

Heinsburg/Frog Lake Timeline

1845 Much disputed territory south of North Saskatchewan River between Blackfoot and Cree leading to violence.

1857 Captain Palliser recommends opening Rupert's Land for settlement.

1862 Trail from Fort Pitt to St Paul widened for carts by Lac La Biche fathers to make fur traffic easier.

1862 Various travellers moving along trails to get to Klondike goldfields.

1864 John MacDougall widens early trail from Saddle Lake to Victoria Settlement.

1867 Early trail widened from Victoria Settlement to Fort Edmonton.

1870 Rupert's Land sold to Dominion of Canada; N.W.T. created.

In the 1870's there were about 145,000 Indians in Canada. Seven treaties were negotiated between 1871 and 1896. Treaty Number One was signed at Fort Garry on July 25, 1871, and the next month Number Two was signed at Manitoba Post. Numbers Three, Four, and Five were signed at North-West Angle, Qu'Appelle, and Lake Winnipeg in 1873, 1874, and 1875, respectively. Number Six was signed at Fort Carlton in August, 1876 with the Plains and Woods Cree, Number Seven at Blackfoot Crossing in 1877 with the Blood, Piegan, Sarcee and Stoney tribes. Treaty No. 8 was not to be signed until 1899 in the North.

1872 North West Territory Council formed to govern the west.

1874 Pioneer Telegraph line built from Winnipeg to Battleford to Hay Lake, and later to Fort Edmonton.

1874 NWMP arrive in the west headquartered in Fort Macleod and Fort Edmonton, many travelling by Mooswa on the Carlton Trail.

In 1876 the House of Commons was warned that danger would come from people needing food. 1878 to 1880, the starvation years, were probably the worst years in Indian history.

1876 Sept 9 Treaty 6 signed at Fort Pitt.

1881-1883 27,000,000 acres of land surveyed in N.W.T.

The summer of 1884 Riel was invited to return

1884 Study recommends Pioneer Telegraph Line be moved to where people are at Saddle Lake and Victoria. In the spring of 1883, Charles Mair, Minister of the Interior, journeyed to Ottawa to plead for concessions to the Metis and whites in Saskatchewan before blood was shed. Ottawa was indifferent. In September of 1884 Mair moved his family from Prince Albert back to Windsor, Ontario.

The 1885 population of the Northwest Territories was nearly 26,000 whites, 2,254 half-breeds, and over 20,000 Indians (possibly nearer 25,000).

1885 Northwest Rebellion creates turmoil in nearby areas. Telegraph line is found to be very useful. Sawmill in use in Mooswa.

1886 Dominion Telegraph moved to cart track from Fort Pitt to Frog Lake to Mooswa to Saddle Lake to Victoria to Edmonton. Mooswa Telegraph Station built.

1892 On July 10, John and Elizabeth Matheson left Battleford for Onion Lake, following the North Saskatchewan River.

1894 Staff-Sergeant Hall moves to Onion Lake.

1896 Area resurveyed following Riel Rebellion

1896-1903 367,000 immigrants arrive in Canada from Europe.

1904-1913 2,500,000 more immigrants arrive to settle Canada's prairies.

1904 Two trapper living east of Lindbergh are starving and one dies, maybe due to murder.

1905-1906 - Alberta becomes a province. First settlers arrive in area.

1910 Harry Bowtell opens a store on Clearwater Lake.

1910 A delegation from Frog Lake meets the prime minister < Sir Wilfred Laurier in Lloydminster.

1912 Rev JR Matheson helps Charles Quinney to move to Frog Lake and build a school.

1913 Frog Lake School built.

1913 Primula School built.

1913 Post Office opened at Old Heinsburg by John Heins.

1914 the Lincoln Municipality No. 542 was formed.

1914 Martin School built.

1914 Heinsburg Ferry commenced, with Albert Winkler as ferryman.

1917 Sam Tarrabain opens a store in Norway Valley.

1918 Frog Lake Cemetery Company formed.

1921 Norway Valley School built.

June 8th, 1925 Frog Lake Cairn unveiled.

1928 in fall Steel reaches Heinsburg. The Heins Store moved to town and two elevators were built.

May 31, 1931 Acomb school started at Fishing Lake.

1934 Frog Lake Community Hall opens.

1939 Our first representative for the new St. Paul School Division was Mr. Knut Rinde, who served us from 1939 to 1944. Then Mr. Gladstone Horton served from 1945 to 1948; Mr. William Smith, Sr. from 1948 to 1955; Paul Buck from 1955 to 1961; Mr. Norman Howarth from 1961 to 1962.

1937 Martin Goodwill Club Formed.

1939 Fishing Lake officially opened as a Metis colony in 1939. First Church built with Father Gauthier assigned there.

1941 Frog Lake Casket Association formed.

1942 The large Municipal District of St. Paul, was formed. Mr. Oscar Holthe served us on the large Municipality from 1942 to 1948, Paul Buck from 1948 to 1954, Henry Lorensen from 1954 to 1958 and Louis Kapjack was Municipal councillor from 1958 to 1962.

1943 Alberta Farmers' Union (A.F.U.), Heinsburg Local No. 489 was organized at a meeting.

1946 a fire destroyed the old municipal office in St. Paul.

1946 first Post Office opens in Fishing Lake. The name Sputinow was chosen to differentiate it from Fishing Lake Sask.

1948 Schools centralized to Heinsburg.

1948 Pine Grove Bible Camp moved to Whitney Lake.

1949 RR1 formed to allow mail delivery by carrier in area.

1953 first weeklong camp at Camp Whitney.

1957 Frog Lake Mutal formed to provide local phone service.

1957 Red Cross and Salt Plant Union get permission to set up swimming lessons at Whitney Lake.

1962 the county was formed, Louis Kapjack was County Councillor from 1962 to 1964. Bob Smith was County Councillor from 1964 to the present time.

1962 as the County was formed and assumed responsibility for school operations. Louis Kapjack was our first representative on the County Council serving us in Educational as well as Municipal affairs, to 1964.

1963 The Heinsburg 4-H Beef Club was organized in the fall.

1963 Oct 9th Hon M Taylor cut ribbon opening Heinsburg Bridge.

1975 The official opening of the new Frog Lake School was held on Monday, December 8, 1975.

1980 Last train September 11 from Heinsburg to Elk Point.

1998 June 10 Canadian Salt Plant celebrates 50 years in Lindbergh.

1998 Major fire at Salt Plant burns maintenance buildings.

2000 October Canadian Crude Separators plan announce to be built next to Canadian Salt Plant at Lindbergh.

2009 Windsor Club ends with a garage sale.

2018 November Lindbergh Salt Plant sustains structural damage when wall collapses between boiler room and pan room. Many employees on layoffs.