

**CAMP HUGHES UNDER THREAT**

**The Degradation of a Canadian Archaeological  
Heirloom and Action Plan for Protection**

By

WILLIAM R. GALBRAITH

A Thesis  
Submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of

MASTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Natural Resources Institute  
University of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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## ABSTRACT

Camp Hughes is a rare and unique modern archaeological site of immense national and international historical significance that is being degraded as a result of a variety of natural processes and man-made activities due to the current land use practices and jurisdictional arrangements imposed on the area and, a serious lack of appreciation and awareness held by both the provincial and federal governments and the Canadian public regarding the area's historic value. The primary purpose of the thesis is to demonstrate the 'historic value' of Camp Hughes in order to reveal that its heritage resources are being lost and to develop and advocate immediate implementation of a management plan that will protect and preserve the area as a Canadian societal heirloom.

Qualitative evaluation methods were used in conducting research for the study. The research consisted of an extensive review of literature and a detailed analysis of aerial and pictorial records. An assessment of pertinent governmental policies, procedures, and regulations as they relate to the land utilization of Camp Hughes was undertaken to evaluate the current jurisdictional arrangements and to identify potential threats resulting from such arrangements that are endangering the integrity and preservation of the area's heritage resources. An on-site visit and inspection at Camp Hughes was undertaken and data obtained were compared with the pictorial records of the Military History Society of Manitoba taken in 1987 to 1991 to determine the level of preservation of the area's historical features over the past eleven years. Throughout the entire research process, interviews with pertinent governmental and selected non-governmental representatives and experts were also undertaken to provide additional information or clarification.

The application of these qualitative evaluation methods revealed that Camp Hughes played a momentous role in the military, social, and political development of Canada in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Significant battlefield terrain is still present at the Camp and a diverse array of military artefacts makes the area a rare and unique 20<sup>th</sup> Century archaeological site. Many of the area's historical features are, however, not under any form of protective heritage designation. There has been visible deterioration in site context and integrity over the past decade due to the current land use regime that is inadequately designed for the effective protection, management, and preservation of the area's heritage resources. Application of federal and provincial 'criteria' for determining historic value of potential heritage sites attested that the area is a significant heritage resource worthy of immediate and appropriate recognition and commemoration.

The adoption of this paper's recommendations and their implementation through the proposed action plan offer a unique opportunity, unprecedented in Manitoba, to forestall the extinction of an invaluable societal heirloom that would establish a new model for land use management in the Province that will ensure the proper management and protection of our heritage resources to the benefit of all Canadians.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The journey leading to the production of this thesis started, not with my acceptance into the Natural Resources Institute in 1999, but in the summer of 1915 at Camp Hughes, where my great-uncle, Albert Edward Galbraith, trained to serve his country during the Great War of 1914-1918. Sadly he died of wounds received during the Battle of the Somme on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1916. Upon visiting Camp Hughes with my family for the first time in 2001, my daughter poignantly said that this place was Albert's last 'home' in Manitoba.

No important accomplishment in life is achieved in pure isolation and definitely not without the support, understanding, encouragement, and love from people. I therefore would like to thank a number of people without whose assistance I could not have completed this research.

Firstly, I would like to thank both my parents, Roy and Stefania Galbraith, in whose memory this thesis is dedicated, for all their support, guidance, encouragement, and above all their unlimited love. Mere words of thanks can never fully express my gratitude for all that they have done for me.

I would like to thank the members of my thesis committee for their insights, encouragement, advice, and patience: Professor Thomas Henley, Professor and Associate Director of the Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba; Dr. Wendy Dahlgren, Assistant Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba; Dr. Peter Miller, Centre for Forest Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Winnipeg; Mr. David Hatch, Green Spaces Environmental Consultants; and, Mr. Bruce Tascona, Archivist of the Manitoba Military History Society.

I would like to thank the Military History Society of Manitoba for all their assistance in providing to me crucial archival and archaeological information that enabled me to learn about the historical background of Camp Hughes and appreciate the historic value of the area. I also thank them for all the hard work and dedication they have given over the past decade towards the protection and preservation of Camp Hughes, for without their commitment to the area, a societal heirloom could have been lost forever.

Finally, I would like to thank my wife Leslie and my two children, Kyla and Duncan, for all the years of support they have given me. Far too many hours were spent away from them studying for exams, writing reports, attending classes, and conducting research; and, never were there any complaints...only encouragement and love.

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND – “lands designated for agricultural purposes under Section 7.2 of the Crown Lands Act of Manitoba, and includes lands that are held by a municipality which are subject to an administrative agreement with the Minister responsible for agricultural Crown lands”<sup>1</sup>
- BATTLEFIELD - “a landscape associated with military conflict superimposed on pre-existing natural and cultural forms, and comprises a variety of features and cultural resources, including vegetation, topography, circulation and settlement patterns, view planes, archaeological layers, built structures, battlefield terrain and earthworks.”<sup>2</sup>
- BATTLEFIELD TERRAIN - “any component of a battlefield landscape, including the physical evidence of the battle or of preparations for the operations of war such as tactical features, fortifications, trenches, dugouts and other subterranean works, shell-holes, craters and other scarring of the landscape, burials, and associated artefacts including obstacles, ordnances and equipment.”<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba, CCSM c. C340 . Aug 24, 2003  
<<http://web2.govmb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/c340e.php>>

<sup>2</sup> Bull, N. and D. Panton, Drafting the Vimy Charter for Conservation of Battlefield Terrain, Draft #3, September 30, 2000. p. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, p. 5-6.

- **COMMEMORATIVE INTEGRITY** - the health or wholeness of a historic site. It refers to how well a site conveys its significance ('sense of place') and possesses integrity when the resources that symbolize or represent its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for its significance are effectively communicate to the public, and when the heritage values of the place are respected.<sup>4</sup>
- **CONSERVATION** - "a variety of activities that are aimed at safeguarding a (*historical or*) cultural resource so to retain its historic value and extend its physical life. Conservation activities include: maintenance, preservation and modification."<sup>5</sup>
- **CROWN LAND** – "includes land, whether within or without the province vested in the Crown, and includes "provincial lands" whenever the expression is used in an Act of the Legislature"<sup>6</sup>
- **CULTURAL RESOURCE** - a particular place that gives evidence of human activity or possesses a spiritual or cultural connotation, and is assigned historic value based upon its association with an aspect or aspects of human history.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Lunn, Kevin. (July 1999). Managing for Results at Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site: A review of and recommendations for Measurable Objectives in the Site Management Plan. Practicum, University of Manitoba. p. 24.

<sup>5</sup> Parks Canada, Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site, Ottawa, Ontario. July, 1998. p. 30.

<sup>6</sup> The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba, CCSM c. C340 . Aug 24, 2003  
<<http://web2.govmb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/c340e.php>>

<sup>7</sup> Cultural Resource Management Policy, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada/Parks Canada 1999. July 6, 2002.< [http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC\\_Guiding\\_Principles/Park145\\_e.htm](http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC_Guiding_Principles/Park145_e.htm)>, p.1

- DANGEROUS LAND is defined as: “any land or water area on which live firing of weapons, explosives or pyrotechnics, has taken place or has occurred as a result of training, research and development, test and evaluation, ammunition and explosives disposal or accident.”<sup>8</sup>
- FORAGE LEASE – a forage lease for agricultural Crown lands under The Crown Lands Act of Manitoba.<sup>9</sup>
- HERITAGE RESOURCE describes: “any site, object, and any work or assembly of works of nature or human endeavour that is of universal and irreplaceable value because of its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features.”<sup>10</sup>
- HERITAGE SITE refers to either an area or a specific parcel of land, building or structure that contains features of significant natural, cultural, and historical value that embody our cultural and natural past.<sup>11</sup>
- HISTORIC VALUE is a worth assigned to a resource, whereby it is recognized as a heritage or cultural resource.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Department of National Defense, Canada. Base Operations. Classification of Dangerous Areas, Section 12 (U), Facsimile, July 15, 2002.

<sup>9</sup> Agricultural Crown Land Leases Regulations, The Crown Lands Act of Manitoba, CCSM c. C340. August 28, 2003.

<sup>10</sup> The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba, CCSM Chapter H39.1 . August 15, 2002  
< <http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/h039-1e..php>>

<sup>11</sup> Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba, CCSM c. C340 . August 24, 2002

<sup>12</sup> Parks Canada, Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site, Ottawa, Ontario. July, 1998. p. 31.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION OF A SOCIETAL HEIRLOOM

### 1.1 PREAMBLE

‘Heirloom’ is a term used to describe a piece of valuable personal property that has been handed down within a family for a considerable period of time. People generally place immense value onto such items since they remind them of their family’s past or of deceased loved-ones. Great effort is often made to protect and preserve ‘family heirlooms’ due to their perceived rarity and uniqueness; and, the loss of such objects is an act that evokes feelings of immense sorrow to the holder.

We generally think of heirlooms only on such a personal or individual basis; however, there are places, structures, and objects that provide all of us with tangible and irreplaceable link to our country’s human, cultural, and natural past. These places, structures, and objects can aptly be regarded as ‘societal heirlooms’ since they are part of the inheritance of all Canadians and possess significant universal value due to their natural, cultural, or human rarity and uniqueness.

Societal heirlooms are more properly referred to as *heritage resources*. The protection and preservation of such unique and rare resources is essential for any society since they provide it with tangible and irreplaceable links to its past; and, along with other national institutions and symbols, are integral to the ‘sense of country’<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> Parks Canada, National Historic Sites Policy. Guiding Principles and Operational Policies, Ottawa, Ontario. Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Canada/Parks Canada 1999. July 6, 2002. <[http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC\\_Guiding\\_Principles/Park90\\_e.htm](http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC_Guiding_Principles/Park90_e.htm)>, pp. 3-4.

Unfortunately, many heritage resources have been lost or are under threat of being lost or damaged due to a lack of effective protection, management, and preservation. According to a joint federal departmental report by Canadian Heritage and Parks Canada; at least 21% of the country's cultural heritage has already been lost or destroyed in the last 30 years.<sup>14</sup> As stated in the Parks Canada report regarding its policy on National historic sites: *"Each year significant places associated with our history are destroyed by natural causes or through human action or inaction. Many sites of great value remain to be commemorated, and many wait the resources necessary to properly protect and effectively present them. Our historic sites represent a legacy, which once lost can never be replaced"*.<sup>15</sup> These sentences capture the essence of what this research is trying to prevent and rectify.

The former military training facility known as Camp Hughes is one such example of a heritage site that is currently under threat due to insufficient management, protection, and preservation policies and procedures. Researching the current management of the Camp Hughes area presents an opportunity to study how intergovernmental and interdepartmental jurisdictions, along with competing private interests, can influence policy formulation and land use designation to the detriment of preserving heritage resources. The study is necessary to evaluate whether threats to the preservation of the area's heritage resources actually exist; and, to determine whether such threats are the product of existing land use designations and/or the arrangement of governmental jurisdictions.

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<sup>14</sup> Heritage at Risk 2001-2002 : Canada. ICOMOS Canada  
<<http://www.international.icomos.org/risk/2001/cana2001.htm> > p. 2 .

<sup>15</sup> Parks Canada, National Historic Sites Policy. p. 3.

Data collected from the study will serve to clarify what factors constitute a threat and what existing land use practices and policies are non-detrimental to the future preservation of the heritage resources located in the Camp Hughes study area.

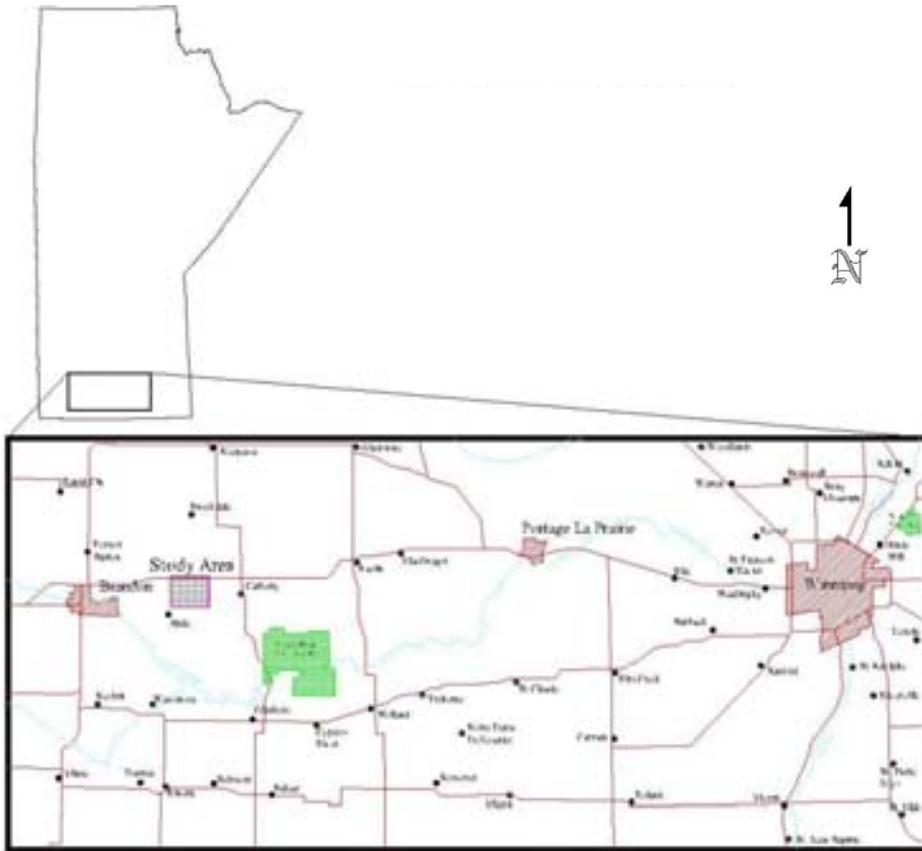
The primary purpose of the study is to demonstrate the ‘historic value and national significance’ of Camp Hughes in order to reveal that its heritage resources are under direct threat from a variety of natural processes and man-made activities as a result of the current land use practices and jurisdictional arrangements, and advocate that immediate action is required to develop and implement a management plan that will protect and preserve the area as a Canadian archaeological heirloom.

## 1.2 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

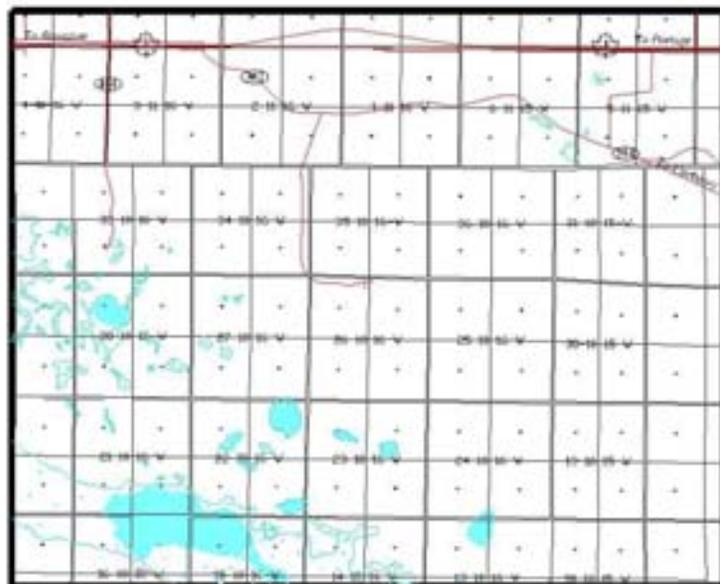
The Camp Hughes study area is comprised of the following parcels of land: All of Sections 25; 26; 34; 35; North half of Section 27; and, West half of Section 36; Township 10, Range 16 West-of-the-Principle-Meriden (WPM). Camp Hughes is located south of the Trans-Canada Highway, approximately 132 kilometres west of the City of Winnipeg, 35 kilometres east of the City of Brandon, and ten (10) kilometres west of the Town of Carberry, near Provincial Road (PR) 351. A small white sign labelled “Camp Hughes Cemetery” located on PR 351 indicates the direction via a gravel road to Camp Hughes. **Figure 1** identifies the geographical location of the Camp Hughes study area within the province. The study is confined to these particular parcels of land due to the fact that this area encompasses the World War One activities of Camp Hughes and the essential components of the military facility and historical features associated with this phase of

the Camp's history. It is important to note, however, that archaeological research conducted in the 1980s by volunteers from the non-profit organization, Military Historical Society of Manitoba, and by archaeologists from the Provincial Heritage Resources Branch have documented that military activities both before and after the World War One phase of the Camp's history occurred in other surrounding parcels of land. **Figure 2** illustrates the location of pre and post World War One military training activities of Camp Hughes.

Figure 1  
The Camp Hughes Study Area

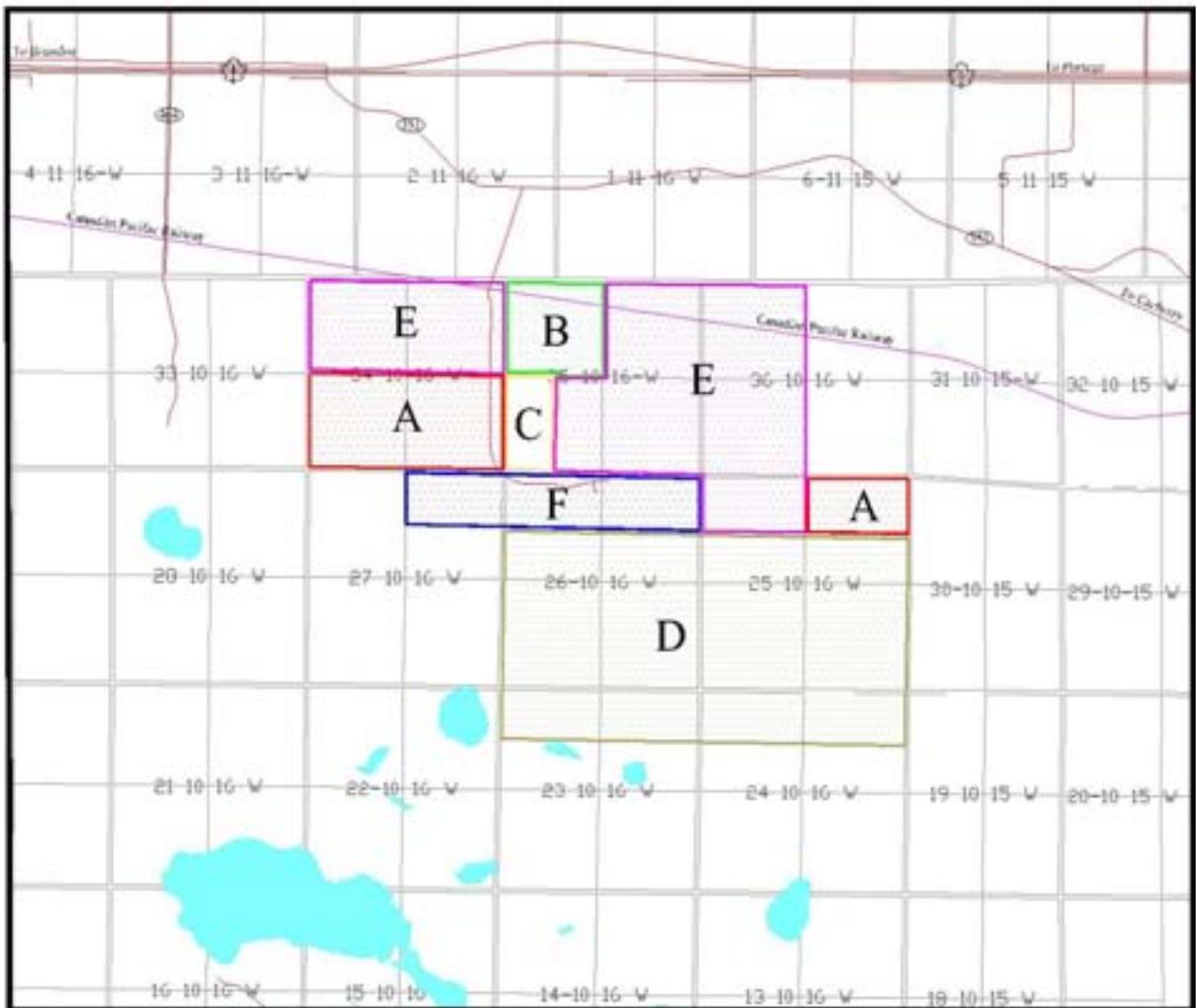


Location of the Camp Hughes Study Area in southern Manitoba



Enlargement of the Camp Hughes Study Area

Figure 2  
Locations of Pre and Post Great War Training Activities



Types of Different Pre and Post Great War Military Training Activities that occurred at Camp Hughes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  A - Entrenchments         |  D - Artillery Target Area |
|  B - Depot, Administration |  E - Tent Lines            |
|  C - Hospital Area         |  F - Rifle Range           |



Source: Heritage Site: Camp Hughes  
by Bruce Tascona, M.H.S.M.

500m 0 1 2 3 Kilometres



### 1.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The historical features present in the Camp Hughes study area are unique and rare societal heirlooms that provide all of us with a tangible and irreplaceable link to a decisive period of our country's human, political, and cultural past. These heritage resources represent a precious non-renewable cultural resource that warrant effective management, protection, and preservation, whose loss could never be compensated through the protection of 'similar' sites due to the fact that features of this integrity, scope, and quality are found nowhere else in Canada. The two Canadian War Memorials of Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hamel in France, for example, represent an estimated 70 to 80 percent of all remaining authentic First World War battlefield terrain in the world.<sup>16</sup> The importance of studying and evaluating the current policy regime of the Camp Hughes study area and in developing an effective heritage resources management regime is crucial due to the fact that:

1. The area contains the only relatively intact Great War battlefield terrain still present in Canada.
2. Original features of Camp Hughes, such as the training trenches, rifle range, grenade training grounds, artillery observation posts, World War II slit trenches, building structures and foundations, and camp cemetery, are still present and visible in the area.

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<sup>16</sup> Bull, N and D. Panton, Draft #3. p. 2.

3. Numerous heritage artefacts (i.e. pre and post First World War military artefacts) are scattered about the area making the area a rare and unique 20<sup>th</sup> Century archaeological site.
4. Camp Hughes is an area representative of Canada's participation, contribution, and sacrifices made during the First World War that is of national historical significance.
5. The features and artefacts located throughout the Camp Hughes area demonstrate the evolution and history of the Canadian military throughout the entire 20<sup>th</sup> century.
6. The presence of the historic features at Camp Hughes creates an appropriate 'sense of place' that convey the significance of the area and the historical period.

#### 1.4 **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The heritage resources located at Camp Hughes are under direct threat from a variety of natural processes and man-made activities due to (1) the current land use practices and jurisdictional arrangements and (2) the lack of appreciation and awareness held by both the provincial and federal governments and the Canadian public regarding the area's historic value and national historical significance. There currently exists no comprehensive land use or jurisdictional arrangement for Camp Hughes that focuses upon either eliminating or mitigating these threats to ensure the protection, management, and preservation of the area's heritage resources. The private non-profit organization

known as the Military History Society of Manitoba has expressed to provincial authorities their consternation over the fact that no heritage resources management plan exists for the Camp Hughes area. They have requested that a new land use and jurisdictional arrangement be formulated to ensure that proper management practices could be implemented that would guarantee the protection and preservation of these heritage resources.

## **1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The main purpose of the study is to demonstrate the ‘historic value and national significance’ of Camp Hughes in order to reveal that its heritage resources are under direct threat and to advocate that immediate action is required to develop and implement a management plan that will protect and preserve the area as a Canadian archaeological heirloom. More specifically, the objectives of the research are to:

1. Evaluate the jurisdictional arrangements and land use policies at Camp Hughes;
2. Ascertain the ‘historic value’ of Camp Hughes at a local, national, and international level based upon Provincial and Federal criteria;
3. Identify potential threats that are endangering the integrity and preservation of the heritage resources located at Camp Hughes;
4. Compare the current situation at Camp Hughes with those found at other Great War military sites in Canada; and,

5. Recommend a plan that ensures the effective protection, management, preservation, and presentation of the heritage resources of Camp Hughes.

## 1.6 METHODS

Qualitative evaluation methods are the primary methodology employed in this research.

This methodology will consist of the following procedures:

1. Review of related literature pertaining to the history of Camp Hughes, other former World War One training camps, and archaeological investigations of the area's heritage resources;
2. Assessment of pertinent governmental policies, procedures, and regulations as they relate to the jurisdictional arrangement and land use of Camp Hughes;
3. Analysis of aerial and pictorial records pertaining to the heritage resources of Camp Hughes and of other former World War One training facilities as they relate to Camp Hughes;
4. On-site visits and inspections of the historical significant features found at Camp Hughes; and,
5. Communications with pertinent governmental and selected non-governmental representatives and experts.

## 1.7 STRUCTURE OF REPORT

This report is organized into six separate chapters. Chapter 1 provides the background facts pertinent to the overall scope of the research paper. Chapter 2 is a detailed review of literature pertinent to Camp Hughes, particularly in regards to the area's heritage resources, and Camp Hughes' historical and present status in relation to similar training facilities across Canada. The third chapter describes in detail the various methods that were used in conducting the study's research. The fourth chapter describes the deliverables achieved from the successful completion of the research. The fifth chapter is a discussion of the conclusions derived from conducting the research. Chapter 6 is a summary of conclusions and prescribed recommendations for the protection, management, and preservation of Camp Hughes.

## **CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

To accurately evaluate the land use management regime that presently exists at Camp Hughes and to formulate alternative options to the present situation it is necessary to understand and be knowledgeable of the following:

1. The physical setting of the Camp Hughes area;
2. The historical background of Camp Hughes;
3. The archaeological investigations of Camp Hughes; and,
4. The current jurisdictional and land use arrangements of the Camp Hughes area.

This chapter begins by providing the physical setting of the Camp Hughes area (Section 2.2). The chapter then proceeds with an examination of Camp Hughes' history, from its conception to closure, and subsequent archaeological investigations that occurred in the area in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (Sections 2.3 and 2.4, respectively). The chapter concludes with a study of the land use and jurisdictional arrangements that currently exist at Camp Hughes (Section 2.5). This chapter is structured to provide the necessary background information regarding the historic value of Camp Hughes, its context as a heritage resource, and the roles, responsibilities, authorities, and rights of all the area's pertinent stakeholders that all indispensable for the interpretation of the results presented in Chapter 4.

## 2.2 PHYSICAL SETTINGS OF THE CAMP HUGHES STUDY AREA

The study area is situated on an old glacial river delta called the Assiniboine Delta natural region. It was formed some 12,000 years ago by the Assiniboine River, as it drained melting glaciers from what is now Saskatchewan into the glacial Lake Agassiz. Sand and sediments were carried by the river and settled out as the waters entered into Lake Agassiz. Subsequently, this natural process created a 6500 km<sup>2</sup> sand delta.<sup>17</sup> As Lake Agassiz receded the exposed delta sands were blown into large dunes, which in time became colonized with various forests and grasslands.<sup>18</sup> E. S. Russenholt, who trained at Camp Hughes in 1915, provided this detailed description of the area's natural terrain in his book, Six Thousand Canadian Men:

*“Crowding off the trains, men look out over a tumble of sand hills clothed with sparse brown grass and ground cedar. Bluffs of discouraged poplars dot the rolling plains; while here and there scrub oaks and evergreens struggle up to the crest of the sand ridges”.*<sup>19</sup>

Camp Hughes became synonymous with the area's sandy terrain as apparent from a question posted in the WUB (Western Universities Battalion) newspaper in 1916: “We

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<sup>17</sup> McLeod, K. David. Camp Hughes: A Synthesis of Historical and Archaeological Research at a World War I Military Training Site. Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship. November 1991. p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. p. 1.

<sup>19</sup> Russenholt, E.S. Six Thousand Canadian Men: Being the History of the 44<sup>th</sup> Battalion Canadian Infantry 1914-1919. Winnipeg: De Montfort Press, 1932. p. 9.

should like to know if the authorities responsible for Camp Hughes thought that the Canadian soldier lacked ‘sand’.”<sup>20</sup>

The physical setting of Camp Hughes, however, was one of the decisive factors in the area being chosen as a military training site. The area’s sandy soil and open terrain was deemed to be excellent by the Militia Department in 1909 for the training of infantry, artillery, and cavalry.<sup>21</sup> In the Commandant’s Report for Camp Sewell, 1911, it states that:

*“The ground surface is excellent, being pure sand, and being covered with grass the dust is kept down. Owing to the sand the ground surface dries rapidly after rain. The water is excellent and obtainable anywhere at a depth of 25 feet.”*<sup>22</sup>

## 2.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CAMP HUGHES

### 2.3.1 The Camp Sewell Period (Pre-1914)

In 1909, the Militia Department began to look for a suitable site for training militia volunteers in Military District 10 (Manitoba and Saskatchewan). The Militia Department wanted a specific location within District 10 where soldiers could congregate every summer in an effort to maintain some consistent level of skill and training in the militia units. Interest in the study area originated when the Commanding Officer of Military

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<sup>20</sup> WUB, *Western Universities Battalion – 196th*, Camp Hughes, Manitoba; October 21, 1916. p. 4.

<sup>21</sup> McCarthy, Martha. *Camp Hughes: A Summary Report*, Historic Resources Branch, 1989. p. 2.

<sup>22</sup> National Archives of Canada, *1911 Commandant’s Report. Record Group 24, Volume 365, File HQ33-96-23.*

District 10, Colonel S. B. Steele, who examined the Spruce Woods Forest Reserve and concluded that its accessibility by both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways; and, its natural terrain made an excellent training ground for artillery, infantry and cavalry units.<sup>23</sup> The Department of the Interior, however, initially opposed the idea of using the Forest Reserve as a military camp since the Parliament of Canada had set the area aside for reforestation as a means of protecting the timber resource.<sup>24</sup>

The first training session occurred in 1910 from June 21 until July 2 at the new campsite that was located primarily south of the Canadian Pacific Railway property near the Spruce Woods Forest Reserve.<sup>25</sup> The new camp took the name of the local railway siding named by the Governor General of Canada in 1881 to honour one of his officers, Captain Sewell.<sup>26</sup> In 1911, the Interior Department finally agreed to grant to the Militia Department the south half of Section 34-10-16 WPM and all of Sections 25 and 36-10-16 WPM, excluding areas under CPR and Forest Reserve patent.<sup>27</sup> Training sessions at Camp Sewell generally lasted for two weeks during the months of June and July. These training activities encompassed a large tract of land, but primarily occurred south of the railway tracks and east of the railway siding.<sup>28</sup> **Figure 3** is a replica of the sketch map from the 1912 Commandants Report illustrating the manoeuvre areas for Camp Sewell. **Plate 1** illustrates pictures of militia units that were trained at Camp Sewell prior to the outbreak of the Great War in 1914.

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<sup>23</sup> McLeod, pp. 5-6.

<sup>24</sup> McCarthy, p. 1.

<sup>25</sup> Pye, E., *1944 Central Training Camp, Military District No. 10* (Sewell-Hughes-Shilo). Historical Section, Department of National Defence, Ottawa. p. 2.

<sup>26</sup> McLeod, p. 7.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 6-7.

Figure 3  
 Manoeuvre Ground for Camp Sewell  
 (Changed to Camp Hughes 1915)

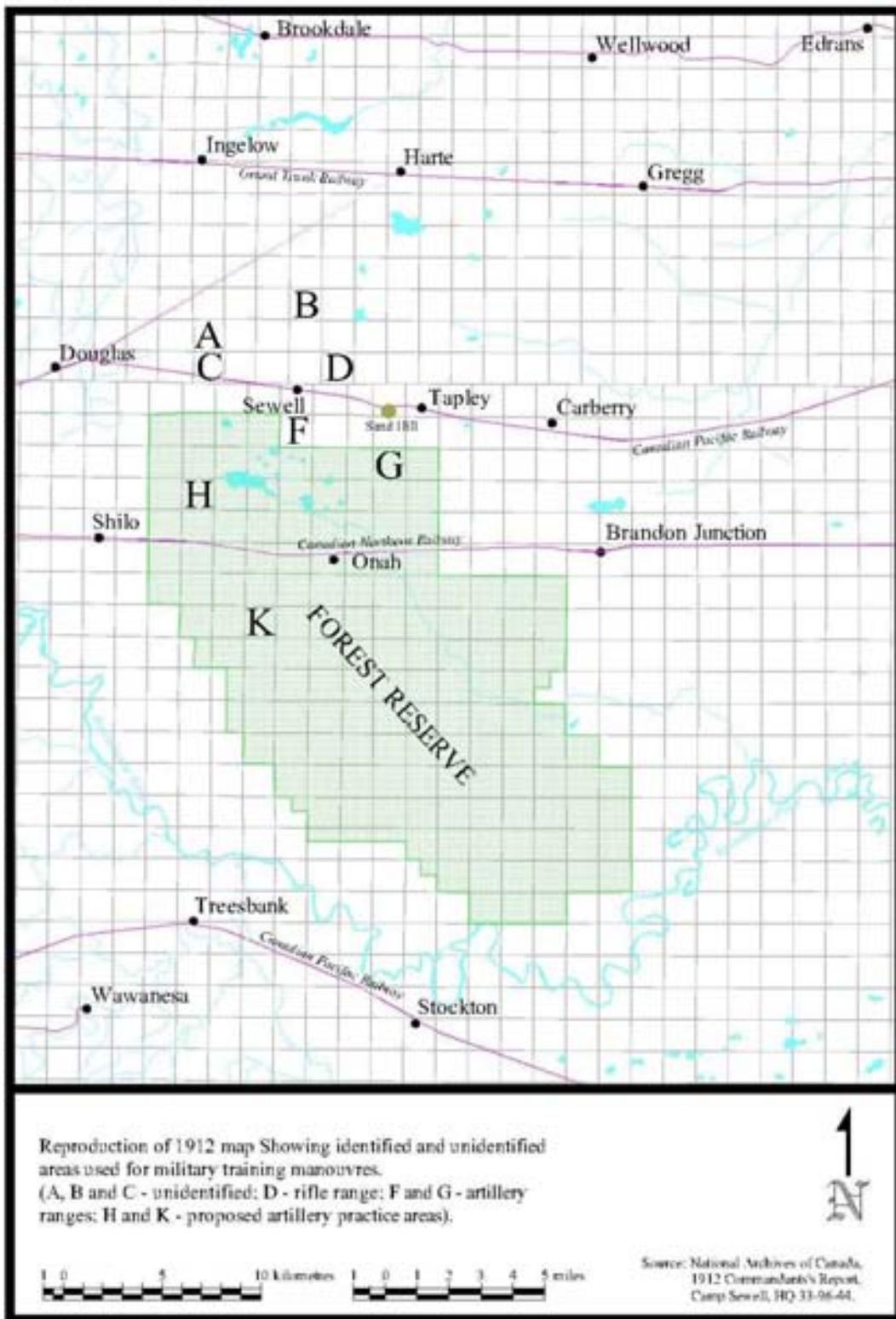


Plate 1  
Pictures of Regiments Trained at Camp Sewell Prior to 1914

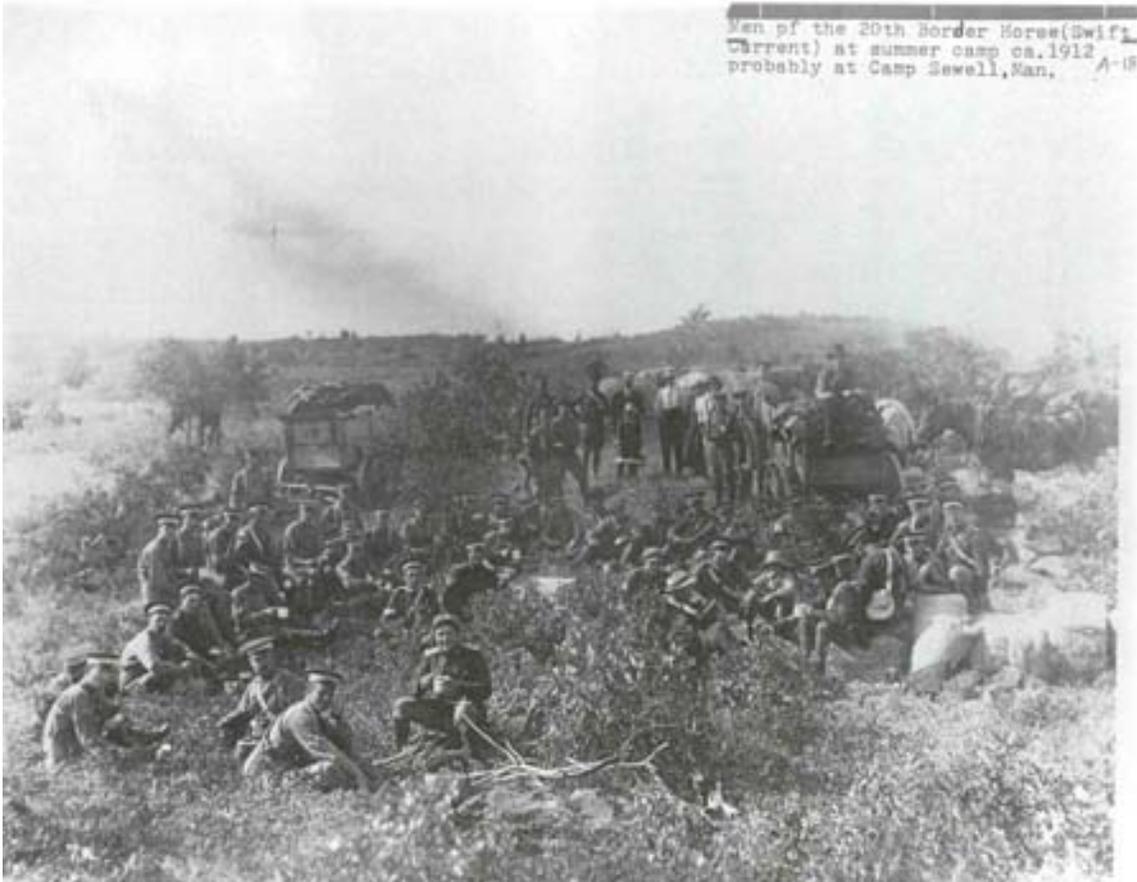


1 - 1  
Camp Sewell 1912/1913



1 - 2  
Training manoeuvres of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battery CFA at Camp Sewell in 1913.

