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# ***Cultural Property Export and Import Act***

Annual Report  
2009-2010





*Self Portrait (#1), Vancouver* [from *Fragments*], 1981-1985, by Roy Arden (1957- ), ink jet print, 35.5 x 35.5 cm / 14" x 14". Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Collection of the Vancouver Art Gallery. Gift of Roy Arden. Image courtesy of the Vancouver Art Gallery.



*Rolling Head*, 1971, by Daphne Odjig (1919 -), serigraph 1/30, 100.5 x 79 cm / 40" x 31" from the Grand Western Canadian Screen Shop Collection. Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Collection of Gallery One One One, University of Manitoba. Gift of Mr. Bill Lobchuk and Ms. Glenys Loretta Hanson. Image courtesy of Gallery One One One, University of Manitoba.



*Robertson Bay, Greenland*, ca. 1930, by Lawren S. Harris (1885-1970), oil on wood panel, 30.4 x 38.2 cm / 12" x 15". Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. University of Alberta Art Collection, Edmonton. Gift of Alexander (Andy) and Margaret Andrekson. Image courtesy of University of Alberta Museums.



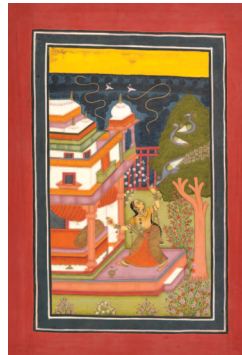
*Single-manual English Harpsichord* by Burkat Schudi and John Broadwood, London 1779. Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Gift of Michael & Sonja Koerner. Collection of The Royal Conservatory of Music, TELUS Centre for Performance and Learning, Toronto. Image courtesy of Scott Ewen Photography.



*Bust-length Portrait of Napoleon I in Coronation Robes*, ca. 1805, Workshop of Baron François-Pascal-Simon Gérard, (Rome 1770 - Paris 1837), oil on canvas, 82.2 x 65.5 cm / 32.4" x 15". Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Collection of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. Gift of Ben Weider. Image courtesy of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.



*Dress*, 1887, by J. J. Milloy, wool. Acquired by the McCord Museum, Montreal, with the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant from the Minister of Canadian Heritage and certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Collection of the McCord Museum. Image courtesy of the McCord Museum.



*Painting of Madhumadhavi Ragini*, Bundi/Kota, Rajasthan, India, 18th century, opaque watercolour on paper, 25.3 x 16.2 cm / 9.96" x 6.38". Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Charles Green Collection, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. This acquisition was made possible with the generous support of the Louise Hawley Stone Charitable Trust Fund. Image courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.



*Springwater Saskatchewan Pallasite*, 52.8 kg / 116.4 lbs. Acquired by the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, with the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant from the Minister of Canadian Heritage under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Image courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.



*Waiting for the Water to Boil*, n.d., by Allen Sapp (1928 - ), acrylic on canvas, 61 x 61 cm / 24" x 24". Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Collection of the Kenderdine Art Gallery, University of Saskatchewan. Gift of Mr. Dan and Mrs. Blanche MacDonald. Image courtesy of Kenderdine Art Gallery, University of Saskatchewan.

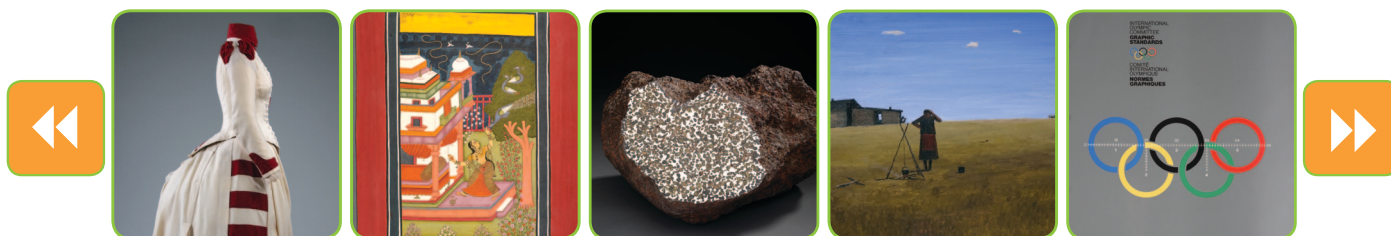


*Graphic Standards*, 1986, Lucerne: IOC; ISL Marketing and National Olympic Committees' emblems, from the Richard Pound Fonds. Certified in 2009-2010 under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Rare Books and Special Collections Division, McGill University. Gift of Richard Pound. Image courtesy of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University.



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2009-2010





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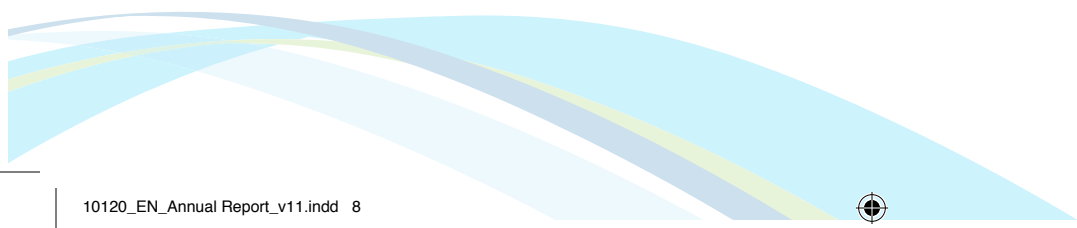




## Introduction

Since its adoption in 1977, the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act (Act)* has served to encourage and ensure the preservation in Canada of significant examples of our artistic, historic and scientific heritage. It accomplishes this objective through provisions governing export and import controls, the designation of institutions and public authorities that have demonstrated the capacity to preserve cultural property and make it accessible to the public, tax incentives to encourage Canadians to donate or sell significant objects to designated institutions, and grants to assist public institutions with the purchase of cultural property. The responsibilities for carrying out these provisions are shared by the Minister of Canadian Heritage and an independent administrative tribunal established by the *Act*, the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board (Board), together with other government organizations responsible for enforcement of specific elements of the *Act*.

This report on the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* covers the fiscal year April 1, 2009 – March 31, 2010, and includes the Report from the Chair of the Board to the Minister of Canadian Heritage (Part I) and the Report of the Minister concerning the activities of the Movable Cultural Property Directorate of the Department of Canadian Heritage (Part II).



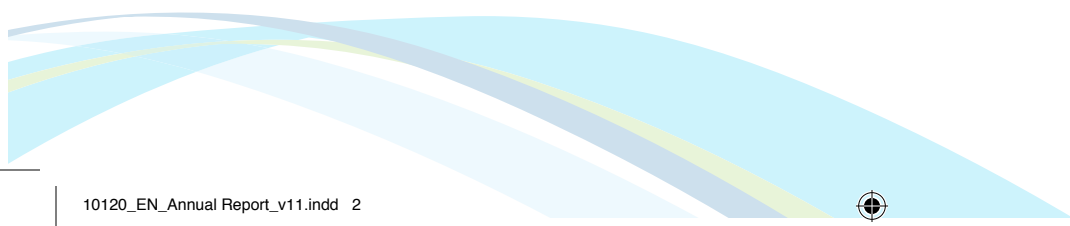




# **PART I**

## Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board







Chair's Office  
15 Eddy Street, 3rd Floor, Gatineau, QC K1A 0M5

The Honourable James Moore  
Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages  
15 Eddy Street, Gatineau, QC K1A 0M5

Dear Minister Moore,

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board for the period April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

This year marks the 32<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* and of the Board. Since its creation, the Board has developed and reinforced its role in encouraging the preservation of cultural property of outstanding significance and national importance in Canada. The dedicated Canadians who have served on the Board during these three decades continue to share their knowledge, experience and diligence with unwavering generosity.

