



PEOPLE OF THE FUR TRADE Self-Directed Drive & Stroll 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 drive and walk. The walking described includes public lands and trails. While enjoying yourself, please drive and 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.

Uncover the lives and loves of the rough and ready fur traders on this driving tour of discovery into Manitoba's compelling past. Begin with a visit to the Hudson's Bay Company's archives at the Manitoba Museum, and learn about what really went on inside those fur trade posts. Now, drive north along the curves of the Red River to one of these important posts – the amazingly well preserved Lower Fort Garry. However, you will not be taking a direct trip to this site, detouring to explore the graveyards of the fur trade scattered along your route. Stop in at these cemeteries and wander among the headstones to learn more about the intriguing and at times scandalous tales of the famous men and

women who helped to create this province and develop our nation. You'll meet an extraordinary cast of characters in just one day.

Today is a full day tour of about 70 km with lovely stops along the way. If you wish to do a half-day trip, there are a couple of ways to shorten this tour. A shorter drive could consist of museums and cemeteries in Winnipeg, while a second drive could consist of the museums and sites north of Winnipeg. There are many restaurants, cafés, and grocery stores in Winnipeg and Lockport, as well as a café at Lower Fort Garry. Along the day drive there are also picnic facilities, most notably along River Road, PR 238.

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

Manitoba Museum

190 Rupert Ave, Winnipeg

phone: (204) 956-2830

May 23-Oct 11: open daily 10:00-5:00

October 12-May 22: Tuesday to Sunday 10:00-5:00
closed Monday

If you are interested in the Museum's Behind-the-Scenes package – contact them directly and book your tour in advance.

St. John's Cathedral and Cemetery

135 Anderson Avenue

phone: (204) 586-8385

Seven Oaks House Museum

115 Rupertsland Blvd

phone: (204) 339-7429

open the last weekend in May to Labour Day
daily 10:00-5:00

Kildonan Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

John Black Avenue, just off Main Street

phone: (204) 339-3502

open daily all year round

St. Andrew's-on-the-Red Church and Cemetery, and Rectory

River Road (PR 238)

phone: (204) 334-6405

open daily 10:00-5:00

mid-May to Labour Day weekend

Captain Kennedy House and Garden

River Road (PR 238)

phone: (204) 334-2498

open May to mid-October, Tuesday to
Wednesday 11:00-4:00, Thursday 11:00-9:00,
Friday 11:00-4:00, Saturday-Sunday 11:00-4:30,
closed most Mondays.

Lower Fort Garry

5981 PTH 9, St. Andrews, Manitoba

phone: 1-877-534-3678

fax: (204) 486-5887

email: LFGNH.Info@pc.gc.ca

Open May 15 to Labour Day, 9:00-5:00

The first explorers who entered Hudson Bay were looking for the fabled North West Passage, but in 1668, Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers, and his brother-in-law, Pierre-Esprit Radisson sailed into Hudson Bay to take advantage of the rich fur resources that they hoped would provide the profits to support their continued search for the passage. They returned to England in 1669, their ketch laden with furs, to the delight of their English supporters. The search for the North West Passage quickly took second place to the search for furs and, in 1670, the Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay was established. King Charles II granted HBC a monopoly over all the land drained by waters flowing into Hudson Bay, a territory that encompassed a quarter of North America, including all of Manitoba, although at the time no one knew exactly how vast it was. The area was called Rupert's Land, after Prince Rupert, the king's cousin and the first governor of the company.

During the following century, the company competed with French traders who were operating in the interior. The HBC, however, stuck to the shores of Hudson Bay and built large posts while the French built temporary encampments and spent much of their time living among the Aboriginal people with whom they traded. As long as Aboriginals were willing to bring their furs to the bay, the situation was fairly stable. However, over the next century the HBC found that French traders operating out of Montreal were intercepting its trading

partners. They were known as Nor'Westers and they eventually organized themselves into the North West Company. In order to compete, the HBC began to send its men into the interior and the ensuing rivalry resulted in hundreds of posts being built and using almost any means to capture the Aboriginals' trade. For Aboriginal people, this was an opportunity to play one company against the other to make the best deals. For the fur trading companies, it meant an increase in costs and a decline in profit and some rather violent confrontations.

