



CAROL SHIELDS' MANITOBA 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.

Carol Shields is an award winning author of several novels, collections of short stories, poetry and plays. A number of her novels are set in the Red River Valley – either the city of Winnipeg or in the small towns of southern Manitoba. Three of her novels are particularly evocative of the region – *The Stone Diaries*, *The Republic of Love*, and *Larry's Party*. This driving itinerary will take you through some of the neighbourhoods and rural towns of the Red River Valley that are described in *The Stone Diaries* and in *The Republic of Love*. We hope that this tour will give you some insight into Carol's novels and let you more fully imagine their settings.

The youngest of three children, she was born Carol Ann Warner, in Oak Park, Illinois, just outside Chicago, on June 2, 1935. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Hanover College. While on exchange at Exeter University in England, she met a Canadian engineering student named Donald Hugh Shields. They married in 1957 and moved to Vancouver, Canada. In 1971, she became a Canadian citizen. Over the years, they lived in a number of Canadian cities – it was in Ottawa, while raising their five children, that Carol received her Master of Arts degree in English literature. In the years that followed, she combined her academic pursuits with a successful writing career. She taught at the University of Ottawa and the University of British Columbia before joining the Department of English at the University of Manitoba in 1980. Her husband, Don, also taught at the University of Manitoba as a professor of civil engineering. In 1996, Carol Shields became Chancellor of the University of Winnipeg. It was while they were living in Winnipeg that Carol wrote some of her most famous novels, incorporating this prairie region as their setting. Upon retiring from their university careers, Carol and Don moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where she continued with her writing, until losing her battle with breast cancer in July 2003.

Her books have won numerous awards, including the Canada Council Major Award, two National Magazine Awards, the 1990 Marian Engel Award, the Canadian Author's Award, and a CBC short story award. She was appointed as an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1998 and a Companion of the Order of Canada in 2002. Carol was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a member of the Order of Manitoba. Her novel, *The Stone Diaries*, was first shortlisted for the 1993 Booker Prize as well as being nominated for the National Book Critics Circle Award. It won the 1995 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and Canada's Governor General's Award, the only book ever to win both awards. She won the 1998 Orange Prize for Fiction and the National Book Critics Circle Award for the novel *Larry's Party*. Her last novel, *Unless*, was nominated for the 2002 Giller Prize, the Governor General's Award, the Booker Prize and the 2003 Orange Prize for Fiction.

Carol felt very strongly about her Canadian identity. In a Maclean's article in 1994 while she was temporarily residing in California, she stated "My Canada includes those landed immigrants and new citizens who live in Canada but were not born here... I immigrated from the United States in 1957 as a young woman of 22 and have been a citizen for most of that time. Canada, for me, is home. I married my way into the country..."

This tour allows you to discover some of the Manitoba neighbourhoods, villages and landscapes that provided Carol Shields with a setting and inspiration for some of her best-loved novels. Along the way you will discover the diversity in landscape, culture and architecture that make up the cities, towns and villages of the Red River Valley. Take your time, pack a lunch – and if it looks like it might be a sunny and hot summer day, you might want to bring your bathing suit.

Today's drive will take you from Winnipeg to Tyndall. There are a number of locations along the way where you can pick up a lunch and other services. Restaurants can be found in: Winnipeg, Stonewall, Lockport and Garson.

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

The Forks

201 - One Forks Market Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba

phone: (204) 957-7618

www.theforks.com

Forks Market open daily from 9:30 am -6:30 pm and Friday from 9:30 am – 9:00 pm.

Manitoba Legislature

450 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

phone: (204) 945-5813

Tours by appointment from September to June; from July 1 to the Labour Day long weekend in September, tours are offered on an hourly basis.

Assiniboine Park Conservatory

15 Conservatory Drive

phone: (204) 986-5537

Open Daily, year round: 9:00 am - 4:30 pm, Additional summer hours until 8:00 pm;

Stonewall Quarry Park

Box 250, Stonewall, MB, R0C 2Z0

phone: (204) 467-5354

Visitor Reception Centre Museum is open from 11:00 am – 5:00 pm May – September, Off-season by appointment

Oak Hammock Marsh

1 Snow Goose Bay on Hwy. 220, Stonewall, MB, R0C 2Z0

phone: 1-888-506-2774 (only in Canada), or 204-467-3300

Open: May to August daily 10:00.am - 8:00 pm; September to October daily 10:00 am to dusk; November to April: daily 10:00 am to 4:30 pm; Closed: December 25.

There is no charge to use the walking trails, however, admission is charged to visit the Interpretive Centre.

Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site of Canada

5925 Highway 9, Selkirk, MB, R1A 4A8

phone: 1-877-534-3678

Open to the public daily from May 15th to Labour Day, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Gillis Quarry

Garson Manitoba

St. Michaels Cemetery

Pierson Road, Tyndall Manitoba

This trip begins at The Fork's Market.

km to next location	DIRECTIONS	Total km
	Exiting the parking lot in front of The Forks Market building.	
0.0	Begin at the 3-way stop at the corner of Waterfront Drive and Forks Market Road, putting the A-Channel building on your right, the Canadian Pacific Rail car (Sugar Mountain) on your left and Manitoba Theatre for Young People behind you.	0.0
	Head straight, towards the green dome of the train station.	
0.1	At the 4-way stop, continue straight to pass beneath the rail lines, along the cobblestone roadway.	0.1
0.2	Turn right at the stop sign at Main Street. You can see the Upper Fort Garry Gate across the street in front of you.	0.3

This is the back gate and last remaining piece of the large Hudson Bay fort that once stood at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. If you look to your left, the fort's front

gate would have been approximately in the middle of Main Street beneath the large green street signs.

