

Included are many old masters, 12 having been acquired from the Liechtenstein collection. The Massey collection was presented to the gallery during 1946-50 by the Massey Foundation. The Vincent Massey bequest of 100 works was received in 1968. In 1974 a gift of drawings was donated by Mrs. Samuel Bronfman of Montreal in memory of her husband. There is a growing collection of contemporary art, prints and drawings, and diploma works of the Royal Canadian Academy. The gallery's collection of photographs contains 6,000 works. Gallery services include a public reference library containing more than 50,000 volumes and periodicals on art history and related subjects.

A program of exhibitions, lectures, films and guided tours is maintained for visitors. Interests of the country as a whole are served by circulating exhibitions, lecture tours, publications, reproductions and films prepared by the gallery staff. The gallery promotes interest in Canadian art abroad by participating in international exhibitions and by preparing major exhibitions of Canadian art in collaboration with the external affairs department. It also brings exhibitions from abroad for showing in Canada.

National Museum of Man

17.3.3

This museum conducts research in Canadian studies and collects, preserves and displays objects which make up Canada's cultural heritage. Its activities extend across the country through field research programs, travelling exhibitions and loans to various groups and institutions. Its staff includes archeologists, ethnologists, anthropologists, historians, folklorists, musicologists, curators and specialists in various other museum disciplines.

Eight permanent exhibition halls and one gallery for temporary exhibitions are open to the public at the Victoria Memorial Museum Building in Ottawa. The military collection is displayed at the Canadian War Museum, a division of the National Museum of Man.

Exhibition halls in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building show historical progression and continuity. On the ground floor, one describes man's development and universal patterns of existence from early times to the modern era. The next presents results of archeological research of pre-historic man in Canada, and includes a recreation of an excavation site of a Tsimshian Indian Village at Prince Rupert, BC.

Halls on the second and third floors are devoted to ethnology. One shows traditional life among the Inuit of Canada's far North and their adjustments to the contemporary world. Another deals with the past and present of the Iroquois living in the region of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River basin. The third offers a view of Indians of the central plains and the changes they have undergone in the past two centuries. The fourth presents the art of the Indians of the northwest coast, and portrays their environment, ceremonies and costumes.

In October 1977 Queen Elizabeth II inaugurated two more permanent halls. One depicts the arduous struggles of the first explorers and settlers who helped shape the Canadian identity. The other presents Canada's multicultural heritage in the form of a journey along the road of life.

To make its collections known across Canada, the museum produces films, publications and museum kits. Museum kits are developed around particular themes, and consist of artifacts and specimens, films, slides, cassettes, maps and informational literature.

National Museum of Natural Sciences

17.3.4

This museum has six divisions: botany, invertebrate zoology, vertebrate zoology, mineral sciences, paleobiology, and interpretation and extension.

Large reference collections are available to authorized persons for research projects. A national herbarium contains vascular plants, mosses and liverworts, lichens and algae. The zoological collections include molluscs, crustaceans, other invertebrates, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals. Extensive botanical and zoological studies and surveys are gradually increasing the knowledge of the natural heritage and adding to these systematic collections. A zooarcheological identification centre identifies animal remains found in archeological investigations. This can determine an animal species from a fragment of bone, and is of use to researchers in both natural and human history.