The Red River Valley was not an especially important fur trading area, but it was an important source of provisions, especially pemmican. It also became important for the HBC when it established a colony there in 1811 in hopes that it would reduce its costs by supplying provisions and employees, as well as providing a place for its old employees to retire. It was their sons who, the company hoped, would man its posts and steer its boats. But competition continued as fiercely as ever and the colony was attacked by the NWC. In 1821, with profits at an all-time low, the two companies decided to merge forming the Hudson's Bay Company. Trade now became much more sedate. The Red River Settlement developed into an important source of workers for the HBC and the Red River became an important transport route to the north.

Enjoy your journey into the past on this fur trade tour!

km to next location	DIRECTIONS	Total km
0.0	Start at The Forks in front of the Johnston Terminal.	0.0
0.0	Exit parking lot in front of Old Forks Market beside the Johnston terminal. Turn left onto street, Forks Market Road (unsigned), putting the Manitoba Theatre for Young People (MTYP) on your right.	0.0
0.1	Turn right onto Waterfront Drive	0.1
	Continue straight at a couple of traffic lights.	
1.0	Continue straight at roundabout with Bannatyne Avenue.	1.1
0.2	Turn left onto James Avenue, which is the next street. You will pass an old pump station on your right.	1.3
0.2	Turn right at T-junction onto Lily Street.	1.5
0.1	Turn left onto Rupert Avenue (not well marked). Manitoba Theatre Centre is on the right.	1.6
0.1	Arrive at entrance to Manitoba Museum. You can park in the lot on the right or at one of the metered stations.	1.7

The museum has a number of interesting displays and exhibits that tell the story of the fur trade in the west. Of specific interest for today's tour, we suggest a visit to the Hudson's Bay Company Gallery and the Nonsuch Gallery. The Nonsuch Gallery contains a replica of the Nonsuch, the two-masted ketch that sailed into Hudson Bay in 1668 in search of furs. The HBC Gallery contains artifacts and material from the Hudson's Bay Company's Museum collection, donated by the HBC to the museum in 1994. The collection showcases many aspects of the fur trading

business and the life the people led. Look for: the York Boat – the last to sail on the Winnipeg River; HBC blankets; a map depicting the fur trading routes; Plains Trading Post; and a replica of the 1670 HBC Charter of Proclamation (the original is in the company's head office in Toronto).

Other artifacts of interest pertaining to this era of Manitoba's history can be found in the Grasslands Gallery.

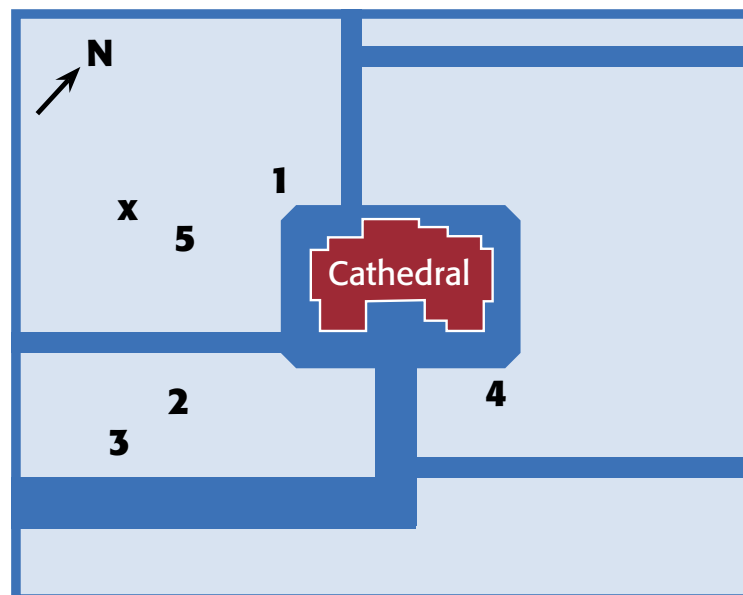
0.2	After visit, return to Lily Street and turn left.	1.9
0.2	Continue on Lily Street as it veers right to join Disraeli Freeway. The bridge goes over rail lines and the Red River. You are now on Henderson Highway. You will be turning left after crossing the bridge.	2.1
1.8	Turn left at first set of lights onto Hespeler Avenue. The Elmwood Cemetery will be on your left.	3.9
0.7	Cross the Redwood Bridge. You will be turning right shortly.	4.6
0.5	Turn right onto Main Street, Route 52.	5.1
0.3	Turn right onto St. John's Avenue (just after a park on your right).	5.4
0.3	At stop sign, turn right onto Anderson Street, St. John's Anglican Cathedral is located on your left. Drive into Cemetery and stop briefly. If the gate is closed – continue on Anderson Avenue and turn left onto St. Cross Street, there is street parking on St. Cross Street.	5.7