	Get immediately into the far left lane.	
0.1	Turn left at the stoplights onto Broadway. On your right is the Union Station.	0.4
	Continue straight along Broadway, keeping to the centre lane.	
0.7	The Provincial Law Courts Building will be on your right.	1.1
0.2	Turn left to enter the grounds of Manitoba's Legislative Building. Veer right to follow the flow of traffic.	1.3

Visitor parking is found along the sides of this driveway. Park and take the time to visit the grounds and building.

*"Winnipeg in the year 1916 is an agreeable place. One can live a decent life in this city – despite its geographic isolation, despite the war across the ocean. Even the long hard winters are cheerfully borne by the complacent, generally law-abiding population [...] Increasingly, though, the city is growing mannerly. A series of wide, new boulevards has been proposed, and an immense new legislative building in the neo-classical style is underway. Ground was broken back in the year 1913. The vast amounts of stone required for this ambitious undertaking have kept the Tyndall Quarry working full-tilt and the stonemasons steadily employed and well out of the Kaiser's reach. Churches now stand on many of the downtown corners, sometimes two or three different sects represented at one crossing." *The Stone Diaries**

The Manitoba Provincial Legislative Building (acknowledged as one of North America's finest buildings) is made from locally quarried Tyndall limestone (as is the Provincial Law Courts Building). It was completed in 1920 and designed by Frank Worthington, a British architect, in the Beaux-Arts Classical style. Atop the 77 metre (225 feet) dome stands Manitoba's Golden Boy, facing north, with a sheaf of wheat under one arm and a lit torch in the other. He embodies the spirit of enterprise and eternal youth. The stone for the exterior of the building, known as Tyndall Stone, comes from quarries in Garson, Manitoba and the trim stone used for the window-sills comes from the quarries in Stonewall, Manitoba. Both

communities are part of this route. The Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec, the Empress Hotel in Victoria, the Lied Centre for the Performing Arts in Omaha, and the Walsh Centre for the Performing Arts at the Texas Christian University campus in Fort Worth Texas, are just a few examples of where Tyndall Stone has been used to enhance construction projects. As you drive around Winnipeg, you will notice the large number of buildings (old and new) that have incorporated this stone into their construction.

Tyndall Stone is sometimes called the "tapestry stone" because of its unique decorative mottling, which makes it so popular across North America as a decorative façade. This mottled appearance is the result of the fossils that occur within the stone. This type of stone was formed more than 430 million years ago in the geological time period known as the Ordovician. At that time, much of what is now Manitoba (as well as Saskatchewan, Alberta, North Dakota and Wyoming) was covered by a huge inland sea. This sea is not to be confused with Lake Agassiz, which does not appear for almost another 500 million years. Before it was compressed into stone, the Tyndall limestone was the floor of this sea – where a myriad of strange and exotic marine creatures lived.

Want to learn more about ancient marine fossils in the Red River Valley? Try Routes on the Red's "Pre-Historic Prairies"- self-directed drive & stroll tour.

Two major types of fossils occur in Tyndall Stone. The first are body fossils, which are the shells of a variety of marine animals and plants that lie scattered through the stone -- like raisins suspended in a pudding. The second are trace fossils in the form of a network of burrows that extends through the entire rock.

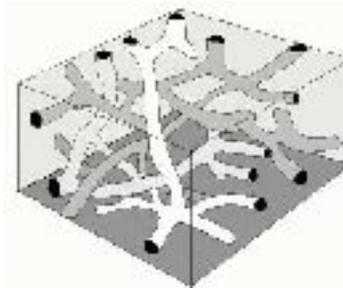
Body fossils can be seen as shells in random cross-section on surfaces of Tyndall Stone. The different types of fossils found in these stones include cephalopods (relatives of the squid), coral sponges, gastropods (snails), crinoids (echinoderms -- early star fish), trilobites (relatives of crabs and insects), brachiopods (lamp shells), clams and algae (plants). The largest and most enigmatic of the Tyndall fossils is the so-called "sunflower coral" which occur as circular "colonies" the size of a basketball. The picture on the right illustrates what types of creatures lived in the sea at that time.



Image courtesy of the Geological Map of Manitoba.

The shell fossils of Tyndall Stone are numerous, but it is the trace fossils that make this limestone an attractive building stone. The trace fossils are evident as mottling and the mottled surface is simply a random section through a three-dimensional branching network of burrows that permeates the rock. These branching

burrows, extending as deep as a metre below the surface, are known as *Thalassinoides*. No one knows what type of creature was responsible for the creation of the tunnels. See the schematic representation of the *Thalassinoides* tunnels in the diagram below.



Take a closer look at the walls of the building or the pillars to see how many fossils you can find.

0.4	Leave the Legislative grounds by the same exit in which you entered on Broadway.	1.7
	At the stop sign, head straight to cross Broadway.	
	You are now on Memorial Boulevard, the Law Courts Building will be on your right. Note the Tyndall Stone construction.	

Due to the readily available source of Tyndall Stone, many prominent buildings in Winnipeg's downtown feature Tyndall Stone construction.

"These churches are made of stone, as are the many fine banks and insurance companies, also the well known Wesley College and the new Law Courts. Scanning the municipal horizon, you can't help thinking: isn't this astonishing! A stone city rising up out of our soft prairie loam! (An eminent Chicago architect, on seeing the blocks of polished Tyndall Stone, declared that American builders would be clamouring for the material, were they but to lay eyes on its beauty.)"

