

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF GREEN LAKE

- 4,000-8,000 B.C. - People came to North America from Asia
- May 3, 1670 - Special charter granted by King Of England to Hudson's Bay Company.
- 1763 - British win battle on Plains Of Abraham against the French.
- 1778 - Peter Pond used Methye Portage from Lac La Loche to Clearwater River and opened way for future exploration of the McKenzie River system.
- 1779 - North West Company formed.
- 1781-1784 - Smallpox epidemic kill half or more of the Cree and Chipewyan people.
- 1782 - North West Company built Green Lake House as a wintering post.
- 1793 - North West Company built a permanent trading post on the east shore of Green Lake by the river mouth.
- 1795 - Emergency supplies sent from Fort George to the men at the Green Lake Post who were starving during an especially hard winter.
- 1799 - Bolsover House was built by Peter Fiddler for the Hudson Bay Company where the Meadow River flows out of Meadow Lake.
- Essex House was built by William Auld for the Hudson Bay Company near the North West Company post.
- By this time, about twenty five families around these posts. They worked for the traders freighting goods from Fort Carleton to Green Lake, Ile a-la Crosse and further north and by building barges to transport furs out.
- 1805 - Hudson Bay Company post burned by the North West Company in Green Lake.
- 1806 - The Hudson Bay Company post closed rather than rebuilt.
- 1810 - The Hudson Bay Company re-established itself in Green Lake. About this time the Hudson Bay Company cut a trail through the bush north from Green Lake along the Beaver River to Beauval.
- 1816-1817 - Men from the North West Company seized the Hudson Bay Company post and its men.
- 1818 - The Hudson Bay Company re-established again.
- 1819-1822 - Sir John Franklin and Dr. John Richardson passed through Green Lake on a Scientific Expedition to the Artic. Sir John Franklin was looking for the North West passage and collecting general information on the geography of the country he saw. Dr. Richardson was interested in collecting information on the plant and animal life he observed.
- 1821 - Union of the Hudson Bay Company and the North West Company. This stabilizing effect on trading posts and produced a virtual monopoly for the Hudson Bay Company, except that the post at Green Lake was closed for several years, apparently due to food and labour problems.

- 1831 Onward - The Hudson Bay Company begins continuous operation in Green Lake (until 1973).
- 1835-1838 - A smallpox epidemic killed one third of the Plains Indians.
- 1846 - Regular visits from the Roman Catholic mission at Ile a-la Crosse to Green Lake began.
- 1850 - About this time the buffalo begin to disappear.
- 1861 - Father Moullen was the first priest to spend a winter in Green Lake. He left in the spring after spending a very tough winter.
- 1861-1865 - Civil War in the U.S.A.
- 1867 - Confederation of Canada.
- 1869 - The Hudson Bay Company surrendered their charter rights to the land in Canada.
- 1870 - Rights to the land of Canada were transferred from the Government of Great Britain to the Government Of Canada.
- 1871 - Treaties 1 and 2 signed in Canada with Indians to allow for the spread of settlements. U.S.A. ended treaty making with Indians.
- 1873 - North West Mounted Police force was established.
- Father Leguard wrote after visiting Green Lake that the Cree were more numerous than Metis and showed little interest in the Catholic religion.
- 1874 - Treaty 3 was signed to allow for settlement.
- 1876 - Treaty 6 was signed. This applied to the Green Lake area. Meadow Lake Indians came to Green Lake to make the treaty.
- 1877 - Treaty 7 was signed to allow for settlement.
- 1880 - Charles Abbey, Dave Tourin, Vic Fulton, Louis Durocher and others came from Quebec to the Green Lake area by Red River cart and boat.
- Railway completed to Calgary.
- Steamboats traveled the North Saskatchewan River between Lake Winnipeg and Edmonton.
- 1882 - Railway to Moosomin, Regina and Moose Jaw was completed.
- 1885 - Problems of the Indians of Saskatchewan plus grievances of the Metis came to a head. Under the leadership of Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont a provisional government with military support was set up after other alternatives failed. Battles took place at Duck Lake, Frog Lake, Fort Pitt and Batoche. After a few months the fight was over and the rebellion stopped.
- Father Doucet's report says the Cree came from Frog Lake to Onion Lake and then to Green Lake where the Bay store was ransacked. The Church chapel was saved by being hidden in the trees.
- Fort Carleton was abandoned as a result of the rebellion.
- 1889-1890 - Railroad built from Regina to Saskatoon to Prince Albert.