Plate 1  
Pictures of Regiments Trained at Camp Sewell Prior to 1914



1 - 3  
Men of the 20<sup>th</sup> Border Horse (Swift Current) at summer camp @ 1912 probably at Camp Sewell.

Source (all of Plate 1): Military History Society of Manitoba, Archival Collection

In the autumn of 1914, Canada declared war on Germany and Camp Sewell entered the most important phase of its history. Prior to the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918 Canada had a standing army of only 3,000 regular soldiers. In response to King and Empire, the Canadian Government now set a target of establishing a Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) of 50,000 soldiers by the end of 1914; by 1915 the figure was raised to 150,000; and, on January 1, 1916, Prime Minister Robert Borden promised to create a Canadian force totalling 500,000 soldiers (out of a national population of only 8 million).<sup>29</sup> To fulfil these commitments there was a rapid expansion of training camps across Canada throughout 1914 and 1916:

- (1) Valcartier and Three Rivers for recruits from Quebec;
- (2) Barriefield Camp (Kingston), Carling's Height (London), Rockcliffe Camp (Ottawa), Gresty Park Camp (Port Arthur), Windsor Camp, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Camp Borden in Ontario;
- (3) Aldershot and Digby Camps in Nova Scotia;
- (4) Sussex and St. Andrews Camps in New Brunswick accommodated the rest of the Maritime provinces;

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<sup>29</sup> McCarthy, pp. 1-4.

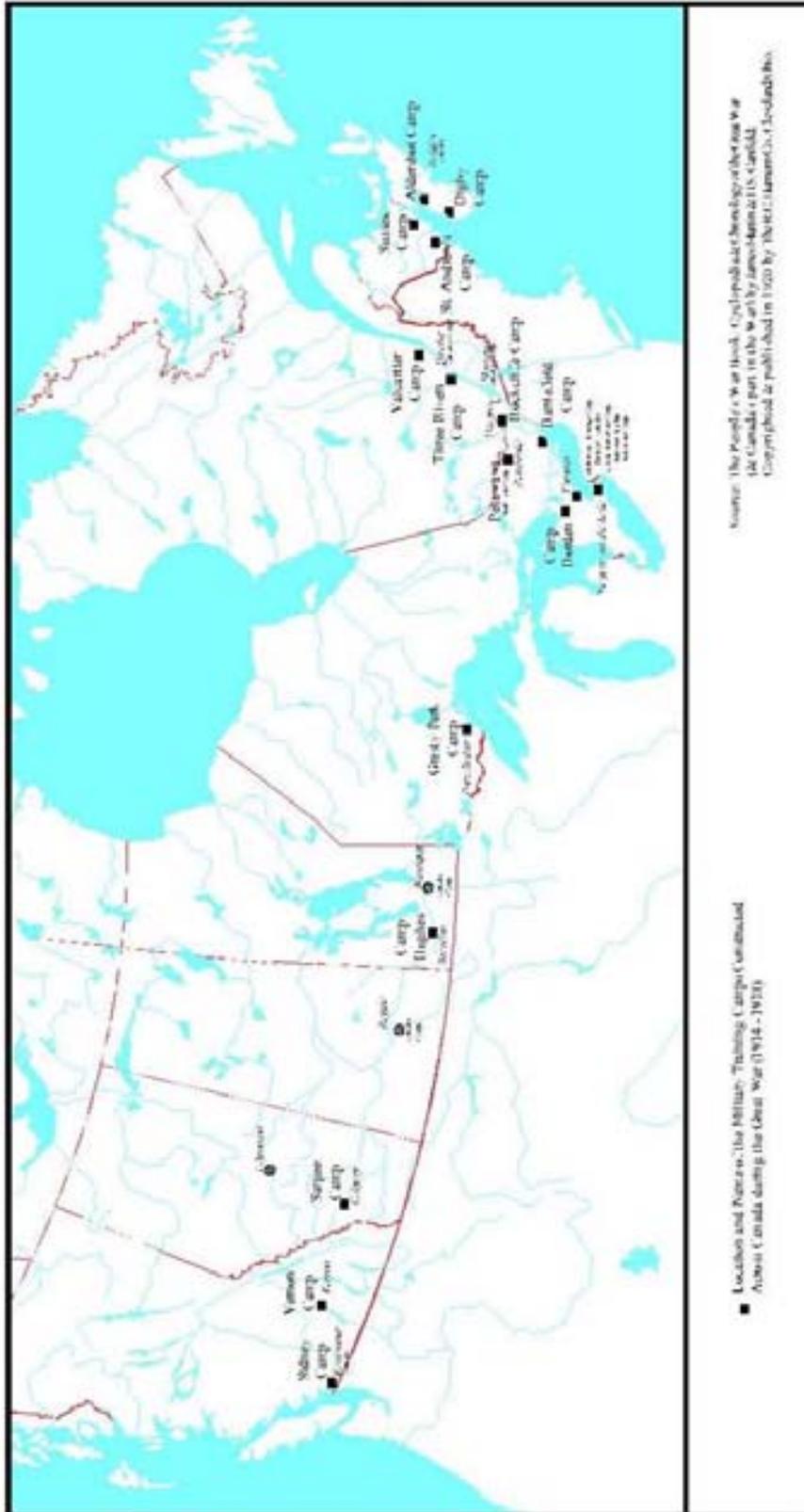
(5) Sarcee, located outside the City of Calgary, Sidney Camp and Vernon in British Columbia served recruits from Alberta and British Columbia; and, Camp Sewell for recruits from Military District 10.<sup>30</sup>

**Figure 4** shows the location of the 17 military training camps established across Canada.

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<sup>30</sup> Canada in the Great World War. *An Authentic Account of the Military History of Canada from the earliest Days to the Close of the War of the Nations*. Vol. 11. "Days of Preparation", Toronto: United Publishers of Canada, Limited. pp. 242-257.

Figure 4  
World War One Military Training Camps in Canada



Camp Sewell soon emerged as one of Canada's premier military training facilities. In 1915 the camp was renamed Camp Hughes, following the decision by the C.P.R. to change the name of its station from Sewell to Hughes, as a compliment to the Minister of Militia and Defence, Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes.<sup>31</sup> Camp Hughes was also designated as a separate temporary military district in 1916 along with the other main Canadian training camps of Valcartier, Petawawa, and Borden.<sup>32</sup> In 1915, 414 officers and 10,580 recruits trained at Camp Hughes; while, at other camps across Canada the average number of soldiers did not exceed 4500 men.<sup>33</sup> In 1916, these numbers rose to 27,547 (880 officers, 25,067 soldiers, and 1600 camp staff); exceeded only by Camp Borden, which had a population of 30,000.<sup>34</sup> In response to accommodate this massive increase in recruits, Camp Hughes was divided in five main camp areas known as: West Camp, North-east Camp, Central Camp, South-Central Camp, and South-east Camp.

During the Great War a number of Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) units were trained at the camp during 1915 and 1916:

1. Camp Sewell (May 15<sup>th</sup> to November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1915): 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles; 5<sup>th</sup> Bde. C.F.A.; 37<sup>th</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup> Batteries, C.F.A.; 44<sup>th</sup>, 45<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup>, 61<sup>st</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalions;<sup>35</sup> and,

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<sup>31</sup> National Archives of Canada. *1915 Change of Name, Sewell to Hughes. Record Group 24, Volume 6325, File HQ67-52-36.*

<sup>32</sup> McCarthy, p. 5.

<sup>33</sup> *Canada in the Great World War*, p. 254.

<sup>34</sup> McLeod, p. 10.

<sup>35</sup> National Archives of Canada, *1915 Commandant's Report. Record Group 24, Volume 365, File HQ33-96-104.*

2. Camp Hughes (May 29<sup>th</sup> to November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1916): 96<sup>th</sup>; 100<sup>th</sup>; 101<sup>st</sup>; 107<sup>th</sup>; 108<sup>th</sup>; 128<sup>th</sup>; 144<sup>th</sup>; 152<sup>nd</sup>; 179<sup>th</sup>; 181<sup>st</sup>; 183<sup>rd</sup>; 184<sup>th</sup>; 188<sup>th</sup>; 195<sup>th</sup>; 196<sup>th</sup>; 197<sup>th</sup>; 200<sup>th</sup>; 203<sup>rd</sup>; 209<sup>th</sup>; 210<sup>th</sup>; 212<sup>th</sup>; 214<sup>th</sup>; 217<sup>th</sup>; 221<sup>st</sup>; 222<sup>nd</sup>; 223<sup>rd</sup>; 226<sup>th</sup>; 229<sup>th</sup>; and 232<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Battalions.<sup>36</sup>

**Plate 2** exhibits pictures of units that received training at Camp Hughes during 1915 and 1916.

Upon completion of their training at Camp Hughes these units were transferred to Europe to serve on the Western Front. Some units were disbanded and absorbed into Reserve Battalions to reinforce the Canadian Corps fighting on the front lines, while other units remained intact and participated in many of the significant engagements of the Great War<sup>37</sup>:

1. Battle of the Somme, September to November 1916 - 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles; the Fort Garry Horse, the Lord Strathcona Horse and, the 44<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalions.<sup>38</sup>
2. Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 1917 - the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, 107<sup>th</sup> Pioneer Battalion, the Fort Garry Horse, the Lord Strathcona Horse, and the 44<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalions.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> National Archives of Canada, *1916 Commandant's Report. Record Group 24, Volume 366, File HQ33-96-123.*

<sup>37</sup> Tascona, Bruce. *The Militia of Manitoba 1883-1979.* 1979. p.14-45.

<sup>38</sup> Christie, Norm. *For King and Empire: The Canadians on the Somme, September to November 1916.* Winnipeg: Bunker to Bunker Books, 1996. p. 10-11.

3. Battle of Passchendaele, October to November 1917 - 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, 107<sup>th</sup> Pioneer Battalion and the 44<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalions.<sup>40</sup>
  
4. Battle of Amiens, August 1918 - 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Lord Strathcona Horse, and the 44<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalions.<sup>41</sup>
  
5. Battle of Cambrai, September to October 1918 - 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Fort Garry Horse, the Lord Strathcona Horse, and the 44<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalions.<sup>42</sup>

Participation in these engagements, as well as the contributions and sacrifices made during the Great War, were pivotal in the creation of a feeling of nationhood among Canadians.

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<sup>39</sup> Christie, Norm. For King and Empire: The Canadians at Vimy, April 1917. Winnipeg: Bunker to Bunker Books, 1996. p. 10-11.

<sup>40</sup> Christie, Norm. For King and Empire: The Canadians at Passchendaele, October to November 1917. Winnipeg: Bunker to Bunker Books, 1996. p. 10-11.

<sup>41</sup> Christie, Norm. For King and Empire: The Canadians at Amiens, August 1918. Ottawa: CEF Books, 1999. p. 11-12.

<sup>42</sup> Christie, Norm. For King and Empire: The Canadians at Cambrai, September to October 1918. Ottawa: CEF Books, 1997. p. 12-13.

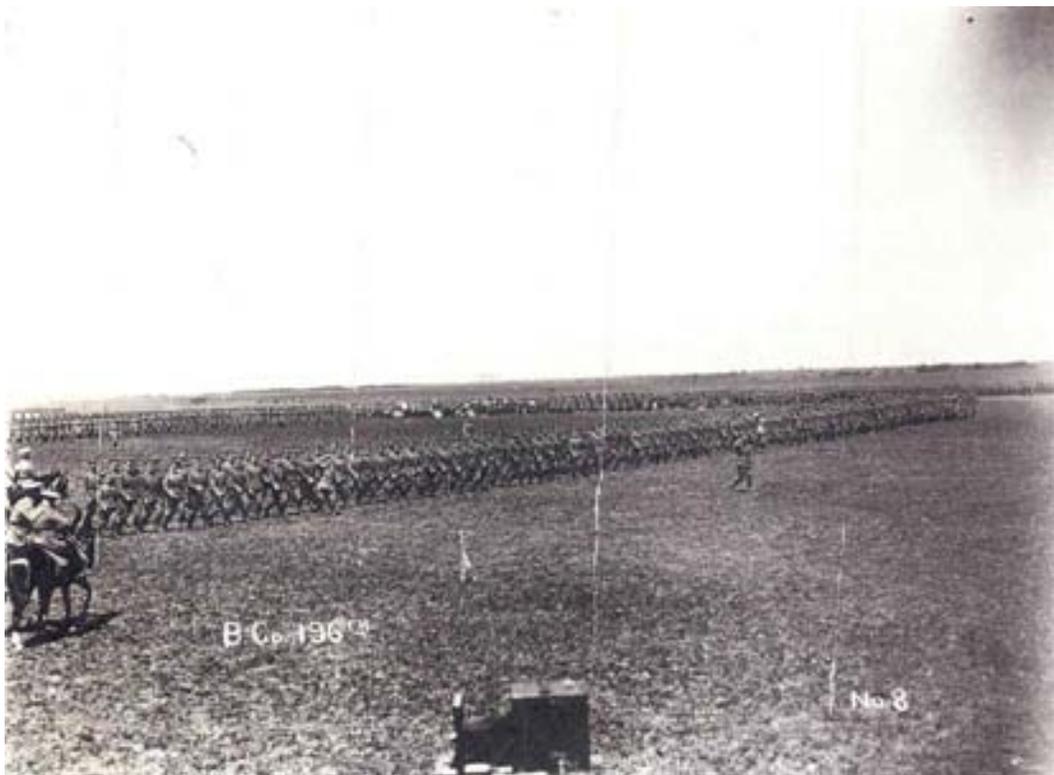
Plate 2

Pictures of Regiments Trained at Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



2 - 1

A Company, 196<sup>th</sup> Overseas Battalion C.E.F "Western Universities" Camp Hughes 1916



2 - 2

B Company 196<sup>th</sup> Overseas Battalion C.E.F. on parade.

Plate 2  
Pictures of Regiments Trained at Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



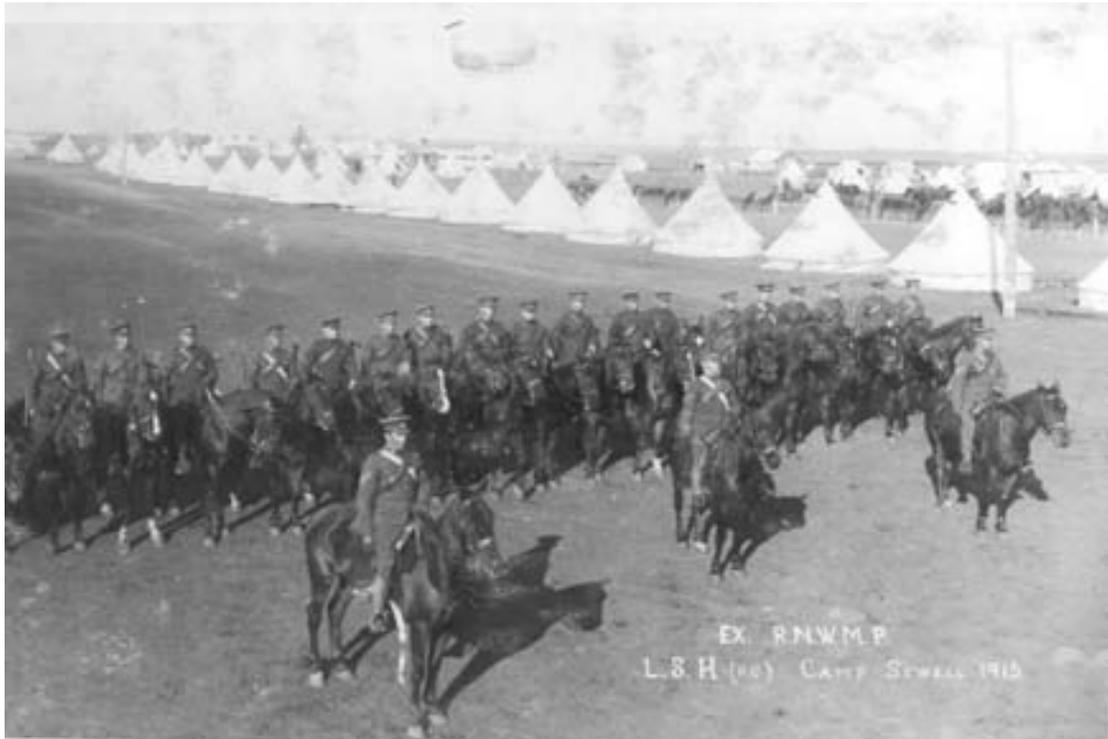
2 - 3  
Daily Life at Camp Hughes 1915 (Cleaning dishes in a sand-filled trough).



2 - 4  
203<sup>rd</sup> Battalion C.E.F. Camp Hughes 1916 (Recruits lived in bell tents as seen in background of picture).

Source (Plate 2 – 1 to 4): Military History Society of Manitoba, Archival Collection

Plate 2  
Pictures of Regiments Trained at Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



2 - 5  
Former Members of the Royal North West Mounted Police, Lord Strathcona Horse, Camp Hughes, 1916



2 - 6  
1<sup>st</sup> Troop of the Lord Strathcona's Horse at Camp Hughes in 1915 (some of the Camp's permanent structures and bell tents can be seen in the background of picture).

Plate 2

Pictures of Regiments Trained at Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



2 - 7

2<sup>nd</sup> Troop, Lord Strathcona Horse, Camp Hughes, 1916

Source (Plate 2 – 5 – 7): Lord Strathcona Horse Museum, Archival Collection



2 - 8

General Officer Commanding's Inspection of Military Units at Camp Sewell. (later Camp Hughes), Major General Sam Steele third from left.

Source: Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Still Images Section. Foote Collection. Item Number 2160. Negative 2889 <http://timelinks.merlin.mb.ca/imagere4/ref1959.htm>

A more permanent camp was constructed to accommodate Hughes' new role as a premier military training facility. Some buildings were constructed just prior to the 1915 training session, including three army service depots, a headquarters building, a camp commandant's hut, a medical stores building, a target house, a magazine, a paymaster's office and a post office.<sup>43</sup> In 1915, new wells were constructed east of the camp from which water was pumped into nine elevated holding tanks placed on a 32-foot high tower. A more permanent hospital was also constructed that treated 3,815 soldiers during the 1915 and 1916 training sessions, with 11 recorded deaths (at least six of these soldiers were buried in the camp cemetery).<sup>44</sup> Semi-permanent buildings were also erected such as kitchens for each military unit, regimental canteens, a mechanical transport garage, a veterinary horse hospital, and several dugout stables.<sup>45</sup>

In 1916, the camp underwent further expansion with the construction of an ordnance store and office; a Canadian Army Service Corp supply depot; a hospital administration building; an armoury; a camp's Engineer's office; a railway siding; two churches; prison; sewer system; dental building; telephone system; and an engine room. The YMCA established two large tents for occasional concerts, as well as reading and writing tents and libraries.<sup>46</sup> A swimming pool complex that included hot baths and showers was also constructed in 1916 under the operation of a private contractor.<sup>47</sup> **Plate 3** contains photographs of the Camp Hughes swimming pool taken in 1915-1916. **Figure 5** illustrates a map of the 1915 layout of Camp Hughes.

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<sup>43</sup>1916 Commandant's Report.

<sup>44</sup> McLeod, p. 10

<sup>45</sup>1916 Commandant's Report

<sup>46</sup> McCarthy, pp. 8-13.

<sup>47</sup> 1916 Commandant's Report.

Plate 3  
Camp Hughes Swimming Pool



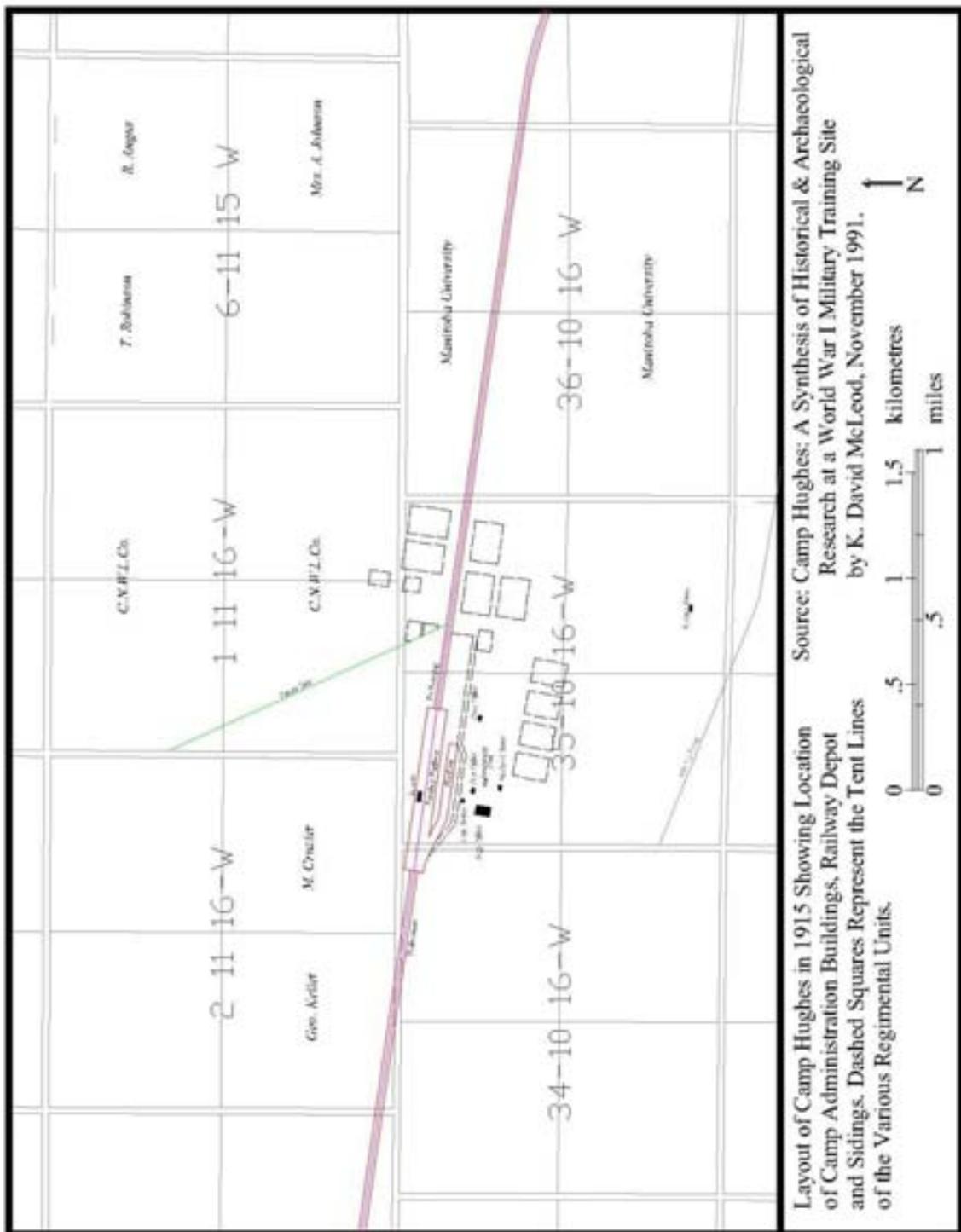
3 - 1  
Bathing Parade 10<sup>th</sup> C.M.R. Sewell Camp 1915 (The pool was heated by pipes connected to a hot water tank located nearby).



3 - 2  
Camp Hughes 1916 (Exterior of swimming pool visible in the left hand portion of the picture and the expanse of Bell tents demonstrate how Camp Hughes is considered the largest known semi-permanent gathering of people in Manitoba's history).

Source (All of Plate 3): Military History Society of Manitoba, Archival Collection

Figure 5  
Map of Camp Hughes 1915



A portion of the camp was allocated in 1915 to civilian concessions that become known as “The Midway”. By 1916, the area contained six moving picture theatres (the Allies, Dominion, Empire Twin A and B, Imperial and Strand); a wide variety of shops (Rembrant’s photography studio, Henry Birks and Son watch repairs, W. J. Club tobacconist, R. J. Inglis military uniforms and insignia, Drewery’s soft drinks, Russell Lang’s books, Advance Photo Company); a camp newspaper (Military News Agency); two banks (Banks of Hamilton and Montreal); and, a milk depot.<sup>48</sup> **Plate 4** contains photographs of “The Midway” taken in 1915 and 1916.

The most important additions to Camp Hughes during this time, however, were newly constructed military training facilities such as a rifle range, grenade training school, and trench training system. The rifle range, measured 2000 yards long and containing 500 targets was constructed in 1915 just south of the camp. The Camp Hughes rifle range was unique when compared to previous military ranges in that it measured only 400 yards in depth. This was due to the fact that by 1915 the nature of trench warfare emphasized the need for soldiers to learn in-close fighting and not long distance marksmanship, as was the case for early conflicts such as the Boer War. **Figure 6** depicts (a) a 1921 map of the Camp Hughes rifle range; and, (b) aerial photographs of the Camp Hughes rifle range.

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<sup>48</sup> McLeod, pp.9-11.

Plate 4  
Pictures of "The Midway", Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



4 - 1  
The Railway Depot, Camp Hughes



4 - 2  
The Railway Depot, Camp Hughes (Every Sunday Canadian Pacific Railway offered reduced fares from Winnipeg to Camp Hughes to allow family members to visit recruits).

Plate 4  
Pictures of "The Midway", Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



4 - 3  
Visitors Day at Camp Hughes (Main Street of "The Midway").



4 - 4  
Camp Hughes Parade Ground looking North East

Plate 4  
Pictures of "The Midway", Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



4 - 5  
Camp Hughes 1916 (construction of another civilian business – Tailor Shop).



4 - 6  
Camp Hughes Looking South West Down Main Street of "The Midway"

Plate 4  
Pictures of "The Midway", Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



4 - 7  
C.A.M.C. Lines, Camp Hughes 1916



4 - 8  
Staff Officers Building 1916 (White painted stones as seen in picture were commonly used as borders for paths, flower beds, and roads. These painted stones can still be found scattered throughout the Camp Hughes area today).

Plate 4  
Pictures of "The Midway", Camp Hughes (1915-1916)



4 - 9

Looking down Main Street of "The Midway" (This picture was taken shortly after a major rainstorm hit the camp and toppled several hospital tents on July 6, 1916, killing three recruits).



4 - 10

The West End of The Midway's Main Street with Tent Lines In the Background



4 - 11

The Tent Lines of the 107<sup>th</sup> Battalion C.E.F. Camp Hughes 1916

Plate 4  
Pictures of "The Midway", Camp Hughes (1915-1916)

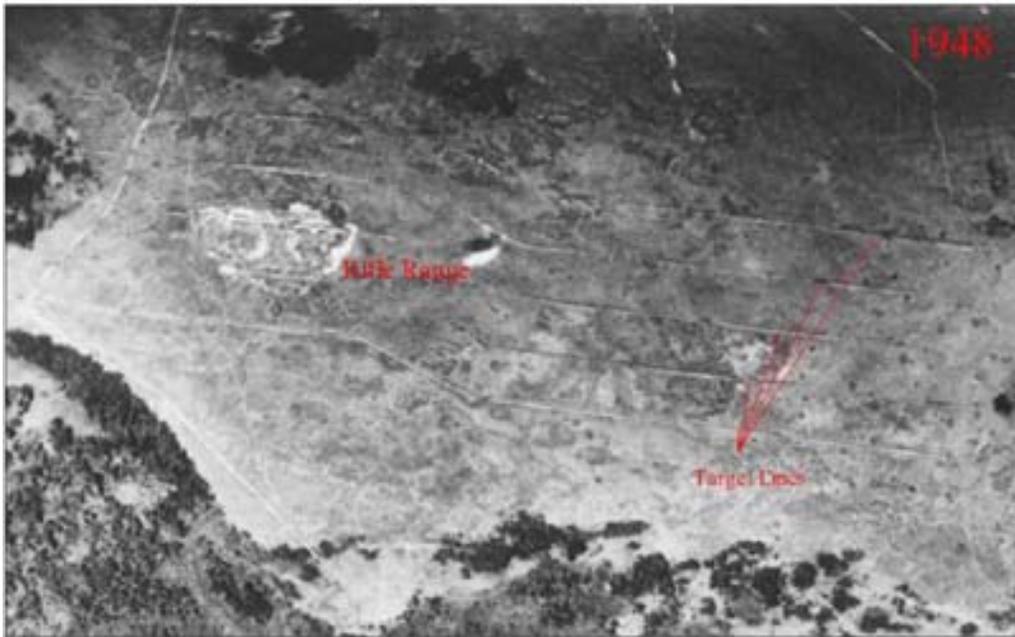


4 - 12  
Camp Hughes Midway (Picture shows two of the Camp's six movie theatres as well as other civilian businesses).

Source (all of Plate 4): Military History Society of Manitoba, Archival Collection



Figure 6(b)  
Aerial Photographs of the Camp Hughes Rifle Range



1948 Aerial Photographs of the Camp Hughes Rifle Range



1994 Aerial Photographs of the Camp Hughes Rifle Range

Source: Province of Manitoba, Manitoba Conservation, Land Information Centre

Training trenches were constructed in 1915 and 1916 in an attempt to provide recruits with a realistic setting to prepare the soldiers in the new warfare that had developed in the Great War. Instructors were also brought over from Europe, experienced in trench warfare, to train the raw recruits. By the end of 1914, the German offensive in the west was halted at the Marne River, the Russian invasion of Germany was stopped at the Battles of Tannenburg and Masurian Lakes, and all the armies were exhausted from launching massive offensives and counter offensives. As a result the combatants settled into trenches and faced each other across ‘no man’s land’ (the area between the opposing trenches) in an effort to regroup and prepare for renewed attacks on the enemy. In the west the front solidified into two deeply entrenched systems of fortifications running from the English Channel to the border of Switzerland.

The trench system at Camp Hughes was constructed to accommodate a full battalion of 1000 men at a single time; and, each unit was expected to spend at least one twenty-four hour period in the trenches.<sup>49</sup> Before entering into the trenches troops were assembled at a staging area that often consisted of large dugouts located at the rear of the system. At Camp Hughes a similar feature was constructed called Dulmage Dugout (named after an officer on the headquarters staff). The trench system built at Camp Hughes was modelled after the three types of trenches that were constructed on the Western Front, each with its own purpose and function. The ‘defensive/fighting trenches’ consisted of a ‘front-line fire trench’ or ‘jumping off trench’ from where soldiers would enter into no-man’s land to attack enemy positions, and a ‘support fire trench’ designed to support the front-line trench either in an offensive or defensive manner. These types of trenches contained a

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<sup>49</sup> McCarthy, p. 9.

parapet in the front that was built up higher for protection and a parados built in the back. These trenches ran in a zigzag pattern of generally ten yards in length and were called 'fire-bays'. The purpose of such a construction was that if the enemy captured a section of the trench the defending soldiers could still control the next section of the trench without fear of enemy fire killing every man down the length of the entire trench. 'Communication trenches' were constructed to allow for front to rear movement of supplies and troops from one defensive/fighting trench to another. These trenches had no parapet or parados since they were not intended for fighting, but contained so-called "island traverses" which served as a two way traffic marshalling point or as rallying points for defending troops to stop an enemy breakthrough if the defensive/fighting trenches were penetrated. The 'travelling trenches' were linear to the fighting/defensive trenches for the purpose of sending runners or the rapid movement of troops from one end of a fighting/defensive trench to the other.<sup>50</sup> An 'enemy trench system' was also constructed approximately 200 metres away from the main trenches on a raised ridge in an attempt to mimic the situation on the Western Front where the Germans had occupied most of the high ground.<sup>51</sup> **Plate 5** contains photographs taken in 1915 and 1916 of the Camp Hughes training trenches. **Figure 7 (a)** illustrates a diagram of a Great War trench system; and, **(b)** exhibits aerial photographs of the trench system at Camp Hughes.

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<sup>50</sup> Tascona, Bruce, *Report of the Survey and Archaeology Activities of the Military History Society of Manitoba Inc. at Camp Hughes, Manitoba in 1988*. Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, March 15, 1989. pp. 3-4.

<sup>51</sup> Anders, W., B. Tascona and G. Tyler. *Camp Hughes Archaeological and Historical Survey for 1990 by the Military History Society of Manitoba*,. Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship. 1991.

