



THE SACRED HERITAGE OF ST. NORBERT Self-Directed Winter Walking Tour

Welcome to a Routes on the Red self-directed tour of the Red River Valley. These itineraries guide you through the history and the geography of this beautiful and interesting landscape. Several different Routes on the Red, featuring driving, cycling, walking or canoeing/kayaking, lead you on an exploration of four historical and cultural themes: Fur Trading Routes on the Red; Settler Routes on the Red; Natural and First Nations Routes on the Red; and Art and Cultural Routes on the Red.

The purpose of this route description is to provide information on a self-guided walk. The walking described includes public lands and trails. While you enjoy yourself, please walk carefully as you are responsible to ensure your own safety and that any activity is within your abilities. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information is accurate and up to date. However, we are unable to accept responsibility for any inconvenience, loss or injury sustained as a result of anyone relying upon this information.

Join us on a walk through the past to experience the birth of St. Norbert, a young settlement that became a mission, and then a thriving Catholic parish capable of supporting a church, boys' and girls' Catholic schools, a convent and a monastery. In the early years of the settlement in the Red River Valley, the church played a significant role in community development and society.

This is a half to three-quarter day tour of approximately 5.3 km. There are a couple of places to stop for a rest or a bite along Pembina Highway (approximately halfway through the walk). This tour starts at the Trappist Monastery in St. Norbert from which you will walk on the frozen waters of the La Salle River to the historic community of St. Norbert. This main tour will take you from the Trappist Monastery to the St. Norbert Cathedral and back. However, there are a couple of add-on options available if you would like

St. Norbert was no exception, and the importance of the church here is reflected in the names of the streets and in the numerous holy sites scattered along them. Walk with us through the streets and along the frozen waters to discover the sacred sites and heritage of this historic neighbourhood.

a longer excursion. In order to enjoy the beautiful serenity of the La Salle River, following the main walk you can continue west along the river past the Trappist Monastery as far as you wish (La Barrière Park is 5.5 km east of the monastery along the river). A third add-on option would be to drive to the St. Norbert Heritage Park following your walk and explore the restored homes of some of St. Norbert's first inhabitants, as well as the historic forks of the Red and La Salle rivers.

On today's trip you will visit the following sites:

St. Norbert Arts Centre

100 Ruines de Monastère

phone: (204)269-0564

Open Mon.-Fri. 9:00-5:00, weekends by appointment. Best to call ahead.

Front door will likely be locked; use doorbell. Admission to the monastery ruins, grounds and guesthouse is free, as is parking

St. Norbert Cathedral

80 rue St-Pierre

phone: (204)269-3240

Closed to the public except Saturday p.m. and Sunday a.m. for service

St. Norbert Provincial Heritage Park

40 Turnbull Drive

phone: (204)945-4375 / (204)269-5377

Although the park is officially closed during the winter months, it is still possible to walk around inside the park. Access is available through the pedestrian entrance gate on Turnbull Drive, past the locked gates to the summer parking area

St. Norbert, located at the junction of the Red and La Salle rivers on the historic Pembina Trail, is a community that has a rich and eventful past. The original inhabitants of this area were First Nations peoples such as the Assiniboine, the Cree and the Ojibwa, who were drawn to this region because of its rich hunting and fishing opportunities. Additionally, its location near the boundary of the Prairies and the boreal forests of the Canadian Shield made the area an important trading centre among different First Nation groups. With the arrival of the Europeans and the growth of the Métis population, St. Norbert developed into a thriving religious, farming and business centre in the Red River Valley.

The first French-speaking arrivals to the region came as explorers and fur traders. The community of St. Norbert began to develop in 1822 after the fierce rivalry between Hudson's Bay Company and North West Company for control of the fur trade ended and the companies united, reducing their total labour force by almost two-thirds. A majority of the discharged employees stayed in the Red River Valley to farm or provide provisions for the fur trade. Many married local First Nations women and had families. The descendants of these unions became known as the Métis (the origin of this word comes from Latin – meaning "to mix"). The term Métis originally referred only to those of French and First Nations ancestry, while those of English and First Nations ancestry were referred to as the "country-born".

Integral to the growing Métis community of St. Norbert were the annual buffalo hunts, held each spring and fall. A bison trail ran from the south bank of the La Salle River to the bison

hunting grounds, nearly 50 kilometres away. Entire families took part, travelling along on horseback or in Red River carts, which were durable, versatile, two-wheeled wooden carts.