The last few years have seen a particular focus on user-friendly and fair client service, open dialogue with stakeholders and increased modernization of operations. Last year I reported on the work undertaken to implement a systematic approach to the review of audiovisual and electronic resources. I am delighted to report that, after eleven months of concerted effort and six outreach sessions with stakeholders and experts, the Board's approach to audiovisual material has been officially launched.

In addition, we have adopted an electronic, paperless process for export appeals, which the Board now considers on a monthly basis by teleconference rather than face to face meetings. The record number of appeals received this year demonstrated the efficiency of this modernized approach to serving our clients.

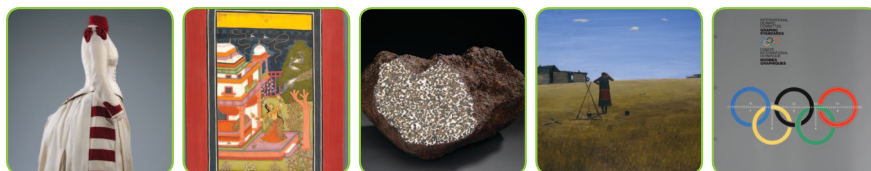
When I agreed to chair this Board, I identified an effective communications approach as crucial to ensuring ease of access to information for all our stakeholders, including collecting institutions, collectors, dealers, expert examiners and the public-at-large. I regularly hear from senior executives and the public that the Board plays a unique and invaluable role in fulfilling the Government's commitment to making Canada's shared heritage accessible to all. My colleagues on the Board and I look forward to encouraging continued dialogue.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the continued diligence exercised by the members of the Board, and to thank the Secretariat for carrying out its duties with professionalism, dedication and enthusiasm.

I am honoured to be a member of the Board and grateful to you for the opportunity to serve as Chair.

Yours sincerely,

Marcel Brisebois, Chair



## PART I

# Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board

## Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board: Overview

### *Duties*

Section 20 of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* (Act) stipulates that the duties of the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board (Board) are as follows:

- pursuant to Section 29, to review applications for export permits that have been refused, when requested;
- pursuant to Section 30, with regard to objects for which the issuing of export permits has been delayed by the Board, to make determinations respecting fair cash offers to purchase cultural property, when requested; and
- pursuant to Section 32, to certify cultural property for income tax purposes by making determinations of outstanding significance and national importance and of fair market value.

The Board's main decision-making responsibility is the certification of cultural property for the purposes of issuing Cultural Property Income Tax Certificates (Canada Revenue Agency Form T871) to individual or corporate donors and vendors. Canadian collecting institutions have enriched their collections through tax incentives<sup>1</sup> available to Canadians under the *Income Tax Act*. A vigorous donations program is the first line of defence in preventing the permanent export of objects of outstanding significance and national importance, while involving Canadian

individuals and corporations in the important role of preserving the nation's heritage.

The second line of defence in keeping cultural property in Canada is the export control system. The export control mechanisms established by the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* are instrumental in safeguarding in Canada significant cultural property that would otherwise be exported. While the export control system is largely administered by the Department of Canadian Heritage, in collaboration with Canada Border Services Agency, the Board's role is to consider establishing an export delay period for items that come before it for review as a result of refused export permits. This provides an opportunity for Canadian collecting institutions to purchase objects of outstanding significance and national importance for their collections. Grants are available from the Department to assist with purchase in such circumstances. Subject to certain restrictions, if a vendor has not received an offer before the export delay period has expired, an export permit will be granted.

### *Membership*

Members of the Board are appointed for three-year terms by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

Section 18 of the *Act* requires that the Board be composed of a maximum of 10 residents of Canada,

<sup>1</sup> The *Income Tax Act* provides for exemptions from the payment of capital gains tax for cultural property that has been certified by the Board and sold or donated to designated institutions or public authorities in Canada. Gifts of certified cultural property to such institutions are also eligible for a tax credit based on the fair market value of the property up to net income, after credits are claimed for any charitable donations and gifts.

as follows: the Chairperson and one other member chosen from the general public; up to four other members who are, or have been, officers, members or employees of art galleries, museums, archives, libraries or other collecting institutions in Canada; and up to four other members who are, or have been, dealers in or collectors of art, antiques or other objects that form part of the national heritage. Three members, at least one of whom belongs to the institutional category and one who belongs to the dealer/collector category, constitute a quorum (see Annex 1-1 for a list of Board members in 2009-2010).

### ***Meetings***

The Board held four meetings in 2009-2010: June 17 – 19, 2009 (Calgary); September 16 – 18, 2009 (Montreal); December 1 – 4, 2009 (Ottawa); and March 2 – 5, 2010 (Ottawa).

### ***Expert Advice***

Section 22 of the *Act* enables the Board to call upon any person who has professional, technical or other special knowledge, to assist in an advisory capacity. The Board may also request valuation expertise in making determinations of fair market value for income tax purposes or to determine fair cash offers relating to refused export permits. In 2009-2010, the Board engaged experts in an advisory capacity to assist in developing selection criteria and guidelines for audiovisual material and electronic records. The Board also engaged external appraisers to provide opinions on fair market value for tax certification, as required.

## **Certification of Cultural Property for Income Tax Purposes**

### ***The Certification Process***

For cultural property to be considered for certification, a donor or vendor of cultural

property must either dispose of the property to an institution or public authority designated by the Minister of Canadian Heritage or reach a tentative disposition agreement with a designated institution or public authority. Designated institutions or public authorities typically make applications for certification to the Board on behalf of donors or vendors.

To certify cultural property, the Board must determine whether the property meets the criteria set out in the *Act*, that is:

- a) whether that object is of outstanding significance by reason of its close association with Canadian history or national life, its aesthetic qualities, or its value in the study of the arts or sciences; and
- b) whether the object is of such a degree of national importance that its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage.

As part of its application for certification, the applicant must therefore provide arguments demonstrating that the property meets these criteria.

In addition to determining that cultural property meets the criteria of outstanding significance and national importance, the Board must also determine the fair market value of such property for income tax purposes.<sup>2</sup> Where the Board concludes that cultural property does not meet the criteria of outstanding significance and national importance, it will not determine the fair market value or issue a tax certificate.

### ***Appeals of Board Determinations***

Where donors or vendors are not satisfied with determinations of fair market value, they may, within 12 months after the day on which notice of the determination was given, make a request for redetermination.