The Stone Diaries

0.3	The Manitoba Provincial Archives will be on your right. Notice the Tyndall Stone construction.	2.0
0.2	Pass The Bay department store on your right.	2.2
0.1	Cross Portage Avenue.	2.3
0.3	Get into the left turning lane and turn left on to Ellice Avenue, at the lights.	2.6
0.1	Stay in the left lane and turn left again at the lights onto Spence Street.	2.7
	The University of Winnipeg is on your left.	
0.2	The older section of the campus facing Portage Avenue is the former Wesley College.	2.9

The Stone Diaries, as with other Carol Shields novels, is a work of fiction, and although some places and landmarks do truly exist, we must allow for some artistic license. The original design of Wesley College called for it to be built with Manitoba limestone; however, the building contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, James G. McCallum of Calgary, and it was constructed using yellow sandstone from a quarry on the Elbow River in Alberta. Architects, George Browne and S.F. Peters, designed the four-storey building in a Richardsonian Romanesque style, and in June 1894, the cornerstone was laid, with the first classes being held in January 1896. In 2004, a major reconstruction began in an effort to restore the soft sandstone façade. As time went on and the campus grew, this building became known as Wesley Hall and it has remained an integral and symbolic part of the University of Winnipeg.

"The time is autumn, 1916 and twelve out of the fourteen students enrolled in Introductory Botany are young women. The men of Wesley College, all except for Edward Wood, an epileptic, and tiny misshapen Clarence Redfield- forty-eight inches high with one foot bent out sideways- have put on the uniform of the Dominion and gone to war. Why is it that Professor Flett is not himself away fighting at the Front? [...] Or is it perhaps he has been ruled ineligible for active military duty because he is the sole support of his elderly mother and a young niece, a girl of eleven years."

—*The Stone Diaries*

The University of Winnipeg received its charter in 1967 but its roots date back more than 130 years. The founding colleges were Manitoba College (1871) and Wesley College (1888), which merged to form United College in 1938. The University of Winnipeg is primarily an undergraduate institution, providing instruction in the arts, sciences, social sciences and humanities. Carol Shields served as the fifth Chancellor of the University of Winnipeg, from 1996 to 1999.

"I should tell you that coming through the doors of Wesley Hall never fails to thrill me. The beautiful stone, the handsome architecture, the plaque that spells out a history of more than one hundred years—more than a hundred because, as you will remember, the building was begun in 1894. Are we influenced by architecture, by the spaces we inhabit? Yes, I think we are. And—and this is important— inside this graceful old building can be heard the busy modern hum of a university which is facing—squarely facing—the twenty-first century. This weekend we have been witness to the new shape, the new direction of our University. I can only say that I am happy, and honoured, to be aboard. Thank you." *Carol Shields – from her welcome speech to the new Graduates, 1996 Spring Convocation, University of Winnipeg.*

The University of Winnipeg is also home to Larry's Bench, named for maze designer and 'ordinary guy' Larry Weller, the protagonist of *Larry's Party*. The bench is a place of quiet reflection and is located in the quadrangle overlooking a unique outdoor sculpture and with a view of students reading in the University's library. The plaque on the bench reads "Larry Weller, 1950 - , Winnipeg, Manitoba." Larry's bench was unveiled in October of 2004, along with an announcement of the establishment of the Carol Shields Writer-In-Residence Program.

0.2	Turn left at the lights onto Portage Avenue. Be careful to watch for oncoming traffic at this odd intersection.	3.1
	Get into the right lane.	
0.2	Just past the Army Navy Surplus store on your right, follow the yield turning right onto Memorial Boulevard, putting The Bay department store on your left and the Winnipeg Art Gallery on your right.	3.3
0.1	Pass the Winnipeg Art Gallery on your right. Notice the Tyndall Stone construction of this modern building.	3.4
	Just as you pass the Art Gallery, Memorial Boulevard splits away at St. Mary Avenue. Keep to the right to stay on the main thoroughfare, which now becomes Osborne Street.	
	Note the numerous Tyndall Stone buildings as you drive through downtown.	
0.5	Cross Broadway passing All Saints' Church on your right.	3.9

In 1883, a site was selected for All Saints' Anglican Church at the intersection of Broadway and Osborne Street, where the present edifice now stands. As Winnipeg's population grew, so did the need for a new church building. The current building was completed in 1926. It houses a pipe organ dedicated to the members of the congregation who had lost their lives in World War I.

"They've set a date, the third Saturday in November. A simple ceremony in the chapel of All Saints Church, the same church where Fay's parents were married forty years ago. The wedding will be at four o'clock. Just family and close friends, about eighty guests in all. Ian Innes, an old family friend of the McLeods, will officiate [...] And then there is the blur of faces, eighty of them tipped forward and lit by the mid afternoon light that falls through the coloured west windows-winter light, opalescent, full of trickery and wrinkles of perception. And the unthinkable moment when he will pull a ring from his pocket and place it on Fay's finger."

– *The Republic of Love*

0.4	Cross the Assiniboine River.	4.3
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This next portion of the drive will take you through a small section of Osborne Village and River Heights, which is the central setting of Carol Shields' novel, *The Republic of Love*. Osborne Village is a trendy area just south of downtown. It hosts a variety of unique shops and eclectic restaurants and bars.

"It was almost over before it began, and Tom, stricken by a sharp, sweet craving for godly forgetfulness and unwilling to let the paraders pass out of sight, strolled along beside them for a while as they made their way over the Osborne Bridge to the Legislative grounds [...] The sunlight falling down around him seemed made of little grains, and the air was milder than it had been in many months, so clear and blue he wanted to blubber with the beauty of it. O spring, he thought. O longing. O love."

– *The Republic of Love*

0.3	Cross Roslyn Road. You are entering Osborne Village.	4.6
0.1	Turn right on River Avenue at the lights. Watch for pedestrians.	4.7

"One day, a year ago, Fay was crossing Osborne Street where it meets River Avenue, and a heavy truck rounded the corner and missed her by half an inch. She was struck on her thinly covered legs by the full, breathy, immediate terror of displaced air; the truck, in fact, had passed so close to her that its swaying bulk had buzzed the hem of her coat."

– *The Republic of Love*

0.4

Follow the road as it curves left. Now you are on Wellington Crescent. Stay in the centre lane.

