

BARRAGE

The RCA Museum News

THE RCA MUSEUM
CANADA'S NATIONAL ARTILLERY MUSEUM



July 2023

The Lahr RCHA Badge Arrives at the RCA Museum

With the support of the City of Lahr in Germany, two retired gunners, Lieutenant Commander Khristian Kowalski and Master Bombardier Jim Daynard, recovered and shipped to our museum a hand-painted RCHA badge on a metal plate from the former Canadian Forces Base Lahr. From the 1950s to the 1990s, Canada sent Canadian troops to West Germany to support NATO operations in Europe and other parts of the world. The CF permanently stationed 1 RCHA at CFB Lahr from 1967 to 1992.



1 RCHA badge on metal plate from the CFB Lahr placed in the RCA Museum.

In late 2022, Kowalski and Daynard started a GoFundMe Campaign to cover the cost to crate and ship the RCHA badge to Canada. The campaign proved successful, raising 1360 Euros for the project. With the support of the CAF and DND, a private shipping company, and many letters for customs clearance, we can happily confirm that the RCHA badge arrived on Tuesday, 13 June 2023.

In 1985, Sergeant Roger Eppert hand-painted an RCHA badge or Garter badge on the wall of building B-67 at CFB Lahr in West Germany. Sergeant Eppert continued the long tradition of marking their location, in this case, Z Battery and Survey Troop, 1 RCHA. In the 1980s and early 1990s, this was not an artifact but a hand-drawn rendering of the RCHA badge used for operational purposes.

The badge includes the Royal Cypher at the top with a scroll listing the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. The Regiment used a variety of insignia such as helmet plates, cap badges, regimental badges, and Royal Cyphers with updated designs and monarchs over the past 150 years. At the museum, we have RCHA badges on unit flags, plaques, stationery, silverware and now a metal plate from CFB Lahr.

The RCHA badge is in poor condition after 38 years and will require some restoration. It's showing its age. We plan to display it at the RCA Reunion this summer, then place it in our permanent Cold War museum gallery.

Fifty Years of Service – Clive Prothero-Brooks

Retirement is a significant milestone marking the end of a dedicated career and the beginning of a new chapter. Clive Prothero-Brooks will retire in August 2023 after fifty years of service in the CAF and DND, including 23 years with the RCA Museum – a very impressive achievement!

Clive will leave an indelible mark on the museum, contributing his skills and expertise, influencing colleagues, and imparting an unequivocal legacy. His knowledge of military history has been invaluable to the museum, while his mentorship, positivity, and good nature have played a pivotal role in shaping many careers.

In 1973, at seventeen, Clive joined the Canadian Scottish (Princess Mary's) Regiment in Victoria, British Columbia. He transferred to the Lincoln & Welland Regiment as a Rifleman in St. Catharines, Ontario, then back to the Canadian Scottish from 1974 to 1978. Clive received a Fine Arts Diploma from Camosun College in 1979.



Clive stayed with the Canadian Scottish as a Bass Drummer from 1978 to 1990. He transferred to HMCS Malahat as a Boatswain in Esquimalt, B.C., from 1990 to 1992. As a Sergeant, Clive was the Drum Major for the Canadian Scottish from 1992 to 1995. In 1995, he transferred to 1 RCHA in Shilo, Manitoba, with the Headquarters & Services Battery and as the Drum Major. From 2000 to 2005, Clive was the Curator at the RCA Museum. Since 2006, he's been the Collection Manager at the RCA Museum.

Since 1980, Clive's been a freelance military artist specializing in military drum emblazoning and painted drums for units across Canada. Clive also has a vibrant collection of British cars and motorcycles, collecting dozens over the years, and is now down to six cars and two motorcycles. Other hobbies include collecting toy soldiers, vintage Hi-Fi, and film. Clive plans to continue his hobbies and pursue black and white photography and woodwork projects. He also plans to restore a 1959 Rover P4 100.

Clive lives with his wife, Patti, and three cats in Brandon, Manitoba. He has a son, Eric, who has two boys living in Victoria, B.C. He also has an older sister, Penelope, in Scotland.