St. John's Cathedral: The current building dates from 1926, but the first church on this site was built in 1820 under the auspices of the Reverend John West, whose arrival was sponsored by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Anglican Church Missionary Society. This was the start of the Anglican Church in western Canada. The HBC encouraged the establishment of churches, and settlement along the Red River in general, in order to provide a permanent and settled work force that would always be available for their company.

A stroll through this, the oldest cemetery in Western Canada, takes you past headstones and monuments bearing famous names from the early history of Manitoba, many of them associated with the fur trade, such as Inkster, Pritchard, and Sutherland, especially Inkster. This was a very common Orkney name and, until 1821, most of the men who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company came from the Orkney Islands.

Some of the earliest burials in this cemetery are located at the X on the map (the graves are oriented on a different angle than all the others). The numbered burials are for:

- 1. Lucy Jane Frank** - is the oldest gravestone on which the epitaph is readable. Lucy was laid to rest in June 1817 – during the height of the fur trade.
- 2. John Pritchard** - died 1855. Pritchard was an old Nor'Wester who settled in the Red River Colony and became one of its leading citizens.
- 3. Donald Ross** - died 1852 at the age of 54. Ross had been a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and in charge of Norway House, an important HBC post on Lake Winnipeg.
- 4. John Inkster** - began his career as a free trader in the fur trade industry and later became a farmer. He built Seven Oaks House in 1853 (which you will be visiting after this stop at the cathedral and cemetery).
- 5. George Geddes Simpson** - died 1832, aged 8 months. This is the grave of Sir George Simpson's son. Simpson was governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1826 to 1860 during which time he ruled it with an iron hand.



After your visit, return to your car and continue along the tour.

To continue tour, please note:

On Sundays, Scotia Street is closed to vehicular traffic. To continue on this tour, travel north on Main Street. You can reach Seven Oaks House by turning left onto Rupertsland Boulevard. At the

stop sign turn right and then make an immediate left onto what appears to be a lane (this is Mac Street). After your visit, return to Main Street and pick up the routes at Kildonan Park. If you are not travelling on a Sunday, continue following directions below.

0.2	Exit cemetery and turn left onto Anderson Avenue. Shortly turn left onto St. Cross Street to continue on road. Follow curves in the road as it meanders along the Red River.	5.9
0.5	Turn right at the stop sign onto Cathedral Avenue.	6.4
0.2	Turn left at stop sign. You are now on Scotia Street.	6.6
0.7	Turn right at stop sign in order to continue on Scotia Street.	7.3
0.4	Come to the intersection with Rupertsland Blvd. Turn left to visit Seven Oaks House Museum.	7.7
0.3	Turn left onto Mac Street and take immediate right onto Colleen Avenue for Seven Oaks Museum parking.	8.0

John Inkster, a farmer and merchant built Seven Oaks House between 1851 and 1853. The house is one of the few remaining log buildings in Manitoba and one of the oldest surviving residences in Manitoba.

Want to know more about the Red River Settlement? Try Routes on the Red's People of the Red River Settlement: self-directed drive & stroll tour.

Seven Oaks House is named for the nearby site of the Battle of Seven Oaks, which occurred June 19, 1816 at the height of the rivalry between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company and was the result of the HBC's decision to establish a colony. In 1810, the HBC underwent a thorough reorganization that included a plan to found a settlement that would provide a place for its employees to retire and a source of provisions and workers for the company's trading posts. The company granted land to Thomas Douglas, the fourth Earl of Selkirk, who provided a haven for landless Scots in return for supplying the company with workers, allowing for the establishment of posts in the colony, providing land for retiring HBC employees, and preventing private fur trading.