5.1

Wellington Crescent meanders along the Assiniboine River, from Osborne Village to Assiniboine Park. This street exemplifies the wealth and power of the city, especially during its boom era at the turn of the last century. Stately mansions were built in the 1880s and many of them, further along Wellington, have been maintained amidst tree lined streets and beautiful properties. It is closed to motor vehicle traffic on Sundays between Academy Road and the Midland Rail Bridge; it is a nice place to take a leisurely stroll, cycle or jog.

"The sun was blinding along Wellington Crescent, and the tall trees seemed knitted together, tobacco coloured, squashed gold, swinging their branches in long easy arcs."

– *The Republic of Love*

" This is what Tom thinks as he goes for his weekly eight-kilometre run down Wellington Crescent. [...] It's Saturday morning, the last Saturday before he turns forty. On and on he tramps, past what used to be the Richardson mansion, triplexed now with a series of winking solariums shelving off at the back [...] Running out the park gates now, back down Wellington Crescent, those big dopey houses, it costs a fortune to heat those houses, past the synagogue again, past the spiky hedges, past the new condos, Christ, a wall of condos, you can hardly see the river anymore, they just keep heaving them up, one after the other. Hang a right at Grosvenor, home again, the brick building, dirty shrubbery, no leaves, no buds even, no elevator either, tiled steps streaked with wet, three small rooms on the third floor, and no one waiting for him."

– *The Republic of Love*

0.8

Turn left at the lights onto Grosvenor Avenue.

5.9

" I just live on Grosvenor Avenue".

" Grosvenor? So do I."

" Where on Grosvenor?" Her eyes opened wide, her mouth moved up. Brown eyes. Eyebrows faint. That mouth. He searched her features for some fault that might reassure him.

" Between Stafford and Wellington. Closer to Stafford."

" You do? So do I. What number?"

" Near the corner, eight-forty-eight."

" That's amazing. I'm at eight-forty-seven.

The condo conversion. I've been there two years."

" With the wood door? The flowers?
I'm right across the street."

" The red brick?"

" Third floor."

" We're neighbours."

– *Fay McLeod and Tom Avery in The Republic of Love*

0.5

Cross Stafford Avenue.

6.4

"The Street she lives on, Grosvenor Avenue, is old, lined with trees and with Victorian houses, now mostly converted to rental apartments, or to condominiums, like the one she shares with Peter Knightly."

–*The Republic of Love*

0.9

Cross Cambridge Street.

7.3

"River Heights was an old part of town. It occurred to Tom for the first time that someone had sat down and planned these streets, inked them on a master plan and given them names—Harvard, Yale, Kingsway, Oxford - suggestive of older, more settled, more easterly territory. Sixty or seventy years earlier, someone, thinking of families and the needs of small

children had picked up a ruler and marked off lot sizes, making them generous, allowing for garages and back lanes and for space where raspberries might be grown and front yards that were broad enough to give the houses a touch of dignity, of unassuming definition."

– *The Republic of Love*

0.6

Cross Ash Avenue.

7.9

"The house on Ash Avenue where Fay grew up, and where her mother and father continue to live, is filled with light and air. The pale-coloured rugs in the McLeod house are sent out twice a year for cleaning, January and July. There are polished

tables and soft chairs, shaded reading lamps, kitchen equipment in good repair, and a pretty garden with shrubs and pansy boarders..."

– *The Republic of Love.*

1.1

Turn left at stop sign onto Lanark Avenue.

9.0

"Elizabeth Joll. She lived in a duplex on Lanark Avenue. Turn a sharp right after the lights, she told him. He parked beside a small lilac tree that was just coming into bloom, and it seemed to him as he walked up the porch steps

(peeling paint, loose boards) that if he could only fill his lungs full enough with hypnotic lilac fragrance, it would carry him through the first hour of anxious stiffness."

– *The Republic of Love.*

0.4	Turn right onto Corydon Avenue at the stop sign.	9.4
0.6	Continue straight at the lights to cross Kenaston Boulevard (Route 90).	10.0
1.1	Veer to the right to enter into Assiniboine Park gate, just next to Park Boulevard North (South-East Gate).	11.1
0.4	Veer right on Locomotive Drive.	11.5
0.3	Keep left and turn left at the 3-way stop onto Assiniboine Park Drive.	11.8
0.2	Keep left on Pavilion Crescent, following sign to Pavilion.	12.0
0.1	Before you reach the Pavilion, turn left into parking lot and park at the far end. The walkway to the Conservatory is at this end of the parking lot.	12.1
	The Conservatory Entrance is approximately 100 metres from the parking lot.	

Assiniboine Park dates back to 1904 and is the city's oldest and most popular park. Frederick Todd, one of Canada's most renowned landscape architects of that time, was responsible for its design. Todd had apprenticed with the designer of New York's Central Park, so there are many similar elements in his design. The Park spans almost 400 acres, offering several attractions, botanical gardens, a duck pond (used for skating in the winter), picnic areas, trails and green spaces to enjoy.

"There was Tom, in the middle of his weekly run, bumping along eastward across Assiniboine Park, a scarf wrapped loosely over his mouth, and keeping a sharp lookout for the black ice that forms on the path this time of year."

– *The Republic of Love*

One of the Park's biggest attractions is the Zoo, which is home to over 1,250 creatures. Our first stop in the Park is the Conservatory with a tropical palm house and a floral display room, which changes its display six to eight times per year. The building also houses a restaurant, gift shop and art gallery in the foyer.