St. Norbert's prime location along major trade and transportation routes proved advantageous. The Pembina Trail (now Pembina Highway) passed through St. Norbert as it routed travellers from Fort Garry (present day downtown Winnipeg, and the primary southern outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company - HBC) to St. Paul, Minnesota – the nearest railhead. Local residents were thus able to participate in the carting and freighting business that was integral in the evolving commerce of the HBC.

As the population of St. Norbert grew, it was able to support regular mission activity. This officially began in 1844 when a sister of the Grey Nuns Convent in St. Boniface began to visit the community in order to give catechism classes twice a week. The settlement was elevated to the status of parish in 1857 and given the name St. Norbert in honour of the first bishop of St. Boniface, Bishop Joseph-Norbert Provencher, who died in 1853. The first parish priest, Father Jean-Marie Lestanc, was followed by Father Charles Mestre in 1860, then by Father Noël-Joseph Ritchot in 1862, who had a significant impact on the growing community. Father Ritchot developed a very close relationship with the people and played a key role in the events leading to the creation of the Province of Manitoba.

This tour begins at the ruins of the Trappist Monastery in St. Norbert. To reach the start point from downtown Winnipeg, head south on Pembina Highway (Metro Route 42).

km to next location	DIRECTIONS	Total km
0.0	Continue south on Pembina Highway, passing beneath the Perimeter Highway bridge.	0.0
1.5	Turn right on to rue des Trappistes at the set of lights immediately before the bridge over the La Salle River.	1.5
0.8	Turn left onto rue des Ruines du Monastere (be sure not to turn onto the dead end road – rue du Monastere).	2.3
0.3	Arrive at the parking lot for the Monastery. Park your car and head toward the ruins.	2.6

St. Norbert parish priest, Father Noël-Joseph Ritchot, had his dream of building a monastery outside of St. Norbert realized when, in 1891, the Abbot of Bellefontaine in France agreed to establish a Trappist monastery on a secluded piece of parish land along the La Salle River. The Trappist Order, which is a branch of the Cistercian Order, officially called Cistercian Order of the Strict Observance, began through a reform movement in 17th century France, instigated by the monastery of La Trappe in Normandy, France. (The Cistercian Order itself originated from the Abbey of Citeaux near Dijon, France, founded in 1098 AD by monks who willed to live the Rule of St. Benedict in more poverty, seclusion, and strictness than was customary where they were.) Monks arrived in St. Norbert

in 1892 and dedicated themselves to a life of prayer and hard work, following the basic tenets of St. Benedict of charity, obedience and humility. They succeeded in building a prosperous agricultural operation complete with a sawmill, forge, apiary, cheese house, bakery and greenhouses. They also became skilled gardeners, carpenters, ironworkers and decorative artists. While the monks remained vegetarians, they sold meat, dairy products and honey to the outside community. Between 30 and 45 monks inhabited the monastery at any given time. As the monks sought a closer union with God, living a simple and strict communal life, sharing worship and work, they benefited from the monastery's tranquil location, removed from the distractions of the secular world.

0.0	From the parking lot, walk toward the ruins of the church, passing through four short white posts with red bands.	0.0
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In 1983, eight years after the monastery relocated to Holland, Manitoba, vandals set fire to the vacant chapel and monastery, which gutted the buildings. The guesthouse, located some distance away, remained unharmed. In 1988, the Province of Manitoba designated the Trappist Monastery Ruins and, in 1990, the guesthouse as provincial heritage sites, thanks to the efforts of Heritage St. Norbert. The guesthouse became the home of the St. Norbert Arts Centre in 1991. In 2002, the provincial government announced the creation of Trappist Monastery Provincial Park, a two-hectare heritage park at the St. Norbert ruins, thus preserving the historic site from future development. The ruins have inspired photographers, artists and thespians alike, for several years serving as a unique

venue for Shakespeare productions. The park offers canoeing, walking and skiing, as well as an opportunity to experience an important element of Manitoba's history through the stabilized monastery ruins.

As you walk toward the ruins, the stand of trees to your left by the parking lot was the location of the gatehouse for the monastery.

Note the square section of the church, with a small rounded window, half way along the length of the church. This architectural feature was the base of a tall square tower that rose high above the roof of the church.