Clive's retirement will leave a void at the museum. His retirement marks the end of an era and the culmination of decades of hard work, dedication, and commitment. He is a source of inspiration, a reservoir of knowledge, and a testament to positive values and good humour. We honour Clive's fifty years of service and celebrate his journey into a well-deserved retirement.

The Staff Sergeant Albert Thomas Bennett Collection

Occasionally, our staff is lucky enough to find artifacts that tell a complete story. Such is the case with a collection of old photos and records donated years ago by Mrs. Mary Bennett, wife of the late S Sgt. A.T. Bennett. The documents tell the story of a man who chose to dedicate most of his life to military service and found a home within the army.

Albert Thomas (Tom) Bennett was born in Bristol, England, in 1898. He and his family soon immigrated to Canada and settled in Dryden, Ontario.

On Christmas Day, 1915, Bennett enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, despite being underage. He served overseas with the 94th Battalion and fought at the Somme in France. There, he was wounded and transferred to the 43rd Cameron Highlanders, with whom he continued to serve until his discharge a few months before the war ended.

Upon his return to civilian life, Bennett went to school to become a plumber and forged his own company in Ontario.

At the Second World War outbreak, he sold his plumbing business and enlisted once more, this time in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Coincidentally, this enrollment date was again on Christmas Day in 1940. Bennett took up service with the Royal Canadian Engineers. He worked as a Sanitary Heating Engineer, installing plumbing in German prisoner-of-war camps east of Schrieber, Ontario. He received a transfer to Camp Shilo, Manitoba, in 1942 and continued working there as a civil servant for another twenty years after his army discharge in 1947.



Many of the photos in the S Sgt. Bennett collection record his time spent in Camp Shilo. He appeared posing in a military jeep and at the YMCA Hostess House with friends and soldiers. Note the two photos above. The collection also includes several snapshots of his wife, Mary Bennett (formerly Clarke), whom he met on base during his service in Shilo. At the time, Ms. Clarke was a receptionist for the YWCA on the base, an inviting place where wives, children, relatives, and friends of soldiers could meet. Mary and Tom married in 1952.

After retirement, the Bennetts bought a lot and had a house built in Carberry, where they pursued their passion for gardening together, winning several lawn and garden competitions. He died in 1989 and is buried in the Foxwarren Cemetery.

By Venessa Léger

3-Pounder Smoothbore Cannon



At the RCA Museum, two bronze 3-pounder smoothbore cannons flank the entrance to the museum galleries. The artillery came from Upper Fort Garry, a Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) trading post during the 19th century in the Winnipeg area. The British army reinforced Fort Garry with various artillery pieces, including smoothbore cannons and mortars. These weapons were essential to colonial defences and vital to the region's development. HBC decommissioned Fort Garry in the late 1860s, and today, the site is a historical attraction and a popular tourist destination.

The 3-pounder smoothbore fired a projectile weighing approximately 3 pounds, and soldiers loaded ammunition from the barrel's muzzle or front end. Examples of smoothbore cannons include the 3-pounder, the 9-pounder, and the 32-pounder siege gun. The lack of rifling in the barrel meant that projectiles fired from smoothbore artillery did not have a spin, which made them less accurate at long ranges. However, at shorter distances, smoothbore cannons were effective at causing damage to enemy fortifications and troops.

Soldiers fired a variety of projectiles from the 3-pounder smoothbore, including solid shot (solid metal balls), canister shot (a container filled with small iron balls or other ammunition), and grapeshot (a canvas bag or metal can filled with iron balls). Solid shot was typically made of iron or steel and used in land warfare to attack fortifications and other structures at short and long ranges. Canister shot and grapeshot were most effective at short range and were commonly used to attack infantry formations and other targets within a few hundred yards of the cannon.

The 3-pounder smoothbore was a relatively small cannon, typically mounted on a field carriage, garrison carriage or naval mount, like the ones seen above. It was less powerful than larger artillery pieces but more portable and could be used effectively in various situations. During the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), British and American troops nickname it the "Grasshopper" due to looking like the insect when transported with handspikes and because it jumped backwards after firing like a grasshopper.