Where donors or vendors are not satisfied with a redetermination of fair market value made by the

<sup>2</sup> That is, for the purposes of subparagraph 39(1)(a)(i.1), paragraph 110.1(1)(c), the definition “total cultural gifts” in subsection 118.1(1) and subsection 118.1(10) of the *Income Tax Act*.

Board, they may file an appeal to the Tax Court of Canada within 90 days after the day on which a Cultural Property Income Tax Certificate is issued.

### ***Overview of Certified Cultural Property***

Between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010, the Board made determinations (including redeterminations) with respect to 765 applications for certification, representing more than \$130 million in cultural property donated and sold to designated Canadian institutions and public authorities. Of this amount, donations accounted for 97%, sales for almost 3% and split-receipts for less than 1%. While archival and library material made up just under 22% of all applications, fine art (paintings, works on paper, and sculpture) made up the largest number of applications, at 72%. Other certified property included decorative art, ethnographic objects, folk art, as well as musical instruments, military medals, and minerals and meteorites.

Of the 765 applications for which the Board made determinations in 2009-2010, 82% were determined at the Proposed Value<sup>3</sup>, while approximately 18% were determined at a value that was different from the Proposed Value. Of those determinations that differed from the Proposed Value, seven or approximately 1% of the total number of applications, were determined at values exceeding the Proposed Value. During 2009-2010, the Board determined that 68 objects in 10 applications, each in the fine art category, did not meet the criteria of outstanding significance and national importance and were therefore not certified (see Annex 1-2).

The Board made redeterminations with respect to 14 applications for certification. Of those requests, seven were redetermined at a higher value, and seven were redetermined at the value originally determined by the Board (see Annex 1-2: vii for details).

In 2009-2010, one appeal filed to the Tax Court of Canada in 2008-2009 was discontinued by the appellant.

### ***Objects Inadmissible for Certification***

The Board was not in a position to certify for income tax purposes one inadmissible object in 2009-2010. This was an Order of Canada medal, which carries the legal stipulation in section 23(1) of the *Constitution of the Order of Canada* that, “except as otherwise provided in an Ordinance, the insignia of the Order shall remain the property of the Order.” Title, therefore, rests with the Crown, regardless of whether the member is living or deceased. While a museum may have an Order of Canada medal on indefinite loan, because an irrevocable disposition cannot be made, it is inadmissible for certification.

## **Review of Refused Export Permits**

### ***The Review Process***

The export control system is administered by the Minister of Canadian Heritage in collaboration with Canada Border Services Agency. The Board’s role in this system is to review applications for export permits that have been refused. The Canadian Cultural Property Export Control List (Control List) describes the range of cultural property that requires an export permit (see Annex 2-1 for a summary of the eight groups on this list).

Export permit applicants who receive a Notice of Refusal from a permit officer on the advice of an expert examiner may, within 30 days, appeal the expert examiner’s decision to the Board. Using the same criteria applied by the expert examiner, the Board must determine, pursuant to subsection 29(3) of the *Act*, whether the object in question is included in the Control List and, pursuant to paragraphs 11(1)(a) and (b):

- a) whether that object is of outstanding significance by reason of its close association with Canadian

<sup>3</sup> Proposed Value refers to the estimated value on the application for certification submitted by the designated institution or public authority; this is based on the appraisal(s) submitted with the application.



history or national life, its aesthetic qualities, or its value in the study of the arts or sciences; and

- b) whether the object is of such a degree of national importance that its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage.

If the Board determines that the object fails to meet the above criteria, it will request Canada Border Services Agency to issue the permit. If the Board determines that the object meets the above criteria, and if it concludes that an offer to purchase the object might be made by an institution or public authority in Canada, it establishes a delay period of two to six months during which the permit may not be issued. Advised of the Board's decision, the Minister of Canadian Heritage makes the delay period known to designated institutions and public authorities, so that they may consider purchasing the material. Financial assistance in the form of a Movable Cultural Property Grant can facilitate the acquisition, and designated institutions are encouraged to apply if funding is required.

### ***Review of Applications for Export Permits***

From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010, the Board reviewed 33 appeals in relation to applications for export permits that had been refused by a permit officer on the advice of an expert examiner. Of the refused applications reviewed by the Board, 29 were for objects recovered from the soil or waters of Canada (Group I), one was for military objects (Group III), two were for objects of applied and decorative art (Group IV) and one was for a work of fine art (Group V). Appeal hearings were held on May 22, 2009, June 11, 2009, July 14, 2009, September 2, 2009, October 15, 2009 and November 19, 2009.

Of the 33 export appeals reviewed in 2009-2010, the Board determined that in all cases, the required criteria to uphold refusals were met and established delay periods of three to six months. In 27 cases, export permits were issued at the end of the delay period (see Annex 1-3 for a summary of Board hearings and results). This unusually high number of appeals can be attributed to the Buzzard Coulee meteorite which fell in Saskatchewan in the fall of

2008. Of the 33 export appeals heard by the Board, 26 were for Buzzard Coulee meteorite samples.

### ***New Paperless Review of Applications for Export Permits***

In May 2009, the Board launched a paperless approach to the review of applications for export permit appeals as an alternative to the reviews previously conducted during the four regularly scheduled meetings of the Board. The Board now meets monthly by teleconference, as required, to review applications. This new approach has resulted in greater efficiency and effectiveness in both administration and client service.

### ***Determinations of Fair Cash Offer to Purchase***

If an offer to purchase cultural property during a delay period is refused, either the applicant or the institution making the offer may request in writing that the Board determine what would constitute a "fair cash offer to purchase." This request must be made in writing at least 30 days before the end of the delay period.

When the Board receives such a request, it determines the fair cash offer after consideration of relevant information and advises the applicant and the institution simultaneously. If no institution offers to purchase the object for an amount equal to, or greater than, the amount determined by the Board, within a determined period, the exporter may request the export permit. At that point, the Board directs the permit officer to issue an export permit at the end of the delay period, if requested to do so by the applicant.

If an institution has made an offer to purchase the object for an amount equal to, or greater than, the amount determined by the Board, and this offer has been rejected by the applicant, the export permit is not issued and no further application for a permit may be made for a period of two years from the date of the Notice of Refusal issued by the permit officer. At that time, a new permit application must be completed, and the process begins again.

In 2009-2010, there were no requests for fair cash offer determinations.



## Communications

### *Outreach Activities*

During 2009-2010, the Board and members of the Secretariat reached over 300 stakeholders through diverse outreach activities involving museums, art galleries, archives, libraries, appraisers and donors. Several discussion forums and information sessions were held with institutions and appraisers which resulted in the October 2009 online posting of the Board's new Certification Guide and, in February 2010, the posting of new audiovisual guidelines: "Describing and Selecting Audiovisual and Electronic Resources".