80m

Reach the front of the church, climb the steps to view inside.

80m

The ruins you see today are of a brick and tyndall stone chapel built between 1903 and 1907 in the Romanesque Revival style which was popular from about 1880-1900. Characteristics of Romanesque Revival architecture include rounded arches over windows and entryways, thick walls, squared towers, brick or ashlar (hewn or squared stone) masonry, and a monumental, massive appearance. The original Romanesque style dates from the 11th and 12th centuries, and was itself inspired by ancient Roman architecture. Above the doorway, you can see where the chapel's featured rose window used to be. This was a circular window with mullions and traceries radiating from the centre, filled with

stained glass, one of the most beautiful and characteristic features of medieval architecture. The term rose window suggested the fancied resemblance of the window to the petals of a rose.

If you mount the entrance steps to the chapel you can see the interior of the church. In the distance notice the monastery guest house.

As you turn around, putting the chapel to your back, notice the two cement pillars a little way in front of you: these mark the road that once existed between two large buildings that formed part of the agricultural complex of the monastery. Beyond these pillars are the fields that were worked by the monks.

60m

Continue around the complex, keeping the parking lot at your back and the church on your left. Arrive at an interpretive panel about the monastic life.

140m

This section of the church housed the dormitory, where the monks lived. Prior to the fire it was three stories high and

was the same height as the Chapel's apex above the Rose Window.

70m

Continue walking around the church complex keeping it on your left. Veer to the right at the Y-intersection, to head toward the monastery guesthouse (which is now the St. Norbert Arts Centre).

210m**60m**

Arrive at the guesthouse.

270m

The Trappist monks had a strong belief in hospitality, thus the importance of comfortable guest accommodation. In 1912, the building now occupied by St. Norbert Arts Centre was built as a guesthouse, after the original guesthouse burned down. Visiting church officials, people on retreat, and the monks' families were welcomed there. The building's functional three-storey wood-frame design with rectangular floor plan, mansard roof and dormer windows is a good example of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical architecture in Canada at the time of its construction. The 17,000 square-foot structure features a stone foundation, hardwood floors, twelve-foot ceilings and dormer windows. Declared a provincial and municipal heritage site, it has undergone over a million dollars' worth of renovation and revitalization.

St. Norbert Arts Centre offers both community and professional facilities. A large presentation room is available for public exhibitions, performances, meetings and lectures, and public programs such as art classes take place in the community studio.

Artists-in-residence are able to take advantage of the guesthouse's professionally-designed studio and workshop spaces that include eight individual studios, a large projects room, an indoor industrial workshop and an outdoor carpentry workshop. Also available are a boardroom, meeting areas and computer facilities. Accommodations for up to ten artists feature high ceilings, hardwood floors and vintage furniture.

	After exploring, turn around and walk back toward the church.	
60m	Veer left toward the La Salle River, putting the chapel on your right, and then behind you.	330m

Notice to your left the large white Burmese pagoda, a monument built in memory of Buddha. Built in September 2000, the monument of brick construction with moulded plaster exterior

further reflects the sacredness of the surrounding space. This site was selected for both its sacredness and its proximity to the centre of North America.

40m	Descend down to the river, past the painted pole.	370m
90m	Walk onto the La Salle River, turn left to head toward the community of St. Norbert.	460m

This river section is popular with snowmobilers, so you will likely find a nicely packed path to follow. Cross-country skiers enjoy this route as well.

The La Salle River got its current name in 1975, when it was changed from the French la rivière Sale, meaning dirty river. As you walk along, note the animal and bird activity that took place before your arrival as evidenced by the numerous tracks in the snow.

The LaSalle is a peaceful, winding river bordered by thick groves of trees. This is a riverbottom forest, dependent on spring floods to deposit silt and replenish the soil with nutrients. The roots of the plants stabilize the riverbank, reducing erosion. Areas such as this along rivers and streams are known as riparian zones. They provide critical habitat and maintain biodiversity

for the bordering areas. The area next to the edge of the water is the riverbank, generally dominated by grasses, wildflowers and trees such as willow and cottonwood. Just above the riverbank is the floodplain, the area with the greatest variety of plants; numerous species of shrubs, trees (American elm, basswood, green ash, Manitoba maple), flowers, grasses and vines thrive here – all of which must be resistant to the effects of flooding. At the highest point of the riverbottom forest is the terrace. Just above the floodplain, this area supports plants that require a drier environment.