Despite many advantages, smoothbore artillery, such as the 3-pounder smoothbore, had some limitations. It was not as accurate at long ranges as rifled artillery and was less effective at penetrating fortifications or armour. As a result, it was gradually phased out in favour of rifled artillery as the 19th century progressed. Overall, smoothbore artillery played a crucial role in colonial military tactics during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Origins of Canadian Peacekeeping, Part 2: UNMOGIP

The RCA Museum's temporary exhibit *In the Service of Peace: Canada's Peacekeepers* includes artifacts, uniforms, vehicles and media that explain the history of Canadian peacekeeping and peacemaking under UN, NATO and other mandates from the 1950s until today. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the first United Nations peacekeeping operation and the beginnings of the proud tradition of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in peace operations.

Part 1 of this article series explained the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the role played in it by Maj G.D. Mitchell, RCA. UNTSO was the UN's first peacekeeping mission and has operated continuously in the Middle East since 29 May 1948.

However, Canada did not send any soldiers on a UN peacekeeping mission until the following year, when the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was established on 24 January 1949 to supervise the truce in the disputed region of Jammu and Kashmir. Leading this first Canadian contingent of eight officers was LCol H.H. "Harry" Angle, a Reservist from Kelowna BC. Promoted to Acting Brigadier in his role as Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP, Angle sadly died when his aircraft crashed on 17 July 1950 on a flight returning to Jammu and Kashmir from New Delhi. The armoury in Kelowna, where Brigadier Angle had commanded the BC Dragoons, is now named in honour of Canada's first peacekeeping fatality.

The collections and archives of the RCA Museum include artifacts and documents donated by Maj (Ret'd) John Romeo Milani, RCA. When he was asked to summarize his military service on the donation form, he instead sent us his WW2 service record! This invaluable resource tracks his wartime service from 1940 to 1946.

J.R. Milani enlisted as a Gunner on 1 August 1940 at the age of nineteen in his hometown of Indian Head SK in the 60/76th Field Battery. Returning to Canada to commission in 1942, he served in various capacities overseas in the UK and Northwest Europe from 1943 to 1945. Following Victory in Europe, Milani volunteered for the Canadian Army Pacific Force to continue the fight against Imperial Japan.

Milani remained in the Army after the Second World War and held a variety of staff positions, including at NDHQ, at the Royal Canadian Artillery School and with 2 RCHA. After commanding W Battery at 4 RCHA, he was promoted to substantive Major and posted to Camp Gagetown's HQ in 1956.

It was from this position in Gagetown that Maj Milani was sent to Jammu and Kashmir with the United Nations. The RCA Museum's archives includes a newspaper clipping dated 27 February 1959 that announces his posting to UNMOGIP and secondment to External Affairs for the mission. Before travelling to Ottawa and then on to South Asia, Milani took leave with his wife and children in Regina, where they would reside during his absence.

Major J. R. Milani Gets New Post

FEB 27 1959

CAMP GAGETOWN, N.B., Feb. 17 — Major John R. Milani, 38, Royal Canadian Artillery, of Regina, Sask. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters, Camp Gagetown, N. B., for the past two-and-a-half years, has been selected for posting to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

Major Milani left Camp Gagetown last Friday for leave in Regina before reporting to Army Headquarters in Ottawa for final briefing on his new appointment. He leaves for Asia late next month, and while there will be seconded to the Canadian Department of External Affairs. His successor at Camp Gagetown will be announced at a later date.

Born in Indian Head, Sask., Major Milani began his military career in August, 1940, as a gunner in the Royal Canadian Artillery. During the war he rose through the ranks to sergeant and returned to Canada from the United Kingdom in 1942 to be commissioned. Following an appointment as an instructor he again went overseas, in December, 1943.

The following year he went to

France with the 13th Field Regiment, RCA, and served with this unit, as a regimental officer and later as adjutant, until the end of the war. By war's end he had reached the rank of captain.

Since the war Major Milani has served at Army Headquarters in Ottawa; adjutant of the 2nd Regiment, RCHA, and as General Staff Officer, Grade Three, at Headquarters, Sask Area, in Regina.

He was promoted to his present rank in 1954, after which he served as officer commanding W Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA. He took up his present appointment in Camp Gagetown in September, 1956.

During the Second World War he served in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre avec Etoile de Vermeil.

