

in 2016 which aims to refurbish worn sections of the buildings and provide some expansion of exhibition space for the museum's second century.

The expanded section adapted the architectural design of the old constructions of 1915 and 1935, which is the impressive legacy left by the pioneers and is regarded as a unique aspect of the museum.

Besides the maintenance and improvement of the buildings, the display plan was adjusted to provide a more convenient itinerary through the structure for visitors. Following the principles sketched in the FSP project, all the objects were de-installed from walls and cement podiums and re-displayed with the same technique applied for the Mỹ Sơn and Đông Dương galleries in 2009. An itinerary for visitors was planned on a new object-oriented basis (Dean 1994: 4). Currently the museum collections have clear provenance, yet still contested dating. Objects have therefore been arranged in galleries named after their excavation sites while still following a visible chronology. This display system enables visitors

to track the stylistic evolution of Cham art and appreciate the rich variety of sculptural themes and styles from certain periods and localities.

Visitors are encouraged to start in the Trà Kiệu gallery then move to the Mỹ Sơn, Đông Dương and Tháp Mẫm galleries.<sup>9</sup> An option remains to follow a geographical north-south order; i.e. Quảng Bình, Quảng Trị, Thừa Thiên-Huế,<sup>10</sup> Đà Nẵng,<sup>11</sup> Quảng Nam,<sup>12</sup> Quảng Ngãi,<sup>13</sup> Bình Định and Kon Tum.<sup>14</sup>

The 2016 renovation reserves much space for temporary/thematic exhibitions and public events to meet the learning and entertainment needs of the public. In the first phase of the refurbishment, thematic exhibitions provide visitors with information on the formation and continuation of Cham culture in the context of Southeast Asian culture in general and in Việt Nam in particular with a display of 'Champa Inscriptions' in the first floor and the galleries of 'Sa Huỳnh - Champa pottery' and 'Festivals and Handicrafts of today Cham Communities' on the second floor.

Located in the cradle of the ancient Cham civilization, the Đà Nẵng Museum of Cham Sculpture conserves the precious remains of the ancient kingdom Champa. The museum itself has experienced manifold difficulties in the ups and downs of 100 years yet still holds in its heart the mysterious potency of its collected, sacred and aesthetic stones. We owe our warmest gratitude to the generations of curators and conservators who have made this possible.

*New Museum plan after 2017  
refurbishment and enlargement.*