Want to know more about the natural history of the Red River Valley? Try Rivers West's [Glaciers To Grasslands: Self-Directed Drive & Stroll Tour in the summer](#) or [Seine River Winter Walk: Wilderness In The City in the winter](#).

1.2	Pass beneath the railway bridge.	1.8
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Manitoba's first rail access was to the United States, rather than to other parts of Canada. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway (StPM&M) was the first rail line to run through the parish of St. Norbert. This line, built in 1878, ran on the east side of the Red River, six kilometres from the community. This was part of the general expansion for the StPM&M after it came under new ownership and new management. The first tracks to actually cross the La Salle near St. Norbert were for the Red River Valley Railway,

a competitor of the StPM&M, which evolved into the Northern Pacific and then the Canadian Northern. These tracks were put into place in 1887.

These early north-south running lines opened the Red River Valley to rail access well before the Canadian Pacific Railway had completed its construction linking all the regions of Canada.

0.1	Immediately before passing beneath the Pembina Highway bridge, veer left onto the bank to climb the small hill.	1.8
0.1	At the top of the hill, turn right to follow the path beneath the Pembina Highway bridge.	1.9
0.2	Turn right onto de l'Eglise Avenue, keeping Henri Boux park on your right.	2.1

Henri Boux was a resident of St. Norbert who came from Belgium. He was an important member of Heritage St. Norbert, which has been responsible for the preservation of much of this small community's historic legacy.

Notice the mural on the small strip mall in front of you – it depicts Louis Riel and the historic events that shaped the creation of the Province of Manitoba.

0.2 Turn right onto Campeau Street, passing 932 avenue de l'Eglise on your right.

2.3

932 avenue de l'Eglise, built in 1919, once housed St. Norbert's first bank, la Banque d'Hochelaga. You can still see the name

very faintly on the wall. The building later became a hardware store and then a private residence.

0.3 Reach the end of Campeau Street. Continue straight through the gate, or – if the gate is closed – take the path around the gate. Follow the road a short way as it veers left. In a few metres, follow the walking path to the right, to leave the road. Cross over the small fence, and follow the trail to the dyke protecting the community of St. Norbert from flooding of the La Salle River.

2.6

The original bridge over the La Salle River was located at the end of Campeau from 1900 until 1922 (not at its current location a few metres to the west on Pembina Highway), thus making

Campeau a very busy and important street. The intersection of Campeau and de l'Eglise was once the "downtown" of St. Norbert.

0.1 Reach the 1st sign indicating that this is a natural area – "Zone de Naturalisation de la Prairie". Continue along the dyke, with the La Salle River on your right and the St. Norbert Collegiate and St. Norbert Immersion School on your left.

2.7

0.2 Continue straight on the path as you come upon woods to either side of you, passing through fence posts.

2.9

You are passing behind the St. Norbert cemetery on your left. There is a trail that leads into the woods on the right.

0.2 Turn left at T-intersection as your path comes to an end at an unsigned road (this is St. Pierre Street).

3.1

0.2 Veer right onto sidewalk to pass in front of the St. Norbert Roman Catholic Church.

3.3

0.1 Arrive in front of the Church – Paroisse Catholique Saint-Norbert.

3.4

The first church, built on this site in 1857, was made of logs. The newer building that replaced it in 1883 burned down in 1929. The current church was completed in 1937. Today, the church is only open during services on the weekend, and is not heated during the week.

In the church's crypt lies the body of Father Joseph Noël Ritchot, St. Norbert's parish priest from 1862-1905. Father Ritchot developed a very close relationship with the people and played a key role in the events leading to the creation of Manitoba. While he favoured the agricultural way of life for the Métis, he realized the importance of safeguarding their culture after observing the complexities and arduous work involved in a successful buffalo hunt. He was a supporter of Riel and was

a member of the delegation that travelled to Ottawa to meet with representatives of the Canadian government regarding the 1870 transfer of land in the Red River Settlement from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada. It has been said that his steadfastness in the negotiations ensured that the rights of the new province's people were protected.

In front of the church stands the Riel-Ritchot monument, erected in 1986 to commemorate the important roles Louis Riel and Father Noël Ritchot played in the creation of Manitoba.