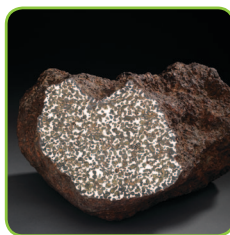
The following are among the outreach initiatives undertaken by the Board and the Secretariat in 2009-2010:

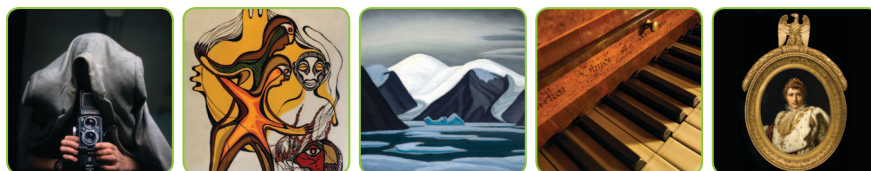
- June 2009: In Calgary, an information session at the TrépanierBaer Gallery for stakeholders from designated institutions, appraisers, and donors; an event hosted by the Glenbow Museum for Board members; and a meeting with 15 officials from Canada Border Services Agency;
- October 2009: In Montreal, the Board Chair featured as Keynote Speaker at the American Society of Appraisers Conference;
- November/December 2009: Across Canada, over 150 officials from designated institutions, regional representatives and appraisers participated in six regional teleconferences and a presentation at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Art Museum Directors Organization, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to introduce the Certification Guide;
- December 2008 – February 2010: In Ottawa, professionals from across Canada and the U.S. participated in six outreach sessions, expert panels, working groups and teleconferences, which led to the audiovisual guidelines web launch.



## PART II

### Movable Cultural Property Directorate





## PART II

### Movable Cultural Property Directorate

#### Movable Cultural Property Directorate: Overview

The Movable Cultural Property Directorate, in addition to its function as Secretariat to the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board (Board), carries out Ministerial responsibilities under the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act (Act)*. These responsibilities include administering the export control system, assessing institutions and public authorities for the purpose of designation, assessing applications for Movable Cultural Property Grants, and fulfilling certain of Canada's international obligations under the *1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*.

#### Export Control System

Archaeological, ethnographic, historical, cultural, artistic or scientific objects are considered "movable cultural property." However, only certain types of movable cultural property are subject to export control under the *Act*. The Canadian Cultural Property Export Control List defines classes of objects that are subject to export control, based on the object's age and value (see Annex 2-1 for a summary of the groups on this list). If cultural property is included in the Control List, an export permit is required for its temporary or permanent removal from the country. The responsibilities of the Movable Cultural Property Directorate include overseeing the processing of permit applications through an extensive network of Canada Border Services Agency permit officers and expert examiners from a broad range of collecting institutions across the country.

#### Export Permits

Export permits are issued by permit officers in 16 Canada Border Services Agency permit offices located throughout Canada. More than 350 academics, curators, archivists, and librarians work in institutions appointed as "expert examiners" by the Minister of Canadian Heritage. The role of individual expert examiners is to help determine whether cultural property that is proposed for export is of such outstanding significance to Canada's cultural heritage that its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage.

If the permit officer determines, through initial evaluation of the permit application, that the object proposed for permanent export is included in the Control List and has been in the country for more than 35 years, the officer must forward a copy of the application to an expert examiner for a recommendation as to whether or not the object can be considered to be of outstanding significance and national importance. If the expert examiner deems the object to be of outstanding significance and national importance, the permit officer will refuse the permit; otherwise the permit will be issued.

Between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010, 364 permit applications were submitted. Approximately 25% (89) were applications for temporary permits, for purposes such as exhibition, conservation and research; these were granted in accordance with the *Act*. The remaining 75% (275) were applications for permanent export, for purposes such as sale on international markets, delivery to foreign buyers, or moving abroad. Of the applications for permanent export, 12% (33) were refused by expert examiners because the cultural property in question was deemed of such outstanding significance and

national importance that its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage. These were subsequently reviewed by the Board upon request from the applicants. The Board upheld the recommendation from the expert examiner in all cases and established export delays (see Annex 1-3 for details).

### ***Illegal Exports***

Section 38 of the *Act* states, pursuant to article 1 of the *1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*, that any object included in the Canadian Cultural Property Export Control List is designated by Canada as being of importance to the country for archaeology, ethnography, history, culture, art or science. Under the *Act*, it is illegal to export or to attempt to export from Canada any object included in the Control List, except under the authority of and in accordance with a temporary or permanent permit issued under the *Act*. Under the terms of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, if illegally exported cultural property is imported into a fellow signatory state, Canada may be afforded the opportunity to request the return of the property.

### **Designation of Institutions and Public Authorities**

Applicant institutions and public authorities must be designated in order to be eligible to apply for certification of cultural property or for Movable Cultural Property Grants. The designation of institutions and public authorities is a Ministerial responsibility and is a means of ensuring that objects certified by the Board or acquired with the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant are housed in institutions that have the capacity to ensure their long-term preservation and to make them accessible to the public through research, exhibitions, publications and websites.

For the purposes of the *Act*, Section 2 defines an “institution” as one that is “publicly owned and operated solely for the benefit of the public, that is established for educational or cultural purposes and

that conserves objects and exhibits them or otherwise makes them available to the public.” A “public authority” includes Her Majesty in right of Canada or a province, an agent of her Majesty in either such right, a municipality in Canada, a municipal or public body performing a function of government in Canada or a corporation performing a function or duty on behalf of Her Majesty in right of Canada or a province. Under the *Act*, a Band Council may be recognized as a public authority.

Institutions or public authorities may be designated Category “A” or “B.” Under Category “A”, a Canadian institution or public authority may be designated in relation to any objects that fall within its collecting mandate. Under Category “B”, Canadian institutions or public authorities may be designated in relation to the disposition of a specific object or collection for which a preservation strategy has been provided.

In 2009-2010, one institution was awarded Category “A” designation, and 13 institutions were awarded Category “B” designation (see Annex 2-3 for a list of Category “A” and Annex 2-4 for a list of Category “B” designations awarded from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010 and Annex 2-5 for a complete list of Category “A” institutions and public authorities).

### **Movable Cultural Property Grants**

Pursuant to Section 35 of the *Act*, the Minister may make grants to institutions and public authorities to assist with the purchase of objects for which an export permit has been refused or the purchase of objects outside Canada that are available on the international market and are related to the national heritage.

In 2009-2010, the Movable Cultural Property annual grants budget was \$1,159,600.00. From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010, the Minister approved eight grants of which seven were disbursed, for a total expenditure of \$376,979.04 (see Annex 2-2 for a list of grants awarded in 2009-2010).

The Terms and Conditions for Movable Cultural Property Grants were renewed in March 2010, following an evaluation of the program. In July

2009, the Movable Cultural Property Directorate formalized a service standard of 13 weeks for the processing of grant applications.

## **International Cooperation under the 1970 UNESCO Convention**

In 1978, Canada became a signatory to the *1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*. This Convention places the onus on each signatory state to develop its own legislation to protect and preserve its cultural heritage, and to establish measures to facilitate the return of illegally exported cultural property to its country of origin. The *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* contains provisions making it a criminal offence to import into Canada cultural property that has been illegally exported from a state that is a fellow signatory to an international cultural property agreement. Penalties upon conviction of an offence under the *Act* include a fine or imprisonment, or both.