Plate 5  
1915/1916 Photographs of the Camp Hughes Training Trenches

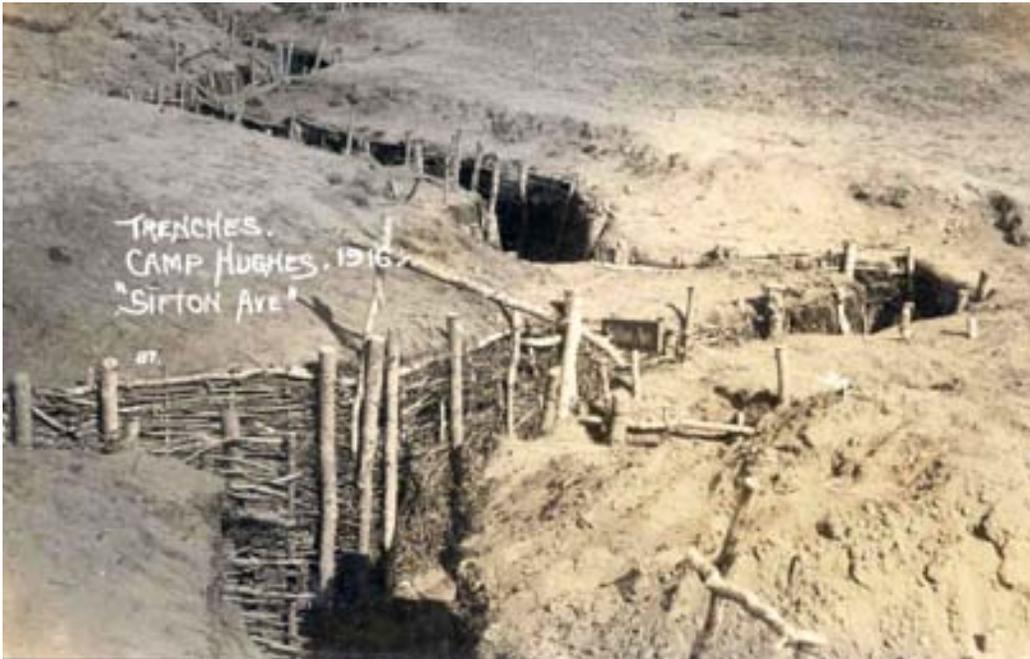


5 - 1  
Dugouts and Entrance to "Dulmage Walk" at Camp Hughes, 1916  
(refer to Plate 7-15 on page 69 for comparison with present conditions).



5 - 2  
"Dulmage Walk" Trenches, Camp Hughes 1916 (Dulmage Walk is a communications trench).

Plate 5  
1915/1916 Photographs of the Camp Hughes Training Trenches



5 - 3  
"Sifton Ave." Trenches, Camp Hughes 1916 (The Zig-Zag pattern indicates that this was a support fire trench).



5 - 4  
Major General John Hughes visits the Trenches at Camp Hughes, 1916  
(The sand bag parados and parapet in front and behind the trench system indicate that this was a 'front line fire trench').

Plate 5  
1915/1916 Photographs of the Camp Hughes Training Trenches

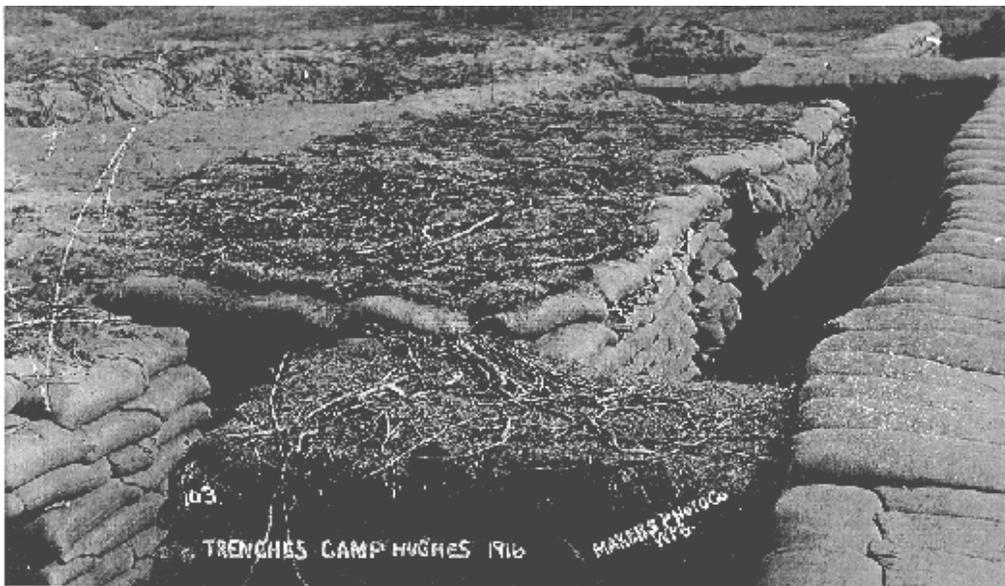


5 - 5  
"Hughes Highway" Trenches, Camp Hughes 1916  
(This trench was a traveling trench).

Plate 5  
1915/1916 Photographs of the Camp Hughes Training Trenches



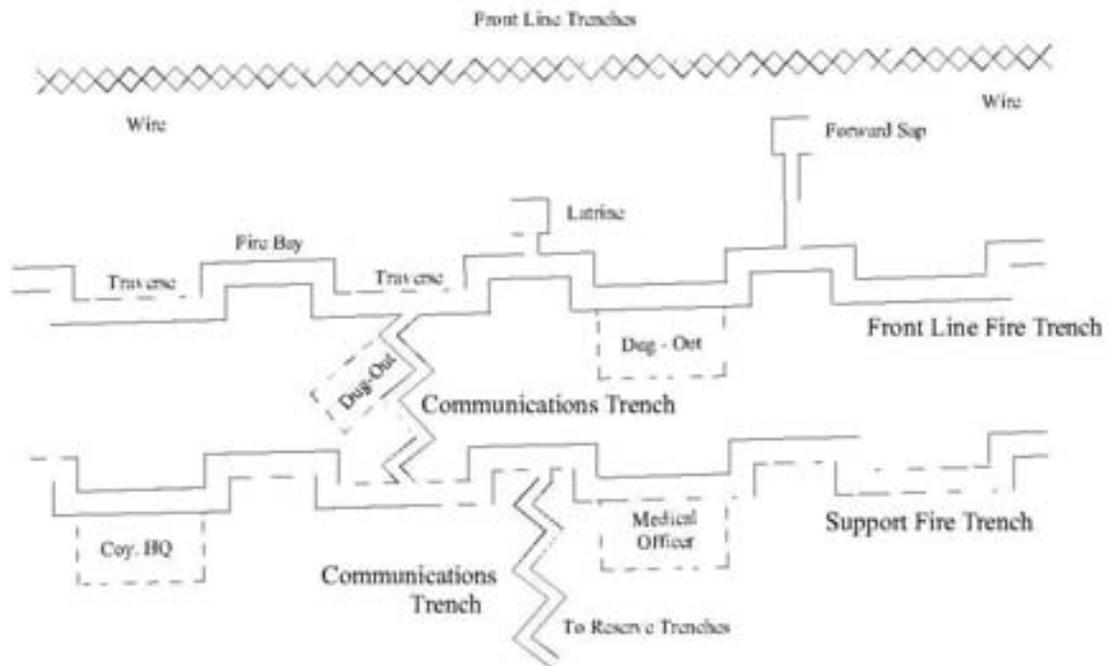
5 - 6  
A Section of a 'Defensive/Fighting Trench' taken in 1916 (note sandbag parapet which indicates this was probably a section of the 'front line fire trench')



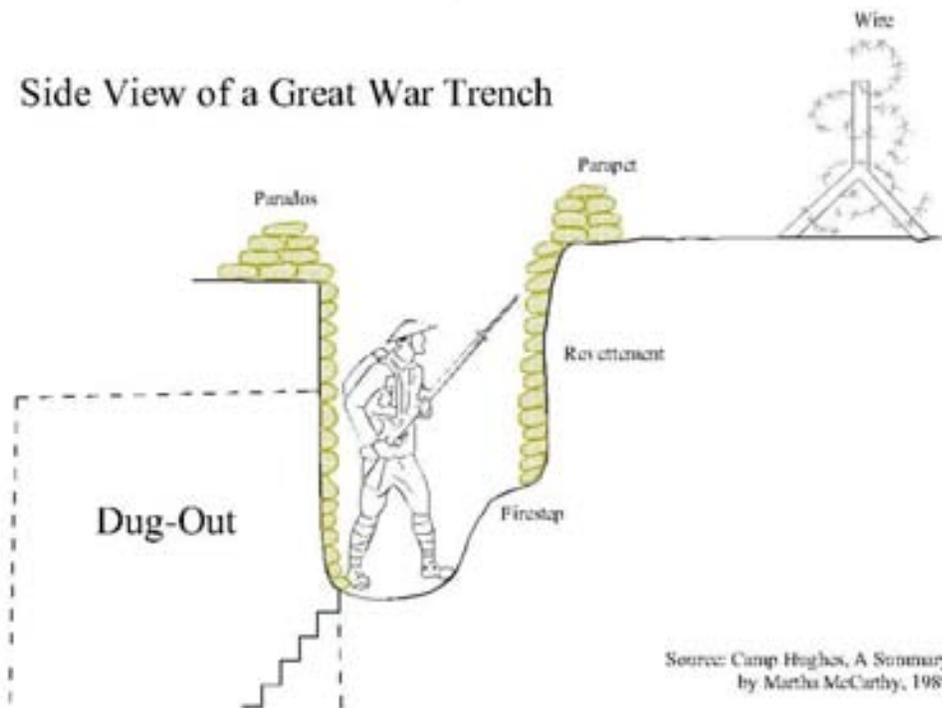
5 - 7  
A Camp Hughes Front Line Fire Trench or Support Fire Trench, 1916  
(Note the sand bag revettement, paradoss, and parapet).

Source (all of Plate 5): Military History Society of Manitoba, Archival Collection

Figure 7(a)  
Diagram of a Great War Trench System

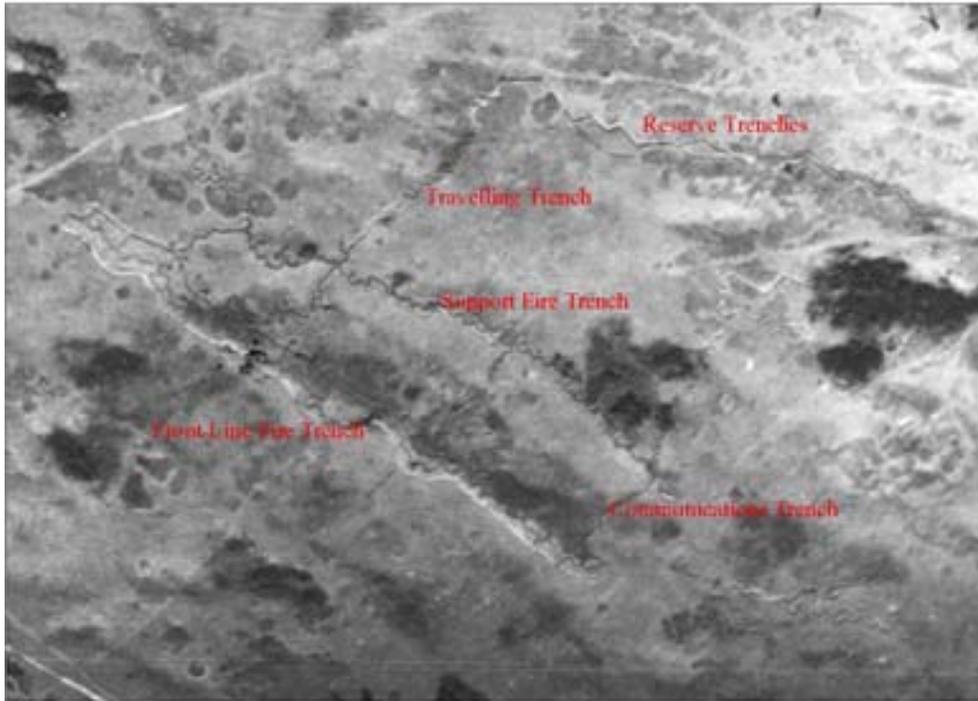


### Side View of a Great War Trench

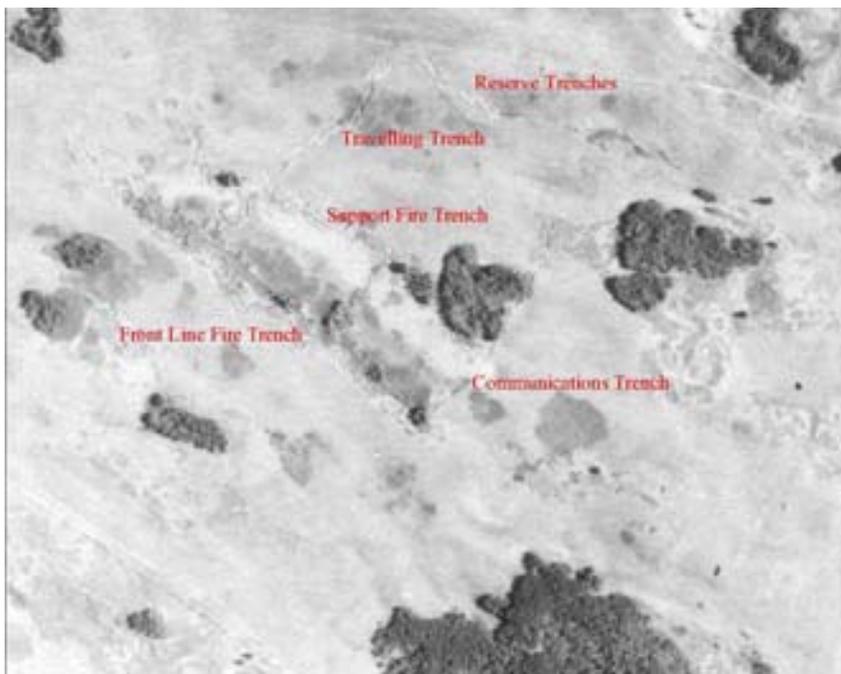


Source: Camp Hughes, A Summary Report  
by Martha McCarthy, 1989

Figure 7(b)  
Aerial Photographs of the Camp Hughes Training Trenches

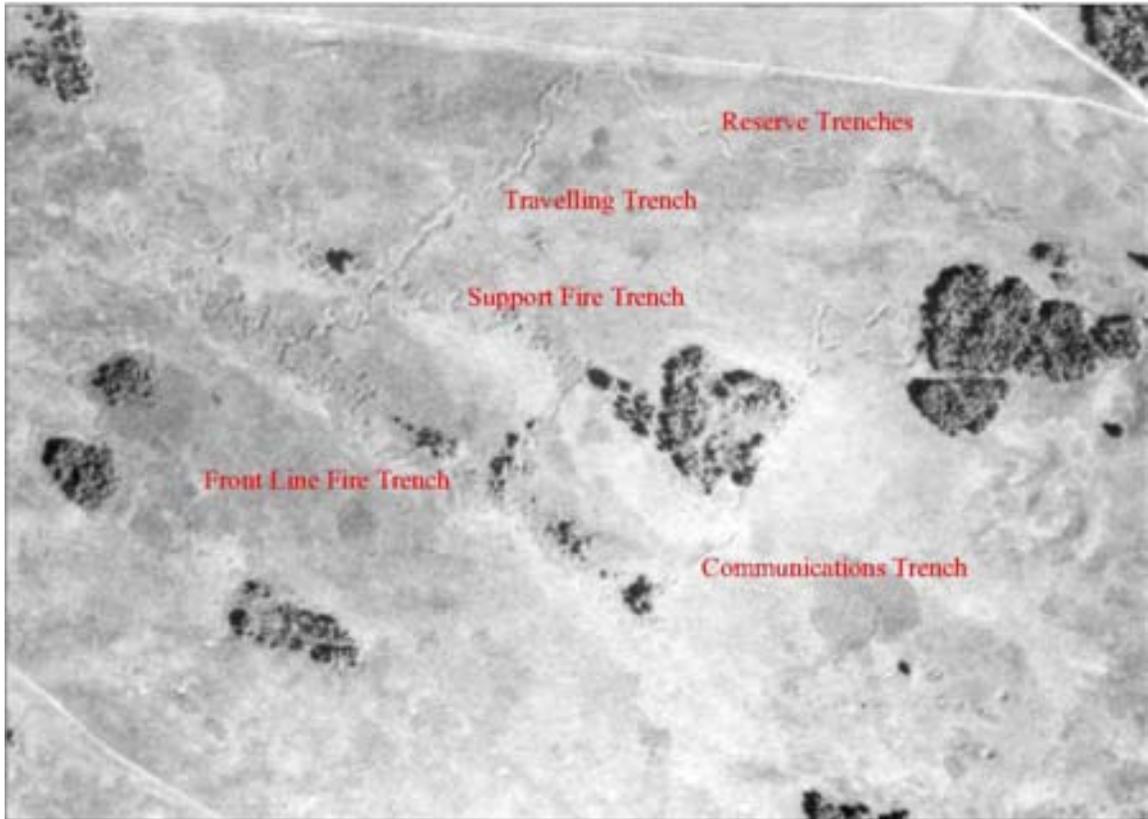


7(b) – 1  
1948 Aerial Photograph Showing Camp Hughes Training Trench System



7(b) – 2  
1986 Aerial Photograph Showing Camp Hughes Training Trench System

Figure 7(b)  
Aerial Photographs of the Camp Hughes Training Trenches



7(b) – 3  
1994 Aerial Photograph Showing Camp Hughes Training Trench System

Source: Province of Manitoba, Manitoba Conservation, Land Information Centre

In 1915 and 1916, two distinct trenches were also constructed approximately 100 metres southeast of the main training trench network for the purpose of trench bombing and grenade training. These systems consisted of dugouts, saps, island traverses and fighting bays.<sup>52</sup> **Plate 6** illustrates photographs taken in 1915 and 1916 of the Camp Hughes grenade school trenches. **Figure 8** exhibits aerial photographs of the grenade school trenches at Camp Hughes.

In the last two years of the Great War (1917 and 1918) training at Camp Hughes was suspended. During this period recruitment in Canada dramatically decreased forcing the Federal Government to pass national conscription. On November 11, 1918 an armistice was signed between the Allies and Central Powers ending the Great War and concluding this phase of Camp Hughes history.

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<sup>52</sup> Tascona, Bruce. "Camp Hughes Grenade School Trench Systems" Journal of the Military History Society of Manitoba 1: 2 (1993), pp. 7-12.

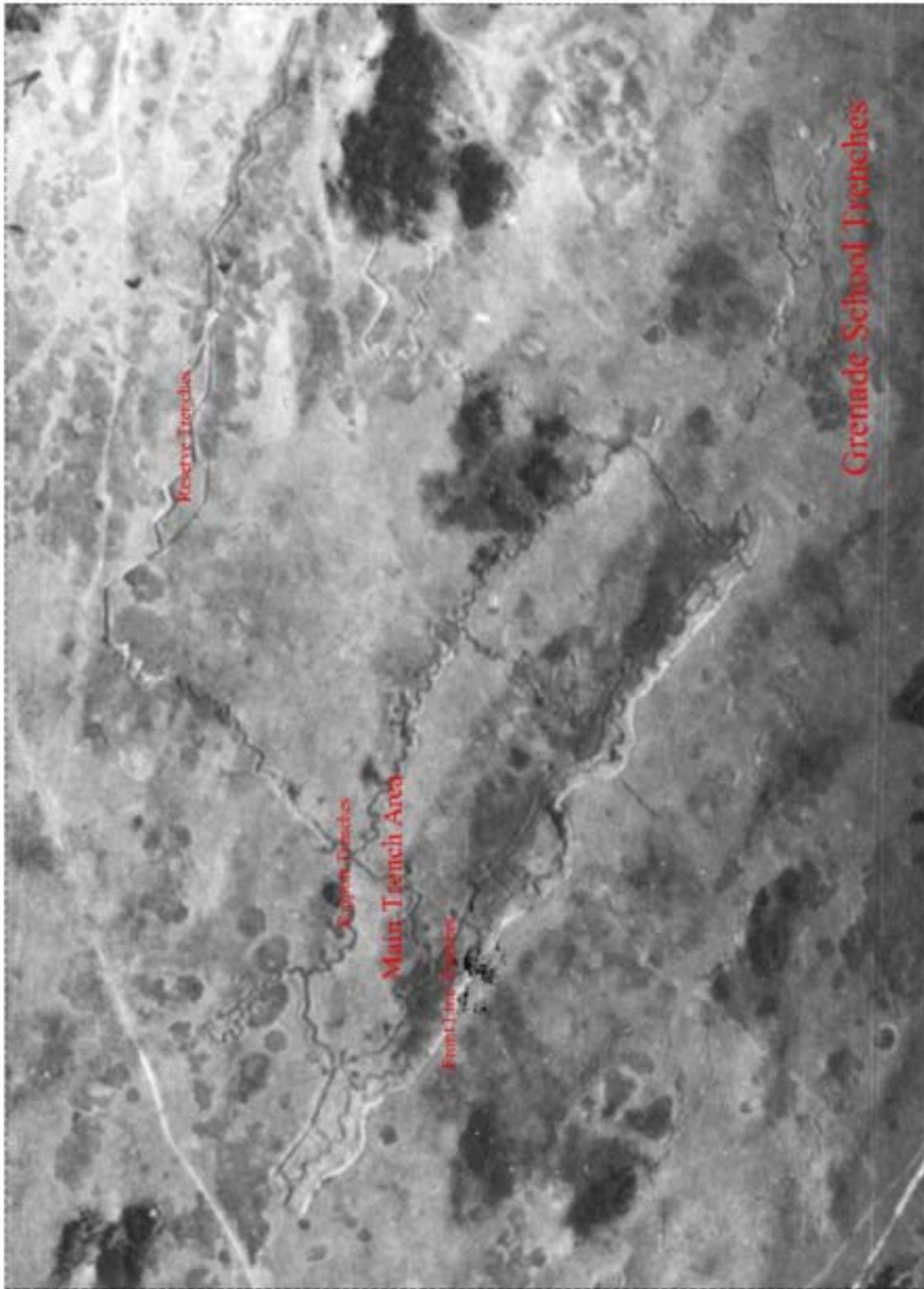
Plate 6  
1915/1916 Photograph of the Camp Hughes Grenade School Trenches



Camp Hughes "Bombing" (Grenade) Trenches (The grenade school taught recruits to be competent in 'bombing' trenches with grenades and capturing it with the use of bayonet men).

Source: Military History Society of Manitoba, Archival Collection

Figure 8  
Aerial Photographs of the Grenade School Trenches at Camp Hughes



Source: Province of Manitoba, Manitoba Conservation, Land Information Centre

### 2.3.3 Post Great War Period (1919-1936)

Following the conclusion of the Great War, Camp Hughes was used only periodically for military training. This was due to the massive reduction of the permanent Canadian forces (a mere 3,416 regular soldiers by 1926) and, restrictions placed upon the training of militia units (training was limited only to Officers, NCOs, and specialists).<sup>53</sup> In 1921 and 1922, military training activities at Camp Hughes included only exercises by several artillery batteries and a five-week training period by the Lord Strathcona Horse.<sup>54</sup>

By 1925, the newly formed Department of National Defence began to consider the construction of a new camp further to the south due to impediments that the Douglas Marsh presented to training manoeuvres by the artillery. In 1927, an official board recommended that: “*the present camp should eventually be entirely abandoned and a new camp for all arms established on the site selected on the southern area*”.<sup>55</sup> Then in 1928 the Commanding Officer of Military District 10 proposed the name of ‘Shiloh Camp’ for the new military site; and, Camp Hughes ceased as a military training facility.<sup>56</sup> In 1933, Project No. 110 (a project under the Unemployment Relief Scheme that was initiated to provide employment and residence for unemployed men during the Great Depression of the 1930s) began the construction of Camp Shiloh and the dismantling of the buildings at Camp Hughes; and continued until June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1936. As Martha McCarthy stated: “*thus ended the camp which had played so large a role in*

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<sup>53</sup> McCarthy, p. 15.

<sup>54</sup> McLeod, p. 11.

<sup>55</sup> McCarthy, p. 14.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid, p. 14.

*preparing the militia and troops of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for World War One*".<sup>57</sup>

Title to the majority of the land during these years was transferred from the Crown vested in the Right of Canada to the Crown vested in the Right of the Province of Manitoba since the area was no longer being actively used for military training purposes.

## 2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAMP HUGHES

Archaeological investigations at Camp Hughes began in 1987 by members of the Military History Society of Manitoba. Over the next few years the Military History Society of Manitoba undertook extensive and systematic archaeological investigations of the different areas of the former military camp that consisted of reconnaissance, mapping, and excavations. The role of the Provincial Historic Resources Branch during these years was primarily in providing logistical and technical services; however, staff did conduct their own surveys and assisted in some excavations.<sup>58</sup> **Table 1** outlines the areas examined by the Military History Society of Manitoba each year and the nature of the activities.

**TABLE 1:** Summary of the Military History Society of Manitoba Investigations at Camp Hughes from 1987 to 1991

YEAR	AREA EXAMINED	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
1987	General Site	Reconnaissance
1988	Trench System	Compass and Pace Survey
1988	Rifle Range	Reconnaissance
1989	Main Camp Area	Reconnaissance

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<sup>57</sup> McCarthy, p. 16.

<sup>58</sup> McLeod, pp. 14-15.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AREA EXAMINED</b>	<b>NATURE OF ACTIVITY</b>
1989	Artillery Target Area	Reconnaissance
1989	Main Camp Area (Post Office)	Excavation
1990	Rifle Range	Compass, Pace and Surface Collection
1990	Enemy Trenches	Compass, Pace and Surface Collection
1990	Main Camp Area (Commandant's Hut)	Excavation
1990	Main Camp Area (Senior Staff Lines)	Excavation
1990	The Midway	Reconnaissance
1990	Main Camp Area (Wooden Building)	Reconnaissance and Surface Collection
1990	Main Camp Area (Unknown Structure)	Reconnaissance and Surface Collection
1990	Refuse Areas	Reconnaissance and Surface Collection
1990	Swimming Pool Complex	Reconnaissance
1990	Main Camp Area (trench/tunnel)	Reconnaissance
1990	Main Camp Area (Coal Bunker)	Reconnaissance
1990	Main Camp Area (Unknown Building)	Reconnaissance
1990	C.P.R. Station	Reconnaissance
1990	Main Camp Area (Concrete Building)	Reconnaissance

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AREA EXAMINED</b>	<b>NATURE OF ACTIVITY</b>
1990	Main Camp Area (Abandoned Well)	Reconnaissance
1990	Northeast Camp	Reconnaissance and Surface Collection
1990	Grenade Range	Reconnaissance and Surface Collection
1991	Camp Cemetery	Electromagnetic Ground Conductivity Survey
1991	Pre-1914 Training Sites	Reconnaissance and Surface Collection
1991	1915 Tent Line Layout	Photographic Analysis
1991	1916 Brigade Camp Layout	Photographic Analysis
1991	South East Camp Trenches	Reconnaissance
1991	The Artillery Battery Firing Positions	Reconnaissance and Survey
2001	Trench System, Grenade Range, Main Camp area, The Midway, Swimming Pool, Refuse areas, South East Camp Trenches, & Artillery Observation Posts	Reconnaissance and Survey

(Source: Camp Hughes: A Synthesis of Historical & Archaeological Research at a World War I Military Training Site by K. David McLeod, 1991)

Through these archaeological investigations a number of important facts were discovered and documented by the Military History Society of Manitoba:

1. The total length of the training trenches at Camp Hughes is approximately 10,000 metres or 10 kilometres (6.21 miles);<sup>59</sup>
2. Despite the effects of natural erosion and the removal of the revetment walls in the 1930s most sections of the trench system were relatively intact.<sup>60</sup>
3. The grenade range including throwing bays and grenade pit remained largely intact.<sup>61</sup>
4. The main features of the rifle range (gun butts and the 100, 200, 300, and 400 yard firing points) were largely intact; despite evidence that bulldozer(s) had cut portions of the rifle range approximately every 11 metres.<sup>62</sup>
5. Many of Camp Hughes' features such as structures and foundations, including those of the civilian concessions, were identified and surveyed using period photographs and the 1921 camp plan as references.<sup>63</sup>
6. A wide variety of military historical artefacts were found scattered throughout Camp Hughes and its adjacent areas.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> Tascona, Bruce, *Heritage Site: Camp Hughes*. Military History Society of Manitoba. October, 1989, p. 1.

<sup>60</sup> Tascona, Bruce, *Camp Hughes Trench Site: An interim Report of the Historical and Archaeological study of the First World War Training Trenches of Camp Hughes, Manitoba undertaken in 1988*. March 15, 1989, p. 8.

<sup>61</sup> McLeod, p. 25.

<sup>62</sup> Tascona, October, 1989. p. 2.

<sup>63</sup> McLeod, pp. 20-24

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 14-31.

7. The Camp Hughes cemetery contained 24 identified burial sites (six military graves associated with the camp during the Great War and eighteen post-1920 civilian burial sites) and possibly two unmarked graves.<sup>65</sup>
  
8. Investigative forays conducted by the Military History Society of Manitoba in 1991 discovered the presence of historical features located beyond the main Campground and trench training system. In 1991 the Society searched a number of natural features north of the Trans-Canada Highway that were identified on a map from the 1915 Camp Commandant's Report named Danger Hill, Pocket Hill, Burnt Hill, and Round Hill. Upon investigating these features, trenches were discovered on the crest of Burnt Hill approximately 203 metres in length.<sup>66</sup>  
**Figure 9** is a copy of the map from the 1915 Camp Commandant's Report identifying the location of these natural features. The Society also found the existence of an additional four separate sets of trenches located in the southeast quarter of Section 35-10-16 WPM.<sup>67</sup> **Figure 10** illustrates the location of the so-called South East Camp trenches.
  
9. Surveys conducted by the Historic Resources Branch and the Military History Society of Manitoba of an area known as the "artillery impact/placement area" (Section 25-10-16 WPM), located approximately 2.5 kilometres southeast of the Main Camp, discovered three (3) artillery observation posts (O.P.) on a ridge at the northern edge of the impact area.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> McLeod, pp. 27.

<sup>66</sup> Tascona, March, 1992. pp. 1-2

<sup>67</sup> Ibid, pp. 14-15.

<sup>68</sup> McLeod, pp. 29-31.

10. Investigative forays conducted by the Military History Society of Manitoba discovered the existence of a number of slit trenches constructed to train soldiers during the Second War World. This is evidence that the area was still used for limited military training following the Camp's closure in the 1930s.<sup>69</sup>
  
11. Unauthorized excavations by metal detector enthusiasts; the use of the trench system for the burial of dead livestock or as garbage pits; and, the erosion of trench walls as a result of grazing cattle, were causing serious damage to the 'commemorative integrity' of the area.<sup>70</sup>

**Plate 7** illustrates photographs taken by the Military History Society of Manitoba during its archaeological investigations of Camp Hughes during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

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<sup>69</sup> Tascona, March, 1992. pp. 4-5.

<sup>70</sup> Tascona, March, 1989. pp. 17-18.

Figure 9  
 Reproduction of 1915 Map of the Manoeuvre Ground Hills

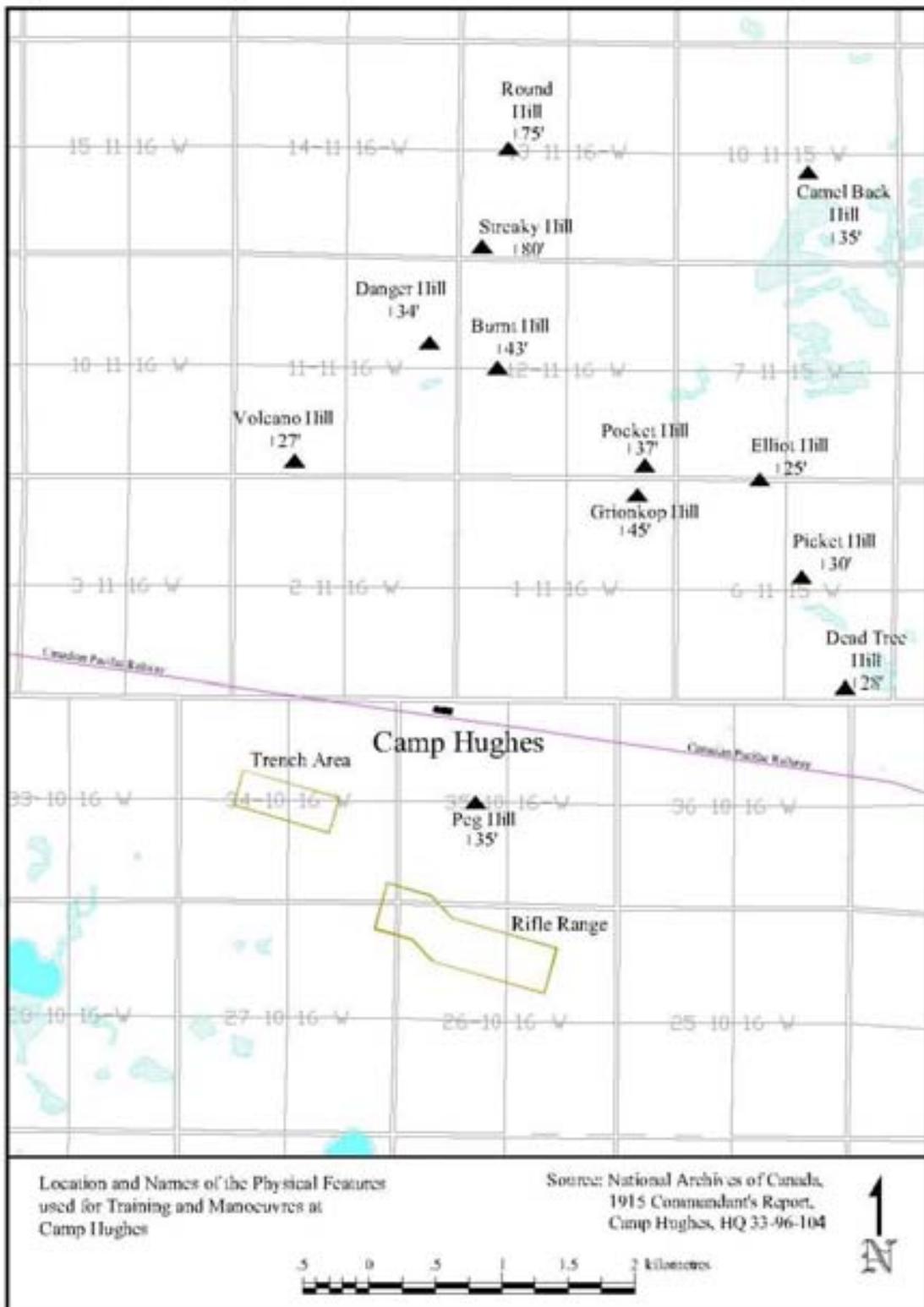
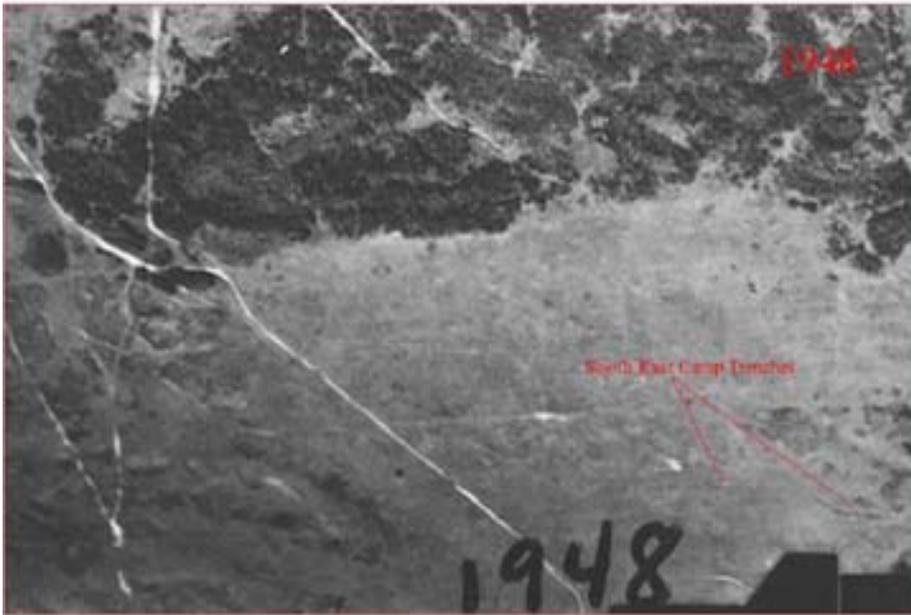


Figure 10  
Aerial Photographs of the South East Camp Trenches



10-1  
1948 Aerial Photograph showing location of the South East Camp Trenches



10-2  
1986 Aerial Photograph showing location of the South East Camp Trenches

Source: Province of Manitoba, Manitoba Conservation, Land Information Centre.