Want to know more about the Métis and Louis Riel? Try Rivers West's Métis and the Path to Confederation: self-directed drive & stroll tour.

0.1 After your visit to the church, cross St. Pierre Street to arrive at the Chapel of our Lady of Good Help (la Chapelle de Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Secours).

3.5

Ritchot and his parishioners built the chapel in 1875, in dedication to the Virgin Mary whom they accredited with the success of the Métis resistance of 1869-70. That dispute, settled through negotiation, resulted in the inclusion of Métis land, language, and school rights in The Manitoba Act of 1870, the basis of the Red River Settlement's entry into Confederation. The set of balances in Mary's hand symbolizes the victory of the small Métis nation against the Canadian government, showing the smaller sphere hanging lower, thus having

more weight than the larger sphere. While chapels such as this, shrines and wayside crosses were common sights in early Manitoba, this is one of only a few open-air religious structures remaining in the province. The original paneled ceiling, painted by a German-born artist, is kept in St. Norbert church. In the 1960s, the chapel was moved to its present location, and in 1989, it was declared a Manitoba provincial heritage site.

To return to the Trappist Monastery ruins:

Put the Chapel on your right and walk the few metres to de l'Eglise Avenue. Turn right onto de l'Eglise. You will reach the corner of de l'Eglise and Pembina Highway in 0.5 km. Cross Pembina and either return to the Trappist Monastery by walking down to the La Salle River and turning right, or following the driving route to the ruins along rue des Trappistes and then a left onto rue des Ruines du Monastere.

To continue on your walk through St. Norbert:

Put the Chapel on your left and the Church on your right and head north on St. Pierre Street.

0.1

Turn right onto du Couvent Avenue. And walk toward the Red River.

3.6

The namesake of this street was a Grey Nuns' convent, which was established in 1858, under the tenure of St. Norbert's first parish priest, Father Jean-Marie Lestanc. The Grey Nuns first came to Manitoba from Montreal in 1844, brought by Bishop Provencher. The arduous journey entailed 59 days by canoe, with more than 80 portages. They arrived in St. Boniface intent on helping to minister to the young colony, teaching, nursing, and giving comfort to the poor.

The first building the nuns occupied on this site (at the corner of du Couvent and St. Pierre) was made of logs and had a thatched roof. There, the nuns taught up to 60 children at a time. A larger building replaced it in 1874, then yet another replaced that in 1889, and was added to in 1904-05. The convent served as a boarding school and high school from 1908 until 1963, and as a seniors' residence from 1969 until its demolition in 1987.

0.2

Reach the end of du Couvent Avenue and walk up to the top of the dyke.

3.8

At this location, a ferry ran regularly between the east and west sides of the river, taking townspeople back and forth, and children to and from school.

Turn left to walk along the top of the dyke keeping the Red River on your right.

0.1

Veer left off of the dyke, onto Lord Avenue. Follow the street as it curves along past riverfront homes.

3.9

This street is named for the Lord family, who were prominent early settlers of St. Norbert.

0.3

Turn left onto Lemay Avenue and walk straight.

4.2

If you continue straight on Lord Avenue at this intersection, in less than 100 metres you will arrive at the entrance to Villa Maria – the home of the Oblate Fathers.

0.7

Turn right onto Landry Street and then immediately left onto de la Digue avenue putting the École Noël-Ritchot on your right.

4.9

Digue is French for dike. Along with its primary function of keeping the Red River from flooding the streets, is the dike

that now lies along the east side of St. Norbert (beside the Red River) and serves as a pedestrian and bike path.

0.3

Arrive at Pembina Highway. Turn right to reach Place Saint Norbert.

5.2

The stone cross at this site, originally erected in 1906 beside the La Salle River, commemorates the place where in 1869 a group of Métis barred the road to the envoys of the Canadian government on their way to Fort Gary as they attempted to establish a new government in the soon to be Province of Manitoba. The erection of "La Barrière" was sanctioned by the newly elected Comité National des Métis, of which Louis Riel was secretary. The Hudson's Bay Company had sold its land to Canada and the government prepared for the transfer by sending surveyors to divide the territory into townships. It was not that the Métis actually objected to the transfer of the west to Canada, but they wanted to ensure that their rights would

not be trampled in the process. They were led to believe that they would lose their land and they were determined to stop the surveyors.