"These last few days Barker has been in Winnipeg not for his usual round of agricultural meetings, but to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Clarentine Flett Horticultural Conservatory, a great glass-domed structure set in the middle of Assiniboine Park. The benefactor is one Valdi Goodmansen, the well-known millionaire meatpacker and financier. (Clarentine Flett, who was Barker Flett's mother, had been run down and killed by a speeding bicycle back in the year 1916, and the rider of the bicycle was Valdi Goodmansen himself, then a lad of seventeen.) "The terrible guilt I felt at that time has never lifted," Mr. Goodmansen told Mr. Flett over dinner at the Manitoba Club. [...] "Always, always I came back to the fact that your mother loved flowers. You might say that she was responsible for bringing flowers to our great city, for making us aware of the blessings of natural beauty in an inhospitable climate..."

– *The Stone Diaries*

0.4	Exit the parking lot the same way you came in.	12.5
	Turn left onto Pavilion Crescent.	
	The Pavilion will be on your right.	

The Assiniboine Park Pavilion was once the focal point of the entire Park. It has been restored with a gift shop, art gallery and Tavern in the Park restaurant. Just behind the Pavilion is the Lyric Outdoor Stage, which hosts a variety of performances including the Royal Winnipeg Ballet's annual Ballet in the Park.

"She wears it tonight when she goes with Robin Cummerford to a production of Shakespeare in the Park, the third consecutive Thursday evening they've spent together."

– The Republic of Love

0.5	Veer to the right, towards Leo Mol Sculpture Garden.	13.0
0.1	Pass the Entrance to the Zoo which will be on your left.	13.1
0.3	Veer left onto Assiniboine Park Drive.	13.4
0.2	Turn right into parking lot to visit the Leo Mol Sculpture Gardens and the English Gardens.	13.6

The sculpture garden hosts a tremendous collection of bronze statues created and donated by Leo Mol, a world-renowned sculptor, artist and Winnipeg resident who immigrated to Canada in 1948. His work is beautifully displayed in the outdoor garden and indoor atrium. An adjoining pathway will take you through to the English Gardens. The winding paths

and free-form flowerbeds are indicative of the English landscape style. At the entrance to the English Garden, you will find the statue of the Boy with the Boot. This, along with the Queen Victoria Monument, was donated to the city to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

	Leave the parking lot and continue to your right, down Assiniboine Park Drive.	
1.4	Turn right at the stop sign on to Roblin Boulevard, to exit the Park.	15.0
2.9	Veer right at the lights to stay on Roblin Boulevard.	17.9
2.9	Turn right to take the North Perimeter Highway exit (route 100).	20.8
1.0	Cross the Assiniboine River.	21.8
2.6	Pass Assiniboia Downs Race Track on your left. You are now on 101 North.	24.4

The Manitoba Lowlands is the flattest part of the province, with the relief being generally less than eight metres. This is strongly apparent in the surrounding countryside as we leave the city behind us. The area is drained by the Saskatchewan, Red and lower Assiniboine rivers. The lowlands are located southwest of the Precambrian shield and east of the Manitoba escarpment. It also includes lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, all of which are remnants of glacial Lake Agassiz. Lake Agassiz, the largest glacial lake in North America,

was formed 11,500 years ago as the Laurentide Ice Sheet retreated. The lake covered much of Manitoba, northwestern Ontario, parts of eastern Saskatchewan and North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota. At its largest, Lake Agassiz was about 1500 km long, over 1100 km wide and about 210 m deep. The former lake basin and sediments have provided valuable agricultural land as is evidenced in the immediate landscape.

11.0	Turn left onto Highway 6, direction Ashern.	35.4
0.8	Turn right onto Provincial Road 236 toward Stonewall.	36.2
15.4	Enter Stonewall.	51.6

Stonewall is a town that sprung up through the development of its limestone quarries. As the quarries grew, the town itself grew and prospered. While some say the town's name came from one of the first citizens, nicknamed "Stonewall" Jackson, others believe the origin of the name relates to the limestone ridge Stonewall is built on. Quarrying of this ridge began in early

1880s as part of an emerging limestone industry in Manitoba. The quarry industry remained a vital mainstay of the Stonewall economy for almost a century. Depletion of the limestone combined with other economic factors caused the quarries to cease commercial operations in 1967.

0.5	Turn left on 3rd Avenue South.	52.1
0.4	Turn right on Main Street, passing the Stonewall Centennial Memorial erected in 1978.	52.5
0.4	Pass the Stonewall Gallery at 357 Main Street on your left.	52.9
0.1	Sig's Grill is on your right – provides nice home cooked meals.	53.0
0.1	McLeod's Teahouse is on your right at 292 Main Street.	53.1

Built between 1898 and 1899, this teahouse was originally the home and medical practice of Dr. Alexander McLeod. Allan McLeod, Dr. McLeod's youngest son, was the youngest Canadian ever to receive the Victoria Cross for bravery during World War I. This house is the last of its era left on Main Street

and the owners of the teahouse are adamant about preserving a piece of Stonewall history. It's a nice place to stop for tea or lunch. It's open Tuesdays to Fridays from 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, and Saturdays from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. The teahouse is closed on Sundays and Mondays.

	The Stonewall Town Hall is directly across the street at 293 Main Street.	
	Cross 2nd Street.	
0.4	Veer right into the parking lot to visit the Quarry Park.	53.5

The type of limestone found in Stonewall is known as the "Stonewall Formation", and this name applies to a distinct type of limestone that occurs in a belt of outcrop that stretches as far north as The Pas and as far west as Saskatchewan. The Stonewall quarries began operations in 1882 and continued through to 1968. The stone quarried here is soft compared to Tyndall Stone. The high quality quicklime was produced in the kilns by burning limestone. The whiteness of this powder placed it in high demand for use in plasters. The quarries also produced crushed rock/stone for construction and trim stone. Trim stone from Stonewall can be seen in the windowsills in the Manitoba Legislative Building.