The trade rivalry had become increasingly violent over the last few years and the North West Company viewed the establishment of the Red River Settlement as a serious provocation on the part of the HBC. Not only did the colony's links with the HBC arouse suspicion, but it was located right in the centre of the food supply system upon which the North West Company depended. From the beginning, therefore, the North West Company was determined to eliminate the settlement. In 1815, it almost succeeded in driving the settlers away by burning their houses and trampling their crops, but Colin Robertson,

an agent of the HBC, persuaded them to return to their settlement. The situation deteriorated when Miles Macdonnell, the colony's governor, prohibited the export of provisions from the district, which of course interfered with the North West Company's reliance on pemmican and also constituted a claim that the North West posts were on land that belonged to the colony. He also forbade hunting buffalo from horseback, which was the Métis method of hunting, and seized some of the North West Company's stored pemmican. It was not difficult for the Nor'Westers to persuade the local Métis to harass the colony, since the Métis hunted buffalo and made pemmican for the North West Company and Macdonnell's Pemmican Proclamation would restrict them as well. Nevertheless, by the spring of 1816 the situation appeared to have become stable.

In fact, the North West Company was still determined to destroy the colony and the Battle of Seven Oaks was the result of the increasing tension between a group of Métis and a group of men from the settlement and their governor, Robert Semple. Semple and 21 of his men were killed and the settlers left the colony. But reinforcements were on their way and the colony was quickly re-established.

There is a monument that commemorates the battle. This battle and the troubles that led up to it are commemorated in a famous local song written by Pierre Falcon (1793-1876) – Chanson de la Grenouillère. (As an aside – Falcon Lake in the Whiteshell is named after Pierre Falcon).

Want to know more about the Métis along the Red River? Try Routes on the Red's Métis and the Path the Confederation: self-directed drive & stroll tour.

0.4	After you have visited the site, return the way you came to continue north along Scotia Street.	8.4
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As you drive along Scotia you'll notice that many of the houses are at an angle to the road. The positioning of the houses gives you an idea of the pattern of the long, narrow river lots

that characterized the way in which the land along the Red and Assiniboine rivers was divided and surveyed.

1.3	Follow Scotia Street, until you reach Mary Mound School. Turn left onto Forrest Avenue.	9.7
0.1	Turn right almost immediately onto Ord Street.	9.8
0.2	Turn right at stop sign onto Leila Avenue.	10.0
0.3	Turn left to return to Scotia.	10.3
0.3	Continue straight to enter Kildonan Park. Veer to the right in order to follow along the river. While driving through this park, always keep to the right at intersections. Shortly you will cross Lord Selkirk Creek. (11.2 and again at 11.9)	10.6

As you pass through the park, on your left will be Rainbow Stage, Canada's largest outdoor theatre.

0.8	Pass the bridge spanning the Red River on the right.	11.4
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Several years ago ambitious local entrepreneurs wanted to turn this bridge into a restaurant, but the plans never came to fruition. There was much local opposition because

people worried that the restaurant would bring too much traffic and noise.

0.6	Keep right at stop sign.	12.0
0.2	Bear right and pass entrance to flower garden on your right, as you approach Main Street.	12.2
0.4	Turn right at traffic lights onto Main Street.	12.6
1.1	Pass Chief Peguis Trail and continue straight on Main Street. You will be turning right shortly.	13.7

Chief Peguis Trail is named after the Saulteaux chief, a strong supporter of the Selkirk Settlers as well as a staunch defender of his own people.

0.1	Turn right onto John Black Avenue to reach Kildonan Presbyterian Church and Cemetery.	13.8
0.1	Turn left into church parking lot.	13.9

Built in 1854, Kildonan Church is a pretty little building and was the first Presbyterian Church in western Canada. The church is much as it was but the bell tower that rose from its roof is gone. The cemetery around the church is the final resting place of many Scottish employees of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Look at the dates for those buried here. It is likely that those buried before or shortly after 1870 would have participated in the fur trade industry.