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 1

Camp Hughes Rifle Range – Butts taken by the MHSM in 1988



7 - 2

Camp Hughes Rifle Range - Firing Points taken by MHSM in 1988

Plate 7  
1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 3  
South East Camp Trenches



7 - 4  
Camp Hughes Central Camp Building Foundations

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 5

Main Camp Feature (front) (Structure is made entirely of concrete – function unknown).



7 - 6

Foundations of a Central Camp Feature

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 7

Central Camp Feature (Concrete blocks are believed to be the foundation of a rail depot building).



7 - 8

Central Camp Outhouse (front) (The only wooden structure still present at Camp Hughes).

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 9

Central Camp Outhouse (rear)



7 - 10

Swimming Pool Foundation

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 11

Main Camp Feature believed to be foundation of water tank that supplied hot water to swimming pool



7 - 12

“The Midway” (large concrete blocks are believed to be the motor mounts for the theatre’s projectors).

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 13

Camp Hughes Central Camp – Unknown Building Foundation feature west of Midway



7 - 14

Camp Hughes Central Camp - Post Office

Plate 7  
1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 15  
Dulmage Dugout (refer to Plate 5-1 on page 44 for historical comparison of military feature in 1916).



7 - 16  
SW Water Tower Foundation

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 17

SW Water Tower - Pump House Foundation



7 - 18

Main Training Trenches (Picture of a communication trench).

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 19

Main Training Trenches (Photograph of a section of a communication trench – note person to the right is standing on an “Island traverse”).

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 20

Main Training Trenches (Photograph of Front Line Fire Trench).



7 - 21

Main Training Trenches (Photograph of the Support Fire Trench).

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 22

Bullet Cartridges found in Main Training Trenches (Date of cartridges are between 1908 and 1912 – demonstrating the pre-Great War use of the area).



7 - 23

Grenade School Trenches

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 24

Grenade School - Grenade Range (The large crater is a 'grenade pit', located at the end of the Grenade School trenches, where recruits would practice throwing 'live' grenades).



7 - 25

Grenade Levers (Mills #5 Type)

-lever on right found in Grenade Pit "A" in Sept 1988

-levers on left found in Grenade Pit "C" 1990



7 - 26

Grenade School - Grenade (training type unknown) found in Grenade Trench "B" Sept 1988

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 27

Artillery Observation Post (There are 3 such features at Camp Hughes)



7 - 28

Close-up of front of an Artillery Observation Post

Plate 7

1988/1991 Military History Society of Manitoba Photographs of the Camp Hughes Area



7 - 29

Frontal View of an Artillery Observation Post



7 - 30

Rear View of an Artillery Observation Post

Source (all of Plate 7): Military History Society of Manitoba, Site Inspections 1988/1991

## 2.5 HERITAGE SITE DESIGNATION PROCESSES

In Canada, all three levels of government (i.e. federal, provincial, and municipal) have established departments or implemented programs to identify, protect, and preserve heritage resources deemed to be of national or local historical significance. Heritage resources are first identified as being historically significant through a process whereby it is designated or commemorated; and, then an agency is given the responsibility for the administration or management of the site.

At the federal level, the Minister of Canadian Heritage is responsible for commemorating nationally significant heritage resources based upon the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is the statutory advisory body to the Federal Government on the commemoration of nationally significant aspects of Canada's natural and human history. To date, the Minister of Canadian Heritage has designated 849 national historic sites throughout Canada; and, of these, Parks Canada administers 145 sites. Parks Canada has contributed to the designation of an additional 71 sites through the National Cost-Sharing Program designed to assist in the commemoration and preservation of national historic resources located on sites not held by the Federal government. Parks Canada also enters into partnership agreements with other Federal departments, such as Veterans Affairs, provincial and municipal governments, private businesses, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to share in the administration and management of national historic sites.

At the provincial level, the designation and protection of heritage sites falls under the authority of The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba (1986). The Act provides two levels of designation: provincial heritage sites and municipal heritage sites. The Minister of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship has the authority to designate any parcel of land as a provincial heritage site if it is deemed to possess heritage significance that represents the historic and prehistoric development of the province, Manitoba's peoples and their respective cultures, or the natural history of province as a whole<sup>71</sup>. Part III of the Act also allows for a municipal government to designate, by way of a municipal by-law, any site regarded as being significant to the history of the specific locality or region of the province as a municipal heritage site. The Manitoba Heritage Council, an appointed body made up of individuals possessing extensive knowledge and expertise in the fields of architecture, archaeology, and history was established by the Act to assist in evaluating what sites merit designation and to make recommendations to the Minister regarding proposed designations as provincial heritage sites. Similarly, under Part III of the Act, a municipality may establish through a by-law a municipal heritage committee to advise the council on municipal heritage matters, including recommendations as to which sites should be designated as municipal heritage sites<sup>72</sup>. The Historic Resources Branch of the Department of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship is responsible for the administration of The Historic Resources Act. To date, there are 108 Provincial Heritage Sites and 195 Municipal Heritage Sites designated throughout the Province of Manitoba.

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<sup>71</sup> Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship: *The Heritage Resources Act: Designating Heritage Sites in Manitoba*. Queen's Printer. 1988, p. 2.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid, p. 4.

The designation of many heritage sites across Canada is the result of the active participation by local, grass-root organizations in the protection, management, and preservation of heritage resources. These private/non-governmental agencies (NGOs) are generally small locally based volunteer organizations that devote considerable energy to the identification, protection and preservation of local and nationally significant heritage sites. NGOs are often responsible for making government agencies aware of local heritage resources and often place pressure on appropriate departments to secure their protection and preservation. Due to the passionate commitment and efforts by these NGOs in such endeavours, as well as their acquired unique expertise and knowledge of a particular heritage site; provincial and federal governments often enter into partnership agreements with local NGOs granting them ‘stewardship’ over the management of these sites. **Appendix II** lists all national heritage sites across Canada, including the 147 sites presently administered by Parks Canada, all provincial and municipal heritage sites currently designated in Manitoba, and all designated heritage sites across Canada in which NGOs act as the ‘stewards’ in the management and preservation of the heritage resource.

## 2.6 **CURRENT STAKEHOLDERS, JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITIES, & LAND USE PRACTICES**

The majority of the area of Camp Hughes consists of provincially held Crown land administered under the jurisdiction of the Crown Lands Branch of the Department of Conservation. The Crown Lands Branch administers these holdings under the authority of The Crown Lands Act of Manitoba. The Crown uses a land operational classification

system, which is a coding system that dictates the type of land use, the intensity of use, the amount of development; and, the length of time the Crown land can be committed under various legal instruments (i.e. leases, permits, contracts, etc.) on a quarter section basis.

Integral components within the provincial land use planning system are the Crown Land Classification Committee (CLCC) and regional Bloc Planning Committees (BPCs).

These committees consist of an interdepartmental group of representatives from various provincial departments that have an interest in land use. The CLCC is made up of departmental directors and the BPC consists of regional specialists from appropriate departments. The function of both committees is to evaluate and recommend appropriate land use classifications that promote the multi resource use of provincial crown land.

A longstanding policy of the Crown Lands Branch based upon Section 7(1)(a) of The Crown Lands Act, has been to place its holdings under agricultural lease to local farmers for the purpose of foraging livestock. Crown land is leased to farmers through a contractual arrangement called a Forage Lease Agreement that establishes the rights and responsibilities of both parties and the terms and conditions of the lease. **Appendix III** exhibits a blank Forage Lease Agreement used by the Province of Manitoba to lease crown land for agricultural use. All portions of the study area, with the exception of the West half of Section 36, Township 10, Range 16 W.P.M. which is privately owned land, is presently under agricultural leases.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> Rural Municipality No. 155 North Cypress, Municipal Map, July 2001.

The Agricultural Crown Lands Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Foods through an Order-in-Council administers the issuing and enforcement of agricultural leases. Leaseholders may retain crown land under lease until the age of 65 at which time the agreement can be renewed every five years, providing that the leaseholder maintains their eligibility (i.e. meets all the conditions and restrictions of the lease). A lease may be passed from the original holder to another family member by way of a so-called 'in-family transfer' as pursuant to Section 32 of the Lease Agreement, so long as the conditions of the lease continue to be fulfilled by the new holder and the transfer is approved first by the Agriculture Crown Lands Branch. The Agriculture Crown Lands Branch can remove an existing lease through the adoption of one of the following options:

1. Terminate existing lease pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Forage Lease Agreement by providing the Lessee with 30 days prior notice that the land has been withdrawn for a "higher and better use".
2. Terminate existing lease pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Lease Agreement for "alternative land use" upon providing the Lessee with 2 years prior notice.
3. The Lessee could request the Director of the Agriculture Crown Lands Branch that the Lease Agreement be terminated as pursuant to Section 33 of the Lease Agreement.

4. Terminate existing lease for default in payment of rent or taxes or for the breach or non-performance by the Lessee of any covenant, proviso, condition or undertaking as pursuant to Section 3 of the Lease Agreement.

There is an isolated parcel of land located on the North half of Section 26 and the South half of Section 35, Township 10, Range 16 W.P.M. which has remained under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada. The parcel is administered by the Department of National Defence (DND) and was used for many years as a site for military radio communication towers. The DND now classifies this parcel as 'surplus land' since it no longer is being used for military purposes and has wanted to exchange this parcel of land for provincial crown land located along the southern boundary of the Camp Shiloh firing range. According to DND regulations, however, this parcel of land is presently designated as 'dangerous land', which legally prevents the transfer of such land to private or public ownership since it was used in the detonation of live ammunitions. DND classifies dangerous lands into four different levels as demonstrated in the following table **(Table 2)**:

**Table 2:** DND “dangerous lands” classifications

Level of Designation	Classification	
Type 1	High Risk/Extremely Dangerous	Impact areas, demolition areas, grenade ranges and anti-rock launcher ranges
Type 2	Medium Risk/Dangerous	Areas not designated impact areas but on which projectiles may have landed during range practices or exercises
Type 3	Moderate Risk/Moderately Dangerous	Areas contiguous to Types 1 and 2 and for which there is no assurance that they are free of explosives
Type 4	Minimal Risk/Least Dangerous	Area requires range clearances (i.e. top layers of soil removed until no metals are found/depends upon the type of ammunition used)

(Source: “Classification of Dangerous Areas”, *Canadian Forces Base Operations*, Sections 12 (U), 13 (U), 14 (C), 15 (U), & 16 (C).)

This policy is intended to protect people’s safety from the potential dangers posed by unexploded ammunition being left on the site or due to contaminations that may have been caused by past military activities. Under the present “dangerous land policy”, before any such land can be sold or exchanged for another parcel, it must first undergo extensive ‘clearing’ procedures supervised and approved by the Department of National Defence. The DND parcel of land located at Camp Hughes is currently classified at a Type 4 level.

In 1993, three parcels of provincial Crown land legally described as the following:

*Parcel One: the northerly 1450 feet of the north half of Section 27, Township 10, Range 16 WPM; Parcel Two: All that portion of Section 34, Township 10, Range 16 WPM which lies south of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) right-of-way; and, Parcel Three: All that portion of the North half of Section 35, Township 10, Range 16 WPM which lies south of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) right-of-way; were designated*

as a Provincial Heritage Site (Provincial Heritage Site No. 82) under Section 2 of The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba. The Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship is charged with the authority to provide protection of heritage resources under The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba. These parcels of land were recommended because: (1) they did not include privately or federally owned land since that would have necessitated extensive intergovernmental negotiations; (2) these parcels contained most of the intact features relating to Camp Hughes and were the best known archaeologically; and, (3) the designation of other parcels had been appealed by the affected landowner(s) under Section 9(1) of The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba.

The Manitoba Heritage Council is an appointed body established by The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba consisting of individuals that possess a high degree of knowledge and expertise in the fields of architecture, archaeology, and history that make recommendations to the Provincial Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship concerning the potential designation of land as provincial heritage sites.

As a designated provincial heritage site any activity (ies) that could negatively impact upon surviving heritage resources are either forbidden or permitted only in accordance with a heritage permit issued by the Historic Resources Branch according to Section 14(1) of The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba. The heritage permit is issued only after a heritage impact assessment according to Section 12(1) of the Act is conducted to determine to what degree heritage resources would be impacted by the proposed activity. Restricted activities on the site include: (a) excavations of any type, including the burial

of dead animals, the digging of watering ponds for cattle, the boring of fence post holes; (b) ground scarification as occurring in the reforestation process; (c) intensive forest harvest activities with heavy machinery resulting in ground disturbance, such as ground scarring or trail or road construction; and/or (d) cultivation for crops or pasture.<sup>74</sup> The primary purpose of the Historic Resources Branch policy of designating the site is: (1) to stop the unauthorized collecting and illegal removal of valuable heritage artefacts by metal detector enthusiasts and amateur archaeologists, and (2) to prevent damage to the site by such activities. The policy is not, however, intended to eliminate economic activity on the site since the grazing of cattle is considered a non-disruptive activity and is permitted to continue according to the conditions of the agriculture lease. To the contrary, data obtained in this research demonstrates that such economic activities are degrading the integrity of the site and threatening the long term preservation of historical features as illustrated in Section 4.3 of Chapter 4.

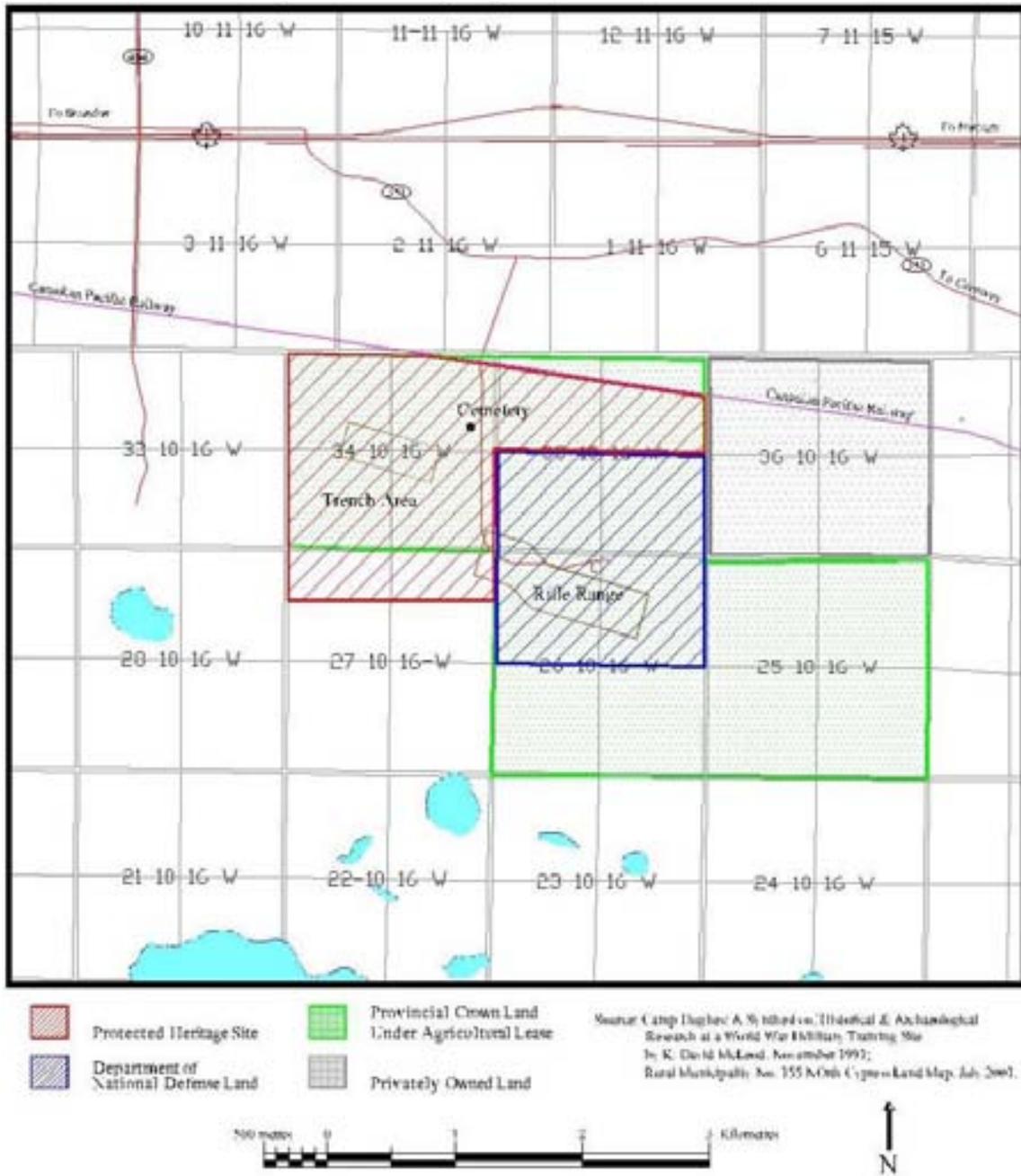
The Camp Hughes cemetery located in the NE¼ of Section 34-10-16 WPM is owned by the Federal Government but under the jurisdictional authority of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) since it contains the graves of six (6) soldiers who died while training at Camp Hughes. The CWGC is tasked to ensure the permanent commemoration of soldiers of the British Commonwealth who died in the two world wars. This is done on behalf of the governments of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. War graves are afforded protection in the Geneva Conventions, primarily Article 17 of The Geneva Convention of 1949 for the

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<sup>74</sup> Letter from: Edward Ledohowsli, (then) Heritage Designation Officer, Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba, to: Bill Gardiner, (then) Land Use Specialist, Agriculture Crown Lands Branch, Manitoba (12 July 1993).

Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field and Article 34 of the First Additional Protocol of 1977. The cemetery is inspected periodically by the CWGC (the last inspection occurred in September of 2002); however, regular maintenance is charged to the Base Commander, CFB Shiloh. **Figure 11** illustrates the current jurisdictional arrangements according to respective governmental agencies for the Camp Hughes area.

Figure 11  
Current Land Use Designation of Camp Hughes



## 2.7 CONCLUSION

The evidence provided in this chapter demonstrates the historical significance of Camp Hughes and the importance of the area's heritage resources. The sources used included governmental documents, pictorial and aerial photographs, archaeological reports, and communications with pertinent governmental representatives and private experts. Based upon the information provided in this chapter a number of key conclusions can be made:

1. Camp Hughes played a significant role in the development of the country's military in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and particularly in Canada's contribution and participation during the Great War;
2. The area still contains many original features of Camp Hughes and military artefacts of significant historical value;
3. The Camp Hughes area is presently a mosaic of different jurisdictional and land use arrangements; and,
4. There currently exists no comprehensive land use strategy that focuses primarily on the protection, management, and preservation of all the heritage resources located within the Camp Hughes area.

Understanding the history of the Camp is fundamental to appreciating its historical significance and value; and, only after this has been achieved can there be a re-evaluation

of the area's current use and management in an effort to determine what strategies should be undertaken to effectively protect, manage, and preserve its heritage resources.

## **CHAPTER 3: METHODS**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The methods used in this study are strictly qualitative in approach. They attempt to build a case supporting the study's premise (the necessity for developing a land use management strategy that will effectively conserve the heritage resources of Camp Hughes) by using information and sources (i.e., documents, maps, photographs) not normally conducive to quantitative, statistical measurement. The qualitative approach includes: (1) a literature review; (2) examination of pictorial material; (3) analysis of information gathered through on-site visits; and, (4) discussions with pertinent governmental and selected non-governmental representatives and experts.

### **3.2 DATA ACQUISITION**

#### **3.2.1 Literature Review**

The purpose of undertaking a literature review is to accomplish the following: (1) to communicate with readers the results from other pertinent studies; (2) to convey a particular study to the larger dialogue in the literature about a topic, filling in gaps and extending the knowledge gained in previous studies; and, (3) to provide a framework that illustrates the importance of the study.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Lunn, p 8.

The literature review for this study involved the examination of the following types of sources: (1) historical material such as governmental documents and reports, local newspapers, regimental and military history books, and military archival records; (2) non-governmental sources such as archaeological reports and papers, theses, journals, and manuals; and (3) legal documentation (i.e., governmental regulations, statutes, and policies) pertinent to the area. The purpose of this approach was to provide the necessary background information to achieve the research objectives and illustrate the importance of the study. **Table 3** is a work plan illustrating the outcomes and benefits achieved from using each type of literature source:

**Table 3:** Outcomes & benefits derived from literature review sources

<b>Type of Literature Material</b>	<b>Objective(s)</b>	<b>Outcome(s)</b>	<b>Benefit(s) Achieved</b>
<p><i>Historical material</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental documents and reports</li> <li>• Regimental and military history books</li> <li>• Military archival records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To document the history of Camp Hughes.</li> <li>• Demonstrate the historical significance of Camp Hughes.</li> <li>• Identify the occurrence of activities when the area was used as a military training facility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the purpose(s) of the camp throughout its use as a military training facility.</li> <li>• Identify the Camp's physical (facility) composition.</li> <li>• Document the evolution of training that occurred in the area.</li> <li>• Existence of other military training camps in Canada during the Great War period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical role of camp in the nation's military development, particularly Canada's participation &amp; contribution during the Great War.</li> <li>• Provides the necessary historical background required to assess the area's heritage resources within a contemporary context.</li> </ul>

<b>Type of Literature Material</b>	<b>Objective(s)</b>	<b>Outcome(s)</b>	<b>Benefit(s) Achieved</b>
<p><i>Non-governmental Material</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological reports</li> <li>• Theses, journals, and manuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To document the historical remnants of the Camp</li> <li>• To communicate the results from other pertinent studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates the existence of historical features present in the area.</li> <li>• Supports historical data with physical evidence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brings historical data contained in archival sources into a modern context.</li> <li>• Provides tangible evidence of current existence of Camp historical features.</li> <li>• Basis to identify potential threats to the integrity of the area's heritage resources</li> </ul>
<p><i>Legal documentation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental regulations, statutes, and policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify all pertinent stakeholders in the Camp Hughes area.</li> <li>• Determine what regulations, statutes, and policies govern the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ascertains an understanding of the jurisdictional, legal, and land use practices for the Camp Hughes area.</li> <li>• Identifies which stakeholder has authorities over which parcel(s) of land.</li> <li>• Identifies specific rights, obligations, and authorities held by each stakeholder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes a framework to evaluate the jurisdictional arrangements and land use classification within the Camp Hughes study area.</li> <li>• Identifies limitations of existing jurisdictional authorities detrimental to the protection, management, and preservation of the area's heritage resources.</li> <li>• Provides the necessary background to assess different options for a land use management strategy that will effectively conserve the area's heritage resources</li> </ul>

An important result of completing this review was to demonstrate the existence of gaps within the literature sources relating to Camp Hughes. These sources of information are scattered amongst archival governmental and military documents, minor references in regimental and military history books, and brief newspaper clippings or informational brochures. Except for the few archaeological reports completed by members of the Manitoba History Society of Manitoba and representatives of the Provincial Historic Resources Branch, there exist no comprehensive literature sources relating specifically to Camp Hughes. As a result other sources of information were used, such as, pictorial material, on-site visits, and discussions with pertinent governmental and selected non-governmental representatives and experts, to compensate for the shortcoming of available written materials.

### 3.2.2 Aerial and Pictorial Sources

A crucial source of information was obtained through the use of aerial and pictorial photographs. These tools not only help portray Camp Hughes within an accurate historical perspective but also in placing it into a contemporary context. The pictorial sources were able to reveal: (1) what once existed on the site when it was used as a military training facility (i.e., the Midway, training trench system, grenade range, etc.); and, (2) what exists on the site at the present time (i.e., swimming pool, camp cemetery, building foundations, training trench systems, grenade range, target range, artillery observation posts, etc.). These sources not only show what has already been ‘lost’, but more importantly, identifies what is ‘left’ that requires effective protection, management, and preservation. The aerial photographs were obtained from the Provincial Aerial Photo

Library, Department of Conservation; while, the pictorial photographs were acquired from the Military History Society of Manitoba, worldwide websites pertaining to Camp Hughes, and the private collections of interested individuals.

### 3.2.3 On-site Visits and Inspections

On-site visits and inspections of the area were also used in gathering pertinent data for the study. Two Committee members and myself undertook a visit to Camp Hughes in July 2002. The visit was structured to mimic previous on-site visits and inspections undertaken by members of the Military History Society of Manitoba and representatives from the Provincial Historic Resources Branch during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Specific sites were visited (i.e., the main camp area, the Midway, military training features, and the camp cemetery) and visually inspected as to the current condition of significant historical features. The findings of this visit were documented by photographing the evidence observed.

### 3.2.4 Communication with Pertinent Stakeholders and Experts

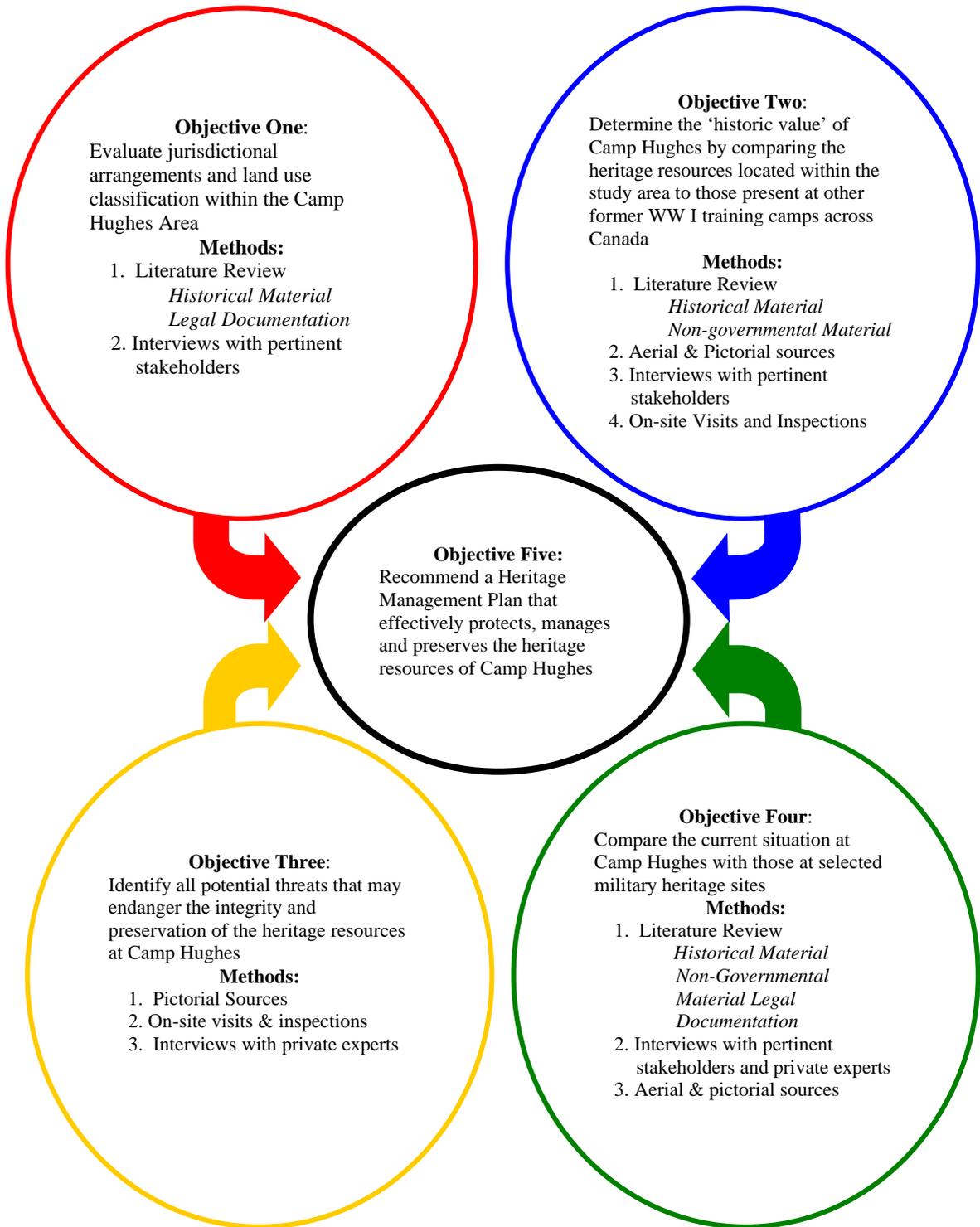
Periodic interviews were conducted with representatives from governmental agencies and also private citizens. Government agencies were contacted based upon their placement within three groups: departments that (1) have jurisdictional authority at Camp Hughes; (2) are involved in the management, protection, and preservation of heritage resources relative to the scope of the study; and (3) could offer additional information pertinent to the successful completion of the study. Private citizens were also contacted based upon their individual knowledge of Camp Hughes and heritage resources management. The

intention of the interviews was either: (1) to obtain additional clarification and information pertaining to existing data, or (2) to acquire new information necessary to the completion of the research. These interviews consisted primarily of telephone conversations, but also involved in-person discussions and electronic messaging.

### 3.3 SYNTHESIS OF DATA

The study is based upon the strategy whereby data gathered from specific methods was not only used to achieve certain objectives, but was integrated into a single data set to support the study's premise. The data obtained from the literature review served as the basis of the study's research; while, the other methods were employed to either (1) augment data obtained from the literature review or (2) compensate for any inefficiency in the literature review. **Figure 12** illustrates how the methods were utilized to achieve the study's objectives and the synthesis of data to support the study's premise.

Figure 12



## CHAPTER 4: RESULTS

### 4.1 TYPE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AT CAMP HUGHES

Based upon the knowledge gained from the various research methods employed in the study, the heritage resources present at Camp Hughes cannot be characterized as a single homogeneous type of heritage resource. Rather, Camp Hughes contains a number of different collections of heritage resources based upon their physical, jurisdictional, and temporal characteristics. In terms of physical features the area's heritage resources can be classified into four (4) categories as illustrated in **Table 4**:

**Table 4:** Types of heritage resources found at Camp Hughes

<b>PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Military Features	Training Trenches, Grenade Range, Rifle Range, Artillery Observation Posts, Camp Cemetery.
Camp Structures	Building Foundations, Swimming Pool.
Surface Artefacts	Archival material lying above ground
Subterranean Artefacts	Archival material lying below the ground surface

In a jurisdictional context, the area's heritage resources can be categorized as being either 'protected' or 'unprotected' based upon whether they are currently designated as a national or provincial heritage site and, therefore, afforded protection under legislative authorities. **Table 5** categorizes the Camp Hughes heritage resources according to the

level of protection afforded to them from existing provincial and federal acts, policies, and regulations.

**Table 5:** Protected & Unprotected heritage resources of Camp Hughes

<b>LEVEL OF PROTECTION</b>	<b>TYPE OF HERITAGE RESOURCE</b>	<b>PERTINENT ACTS, REGULATIONS, POLICIES</b>
Designated as a Provincial Heritage Site	Main Camp grounds, Cemetery, Midway, Main Training Trenches, Grenade Range,	<i>Historic Resources Act of Manitoba</i>
Designated as a National Heritage Site	To date there exists no National Heritage Site designated anywhere in the South-west portion of Manitoba	DND's <i>dangerous land policy</i> offers indirect protection to portions of the rifle range within the DND parcel of land through restricting access to the area
Currently Unprotected under Provincial or Federal Acts, Regulations, Policies	Artillery Target Area, Refuse Middens, South East Camp Trenches, Burnt Hill Trenches, Rifle Range	NONE

(Source: "Classification of Dangerous Areas", Canadian Forces Base Operations, Sections 12 (U), 13 (U), 14 (C), 15 (U), & 16 (C).)

On a temporal basis the heritage resources present at Camp Hughes can be divided into the following three (3) categories: (1) Pre-Great War (1910 to 1914), (2) the Great War period (1914-1918), and (3) Post Great War. Archaeological investigations have discovered numerous military artefacts, such as bullet casings, that preceded the Great War period. World War Two slit trenches and various other military artefacts have also been found, demonstrating that the area was used for limited military training following the Camp's closure in the 1930s. The DND parcel of land was used as a Cold War military facility containing radio towers and a bunker. On a temporal basis it would be accurate to consider Camp Hughes as a place that demonstrates the evolution of Canada's

military from the late nineteenth century (i.e. Boer War tactics) up to the mid twentieth century (i.e. World War II slit trenches and nuclear age bunker and radio tower).

A management plan must be cognizant of the existence of these different types of heritage resources present at Camp Hughes if a strategy is to be developed that successfully manages, protects, and preserves the area's historical integrity. Measures must be put in place to ensure that the protection and preservation of one type of heritage resource is not accomplished at the expense or loss of another type of heritage resource. For example, should the plan suggest the construction of walking trails to guide visitors to the various archaeological features of the camp; it must contain mitigation measures that reduce negative impacts on the area's surface and subterranean artefacts. The plan must recognize that there exist areas not currently protected under any legislative authorities and, therefore, strive to ensure that these parcels receive the appropriate management strategies. Finally, any plan must acknowledge that even though the majority of the heritage resources present at the Camp are from the Great War period, the area does have a history before and after this period that affords recognition and protection.

#### **4.2 THE HISTORIC VALUE OF CAMP HUGHES**

The value placed upon heritage resources, like any other type of heirloom, is based upon its perceived significance, rarity, and/or uniqueness. The Province of Manitoba and the Federal Government both use similar criteria to assess the 'historic value' of a site.