### ***Illegal Imports***

During the period covered by this report, the Movable Cultural Property Directorate assessed 13 new cases involving possible illegal imports to Canada. Since 1978, there have been 13 returns of cultural property to eight different states.

More information on the Movable Cultural Property Directorate and its activities may be found on-line at: <http://www.pch.gc.ca/eng/1268673230268/1268675209581>.



## ANNEXES





## ANNEX 1-1

### Board Members, 2009-2010 (by category)

#### Representatives of the Public-at-Large

**Mr. Marcel Brisebois, Chair**

(June 27, 2007 – June 26, 2011)  
Montreal, Quebec

**Ms. Brenda Stehelin**

(August 7, 2009 – August 6, 2012)  
Owner/Operator, Yukon Gallery  
Whitehorse, Yukon

#### Representatives of Art Galleries, Museums, Archives or Libraries

**Ms. Madeleine Forcier**

(April 30, 2007 – April 29, 2010)  
Director, Galerie Graff & General Director  
Ateliers Graff  
Montreal, Quebec

**Mr. Burton G.S. Glendenning**

(March 11, 2005 – March 10, 2008;  
renewed June 18, 2008 – June 17, 2011)  
Private Archival Researcher  
(formerly Archivist with the Provincial  
Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton)  
Fredericton, Nouveau-Brunswick

**Dr. Katharine Lochnan**

(April 23, 2009 – April 22, 2012)  
Deputy Director Research and The R. Fraser Elliott  
Curator of Prints and Drawings  
Art Gallery of Ontario  
Toronto, Ontario

**Mr. Ralph J. Stanton**

(July 30, 2008 – July 29, 2011)  
Head, Rare Books and Special Collections Division  
University of British Columbia Library  
Vancouver, British Columbia

#### Dealers/Collectors of art, antiquities or other objects

**Mr. Roger Bellemare**

(October 30, 2006 – October 29, 2009)  
Director, Galerie Roger Bellemare  
Montreal, Quebec

**Mr. Flavio Belli**

(November 22, 2005 – November 21, 2008;  
renewed March 5, 2009 – March 4, 2012)  
Art Consultant  
Toronto, Ontario

**Mr. Stephen Bulger**

(December 1, 2009 – November 30, 2012)  
Stephen Bulger Gallery  
Toronto, Ontario

**Mr. Bryn C. Matthews**

(November 10, 2006 – November 9, 2009)  
Collector  
Almonte, Ontario

**Mr. Yves Trépanier**

(June 18, 2008 – June 17, 2011)  
TrépanierBaer Gallery  
Calgary, Alberta



## ANNEX 1-2

### Certification of Cultural Property, 2009-2010

The statistics below relate to determinations (including redeterminations) of Fair Market Value (FMV) where the Board determined that the objects meet the criteria of outstanding significance and national importance (OSNI). In 2009-2010, the Board concluded that 68 objects, each in Group V, did not meet the criteria of OSNI and therefore did not determine the FMV.

#### i) Applications for Certification

Total Applications Determined	Total Determined Fair Market Value	Applications Determined at Proposed Value (% of Total)	Proposed Value Determination	Applications Determined at Change of Value (% of Total)	Change of Value Determination
765	\$130,556,694	626 (81.8%)	\$106,310,881	139 (18.2%)	\$24,245,813

Note: Of the 139 Change of Value Determinations, 7 were determined at values higher than the Proposed Value, while the remainder were determined at values lower than the Proposed Value.

#### ii) Donations, Sales, Split-Receipts

Applications Determined for Donations (% of Total)	Determined Fair Market Value for Donations	Applications Determined for Sales (% of Total)	Determined Fair Market Value for Sales	Applications Determined for Split-Receipts (% of Total)	Determined Fair Market Value for Split-Receipts
741 (96.9%)	\$129,051,354	22 (2.9%)	\$1,451,040	2 (0.3%)	\$54,300

#### iii) Fine Art Material (Group V)

Applications Determined for Group V (% of Total)	Determined Fair Market Value for Group V (% of Total FMV)	Applications Determined at Proposed Value (% of Total Group V)	Proposed Value Determination	Applications Determined at Change of Value (% of Total Group V)	Change of Value Determination
550 (71.9%)	\$87,271,857 (66.8%)	440 (80%)	\$73,865,730	110 (20%)	\$13,406,127

#### iv) Archival and Library Material (Group VII)

Applications Determined Group VII (% of Total)	Determined Fair Market Value for Group VII (% of Total FMV)	Applications Determined at Proposed Value (% of Total Group VII)	Proposed Value Determination	Applications Determined at Change of Value (% of Total Group VII)	Change of Value Determination
167 (21.8%)	\$35,561,354 (27.2%)	146 (87.4%)	\$26,565,315	21 (12.6%)	\$8,996,039

#### v) Donations or Sales by Artists of Works They Created (Donor = Creator)

Applications Determined Donor = Creator	Determined Fair Market Value Donor = Creator (% of Total FMV)	Applications Determined at Proposed Value (% of Total Donor = Creator)	Proposed Value Determination	Applications Determined at Change of Value (% of Total Donor = Creator)	Change of Value Determination
163	\$9,274,717 (7.1%)	144 (88,3%)	\$6,280,358	19 (11,7%)	\$2,994,359

#### vi) Donations or Sales by Individuals and Organizations

Applications Determined Individuals	Determined Fair Market Value Individuals (% of Total FMV)	Applications Determined Organizations	Determined Fair Market Value Organizations (% of Total FMV)
728	\$67,849,968 (52.0%)	23	\$62,706,726 (48.0 %)

#### vii) Redeterminations

Redetermined Applications	Original Determined Fair Market Value	Redetermined Fair Market Value	Redetermined Fair Market Value > Determined Fair Market Value	Difference in Value	Redetermined < Determined	Difference in Value	Redetermined = Determined
14	\$1,451,781	\$1,517,918	7	\$66,137	0	\$0	7

#### viii) Withdrawn Applications for Certification

Withdrawn by Donor	Withdrawn by Institution	Withdrawn - Determination Made	Withdrawn - No Determination Made
2	4	5	1

#### ix) Objects Inadmissible for Certification

Applications with inadmissible objects	Total inadmissible objects
1	1

Note: The object inadmissible for certification was a Companion of the Order of Canada medal. Order of Canada medals, as outlined in the constitution of the Order of Canada, remain the property of the Crown. Title to the medals therefore rests with the Crown and may not be transferred to another party. For this reason, the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board is not able to certify Companion of the Order of Canada medals.

