

BARRAGE

The RCA Museum News

THE RCA MUSEUM
CANADA'S NATIONAL ARTILLERY MUSEUM



LE MUSÉE NATIONAL DE L'ARTILLERIE DU CANADA
LE MUSÉE DE L'ARC

April 2024

The Gunner Gallery New Permanent Gallery Opening!



The RCA Museum is proud to announce the opening of the Gunner Gallery. This exhibit explores the history of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery through the eyes of its Gunners by displaying their medals and telling their stories. Over four hundred medals are on display, most for the first time.

Staff decided early in the gallery's development to emphasize the individual Gunners and their experiences, from peacetime Reservists to wartime generals. The medals of eighty-one individuals are on display, each with a short biography and, when available, a photograph.

In researching our collection and choosing which medals to include, the narratives of individual Gunners drew me in. Each one was an ordinary Canadian who committed to serving their country. But beyond that, their lives and experiences were uniquely their own. Some were teenagers who lied about their age to join the Artillery during WW1. There's also the Ottawa Rough Riders player who rose to command the Artillery of the 1st Canadian Corps in WW2. Among my favourites are the medals of a couple who met and married in 1942 while posted to the A4 Canadian Artillery Training Centre in Brandon. These are the relatable, human stories that bring the medals alive.

The exhibit unfolds partly by period and partly by theme. Five cases around the walls of the gallery trace the history of The Royal Regiment from the 1860s to the present. In the centre, three cases highlight Gunners' service: orders for their accomplishments, decorations for their bravery, and mementos of their sacrifice. The Gunner Gallery also retains the best features of the former Place of Honour gallery, including the Victoria Cross of Capt O'Kelly and interactives about Manitoba VC recipients and geographical places named for the fallen.



Of course, the Gunner Gallery highlights the medals from major conflicts like the World Wars and the Korean War. But it also features stories from long-ago conflicts like the Fenian Raids, the North-West Rebellion (North-West Resistance) and the Boer War. More recent missions also appear, from Peacekeeping operations to NATO service in West Germany and the War in Afghanistan.

The oldest medals in the Gunner Gallery belonged to Master Gunner James Maher. An Irishman, Maher served in Britain's Royal Artillery for 25 years before joining A Battery in 1871 as one of Canada's original cadre of full-time Gunners. Maher's medals reflect his long service in both regiments, with campaign medals for the Crimean War of the 1850s and the 1866 Fenian Raid.

At the other extreme, the most recent medals are those of Capt William Turner. He was a Reservist with 11 Fd Regt in Guelph and later joined 20 Fd Regt in Edmonton. Turner served in Afghanistan as a Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) Officer. He and three other Canadian soldiers were killed by an IED near Gumbad in Kandahar Province on 22 April 2006. Turner's family kindly donated his South-West Asia Service Medal with Afghanistan bar and Sacrifice Medal to our museum.



Visitors can discover how many things have changed, with old ranks like Driver and terms like Garrison Artillery disappearing, while serving the guns has remained the same. Cap badges from each era show the evolution of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery's identity.

The RCA Museum's new Gunner Gallery does not celebrate war or focus on the beauty of its medals. Instead, Canada's Gunners are front and centre as individuals. Their stories are those of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and the history of Canada since before Confederation. At war and in peace, Canada's Gunners are "Everywhere."

By Jonathan Ferguson

Museum Display at the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair



From March 25th to March 30th, the RCA Museum continued the tradition of displaying our artifacts at the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair. We showcased our exhibit at the north end of the Manitoba Room, between Grand Valley Dog and Beavertails World Famous Pastries. Directly behind us was a massive New Holland tractor model T8.435 Genesis. On the left of our display was the Canadian Forces, and on the right was an inflatable toy vendor.

This year, the Base Commander, LCol David Cronk, invited us to participate on behalf of CFB Shilo. The winter fair provided a 10-foot by 20-foot exhibit space, large enough to accommodate two cannons, a mannequin, a banner, and a display case. The 26th Field Regiment had a display featuring modern equipment, a C3 105mm Howitzer with an MSVS 7.5-ton truck, and we complemented their exhibit with vintage nineteenth-century cannons.