Applying the same Provincial and Federal criteria to Camp Hughes the following table (Table 6) demonstrates the ‘historic value’ of the area:

**Table 6:** Application of Provincial & Federal ‘Historic Value Criteria’ to Camp Hughes

PROVINCIAL or FEDERAL CRITERIA	APPLICATION TO CAMP HUGHES
Provincial Criteria	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>History &amp; Context</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the site associated with a person, group or organization, which has made a valuable contribution to either the province or the region?</li> <li>• Is it associated with, and effectively illustrative of, broad patterns of cultural, social, political, military, economic or industrial history?<sup>76</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp Hughes played a significant role in Canada’s participation during the Great War.</li> <li>• Camp Hughes served as the major military training facility for Military District 10 (Manitoba and Saskatchewan); as well as, a premier national training camp that serviced military units from across all of Western Canada.</li> <li>• Camp Hughes area illustrates the tactical evolution of Canada’s military from the late nineteenth century up to the early Cold War era.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Event</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did a noteworthy event occur on the property that has made a significant contribution either to the province, region or community?<sup>77</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many of the infantry units trained at Camp Hughes fought in such important Great War battles as Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Passchendaele. These events were crucial in the creation of a feeling of distinct nationhood amongst Canadians.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Landmark</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the site particularly important as a visual or historic landmark to the province, region or community?<sup>78</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The military features such as the trench system are significant landmarks unique to this period of human history.</li> </ul>

<sup>76</sup> Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship: *The Heritage Resources Act: Designating Heritage Sites in Manitoba*. Queen’s Printer. 1988, p. 2-3.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid, p. 2-3.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid, p. 2-3.

PROVINCIAL or FEDERAL CRITERIA	APPLICATION TO CAMP HUGHES
Provincial Criteria	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Architecture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For buildings, is it a notable, rare or early example of a particular style or construction type?</li> <li>• Was it designed or constructed by a notable architect or builder?<sup>79</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The military features present at Camp Hughes represent a form of ‘battlefield terrain’ synonymous to the Great War period.</li> <li>• There exists no other example of Great War ‘battlefield terrain’ at a local level (i.e., in Manitoba).</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Integrity/Site Context</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the site been altered? For buildings, is it good structural condition?<sup>80</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based upon the following definition: “<i>Integrity depends on one’s capacity to imagine a reality that no longer exists &amp; is not measured by how intact or complete a heritage site has remained over time but rather how well it conveys its significance</i>”.<sup>81</sup> Camp Hughes therefore contains sufficient integrity, through the presence of such heritage resources as the trench systems, cemetery, building foundations, and military artefacts to create an appropriate ‘sense of place’ (i.e., the ability of visitors to experience and envision the historical events and period).</li> </ul>
Federal Criteria	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Significance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The subject under consideration will have had a nationally significant impact on Canadian history, or will be deemed to represent a nationally important example or illustration of Canadian human history: (a) Uniqueness or rarity are not, in themselves, evidence of national historic significance, but may be used as criteria in connection with determining national significance of a site; and, (b) A representative example may deem to warrant designation of national historic significance because it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The national significance of Camp Hughes is evident from the area’s uniqueness or rarity in comparison to other sites located elsewhere in Canada. Research conducted in this thesis found no evidence that similar heritage resources exist at other former Great War military training facilities comparable to the integrity of those located at Camp Hughes. The data obtained from such research is as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of National Defence (Directorate of History &amp; Heritage)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

<sup>79</sup> Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship: *The Heritage Resources Act: Designating Heritage Sites in Manitoba*. Queen’s Printer. 1988, p. 2-3.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid, p. 2-3.

<sup>81</sup> Lunn, p. 28.

<p>eminently typifies an important aspect of Canadian history.<sup>82</sup></p>	<p>could provide no definitive confirmation that there were trench systems for training purposes in Canada elsewhere than Camp Hughes during the First World War.<sup>83</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Correspondence with officials from Canadian Forces Base Petawawa indicated that even though a training trench system or grenade range might have been constructed during the Great War; no such evidence of these structures presently exist.<sup>84</sup></li> <li>3. Correspondence with officials at the Niagara National Historic Site confirmed training trenches were constructed at the former Camp Niagara on the Fort Mississauga Military Reserve; however, at the end of the war these trenches were filled in when the Fort Mississauga commons were converted to a golf course.<sup>85</sup></li> <li>4. Documentation provided by Department of National Defence confirmed that a training trench system, grenade range, and rifle range similar to those present at Camp Hughes once existed at CFB Calgary/Sarcee; however, these structures have been lost as a result of either changes in military tactics following the end of the Great War or due to the closure of the base in the mid 1980s.<sup>86</sup></li> </ol>
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<sup>82</sup> Parks Canada. National Historic Sites Policy. *Guiding Principles & Operational Policies. Determining National Historic Significance*, p Ottawa, Ontario. Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Canada/Parks Canada 1999. July 6, 2002.

<[http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC\\_Guiding\\_Principles/Park96\\_e.htm](http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC_Guiding_Principles/Park96_e.htm)>, pp. 1-2.

<sup>83</sup> Letter from: Charles Rheume, (then) Inquiries Officer, Directorate of History & Heritage, Department of National Defence, to: author (9 July, 2002.)

<sup>84</sup> Email from: Major G.W. Barling, CFB Petawawa, to: author (23 July, 2002)

<sup>85</sup> Email from: Ron Dale, (then) Superintendent, Niagara National Historic Sites of Canada, Parks Canada, to: author (27 August, 2002)

<sup>86</sup> Letter from: Lieutenant Colonel R.A.E. Williams, (then) Commanding Officer, Area Support Unit Calgary, Department of National Defence, to: author (15 August, 2002)

	<p>5. A video tape provided by officials of Camp Borden confirmed the area contains remnants of a Great War training trench system; however, the integrity of these heritage resources have been severely impacted from the reforestation of the area in 1918 and the present day use of the site for recreational camping.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Association</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A site, structure or object may be designated by virtue of an association with a nationally significant aspect of Canadian history, provided that the association is itself sufficiently important for the site to merit a designation of national historic significance.<sup>87</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based upon conclusions from research conducted for this thesis it can be argued that Camp Hughes represents the only former military training facility that still contains relatively intact Great War ‘battlefield terrain’ found anywhere in Canada.</li> <li>• Presently, Canada has two (2) national heritage sites that use similar forms of ‘battlefield terrain’ to commemorate our nation’s accomplishments, contributions, and sacrifices in the Great War period (i.e., Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hamel). However, these two sites are located outside of the country.</li> <li>• The heritage resources located at Camp Hughes, Vimy Ridge, and Beaumont-Hamel, are similar in association due to the presence of similar physical features and artefacts relating to the Great War that are located on each of these sites.</li> </ul>

#### 4.3 THREATS TO THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF CAMP HUGHES

Various forces of natural and human activity currently threaten the present and future conservation of the heritage resources located at Camp Hughes. The primary natural

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<sup>87</sup> Parks Canada. National Historic Sites Policy. *Guiding Principles & Operational Policies. Determining National Historic Significance*, p Ottawa, Ontario. Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Canada/Parks Canada 1999. July 6, 2002.  
[http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC\\_Guiding\\_Principles/Park96\\_e.htm](http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/library/PC_Guiding_Principles/Park96_e.htm), pp. 1-2.

threat to the heritage resources located at Camp Hughes is erosion (i.e., the movement of soil from one location to another due to the effects of wind, water or gravity<sup>88</sup>). Erosion endangers the long-term preservation of the area's historical military features by either reducing the size of and destroying the form of historical features such as parapet walls; or, by filling in and obscuring historical features such as the training trenches, throwing bays, and grenade pits through a process of natural levelling. Erosion is caused by the removal of vegetation, which serves to hold soil in place, resulting from either natural processes or human related activities. At Camp Hughes the grazing of cattle on parcels of land that contain heritage resources, for example, may promote such harmful erosion by the movement of cattle over such features, over-grazing, or the rubbing of the animals against the sides of such features as parapet walls, that all result in the removal of vegetation cover that is important to the long-term conservation of the Camp Hughes heritage resources. **Plate 8** illustrates photographs taken in July 2002 that demonstrate evidence of erosion of the heritage sites at Camp Hughes.

The process of plant succession poses another natural threat to the heritage resources located at Camp Hughes. Succession refers to the process by which one plant community over a period of time is replaced by another plant community. Generally the first plant community to occupy a landscape consists of herbaceous plants. This is then followed next by woody shrubs and trees that gradually shade out the herbaceous plants. Over

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<sup>88</sup> United States National Park Service. *Earthworks: At Risk*. "Managing Historic Battlefield Earthworks". *Earthworks At Risk*. November 11, 2002. <<http://www.nps.gov/cha/sp/p06new1.htm>> p. 1.

time, shade-tolerant trees will eventually create a so-called ‘climax forest condition’.<sup>89</sup>

This natural process can threaten heritage resources for the following reasons:

1. The obscuring of historical features caused by woody plant succession destroys the integrity of heritage resources by permanently altering the physical characteristics and appearance of a heritage site; and,
2. The wind throw of large trees growing over battlefield terrain can destroy historical features by pulling away layers of earth and rock that constitute the resource and by gouging out sections of the feature that exposes the bare earth to the damaging process of erosion.<sup>90</sup>

It can be argued that the use of the area for the grazing of cattle since the Camp’s closure has directly prevented the harmful succession of woody shrubs and trees in the area.

**Plate 9** exhibits photographs taken in July 2002 at Camp Hughes that illustrate historical features that threaten or permanently damaged by natural plant succession.

A number of ‘human-induced’ activities, practices, and policies also threaten the conservation of the Camp’s heritage resources. The building of access roads and structures related to agricultural activities such as fences, corrals, and water troughs, jeopardizes the area’s historical ‘sense of place’. These activities permanently alter the physical characteristic of the camp and have negatively impacted upon certain historical features as illustrated in **Plate 10**.

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<sup>89</sup> *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management 90% Draft*, United States National Park Service in association with the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, 1998. pp. 27-28.

<sup>90</sup> *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management 90% Draft*, pp. 21-22.

Acts of vandalism also present a serious human-induced threat to the area's heritage resources. Prior to portions of the Camp being designated as a provincial heritage site the collection of military artefacts by metal detector enthusiasts and amateur archaeologists removed valuable heritage articles from the area and caused a great deal of damage to heritage features.<sup>91</sup> Portions of the trench system have been permanently destroyed through the burial of dead animals and garbage as demonstrated in **Plate 11 (a)**. Both of these activities are now either prohibited or restricted under the terms of the provincial heritage designation but only in those parcels of land contained within the designation. There is evidence, however, that acts of vandalism on the area's heritage resources continue to the present day as illustrated in **Plate 11 (b)**.

As the public's knowledge and awareness of Camp Hughes increases there will be a tendency for more and more people to visit the area. Uncontrolled visitation can result in serious damage and destruction to heritage resources by promoting erosion of historical features or loss of historical integrity. It has been observed by the U.S. Park Service that there is a strong attraction for visitors to walk on or over historical features (particularly battlefield terrain) for a variety of reasons: (1) such features provide a higher vantage point from which to view the entire landscape; (2) some visitors like to 'recreate' the battle scene; (3) children simply enjoy the experience of climbing on such earthworks; and, (4) some visitors attracted to the topographic challenges presented by such features ride mountain bikes or other recreational vehicles on and over battlefield terrain.<sup>92</sup> At the Canadian National War Memorial Sites of Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hamel, which

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<sup>91</sup> Letter from: Ed Ledohowski to Bill Gardiner (12 July, 1993)

<sup>92</sup> *Guide To Sustainable Earthworks Management 90% Draft*, p. 20-21.

receive approximately a million visitors a year, it has been found that thousands of visitors walking on and over the fragile trench systems have created their own pathways that have eventually developed into deep ruts. To accommodate so many visitors a certain degree of the area's integrity was destroyed when roads and pathways were built that breached original trench lines, and shell-holes and trenches were filled in order to build parking lots and buildings.<sup>93</sup>

The greatest human-induced threat to the area's heritage resources undoubtedly comes from ineffective or inappropriate program and land use policies due to the following factors:

1. The present institutional and jurisdictional arrangements at Camp Hughes, as explained in Section 2.6 of Chapter 2, prevent:
  - (a) The creation of a comprehensive plan designed specifically to ensure the proper protection, management, and conservation of all the heritage resources located throughout the Camp Hughes study area simply because no single entity has sole authority or no joint partnership arrangements have been developed between pertinent stakeholders.
  - (b) The enforcement of measures that prevent or prohibit activities that have detrimental impacts upon heritage resources located throughout the Camp Hughes area. Currently the only restricted activities at Camp Hughes are those contained within agricultural leases that include:

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<sup>93</sup> Bull and Panton, pp. 2-3.

- Excavations of any type;
- Ground scarification as occurring in the reforestation process;
- Intensive forest harvest activities with heavy machinery resulting in ground disturbance, such as ground scaring or trail or road construction; and/or
- Cultivation for crops or pasture.<sup>94</sup>

2. There is a lack of financial and human resources available to ensure the proper protection, management, and conservation of the area's heritage resources even in those parcels of land designated as a provincial heritage site.

(a) The operating expenditure for the provincial Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism during the 2002/2003 fiscal year equalled \$59.2 million and represented less than one percent (.85%) of the total Provincial Government operating expenditure (\$6,993 million). In comparison, the operating expenditure for the Historic Resources Branch within the Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism in the 2002/2003 fiscal year equalled only \$2.6 million or 4.3% of the total departmental operating expenditures. When comparing the 2002/2003 operating expenditures of the Historic Resources Branch with the total Provincial Government expenditures, the Branch represents less than one –tenth of one percent (.037%) of the total provincial government operating expenditures.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>94</sup> Letter from: Ed Ledohowski to Bill Gardiner (12 July, 1993)

<sup>95</sup> Government of Manitoba, Minister of Finance. *2003 Manitoba Estimates of Expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003 as presented to the Third Session, Thirty-Seventh Legislature.*

(b) In the current 2003/2004 fiscal year the operating expenditure for the provincial Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism increased to \$66.8 million but still represents less than one percent (or .91%) of the total Provincial Government operating expenditure (\$7,341 million). In comparison, the operating expenditure for the Historic Resources Branch within the Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism in the 2003/2004 fiscal year again equalled only \$2.6 million, decreasing to 3.8% of the total departmental operating expenditures. The operating expenditures of the Historic Resources Branch for 2003/2004 still represent less than one – tenth of one percent of the total provincial government operating expenditures with a slight decline to .035%.

(c) The Heritage Resources Branch therefore can not effectively undertake the following activities:

- Develop and implement effective conservation measures and preservation techniques;
- Conduct regular or comprehensive field research and archaeological investigations;
- Utilize staff to conduct regular monitoring of the condition of heritage resources located within the provincial designated area; and,
- Effectively enforce restrictions aimed at preventing detrimental impact on ‘protected’ heritage resources without relying upon information provided by non-departmental sources.

Plate 8  
Photographs of Erosion of the Heritage Sites at Camp Hughes



8 - 1  
Example of erosion of parapet wall of a training trench located at Camp Hughes, taken July 13 2002.

Plate 8  
Photographs of Erosion of the Heritage Sites at Camp Hughes



8 - 2

Example of erosion in a section of the training trenches possibly caused by movement of cattle over the historical features, taken July 13 2002.

Plate 8  
Photographs of Erosion of the Heritage Sites at Camp Hughes



8-3



8 - 4

Both: Examples of cattle paths across sections of trenches that is resulting in the exposure of the soil and promoting erosion of the historical features.

Source (all of Plate 8): Photographs taken by William Galbraith during site inspection of Camp Hughes, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

Plate 9  
Photographs of Impact of Plant Succession on Historical Features



9 – 1  
Plant Succession at Dalmage Walk - Side View



9 - 2  
Entrance to Dulmage Walk - Front View (see plate 5 – 1 to compare present condition of this section of trench system to its original 1916 conditions)

Plate 9  
Photographs of Impact of Plant Succession on Historical Features



9 - 3  
Observation Post overgrown with vegetation



9 - 4  
Extensive plant growth inside of the Swimming Pool structure.

Source (all of Plate 9): Photographs taken by William Galbraith during site inspection of Camp Hughes, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

Plate 10  
Photographs of Impact of Economic Activities



10 – 1  
Cattle corral built within the area designated as a protected provincial heritage site.



10 - 2  
Roadway dissecting historical feature of rifle range

Plate 10  
Photographs of Impact of Economic Activities



10 - 3  
Hydro lines, wooden corral and water trough erected within the main camp grounds. (Original camp structure to the right)



10 - 4  
Close up of water trough and wooden corral within main camp ground (original camp structure in the background)

Source (all of Plate 10): Photographs taken by William Galbraith during site inspection of Camp Hughes, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

Plate 11(a)

Photographs of Impact of Vandalism: Disposal of Garbage & Animal Remains



11a - 1  
Cattle bones littering training trench.



11a - 2  
Training trench used as burial for old automobile and other refuse.

Plate 11(a)

Photographs of Impact of Vandalism: Disposal of Garbage & Animal Remains



11a - 3

Close up of buried automobile showing destruction of training trench.



11a - 4

Swimming pool structure used as a garbage dump.

Plate 11(a)

Photographs of Impact of Vandalism: Disposal of Garbage & Animal Remains



11a – 5

Assorted refuge littering historical feature found within main camp grounds.



11a – 6

Assorted refuge littering historical feature found within main camp grounds.

Source (all of Plate 11a): Photographs taken by William Galbraith during site inspection of Camp Hughes, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

Plate 11(b)

Photographs of Impact of Vandalism: Destruction of Historical Features



11b - 1

Sections of the swimming pool foundation relocated to be used as a cattle step for water trough.



11b - 2

Sections of the swimming pool foundation relocated to be used as a cattle step for water trough.

Plate 11(b)

Photographs of Impact of Vandalism: Destruction of Historical Features



11b - 3

Sections of the swimming pool foundation relocated to be used as a cattle step for water trough.

Source (all of Plate 11b): Photographs taken by William Galbraith during site inspection of Camp Hughes, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

## CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

### 5.1 IMPORTANCE OF CAMP HUGHES

The heritage resources located at Camp Hughes is a ‘societal heirloom’ of incalculable value and importance that requires effective management, protection, and preservation for the following reasons:

1. The heritage resources located at Camp Hughes, particularly the battlefield terrain, are unique at both a local and national level; and, rare at an international level.

The evidence presented in the thesis demonstrates that no such heritage resources can be found elsewhere in the Province of Manitoba since Camp Hughes was the only such training facility built in the province during the Great War. At a national level, research found no evidence confirming the existence of similar heritage resources anywhere in Canada, particularly within the context of the quality of battlefield terrain currently located at Camp Hughes. Similar battlefield terrain built at other Great War training facilities, such as Camp Sarcee and Camp Niagara have been permanently destroyed, while at places such as Camp Borden the integrity of features has been negatively compromised due to human-induced activities, such as reforestation. No confirming evidence was received regarding other military training facilities that had been construction of battlefield terrain during the Great War, and if so, that historical features still exist to the present day. At an international level, since the Canadian National War Memorial Sites

at Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hamel represent approximately 70 to 80 percent of the world remaining authentic and intact Great War trench systems, the heritage resources located at Camp Hughes are of significant international importance.

2. Due to the rarity and uniqueness of Camp Hughes the area represents a precious non-renewable heritage resource that if lost can never be restored or compensated by the existence of other sites. It is crucial to view Camp Hughes in the same manner as an endangered species or habitat that, if not properly managed, protected, or preserved will be lost forever. Resource managers generally tend to think in this paradigm within the context of natural resources and often fail to recognize heritage resources in the same manner. Many of the area's heritage resources have already been lost due to past practices such as the destruction of the Camp's buildings during the 1930s and the rape of historical artefacts by metal detector enthusiasts during the 1980s. If the area's remaining heritage resources as well as its historical integrity, are to be maintained, then an action plan must be developed that effectively protects and preserves such non-renewable resources. The majority of the training trenches, for example, are relatively intact, meaning they are visible to the eye and have retained enough of their form to convey to visitors a sense of their original composition, as evident from the preceding photographs. However, sections have been lost due to natural processes and man-made activities. If the remaining trench work systems are to be maintained, effective conservation measures must be implemented and proper management practices developed to ensure their future preservation. Other

historical features, such as the swimming pool and artillery observation posts, are currently under direct threat and require immediate action to prevent the loss of such historical features. Proper mitigation measures must be developed to ensure that future man-made activities, whether for tourism or economic purposes, minimally impact upon the area's historical integrity.

3. Camp Hughes provides society with a direct and tangible link to a phase of Canadian history that is of great importance in the social, political, and cultural development of the country. This link is made more precious by the fact that in only eleven years it will be the one-hundredth anniversary of the start of the Great War. This continued passage of time reduces society's direct connections to this era, particularly in regard to the loss of people who lived during this period of history. As a result, our 'human' bond to the Great War will soon become exclusively academic and be no different than our current connection to other historical events such as the Northwest Rebellion or the War of 1812. Places like Camp Hughes are crucial gateways that allow society to travel back to this important era and provide people with a real 'sense of place' in which to experience and learn about the Great War.
4. Camp Hughes is also a place of reverence in that it is a site where many young Canadian men were trained to fight for their country and later, in performing that duty within the trenches of the Western Front, never returned home. The camp cemetery, military features, camp structures should be regarded as memorials to

the tremendous sacrifice made by that generation of Canadians during the Great War.

5. Camp Hughes, like any other historical site, is an important repository of valuable archaeological artefacts. These artefacts represent a specific period of time or event, and assist people in learning about and understanding past societies. It could be argued that the artefacts found at Camp Hughes represent only recent 20<sup>th</sup> century history and should not be considered as valuable as those artefacts associated with earlier periods of human history, such as those found in Canada prior to European settlement. This is a shortsighted viewpoint, as clearly demonstrated in the above statement that, with the passage of time, the artefacts found at Camp Hughes will become more archaeologically important and therefore these artefacts should be protected and preserved for future posterity. The artefacts at Camp Hughes are also important in that they reveal the evolution of the Canadian military from the pre Great War tactics developed during the Boer War (1899 to 1901) up to the Cold War era.
  
6. The heritage resources at Camp Hughes offer potential economic opportunities and benefits to the region from the development of the area for tourism. Located within a thirty-mile radius from Camp Hughes is the Royal Canadian Artillery Museum at the CFB Shiloh and the Commonwealth Air Training Plan World War II Museum in the City of Brandon. The development of Camp Hughes as a

military tourist site in conjunction with these existing museums offers visitors the opportunity to explore a diverse range of military history.

## 5.2 CURRENT SITE IMPACTS

As demonstrated in preceding sections of the paper Camp Hughes is a mosaic of various jurisdictional authorities each with their own policies administered under different provincial and federal acts. Currently the only act that pertains specifically to the protection and preservation of heritage resources applicable to the Camp Hughes area is The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba administered by the Provincial Historic Resources Branch. The assumption that this act provides the necessary authorities and procedures to ensure the effective protection, management, and preservation of the area's heritage resources is misleading for the following reasons:

1. The Historic Resources Branch lacks the proper levels of human and financial resources required to effectively manage and conserve the heritage resources currently designated within the 'protected' heritage site. There is no regular monitoring of the site by the Branch to ensure compliance of the act or development and implementation of strategies to ensure the proper management of the area due to inadequate funding and staffing levels. The Branch must rely upon the Military History Society of Manitoba, their "regional advisors" on Camp Hughes, to keep them abreast of the status of Camp Hughes and to notify them of

any activities that are detrimental to the preservation of the area's heritage resources.

2. The Historic Resources Branch cannot perform its mandate independently from other governmental departments since it does not possess the authority to administer any parcels of land. The Branch must therefore work in conjunction with other provincial departments that also have an interest in land use and function within the existing provincial land use planning system that emphasizes multi-resource use of provincial crown lands. As a result the protection and preservation of heritage resources, such as those located at Camp Hughes, can be compromised to allow for other interests, such as the continued agricultural use of the area.
3. Only a portion of the Camp Hughes area is currently designated as a protected provincial heritage site and many of the area's heritage resources such as the southeast trenches, artillery observation posts, or the trenches and archaeological artefacts present on land north of the Trans-Canada Highway are not under any form of protective regulation or policy related to heritage resource conservation.
4. The majority of the Camp Hughes area, including those parcels of land currently designated as a provincial heritage site, is leased to local farmers for agricultural purposes. This creates another source of authority and land use regulations and rights that prevents the Historic Resources Branch from developing a

management or land use plan solely for the protection and preservation of heritage resources. The Agricultural Crown Land Branch has the sole authority to issue and manage agricultural leases and to administer such leases, including those parcels of land designated as a provincial heritage site. These processes do not include the participation or require consent of the Historic Resources Branch. Even the enforcement of lease conditions that prohibit specific activities deemed to be detrimental to the area's heritage resources is the primary responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands Branch.

5. Not all of Camp Hughes' heritage resources are located on parcels of land that fall under the jurisdictional authorities of the provincial government. Federal jurisdiction applies to some parcels of land that contain heritage resources, such as the majority of the rifle range located on land administered by Department of National Defence (DND) or the camp cemetery, which is held by the Federal Government but under the jurisdictional authority of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC). The Federal Government, however, is completely absent from any form of active participation in the protection, conservation, or management of the Camp Hughes' heritage resources. Other heritage resources are located on privately owned parcels of land such as those located north of the Trans-Canada Highway. The Province therefore does not possess the legal authority or right to develop and implement a plan designed to protect and preserve heritage resources on these parcels of land unless it first acquires them or obtains access through easements.

The diverse jurisdictional, legal, and ownership conditions that make up the current land use arrangements at Camp Hughes reveals that under the jurisdictional status quo no single agency can develop and implement a plan that effectively protects, manages and preserves all of area's heritage resources. It is false to conclude that the current designation of portions of the area as a provincial heritage site is sufficient since a majority of the heritage resources are not under any form of protective legislation; no single stakeholder possesses the jurisdictional or legal authority to manage the entire area; and, there is no management strategy in place that effectively preserves all of the area's heritage resources. It is equally incorrect to assume that nothing more can be done (i.e., the development and implementation of alternative land use strategies) since there is evidence found throughout the country that alternative land use strategies and arrangements have been developed that effectively manage and conserve heritage resources in areas where there are diverse and competing jurisdictional authorities and private interests.

It is imperative that a land use management plan that is based upon the legal and jurisdictional realities of the Camp Hughes is developed that effectively manages and conserves the area's heritage resources. As demonstrated above and throughout the paper the current status quo fails to effectively manage, protect, or preserve the area's heritage resources. If these societal heirlooms are to be conserved for future generations then a different land use arrangement for Camp Hughes must be developed and implemented.

### 5.3 ALTERNATIVE LAND USE STRATEGIES FOR CAMP HUGHES

The paper has demonstrated the importance of Camp Hughes as a unique and rare heritage site and the inadequacies present within the current jurisdictional and land use arrangements that are threatening the long-term conservation of the area's heritage resources. It is imperative that an alternative land use strategy for Camp Hughes be developed to ensure the effective management, protection, and preservation of these important heritage resources. The following are alternative land use strategies that could be applied to the Camp Hughes area:

#### 5.3.1 Partnership Agreements

A valuable tool to assist in the commemoration, protection, management, and preservation of heritage resources is the creation of agreements between public and private stakeholders. These partnership agreements may involve the establishment of partnerships or collaborations between public and/or private stakeholders in the preservation, presentation, and commemoration of a heritage site or resource. It may also entail the co-management of a heritage site or resource between public agencies and/or private owners or organizations. The Federal Minister of Canadian Heritage may enter into an agreement to assist in the preservation of non-federally-owned historical sites deemed to be of national significance under the National Cost-Sharing Program. The majority of such partnership agreements currently in place across Canada consist of either bilateral or trilateral arrangements between public and/or private stakeholders. For

example, the establishment of a management plan for the Batoche National Historic Site was based upon a partnership arrangement between the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan and Parks Canada regarding the site's future management; while, in Newfoundland, the completion of the Proprietor's House in 1999 involved a partnership agreement between Parks Canada and the community of Bonavista.

### 5.3.2 Heritage Resource Stewardship

A heritage resource stewardship involves a process whereby all stakeholders recognize one specific agency or organization to act as the 'curator' of the area's heritage resources. The steward is charged with the responsibility of: ensuring that the area is managed to ensure the historical integrity of heritage resources; monitoring land use activities to ensure activities are not detrimental to the conservation of heritage resources; assisting in the enforcement of all regulations and restrictions necessary for the protection of heritage resources; implementing conservation practices or mitigation measures necessary for the preservation of heritage resources; and, presenting heritage resources to visitors and other concerned parties. Heritage resource stewardships have been successfully negotiated between the Province of Manitoba and a private interest group as illustrated in the case of Fort Dufferin located in the Town of Emerson through the issuing of a Manitoba Crown Lands Licence of Occupation. The Licence of Occupation sets out the precise roles and responsibilities of the steward in the management, preservation, and presentation of the area's heritage resources. **Appendix IV** exhibits a blank Licence of Occupation used by the Province of Manitoba to establish such heritage resource stewardships.

## **CHAPTER 6: REFLECTION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

### **6.1 SYNOPSIS OF RESEARCH**

The primary purpose of the thesis was to demonstrate the ‘historic value and national significance’ of Camp Hughes in order to reveal that its heritage resources are under direct threat from a variety of natural processes and man-made activities as a result of the current land use practices and jurisdictional arrangements, and advocate that immediate action is required to develop and implement a management plan that will protect and preserve the area as a Canadian archaeological heirloom. To achieve this goal the thesis proposed to:

1. Evaluate the existing jurisdictional arrangements and land use policies at Camp Hughes;
2. Ascertain the ‘historic value’ of the area at a local, national, and international level based upon Provincial and Federal criteria;
3. Identify potential threats that are endangering the integrity and preservation of the heritage resources located at Camp Hughes;
4. Compare the current situation at Camp Hughes with those found at other Great War military sites in Canada; and,

5. Recommend a plan that ensures the effective protection, management, and preservation of the heritage resources of Camp Hughes.

Qualitative evaluation methods were the primary methodology used in conducting research for the study. The research commenced with an extensive review of literature pertaining to the history of Camp Hughes, other former Great War training camps, and previous archaeological investigations of the area's heritage resources. In conjunction with this literature review, there was a detailed analysis of aerial and pictorial records of Camp Hughes and of other former Great War training facilities as they relate to Camp Hughes. These two methods provided the study with the necessary historical background crucial in determining the 'historic value' of the area and to compare the current situation at Camp Hughes with those at selected military heritage sites. An assessment of pertinent governmental policies, procedures, and regulations as they relate to the land utilization of Camp Hughes was undertaken to evaluate the jurisdictional arrangements at Camp Hughes and to identify potential threats resulting from such arrangements that are endangering the integrity and preservation of the heritage resources located at Camp Hughes. To provide an up-to-date assessment of the situation at Camp Hughes and the exact conditions of the area's heritage resources, an on-site visit and inspection of the historical significant features found at Camp Hughes was undertaken on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002. Observations from the site visit were compared with the pictorial records of the Military History Society of Manitoba taken in 1987 to 1991 during their archaeological investigations to determine the level of preservation of the area's historical features over the past eleven years. Throughout the entire research process, interviews with pertinent

governmental and selected non-governmental representatives and experts were also undertaken to provide additional information or clarification.

## 6.2 CONCLUSIONS

This research supports the following conclusions:

1. Through the examination of the historical literature it has been confirmed that:
  - (a) Camp Hughes played a momentous role in the development of Canada's military during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, especially in regard to our nation's contributions during the Great War, due to the Camp's evolution as a premier training facility in the art of trench warfare;
  - (b) Units trained at Camp Hughes participated in significant engagements on the Western Front during the Great War. The most notable in Canadian history is the Battle of Vimy Ridge, which was fought by the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles, 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, 107<sup>th</sup> Pioneer Battalion, the Fort Garry Horse, the Lord Strathcona Horse, and the 44<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalions;

(c) The site was the largest semi-permanent gathering of people in Manitoba's history (10,994 soldiers trained there in 1915 and 27,547 soldiers in 1916); and,

(d) Camp Hughes was abandoned as a military site in the 1930s due to impediments that the Douglas Marsh presented to training manoeuvres by the artillery. Even though the buildings were dismantled, the battlefield terrain features such as the training trenches and grenade and rifle ranges were left primarily intact.

2. The literature review also demonstrated that there are serious gaps within the literature sources relating to Camp Hughes. Sources of information are scattered amongst archival governmental and military documents, minor references in regimental and military history books, and brief newspaper clippings or informational brochures. Except for the few archaeological reports completed by members of the Military History Society of Manitoba and representatives of the Provincial Historic Resources Branch, there exist no comprehensive literature sources relating specifically to Camp Hughes.
3. The examination of archaeological reports, aerial and pictorial records, and conducting an on-site visit and inspection confirmed that:

- (a) Historical military features, such as the training trenches, grenade range, artillery observation posts, rifle range, and World War Two slit trenches, are still present and visible at Camp Hughes;
  
- (b) A substantial quantity of the Camp's original building features, such as structures and foundations (including the swimming pool), are still present in the area;
  
- (c) A diverse array of military artefacts are scattered throughout Camp Hughes making the area a rare and unique 20<sup>th</sup> Century archaeological site;
  
- (d) Historical features, such as the Burnt Hill trenches, the South East camp trenches, observation posts, and majority of the rifle range are not under any form of protective heritage designation at a provincial or federal level; and,
  
- (e) There has been visible deterioration in site context and integrity, especially regarding the present condition of the swimming pool and artillery observation posts when compared to photographs taken in the 1980s and early 1990s by the Military History Society of Manitoba.

4. Application of federal and provincial ‘criteria’ for determining the historic value of sites when applied to Camp Hughes attested that the area is a significant heritage resource worthy of appropriate recognition and commemoration based upon:

(a) the significant role Camp Hughes played as a premier training facility for Canadian soldiers to participate in the Great War;

(b) the fact that the Camp is directly linked to a nationally significant aspect of modern Canadian history and through that linkage contributed indirectly to the birth of a Canadian ‘sense of nationhood’ following the Great War;

(c) the military features present at Camp Hughes are important visual and historic landmarks significant to this period of human history;

(d) the military features represent a unique form of ‘battlefield terrain’ synonymous with the Great War that is present nowhere else in Manitoba;

(e) the presence of the historic features at Camp Hughes creates an appropriate ‘sense of place’ and conveys the significance of the area and the historical period;

(f) Camp Hughes is unique on a national level since the site contains the only relatively intact Great War ‘battlefield terrain’ in Canada. Similar historical features present at other former Canadian Great War training facilities have either been completely destroyed (i.e. Camp Niagara and Camp Sarcee), severely degraded (i.e. Camp Borden), or unconfirmed due to lack of evidence. (i.e. Camp Petawawa and Camp Vernon);

(g) that Camp Hughes is a rare international heritage resource is substantiated by the fact that the two Canadian national historic sites located at Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hamel in France constitute 80% of the world’s remaining intact authentic Great War trench systems.

5. Examination of legal documentation (i.e. governmental regulations, statutes, and policies) and interviews with governmental and selected non-governmental representatives and experts revealed that Camp Hughes is a complex jurisdictional mosaic of various public authorities and private interests that consists of the following stakeholders:

(a) The *Crown Lands Branch* of the Department of Conservation, which administers all provincial held Crown land under the authority of the Crown Lands Act of Manitoba. The majority of the Camp Hughes area consists of provincial crown land.