0.3	After visiting the church, return to Main Street, turn right, and follow Main Street out of town.	14.2
2.6	Cross the Perimeter Highway. You have now officially left the city of Winnipeg. Enjoy the Prairies!	16.8
7.6	Enter the R.M. of St. Andrews. Watch for signs indicating River Road (you want to turn right onto it).	24.4
1.0	Turn right onto River Road (Hwy 238). Follow along River Road as it follows the historic Red River.	25.4
0.6	Here you will find a small picnic area, a lookout over the river and interpretive panels about the River Road, St. Andrews Parish and the river lot land division system.	26.0

You'll see traces of the long, narrow lots of land that used to run down to the river.

2.0	Pass a picnic area on right along the Red River. There are washrooms here.	28.0
1.7	Pass the Scott House on the left.	29.7

This building has been left a shell so that visitors can see how the old stone buildings were constructed. The house is always

open and accessible and there is no admission charge. There are picnic benches outside.

0.5	Pass Twin Oaks on the left.	30.2
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During the 19th century this was a girls' school. It is now a private residence. There is a small parking pull off on the right.

1.4	Turn left onto St. Andrews Road. Arrive at St. Andrew's-on-the-Red Anglican Church and Cemetery.	31.6
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This is the oldest stone church in Canada still used for public worship. It was built between 1845 and 1849 to serve the parish of St. Andrews, where many fur trade personnel retired. The interior is well preserved, with many of the original fixtures, including kneeling benches covered with bison hide. Across from the church is the rectory, which has exhibits on the missionaries and daily life in the settlement.

As you explore this cemetery, look for the large number of people related to the Hudson's Bay Company. A few that are located in the front, eastern side of the graveyard are:

- **John Reid (1827 - 1897)** - born in Orkney, Scotland, John was a chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Co. His gravestone recounts his various achievements for the HBC.

- **William Anderson (1814 -1874)** - another chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Co.
- **John L. Lewes (1792 - 1872)** - Chief Factor for the Hudson's Bay Co.
- **William McKay (1794 - 1887)** - an officer of the HBC. Other graves of note to look for:
- **Captain William Kennedy's** grave behind the church. You'll be visiting his home shortly.
- **Peter Okakterook** - His headstone has a long description of his service as an interpreter and his hopes of becoming an evangelist. Peter is identified as an "Esquimaux", which today we would recognize as being an Inuit.

	After stopping at the church and cemetery, you can also visit the St. Andrews Rectory across the street from the church.	
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The present day clergy occupies the top floor. There are also picnic tables.

	After visiting the church, cemetery and rectory, return to River Road and continue your drive north.	
0.4	Pass picnic area on your right.	32.0
0.2	Arrive at Captain Kennedy's House on your right.	32.2

Built in 1866 by Captain William Kennedy, an explorer and trader, this stone house is set right on the bank of the Red

and surrounded by a lovely English garden. Stop for short visit to explore the gardens and the views along the river.

2.1	Pass the Hays House on the left, another pretty old residence. There are interpretive panels here about the history of the area. After visiting, return to River Road and turn left to continue.	34.3
1.1	Continue straight on River Road as you pass St. Thomas Anglican Church on your left. On your right is a small park with a cairn.	35.4

This is a good place to stop for a view of the St. Andrews' Lock and Dam.

0.2	Pass beneath the bridge. This is a great place to stop for a bit to watch the many different birds that congregate here. It is also a good place to fish.	35.6
0.7	Continue straight at stop sign, crossing Lyall Road.	36.3
0.8	Turn left at stop sign to follow road.	37.1
0.4	Turn right at stop sign to join PTH 9.	37.5
0.5	Pass little Britain United Church and cemetery.	38.0

A short circular driveway takes you to a plaque explaining the history of the oldest United Church in Manitoba.

0.4	Turn right to enter driveway to Lower Fort Garry.	38.4
0.6	Arrive at the parking lot.	39.0

Lower Fort Garry has played a number of roles since its construction in the mid 19th century. During the time of the fur trade it served as an administrative centre of the Hudson's Bay Company, and was also the major supply centre for the fur traders and the distant HBC posts in the north until the Hudson's Bay Company ceded their territory to the Government of Canada in 1870.

