

1. St. John's Cathedral

135 Anderson Avenue, Wpg MB

Near this site, the first Protestant church on the Prairies was established. The present stone cathedral, built in 1926, is the fourth church at this location. The cemetery includes the graves of many former Manitoba premiers.

2. Seven Oaks Monument

Rupertsland Boulevard & Scotia Street, Wpg MB

On June 19, 1816, the colony's Governor Semple and some settlers tried to prevent an armed group of North West Company men from transporting a load of pemmican to fur posts. In the 15 minute skirmish that followed, Semple and 20 of his men were killed. The future of the colony was in great doubt until the spring of 1817, when Lord Selkirk arrived with soldiers to stabilize the situation.

3. Seven Oaks House

50 Mac Street, Wpg, MB

John Inkster, a former Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) employee completed this house in 1853 and operated it as a store/post office. It is restored to this period, when Inkster was a prominent member of the Red River Society.

4. Kildonan Church

201 John Black Avenue, Wpg MB

In 1851, nearly 40 years after their arrival at Red River, the Scottish settlers were sent the Presbyterian clergyman they had been promised by Lord Selkirk. In 1854, under Reverend John Black, Kildonan Church was completed.

5. Scott House

266 River Road, St. Andrews MB

This small stone house was built by a retired HBC labourer in 1855, probably with assistance from the masons who worked on Lower Fort Garry. Deteriorated beyond repair, the house was partially dismantled in the 1960s to display the original construction methods.

6. Twin Oaks

292 Rover Road, St. Andrews MB

Built in 1858 as a girls' school, Twin Oaks is now a private residence. Note the similarity in design of Twin Oaks and St. Andrew's Rectory. This Georgian style, modeled after manor houses in Scotland, was the pre-dominant architectural design for members of the upper echelon of Red River society.

7. St. Andrew's Anglican Church and Rectory

3 St. Andrews Road, St. Andrews MB

St. Andrew's is the oldest stone church in Western Canada. Completed in 1849, and still used regularly, its bell tower has long been a landmark along the Red River. The rectory across the road was built for Reverend William Cochran, and has been restored by Parks Canada as a national historic site.

8. Captain Kennedy House

417 River Rd, Saint Andrews, MB

This early Gothic Revival house was built for the Kennedy family between 1866 and 1870, and represents Kennedy's aspirations to be a leader in St. Andrews' society. Today the house is restored to that period and features beautiful gardens.

9. St Andrews Lock and Dam

Opposite 625 River Road, Lockport, MB

Between 1907 and 1910, the Canadian government built a "camera curtain" dam and locks. This was to help river traffic to and from Lake Winnipeg navigate the St. Andrews Rapids, which were a major obstacle in the river. The French dam design, which uses wooden curtains to control water levels, is the largest of this type ever constructed and is the sole survivor in the world.

10. Little Britain United Church

5879 Provincial Trunk Hwy 9, Lockport, MB

This stone church, completed in 1874, belonged to one of the several Presbyterian parishes the Reverend John Black founded in 1852. Duncan McCrae and John Clouston completed the church, with the help of soldiers stationed at Lower Fort Garry.

11. Lower Fort Garry

Hwy. 9, St. Andrews, MB

The most vivid remaining symbol of the fur trade that once dominated Western Canada, this former HBC post and its many buildings are alive in summer with the voices, smells, and noises of the mid-1800s, when Lower Fort Garry was the capital of Rupert's Land.

12. St. Clements Mapleton Church

1178 River Road, Saint Andrews, MB

This stone church was the official church for HBC employees and soldiers stationed at Lower Fort Garry. Construction started in 1857, but the bell tower, which contains the original bell from St John's Cathedral, was not completed until 1928. The cemetery here contains sad reminders of the tragic consequences wrought by the 1919 influenza epidemic.

13. Historic Selkirk Houses

River Rd North, becomes Eveline Street in Selkirk

Along this tree-lined street are the homes of Selkirk's earliest citizens. Tour maps with details on the various houses are available online at: <https://redrivernorthtourism.com>

14. Selkirk Lift Bridge

Eveline Street and Eaton Avenue, Selkirk MB

During the Depression, a construction make-work project finally bridged the Red River at Selkirk, replacing the existing ferry. This lift bridge, required because of the large boats navigating the river, still functions and is a rare remaining example of this type of mechanism.

15. Marine Museum of Manitoba

490 Eveline St, Selkirk MB

Selkirk is Manitoba's largest inland port, and visiting this museum is an excellent way to discover the fascinating history of navigation on Lake Winnipeg. Six vessels, which once braved the storms on the largest lake on the prairies, are waiting to take you on a voyage to the past.

16. St. Peter's Rectory

1147 Breezy Point Road, St. Andrews MB

This former stone rectory, across the river from its parish church, was built between 1862 and 1865 by William Cochran's successor, Reverend Cowley, with labour from his aboriginal parishioners. It served as an aboriginal tuberculosis hospital between 1896 to 1957, and was a private boys' school from 1962 until the 1980s.