## ANNEX 1-3

### Review of Applications for Export Permits, 2009-2010

Appeal #	Object(s)	Board Decision	Delay period	Outcome
71534	<i>Tea and Coffee Service</i> , 1903-1905, silver, by Liberty & Co., Birmingham (Group IV)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106938	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 6.3 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106939	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 62.94 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106940	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 6.94 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106941	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimens</i> , 2 samples weighing a total of 289.18 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	69.18 g sample was purchased by the Montreal Planetarium without the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant.  Permit issued at end of delay period for the 220 g sample.
106942	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 102.1 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Purchased by the Montreal Planetarium without the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant.
106943	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 28.49 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
101234	<i>Antimony Specimen</i> and <i>Lazulite Specimen</i> , both Canadian (part of the 21-specimen Woodside Display Collection) (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
100262	<i>Centrepiece</i> , ca. 1867-1870, bronze and marble, by Pierre-Louis-Émile Froment-Meurice (Group IV)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Purchased by the Royal Ontario Museum with the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant of \$33,000 (#763).
105288	<i>Two Colt Pistols</i> (with holsters) attributed to Billy Barker and Billy Bishop, ca.1914 (Group III)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Export delay period expired March 2, 2010 but no request made for issue of permit.
65576	<i>Springwater Saskatchewan Pallasite Specimen</i> , 52.8 kilograms (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Purchased by the Royal Ontario Museum with the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant of \$299,600 (#765).
106110	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 11.88 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106111	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 11 samples, weighing a total of 438.36 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106112	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 7 samples weighing a total of 160.4 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106944	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 3 samples weighing a total of 35.5 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.

Appeal #	Object(s)	Board Decision	Delay period	Outcome
106945	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 62.1 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106946	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 39.4 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106947	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 23.83 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106118	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 23.5 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106119	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 6.8 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106120	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 11.5 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106122	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 13.0 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106123	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 2 samples weighing a total of 35.3 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106925	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 7 samples weighing a total of 342.2 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Purchased by Natural Resources Canada (National Meteorite Collection) with the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant of \$10,621.54 (#768).
106926	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 6 samples weighing a total of 115 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106927	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 27 samples weighing a total of 434.8 grams, (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106928	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 34 samples weighing a total of 2.001 kilograms (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106929	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 6 samples weighing a total of 114 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106930	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 10 samples weighing 411 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Purchased by Natural Resources Canada (National Meteorite Collection) with the assistance of a Movable Cultural Property Grant of \$10,621.54 (#768).
106931	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 2 samples weighing a total of 46.5 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	6 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
106825	<i>Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimen</i> , 423 grams (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
103932	<i>An Open Sea View with an Indiaman and Two Fishing Boats</i> , ca. 1800-1802, oil on panel, by J.M.W. Turner (Group V)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.
101021	<i>Vesuvianite Specimen</i> , from the Jeffrey Mine, Asbestos, Quebec (Group I)	Appeal rejected	4 months	Permit issued at end of delay period.

ANNEX 2-1

Canadian Cultural Property Export Control List Groups

The following list summarizes the groups of objects controlled under the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*:

- Group I** Objects Recovered from the Soil or Waters of Canada (Mineralogy, Palaeontology, Archaeology)
- Group II** Objects of Ethnographic Material Culture
- Group III** Military Objects
- Group IV** Objects of Applied and Decorative Art
- Group V** Objects of Fine Art
- Group VI** Scientific or Technological Objects
- Group VII** Textual Records, Graphic Records and Sound Recordings
- Group VIII** Musical Instruments

## ANNEX 2-2

### Movable Cultural Property Grants, 2009-2010

Grant. No	DESCRIPTION	GRANT AMOUNT (\$ CAN)
760	McCord Museum of Canadian History, to purchase a <i>Dress</i> , 1887, wool, by Montreal ladies' tailor J.J. Milloy (repatriation)	\$5,497.50
762	Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, to purchase the <i>Sir William Johnstone Hope Log Book</i> , 1791-1796 (repatriation)	Grant of up to \$5,400.00 approved; unsuccessful at auction.
763	Royal Ontario Museum, to purchase a <i>Centrepiece</i> , ca. 1867-1870, bronze and marble, by Pierre-Louis-Émile Froment-Meurice (appeal #100262)	\$33,000.00
764	Macdonald Stewart Art Centre, to purchase <i>Book 1</i> (sketchbook containing 17 drawings), ca. 1962-1969, by Jessie Oonark (repatriation)	\$19,000.00
765	Royal Ontario Museum, to purchase a <i>Springwater Saskatchewan Pallasite Specimen</i> , 52.8 kg / 116.4 lbs. (appeal #65576)	\$281,960.00
766	New Brunswick Museum, to purchase <i>Portrait of Reverend Hezekiah Harris</i> , ca. 1867, watercolour, by Anthony Flower (repatriation)	\$1,900.00
767	Canadian Museum of Civilization, to purchase a pair of <i>Chilkat Style Leggings</i> , ca. 1860 (repatriation)	\$25,000.00
768	Natural Resources Canada (National Meteorite Collection), to purchase <i>17 Buzzard Coulee Meteorite Specimens</i> (appeal #s 106925 and 106930)	\$10,621.54
TOTAL		\$376,979.04



## **ANNEX 2-3**

### Category “A” Designations, 2009-2010

The following institution received Category “A” designation in 2009-2010:

University of Windsor Library, Archives and Rare  
Books and Special Collections, Windsor, Ontario  
(effective June 1, 2009)



## ANNEX 2-4

### Category “B” Designations, 2009-2010

The following institutions received Category “B” designation in relation to cultural property applications for certification to the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board:

Army Museum, Halifax, Nova Scotia (effective December 15, 2009). For a collection of medals.

Ville de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec (effective November 9, 2009). For a sculpture.

Athabasca University, Thomas A. Edge Archives and Special Collections, Athabasca, Alberta (effective April 20, 2009). For a fonds.

Bill Reid Foundation, Vancouver, British Columbia (effective November 30, 2009). For a piece of jewellery.

Brandon University School of Music, Brandon, Manitoba (effective August 20, 2009). For a violin.

Brock University, Special Collections and Archives, James A. Gibson Library, St. Catharines, Ontario (effective August 10, 2009). For a fonds.

Latcham Gallery, Stouffville, Ontario (effective December 15, 2009). For a sculpture.

Musée d’art contemporain des Laurentides, Saint-Jérôme, Quebec (effective November 15, 2009). For seven works of art.

Musée des beaux-art de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec (effective May 15, 2009). For three works of art.

Musée du Château Dufresne, Montreal, Quebec (effective November 9, 2009). For a fonds.

National Capital Commission, Official Residences, Ottawa, Ontario (effective November 20, 2009). For 12 works of art.

Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, Ontario (effective December 15, 2009). For a collection of musical instruments.

University of Toronto at Scarborough, Doris McCarthy Gallery Toronto, Ontario (effective December 10, 2009). For 11 works of art.