The RCA Museum exhibit featured two 9-pounder smoothbore cannons made in 1812, the first field cannons used by the Canadian Artillery in 1871. The current RCA cap badge features the iconic 9-pounder SB. The cannons were two of the forty-eight gifted to the Canadian militia from the British in the 1860s. These guns are rare artifacts that occupy a prominent place in the museum collection. Thankfully, military transport moved these cannons safely to and from the Keystone Centre in Brandon.

In addition to our prized cannons, staff brought a mannequin wearing an Artillery Pattern service dress uniform (1860s to 1890s). In the display case, we included a late 19th-century military bugle stamped "RCA." The bugle call helped regulate timings, including when soldiers woke up (reveille) and went to bed (last post). Staff added a General Service Medal awarded to a soldier who participated in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870. Other artifacts included a Universal Pattern Helmet, adopted in 1886, with a large RCA helmet plate; an 1856 Pattern .577 Enfield sword bayonet with a curved "Yataghan" blade; and two 9-pounder cannonballs: solid and shell shot.

As Museum Director, I am thrilled that thousands of visitors saw our exhibit this year. This exhibit represents our fifth museum display at the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair over the past decade. These exhibits offer an opportunity for us to showcase a large variety of artifacts, and the feedback we receive helps us to create new and more engaging exhibits. We are very grateful for the opportunity to share our collection with such a large audience and look forward to participating in future events.

By Andrew Oakden

A Tailored Battle Dress Tunic

From 1939 to the 1960s, Canadian soldiers wore Battle Dress as their standard military attire. Canadian manufacturers made the uniform from 20-ounce drab wool serge, consisting of a tunic and trousers. At the RCA Museum, we have a significant collection of uniforms, many manufactured and worn during WW2. Private tailors often altered the tunic for better fit and functionality. Tailoring was a common practice, especially for commissioned officers.

Canada produced two main patterns of Battle Dress tunics (Pattern 1939 and Pattern 1947), with subvariants, in thirty-two sizes to fit soldiers of different body types. The Canadian Military stamped each uniform on the inside lining behind one of the breast pockets. The stamp would contain various details, including the name, "Battledress, Blouse Serge," size, height range, breast range, and manufacturer.

The British Army adopted the original Battle Dress pattern in March 1939, and Canada adopted it in September 1939. The British model was brown, but the Canadians changed the colour to a darker shade of green. Each pattern had distinguishing characteristics to tell them apart. Canadian Pattern 1939 included two pleated breast pockets, five concealed buttons down the front and significant pleating down the back. Canada issued the original model from 1939 to 1947.

The British designed a simplified version called Pattern 1940, with two plain-cut breast pockets and unhidden front buttons, but it was not widely available for Canadians. After WW2, designers relaxed the Battle Dress template, introducing Pattern 1947. The main features included two pleated breast pockets, five concealed buttons down the front and two pleats or minimal pleating down the back. The Permanent Force wore Pattern 1947 until the introduction of Combat Dress in 1963/64. The Reserves wore it until 1969/70.

The RCA Museum has dozens of Pattern 1939 & 1947 Battle Dress tunics. Every artifact is unique, and no two tunics are identical. One particular tunic catches the eye due to its distinctive, standout features. This piece of clothing has been carefully crafted using high-quality wool serge and reinforced stitching. The absence of Canadian stamps on the tunic indicates that it was not a part of the Canadian supply chain.

The garment was made by J. Daniels & Co. Ltd., from Woolwich, London, England. They were a leading British supplier of uniforms and swords to the Royal Artillery during the 19th and 20th centuries. They specialized in producing top-quality and high-end uniforms for soldiers. J. Daniels & Co. Ltd. took in the waistline and shortened the overall length. On unaltered Battle Dress tunics, the distance between the bottom of the breast pocket and the top of the waist buckle was approximately 4 inches. In this case, it was a minimal 1 inch, resulting in a reduction of 3 inches. The tailor replaced the green wool serge liner with a red satin liner. They made two inside breast pockets, slimmed the chest width, and upgraded the stitching. The garment was top-class, dignified, and unique, just like the soldier who originally wore it.