17. St. Peter's Dynevor Church

8 Stone Church Rd, Selkirk MB

Reverend Cochran chose this beautiful site to build his mission among the Cree and Saulteaux people. The stone church was built in 1854, and around it grew a settlement of nearly 500 aboriginal people. In 1908, the reserve was dissolved, today it is used only in the summer. In the cemetery, the graves of the settlement's early inhabitants rest - including that of Chief Peguis.

18. East Selkirk

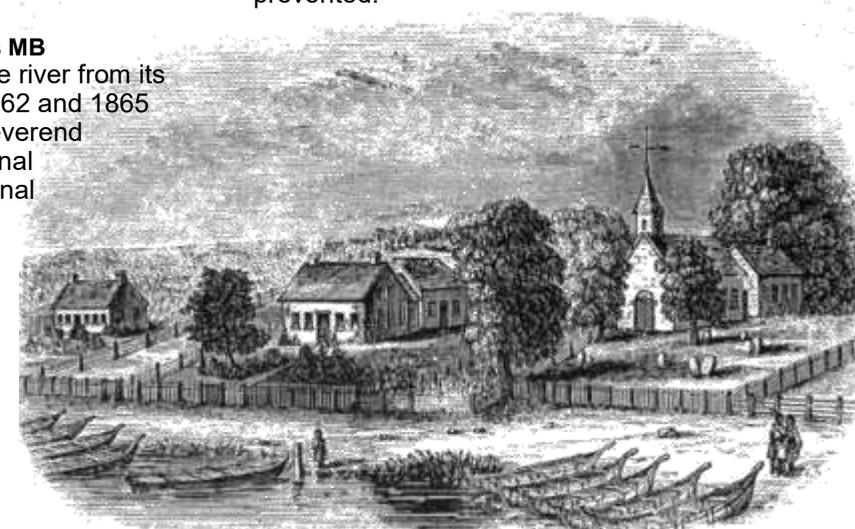
5km south on PR#508 to PR#212 junction

East Selkirk was once the Intended river-crossing site for the trans-continental railway, before Winnipeg won out and the mainline route subsequently dipped south. Originally known as Colville Landing, it was a loading site for goods being shipped up Lake Winnipeg to northern HBC posts. A CPR roundhouse was built here in 1883, and was later used as an immigration shed, primarily to house 2,000 Doukhobor settlers from Russia in 1898.

19. Winnipeg Floodway

PR#212 west to PR#204, 7km south to Lockport

In the spring, this man-made channel is filled with water that is forced by the southern floodway gates to leave the bed of the Red River and travel around Winnipeg. At this point, the floodway safely returns the water to the riverbed. The floodway was constructed between 1962 and 1968, at a cost of \$63.2 million, and was the largest such excavation project in the world at that time. It has paid for itself many times over. In the floods it has prevented.



20. Kenosewun Visitor Centre

PTH #44, the lower east bank of the Red River at Lockport

For thousands of years, aboriginal people speared fish at these rapids. Archaeological evidence shows that by the 15th century they had begun to supplement this food supply with corn. The museum displays artifacts recovered in the area that shows these people were Manitoba's "first farmers."

21. Henderson Highway

Continue south on PR#204 towards Winnipeg

This picturesque drive takes you past the narrow river lots once farmed by Scottish and Aboriginal-Scottish settlers. In the 1920s, these lots were occupied by Eastern European immigrants who operated market gardens and supplied the city with fresh produce.

Chief Peguis



Peguis and his people were part of a western migration of Saulteaux people from the Sault Ste. Marie area during 1790-95.

They settled in the Netley Creek region, where in 1814 they greeted the Selkirk Settlers as friends. A

consistent ally of the settlers during the colony's early years, Peguis negotiated a treaty with Lord Selkirk in 1817. Giving Selkirk 300,000 kilometres of land along the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

When wild game disappeared, Peguis and his people were persuaded to take up agriculture at St. Peter's. From 1857 until his death in 1864, Peguis campaigned for compensation for the lands his people had ceded to Selkirk. In 1908, the Canadian Government moved his people north to the Fisher River area.

Lord Selkirk



Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, born in Scotland in 1771. Thousands of Scottish tenant farmers were being evicted from their land to make room for sheep production. Lord Selkirk spent his fortune to re-establish the farmers in British colonies in Canada.

It was his investments in the HBC that enabled him to send two groups of Scottish colonists to the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

SELF-GUIDED
**MOTOR
 TOUR**

**HISTORIC
 RED RIVER
 TRAIL**

William McFarlane Notman, photographer
 © McCord Museum of Canadian History

Take a Step Back in Time...

Historic Red River Trail begins in Winnipeg, takes you along the river to Selkirk and then back on the other side of the river.

Allow a full day for this tour and pick the sites of most interest to you.