## ANNEX 2-5

### Complete List of Category “A” Institutions and Public Authorities (Up to March 31, 2010)

#### YUKON

1. Yukon Archives, Whitehorse
2. Yukon Arts Centre Gallery, Whitehorse

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

1. Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, Victoria
2. Campbell River & District Museum & Archives Society, Campbell River
3. City of Victoria Archives, Victoria
4. Cranbrook Archives Museums and Landmark Foundation, Cranbrook
5. Haida Gwaii Museum at Qay'lnaay, Skidegate
6. Kamloops Art Gallery, Kamloops
7. Kamloops Museum & Archives, Kamloops
8. Kelowna Art Gallery, Kelowna
9. Museum of Northern British Columbia, Prince Rupert
10. Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria
11. Simon Fraser University Archives, Burnaby
12. Simon Fraser University Gallery, Burnaby
13. Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Burnaby
14. Simon Fraser University, W.A.C. Bennett Library, Burnaby
15. Surrey Art Gallery, Surrey
16. Two Rivers Gallery, Prince George
17. U'mista Cultural Centre, Alert Bay
18. University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver

19. University of British Columbia, Morris and Helen Belkin Art Gallery, Vancouver
20. University of British Columbia, Museum of Anthropology, Vancouver
21. University of British Columbia, Pacific Museum of the Earth (M.Y. Williams Geological Museum), Vancouver
22. University of Northern British Columbia Archives and Special Collections, Prince George
23. University of Victoria, Maltwood Art Museum & Gallery, Victoria
24. University of Victoria, McPherson Library, Victoria
25. Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver
26. Vancouver City Archives, Vancouver
27. Vancouver Maritime Museum, Vancouver
28. Vancouver Museum, Vancouver

#### ALBERTA

1. Alberta Culture Historic Sites and Archives, Edmonton
2. Alberta Foundation for the Arts, Edmonton
3. Art Gallery of Alberta, Edmonton
4. City of Lethbridge Archives, Lethbridge
5. Glenbow Museum, Calgary
6. Legal Archives Society of Alberta, Calgary
7. Nickle Arts Museum, Calgary
8. Prairie Art Gallery, Grande Prairie
9. Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton
10. Red Deer College Permanent Collection and Gallery, Red Deer
11. Red Deer Museum & Art Gallery, Red Deer
12. Remington-Alberta Carriage Centre, Cardston

13. Reynolds-Alberta Museum, Wetaskiwin
14. Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton
15. Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology, Drumheller
16. University of Alberta Archives, Edmonton
17. University of Alberta Library, Edmonton
18. University of Alberta Museums and Collections Services, Edmonton
19. University of Calgary Library, Calgary
20. University of Lethbridge Art Gallery, Lethbridge
21. Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies, Banff

## **SASKATCHEWAN**

1. Allen Sapp Gallery, North Battleford
2. Dunlop Art Gallery, Regina
3. MacKenzie Art Gallery, Regina
4. Mendel Art Gallery, Saskatoon
5. Moose Jaw Museum & Art Gallery, Moose Jaw
6. Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Regina
7. Saskatchewan Archives Board, Regina
8. Saskatchewan Arts Board, Regina
9. University of Regina Library and Archives, Regina
10. University of Saskatchewan, Kenderdine Art Gallery, Saskatoon
11. University of Saskatchewan Library & Archives, Saskatoon
12. Western Development Museum, Saskatoon




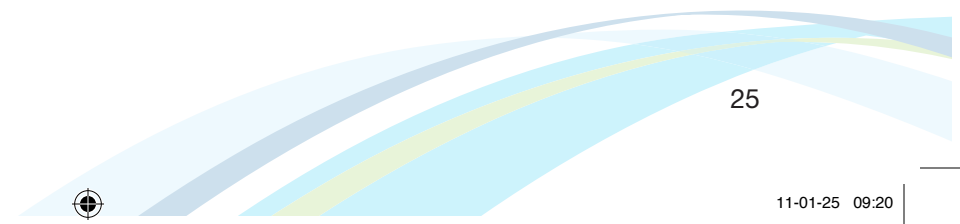
## **MANITOBA**

1. Manitoba Agricultural Museum, Austin
2. Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg
3. Pavilion Gallery, Winnipeg
4. Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg
5. Société historique de Saint-Boniface, Saint-Boniface
6. Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Winnipeg

7. University of Manitoba, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, Winnipeg
8. University of Manitoba, Gallery One One One, Winnipeg
9. University of Winnipeg, Gallery 1C03, Winnipeg
10. Western Canada Aviation Museum, Winnipeg
11. Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg

## **ONTARIO**

1. Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Kingston
2. Archives of Ontario, Toronto
3. Art Gallery of Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie
4. Art Gallery of Hamilton, Hamilton
5. Art Gallery of Mississauga, Mississauga
6. Art Gallery of Northumberland, Cobourg
7. Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto
8. Art Gallery of Peterborough, Peterborough
9. Art Gallery of Sudbury, Sudbury
10. Art Gallery of Windsor, Windsor
11. Bank of Canada, National Currency Collection, Ottawa
12. Base Borden Military Museum, Borden
13. Black Creek Pioneer Village, Downsview
14. Brant County Museum & Archives, Brantford
15. Burlington Art Centre, Burlington
16. Canada Aviation and Space Museum, Ottawa
17. Canada Council for the Arts Musical Instrument Bank, Ottawa
18. Canada Science and Technology Museum
19. Canadian Automotive Museum, Oshawa
20. Canadian Clay & Glass Gallery, Waterloo
21. Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography, Ottawa
22. Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa
23. Canadian War Museum, Ottawa

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24. Canadian Warplane Heritage Museum, Mt. Hope
  25. Carleton University Art Gallery, Ottawa
  26. Carleton University Library, Ottawa
  27. City of Ottawa Archives, Ottawa
  28. City of Toronto Market Gallery, Toronto
  29. City of Toronto, Museum and Heritage Services, Toronto
  30. City of Toronto Archives, Toronto
  31. Country Heritage Park, Milton
  32. Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre, Ottawa
  33. Elgin County Archives, St. Thomas
  34. Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe
  35. Frederick Horsman Varley Art Gallery of Markham, Unionville
  36. Gallery Lambton, Sarnia
  37. Gallery Stratford, Stratford
  38. Gardiner Museum, Toronto
  39. General Synod Archives, Toronto
  40. Geological Survey of Canada (Natural Resources Canada), Ottawa
  41. Glanmore, National Historic Site, Belleville
  42. Grimsby Public Art Gallery, Grimsby
  43. Hamilton Public Library, Hamilton
  44. Huronia Museum, Midland
  45. Joseph Schneider Haus Museum, Kitchener
  46. Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery, Kitchener
  47. Lakehead University, Chancellor Paterson Library, Thunder Bay
  48. Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa
  49. Macdonald Stewart Art Centre, Guelph
  50. Marine Museum of the Great Lakes, Kingston
  51. McMaster Museum of Art, Hamilton
  52. McMaster University Library, Hamilton
  53. McMichael Canadian Art Collection, Kleinburg
  54. Museum London, London
  55. National Air Force Museum of Canada, Astra (RCAF Memorial Museum/Library)
  56. National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa
  57. Norfolk Arts Centre, Simcoe
  58. Oakville Museum, Oakville
  59. Ontario Heritage Foundation, Toronto
  60. Ontario Jewish Archives Foundation, Toronto
  61. Ontario Science Centre, Don Mills
  62. Ottawa Art Gallery (The), Ottawa
  63. Peel Heritage Complex, Brampton
  64. Peterborough Centennial Museum & Archives, Peterborough
  65. Queen's University Archives, Kingston
  66. Queen's University, Joseph S. Stauffer Library, Kingston
  67. Robert McLaughlin Gallery, Oshawa
  68. Rodman Hall Arts Centre, St. Catharines
  69. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto
  70. Ryerson Polytechnic University Library & Archives, Toronto
  71. Simcoe County Archives, Minesing
  72. St. Thomas-Elgin Public Art Centre, St. Thomas
  73. Stratford Festival Archives, Stratford
  74. Textile Museum of Canada, Toronto
  75. Thunder Bay Art Gallery, Thunder Bay
  76. Tom Thomson Memorial Art Gallery, Owen Sound
  77. Toronto Public Library, Toronto
  78. Toronto Public Library, Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, Toronto
  79. Trent University, Thomas J. Bata Library, Peterborough
  80. Trinity College Archives, Toronto
  81. University of Guelph Library, Guelph
  82. University of Ottawa, Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, Ottawa
  83. University of Ottawa Library, Ottawa
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84. University of St. Michael's College Library, Toronto
85. University of Toronto Archives, Toronto
86. University of Toronto Art Centre, Toronto
87. University of Toronto, Justina M. Barnicke Gallery, Hart House, Toronto
88. University of Toronto, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Toronto
89. University of Waterloo Library, Waterloo
90. University of Western Ontario Library System, London
91. University of Western Ontario, London Museum of Archaeology, London
92. University of Western Ontario, McIntosh Gallery, London
93. University of Windsor Library, Archives, and Rare Books and Special Collections, Windsor
94. Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg
95. Victoria University, E.J. Pratt Library, Toronto
96. Wellington County Museum and Archives, Fergus
97. Westfield Heritage Village, Rockton
98. Wilfrid Laurier University Archives & Special Collections, Waterloo
99. Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford
100. Woodstock Art Gallery, Woodstock
101. York University, Art Gallery, Toronto
102. York University Libraries, North York

