

References

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- 1 The ancient Cham temple in Mỹ Sơn, 70 km south-west of Đà Nẵng, was dated back to the 4th century and the annals *Đại Việt Sử Ký Toàn Thư* (Full History of Đại Việt) recorded that the area of modern Đà Nẵng was transferred by a Cham king to Đại Việt king in 1306 as a gift in an inter-marriage between two royal families.
 - 2 The objects were registered under the name of 43 Cham sites, the majors ones of which are Trà Kiệu (52 objects), Mỹ Sơn (30 objects), Chánh Lộ (17 objects), Phong Lệ (14 objects), Hà Trung (12 objects), Khương Mỹ (10 objects), Đông Dương (9 objects), Bình Định (6 objects).
 - 3 '... résultat acquis enfin, mais qui avait coûté près de dix-sept années d'efforts patients', Henri Parmentier, Catalogue du musée Cam de Tourane, *BEFEO* 1919, p. 3.
 - 4 Philippe Stern (1942) named the art style after the site/temple where the style is most prominent and this was adopted by Boisselier and others and is still in use today.
 - 5 Mỹ Sơn was the most sacred place of the Champa kingdom with over 70 structures of brick and stone, most of which were dedicated to Śiva. It is in present day Quảng Nam Province, about 70 kilometres south-west of Đà Nẵng City. Epigraphic evidence on the stelae at Mỹ Sơn indicates that construction began as early as the 4th or 5th century. The latest temples of the site were erected in the 11th-13th centuries.
 - 6 Đông Dương was a Buddhist centre of Champa in Quảng Nam Province, about 20 kilometres south of Mỹ Sơn. A stela found at the site shows the temples were built in the last decades of the 9th century, dedicated to bodhisattva Lakṣmindra Lokeśvara, a form of Avalokiteśvara.
 - 7 The mostly unexcavated remains of Trà Kiệu are in Quảng Nam province, 50 km south of the center of Đà Nẵng City. Some researchers have concluded from the archeological data and the historical archives that Trà Kiệu was the major capital and citadel of the Champa Kingdom, corresponding to the name *Simhapura* in some inscriptions.
 - 8 The name of Tháp Mâm was designated to a ruined monument of Champa, located in Bình Định Province, 300 kilometres to the south of Đà Nẵng City. The monument was dated between the 12th and 13th centuries. A large amount of artefacts was collected in a 1934 excavation there, including the large statues and decorative architectural stones.
 - 9 There remains a slight concern about arranging the Trà Kiệu gallery before Mỹ Sơn and Đông Dương. While many objects from Trà Kiệu are dated to the late 10th century (after the period of Đông Dương), the chronology of others remains under debate (Pedestal 22.2). At least one object from Trà Kiệu (Yaksa 20.2) was dated to before 6th century and so earlier than the 7th century objects of the Mỹ Sơn gallery. Moreover, archaeological excavations have certified the existence of a citadel in Trà Kiệu in the same period as the early monuments in Mỹ Sơn. Trà Kiệu therefore remains at the beginning of the visitor itinerary (preserving its place in the 1936 plan) for both scholarly and practical reasons.
 - 10 The provinces of Quảng Bình, Quảng Trị and Thừa Thiên – Huế are situated to the north of the Hải Vân pass and used to be the northernmost border of the ancient kingdom of Champa. While only one standing temple has been discovered in the area, numerous other artifacts and vestiges have been found, including some bearing inscriptions which date between the 6th and the 10th centuries.
 - 11 The Đà Nẵng collection contains many objects that were collected since before 1975 from the sites of Phong Lệ, Quách Giáng, and Xuân Dương which are now in the area of Đà Nẵng City. Investigations after 1975 have uncovered numerous other vestiges and artifacts at the localities of Cẩm Mít, Ngũ Hành Sơn, An Sơn, and Khuê Trung. The sculptures, inscriptions and architectural remnants that have been discovered within Đà Nẵng show that Champa kingdom flourished in this area between the 9th and 13th centuries.
 - 12 The area that is today Quảng Nam Province used to be an important centre of the kingdom of Champa. Numerous ruins are here, including the citadel of Trà Kiệu, the sanctuary of Mỹ Sơn, and the monastery of Đông Dương. The wealth of artifacts found at these three sites has earned them each a gallery within the museum. The other significant sites in Quảng Nam are Khương Mỹ, An Mỹ, Phú Hưng and Chiên Đàn whose artifacts are displayed in the Quảng Nam gallery.
 - 13 There is no any extant Cham temple in the province of Quảng Ngãi some 120 kilometres south of Đà Nẵng City. But in the early decades of the 20th century, archaeologists discovered Cham vestiges at the localities of Đông Phúc, Phú Thọ, Cổ Lũy, Châu Sa in Quảng Ngãi. Notable was the excavation in 1904 at Chánh Lộ, which revealed the vestiges of a temple complex with numerous artefacts which were dated to the 11th century. In 2017 the foundation of a Cham temple was discovered at the mount of Thiên Bút, close to the Chánh Lộ vestiges.
 - 14 Bình Định Province lies 300 kilometres south of Đà Nẵng. The area of Bình Định used to be an important center that, according to many researchers, was referred to as *Vijaya* in Cham inscriptions. There are many extant Cham temples in Bình Định, including the temples of Cảnh Tiên, Thủ Thiện, Dương Long, Bình Lâm, Hưng Thạnh. Most of the objects from Bình Định were dated to the 12th century or later. An object from Kon Tum – a highland province to the west of Bình Định – bears the latest date (14th-15th centuries) in the whole collection of the museum.

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