You can also see a replica of a Red River cart, the primary form of transportation along the Pembina Trail. Another of the routes the carts followed is the Crow Wing Trail, which is just south of the city, and followed some of St. Mary's Road past St. Adolphe, before it swung east toward present day PTH 59.

After your visit, turn around and walk back along Pembina to return to the La Salle River.

0.1

Reach the corner of Pembina Highway and de l'Église Avenue. Cross the streets to return to the La Salle River.

5.3**0.2**

Once on the river, turn right in order to return to the ruins of the Trappist Monastery.

5.5**1.3**

Climb up the right bank to the monastery ruins.

6.8**0.2**

Arrive back at your car in the parking lot.

7.0

To continue on with a drive to St. Norbert Heritage Park, retrace your path out of the parking lot, turning right on rue des Trappists, to arrive at Pembina Highway.

0.0

Turn right at lights to proceed south on Pembina Highway.

0.0**1.3**

Turn left onto Turnbull Drive to arrive at St. Norbert Heritage Park.

1.3

In the winter months, when the parking lot for this Heritage Park is closed, you can park on Turnbull Drive and enter the park through the pedestrian entrance gate a little to the right of the main gate entrance.

and at intervals along the wall. A longitudinal groove was cut into these posts and tongued horizontal logs were inserted between them. A mixture of straw and mud filled in the spaces between the logs.

The St. Norbert Provincial Heritage Park, located at the junction of the Red and La Salle rivers, provides a glimpse into the community's past, showing how it evolved from a Métis settlement to a French-Canadian agricultural community by the early 20th century. Although the park is officially closed during the winter months, it is still possible to walk around and view the buildings, and the lovely one-kilometre self-guided trail along the shores of the La Salle River gives you a sense of the landscape a hundred years ago.

A bit farther along to the right is the restored home of Joseph Turenne, built in 1871. In 1872, he married Adele Royal, a sister of Joseph Royal, founder of the French newspaper Le Metis. This homestead was once situated at the end of du Couvent Avenue – where the St. Norbert Nursing Home is now located, and adjacent to the ferry crossing across the Red River.

The first large building you come across on the right, as you walk straight past the small Parks structure on your left, is the Bohémier home - built in 1889. Benjamin Bohémier was a French-Canadian lumber merchant who came to Manitoba from Québec to farm in 1883. His descendants occupied the gambrel-roofed home he constructed until 1973. This house was originally located on Pembina Highway, near the intersection of Pembina and Killarney – where the Pony Corral Restaurant is located.

After visiting the various homes, walk over to view where the La Salle meets the Red, a spot once known as Winnipeg's "other forks". To reach this junction, put the Red River on your right and Turnbull Drive on your left and walk north-east toward the Red River. The first written account of this site was in the journal of fur trader Alexander Henry the Younger, in the summer of 1800. He noted that north of the La Salle was a thickly wooded countryside overgrown with poplars and spotted with small meadows. South of the river lay open prairies.

Farther down the path, surrounded by fencing, is the Delorme homestead. This Red River frame house was constructed using vertical uprights at each of the four corners

Following your visit to the park, you can return to your vehicle and head home after your excursion in St. Norbert.

Thank you for joining Routes on the Red's self-directed Routes on the Red excursion exploring the heritage of St. Norbert. We hope you had an enjoyable trip, and would love to have you discover more of the Red River Valley on our other self-directed itineraries.

We greatly value your input and comments. If something was not clear, a road sign changed, or if you found a delightful picnic site or visit that you would like to share with future travellers, please let us know. The best way to communicate is to write the changes or new information directly onto the appropriate route description page, and mail or fax it to the Rivers West office. Thank you in advance for your contributions!

Rivers West, officially known as Red River Corridor Inc./L'Association du Corridor Rivière Rouge, is a not-for-profit organization, with the overall objective to develop the Red River Corridor as a destination. Our mandate is to create and implement a long-term tourism and conservation strategy focusing on the development, promotion and management of the natural, tourism, cultural and heritage, and recreational resources of the Red River from Emerson to Lake Winnipeg.

We are pleased to receive financial support from the federal and provincial governments and the participation of rural municipalities, towns and cities along the length of the river. A variety of projects are underway in the Red River region. These include the preservation of special lands for conservation, designation of the Red River as a heritage river, increasing opportunities for public access to the River, and the development and promotion of the river valley's natural, cultural, recreational and tourism resources.

Contact us for more information at:

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