The Battle Dress tunic is a historical artifact belonging to Lieutenant-General Guy G. Simonds, a distinguished field general during WW2. He commanded II Canadian Corps and led 150,000 Canadian troops during the Normandy Campaign, Northwest Europe Campaign, and the final push across the Rhine into Germany in 1944 and 1945. General Simonds was well-known for his self-discipline, neatly trimmed moustache, penetrating gaze, and impeccable uniform. General Simonds served as Chief of the General Staff from 1951 to 1956 and then retired. We are fortunate to have this unique artifact in our collection.



The photograph shows a 1956-era, tailored Battle Dress tunic with a Lieutenant-General rank.

Rediscovering General McNaughton's WW1 Cease-Fire Order

Sometimes notable and historically significant artifacts are squirrelled away in protective folders and boxes, never to see the light of day for decades. In 1984, the family of General A. G. L. McNaughton (1887–1966), the Commander of the Overseas Canadian Army from 1939 to early 1944, donated an original Signals message titled Urgent Operations received by the 1st Canadian Division at 7:16 am, 11 November 1918, ordering soldiers to end all hostilities at 11:00 am. The original telegraph message from Corps HQ, with the official Army stamp, was sent to Canadian troops, ordering them to lay down their arms, effectively ending WW1. The war officially ended with the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.

The Official War Diary for the 1st Canadian Division lists receiving the notice at 7:16 am. The body of the message reads: "Hostilities will cease at 1100 hours on Nov 11th. Troops will stand fast on the line reached at that hour which will be reported to Corps HQ. Defensive precautions will be maintained. There will be no intercourse of any description with the enemy. Further instructions will follow." Signals sent similar messages across the Canadian Army. It was critical news that required total compliance.

At 5:45 am at Le Francport near Compiègne, France, on 11 November 1918, Germany and the Allies signed the Armistice agreement (Armistice of Compiègne). Both sides then told their soldiers to stop firing and end hostilities at 11 am that morning. For the Allies, including the Canadian Corps, the Signals Service used the telegraph and Morse code to relay the message from Corps HQ to the divisions, then to battalions and companies. Local Signals units received the cease-fire order by telegraph, which they transcribed on British-designed Form C, that came in pink notepads with one duplicate for each original. Signals kept the original and gave the duplicate to relay the message.

After careful review, the C Form is original, with live ink on the document. Some of the paper is missing from the edges, yet it is still readable. The paper has faded from pink to a dull brown. The paper is thin, of poor quality, and not meant to last one hundred years. Many years ago, someone glued the C Form to cardboard, likely due to the deterioration of the paper. The listed service instructions, "Urgent Operations Priority," are written quickly and in large bold print. The details of the message appear in slow and methodical penmanship.

Our museum has over one hundred donations from General McNaughton and his family from 1962 to 1993. General McNaughton likely framed the WW1 cease-fire order and placed it in his office. We have no information on how General McNaughton acquired the rare cease-fire order. In September 1914, Major McNaughton commanded the 4th Battery, CEF. By the end of the war, at 31 years of age, Brigadier McNaughton commanded all the Canadian Corps Heavy Artillery. McNaughton was a remarkable leader with a reputation for outstanding judgment and intellectual prowess.

At the museum, we are honoured to rediscover the cease-fire order that directed the 1st Canadian Division to end hostilities at 11 am on 11 November 1918. It symbolizes a critical moment when the Allies and Germans signed the Armistice agreement and agreed to lay down their arms. Exactly one year later, Allied nations celebrated November 11th as Armistice Day, later called Remembrance Day. This annual remembrance pays tribute to the human cost of war, honouring the millions of soldiers who lost their lives.

Form C, British Signals Service, dated 11 November 1918. The message is transcribed as follows:

Hostilities will cease at 1100 hours on Nov 11th. Troops will stand fast on the line reached at that hour which will be reported to Corps HQ. Defensive precautions will be maintained. There will be no intercourse of any description with the enemy. Further instructions will follow.

TO: 1st Cdn Div

Sender Number: 1141, Day of Month: 11, In reply to Number: A.A.