"The house they lived in faced directly on to the lime kilns of Stonewall. It sat at the end of a dirty road, its porch askew. The windows, flecked with yellow ash from the kilns, went unwashed from one year to the next, and the kitchen roof leaked; it had always leaked. In rainy weather the chimney smoked. Bread baked in this house was heavy, uneven, scarce."

—The Stone Diaries

To visit Stonewall's Quarry Park, follow the wooden walkway towards the interpretive centre. The interpretive centre houses an observation deck that overlooks the Quarry Park, as well as a small museum that illustrates the geology of the quarry as well as the history of the quarry in Stonewall. There are nice trails that take you through the Quarry, where you can see the Pot Kilns, the Draw Kilns, a slag pile, quarry pits amongst other things that make up a quarry operation. Visit the interpretive centre to pick up a brochure that describes the various points of interest along the walk.

If it's a nice hot summer day and you packed your bathing suit, you might want to take a dip in Kinsman Lake, a manmade lake surrounded by a sandy beach. Follow the paved road to the left of the parking lot, down the hill. Arrive at the manmade beach and former quarry site, about 140 metres in, on your left.

	Exit the parking lot and turn left onto Main Street in the direction you came.	
0.4	At the 4-way stop sign turn left onto 2nd Avenue North.	53.9
0.4	You will pass a war memorial on your right. Continue straight at the 4-way stop sign to Highway 67.	54.3
0.7	Pass Stonewall Cemetery on your left.	55.0
4.3	Continue straight at the traffic lights direction Lower Fort Garry.	59.3
8.2	Turn left on 220 and head toward Oak Hammock Marsh	67.5

This will take you to Oak Hammock Marsh – a great place to go for a walk and stretch your legs. If you would rather continue with your Carol Shields tour, continue straight at this intersection, and

pick up the routes where it reads: "At the stop sign, turn left onto Highway 67."

3.8	Turn right into Oak Hammock Marsh and follow the road, keeping to the right.	71.3
0.5	Arrive at the visitors centre.	71.8

Oak Hammock Marsh is a 36-square km Wildlife Management Area (WMA) that is one of North America’s birding hot spots. It features a restored prairie marsh, aspen-oak bluff, waterfowl lure crops, artesian springs, 30 kilometres of trails, and some of Manitoba’s last remaining patches of tall-grass prairie - an endangered habitat. It is open year round, with each season providing its own unique wildlife viewing opportunities.

The Interpretive Centre also houses a gift shop and restrooms. There is an admission fee to visit the Interpretive Centre; however, walking along the trails through the marsh is free. There are

picnic tables if you’d like to take a break. The Interpretive Centre is open daily from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm, with extended hours from April to November.

Although the 296 species of birds that pass through the area are a big draw for visitors, the Wildlife Management Area also provides important habitat for 25 species of mammals, numerous amphibians, reptiles, fish, and countless invertebrates. The area is particularly busy during the spring and fall migrations, where the number of waterfowl using the marsh can exceed 400,000 at any one time.

	Exit the parking to return to the highway.	
0.4	Turn left at the stop sign onto Provincial Road #220.	72.2
3.8	At the stop sign, turn left onto Highway 67.	76.0
6.5	Continue straight at the stop sign to cross Highway #8.	82.5
6.8	Continue straight at the stop sign to cross Provincial Road # 230.	89.3
2.3	As you approach the intersection of Highway #9, the walls of Lower Fort Garry are straight ahead of you. Turn right onto Highway #9, direction Winnipeg.	91.6
0.7	To visit Lower Fort Garry, turn left to the park entrance and park your vehicle, otherwise continue straight.	92.3

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 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.

When the HBC established their forts in their new territory, this site was not even considered. The original posts were at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and thus Fort Garry (later to be known as Upper Fort Garry) was built at what is now the centre of Winnipeg – The Forks. However, they had not taken

into account all of the challenges of that location. The annual spring flooding was a considerable nuisance and the challenging portage that was required to get passed the St. Andrew’s Rapids (now the site of the St. Andrew’s Locks) 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. Locally available limestone was used in the construction of Lower Fort Garry in 1832. 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.

Want to know more about the First Nations in the Red River Valley? Try Routes on the Red’s “First Peoples on the Red” – self-directed driving tour.

Want to learn more about the fur trade era in the Red River Valley? Try Routes on the Red’s “The People of the Fur Trade”- self-directed drive & stroll tour or “In the Footsteps of the Voyageur”- self-directed walking tour.

2.5	Turn left at the traffic lights onto Highway #44, towards Beausejour.	94.8
0.7	Before coming to the bridge, Skinners Drive In will be on your right, should you want to stop for a hot dog.	95.5
0.5	Cross over the Red River, you can see the locks at Lockport.	96.0

There are a number of small restaurants in Lockport, where you can stop to have a cup of coffee or bite to eat.

0.6	Continue straight along Highway #44.	96.6
0.1	Cross the Red River Floodway.	96.7
6.0	At the Junction of Highway 59, continue straight, direction Beausejour.	102.7
2.3	Cross Cooks Creek.	105.0
6.3	Turn right, off of Highway #44 direction Garson.	111.3
1.3	Enter the village of Garson.	112.6

The Village of Garson was incorporated January 6, 1915 and was originally known as Lydall until 1927, when its name was

changed. It was named after William Garson, who was the founder of the limestone quarries in the area in the early 1900s.

0.3	With the Garson Auto Service on your left, turn right on Lime Street.	112.9
0.1	Turn left on Pine Avenue.	113.0
0.4	At the stop sign, turn left on Gillis Street.	113.4

Pull over for a moment to take a look at the Gillis Quarries in front of you. Notice the turquoise water. Garson has had a long tradition of quarrying excellent quality limestone since 1896. In 1915, the company, August Gillis and Sons, bought an existing quarry on a 40 acre lot in what was then Lydall and now, 90 years later, Gillis Quarries Limited is the largest and longest running company to quarry and process Tyndall Stone.