After the merger of the HBC and the NWC in 1821, the administrative centre was located at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers at Fort Gibraltar. However, annual spring flooding was a considerable nuisance and the challenging portage that was required to get past the St. Andrew's Rapids (now the site of the St. Andrew's Lock and Dam) was also a difficulty. In 1826, after a huge spring flood destroyed the fort, it was decided that a new administrative site had to be found that did not suffer from flooding and provided easy access to the trade routes to the north. Thus construction on Lower Fort Garry began in the 1830s and was completed in 1840 about 32 km downstream from the upper fort.

As you tour this impressive National Historic Site, be sure to pay attention to the different buildings and the layout of the fort. Today, Lower Fort Garry is the oldest intact stone fort in North America and provides a wonderful example of a variety of fur trade era architectural styles. The two main techniques used were colomage pierroté – where a wall is constructed of timber with the spaces between them filled with masonry (seen in the Men's House and the Annex to the Big House) and the Red River frame – a form of balloon framing where long continuous framing timbers that run from sill to eave, have intermediate floors nailed to them (best seen in the southwest bastion).

In 1871, an important historical event occurred at Lower Fort Garry: the signing of Treaty #1 (the first treaty between Canada and the Aboriginal peoples of this territory). This treaty was signed between the Ojibwa and Swampy Cree of Manitoba and the Crown. A plaque commemorating this event is located outside the West Gate of the Fort.

	After visiting the park, exit parking lot, head toward the highway and follow the road south to the exit.	
0.5	Reach PTH 9 and turn left for your return journey to Winnipeg.	39.5
2.4	Turn left at lights onto PTH 44 to cross Red River.	41.9
0.5	Pass entrance to the Lockport Heritage Park & Kenosewun Aboriginal Centre on the left.	42.4

If you have the time and would like to take a very short stroll – visit the self-guided path around this historic site. Kenosewun is the location of an Aboriginal horticultural site that dates back more than 600 years ago. This is the northernmost identified site of pre-European horticulture in North America.

Want to know more about the First Nations in the Red River Valley? Try Routes on the Red's First Peoples of the Red: self-directed drive & stroll tour.

0.3	Turn right onto PR 204 (Henderson Hwy).	42.7
17.9	Enter Winnipeg by passing beneath the Perimeter Hwy.	60.6
2.8	Continue straight at Chief Peguis Trail.	63.4

At this point you have a choice. Head directly back to The Forks stay on Henderson Hwy, picking up the routes, further on – where it says: “Cross Red River and ...” (69.7). Or enjoy

the following route that takes you through a pleasant residential district of Winnipeg.

1.5	Turn right onto Irving Place.	64.9
0.2	Continue straight across Grandview Street (with a slight jog to the left).	65.1
0.2	Turn left onto Kildonan Drive.	65.3
0.7	Pass Fraser's Grove Park on right.	66.0
0.3	Turn left onto Larchdale Crescent.	66.3
0.5	Turn right onto Larchdale Crescent.	66.8
0.1	Turn right onto Fraser's Grove.	66.9
0.2	Turn left onto Woodvale Street.	67.1
0.1	Turn right onto Rossmere Crescent.	67.8
0.3	Continue straight on road-you are now on Kildonan Drive.	68.1
0.9	Turn left onto Helmsdale Avenue.	69.0
0.1	Turn right immediately to continue along Kildonan Drive and follow the road as it veers to the left and heads back towards Henderson Highway.	69.1
0.7	Turn right on Henderson Highway.	69.8
2.0	Cross Red River and then the railway tracks. At some point along this stretch you want to get into the left lane.	71.8
1.3	Turn left before first set of lights onto Lily Street.	73.1
0.2	Turn left onto Pacific Avenue.	73.3
0.1	Turn right onto Waterfront Drive.	73.4
0.2	Go straight through roundabout to stay on Waterfront Drive.	73.6
0.7	Go straight at lights at intersection with Water Street.	74.3
0.2	Continue straight at lights with York Avenue. Follow the road into The Forks.	74.5
0.4	You have arrived back at The Forks Market.	74.9

Stop in for a snack at the market following your long day's adventure.

*Thank you for joining Routes on the Red's self-directed excursion of the People of the Fur trade.
We hope that you had an enjoyable trip. We 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:

www.riverswest.ca or www.routesonthered.ca

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