FROM: Canadian Corps HQ

4-Inch Iron Cannonballs



Artifacts at the RCA Museum come in all shapes and sizes, even 4-inch iron cannonballs. We recently displayed two standard cannonballs at the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair. Both ‘solid shot’ and ‘shell shot’ were standard munitions for the 9-pounder smooth-bore in the 19th century.

A solid shot, also called a round shot or a ball, was made of metal, usually iron. The museum example is composed of iron and weighs approximately nine pounds. Its mass and velocity caused the damage, smashing through obstacles such as enemy fortifications, transport, or soldiers. When fired at the enemy, it could bounce along the ground, tearing through columns of infantry. The diameter of the solid shot was less than the diameter of the gun, creating windage, which caused the fired round to rattle through the barrel and exit at random angles from the target.

A shell shot, also called a shell or bomb, looks the same as a solid shot but has the centre removed. Our example is iron, weighing approximately six pounds, $\frac{2}{3}$ the weight of a solid shot due to having $\frac{1}{3}$ of the core removed. Gunners also made the shell from bronze, lead, brass, or glass. They filled the core with explosives, most commonly gunpowder. The shell was attached to a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wooden board called a sabot, which they placed down the barrel first, ensuring the explosion occurred at the intended interval. The shell deployed a slow-burning fuse that ignited after firing the gun. Gunners designed the shell to explode when it reached its target, scattering pieces of the shell casing or shrapnel over a wide area. This round proved effective against personnel and fortifications.

After Confederation in 1867, the Canadian militia deployed smooth-bore cannons, 6-pounders, and 9-pounders, with the standard munition being solid shot and shells. Other rounds included canister, grapeshot, and shrapnel. Solid shots were effective against the hulls of ships and fortifications, while shells were better for soft targets such as infantry columns and artillery positions. Solid shots created localized impacts on targets, while shells created broad areas of dispersed damage. For example, solid shots were excellent at reducing stone walls to rubble, while shells were good at causing injuries to multiple columns of enemy soldiers.

During the Fenian Raids in the 1860s, British and Canadian Gunners employed various types of ammunition in the field: solid shots for defensive targets such as stone walls and shell shots for soft targets such as enemy formations. The Gunners' ability to choose ammunition based on the tactical situation played a vital role in their success during the raids.

These early cannonballs were the forerunners of modern ordnance used today. These cannonballs, including solid shot and shell, are a testament to the ingenuity and skill of the men who used them. The collection of cannonballs on display offers a fascinating glimpse into the early days of the Canadian Gunner.

By Andrew Oakden

History of the RCA Badge

Our collection at the RCA Museum contains countless military badges, patches and plates tucked away into old boxes and envelopes. These badges bear images identifying different ranks and units across the army. These symbols, known as insignias, existed long before the establishment of the Canadian Army and often tell a story, offering a glimpse into a military unit's history.

RCA Museum staff recently unboxed a gold-painted, late 1800s helmet plate that tells the story of our military ties to the British Army. The ornate plate, about 4 inches by 3 inches, was pinned on helmets, cross belt pouches or sabretaches (flat bags) as part of the Gunner's uniform. It features the United Kingdom's Royal Coat of Arms perched on a left-facing field cannon surrounded by various mottos.

Until 1832, the British Royal Regiment of Artillery's insignia (helmet plate) consisted of the Ordnance Coat of Arms or the monarch's Royal Cypher. Then, King William IV approved a new badge for the regiment: the Royal Coat of Arms with a 9-pounder smoothbore muzzle-loading cannon underneath. The symbols displayed on the Royal Arms are attributed to the monarchy and the countries that make up the UK.

Inscribed on the British badge are The Royal Artillery mottos "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" (Whither Right and Glory Lead) and "Ubique" (Everywhere), as well as the sovereign's motto, "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right). The ancient Order of the Garter's motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Evil to him who evil thinks), also appeared on the arms. The Royal Regiment of Artillery used this intricate sign as the "full achievement of the badge," a heraldry term meaning the complete depiction of the Gunners' insignia.

Even though the Canadian Militia served under the British Army before Confederation, Canadian batteries started marking themselves from their English brothers around the mid-1800s. In 1855, Canadian artillerymen wore a helmet plate with the motto "CANADA" instead of "UBIQUE" on a scroll above the cannon.