"The quarry is only a few years old, discovered in 1896 by a farmer digging a well behind his house, and sold four years later (a steal, an outright swindle, some say) to one William Garson, owner and proprietor. Already 100,000 tons of stone have been cut and carried away, and already the landscape has been transformed so that the earth steps down in tiers like an open air arena, the shelves measuring some 12 to 36 inches in height. [...] The stone itself, a dolomitic limestone, is more beautiful and easier to handle than that which my father knew

growing up in Stonewall, Manitoba. Natural chemical alterations give it its unique lacy look. It comes in two colours, a light buff mixed with brown, and (my favourite) a pale gray with darker gray mottles. Some folks call it tapestry stone, and they prize, especially, its random fossils: gastropods, brachiopods, trilobites, corals and snails. As the flesh of these once-living creatures decayed, a limey mud filled the casings and hardened to rock."

—The Stone Diaries

The old Presbyterian Church of St. Andrews, across from the quarry, was designated as a heritage site in 1990. When the local Presbyterians undertook the building of their church, the quarries donated the stone and the skilled masons. The first service was held in 1910. The church provides a good example of the quality and beauty of Garson's famous limestone and with its rugged, stone, walls and pointed windows, it is reflective of the Scottish parishes it was modeled after.

0.2

Turn right onto Garson Drive, keeping the Quarry on your right.

113.6

"And there is my father to consider, for here he comes now, walking home down the Quarry Road. He's whistling, slapping at the sandflies, kicking up dust with his work boots. He is exhausted. Who wouldn't be exhausted after nine hours of hacking at the rock shelf, fourteen cents an hour [...] The distance between Garson and Tyndall is two miles.

The other quarry workers, after a day in the lime kilns or working with their picks at the stone face, ride home to Tyndall in the company of wagons, their boots hanging over the side. Sturdy teams of horses – those beautiful, thick-muscled, ark-worthy beasts scarcely seen nowadays – pull them homeward. But not my father. He prefers to walk."

—The Stone Diaries

2.5

At the stop sign you will have reached Highway #44. Continue straight across the highway and over a small bridge. You are now on Ash Avenue in the town of Tyndall.

116.1

0.8

Veer right onto 1st Street.

116.9

The community of Tyndall is named after Professor Tyndall, a distinguished Irish physicist who is best known for the Tyndall effect (scattering light by small particles suspended in a medium).

Mercy Goodwill describes her surroundings in Tyndall in *The Stone Diaries*:

"She tries, she pretends pleasure, as women are encouraged to do, but her efforts are punished by a hunger that attacks her when she is alone, as she is on this hot July day, hidden away in a dusty, landlocked Manitoba village (half a dozen unpaved streets, a store, a hotel, a Methodist church, the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, and a boarding house on the corner of Bishop Road for unmarried men)."

—The Stone Diaries

0.8

At the stop sign, turn left on Pierson Drive.

117.7

0.1

Pass the grain elevator. Notice the broad and straight green space that runs beside the elevator. The rail line used to run through town at this spot.

117.8

0.8

The paved road becomes gravel.

118.6

“Among the young people, those, say, between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, a railway excursion to the village of Tyndall has become exceedingly popular as of late. The cost of a train ticket is moderate, and the young people, picnicking on sandwiches and bottles of cold tea, grow very merry. The ladies greatly outnumber the gentlemen during these war years, but the gender imbalance, far from dampening spirits, produces an oddly exhilarating effect. Many bring along bathing costumes, since the old abandoned part of the quarry provides a sunken cube of

clear, cold water, which is ideal for swimming. But it is really the Goodwill Tower they come to see.

To be sure, getting to the tower requires an energetic half-hour’s tramp along a country road, and then a further stretch to the east, down a dirt trail. But this exertion is part of the day’s pleasure for these lively young people. [...] Across the low-lying fields the tower can be easily spotted. “There it is,” someone will shout”

– *The Stone Diaries*

0.9	Arrive at St. Michaels Cemetery.	119.5
0.1	Turn right into the main entrance.	119.6
0.2	Follow the road until it becomes grass and park.	119.8

Wander among the gravestones. The further back you go, the older the gravesites become. Alas, Cuyler Goodwill’s monument described in *The Stone Diaries* is nowhere to be found.

“He, a stonecutter by trade, has set her gravestone himself, a mottled wedge split thin and polished, with her name and dates deeply incised on its center.

Mercy Stone Goodwill
1875-1905
Greatly Beloved & Deeply Mourned

The work of engraving had distracted him in the first terrible days, but almost immediately he perceived that the monument was pitifully inadequate, too meagre and insubstantial for the creature who had been his sweetheart, his wife, his treasure. Now, each day, he carries one or two small stones from the quarry [...] he will set them without mortar. Gravity alone must hold them in place [...] Already the walls of the tower have risen to shoulder height.”

–*The Stone Diaries*

0.2	Return to the road and turn left onto the gravel road.	120.0
0.9	Regain paved road.	120.9
0.1	Pass the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Tyndall on your left.	121.0
1.6	Pass the monument to the community’s centennial on the left.	122.6

The bell tower is all that remains to mark the site of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel. A plaque on the monument commemorates the centennial anniversary of the

community of Tyndall, which took place in 1993. It is as close to a pyramid as you will find in Tyndall.

	At the stop sign, turn left onto Highway #44.	122.6
1.4	Turn right onto Highway #12, direction Steinbach.	124.0
8.5	Turn right onto Zora Road (5 miles from Highway #44 – based on the division of land sections).	132.5
5.0	Continue straight at the stop sign on Dundee Road	137.5
4.2	Cross Cooks Creek.	141.7
0.7	Come to the Immaculate Conception Church of Cooks Creek and the Grotto in Honour of Our Lady of Lourdes, at the junction of Zora Road and Highway 212	142.4

If it is open, be sure to stop in for a visit.