(b) The *Agricultural Crowns Lands Branch* (ACLB) of the Department of Agriculture and Foods, which administers the issuing and enforcement of agricultural leases on Provincial crown land, and represents the agricultural interests in Crown Lands for the benefit of both lessees and the Province of Manitoba. All of the provincial held land contained within the Camp Hughes area is under agricultural forage lease.

(c) The *Crown Land Classification Committee* (CLCC) and *Bloc Planning Committees* (BPC) are integral components within the provincial land use planning system whereby provincial crown land is designated for specific usage (i.e. forestry, mining, conservation, agriculture, etc.). Both committees consist of an interdepartmental group of representatives from provincial departments that have an interest in land use. The CLCC is comprised of departmental directors and the BPC is made up of regional specialists from appropriate departments.

(d) The *Historic Resources Branch* (HRB) of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship is charged with the authority to provide protection of heritage resources located on provincial crown land under the Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba. Portions of Camp Hughes were designated a provincial heritage site in 1993.

- (e) The *Manitoba Heritage Council* is an appointed body established by the Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba consisting of individuals that possess a high degree of knowledge and expertise in the fields of architecture, archaeology, and history that make recommendations to the Provincial Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship concerning the potential designation of land as provincial heritage sites.
- (f) The *Government of Canada* has right-of-ownership to a parcel of land at Camp Hughes administered under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence (DND) and the camp cemetery that is managed through the international Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC).
- (g) *Private leaseholders* in the area have a legal interest in the land and right to conduct prescribed agricultural activities at Camp Hughes, as set under the forage lease agreements with the Province of Manitoba.
- (h) The non-profit corporation known as the *Military History Society of Manitoba* has dedicated over ten years to the archaeological study of Camp Hughes and actively advocated for the protection and preservation of the area's heritage resources. The Military History Society of Manitoba was instrumental in portions of Camp Hughes becoming a designated provincial heritage site. The Historic Resources Branch regards the Military Historical Society of Manitoba as their "regional advisors" on

Camp Hughes, yet the Military History Society of Manitoba is the only stakeholder that lacks any formal authority in determining the management or land use of the area.

6. Investigation of legal documentation (i.e. governmental regulations, statutes, and policies) and interviews with governmental and selected non-governmental representatives and experts also revealed that the current land use regime at Camp Hughes is inadequately designed for the proper protection, management, and preservation of the area's heritage resource since:

(a) No comprehensive site management plan exists for Camp Hughes that specifically focuses on the conservation of the area's historical resources.

(b) No preservation or restoration strategies have been developed or implemented to ensure the long-term sustainability of the area's historical resources.

(c) No comprehensive monitoring system exists for Camp Hughes to ensure that the area's historical integrity is being maintained and protected. The Historic Resources Branch as the primary stakeholder responsible for the protection and preservation of heritage resources in Manitoba lacks the necessary human and financial resources to inspect Camp Hughes on a regular basis and is forced to rely upon the non-departmental sources to

inform them of any violations to or deterioration of provincial heritage sites.

(d) There is no Federal department actively involved in the management, protection, and preservation of Camp Hughes even though the area is a historical site of significant national importance.

(e) No governing authority has developed or implemented a strategy for the proper presentation of the area that conveys its historical significance or creates the appropriate 'sense of place'.

7. The assembly of assorted public authorities and private interests has created a jurisdictional quagmire that inhibits the impetus for the development and implementation of any alternative land use plan that specifically protects, preserves, and presents the heritage value of Camp Hughes due to the following reasons:

(a) The protection and preservation of heritage resources are not a primary component of the mandates of the majority of the public agencies involved in administering land use at Camp Hughes with the exception of the Historic Resources Branch;

- (b) The Historic Resources Branch does not possess the authority to purchase or own land as per its legislation and lacks the necessary human and financial resources to actively change existing land use practices;
- (c) There is a lack of awareness by Canadians regarding the historic value of Camp Hughes and therefore no public pressure is being placed upon elected officials or departments to change existing land use practices or policies; and,
- (d) There exist no similar cases in Manitoba that can be used by stakeholders as a planning model for Camp Hughes where such complex land use arrangements and diverse public and private interests were modified to promote the protection and preservation of a heritage resource.

8. The historical integrity of Camp Hughes is at risk as a result of the following natural processes and human-induced activities that are a direct result of current land use practices and management policies:

- (a) Wind and water erosion is slowly eradicating the battlefield terrain of Camp Hughes through a process of natural levelling.

- (b) The grazing and movement of cattle over historical features intensify the negative effects of natural erosion through the removal of vegetation cover that is beneficial for the long-term preservation of historical features.
- (c) The process of plant succession has eradicated the integrity of portions of historical features by permanently altering their physical characteristics and appearance, and the wind throw of large trees can obliterate historical features by gouging out sections of earth.
- (d) The economic infrastructure activities associated with the current use of the area primarily for agricultural purposes (i.e. the building of access roads, fences, corrals, and water troughs) threaten the area's historical integrity and 'sense of place' by permanently altering the physical characteristics of the site and negatively impacting upon certain historical features of the area such as the rifle range.
- (e) Gratuitous acts of vandalism, such as, the burial of animals and garbage in trenches, unauthorized removal of archaeological artefacts, the littering of camp structures with refuse, and the unwarranted destruction of historical features, have either permanently destroyed portions of the Camp or threatened existing heritage resources.

- (f) Unmanaged visitation to Camp Hughes by large numbers of people threatens serious or permanent damage and destruction to heritage resources by increasing erosion caused by pedestrian travel over and through historical features.

### 6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

These conclusions convey three undeniable facts: Camp Hughes is a unique and rare Canadian heirloom of immense historic value, all of the area's heritage resources need to be properly protected and preserved, and there is an urgent need to change how the area is managed and perceived by both government and the public. To achieve these goals the author advocates the following eight recommendations based upon a three-phase approach:

Phase One consists of the following:

1. *Remove agricultural forage leases on all portions of the Camp Hughes area that contain heritage resources.* This applies to the following sections of land: North half of Sections 25-10-16 WPM and 27-10-16 WPM, and all of Sections 26-10-16 WPM, 34-10-16 WPM, 35-10-16 WPM, and 36-10-16 WPM.

The paper recognizes the legal right to livelihood held by the leaseholder and the contractual obligations of the Province of Manitoba to the leaseholder embodied

under the existing agricultural forage leases. However, the findings of the research clearly demonstrate that there is a 'higher and better use' for the area (i.e. the effective use and management of Camp Hughes to ensure the area's heritage resources are properly protected and preserved) that benefits all of society and, therefore, supersedes the private interests of a few citizens. The area is a unique and rare societal heirloom of immense historic value to all Canadians, since Camp Hughes is the only remaining Great War military training facility left in the country that still contains visible authentic battlefield terrain from that era and represents an important 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeological site.

Camp Hughes also offers greater economic benefits to the region through increased employment, business, and revenue-generation opportunities by managing the area as a tourist site rather than for the foraging of cattle. There are a number of factors that support such a claim: (a) Camp Hughes is in very close proximity to the existing Royal Canadian Artillery Museum located at Canadian Forces Base Shiloh and the Commonwealth Air Training Plan Museum in the City of Brandon making the area attractive to military history enthusiasts as a destination to learn and experience a variety of facets pertaining to 20<sup>th</sup> century Canadian military history. (b) The area merits a tourism destination, since it is centrally located in Canada, contains a modern and extensive transportation system making access easy for visitors, offers a wide variety of recreational activities and unique attractions such as the Spirit Sands desert, and, offers all the amenities found within a large urban centre (i.e. the City of Brandon).

2. *Reclassify existing provincial land use designation and codes for all of Camp Hughes from their present agricultural use to the 'unique/rare sites' code.* The 'unique/rare' land use designation (code G) is the designation within the Crown Land Operational Classification System that is designed to protect and preserve parcels of land that contain rare or endangered fauna or flora, historic and/or archaeological sites, or unique and significant resources by restricting land use or development. This recommendation applies not only to the sections of Camp Hughes mentioned in recommendation #1 but also to parcels of land north of the Trans-Canada Highway that have been found to contain battlefield terrain and historical artefacts, primarily: the West half of Section 12-11-16 WPM that contains the Burnt Hill trenches.
  
3. *Redefine the precincts of Camp Hughes to include all sections of land currently unprotected as a Provincial heritage site.* This recommendation applies to the following parcels: the West half of Section 12-11-16 WPM (contains the Burnt Hill trenches), North half of Section 25-10-16 WPM (contains the portions of the so-called South East Camp trenches and artillery observation posts), North half of Section 26-10-15 WPM (contains majority of camp's rifle range), South half of Section 35-10-16 WPM (contains balance of the South East Camp trenches and portion of the rifle range), and all of Section 36-10-16 WPM.

4. *Designate the Military History Society of Manitoba as the ‘stewards’ of Camp Hughes.* The paper clearly demonstrates that the Military History Society of Manitoba:

- (a) Possesses the greatest level of knowledge pertaining to Camp Hughes gained from the Society’s extensive archaeological investigations of the area and through its accumulation of the most extensive collection of information devoted exclusively to Camp Hughes as embodied in its pictorial and archival records collection.
- (b) Exemplifies a long-term commitment to the protection and preservation of the area as a heritage site. The Military History Society of Manitoba played a pivotal role in getting portions of the Camp designated as a Provincial Heritage Site in 1993.
- (c) Is recognized by government agencies, primarily the Provincial Heritage Resources Branch, as the ‘regional advisors and experts’ for Camp Hughes.
- (d) Exhibits an ability to ‘manage’ the area as a public heritage site through its successful execution of three separate ‘Camp Hughes Heritage Days’ in which approximately 500 visitors attended each event.

- (e) As a private organization, can be mandated by government to manage, preserve and present Camp Hughes to the public. An appropriate case that can serve as a model for the Camp Hughes area is Fort Dufferin located in Emerson, Manitoba.

Adoption of all the above recommendations presented in Phase One will establish the necessary land use and jurisdictional framework for the effective protection and management of the Camp Hughes heritage resources and facilitate the implementation of the remaining four recommendations contained within Phases Two and Three. **Appendix V** presents an “action plan” for achieving each of the recommendations proposed in Phase One based upon present governmental procedures.

Phase Two involves the following recommendations:

- 5. *Develop and implement preservation techniques aimed at protecting the area’s battlefield terrain and remaining historical structures.* This involves, at a minimum, the adoption of the following practices:

- (a) The perpetuation and/or establishment of proper vegetation cover (preferably native erosion-controlling grass/herbaceous cover) that stabilizes the soil and protects the historical features from the negative impacts of wind and water erosion.

- (b) Reseeding all sections of historical features that are currently exposed to wind and water erosion due to the removal of vegetation cover with proper native erosion-controlling grass/herbaceous plants.
  
- (c) Prevent woody plant succession through adoption of appropriate control methods such as mowing at a height no less than 3 inches to avoid gouging the ground surface, manual cutting of small shrubs and saplings, prescribed burning, or the application of chemicals to woody plants.
  
- (d) Reduce the deleterious action of wind throw on battlefield terrain through the continuous removal of dead or dying trees and the removal of isolated trees growing directly on or near historical features.
  
- (e) Minimize the negative impact of visitor abuse on historical features, particularly the trampling of battlefield terrain, by controlling mobility throughout the area with the establishment of carefully planned walking paths that are surrounded by grasses taller than six inches so to discourage people from leaving the designated area, construction of viewing platforms to give visitors the opportunity to experience the area while not subjecting historical features to harmful impact, and implementing a program of signs, pamphlets, and instructive reminders aimed at informing visitors that certain

activities are harmful to the preservation of the area's heritage resources.

6. *The creation of an interpretative program for Camp Hughes designed to convey the historical value and significance of the area to visitors.* This would require the construction of walking paths (as described in Recommendation #5) with interpretive panels located at key locations throughout the area that describe a particular site's significance. The Military History Society of Manitoba has already developed an interpretative program, which it has successfully employed during each of the three "Camp Hughes Heritage Days". A proposed design for such an interpretative program for Camp Hughes (modeled after the Military History Society of Manitoba's approach) would have tours start at Dulmage Dugout where an interpretative panel would explain the site and introduce visitors to Great War trench warfare and trench design before proceeding through the main training trench system. Visitors would then continue through the grenade range, World War II split trenches, and rifle range before moving onto the main Campground and the 'Midway'. The main walking tour would then conclude at the Camp cemetery. Secondary walking paths should be constructed to allow visitors to tour the South East camp trenches, the artillery observation posts, and the nuclear bunker site with interpretative panels erected to describe each historical feature.

An interpretative program should include the reconstruction of authentic Great War trenches in sections of battlefield terrain that have been permanently destroyed through natural processes (i.e. entrance to Dulmage Walk where woody plant succession has ruined the integrity of the site) or human-induced activities (i.e. the portions of the main trench system lost due to the burial of animals and garbage) in an effort to provide visitors with a sense of what existed at Camp Hughes during the Great War period. There should also be plans for the construction of a seasonal and/or semi-permanent interpretative centre that provides orientation services to visitors and displays archaeological artefacts and historical material relating to Camp Hughes.

Upon the successful implementation of the Phase Two recommendations the paper advocates the following as Phase Three:

7. *Attain the active participation of the Government of Canada in the protection and preservation of Camp Hughes.* This will be achieved by having the site designated as a National Historic Site and through accessing the National Cost-Sharing Program by establishing a Partnership Agreement between the Government of Canada, Province of Manitoba, and the heritage resource steward.
8. *Increase public awareness and appreciation of the historic value of Camp Hughes.* This will be achieved through:

- (a) Conveying the story of Camp Hughes through all available forms of media outlets (i.e. Canadian historical magazines such as The Beaver, television through local and national documentary programs and news shows, radio interviews, and newspaper articles).
  
- (b) Making presentations at local educational facilities and holding prearranged student field trips to the area.
  
- (c) Featuring Camp Hughes in federal and provincial governmental publications, brochures, and web sites particularly those relating to tourism.
  
- (d) Implementing an interpretative program at Camp Hughes as described in Recommendation # 6.

#### 6.4 CLOSING REMARKS

In eleven years the world will commemorate the centennial anniversary of the start of the Great War (August 4th, 1914). The few remaining places like Camp Hughes will emerge as gateways that enable people to learn about and experience this traumatic period of human history and serve as sites of pilgrimage for paying remembrance to a generation that was butchered and damned by the events of the Great War.

Camp Hughes played a significant role in our country's social, political, and military evolution. The lives of many Canadians were influenced by events that surrounded the Camp's existence that are still being felt today through the descendents of the men who trained and lived in its sandy terrain. The importance of Camp Hughes far exceeds the mandate of a government department or the interests of a private individual since it is a part of everyone's heritage. If Camp Hughes is to survive for the benefit of our descendents then action must be taken now to protect and preserve its heritage resources or we will have robbed future Canadians of a rare and unique societal heirloom that can never be replaced or compensated.

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## APPENDIX I

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## APPENDIX II

### The 147 National Historic Sites Administered by Parks Canada

1. *Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin National Historic Site of Canada*, Banff National Park, Alberta - Early stone alpine cabin by climbers, 1922.
2. *Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site of Canada*, Baddeck, Nova Scotia - Commemorates famous inventor.
3. *Ardgowan National Historic Site of Canada*, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island - Residence of Father of Confederation William Henry Pope, circa 1850.
4. *Athabasca Pass National Historic Site of Canada*, Jasper National Park, Alberta - Major fur trade transportation route
5. *Banff Park Museum National Historic Site of Canada*, Banff National Park, Alberta – Early natural history museum in Rustic style, 1902-03.
6. *Bar U Ranch National Historic Site of Canada*, Longview, Alberta - Historic ranch in Alberta foothills, 1883.
7. *Batoche National Historic Site of Canada*, Batoche, Saskatchewan – Metis village & site of 1885 Battle of Batoche.
8. *Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site of Canada*, Fish Creek, Saskatchewan – Site of battle between Metis & Canadian forces, 1885.
9. *Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site of Canada*, Allans Corners, Quebec – Site of 1813 battle in defence of Lower Canada; War of 1812.
10. *Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site of Canada*, Pointe-à-la-Croix, Quebec – Site of last naval battle in Seven Years War.
11. *Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site of Canada*, Prescott, Ontario – American invasion mission foiled, 1838.
12. *Beaubears Island Shipbuilding National Historic Site of Canada*, Beaubears Island, New Brunswick – Archaeological site associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century shipbuilding.

13. *Bellevue House National Historic Site of Canada*, Kingston, Ontario – Important Italianate villa 1840's; home of Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada (1867-73, 1878-91).
14. *Bethune Memorial House National Historic Site of Canada*, Gravenhurst, Ontario - Birthplace of Doctor Norman Bethune; of symbolic significance to the Chinese.
15. *Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site of Canada*, Bois Blanc Island, Ontario - Round stone light tower, 1837
16. *Boishébert National Historic Site of Canada*, Beaubears Island, New Brunswick - Acadian refugee settlement, 1756-59
17. *Butler's Barracks National Historic Site of Canada*, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario - Complex represents 150 years of military history.
18. *Canso Islands National Historic Site of Canada*, Canso, Nova Scotia - Site of fishing centre, 16th- to 19th-century.
19. *Cape Spear National Historic Site of Canada*, Cape Spear, Newfoundland and Labrador – Oldest surviving lighthouse in Newfoundland, 1836.
20. *Carillon Barracks National Historic Site of Canada*, Carillon, Quebec - Early 19th-century stone military building.
21. *Carillon Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, Carillon, Quebec - Operational canal; site of two earlier canals, 1826-33.
22. *Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site of Canada*, Saint John, New Brunswick - Fortification built to defend Saint John during War of 1812.
23. *Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site of Canada*, Québec, Quebec - Wintering place of Jacques Cartier, 1535-36.
24. *Castle Hill National Historic Site of Canada*, Placentia, Newfoundland and Labrador - 17th- and 18th-century French and British fortifications.
25. *Cathcart Tower National Historic Site of Canada*, St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Ontario - Mid 19th-century British imperial masonry fortifications.
26. *Cave and Basin National Historic Site of Canada*, Banff National Park, Alberta - Hot springs, birthplace of national parks.

27. *Chambly Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, Chambly, Quebec - Operational canal; nine locks, swing bridges.
28. *Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site of Canada*, Chilkoot, British Columbia - Transportation route to Klondike gold fields.
29. *Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site of Canada*, Coteau-du-Lac, Quebec - 18th-century transportation and defence structures.
30. *Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel National Historic Site of Canada*, Prince Edward Island National Park, Prince Edward Island - Queen Anne Revival summer home, built 1896-99.
31. *Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada*, Dawson, Yukon Territory - Important collection of buildings from the Klondike Gold Rush.
32. *Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site of Canada*, Bonanza Creek, Yukon Territory - Symbolizes importance of dredging operations (1899-1966) with the evolution of gold mining in the Klondike.
33. *First Oil Well in Western Canada National Historic Site*, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta - First commercially productive oil well in the West.
34. *Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site of Canada*, Colwood, British Columbia - First permanent lighthouse on Canada's West Coast, 1859-60.
35. *Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site of Canada*, Trois-Rivières, Quebec - Remains of Canada's first industrial village.
36. *Fort Anne National Historic Site of Canada*, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia - 1695-1708 fortifications.
37. *Fort Battleford National Historic Site of Canada*, Battleford, Saskatchewan - North West Mounted Police headquarters, 1876.
38. *Fort Beauséjour National Historic Site of Canada*, Aulac, New Brunswick - Remnants of 1751 French fort.
39. *Fort Chambly National Historic Site of Canada*, Chambly, Quebec - Restored and stabilized 1709 stone fort.
40. *Fort Edward National Historic Site of Canada*, Windsor, Nova Scotia - Played a role in the struggle for predominance in North America, 1750-1812; oldest blockhouse in Canada, 1750.

41. *Fort Espérance National Historic Site of Canada*, Rocanville, Saskatchewan - Remains of 2 North West Company fur trade posts.
42. *Fort Gaspereaux National Historic Site of Canada*, Port Elgin, New Brunswick - Military ruins and cemetery of 1751 French fort.
43. *Fort George National Historic Site of Canada*, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario - Reconstructed British fort from War of 1812.
44. *Fort Henry National Historic Site of Canada*, Kingston, Ontario - British fort completed 1836 to defend Rideau Canal.
45. *Fort Langley National Historic Site of Canada*, Langley, British Columbia - Early 19th-century Hudson's Bay Company post.
46. *Fort Lennox National Historic Site of Canada*, Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix, Quebec - Outstanding example of early 19th-century fortifications.
47. *Fort Livingstone National Historic Site of Canada*, Pelly, Saskatchewan - Original headquarters of North West Mounted Police.
48. *Fort Malden National Historic Site of Canada*, Amherstburg, Ontario - 19th-century border fortification; Fort Amherstburg; War of 1812.
49. *Fort McNab National Historic Site of Canada*, Halifax, Nova Scotia - Fort built in 1889 to defend Halifax Harbour
50. *Fort Mississauga National Historic Site of Canada*, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario - 19th-century brick tower within star-shaped earthworks; War of 1812.
51. *Fort Pelly National Historic Site of Canada*, Pelly, Saskatchewan - Remains of Hudson's Bay Company fur trade post.
52. *Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site of Canada*, Colwood, British Columbia - Late 19th-century fort to defend Victoria-Esquimalt fortifications.
53. *Fort St. James National Historic Site of Canada*, Fort St. James, British Columbia - Fur trade post founded by Simon Fraser, 1806.
54. *Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site of Canada*, St. Joseph Island, Ontario - British military outpost on western frontier, 1796-1812; War of 1812
55. *Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site of Canada*, Ville-Marie, Quebec - Remains of French fur trading post.

56. *Fort Walsh National Historic Site of Canada*, Merryflat, Saskatchewan - Early North West Mounted Police post.
57. *Fort Wellington National Historic Site of Canada*, Prescott, Ontario - Military remains of 1813-38 fortifications; War of 1812.
58. *Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site of Canada*, Québec, Quebec - 4.6-km network of walls, gates and squares.
59. *Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada*, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia - Reconstruction of 18th-century French fortress.
60. *Frenchman Butte National Historic Site of Canada*, Frenchman Butte, Saskatchewan - Site of 1885 battle, Cree and Canadian troops.
61. *Frog Lake National Historic Site of Canada*, Frog Lake, Alberta - Site of Cree uprising, 1885.
62. *Georges Island National Historic Site of Canada*, Halifax, Nova Scotia - Harbour fortification; contains Fort Charlotte.
63. *Glengarry Cairn National Historic Site of Canada*, Cairn Island, Ontario - Conical stone monument, with stairway, to the Glengarry and Argyle Regiment, erected in 1840.
64. *Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada*, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia - Commemorates Acadian settlement and expulsion.
65. *Grassy Island Fort National Historic Site of Canada*, Canso, Nova Scotia - Centre of English fishery in 18th-century.
66. *Grosse Île and the Irish Memorial National Historic Site of Canada*, Grosse-Île, Quebec - Quarantine station for immigrants from 1832-1937.
67. *Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site of Canada*, Richmond, British Columbia - Outstanding West Coast fish processing complex, 1894.
68. *Halifax Citadel National Historic Site of Canada*, Halifax, Nova Scotia - Restored British masonry fort, 1828-56.
69. *Hawthorne Cottage National Historic Site of Canada*, Brigus, Newfoundland and Labrador - Picturesque cottage, home of Captain Bob Bartlett from 1875-1946.
70. *Henry House National Historic Site of Canada*, Jasper National Park, Alberta - Site of North West Company post, 1811-30s.

71. *HMCS Haida National Historic Site of Canada*, Hamilton, Ontario - Last of World War II tribal class destroyers.
72. *Hopedale Mission National Historic Site of Canada*, Hopedale, Newfoundland and Labrador - Symbol of interaction between Labrador Inuit and Moravian Missionaries; representative of Moravian Mission architecture in Labrador.
73. *Howse Pass National Historic Site of Canada*, Banff National Park, Alberta - First crossed by David Thompson in 1807.
74. *Inverarden House National Historic Site of Canada*, Cornwall, Ontario - Important 1816 Regency cottage with fur trade associations.
75. *Jasper House National Historic Site of Canada*, Jasper National Park, Alberta - Archaeological remains of 1829 fur trade post.
76. *Jasper Park Information Centre National Historic Site of Canada*, Jasper National Park, Alberta - Picturesque fieldstone park building of Rustic design, 1913-14
77. *Kejimikujik National Historic Site of Canada*, Kejimikujik National Park, Nova Scotia - Important Mi'kmaq cultural landscape.
78. *Kicking Horse Pass National Historic Site of Canada*, Yoho National Park, British Columbia - Traversed by Palliser expedition, 1857-60.
79. *Kitwanga Fort National Historic Site of Canada*, Kitwanga, British Columbia - Tsimshian village.
80. *L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site of Canada*, St. Anthony, Newfoundland and Labrador - Only authenticated Viking settlement in North America.
81. *La Coupe Dry Dock National Historic Site of Canada*, Aulac, New Brunswick - Site may represent 18th-century Acadian construction.
82. *Lachine Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, Montréal, Quebec - Operational canal; five locks, railway / road bridges.
83. *Laurier House National Historic Site of Canada*, Ottawa, Ontario - Second Empire home, built in 1878, of two prime ministers of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and William Lyon Mackenzie King.

84. *Lévis Forts National Historic Site of Canada*, Lévis, Quebec - Part of Québec fortification system.
85. *Linear Mounds National Historic Site of Canada*, Melita, Manitoba - Aboriginal burial mounds from 1000-1200 AD.
86. *Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site of Canada*, Compton, Quebec - Childhood home of Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, 1948-57.
87. *Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site of Canada*, Montréal, Quebec - Stone house built in 1785, associated with Louis-Joseph Papineau.
88. *Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site of Canada*, Selkirk, Manitoba - Major centre in 19th-century fur trade.
89. *Maillou House National Historic Site of Canada*, Québec, Quebec - Fine example of 18th-century Quebec town architecture, 1736.
90. *Manoir Papineau National Historic Site of Canada*, Montebello, Quebec - 19th-century manor, home of Patriot leader, Louis-Joseph Papineau.
91. *Marconi National Historic Site of Canada*, Table Head, Nova Scotia - Site of first wireless station in Canada.
92. *Merrickville Blockhouse National Historic Site of Canada*, Merrickville, Ontario - Part of lock system of Rideau Canal, 1832-33.
93. *Mississauga Point Lighthouse National Historic Site of Canada*, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario - Site of first lighthouse on great lakes, 1804.
94. *Mnjikaning Fish Weirs National Historic Site of Canada*, Atherley, Ontario - Aboriginal fishing site.
95. *Montmorency Park National Historic Site of Canada*, Québec, Quebec - Site of bishop's palace; Parliament of Canada 1851-55.
96. *Monument Lefebvre National Historic Site of Canada*, Memramcook, New Brunswick - Multi-function building, symbol of Acadian cultural revival.
97. *Motherwell Homestead National Historic Site of Canada*, Abernethy, Saskatchewan - Farm of William Richard Motherwell built in 1882, noted politician and scientific farmer.
98. *Murney Tower National Historic Site of Canada*, Kingston, Ontario - Mid 19th-century British imperial masonry fortification.

99. *Nan Sdins National Historic Site of Canada*, Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, British Columbia - Remains of Haida longhouses and totem poles.
100. *Navy Island National Historic Site of Canada*, Niagara Falls, Ontario - Archaeological remains related to ship building.
101. *Peterborough Lift Lock National Historic Site of Canada*, Peterborough, Ontario - World's highest hydraulic lift lock, 1896-1904.
102. *Point Clark Lighthouse National Historic Site of Canada*, Amberly, Point Clark, Ontario - Imperial tower and light keeper's house, 1859.
103. *Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site of Canada*, Pointe-au-Père, Quebec - Early reinforced concrete light-tower at strategic location.
104. *Port au Choix National Historic Site of Canada*, Port au Choix, Newfoundland and Labrador - Pre-contact burial and habitation sites.
105. *Port-la-Joye–Fort Amherst National Historic Site of Canada*, Rocky Point, Prince Edward Island - Remains of British and French forts.
106. *Port-Royal National Historic Site of Canada*, Port Royal, Nova Scotia - Reconstruction of 1605 French settlement.
107. *Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site of Canada*, Churchill, Manitoba - 18th-century stone fur trade fort on Hudson Bay.
108. *Prince of Wales Tower National Historic Site of Canada*, Halifax, Nova Scotia - Late 18th-century stone defence tower, 1796-99.
109. *Province House National Historic Site of Canada*, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island - Neoclassical birthplace of Confederation.
110. *Québec Garrison Club National Historic Site of Canada*, Québec, Quebec - Only private military club in Canada perpetuating the British colonial tradition of assembling military officers in a social environment, 1879.
111. *Queenston Heights National Historic Site of Canada*, Queenston, Ontario - Site of 1812 Battle of Queenston Heights; includes Brock Monument; War of 1812.
112. *Red Bay National Historic Site of Canada*, Red Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador - 16th-century Basque whaling industry complex.
113. *Rideau Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, Ottawa / Kingston, Ontario - Operational canal; 202 km route, forty-five locks.

114. *Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex National Historic Site of Canada*, Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba - Three rustic buildings built under depression relief programs.
115. *Riel House National Historic Site of Canada*, Winnipeg, Manitoba - Family home of Métis leader Louis Riel.
116. *Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site of Canada*, Rocky Mountain House, Alberta - Rival Hudson's Bay Company and North West Company posts.
117. *Rogers Pass National Historic Site of Canada*, Glacier National Park, British Columbia - Canadian Pacific Railway route through Selkirk Mountains.
118. *Ryan Premises National Historic Site of Canada*, Bonavista, Newfoundland and Labrador - East Coast fishing industry complex.
119. *S.S. Keno National Historic Site of Canada*, Dawson, Yukon Territory - Wooden steamboat built 1922, 140 feet x 30 feet, three decks.
120. *S.S. Klondike National Historic Site of Canada*, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory - Largest and last Yukon commercial steamboat.
121. *Saint-Louis Forts and Châteaux National Historic Site of Canada*, Québec, Quebec - Integral part of Québec's defence system; the seat of colonial executive authority for over 200 years.
122. *Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada*, Victoria Harbour, Ontario - Site of Huron village destroyed by Iroquois in 1649.
123. *Saint-Ours Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, Saint-Ours, Quebec - Operational canal; 1933 (and remains of 1849) lock.
124. *Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec - Operational canal; site of earlier 1843 canal.
125. *Sault Ste. Marie Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario - First electrically-powered lock, 1888-94.
126. *Scots Fort National Historic Site of Canada*, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia - Site of Sir William Alexander's settlement, 1629-31.
127. *Shoal Tower National Historic Site of Canada*, Kingston, Ontario - Mid 19th-century British imperial masonry fortifications.

128. *Signal Hill National Historic Site of Canada*, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador - Commemorates defence of St. John's; includes the Cabot Tower.
129. *Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site of Canada*, Montréal, Quebec - Double house of prominent 19th-century politician, 1830s.
130. *Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site of Canada*, Williamstown, Ontario - House of famous Loyalist, 1780s.
131. *Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site of Canada*, Laurentides, Quebec - House interprets life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada (1896-1911).
132. *Skoki Ski Lodge National Historic Site of Canada*, Banff National Park, Alberta - Ski lodge in rustic vernacular, 1930-31.
133. *Southwold Earthworks National Historic Site of Canada*, Iona, Ontario - Site of Attiwandaronk Indian village, circa 1500 AD.
134. *St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Site of Canada*, St. Andrews, Manitoba - Example of mid 19th-century Red River architecture, 1852-1854
135. *St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site of Canada*, Saint Andrews, New Brunswick - Restored wooden blockhouse from War of 1812.
136. *St. Peters National Historic Site of Canada*, St. Peter's, Nova Scotia - French trading post and fort, 1650-1758.
137. *St. Peters Canal National Historic Site of Canada*, St. Peter's, Nova Scotia - Operational canal; structures dating from 19th-century.
138. *Stanley Park National Historic Site of Canada*, Vancouver, British Columbia - Outstanding large urban park, 1890s.
139. *Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station National Historic Site of Canada*, Banff National Park, Alberta - Remains of high altitude geophysical laboratory.
140. *The Forks National Historic Site of Canada*, Winnipeg, Manitoba - Historic meeting place, junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers.
141. *The Fur Trade at Lachine National Historic Site of Canada*, Lachine, Quebec - Stone warehouse used as depot, 1803.
142. *Trent–Severn Waterway National Historic Site of Canada*, Trenton / Port Severn, Ontario - Operational canal; 386 km route, forty-five locks.

143. *Twin Falls Tea House National Historic Site of Canada*, Yoho National Park, British Columbia - Early rustic tea house in Yoho National Park, 1923-24.
144. *Woodside National Historic Site of Canada*, Kitchener, Ontario - Boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada (1921-26, 1926-30, 1936-48).
145. *Yellowhead Pass National Historic Site of Canada*, Jasper National Park, Alberta - Transportation route through Rocky Mountains.
146. *York Factory National Historic Site of Canada*, York Factory, Manitoba - Hudson's Bay Company's principal fur trade depot from 1684-1870's.
147. *York Redoubt National Historic Site of Canada*, Halifax, Nova Scotia - Major seaward defences of Halifax Harbour from the American Revolutionary War until World War II.

(Source: The 147 National Historic Sites Administered by Parks Canada (Parks Canada, Government of Canada). Retrieved July 6, 2002 from the World Wide Web: [http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/apps/nhsapp/list\\_3.asp](http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/apps/nhsapp/list_3.asp))

**National Historic Sites administered by 'Stewards' (i.e., private businesses, non profit organizations, institutions, government) under Partnership Agreements with Parks Canada**

1. *Brooks Aqueduct*, Brooks, Alberta.
2. *Medalta Potteries*, Medicine Hat, Alberta.
3. *Stirling Agricultural Village*, Stirling, Alberta.
4. *Craigflower Manor House*, Victoria, British Columbia.
5. *Craigflower School House*, Victoria, British Columbia.
6. *Emily Carr House*, Victoria, British Columbia.
7. *McLean Mill*, Port Alberni, British Columbia.
8. *North Pacific Cannery*, Port Edward, British Columbia.
9. *S.S. Moyie*, Kaslo, British Columbia
10. *St. Ann's Academy*, Victoria, British Columbia.
11. *Dalnavert*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
12. *Inglis Grain Elevators*, Inglis, Manitoba.
13. *Loyalist House*, Saint John, New Brunswick.