Gunners wore the Canadian helmet plate until 1907. After that date, the uniform headdress got smaller, and Gunners wore an abbreviated version of the badge on their caps with the same field gun, mottos, and imperial crown without the Royal Coat of Arms.

Over the years, The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery has made additional changes to the Artillery Cap Badge. In 1926, they replaced the word "CANADA" with "UBIQUE" once again, and in 1961, they dropped the Tudor Crown and replaced it with Queen Elizabeth II's St. Edward Crown. The cap badge of today displays a 9-pounder smoothbore cannon facing left, with a rammer against the wheel. Above the gun, you can see the Imperial crown and a scroll that says "UBIQUE" which as their motto represents all past and future battle honours.



Captain William F. Slipetz's Prince Automatic Super Lighter from the Korean War

During the Korean War (1950–1953), the Prince Automatic Super Lighter became a popular tool for soldiers on the battlefield, renowned for its durability. Its compact size, approximately 2" x 1 3/4" x 1/2", made it a convenient accessory for soldiers, easily fitting into pockets or pouches, ensuring it was always within reach when needed. The stainless-steel lighter offered an efficient and reliable means to light cigarettes, cigars, and even heat rations. Merchants in South Korea would commonly sell the lighters to visiting soldiers. Prince Lighter Manufacturing Co., in Japan, produced the lighter and offered a two-year conditional warranty covering regular use but not battlefield damage.

Soldiers often faced extreme weather conditions, from cold winters to sweltering hot summers. Despite these challenges, designers engineered the lighter to function efficiently in adverse conditions. The lighter's mechanism was simple yet effective. Its automatic ignition system allowed for quick and effortless lighting with the push of a button, eliminating the need for matches or cumbersome manual lighters. It was a torch (Zippo) style lighter using lighter fuel (Naphtha) first patented in 1936. The torch lighter gained popularity among soldiers for its refillable nature. In an era where resources were scarce, having the ability to replenish the lighter's fuel was a significant advantage.

The RCA Museum has one excellent example of a Prince Automatic Super Lighter that belonged to Canadian Captain William F. Slipetz, who served in the Korean War with the 81st Field Battery. On the front of the lighter is a small engraving of the RCA Crest and "Korea 1953." On the reverse, it says "WF. Slipetz." The lighter is in very good condition, requiring only lighter fuel to operate. This example doesn't include the optional engraved copper cover.

William "Bill" F. Slipetz was born in Ethelbert, Manitoba, on April 9, 1914. In 1929, as a teenager, Slipetz joined the Non-Permanent Active Militia, the 19th Battery. In 1935, he joined the Permanent Active Militia, C Battery, RCHA, in Winnipeg. When WW2 started, WO2 Slipetz left Canada with the RCA Brigade in early December 1939. In 1942, he received his Commission and served in England, France, and Holland. After World War II, Captain Slipetz continued his service during the Korean War.

Canada joined the Korean War effort in August 1950, just two months after the North Korean Army invaded South Korea. The United Nations called for an immediate end to hostilities. In response, the UN organized a multinational police force to defend South Korea. The United States led the action, and Canada supported it. The 25th Infantry Brigade Group went to Korea. 2 RCHA, raised in Shilo, provided the initial artillery component. In May 1951, 2 RCHA arrived in South Korea with the 25-pounder gun and saw action only weeks later, and by May 1952, 2 RCHA had expended over 300,000 rounds. That month, 1 RCHA replaced 2 RCHA in South Korea.

Captain Slipetz arrived in Korea in April 1953 with the 81st Field Regiment, part of the 25th Infantry Brigade Group, stationed along the 38th parallel that separated North Korea from South Korea. On April 18, 1953, the 81st Field Regiment completed their transfer with the 1 RCHA, and two weeks later, the 81st participated in their first battle with 25-pounders.



Captain Slipetz's Prince Automatic Super Lighter, 1953.



Captain William Slipetz in Korea, 1953.