The church is often referred to as the “Prairie Cathedral” for its magnificent appearance on the open prairie. When there are no leaves on the trees, the church’s cross is visible from Hazelridge, six kilometres away. The spectacular decoration and interior design of this church are the work of local Manitoban artists. Some of these works include a painting of Mary being crowned as the queen of heaven, a painting of the Annunciation, and of the appearance of Mary to the children of Fatima.

The church was erected in 1930 and was consecrated in 1952. It is the third of three churches to be constructed in the town of Cooks Creek, built to meet the demands of the large and growing Ukrainian congregation. This church was designed by the architect and Reverend, Father Philip Ruh (1883-1962), designer of approximately 30 other Ukrainian Catholic churches throughout Canada. Since this church was located near the geographic centre of Canada, Ruh envisioned the Church as a “spiritual nucleus” for

Ukrainian-Canadians. He also constructed it as a memorial in honour of the Holy Lady of Lourdes - St. Bernadette. As a young girl, Bernadette received a vision of Mary, the Christian mother of God at Lourdes, France. The church’s adjoining grotto, designed by the Reverend at the late age of 70, is constructed as a miniature replica of the Grotto at Lourdes, the location where Bernadette claimed to see the Holy Mother. Although Ruh did not live to see its completion, the construction of the grotto was overseen by the Knights of Columbus.

On August 14, 2004 a plaque dedicating the church as a National Historic Site was unveiled.

Want to know more about the Cooks Creek and the artistic heritage in the Red River Valley? Try Routes on the Red’s “Galleries and Museums of the Red River Valley” - self-directed driving tour.

	Continue along Zora Road with the Cooks Creek General Store on your left.	
3.4	Road becomes paved.	145.8
1.6	Come to Stop sign at a T intersection as Zora Road comes to an end. For an alternate route through Birds Hill Park, turn right onto Highway #206 (you will need a Provincial Park Pass), otherwise turn left and follow the non-park route.	147.4

Alternate Route through Birds Hill Park:

0.6	Turn left to enter Birds Hill Park	148.0
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A provincial park pass is required to enter Birds Hill Park. A season’s pass can be purchased at the gate or an individual

pass, valid for three days, can also be purchased. Ask for a map of the park at the gate.

1.7	At the stop sign, continue straight if you would like to go to the beach, otherwise turn right at the stop sign onto North Drive.	149.7
3.3	Stop at the Chickadee walking trails if you wish to get out and stretch your legs. There are also ample picnic sites in the area.	153.0
1.8	Continue along North Drive, veering to the right, to exit the park.	154.8
1.0	Following the signs “59 South- Winnipeg”, keep left and cross the overpass.	155.8
7.0	At the traffic lights, continue straight along Highway 59, to cross Garven Road.	162.8

*** End of Alternate Route, pick up regular route below, where it reads: * Cross the Floodway.**

Non-Park Route:

	Come to a T intersection as Zora Road comes to an end. Turn left onto Highway #206	147.4
3.2	Turn right on Garven Road (Provincial Road #213)	150.6
2.8	Pass by gravel quarries. Watch for trucks	153.4
6.7	Turn left onto Highway 59 South	160.1
1.7	Cross the Floodway.	161.8
1.3	Turn right on Wenzel Road. You are now in the Town of Birds Hill.	163.1
0.8	Turn right at the stop sign (T- intersection) onto Birds Hill Road (#202).	163.9
0.6	Turn left on Hoddinott Road (#401).	164.5

"The journey was short, a mere fifty-three minutes over flat stubbled fields and through a series of sunlit villages – Carson, East Selkirk, Gonor, Birds Hill, Whittier Junction [...] She would step from the train into the busy street in front

of the Canadian Pacific Station in Winnipeg and offer her flowers to passers-by; city folks were fools for fresh flowers..."

–*The Stone Diaries* (CP station on Higgins)

3.9	At the traffic lights, turn left onto Henderson Highway	168.4
3.1	Pass beneath the Perimeter Highway. The Red River will be on your right. You are now returning to Winnipeg	171.5
2.7	Continue straight along Henderson Highway, passing the Chief Peguis Trail	174.2

"The population of Winnipeg is six hundred thousand, a fairly large city, with people who tend to stay put. Families overlap with families, neighborhoods with neighborhoods. You can't escape it. Generations interweave so that your mother's friends (Onion Boyle, Muriel Brewmaster, and dozens more) formed a sort of squadron of secondary aunts. You were always running

into someone you'd gone to school with or someone whose uncle worked with someone else's father. The tentacles of connection were long, complex and full of the bitter or amusing ironies that characterize blood families"

–*The Republic of Love*

4.9	Cross the Red River on the Disraeli Freeway. The skyline of downtown Winnipeg is straight ahead.	179.1
	Get into the left lane.	
1.6	Turn left onto Lily Street, just before the first set of lights and before Main Street.	180.7
0.2	Pass behind the Manitoba Museum and the Concert Hall.	180.9
0.2	At the stop sign in front of the Manitoba Theatre Centre, turn left onto Market Avenue and turn right immediately onto Rorie Street.	181.1
0.2	Turn left onto McDermot Avenue	181.3
0.2	Coming to a T- intersection, turn right onto Waterfront Drive at the stop sign.	181.5
0.7	At the traffic lights, continue straight and cross Water Avenue.	182.2
0.2	Continue straight, crossing York Avenue.	182.4
0.3	Arrive back at The Forks Market.	182.7

On this trip you have had the opportunity to explore parts of Winnipeg and rural Manitoba that provided inspiration for a number of novels written by one of Canada's finest contemporary authors.

Thank you for joining Routes on the Red's self-directed drive and stroll tour exploring the Manitoba of Carol Shields' novels. 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 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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