During Major Milani's one-year tour of duty in the Far East Mrs. Milani and their two sons, Ian, 7, and Michel, 6 months, will reside in Regina.



MAJOR J. R. MILANI, CD

A newspaper clipping from the RCA Museum's archives dated 27 Feb 1959, announcing of Maj Milani's posting to UNMOGIP.

Maj Milani served with UNMOGIP from March 1959 to May 1960. The Museum's archives contain no details on his tour of duty in South Asia, but the mission's functions were to observe and report any violations of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan, investigating the complaints of either party and reporting their findings to the UN Secretary General.

Upon his return to Canada in 1960, Maj Milani filled staff positions in Ontario and Saskatchewan until his early retirement in December 1967. He worked as Director of Residences and Food Services at the University of Saskatchewan until his second retirement in 1985.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Maj Milani donated a number of items to the RCA Museum, including some of his uniforms.

Maj Milani's service dress tunic and his patrol dress tunic both retain his ribbons. These ribbons include the 1939-45 Star, the France and Germany Star, the Defence Medal (1939-45), the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Overseas Clasp, the 1939-45 War Medal, the UN medal for his service in India and Pakistan, the Canadian Decoration and Clasp, and the Croix de Guerre with Gilt Star. This last honour was bestowed upon Milani by the government of France for his gallant and distinguished action in the Falaise Gap during the Battle of Normandy.



Maj Milani's patrol tunic, with detail of his ribbons (above). The ribbon for his UN service is second from the left in the bottom row.



Examples of medals from the RCA Museum collection with ribbons for UNTSO (left) and UNMOGIP (right).

Strangely, the UN ribbons Milani wore on both tunics are not what should be expected. The ribbon for the UNMOGIP medal has a dark green centre fading to light green and then white on either side (representing the Kashmir Valley and the Himalaya Mountains) and edged with UN blue. Instead, Milani's tunics have the same ribbon awarded for service in UNTSO: a UN blue field with thin white stripes. The UNTSO ribbon was reused for a few other missions, but not for UNMOGIP as far as our research has shown.

Canada participated in UNMOGIP for over four decades, until November 1995. Maj Milani's time in South Asia is an example of the RCA's important contributions to peacekeeping around the world. In 2015, the government of France again honoured Milani for his wartime service by appointing him a Knight of the Légion d'honneur. Maj (Ret'd) John Romeo Milani passed away in Regina on 21 May 2016.

The Canadian Peacekeeping Veterans Association is compiling personal reflections to mark the 7^{5th} anniversary of UN peacekeeping. Visit <https://www.cpva.ca/> to read the contributions or contribute your own story.

By Jonathan Ferguson

The Ross Brothers



From the left, Hugh Ross, Simon Ross, and William Ross.

They were three brothers in the First World War — they all died within one year of each other. Hugh Ross (23) died on 6 June 1916 in Belgium, Simon Ross (27) died on 22 February 1917 in Mesopotamia, and William Ross (29) died on 1 May 1917 in France. They were the sons of Hugh Ross from the Highlands of Scotland, who immigrated to Canada in 1907 and settled in Virden, Manitoba. He brought two sons to Canada, Hugh and William, a daughter, Mary, and a second wife, Jane. The middle son, Simon, did not immigrate to Canada.

The youngest of the three brothers, Private Hugh Ross, was born in Forres, Scotland in 1893. When he enlisted in January 1915, he was single and a farmer living in Virden, Manitoba. The 28th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, took him on strength in February 1916, and he died in action four months later at 23. Hugh died early in the attack at Sanctuary Wood, a strategic hill in the Ypres Salient in Belgium. He died during the Battle of Mount Sorrel, with the Canadian Corps having heavy casualties from 2 June 1916 to 13 June 1916. On June 6th, the 28th Battalion reported him missing in action, then six months later, the Canadian Corps listed him as presumed killed. On 10 January 1917, the Brandon Sun had his name under war casualties. Canada never recovered his remains.

