

Museums

The National Capital is home to all of the national museums, with the exception of the Museum for Human Rights now under construction in Winnipeg Manitoba.

A Museums Passport will provide you with 7 days of access to 9 museums and heritage venues for one comprehensive price of \$30.

The National Gallery of Canada (NGC) is the home of an incredible array of fine art both historic and contemporary from all over the world.

The Gallery's mandate is to develop, maintain, and make known, throughout Canada and internationally, a collection of works of art, both historic and contemporary, with special, but not exclusive, reference to Canada, and to further knowledge, understanding, and enjoyment of art in general among all Canadians.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC) is Canada's national museum of human history.

The CMC is home to the Canadian Postal Museum, the Canadian Children's Museum, and an IMAX® theatre. It houses more than 3.75 million artifacts spanning the disciplines of history, archaeology, folk culture, ethnology, postal communications and various other areas of heritage study.

The Canadian War Museum (CWM) is Canada's national museum of military heritage.

Formed in 1880 around a local collection of Canadian Militia battlefield mementoes, the Canadian War Museum has since become Canada's national museum of military history. On May 8, 2005 the Museum reopened in a stunning new building on LeBreton Flats.

The Canadian Museum of Nature (CMN) is of course one of the host institutions for the conference and is the national museum of natural history.

The CMN's exhibits are housed in the century-old Victoria Memorial Museum Building, which also was the seat of government for 4 years when the Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire in 1916. CMN is completing the renewal of this facility with all new galleries and a complete refit of the entire facility, which commenced in 2004. Whether dinosaurs, mammals or birds are your thing, or you prefer the big picture view of the Earth and Water Galleries, ensure you save some time on your calendar to join in the celebration of this new treasure and in the International Year of Biodiversity.

The Canada Science & Technology Museum encompasses three major collections in different campuses around the national capital.

The 'mother ship' features experiential learning in science and technology in artifact-rich exhibits on marine and land transportation, astronomy, communications, space, domestic technology and computer technology, and emphasizes the continuing relationships between science, technology and Canadian society.

The Canada Aviation Museum focuses on the special role Canada has played in aviation.

It examines the role of aviation in the development of Canada and on the contributions of Canadians to this field of activity in times of war and peace.

The Agricultural Museum is located in the pastoral setting of the Central Experimental Farm south of the downtown core.

Canada's unique agricultural heritage is featured here, where you can explore the sights and sounds of typical farm life. A great spot for kids of all ages, you can visit the animal barns and special exhibitions at the largest urban working farm and research station in Canada. Discover the many breeds of dairy cattle and see a modern dairy barn in operation. In the Small Animal Barn you can meet sheep and lambs, pigs and piglets, chickens, rabbits and goats. In our Horse and Cattle Barn, you can see the Clydesdale horses and seven breeds of beef cattle. Wander through the Dominion Arboretum and the ornamental gardens right next door.

The Bytown Museum is tucked in the shadow of Parliament Hill beside the entry locks of the Rideau Canal.

Originally the Commissariat's Building for the Royal Engineers who completed the canal between 1827 and 1832, the Bytown Museum tells the story of Ottawa's first century, beginning in 1826 with the founding of Bytown by Lieutenant-Colonel John By and the workingmen who built the Rideau Canal, the legendary lumberjacks and lumber kings who transformed Bytown into the lumber capital of the world, as well as the rowdy lumbermen also helped to transform Bytown into one of the most violent places in British North America. In just thirty years, Bytown evolved into the city of Ottawa. It changed its character and its name, and eventually became a thriving and civilized capital city.