

SCOTIA-ST.CROSS HERITAGE WALK

An idyllic scene at the Red River Settlement in 1860 showing houses, a large barn and a windmill.

(Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Red River Settlement-6)

Agriculture in the Early Years of the Settlement

The initial survey of 1813 for the Red River Settlement laid out 24 adjoining plots of land. These plots were long, 3.2 kilometres/1.92 miles, yet most were narrow, 80.5 metres/268 feet, fronting on the river to the east and running west to approximately McPhillips Street. The survey's southern boundary was close to present-day St. John's Avenue and extended to the Frog Plain on the north, near what is now John Black Avenue. In addition to these farms, families were also given hay rights and a wood lot on the east side of the Red River. Many of the streets and lanes in the community today follow the original river lot surveys.



The settlers' circumstance was primarily subsistence farming, growing crops and raising livestock for their own consumption. Some also raised horses that were, on occasion, sold to other settlers or to buffalo hunters. They also built their own homes, household items and the majority of their furniture. One outside observer circa 1850 described the settlement a "...bit of ruder European life, thrown haphazard into the wilderness."



One of the most successful and influential of the original Selkirk Settlement families were the Inksters, shown here gathering for a family wedding around 1900 in front of their large home, now operating as the Seven Oaks Museum, 115 Rupertsland Boulevard.

(Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg-Homes-Inkster, John-4, Negative #N10591)



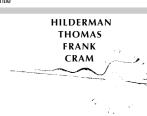
sign size: 609 X 711 mm (24" X 28")

SCOTIA ST. INTERPRETIVE SIGN INSTALLATION

Project Title

PANEL 8 ARTWORK

Drawing 1



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