The second oldest, Private Simon Ross, who never immigrated to Canada, joined the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders before the outbreak of war and went into theatre in France on 12 October 1914. The 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, served in India before WW1, on the Western Front in France from 1914-15, and then dispatched to Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) in December 1915. In December 1916, they participated in "the advance on Baghdad," part of the Mesopotamia campaign, with 50,000 soldiers, most from India. In late February 1917, the British advanced on Kut to retake the city, which the British had lost in April 1916. The British retook Kut from Ottoman forces on 24 February 1917, then marched on Baghdad in March 1917. Simon died in action on 22 February 1917 during the retaking of Kut at 27.

The oldest brother, Acting Lance Corporal William Ross, was born in 1888 in Scotland. Before the war, he worked as a teamster and lived on 8th Street in Brandon, Manitoba. On 26 August 1916, the Brandon Sun said he was "a wrestler of some repute, being a husky young athlete." He was single and enlisted on 27 October 1914, sailed in May 1915, and went to France in September 1915. In February 1916, he fought on the Western Front with the 27th Battalion, CEF. On 9 August 1916, the Germans wounded him in the left hand, then on 1 May 1917, he died in action in the trenches west of Fresnoy. The CEF never identified his remains.



The 27th Battalion War Diary lists 37 KIA, 8 died of wounds, 186 wounded, and 36 missing during the lead-up to the attack on Fresnoy starting on 3 May 1917. During the Battle of Fresnoy, 3 May to 7 May 1917, at the village of Fresnoy-en-Gohelle, the Canadian Corps incurred 1,259 casualties. While the Canadians took the town within a few hours from the Germans, enemy forces shelled the village with an estimated 100,000 rounds of artillery, causing most of the Canadian casualties.

The RCA Museum displays the military decorations and memorial plaques (“Dead Man's Pennies”) of the Ross Brothers. Mrs. T. J. Demers, their younger half-sister, donated the photographs and military decorations to the RCA Museum in 1984. Each soldier received the British War Medal and Victory Medal, with Simon also receiving the 1914 Star and William receiving the 1914-15 Star. Note the military decorations and memorial plaques above.

We thought all three Ross brothers were Canadian but discovered staff had incorrectly labelled Simon as Canadian. When we looked at their photos, Simon and William had Canadian Infantry uniforms, and Hugh wore a Seaforth Highlanders uniform. Previously someone had mislabelled the images of Hugh and Simon. Also, Simon received the 1914 Star instead of the 1914-15 Star. The Canadian Infantry did not fight in France and Belgium until January 1915, after the eligibility date for the 1914 Star. Interestingly, Simon fought in the Mesopotamian Campaign in modern-day Iraq. From a Canadian perspective, this is very unusual due to the Canadian Corps not participating directly in Mesopotamia.

"Dead Man's Penny" is a term used to refer to the Memorial Plaque given to the next-of-kin of British and Commonwealth soldiers killed in the First World War. The manufacturer made the plaque from bronze and featured an image of Britannia holding a laurel wreath and a trident. They inscribed the soldier's name in raised letters on the plaque. The term "Dead Man's Penny" is believed to have originated from the resemblance of the plaque to a penny. The plaque was a way for the British government to honour the sacrifice of soldiers who died in the war and to provide some comfort to their families as a tangible reminder of their loved one's service.

Commonwealth nations awarded the British War Medal to all officers and enlisted personnel of British and Imperial forces who served overseas from August 1914 to November 1918. They awarded the Victory Medal to those who received the British War Medal and entered a theatre of war from August 1914 to November 1918. They made the British War Medal out of silver and the Victory Medal out of bronze and suspended them from a ribbon. The ribbon for the British War Medal was orange with blue, black and white stripes at the edges, while the ribbon for the Victory Medal was rainbow-coloured.

The British Empire and Indian Forces awarded the 1914 Star to officers and enlisted personnel who served in France or Belgium from August 1914 to November 1914 (end of the 1st Battle of Ypres). They issued the 1914-15 Star to soldiers who served in any theatre of war between August 1914 and December 1915 who were not eligible for the 1914 Star. Both decorations include a ribbon with red, white, and blue stripes.

News of the Ross brothers' death likely spread in Virden and Brandon, but museum staff could not find a single article on the Ross brothers after their death. They appear to be a previously unrecognized set of brothers who died during the First World War. Maybe the father, Hugh Ross, did not want the story broadcasted or to talk about his loss. The mother of the three brothers, Elsie Kynoch, died in Scotland in 1902, and never had to experience the sorrow of losing three sons to war. Losing one child is a tragedy beyond words; losing two or more is difficult to comprehend. For these families, the war was not just a distant military conflict but a personal tragedy that shaped their lives.