## QUEBEC

1. BAnQ - Centre d'archives de Québec, Sainte-Foy
2. BAnQ - Grande Bibliothèque et Centre de conservation, Montreal
3. BAnQ - Centre d'archives du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Chicoutimi
4. BAnQ - Centre d'archives de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue et Nord, Rouyn-Noranda

5. BAnQ - Centre d'archives de l'Estrie, Sherbrooke
6. BAnQ - Centre d'archives de la Côte-Nord, Sept-Îles
7. BAnQ - Centre d'archives de l'Outaouais, Gatineau
8. BAnQ - Centre d'archives de la Mauricie et Centre du Québec, Trois-Rivières
9. BAnQ - Centre d'archives du Bas-Saint-Laurent et de la Gaspésie, Rimouski
10. BAnQ - Centre d'archives de Montréal, Montreal
11. Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montreal
12. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau
13. Centre d'histoire de Saint-Hyacinthe Inc., St-Hyacinthe
14. Centre régional d'archives de l'Outaouais, Gatineau
15. Cinémathèque québécoise, Montreal
16. Concordia University Cinema Collection, Montreal
17. Concordia University, Leonard & Bina Ellen Art Gallery, Montreal
18. Concordia University Library, Montreal
19. David M. Stewart Museum, Montreal
20. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Gatineau
21. Institut Canadien de Québec (I'), Quebec
22. Jewish Public Library, Montreal
23. McCord Museum of Canadian History, Montreal
24. McGill University Archives, McLennan Library, Montreal
25. McGill University Libraries, McLennan Library, Montreal
26. McGill University, Redpath Museum, Montreal
27. Montreal Botanical Garden, Japanese Pavilion, Montreal
28. Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal



29. Musée Laurier, Victoriaville
30. Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal, Montreal
31. Musée d'art contemporain de Baie-Saint-Paul, Baie-Saint-Paul (Centre d'exposition de Baie-Saint-Paul)
32. Musée d'art de Joliette, Joliette
33. Musée de Charlevoix, La Malbaie
34. Musée de géologie et de minéralogie, Sainte-Foy
35. Musée de Lachine, Lachine
36. Musée de la Gaspésie, Gaspé
37. Musée de la civilisation, Quebec
38. Musée des beaux-arts de Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Mont-Saint-Hilaire
39. Musée des maîtres et artisans du Québec, Saint-Laurent
40. Musée des religions, Nicolet
41. Musée du Bas-Saint-Laurent, Rivière-du-Loup
42. Musée maritime du Québec Inc., L'Islet-Sur-Mer
43. Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec, Quebec
44. Musée québécois de culture populaire, Trois-Rivières
45. Musée régional de Rimouski, Rimouski
46. Musée régional de la Côte-Nord, Sept-Îles
47. National Historic Sites Directorate, Parks Canada, Gatineau
48. Pulperie de Chicoutimi (La), Chicoutimi
49. Royal 22nd Regiment Museum, Quebec
50. Université de Montréal, Division des archives, Montreal
51. Université de Montréal, Direction des bibliothèques, Montreal
52. Université de Sherbrooke, Galerie d'art du Centre culturel, Sherbrooke
53. Université du Québec à Montréal, Galerie, Montreal
54. Université du Québec à Montréal,

Service des archives, Montreal

55. Université du Québec à Montréal, Service des bibliothèques, Montreal
56. Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Bibliothèque, Trois-Rivières
57. Université du Québec en Outaouais, Service de la bibliothèque, Gatineau
58. Université Laval, Bibliothèque, Quebec
59. Université Laval, Collections, Quebec
60. Université Laval, Division des archives, Quebec
61. Ville de Gatineau, Gestion des documents et des archives, Gatineau
62. Ville de Longueuil, Bibliothèque municipale, Longueuil
63. Ville de Montréal, Bibliothèque, Montreal
64. Ville de Québec, Archives, Quebec

## NEW BRUNSWICK

1. Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton
2. Culture and Sport Secretariat, New Brunswick Dept of Tourism, Fredericton
3. Kings Landing Historical Settlement, Kings Landing
4. Mount Allison University, Owens Art Gallery, Sackville
5. Mount Allison University, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Sackville
6. New Brunswick Museum, Saint John
7. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton
8. Saint John Free Public Library, Saint John
9. University of Moncton, Moncton
10. University of New Brunswick Art Centre, Fredericton
11. University of New Brunswick, Harriet Irving Library, Fredericton

## NOVA SCOTIA

1. Acadia University Art Gallery, Wolfville
2. Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, Halifax

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3. Beaton Institute, Cape Breton University, Sydney
  4. Cape Breton Miners' Museum, Glace Bay
  5. Cape Breton University Art Gallery, Sydney
  6. Dalhousie University Art Gallery, Halifax
  7. Dalhousie University Libraries, Halifax
  8. Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Halifax
  9. Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management, Halifax
  10. Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax
  11. Yarmouth County Museum, Yarmouth

#### **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

1. Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum, Charlottetown
2. PEI Museum and Heritage Foundation, Charlottetown
3. Public Archives and Records Office of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown
4. University of Prince Edward Island, Robertson Library, Charlottetown

#### **NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**

1. Memorial University of Newfoundland, Queen Elizabeth II Library, St. John's
2. The Rooms, Provincial Art Gallery Division, St. John's
3. The Rooms, Provincial Museum Division, St. John's
4. The Rooms, Provincial Archives Division, St. John's