14. *Saint John City Market*, Saint John, New Brunswick.
15. *St. John the Baptist Anglican Cathedral*, St. John's Newfoundland.
16. *St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Basilica*, St. John's, Newfoundland.
17. *Winterholme*, St. John's, Newfoundland.
18. *Acacia Grove/Prescott House*, Starrs Point, Nova Scotia.
19. *C.S.S. Acadia*, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
20. *Lunenburg Academy*, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.
21. *Old Town Lunenburg Historic District*, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.
22. *Pier 21*, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
23. *St. George's Anglican Church*, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
24. *St. Paul's Anglican Church*, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
25. *Algonquin Provincial Park*.
26. *Ann Baillie Building*, Kingston, Ontario.
27. *Battle of Stoney Creek*, Stoney Creek, Ontario.
28. *Billings House*, Ottawa, Ontario.
29. *Buxton Settlement*, Ottawa, Ontario.
30. *Christ Church Royal Chapel*, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory.
31. *Diefenbaker/Central Emergency Government Headquarters*, Carp, Ontario.
32. *Fort Henry*, Kingston, Ontario.
33. *Francois Baby House*, Windsor, Ontario.
34. *Glanmore*, Belleville, Ontario.
35. *Manitou Mounds*, Straton, Ontario.
36. *Maplelawns and Gardens*, Ottawa, Ontario.
37. *McCrae House*, Guelph, Ontario.
38. *Old Stone Mill*, Delta, Ontario.
39. *Parkwood*, Oshawa, Ontario.
40. *Ruins of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church*, St. Raphael's, Ontario.
41. *Ruthven Park*, Cayuga, Ontario.
42. *St. Anne's Anglican Church*, Toronto, Ontario.
43. *Stephen Leacock Museum/Old Brewery Bay*, Orillia, Ontario.
44. *Fairholm*, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

45. *Les Jardins de Metis*, Grand-Metis, Quebec.
46. *Old Chicoutimi Pulp Mill*, Chicoutimi, Quebec.
47. *St. Patrick's Basilica*, Montreal, Quebec.
48. *Claybank Brick Plant*, Claybank, Saskatchewan.
49. *Seager Wheeler's Maple Grove Farm*, Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

(Source: Links to websites of national historic sites administered by partners of Parks Canada (Parks Canada, Government of Canada). Retrieved July 6, 2002 from the World Wide Web: [http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/nhs/NonAdmin/index\\_e.htm](http://www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/nhs/NonAdmin/index_e.htm))

### **Provincial Heritage Sites of Manitoba**

1. *Arden Camp Site*, Arden, Manitoba.
2. *Stott Mound and Camp Site*, Brandon area, Manitoba
3. *Flee Island Dakota Entrenchment*, Portage la Prairie area, Manitoba
4. *St. Ambroise Dakota Entrenchment*, St. Ambroise area, Manitoba
5. *Arrow River Standing Stone Burial Ground*, Hamiota area, Manitoba
6. *Wanipigow Lake Archaeological Site*, Bissett area, Manitoba
7. *St. Peter Dynevor Anglican Church*, East Selkirk area, Manitoba.
8. *Former Empire Hotel Facade Remnants*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
9. *Former Court House and Community Building*, The Pas, Manitoba.
10. *Beautiful Plains County Court Building*, Neepawa, Manitoba.
11. *Former Paterson/Matheson House*, Brandon, Manitoba.
12. *Archway Warehouse, Jail and Powder Magazine Remains*, Norway House, Manitoba.
13. *Display Building Number II*, Brandon, Manitoba.
14. *Isbister School*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
15. *Former Brandon Court House*, Brandon, Manitoba.
16. *Captain William Kennedy House*, Lockport area, Manitoba.
17. *Emerson Town Hall and Court House*, Emerson, Manitoba.
18. *Former Brandon Normal School*, Brandon, Manitoba.
19. *Former Great-West Life Building*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
20. *St. Elijah Romanian Greek Orthodox Church*, Inglis area, Manitoba.

21. *St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church*, Gardenton area, Manitoba.
22. *Virden Municipal Building and Auditorium*, Virden, Manitoba.
23. *Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception*, Cooks Creek, Manitoba.
24. *Former Merchants Bank Building*, Brandon, Manitoba.
25. *Margaret Laurence House*, Neepawa, Manitoba.
26. *Former Garry Telephone Exchange Building*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
27. *Former Firth House*, Lockport area, Manitoba.
28. *Former Barber House*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
29. *Former Sir Hugh John MacDonald House*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
30. *A.E. McKenzie Company Building*, Brandon, Manitoba.
31. *Trappist Monastery Ruins*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
32. *Former Elashuk House*, Roblin area, Manitoba.
33. *Former St. Peter's Dynevor Anglican Church Rectory*, Selkirk area, Manitoba.
34. *Former Stonewall Post Office Building*, Stonewall, Manitoba.
35. *Former Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary*, St. Pierre-Jolys, Manitoba.
36. *Little Britain United Church*, Lockport area, Manitoba.
37. *First Presbyterian Church*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
38. *St. Paul's United Church*, Boissevain, Manitoba.
39. *La Chapelle de Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Secours*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
40. *Manitoba Legislative Building*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
41. *Former Manitoba Glass Company Site*, Beausejour, Manitoba.
42. *Former Galloway Bros. Department Store*, Gladstone, Manitoba.
43. *H.P. Tergesen General Store*, Gimli, Manitoba.
44. *Knox Presbyterian Church*, Neepawa, Manitoba.
45. *Griswold United Church*, Griswold, Manitoba.
46. *Former Tamarisk Methodist Church*, Grandview area, Manitoba.
47. *Minnedosa Agricultural Society Display Building*, Minnedosa, Manitoba.
48. *Hotel Fort Garry*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
49. *Former Trappist Monastery Guesthouse*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
50. *Former Kildonan School*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
51. *Knox United Church*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

52. *Frelsis (Liberty) Lutheran Church at Grund*, Baldur area, Manitoba.
53. *St. Andrew's-on-the-Red Anglican Church*, Lockport area, Manitoba.
54. *Former Selkirk Post Office and Customs Building*, Selkirk, Manitoba.
55. *Former Bernier House*, St. Boniface, Manitoba.
56. *Former Grey Nuns' Convent*, St. Boniface, Manitoba.
57. *Our Lady of Seven Sorrows Roman Catholic Church*, Camperville, Manitoba.
58. *Darlingford Memorial and Park*, Darlingford, Manitoba.
59. *Former Central Normal School*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
60. *Villa Louise, The Dr. Alexander Fleming House*, Brandon, Manitoba.
61. *Walker Theatre*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
62. *Former Gabel's General Store*, Ladywood, Manitoba.
63. *Former St. John the Divine Anglican Church*, Rounthwaite, Manitoba.
64. *Brandon College and Clark Hall Buildings*, Brandon, Manitoba.
65. *Former Brandon Citizen's Science Building*, Brandon, Manitoba.
66. *St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church*, Menzie area, Manitoba.
67. *Former Negrych Homestead*, Venlaw, Manitoba.
68. *Westminster United Church*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
69. *Former Bunn House*, East Selkirk area, Manitoba.
70. *Former Dauphin Town Hall*, Dauphin, Manitoba.
71. *Wigwam Restaurant*, Wasagaming, Manitoba.
72. *Park Theatre*, Wasagaming, Manitoba.
73. *Former First Scandinavian Mission Church*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
74. *Former Paulencu House*, Inglis area, Manitoba.
75. *Former Colcleugh House*, Selkirk, Manitoba.
76. *Former Winnipeg Canadian Pacific Railway Station*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
77. *Old Kildonan Presbyterian Church*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
78. *Waddell Fountain*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
79. *Former Virden Canadian Pacific Railway Station*, Virden, Manitoba.
80. *St. Boniface Cathedral*, St. Boniface, Manitoba.
81. *Former La Rivière Canadian Pacific Railway Station*, La Riviere area, Manitoba.
82. *Former Camp Hughes Military Training Site*, Carberry area, Manitoba.
83. *Former St. John's Telephone Exchange Building*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

84. *Former Cox House*, Lockport area, Manitoba.
85. *Former Courier Publishing Company Building*, Crystal City, Manitoba.
86. *Historic Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection*, Dauphin, Manitoba.
87. *Former Boundary Commission Trail - Turtlehead Creek Crossing*, Deloraine area, Manitoba.
88. *Former Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Repair Shop*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
89. *Former Manitoba Agricultural College*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
90. *Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building Neepawa Lodge No. 16*, Neepawa, Manitoba.
91. *Ukrainian Labor Temple*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
92. *Former Glenboro Canadian Pacific Railway Water Tower*, Glenboro, Manitoba.
93. *Former Clearwater Canadian Pacific Railway Water Tower*, Clearwater, Manitoba.
94. *Former Portage Land Titles Building*, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.
95. *St. Paul's Anglican Church*, Churchill, Manitoba.
96. *St. Luke's Anglican Church*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
97. *All Saints Victoria Anglican Church*, Stonewall area, Manitoba.
98. *Former Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary*, St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.
99. *St. Anne's Anglican Church*, Poplar Point area, Manitoba.
100. *Former Dauphin Canadian Northern Railway Station*, Dauphin, Manitoba.
101. *Old St. James Anglican Church*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
102. *Carberry Agricultural Society Display Building*, Carberry, Manitoba.
103. *Former Winnipeg Beach Canadian Pacific Railway Resort Water Tower*, Wpg. Beach, Manitoba.
104. *St. Matthew's Anglican Cathedral*, Brandon, Manitoba.
105. *Inglis Grain Elevator Row*, R.M. of Shellmouth, Manitoba.
106. *Pipestone Municipal Building*, Reston, Manitoba.
107. *Brant Consolidated School*, Argyle, Manitoba.
108. *Former St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church*, Trembowla, Manitoba.

(Source: Provincial Heritage Sites (Culture, Heritage and Tourism, Government of Manitoba). Retrieved April 15, 2003 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/hrb/prov.html>)

## Municipal Heritage Sites of Manitoba

1. *Former Myers House*, Minnedosa, Manitoba.
2. *Former Leitch House*, Oak Lake, Manitoba.
3. *Former Fannystelle School*, Fannystelle, Manitoba.
4. *Former Dominion Post Office Building*, Minnedosa, Manitoba.
5. *Piney Road Bridge*, Ste. Anne, Manitoba.
6. *St. George's Anglican Church*, Glenora, Manitoba.
7. *Former Bethlehem Lutheran Church Manse*, Erickson, Manitoba.
8. *Former Darlingford Consolidated School*, Darlingford, Manitoba.
9. *Former Chalmers Presbyterian Church*, Treherne, Manitoba.
10. *Former Fraser Block*, Brandon, Manitoba.
11. *Former Wesley Methodist Church*, Carman, Manitoba.
12. *Former Goulet House*, St. Pierre-Jolys, Manitoba.
13. *Former Post Office Building*, Morden, Manitoba.
14. *Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception*, Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
15. *Former Schwartz House*, Altona, Manitoba.
16. *Former Town Hall*, Boissevain, Manitoba.
17. *Former Boyne School*, Carman area, Manitoba.
18. *Maple Leaf School*, Morden, Manitoba.
19. *Thompson Family Rest Site*, Shoal Lake, Manitoba.
20. *Former Christie House*, Brandon, Manitoba.
21. *Johann Magnus Bjarnason Monument*, Arborg area, Manitoba.
22. *Former McConnell House*, Morden, Manitoba.
23. *Thomas Greenway Cemetery*, Crystal City, Manitoba.
24. *Former Royal Bank Building*, Roland, Manitoba.
25. *Municipal Building*, Middlechurch, Manitoba.
26. *Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity*, Poplarfield, Manitoba.
27. *Ste. Geneviève Roman Catholic Church*, Ste-Geneviève, Manitoba.
28. *Betsey Ramsay's Grave*, Riverton area, Manitoba.
29. *St. Michael's of Archangels Roman Catholic Church*, Meleb, Manitoba.
30. *Former Trader's Bank Building*, Selkirk, Manitoba.

31. *Former Blacksmith Shop, Cartwright, Manitoba.*
32. *Former Roseisle School, Roseisle, Manitoba.*
33. *Anderson Barn, Forrest area, Manitoba.*
34. *Former Horod School, Elphinstone area, Manitoba.*
35. *Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of the Ascension, Menzie area, Manitoba.*
36. *Ste. Thérèse Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal, Manitoba.*
37. *Former Carpentier House, Griswold area, Manitoba.*
38. *Former Dominion Post Office Building, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.*
39. *Former Post Office Building, Carman, Manitoba.*
40. *Sourisford Park, Coulter, Manitoba.*
41. *Former Burchill & Howey Block, Brandon, Manitoba.*
42. *Former Welch Block, Boissevain, Manitoba.*
43. *Former Marconi School, Oakburn area, Manitoba.*
44. *St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Olha, Manitoba.*
45. *Ukrainian Pioneer Mass Grave Site, Oakburn area, Manitoba.*
46. *Former Stodders House, Morden, Manitoba.*
47. *Toutes Aides Roman Catholic Church, Toutes Aides, Manitoba.*
48. *Former McKenzie House, Rapid City area, Manitoba.*
49. *Former Reeves Barn, Alexander area, Manitoba.*
50. *Law Office Building, Swan River, Manitoba.*
51. *Former Midwinter School, East Braintree, Manitoba.*
52. *Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Transfiguration, Menzie area, Manitoba.*
53. *Former St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Garson, Manitoba.*
54. *Former Sowden House, Souris, Manitoba.*
55. *Former Union Bank Building, Birtle, Manitoba.*
56. *Sts. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, Elphinstone area, Manitoba.*
57. *Macdonald Pioneer Cemetery, Macdonald, Manitoba.*
58. *St. John Cantius Roman Catholic Church, Oakburn area, Manitoba.*
59. *St. John's Ukrainian United Church, Rossburn area, Manitoba.*
60. *Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of the Assumption of St. Mary, Rossburn area, Manitoba.*
61. *Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Rossburn area, Manitoba.*

62. *Former Crystal City Courier Building, Crystal City, Manitoba.*
63. *Former Tapp House, Virden, Manitoba.*
64. *Former Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Building, Wawanesa, Manitoba.*
65. *Former Post Office Building, Souris, Manitoba.*
66. *Former Lecoy House, Lac du Bonnet area, Manitoba.*
67. *Knox Bellafield Presbyterian Church, Ninette area, Manitoba.*
68. *Former Gimli Public School, Gimli, Manitoba.*
69. *Former Riverside Park, Minto area, Manitoba.*
70. *Sacré-Coeur Roman Catholic Church, Fannystelle, Manitoba.*
71. *Former North American Lumber Company Building, Binscarth, Manitoba.*
72. *Former Grunnavatns Lutheran Church, Lundar area, Manitoba.*
73. *Former Paul Hiebert House, Carman, Manitoba.*
74. *Former Eunola School, Pierson area, Manitoba.*
75. *Gwenmawr, Former McGregor House, Kemnay area, Manitoba.*
76. *Former St. Luke's Anglican Church, Souris, Manitoba.*
77. *Former Demonstration Farm House, Killarney, Manitoba.*
78. *Dufferin Agricultural Society Grandstand, Carman, Manitoba.*
79. *Ukrainian People's Home of Ivan Franko, Angusville, Manitoba.*
80. *Casa Maley, Former Maley House, Brandon, Manitoba.*
81. *Former Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building, Lynn Lake, Manitoba.*
82. *Former Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Arborg, Manitoba.*
83. *Former Shaver Homestead, Killarney area, Manitoba.*
84. *Former Mount Prospect School, Cartwright, Manitoba.*
85. *Former Presbyterian Church, Deloraine, Manitoba.*
86. *Former Berghaler Church Waisenamt, Altona, Manitoba.*
87. *Klippenstein House, Altona, Manitoba.*
88. *Former Chastko House, Rackham area, Manitoba.*
89. *Former Cromer Methodist Church, Cromer, Manitoba.*
90. *Former Hay House, Killarney, Manitoba.*
91. *Stonewall Town Hall, Stonewall, Manitoba.*
92. *Former McKenzie House, Brandon, Manitoba.*
93. *Former Episcopal Methodist Church, Dominion City, Manitoba.*

94. *Former Creighton Terrace*, Emerson, Manitoba.
95. *Former Bryce House*, Emerson, Manitoba.
96. *Former Presbyterian Church Manse*, Emerson, Manitoba.
97. *Alexander Post Office*, Alexander, Manitoba.
98. *Former Tummel Presbyterian Church*, Tummel area, Manitoba.
99. *Former Kola Anglican Church of the Advent*, Kola area, Manitoba.
100. *Former Bank Vault, Old Deloraine*, Deloraine area, Manitoba.
101. *Bell Tower, Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel*, Tyndall, Manitoba.
102. *Tanner's Crossing*, Minnedosa, Manitoba.
103. *Former Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church*, Olha area, Manitoba.
104. *Former Napinka School*, Napinka, Manitoba.
105. *Former Minnedosa Power Company Building*, Minnedosa, Manitoba.
106. *Former Satterthwaite House*, McCreary area, Manitoba.
107. *Former Grey Nuns' Convent*, St. Francois Xavier, Manitoba.
108. *Former Warkentin Blacksmith Shop*, St. Francois Xavier area, Manitoba.
109. *Former Elkhorn Methodist Church*, Elkhorn, Manitoba.
110. *Former Wilson House*, Glenora area, Manitoba.
111. *Former Herdukried Lutheran Church*, Langruth, Manitoba.
112. *Former Canadian Pacific Railway Water Tower*, Glenboro, Manitoba.
113. *St. Paul's Anglican Church*, St. Francois Xavier area, Manitoba.
114. *Former Union Bank Building*, Deloraine, Manitoba.
115. *Former Orange Clark House*, Stonewall, Manitoba.
116. *Memorial Hall*, Carman, Manitoba.
117. *Lily Bay United Church*, Lundar area, Manitoba.
118. *Former Star Mound School*, Snowflake area, Manitoba.
119. *Former Dow House*, Boissevain, Manitoba.
120. *Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian United Church*, Inglis area, Manitoba.
121. *Former Union Bank Building*, Hamiota, Manitoba.
122. *Former Eriksdale Creamery*, Eriksdale, Manitoba.
123. *Former Fowler Block*, Baldur, Manitoba.
124. *Former McElroy House*, Morden, Manitoba.

125. *Former Manitoba Telephone System Building*, Cartwright, Manitoba.
126. *Former Northfield School*, Wawanesa area, Manitoba.
127. *LaPlont Block*, Brandon, Manitoba.
128. *Former Tamarisk School*, Grandview area, Manitoba.
129. *Former South Bay School*, Winnipegosis area, Manitoba.
130. *Former Armstrong Homestead*, Boissevain area, Manitoba.
131. *Former Tenby School*, Tenby, Manitoba.
132. *Former McKay House*, Minnedosa, Manitoba.
133. *Gimli Unitarian Church*, Gimli, Manitoba.
134. *Former Bank of Montreal Building*, Ethelbert, Manitoba.
135. *Former McKinney House*, Boissevain area, Manitoba.
136. *St. Anne's Anglican Church*, Poplar Point, Manitoba.
137. *Former Smellie Bros. Co. Store*, Russell, Manitoba.
138. *Baldur United Church*, Baldur, Manitoba.
139. *Hilton United Church*, Belmont area, Manitoba.
140. *Former Winkler House*, Gretna, Manitoba.
141. *Former Glen Elmo School*, Birdtail area, Manitoba.
142. *Former Canadian Pacific Railway Engine House*, Reston, Manitoba.
143. *St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church and Parish Hall*, Poplarfield, Manitoba.
144. *Former Masonic Lodge*, Emerson, Manitoba.
145. *Former Gardiner Building*, Carberry, Manitoba.
146. *Former United Church Manse*, Melita, Manitoba.
147. *Manitou Opera House*, Manitou, Manitoba.
148. *Former Jonasson House*, Gimli, Manitoba.
149. *Roland United Church*, Roland, Manitoba.
150. *Former Wright House*, Souris, Manitoba.
151. *Gimli Dance Pavilion*, Gimli, Manitoba.
152. *Young House*, Cypress River area, Manitoba.
153. *Former Mutter House*, Reston, Manitoba.
154. *Former Hilbre School*, Hilbre area, Manitoba.
155. *Ukrainian Greek Orthodox of St. John the Baptist*, Garland, Manitoba.
156. *Former Andrew Kowalewich General Store*, Garland, Manitoba.

157. *Former McLeod House*, Selkirk, Manitoba.
158. *Former Frikrikju Lutheran Church*, Cypress River area, Manitoba.
159. *Former Thomas Poole Building*, Baldur, Manitoba.
160. *Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, Toutes Aides, Manitoba.
161. *Lea House*, Snowflake area, Manitoba.
162. *St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church*, Rackham area, Manitoba.
163. *Speer House*, Oakbank area, Manitoba.
164. *Former Sexsmith House*, Carman, Manitoba.
165. *Former Opawaka School Site*, Darlingford area, Manitoba.
166. *Former Moffat Barn*, Woodside area, Manitoba.
167. *Former Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building*, Elgin, Manitoba.
168. *Former Riverside School*, Minto area, Manitoba.
169. *Arborg Unitarian Church*, Arborg, Manitoba.
170. *Former Kaye House*, Melita, Manitoba.
171. *Former Nordin Farmstead*, Teulon area, Manitoba.
172. *Former Dolmage House*, Souris, Manitoba.
173. *Former Archibald Methodist Church*, Manitou area, Manitoba.
174. *Former Berry House*, Reston, Manitoba.
175. *Former J.R. Amos Blacksmith Shop*, Waskada, Manitoba.
176. *St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church*, Moosehorn area, Manitoba.
177. *Former Sprague House*, Minnedosa, Manitoba.
178. *Holy Cross Greek Catholic Church*, Inwood area, Manitoba.
179. *Former Polish National Apostolic Church*, Chatfield, Manitoba.
180. *Former Fjelsted House*, Arborg, Manitoba.
181. *Former Canal School*, McCreary, Manitoba.
182. *Rhodes Community Hall*, Ethelbert area, Manitoba.
183. *Former Cromarty School*, Roblin area, Manitoba.
184. *Makaroff Community Hall*, Makaroff, Manitoba.
185. *Former Ruskin School*, Ethelbert area, Manitoba.
186. *Garland United Church*, Garland, Manitoba.
187. *Former Cottingham House*, Boissevain area, Manitoba.
188. *Former Menarey House*, Cartwright area, Manitoba.

189. *St. Alban's Anglican Church*, Oak Lake, Manitoba.
190. *Suspension Bridge*, Senkiw area, Manitoba.
191. *Timber Truss Bridge*, Dominion City, Manitoba.
192. *Concrete Box Bridge*, Woodmore area, Manitoba.
193. *Concrete Box Bridge*, Greenridge area, Manitoba.
194. *St. Joachim Roman Catholic Church*, La Broquerie, Manitoba.
195. *Sts. Cyril and Methodius Roman Catholic Church*, Gimli area, Manitoba.

(Source: Municipal Heritage Sites (Culture, Heritage and Tourism, Government of Manitoba).  
Retrieved April 15, 2003 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/hrb/mun.html>)

## APPENDIX III: Blank Forage Lease Agreement

GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA  
MANITOBA AGRICULTURE AND FOOD  
CROWN LANDS

FORAGE LEASE NO. LEASENO

THIS LEASE AGREEMENT made, in duplicate, and effective as of the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January, 20  
YEAR(LAST2NOS), pursuant to *The Crown Lands Act*, C.C.S.M. c. C340.

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN THE RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA  
as represented herein by the Director of Agricultural Crown Lands,

(hereinafter called the "Lessor"),  
OF THE FIRST PART,

and

LESSEE(LastNameCAPSthenfirstnamelower)  
ADDRESS1(POBOXinCAPS)  
ADDRESS2(TowninLowerCase),

(hereinafter called the "Lessee"),  
OF THE SECOND PART,

WHEREAS the Lessor is prepared to lease to the Lessee and the Lessee is prepared to lease from the Lessor certain agricultural Crown lands, all of which are more particularly described in Schedule A to this Lease Agreement and are hereinafter called the "Leased Lands";

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of the premises and of the rents hereby reserved, and the covenants, conditions, agreements and undertakings herein contained to be observed and performed on the part of the Lessee, the Lessor hereby leases to the Lessee, and the Lessee hereby leases from the Lessor, the Leased Lands for the agricultural purposes and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

I. THE PARTIES COVENANT AND AGREE as follows:

- (a) THAT the Lessee shall have and hold the Leased Lands for and during the term of TERM[wordinCAPS] (TERM[NUMBER]) years from the FIRST (1<sup>st</sup>) day of JANUARY, 20YEAR(LAST2NOS), to the THIRTY-FIRST (31<sup>st</sup>) day of DECEMBER, EXPIRY, (hereinafter called the "Term"), unless earlier terminated in accordance with the termination provisions hereinafter set out or in accordance with the termination provisions of *The Crown Lands Act*, C.C.S.M. c. C340 (the "Act").
- (b) THAT the Lessee shall be responsible for yielding and paying rent in full without any reduction, abatement or set off unto the Lessor, at the address specified in clause 39(a) hereof (or at such other address as the Lessor may specify in writing at any time), in advance on or before the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January in each and every year included within the Term. The rent shall be calculated according to the formula for determining lease rental as set out in the *Agricultural Crown Land Leases Regulation*, being Manitoba Regulation 168/2001 under the Act, a copy of which formula is set out in Schedule B to this Lease Agreement.

II. THE PARTIES FURTHER COVENANT AND AGREE as follows:

**TAXES**

1. The Lessee shall pay in each year included within the Term, together with and in addition to the rent payment referred to in Section I(b) hereof, the following amounts:
  - a) such amount as the Minister of Agriculture and Food, in her or his absolute discretion, fixes under subsection 7(4) of the Act as a payment to be made by the Lessee in lieu of municipal taxes, local government district taxes or school taxes, as the case may be, on the Leased Lands; and
  - b) an amount equal to any and all goods and services, sales, value-added or other taxes imposed on or collectible by the Lessor with respect to the said rent payments, and such amount shall not be considered rent for the purposes of this Lease Agreement but the Lessor shall have the same rights and remedies for recovering such amount as the Lessor has for recovery of unpaid rent under this Lease Agreement.

**LESSOR'S RIGHT TO RECOVERY OF ARREARS**

2. Where any rent, taxes (or payment in lieu) or other amount payable by the Lessee under this Lease Agreement is in arrears or remains outstanding for a period of three (3) months, the Director of Agricultural Crown Lands (hereinafter called the "Director") or any person authorized by the Director in writing may, in addition to any other remedies available to the Lessor under this Lease Agreement or the Act, or both, issue a distress warrant to a person named therein who shall proceed, subject to any exemptions available to the Lessee under *The Landlord and Tenant Act (Manitoba)*, to distrain the goods and chattels of the Lessee, wherever they are found on the Leased Lands, for the recovery of the rent or other amount in arrears or that is outstanding, and the Lessor may sell them; such distraining of the Lessee's goods and chattels shall not deprive the Lessor of the right to recover such arrears, or any remaining part thereof, by any other lawful means.

**CANCELLATION FOR DEFAULT, BREACH, OR NON-PERFORMANCE**

3. The Director may cancel or terminate this Lease Agreement for default in payment of rent, taxes (or payment in lieu) or any other amount hereby reserved or payable by the Lessee or for the breach or non-performance by the Lessee of any covenant, proviso, condition or undertaking herein contained, to be kept, observed or performed by the Lessee, by providing to the Lessee at the address specified in clause 39(b) a written notice stating the intention of the Director to do so upon the expiration of three (3) months following the date of such written notice; and upon issuing such written notice and the expiration of the said three (3) months, all rights of the Lessee under this Lease Agreement and of any other persons claiming through or under the Lessee shall cease and determine, and the Director may in her or his discretion cause to be forfeited to the Crown any or all monies including rent and taxes paid in advance in accordance with Section I(b) hereof paid by or on behalf of the Lessee in respect of or under this Lease Agreement and the Director may dispose of the Leased Lands as if this Lease Agreement had never been made.

**USE OF THE LEASED LANDS**

4. a) The Lessee shall use the Leased Lands for the purpose of forage production; unless otherwise limited or restricted in Schedule A hereto, but shall not cultivate or bring into cultivation any portion of the Leased Lands without first obtaining the consent of the Director in writing, and if such consent has been given by the Director to allow the Lessee to cultivate any portion of the Leased Lands, the rent payable under this Lease Agreement shall be automatically adjusted to reflect the increased value (as determined by the Director) of the Leased Lands; and

- b) The Lessee shall use the Leased Lands in accordance with good management, husbandry and conservation practices.
- USE OF FORAGE** 5. The Lessee shall use all forage produced on or from the Leased Lands for livestock owned solely by the Lessee and shall not sell, give, barter, trade or dispose of any of such forage without the prior consent of the Director in writing.
- PROHIBITIONS** 6. The Lessee shall not:
- remove or permit the removal of soil, peat or sod from the Leased Lands;
  - sublet or underlet the Leased Lands or any part thereof, nor assign this Lease Agreement without the prior written consent of the Director, which consent may be withheld at the Director's sole discretion; or
  - allow or permit any other person's livestock to graze, pasture or feed on the Leased Lands or any part thereof.
- NO WASTE AND UNDESIRABLE STRUCTURES** 7. The Lessee shall not:
- accumulate, permit or allow the accumulation of any waste material, debris, refuse or garbage on the Leased Lands or any part thereof; or
  - construct or permit the existence or construction of any structure on the Leased Lands or any part thereof that the Director determines to be an undesirable structure;
- and the Lessee shall forthwith remove any such waste material, debris, refuse or garbage and forthwith repair or remove any such undesirable structure on written notice from the Lessor.
- FENCES, TIMBER ETC.** 8. The Lessee shall:
- keep all fences situated (now or at any time during the Term) on the Leased Lands in good repair;
  - not cut down any trees or timber on the Leased Lands or any part thereof without a permit issued by the appropriate provincial government department or ministry; and
  - comply with all applicable laws including (but not limited to) *The Forest Act (Manitoba)* and *The Fires Prevention Act (Manitoba)* and the regulations under *The Wildlife Act (Manitoba)* with respect to posting of hunting signage.
- CONTAGIOUS DISEASES** 9. The Lessee shall comply with the laws of the Province of Manitoba and Canada relating to contagious diseases of animals insofar as such laws affect or apply in the area of the Province of Manitoba in which the Leased Lands are located.
- RESIDENCE OR RANCH HEADQUARTERS** 10. The Lessee shall not construct any residence or ranch headquarters on the Leased Lands; however, the Lessee may apply in writing to the Director for the Director's prior approval to remove a specified area from the Leased Lands with respect to which the Lessee may subsequently apply for a general residential permit or residence lease from the Minister of Conservation for the Province of Manitoba.
- RIGHTS TO SAND, GRAVEL & MINERAL WITHDRAWAL** 11. The Lessee acknowledges and agrees that all mines and minerals on the Leased Lands, including sand and gravel, and the right to enter, locate, prospect, mine for and remove such minerals, sand and gravel, are reserved to the Crown; and the Director retains the absolute right to, at any time, withdraw by notice, in writing, any part of the Leased Lands on or under which sand, gravel or mineral deposits are located.

**ADDITIONAL  
RESERVATIONS**

12. a) In addition to the reservation of mines and minerals referred to in Section 11 hereof, the Lessee acknowledges and agrees that the following shall be reserved to the Crown from or out of the Leased Lands:
- i) all public trails, roads and highways existing thereon, or that at any time during the Term may be built thereon as public trails, roads or highways;
  - ii) such lands as may be required for works constructed or to be constructed thereon under any Statute of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba;
  - iii) such lands as may be withdrawn or required for a public work;
  - iv) such lands as may be required for alternate land use; and
  - v) such lands as are not being used by the Lessee for the purpose granted under this Lease Agreement.
- b) For the purposes of paragraphs 12(a)(iii) and (iv) hereof, respectively, the terms or expressions "public work" and "alternate land use", shall each have the meaning given to them in the written policies approved from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture and Food governing the use of agricultural Crown lands in the Province of Manitoba (hereinafter referred to as the "Policies").

**WITHDRAWAL  
FOR HIGHER AND  
BETTER USE AND  
FOR ALTERNATE  
LAND USE**

13. a) The Director may at any time withdraw any part of the Leased Lands for higher and better use, upon providing the Lessee with thirty (30) days prior written notice of the Director's intention to withdraw the part as described in such notice, and upon the expiration of the said thirty (30) days the withdrawn part shall automatically cease to form part of the Leased Lands.
- b) The Director may at any time withdraw any part of the Leased Lands for alternate land use, upon providing the Lessee with two (2) years prior written notice of the Director's intention to withdraw the part as described in such notice, and upon the expiration of the said two (2) years the withdrawn part shall automatically cease to form part of the Leased Lands.
- c) For the purposes of clauses 13(a) and (b) hereof, the terms or expressions "higher and better use" and "alternate land use" shall each have the meaning given to them in the Policies.

**NO  
COMPENSATION**

14. The Lessee acknowledges and agrees that no compensation, whatsoever, financial or otherwise, will be payable or provided by the Lessor where any part of the Leased Lands are withdrawn for any of the purposes or uses mentioned in Sections 11 and 12 and clauses 13(a) and (b) hereof.

**ELIGIBILITY TO  
HOLD LEASE**

15. If the Lessee is a forage co-operative, no member of such forage co-operative shall utilize more than 4,800 animal unit months (A.U.M.s) of forage production capacity per year on the Leased Lands or any part thereof.

**REPRESENTATIONS  
AND WARRANTIES**

16. The Lessee, if an individual, represents and warrants:
- a) that he or she is of the full age of 18 years as at the date of signing this Lease Agreement;
  - b) that he or she is as at the date of this Lease Agreement, and will continue to be throughout the Term:
    - i) a Canadian citizen or a person with landed Canadian immigrant status; and
    - ii) a resident of the Province of Manitoba within the meaning given to the term "resident" under the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*; and

- c) that throughout the Term he or she be and remain actively involved in the management of the Leased Lands and shall personally, together with any other individual who is named as the Lessee herein and with the members of his/her/their immediate family(ies), perform substantially all of the farm labour thereon.

**REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES, JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY**

17. If the Lessee is a partnership, or if more than one individual is named at page 1 of this Lease Agreement as the Lessee, each partner thereof/individual represents and covenants that he or she:
- a) is a farmer or rancher and that he or she is and will continue to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 16 hereof; and
  - b) will be jointly and severally responsible with all other partners/individuals in performing or carrying out all covenants and undertakings herein contained on the part of the Lessee.

**REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES**

18. The Lessee, if a corporation, represents and warrants that it is authorized under *The Corporations Act (Manitoba)* to carry on business in the Province of Manitoba and that each of its individual shareholders is and will continue to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 16 hereof.

**REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES**

19. The Lessee, if a forage co-operative, represents and warrants that its membership is composed entirely of farmers or ranchers each of whom is and will continue to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 16 hereof.

**ANNUAL REVIEW OF FORAGE PRODUCTION CAPACITY**

20. The Lessee acknowledges and agrees that the forage production capacity of the Leased Lands and the farm management and husbandry practices of the Lessee are subject to annual review and reappraisal by the Lessor, and any and all adjustments to such forage production capacity shall become effective on January 1<sup>st</sup> of the next year (included within the Term) immediately following the date of such review and reappraisal.

**REDUCTION OF AREA OF LEASED LANDS**

21. Where the Director determines that the forage production capacity of the Leased Lands has increased or will increase beyond 4,800 animal unit months (A.U.M.s), the Director may reduce the area of the Leased Lands to an area that is no greater than that required, in the Director's opinion, to provide such number (of 4,800) of A.U.M.s. Notice of such reduction shall be provided by the Director, in writing, to the Lessee.

**RESTORATION OF LEASED LANDS**

22. Where the Director determines that any of the Leased Lands have been abandoned after cultivation or that the native vegetation or peaty overburden thereon has been destroyed in whole or in part by fire, the Lessee shall forthwith seed to grass or otherwise reclaim such abandoned or partially destroyed land in such manner as may be required by the Director.

