from a lotus bud, Ly Dynasty carving.
Figure 32: Geography Map:- South East Asia circa 1010 AD, Dai Viet (Vietnamese) lands in yellow.
Figure 33: Statue of Tran Nhan Tong (or Giac Hoang Dieu Ngu) who founded the Truc Lam Yen Tu Zen (or Thien) of Vietnamese Buddhism.
Figure 34: Thai Lac Pagoda (Hai Hung Province)
It existed in The Tran Dynasty.
Figure 35: The Kinh Tran Nhan Tong, Who are founder Of The True Lam Yen Tu. Also Known as The first Patriarch of True Lam Sect.
Figure 36: The statue of Ch’an master Vo Ngon Thong- Wu Yan Tung
In 1070, Emperor Ly Thanh Tong ordered the creation of the Temple of Literature, Van Mieu. Exams were given to attract the most intelligent Confucian scholars into the government, ensuring a civil service class based on merit rather than social class.
Figure 38: Thien Pagoda
Figure 39: Yen Tu mountain
Figure 40: Kien So Pagoda (Ha Noi Capital). It was built before 820 by Bonze superior Can Thanh from Tien Du district.
Figure 41: The Statue of The Ly Thai To at Kien So Pagoda

Figure 42: The statue of King Ly Cong Uan at the central of Bac Ninh city of North Vietnam
Figure 43: The Statue of the King Ly Thai To at Chi Linh Garden of Bac Ninh City
Figure 44: The gate of Lang Pagoda.
Figure 45: Lang pagoda (Chua Lang), located at Lang street, Dong Da district, Hanoi, Vietnam. It was built in 12th century, under the reign of King Ly Anh Tong, to worship the Zen Buddhist Tu Dao Hanh
Figure 46: Phat Tich Pagoda
Figure 47: Before the pagoda is a great lake, while the three remaining sides are surrounded by hills and mountains. It was embellished and completed in Ly, Tran Dynasties.
Figure 48: Statue of Avalokiteshvara Bodhisattva, crimson and gilded wood, Restored Lê dynasty, autumn of Binh Than year (1656)
Figure 49: Terracotta Bodhi leaves with dragon motif (Lý-Trần dynasties, 11th-14th century).
Figure 50: The boy Buddha rising up from lotus. Crimson and gilded wood, Trần-Hồ dynasty, Vietnam, 14th-15th century.
Figure 51: The Pho Minh Pagoda is in Tuc Mac Village, Loc Vuong Commune, on the northwest edge of Nam Dinh City. It was originally built during the Ly Dynasty but was expanded in 1262, during the Tran Dynasty. It is now a very large pagoda, which includes a lotus pond, a floating house, and lush old trees. In front of the pagoda is copper crown weighing 700 tons.

Figure 52: The bell of Pho Minh Pagoda
Figure 53: Co Le Stupa of Pho Minh Pagoda
Figure 54: The Tram Gian (hundred compartment) Pagoda nestles in the shade of centuries old pine trees in Tien Lu Village, only 20km southwest from central Hanoi. The pagoda, founded in 1185 during the reign of King Ly Cao Tong, is also known as Quang Nghiem, Tien Lu or Nui and has undergone various forms of reconstruction and restoration over time.

Figure 55: Tram Gian Pagoda or one hundred-hall Pagoda (Ha Tay province) Legend has it that during the Tran dynasty (1225-1400) in Boi Khe Village, a woman dreamt of the Buddha’s birth after which she herself fell pregnant and bore a son. Nine years later, after the deaths of his parents, the boy left home to study Buddhism at the local Dai Bi Pagoda.
Figure 56: Vinh Nghiem Pagoda (Ha Bac)

Figure 57: Duc La pagoda also called Vinh Nghiem Pagoda, a Buddhist center from the Tran dynasty of Truc Lam. (Truc Lam Buddhism is typical local Buddhism sect of Vietnam) Architecture of the temple located on an axis, including four large blocks on the southeast.