Captain William Slipetz was the welfare officer for the 81st Field Regiment. The duty included going to Seoul to purchase supplies to sell to all ranks in the unit's canteen, the Canadian Army Canteen Service (CACS). The CACS operated stores that provided soldiers with goods, such as clothing, snacks, cigarettes, and other popular items. Captain Slipetz likely stocked and sold the practical Prince Automatic Super Lighter. He was known for being well organized and having excellent prices on the local goods.

The month of April 1953 was relatively quiet for the 81st Field Regiment. The quiet period ended, and on the Second of May, the 81st Field Regiment fired 4,300 rounds at advancing enemy Chinese soldiers. Both sides suffered dozens of casualties. On May 28th, with the heaviest firing to date, the Chinese launched a significant



attack on the "hook," an area held by the 29th Brigade next to the 25th Brigade. The 81st fired 5,800 rounds that night, a heavy expenditure of ammunition. The 25th Brigade attempted to stop the enemy advance with heavy artillery fire, and the 81st Field Regiment performed admirably.

While peace talks were moving forward, the Gunners kept up a relentless bombardment of enemy positions, including Hill 355, over June and July 1953. On July 13th, the 81st fired its 100,000th round. During this period, the Chinese continued to launch attacks. On 27 July 1953, the war effectively stopped with the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Over 25,500 Canadians had served in the Korean theatre of operations by the time of the armistice. The 81st Field Regiment received

the armistice with satisfaction, and Canadian and UN troops retreated from the demilitarized zone (DMZ), creating a two-kilometre buffer zone. For the next nine months, the 81st shared the same activities as the rest of the 25th Brigade Group. The 81st continued to keep their guns staffed with Gunners in case the ceasefire ended. The 81st participated in parades and organized sporting events to maintain morale. Captain Slipetz assisted with sports events such as volleyball, softball, and soccer.

In November 1953, the 81st Field Regiment had its last regimental parade before being renamed 4 RCHA on November 30, 1953, as part of the reorganization of the Canadian Army. The 79th Field Regiment, renamed 3 RCHA, took over for the 81st Field Regiment in April 1954. UN soldiers, including Canadians, stayed in South Korea to maintain the peace. 3 RCHA served in South Korea until November 1954. The former 81st, 4 RCHA, headed to Camp Utopia in New Brunswick.



After his Korean War service, the military promoted Slipetz to Major. He retired in 1963 after 28 years of service. After retiring from the army, he worked as an educational coordinator at Red River Community College in Winnipeg, retiring in 1979. He was a member of the 1st Canadian Legion, the RCHA Association, and the St. Paul the Apostle Roman Catholic Church. He married Josephine and had three daughters. Likewise, he enjoyed photography, golfing, and bowling. William Slipetz died in Winnipeg on October 20, 1983.

Captain Slipetz (center) with Gunners, Korea, 1954.

At the RCA Museum, we respect and honour the service of William Slipetz. With the 81st Field Regiment in Korea, Slipetz likely had this lighter in his pocket and sold the same model in the unit's canteen service he managed. The Prince Automatic Super Lighters were popular with UN forces and proved valuable in combat zones. They were a practical keepsake for soldiers to remember their time in Korea. Soldiers, including Slipetz, had their unit, name, and location of service engraved on the lighter for posterity. Amid the turmoil of war, the lighter offered a moment of respite, and its legacy extended well beyond its utility during the conflict.

By Andrew Oakden

DONATE

Thank you for your support! Donations help us to fund curatorial projects and pay the salaries of summer students. In 2024, we currently do not have funding for summer students.

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

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

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City/Province: _____

All donations are promptly processed and a tax receipt provided.

Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Payment Method:

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

All monetary donations are appreciated and will be recognized in The RCA 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).

Yes No, I do not consent.

Contact Us

Telephone : (204) 765-3000 Ext. 258-3570
 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 258-3570
 Facsimile : (204) 765-5289
 Courriel : rcamuseum@forces.gc.ca
 Site Web : rcamuseum.com
 Facebook: RCA Museum

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

Andrew Oakden
 Jonathan Ferguson
 Dayna Barscello
 N/A
 Venessa Léger

Ext/poste 258-3763
 Ext/poste 258-3531
 Ext/poste 258-3577
 Ext/poste 258-3076
 Ext/poste 258-3570

Pour nous joindre