**ACCESS**

23. The Lessee shall:
- a) permit access to, in, over or upon the Leased Lands to all duly authorized representatives or agents of the Lessor or the Director, or both;
  - b) shall permit access to any licensed hunter or fisher to enter and remain upon the Leased Lands for the purpose of hunting or fishing during any authorized hunting or fishing season;
  - c) not interfere in any way with the public right of passage over any portage, road or trail existing on the Leased Lands as at the date of this Lease Agreement; and

d) permit such access to other persons to, in, over or upon the Leased Lands, or such use of any area thereof by those persons, as may be permitted at any time by the Lessor or the Director, or both, or under any Statute of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba.

**RIGHT TO  
DESIGNATE A  
NEW TRAIL**

24. The Lessor has the right to, at any time, designate and install or cause to be installed a road or trail through or upon the Leased Lands, or any part thereof, where no alternative road or trail is, in the opinion of the Director, available for passage to any of the lands, whether Crown owned or privately owned, adjacent to the Leased Lands.

**CONFINEMENT  
OF LIVESTOCK**

25. The Lessee shall confine his or her livestock to the Leased Lands and shall not permit his or her livestock to stray upon any adjacent lands, and for such purposes may erect perimeter fences, as necessary, on the Leased Lands. Any perimeter fences erected by the Lessee shall take into account the access and other requirements as set out in Section 23 hereof and the Lessor's rights as set out in Section 24 hereof.

**STRUCTURES AND  
IMPROVEMENTS**

26. The Lessee may, with the prior written authorization of the Director, erect on the Leased Lands structures such as cross fences, shelters and corrals and may make improvements, such as livestock watering and salting facilities, that may be desirable for the better utilization of the Leased Lands, and such authorized structures and improvements shall be kept in good repair by the Lessee and shall, subject to Section 27 hereof, remain the Lessee's property during the currency of this Lease Agreement.

**DISPOSAL OF  
STRUCTURES AND  
IMPROVEMENTS**

27. a) Upon the expiration of the Term or earlier termination of this Lease Agreement, the Lessee shall forthwith offer for purchase and sale to the Lessor, in writing, any and all structures and improvements located on the Leased Lands; and if the Lessor does not accept such offer, or if the Lessor makes a counter offer which the Lessee does not accept, within six (6) months of the date that the Lessor received the Lessee's original offer, the Lessee shall, subject to clauses 27(b) and (c) hereof, remove the said structures and improvements within thirty (30) days following the expiration of such six (6) month period or the date that the Lessor informs the Lessee, in writing, that the Lessor does not intend to purchase the said structures or improvements, whichever occurs sooner.

b) Any structure or improvement not removed by the Lessee within the said thirty (30) days shall be deemed abandoned by the Lessee and becomes the property of the Lessor and without any financial compensation therefore to the Lessee.

c) If, as of the date of the expiration of the Term or the earlier termination of this Lease Agreement, the Lessee owes any rent, taxes (or payment in lieu) or other amount under this Lease Agreement or under any other lease agreement, including any forage or cropping lease, that the Lessee (whether solely or jointly with any other individual) has entered into with the Lessor, the Lessee acknowledges and agrees that no removal of such structures or improvements, or any of them, shall be made by the Lessee unless and until the Lessee has paid the full amount of such unpaid rent, taxes (or payment in lieu) or other amount to the Lessor.

d) Any structures or improvements that become the Lessor's property in accordance with clause 27(b) hereof may be removed, demolished, sold or disposed of by the Lessor at the Lessee's entire cost, and for the purposes hereof the Lessor may apply any financial proceeds realized from the sale or disposition of such structure or improvement against:

- i) any costs incurred by the Lessor in removing or demolishing any other structures or improvements abandoned by the Lessee;
- ii) any costs incurred by the Lessor in arranging for the sale or disposition of any structure or improvements;
- iii) any rent, taxes (or payment in lieu) or other amount owing by the Lessee, as referred to in clause 27(c); or
- iv) all of the above.

**NO ACCESS**

28. The Lessee understands and acknowledges that the Lessor is not obligated, express or implied, to provide any access to the Leased Lands for the Lessee's use of the Leased Lands under this Lease Agreement.

**STOCK RETURN**

29. The Lessee shall furnish to the Director on request, at any time and from time to time, and on the form furnished for that purpose by the Director, a stock return showing:

- a) the location and area, ie, section/township/range, of all lands (other than the Leased Lands) that are owned or operated by the Lessee and the acreage under cultivation on such other lands;
- b) the number and species of animal units owned by the Lessee;
- c) the number and species of animal units grazed and maintained on the Leased Lands;
- d) the number of tonnes of hay cut on the Leased Lands;
- e) the acreage cultivated on the Leased Lands including the kinds of annual crops, if any, grown on the cultivated area thereof; and
- f) such other information as the Director may require.

**LIABILITY FOR INJURY AND DAMAGE**

30. The Lessee shall indemnify and save harmless the Lessor from and against any and all claims, demands, actions, suits, proceedings and costs of every kind whatsoever for any loss, injury or damage arising out of the occupancy or use by the Lessee, or any person for whom the Lessee is responsible for in law, of the Leased Lands and any buildings, structures or improvements located thereon.

**NO LIABILITY FOR FLOOD DAMAGE**

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Lease Agreement, the Lessor shall not be liable for any loss, injury or damage of any kind whatsoever caused or purported to be caused by the raising or lowering of any body of water.

**LEASE TRANSFER TO SPOUSE OR DIRECT DESCENDANT**

32. The Lessee, if an individual, may request, in writing, to the Lessor an individual or individuals to whom the rights and obligations of the Lessee under this Lease Agreement may be assigned or transferred in event of the Lessee's death or permanent disability, but such individual or individuals must be either the spouse or a direct descendant of the Lessee. In order to assign or transfer the rights and obligations under this Lease Agreement, the individual or individuals so requested must qualify to hold a lease agreement under the Policies. For purposes of this Section 32, a "direct descendant" shall include the Lessee's son, daughter, legally adopted son or daughter and their respective spouses.

**LEASE TERMINATION BY LESSEE**

33. The Lessee may request that this Lease Agreement be terminated as of January 1<sup>st</sup> of any year during the Term, by giving at least three (3) months notice, in writing, to the Lessor prior to the date of intended termination, and the requested termination may be agreed to by the Director on such reasonable terms and conditions as the Director may specify in writing.

**LEASE  
CANCELLATION  
OR TERMINATION  
BY LESSOR**

34. In addition to cancellation or termination under Section 3 hereof, the Director may cancel or terminate this Lease Agreement by giving to the Lessee, or his or her heirs, executors or administrators (if the Lessee is deceased) at least thirty (30) days written notice prior to the date of intended termination, stating in such notice the reason for the said cancellation or termination, where the Director determines that:
- a) the Lessee obtained this Lease Agreement by means of fraud, misrepresentation or failure to disclose a material fact in his or her application therefore;
  - b) the Lessee is in default under any other lease agreement (including any forage or cropping lease) that the Lessee has entered into with the Lessor, including any other lease agreement in which the Lessee is named as one of two or more individual lessees under such other lease agreement;
  - c) the Lessee is deceased;
  - d) the Lessee is no longer a resident of the Province of Manitoba;
  - e) the Lessee is no longer principally engaged in the business of farming in the Province of Manitoba;
  - f) all of the Leased Lands are required for any federal, provincial or municipal government purpose in the sole opinion of the Director; or
  - g) the Lessee is bankrupt or insolvent or takes the benefit of any law pertaining to bankrupt or insolvent debtors;
- and, upon such termination becoming effective, the Lessor shall have the right to re-enter and recover possession of the Leased Lands without hindrance or obstruction by or on the part of the Lessee.

**AGRICULTURAL  
CROWN LANDS  
APPEAL BOARD**

35. The Lessee acknowledges and agrees that his or her only recourse in the event of cancellation or termination of this Lease Agreement in accordance with Section 34 hereof is to appeal such termination to the Agricultural Crown Lands Appeal Board in accordance with the appeal provisions as set out in the Act. The Lessee further acknowledges and agrees that there shall be no appeal to the said Agricultural Crown Lands Appeal Board where cancellation or termination results from the Lessee's failure to pay rent, taxes (or payment in lieu) or other amount payable under this Lease Agreement or any other lease agreement that the Lessee has entered into with the Lessor.

**RIGHT OF  
LESSOR TO  
COLLECT MONIES  
DUE UPON LEASE  
TERMINATION**

36. The cancellation or termination of this Lease Agreement shall not deprive the Lessor of any lawful means available to it of recovering from the Lessee any amounts payable or due and owing by the Lessee under this Lease Agreement or under any other lease agreement between the parties as at the termination date, and such amounts shall include all expenses and costs, including all legal fees and expenses, incurred by the Lessor in recovering any of the amounts payable, due and owing hereunder. The Lessor shall have the right to apply or offset the purchase price of any structures or improvements purchased by the Lessor in accordance with Section 27 hereof towards the payment of any amounts by the Lessee under this Lease Agreement or any other lease agreement that the Lessee has entered into with the Lessor.

**SURRENDER  
OF LAND  
UPON LEASE  
TERMINATION**

37. The Lessee shall, upon the termination of this Lease Agreement, peaceably and quietly leave, surrender and yield up the Leased Lands unto the Lessor in a condition acceptable to the Lessor and any costs incurred by the Lessor in returning the Leased Lands to a condition acceptable to the Lessor shall be payable by the Lessee upon written demand and may be recovered in any manner provided herein or in any other manner provided by law including (but not limited) by way of set off in accordance with the provisions of *The Financial Administration Act (Manitoba)*.

**LEASE  
AGREEMENT  
SUBJECT TO THE  
CROWN LANDS ACT**

**NOTICES**

38. This Lease Agreement is made under and is subject to the applicable provisions of the Act and the regulations thereunder, and such provisions form part of this Lease Agreement as if actually incorporated herein, whether or not they or any of them are explicitly mentioned or referred to herein.

39. a) Any notice or other communication to the Lessor under this Lease Agreement shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally to the Director or sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, or by way of facsimile transmission, to:

Attention: Director of Agricultural Crown Lands  
Manitoba Agriculture and Food  
Crown Lands  
PO BOX 1286 36 Armitage AVE  
Minnedosa MB R0J 1E0  
Fax No. (204) 867-6578

b) Any notice or other communication to the Lessee under this Lease Agreement shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally or sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, to the Lessee at:

Attention: LESSEE(FirstNameThenLastNameinLowerCase)  
ADDRESS1(POBOXinCAPS)  
ADDRESS2(TowninLowerCase)

c) Any notice or communication sent by registered mail shall be deemed to have been received on the fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) business day following the date of mailing. If mail service is disrupted by labour controversy, notice shall be delivered personally.

**GENERAL  
PROVISIONS**

40. a) No amendment or change to, or modification of, this Lease Agreement shall be valid unless it is in writing and signed by all signatories to this Lease Agreement.

b) Neither the Lessor nor the Director shall be considered to have waived the exercise of any right, power or remedy under this Lease Agreement unless such waiver is made in writing. Any forbearance or indulgence by the Lessor or the Director in any respect shall not constitute a waiver of the covenant, obligation or undertaking to be performed by the Lessor.

c) If any provision of this Lease Agreement is for any reason declared invalid, that provision shall be considered separate and severable from this Lease Agreement, and the other provisions of this Lease Agreement shall remain in force and continue to be binding upon the parties as though the invalid provision had never been included in this Lease Agreement.

d) Wherever the singular or masculine are used herein the same shall be interpreted as meaning the plural, feminine or neuter where the context or reference to the parties hereto so requires.

e) All references in this Lease Agreement to the Act, the Regulations under the Act, the Policies and any Statute of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba shall be read to include any amendments, substitutions or revisions enacted or made from time to time to the said Act, Regulations, Policies or Statute.

f) This document and the attached Schedules contain the entire agreement between the parties. There are no undertakings, representations or promises, express or implied, other than those contained in this Agreement.



This is Schedule A to Lease Agreement No. LEASENO dated the  
1<sup>st</sup> day of January, 20 YEAR(LAST2NOS)

Between

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,  
as represented herein by the Director of Agricultural Crown Lands,**

and

**LESSEE(LastNameCAPSThenFirstNameinLower)**

Legal Description of the Leased Lands

The following agricultural Crown lands shall be used by the Lessee for forage production, unless otherwise restricted below.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

ACRES

HECTARES

1. LEGAL

ACRES HECTARES

RESTRICTIONS (if any)

RESTRICTIONS

This is Schedule B to Lease Agreement No. LEASENO dated the

1<sup>st</sup> day of January, 20 YEAR(LAST2NOS) .

Between

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,**  
as represented herein by the Director of Agricultural Crown Lands,

and

**Lessee(LastNameCAPSThenFirstNameinLower)**

FORMULA FOR DETERMINING LEASE RENTAL

**Definitions**

**1(1)** In this Schedule,

"**agreement**" means a cropping lease, or forage lease, for agricultural Crown lands under *The Crown Lands Act*;

"**aspen parkland regions**" means one or more areas of the Province of Manitoba designated by the Department of Agriculture and Food from time to time for the purpose of establishing market cost;

"**leased lands**" means the parcel or parcels of land leased under a forage lease;

"**market cost**" means the average cost of renting private pasture land in the aspen parkland regions of Manitoba, expressed in dollars per A.U.M., determined by triennial survey by the Department of Agriculture and Food, adjusted by deducting the additional costs of utilizing the Leased Lands, or uncultivated Leased Lands, not incurred by renters of private pasture land;

"**tax unit**" means each legally described parcel of land within the Leased Lands, or uncultivated Leased Lands, as set out in Schedule A of an agreement;

"**uncultivated Leased Lands**" means the parcel or parcels of uncultivated land leased under a cropping lease.

**Formula**

**1(2)** Subject to Section 2, the formula for determining the annual rental for each tax unit of Leased Lands, or uncultivated Leased Lands, during the term of an agreement is as follows:

$A \times B = \text{rental per tax unit}$

In this formula,

A is the number of A.U.M.s that the tax unit is capable of producing in an average year; and

B is the market cost.<sup>1</sup>

**Total rent amount**

**1(3)** The annual rental for the Leased Lands shall be the total of the annual rentals for all of the tax units comprising the Leased Lands or uncultivated Leased Lands.

**Conditions**

**2(1)** The formula set out in subsection 1(2) or the factors, or both, may be changed in whole or in part during the term of an agreement but only in a year of which the figure denoting the year is divisible by five.

**2(2)** The forage production capacity of the Leased Lands or uncultivated Leased Lands shall be based on combined average grazing and hay potential, expressed in terms of A.U.M.s.

**2(3)** For the purpose of the triennial survey of average cost of renting private pasture land, the Department of Agriculture and Food may from time to time designate one or more areas of the Province of Manitoba as aspen parkland regions.

<sup>1</sup>"**A.U.M.**" means animal unit month, which is defined in the *Agricultural Crown Land Leases Regulation*, Manitoba Regulation 168/2001, as the amount of forage required to feed one mature 454 kg (1,000 pound) cow, with or without calf at foot, for one month while maintaining the vegetative stand on the Leased Lands or uncultivated Leased Lands in good condition.

## APPENDIX IV: Manitoba Crown Lands Licence of Occupation

Application for (✓) (all fees include GST)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Permit	\$53.50	<input type="checkbox"/> Easement	\$ 80.25
<input type="checkbox"/> Lease	\$80.25	<input type="checkbox"/> Exchange	\$107.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Purchase	\$107.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Licence of Occupation	\$ 80.25

**MANITOBA CONSERVATION**  
Lands Branch

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Separate applications & fees are required for each separate or surveyed parcel of land  
**UNDER THE CROWN LANDS ACT c.C340** Note: Fee MUST accompany this form

**SECTION 1(a) - APPLICANT(S)** (Go to 1(b) if a Corporation or Government Department/Agency)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class # \_\_\_\_\_ LAST (Please Print) FIRST MIDDLE (no initials)

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: Home: \_\_\_\_\_ Work: \_\_\_\_\_

GST Registration No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Employer: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a resident of Manitoba? Yes  No  Canada: Yes  No

Declaration: I am an Employee of Manitoba Conservation: Yes  No   
Note: Employees of Manitoba Conservation have certain restrictions in relation to interests in Crown land.

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**APPLICANT 2 - (If applicable):** (Note: A maximum of two (2) individuals are permitted to be named as holders of a permit, lease or licence)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class # \_\_\_\_\_ LAST (Please Print) FIRST MIDDLE (no initials)

Address (if different from above): \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: Home: \_\_\_\_\_ Work: \_\_\_\_\_

GST Registration No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Employer: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a resident of Manitoba? Yes  No  Canada: Yes  No

Declaration: I am an Employee of Manitoba Conservation: Yes  No   
Note: Employees of Manitoba Conservation have certain restrictions in relation to interests in Crown land.

**If two applicants - Please Specify:**  
Specify:  As Joint Tenants - Referred to as the Law of Survivorship - Upon the death of one, the remaining Tenant acquires ownership. Property does not form part of the Estate of the Deceased.  
 As Tenants in Common - Law of Survivorship does not apply. Upon the death of one, the property does not automatically go to the remaining Tenant.  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

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**SECTION 1(b) - CORPORATE OR GOVERNMENT APPLICANT**

Registered Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Jb. Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Organization:  Corporation  Government Department  Government Agency  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signing Officers: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please print) (Include Current Copy of Certificate of Status (if applicable).)

FOR LANDS BRANCH USE ONLY:	FOR CASHIER USE ONLY: <span style="float: right; font-size: x-small;">(Rev Code 000100)</span>
CQ/MO/CAS _____ MRO _____	
CD: _____ CN: _____	
Rev Code: _____	
Signature: _____	
Parcel ID # _____	
Disposition Type & # _____	

**SECTION 2 LOCATION AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND APPLYING FOR:**

Lot or Parcel No. \_\_\_\_\_ Block No. \_\_\_\_\_ Plan No. \_\_\_\_\_ LTO \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Community/Subdivision: \_\_\_\_\_

OR

Part  OR All  OR Legal Subdivision \_\_\_\_\_ of  NW¼  NE¼  SW¼  SE¼  
of Section \_\_\_\_\_ Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_  West  East  East of the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Principal Meridian)

OR

River Lot No. \_\_\_\_\_ Parish or Settlement \_\_\_\_\_

OR

Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ ° \_\_\_\_\_ ' \_\_\_\_\_ " N Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_ ° \_\_\_\_\_ ' \_\_\_\_\_ " W  
Degrees Minutes Seconds Degrees Minutes Seconds

**Other Required Information:**

Name of Municipality/Community: \_\_\_\_\_

Street address (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Site Dimensions: Frontage: \_\_\_\_\_ (feet), Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ (feet)

Area Requested: \_\_\_\_\_ (acres)

**NOTE: You are also required to complete the sketch as described in Section 8**

**SECTION 3 LAND USE** (Check appropriate boxes and describe as indicated)

a) What is the requested land presently used for?

- Agriculture  Residential  Seasonal Recreation (Cottage)  
 Commercial  Industrial  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present use in more detail: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach separate sheet if necessary)

Current Permit or Lease No. (where applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

b) Are there any existing buildings on the requested land? Yes  No  Describe: (Year Built/# of Bldgs/Total Area of Bldgs)

c) What is your intended use of the requested land?

- Agriculture  Residential  Seasonal Recreation (Cottage)  
 Commercial  Industrial  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe intended use in full detail \_\_\_\_\_

(Attach separate information sheet or business plan, or other information that may assist us in evaluating your application.)

d) Are you proposing any buildings on the requested land? Yes  No  Describe: (Size/Type of Construction/Value of each):

e) Will any Drainage Improvements be required?  Yes  No

If Yes, provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

f) Has any part of this land ever been flooded (if known)?  Yes  No  Unknown

If yes, describe & year: \_\_\_\_\_

*On your sketch, show existing and proposed drainage.*

**SECTION 4 SERVICES** (Check appropriate boxes and describe as indicated)

- a) **SEWAGE DISPOSAL** Present:  Municipal Sewer  Holding Tank  Septic Field  Ejector  Other  
Proposed:  Municipal Sewer  Holding Tank  Septic Field  Ejector  Other
- b) **WATER SUPPLY** Present:  Piped Water  Community Well  Individual Well  Cistern  Other  
Proposed:  Piped Water  Community Well  Individual Well  Cistern  Other
- c) **Not Applicable**

If you answered "Other" to any of the above, please describe \_\_\_\_\_

On your sketch, show the location of any existing or proposed septic field, ejector system, or well, and show approximate distance of such to property lines and buildings.

- d) **ROADS** Is there public road access to the proposed lot(s) or parcel(s) Yes  No   
Is there any existing driveway to the proposed lot(s) or parcel(s) Yes  No   
Is there an existing driveway to the residual parcel? Yes  No

Indicate if you propose to build a new driveway connection onto any of the following:

- Provincial Trunk Highway  Provincial Road  Municipal Road

Show existing and proposed driveways and roads on your sketch.

**SECTION 5 OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

The appropriate application fee must accompany this application. If this application is approved, additional fees may be charged for preparation of documents and other administrative services in accordance with the Administration Fee Regulation under *The Crown Lands Act*.

**SECTION 6 PERSONAL INFORMATION PROVISIONS**

This personal information is being collected under the authority of *The Crown Lands Act* and will be used for future communications and establishing a client account.

This information is protected by the privacy provisions of *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. If you have any questions about the collection of this information, contact the Access & Privacy Coordinator, Box 85, 200 Sasheux Crescent, Winnipeg MB R3J 3W3 (204) 945-4170.

**SECTION 7 APPLICANT'S DECLARATION**

I/We hereby certify that all information given in this application is true in substance and in fact; that I/we are over the age of eighteen years, and that I/we will not commence any construction development on the site until I/we have received written approval of this application.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant

**Forms that are not completed in full will be returned.  
Please ensure you complete the sketch on the last page of this application.**

**Submit Application and fees to:**  
The Cashier, Manitoba Conservation  
Box 42, 200 Sasheux Crescent  
Winnipeg MB R3J 3W3

Please do not send cash.  
Cheque or money order should be made payable to:  
The Minister of Finance

**Inquiries/Assistance:**  
Lands Branch, Manitoba Conservation  
Box 20000, 123 Main Street W,  
Neepawa MB R0J 1H0  
Phone: (204) 476-7060 Fax (204) 476-7539

**Regional Land Managers:**

- Interlake & Red River Region - Gimli: (204) 642-6074
- Eastern Region - Lac du Bonnet: (204) 345-1452
- Western Region - Dauphin: (204) 622-2103
- Northwest Region - The Pas: (204) 627-8252
- Northeast Region - Thompson: (204) 677-6828

**SECTION 8 SKETCH**

Draw a sketch map of the land to scale in the space below. Include on your sketch the information and features listed below:

- a) **If requested land is NOT a full quarter section or a surveyed lot - a full geographical description, complete sketch detail and a Land Ownership Map (available at most Municipal offices), a 1:50000 Topographical map (available at most Regional offices) or an air photo must be attached.**
- b) If a surveyed lot - please provide a part copy of the applicable plan, clearly showing the requested lot.
- c) Identify and label all existing and proposed structures and features on the land and in the immediate vicinity, including: buildings, roads (including road name or number), lakes, rivers, creeks, swamps, wooded areas, wells, holding tanks, septic fields, sewage ejectors, driveways, etc; and
- d) Indicate uses of all land shown on your map and show dimensions of buildings and approximate distance from buildings to shoreline, boundary of lot, etc.



**APPENDIX V: Action Plan for the Effective Management, Protection, &  
Preservation of Camp Hughes**

The Goal:

To ensure that the heritage resources of Camp Hughes are effectively managed, protected, and preserved for the benefit of present and future Canadians. The attainment of this goal is the only acceptable outcome of the action plan since if not achieved our society will lose a unique and rare Canadian archaeological heirloom that can never be replaced or compensated.

Requirements for Success:

The Historic Resources Branch of the Provincial Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism must initiate the bureaucratic process since it is the governmental agency charged with the responsibility of ensuring the protection and preservation of heritage resources under The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba.

Active public participation must be present throughout the entire process to ensure that the goal of the action plan is ultimately achieved. It will also ensure that the bureaucratic process is circumvented if stalled or rejected by public agencies by making certain that appropriate pressure is brought to bear upon elected officials. The Military History Society of Manitoba is the appropriate medium to represent the public's interest based upon its long-term commitment to ensuring that the heritage resources at Camp Hughes are effectively managed, preserved, and protected, and its extensive knowledge of the area's historic value and archaeological significance. The Military History Society of Manitoba is advised to seek the support of other historical societies, such as the Manitoba Historical Society, as an additional method of strengthening the 'public' support for the initiative.

The Military History Society of Manitoba must be able to incur costs associated with the proposed changes to the area's land management regime, particularly if it wants to be seriously considered as the stewards of Camp Hughes by the Provincial Government. The Military History Society of Manitoba will need to seek funding opportunities available through various provincial and federal programs to fulfill these financial requirements. Efforts should be made to secure financial support through the acquisition of grants from other non-departmental sources such as the Canadian Pacific Railway or Manitoba Hydro.

Partnerships must be established between the Military History Society of Manitoba and all three levels of government. To gain local support it is essential that regional municipal governments such as the City of Brandon and the Rural Municipality of North Cypress are supportive of the plan. Essential political and financial support for the plan can also be obtained by securing the support of various Federal departments such as Canadian Heritage, National Defence, and Parks Canada.

Objectives:

The first objective must be the reclassification of existing land use at Camp Hughes from one that is based upon agricultural use to the 'unique/rare' designation aimed at protecting and preserving heritage resources. This is the catalyst that will justify the removal of the existing forage leases, allow for the expansion of the provincial heritage site designation to include other adjacent parcels of land, and ensure that all departments pertinent to achieving the above-described goal are 'supportive' of establishing a new land use regime in the area.

The next objective focuses concurrently upon the termination of the forage lease and the expansion of the boundaries of the Provincial heritage site to include all sections of land deemed to contain significant heritage resources.

The final objective of the action plan involves the establishment of a heritage stewardship at Camp Hughes. A single entity will be entrusted with ensuring the effective management and maintenance of the site to protect and preserve the area's heritage resources and historic value for the benefit of existing and future Canadians. The Military History Society of Manitoba should be the recipient of such authority based upon its long-term commitment to achieving the effective protection and preservation of Camp Hughes, as well as, its extensive knowledge of the area's history and heritage resources.

Tasks:

1. The Military History Society of Manitoba initiates the process to reclassify the existing land use codes from their current agricultural use to the 'unique/rare' designation by making a formal request to the Historic Resources Branch. The Military History Society of Manitoba also initiates negotiations with regional municipal governments, local historical societies, and the Federal departments of Canadian Heritage, National Defence, and Parks Canada to establish partnerships needed for the successful implementation of the plan.
2. Discussions/negotiations occurs between the Military History Society of Manitoba and the Historic Resources Branch who will evaluate the request and determine whether to proceed or reject the initiative. The Historic Resources Branch will initiate a survey, inspection, or examination of the site pursuant to section 16(2) of The Heritage Resources Act, or if opposed by the owner or lessee, pursuant to section 16(3) of The Heritage Resources Act to justify the request.
3. The Military History Society of Manitoba must proceed with an appeal directly to the Minister of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship to ensure that the process will continue should the Historic Resources Branch reject their request for change.

4. The Historic Resources Branch, if supportive of the request, makes its own formal request to the regional Bloc Planning Committee for the Camp Hughes area to have the existing land use classification changed.
5. The Bloc Planning Committee evaluates the initiating department's request to determine its validity, which includes a site inspection by members of the Bloc Planning Committee or by appointed specialists from designated provincial departments. The Bloc Planning Committee will either support or reject the initiating department's request based upon the outcome of its evaluation.
6. The Minister of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, must be persuaded through public pressure, to support the need for land use change and lobby his/her respective counterparts of the Executive Council of the Provincial Government to support the initiative upon a rejection of the request by the Bloc Planning Committee.
7. The Bloc Planning Committee, upon supporting the request, makes a formal recommendation to the Crown Lands Classification Committee (CLCC).
8. The Crown Lands Classification Committee reviews the Bloc Planning Committee's recommendation and its members vote on whether to proceed or to reject the request.
9. Upon approval by the Crown Lands Classification Committee the current land use classification is changed from an agricultural use code to the unique/rare designation.
10. Upon the approval of the Crown Lands Classification Committee, the Historic Resources Branch submits a formal request to the Agriculture Crown Lands Branch to impose removal of the existing forage leases.

11. The Agriculture Crown Lands Branch would remove the existing leases through the adoption of one of the following options:
  - (a) Terminate existing lease pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Lease Agreement by providing the Lessee with 30 days prior written notice that the land has been withdrawn for a “higher and better use”.
  - (b) Terminate existing lease pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Lease Agreement for “alternative land use” upon providing the Lessee with 2 years prior notice.
  - (c) Initiate “non-conforming use” whereby there is an immediate change to the existing land use code but the current lease is allowed to continue until its expiration.
  - (d) Removal of the lease on only specific portions of land deemed to contain significant heritage resources but allow the lease to remain active on the balance of the parcel of land.
  - (e) Request by the lessee to the Director of the Agriculture Crown Lands Branch that the Lease Agreement be terminated as pursuant to Section 33 of the Lease Agreement.
12. The Military History Society of Manitoba now makes a formal application to the Historic Resources Branch requesting the boundaries of the current Provincial Heritage Site at Camp Hughes be expanded to include all sections of land that are deemed to possess significant heritage resources as pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of The Heritage Resources Act.
13. The Manitoba Heritage Council reviews the application and, if it considers the site to be of potential historical significance, the Historic Resources Branch is

required to submit a report to the Manitoba Heritage Council that elucidates the history of the site and its provincial historical significance in comparison to other sites of a similar nature.

14. The Manitoba Heritage Council evaluates the site using the provincial historic value criteria and then recommends that:
  - (a) The site should be designated as a provincial heritage site, protected under The Heritage Resources Act; or
  - (b) While the site possesses some historical significance and should be commemorated with a provincial historic site marker, it should not be designated under the Act; or
  - (c) The site is not historically significant and should not be designated as a provincial heritage site; or
  - (d) The site is of national historical significance and should be referred to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to be evaluated as a potential national historic site.
  
15. Upon the Manitoba Heritage Council's decision to proceed with the expansion of the current designation at Camp Hughes, a Notice of Intent is served to all 'owners' of the parcels of land affected by the pending re-designation pursuant to section 4 of The Heritage Resources Act. Once the Notice of Intent has been served, the site is deemed protected as if it were a heritage site (no unauthorized destruction, alternation, repair or development) until the land is either officially designated as a provincial heritage site or determined not a qualified site to warrant such designation.

16. If there is an objection by an ‘owner’ or any person(s) affected by the proposed designation as set forth in the Notice of Intent, a Notice of Objection as pursuant to section 5 of The Heritage Resources Act can be served within 30 days from the date of the publication of the Notice of Intent. The process to deal with the Notice of Objection is described in sections 7 and 8 of The Heritage Resources Act. If the Notice of Objection results in a variation to the proposed designation as described in the original Notice of Intent, the Military History Society of Manitoba can serve the Minister of Manitoba Culture, Heritage, and Citizenship with a Notice of Appeal as described in section 9 of The Heritage Resources Act to have the expansion of the Camp Hughes designation upheld.
17. Upon the resolution of objections to the proposed designation pursuant to section 5 of The Heritage Resources Act within 30 days from the publication date of the Notice of Intent, the additional parcels of land at Camp Hughes will be designated as a heritage site and afforded full protection under the Act.
18. The Military History Society of Manitoba now submits to the Manitoba Crown Lands Branch a completed Manitoba Crown Lands Licence of Occupation (refer to **Appendix IV** for an example of a blank Manitoba Crown Lands Licence of Occupation).
19. The Manitoba Crown Lands Branch forwards the Licence of Occupation to all agencies that have an interest in the land to be affected if the licence is granted (i.e. Manitoba Agriculture and Foods, Manitoba Conservation, Intergovernmental Affairs, Manitoba Hydro, Manitoba Telephone System, the Rural Municipality of North Cypress, and Manitoba Culture, Heritage, and Citizenship). All recipients are required to review the licence and provide an official written response either accepting or rejecting the application within 20 days of receipt.
20. If the application is rejected by any of the above-mentioned recipients, the Military History Society of Manitoba is notified as to the reasons why directly

from the Manitoba Crown Lands Branch. The Military History Society of Manitoba can appeal the rejection by requesting a second review through the submission of a revised application to the Director of the Manitoba Crown Lands Branch.

21. The Military History Society of Manitoba must pursue its request by lobbying the Minister of Manitoba Conservation for granting the Licence of Occupation if the second review is still unfavourable since the process stops at the departmental level.
22. If there are no objections from any of the affected agencies, the Military History Society of Manitoba will receive a letter of offer from the Manitoba Crown Lands Branch outlining specific terms and conditions of the Licence.
23. The Military History Society of Manitoba will sign the Licence of Occupation accompanied by a co-signature and send it back to the Manitoba Crown Lands Branch for registration.
24. The Manitoba Crown Lands Branch will return the signed Licence of Occupation to the Military History Society of Manitoba who now assumes the stewardship of Camp Hughes subject to all the terms and conditions set forth in the letter of offer and embodied in the Licence.

Conclusion:

It is imperative to approach the implementation of the action plan with a firm commitment that nothing short of ensuring the effective protection and preservation of the area's heritage resources through the establishment of a proper land use management regime is acceptable. The benefits obtained through the conservation of these unique and rare heritage resources of national significance far exceed the minimal economic gains that are currently being acquired through the grazing of a few cattle. The intrinsic value

of Camp Hughes offers Canadians a place to learn and experience a decisive period of our nation's history that cannot be compensated by visiting other sites. The regional economic opportunities and benefits gained from managing Camp Hughes as a historical military site that attracts visitors surpasses the current level of economic benefits that are being generated from the leasing of the land for agricultural purposes.

The proprietors of the action plan must be both the Historic Resources Branch and the Military History Society of Manitoba. The Historic Resources Branch will serve as the public agency charged with the execution of the bureaucratic process. The Military History Society of Manitoba will ensure that the public interest is present throughout the entire process and act, if necessary, as the impetus for change by circumventing the bureaucratic system should the initiative becomes stalled or opposed by a governmental department. The Military History Society of Manitoba will also monitor the progress of the process to ensure that there are no unreasonable delays that could endanger the implementation of the plan.

It must be recognized that the Military History Society of Manitoba is a small non-profit organization that will require financial assistance to participate in the above-described process. Assistance can be obtained by successfully accessing Provincial funding programs such as the Heritage Grants Program offered through Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship. The Military History of Society of Manitoba must seek financial assistance from the Government of Canada through such programs as the Canadian Arts and Heritage Sustainability Program offered by the Department of Canadian Heritage, and the National Cost-Sharing Program offered through Parks Canada.

The overall time frame required to successfully complete all the plan's tasks is estimated to be 9 to 48 months. The process required to amend the land use codes and remove the forage leases is estimated to take 3 to 24 months, dependent upon the success of negotiations between the Province and the Lessee and the amount of 'objections' to the proposed changes in the current land use regime. The process to define the boundaries of

the protected heritage site to include all those sections of land that contain significant heritage resources is estimated to take between 6 to 12 months to successfully complete. The time frame required to issue a Licence of Occupation is 6 weeks starting from the date the Province receives the initial application.