The families of those who died in the First World War were left to struggle with their grief. Mental health services were virtually non-existent, and many people found it difficult to talk about their feelings or seek support, and many families suffered in silence. Despite these challenges, many families found ways to honour the memory of their fallen soldiers, including displaying their photos and decorations in their homes. Additionally, the Canadian government offered support to these families, including financial compensation and issuing service medals to honour their sacrifice.

The way the brothers died was unusual. They all died in the lead-up to significant battles with heavy casualty rates. In all three cases, they likely died from the impact of enemy artillery fire or explosives. Additionally, the British and Canadian armies never recovered their bodies from the battle sites, and their remains have no known burial location. Sadly, the Ross brothers died from youngest to oldest over eleven months in separate countries and theatres of war.

War memorials worldwide list the names of British and Commonwealth soldiers who died in military conflicts. The Ross brothers are on war memorials in Canada, Iraq and Europe: the Menin Gate Memorial in Belgium lists Hugh Ross, the Basra Memorial in Iraq lists Simon Ross, and the Vimy Memorial in France lists William Ross. The Virden War Memorial, erected to honour residents, lists Hugh Ross and William Ross. The Roll of Honour at St Paul's United in Virden lists the names of all three Ross brothers. The Roll of Honour at Knox United Church in Brandon lists William Ross. The Canadian Virtual War Memorial also lists Hugh and William, and other war memorials likely list one or more of the brothers. Their inscriptions are a tangible reminder of their sacrifice and help to keep their memory alive.



The Virden War Memorial listing Hugh and William Ross.
Photo by Captain T. Challen.

Since the First World War, the stories of the families who lost multiple sons have been kept alive through films and other media. These stories help to highlight the terrible toll that war can take on families and the importance of remembering those who died in combat operations. The families who lost three or more sons during the world wars represent a poignant reminder of the human cost of war and their legacy will continue to inspire future generations.

DONATE

Thank you for your support! Donations help us to fund curatorial projects and pay the salaries of summer students. All donations are promptly processed and a tax receipt provided.

I would like to support The RCA Museum with a monetary donation of:

\$50 \$100 \$500 \$1,000 Other: _____

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City/Province: _____

Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Payment Method:

Please send your donation by cheque payable to *RCA Museum* – Box 5000 Station Main, Shilo, Manitoba R0K 2A0, Canada.

All monetary donations are appreciated and will be recognized in the RCA Museum's Annual budget.

Please check the following that apply:

1. I consent to my name being published on the RCA website.

Yes No, I wish to remain anonymous.

2. I consent to be on the RCA Museum mailing list and receive the Quarterly Newsletter (Barrage).

Contact Us

Telephone : (204) 765-3000 Ext. 3570
 Fax: (204) 765-5289
 Email: rcamuseum@forces.gc.ca
 Website: rcamuseum.com
 Facebook: RCA Museum

**The Royal Canadian Artillery
 Museum (The RCA Museum)**
 Building N-118
 CFB Shilo
 P.O. 5000, Station Main
 Shilo, Manitoba R0K 2A0

**Musée de l'Artillerie royale
 canadienne**
 (Musée de l' ARC)
 Bâtiment N-118
 BFC Shilo
 C.P. 5000, succursale Main
 Shilo (Manitoba) R0K 2A0

Telephone : (204) 765-3000 poste 3570
 Facsimile : (204) 765-5289
 Courriel : rcamuseum@forces.gc.ca
 Site Web : rcamuseum.com
 Facebook: RCA Museum

Director/Directeur
 Senior Curator/Conservateur senior
 Assistant Curator/Conservatrice adjointe
 Collections Manager/Gestionnaire des collections
 Front Desk/Reception

Andrew Oakden
 Jonathan Ferguson
 Dayna Barscello
 Clive Prothero-Brooks
 Venessa Léger

Ext/poste 3763
 Ext/poste 3531
 Ext/poste 3577
 Ext/poste 3076
 Ext/poste 3570

Pour nous joindre