- 1890 - Battle of the Wounded Knee in the U.S.A.
- 1890 - The population of Green Lake was steadily increasing.
- 1890 - Green Lake's first resident priest, Father Teston, took general care of the community and built the first log chapel.
- The first teacher came around this time. And a little later Mr. Carpenter from Meadow Lake taught school in Green Lake.
- 1896 - Railroad spur lines built through prairies.
- Homesteads were granted and sold throughout Canada. Settlement of Northern Saskatchewan steadily increasing.
- 1899 - Treaty 8 was signed.
- 1900 - Telegraph line built from Green Lake to Meadow Lake.
- Father Teston became the first postmaster in Green Lake.
- A trail to Meadow Lake was opened for travel by horseback, but mostly by snowshoe or walking.
- Revillon Brothers were traders in Green Lake competing with the Hudson Bay Company. There were other free traders through the years.
- 1901 - A new church was built by the people of Green Lake.
- 1905 - Saskatchewan and Alberta joined Confederation.
- 1906 - Treaty 10 was signed.
- 1909-1910 - Railroad built from Prince Albert to Big River.
- 1914-1918 - World War I
- 1919 - North West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P.) became Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- A forest fire burned out the Big River mill.
- 1920's - First doctor from Meadow Lake comes to visit Green Lake.
- 1921 - Treaty 11 was signed.
- 1924 - A new priest, Father Waddel, and a new teacher, Mr. Schneider, came to Green Lake.
- 1926 - Father Bortwich brings the mail to Green Lake the first Wednesday of each month from Big River.
- 1930-1931 - Railroad was built from Debden to Meadow Lake. By this time Meadow Lake had replaced Green Lake as the centre for the area.
- 1937 - The Green Lake school had been closed either because of lack of money or trouble getting teachers. In 1937 the school was opened again. A third school was built and another teacher hired.
- Beginnings of talks about setting up a special Metis area around Green Lake.

- 1938 - School again closed for lack of money.
- 1939 - The Provincial Government set aside six townships around Green Lake to rehabilitate the Metis people who were described as destitute at this time. Non-Indian or non-Metis farmers were relocated out of the area. Some of their names are: Thorrance, Robertson, G. Lockhart, R. Bill Hobbins, G.E. Kathleen, Wales, Abbey, Dalpe and Meads. Other white people could stay. A program of 99 year leases on 40 acre plots began and the Central Farm was established. The government's plan was to help the Metis people become self-sufficient. Tony Laroque became the first settlement manager and Bernard Lasandry became the first farm manager.
- A new road was built to Meadow Lake and Ile a-la Crosse.
- 1939-1944 - World War II
- 1940 - Sisters of the Presentation of Mary came to teach and to provide medical help by running an outpost hospital. Facilities were built by the government and run by the Roman Catholic Mission through the sisters.
- 1941 - In the new town hall, canning machinery was set up to can wild fruit and garden vegetables for the Green Lake people. Carpentry shops for men and sewing machines for women were used to teach people. This was mostly run by the Sisters. Clark and Wall operated a saw mill in Green Lake.
- 1942 - A new Hudson Bay store was built near the bridge. Mr. Hampton was manager.
- Several other stores operated in Green Lake at this time.
- 1944 - J. Elliott replaced Tony Laroque as settlement manager.
- C.C.F. government elected; it replaced the Liberals
- 1945 - Timber Board and L.I.D. branch of government created.
- Central Farm was expanded.
- 1946 - F. Milne became the new Hudson Bay store manager.
- A special lumber project began in the Green Lake area.
- 1942-1946 - The Shelter was built for homeless children.
- A new school was built.
- 1947 - The new school opened with John Poitras as principal.
- Highway 155 was begun as a development road to the north. The existing bush trail, the old Bay Trail, was regarded from Green Lake to Beauval and extended to Fort Black.
- 1948 - It flooded in the spring.
- In the fall of 1948 and in the spring of 1949 large forest fires burned in the area.
- 1949 - Twenty two families from Lestock tried to settle in Green Lake but few stayed. McKay, Lussier, Maurice and La Plante were some of the names.
- The first school board of St. Pascal School District 918 met. The four

local board members were Rev. Lebre, J. Elliott, Alex Bishop and F. Milne. The first school inspector for the area was hired.

- Early 1950's - Highway 155 came under the D.N.R. for maintenance.
- RCMP detachment was set up in Green Lake.
- 1952 - The teacherage and infirmary buildings were turned over to the Sisters.
- 1953 - A Red Cross Nursing Station was established in Green Lake.
- Mid 1950's - Local School Board members were mostly local business people: Feucht, Charpantier and Mapes.
- 1954 - The extension of Highway 155 to Buffalo Narrows was started.
- 1955 - At a special conference in Green Lake to discuss the government's programs for the area, it was recommended that each family be able to lease 80 acres. Twenty acres to be fenced for buildings and pasture and the rest was to be seeded. People were to be encouraged to raise cattle, pigs and chickens.
- 1957 - Highway 155 was completed to south side of Buffalo Narrows Channel. An access road was built to Lac La Ronge and Ile a-la Crosse. A year-round ferry was set up at Buffalo Narrows.
- 1958 - Two female lay teachers (not Sisters) were hired for September 1958.
- The local School Board expressed definite interest in improving local school facilities.
- 1959 - The local School Board discussed whether it should enter the Meadow Lake School Unit or not. It didn't join.
- Other local people begin to become school board members: Sayese, Hounsell and Fiddler.
- 1960 - Local School Board decides to hire a male, Catholic, lay principal mainly because of discipline problems.
- About this time a special housing program allowed people free lumber to fix or build homes for themselves.
 - About this time a local Advisory Council was formed. Joe E. Laliberte was a councilor.
- 1962 - Hanson Lake road was completed.
- Green Lake Grade 11 and 12 students bused to Meadow Lake high school.
- 1963 - Grade 9 to 12 students bused to Meadow Lake.
- 1964 - Liberals win provincial election.
- 1965 - At a local School Board meeting the idea of teaching Grade 9 in Green Lake is discussed.
- A second government farm, Silver Lake Farm, was established. It is a training and employment mixed farming operation with emphasis on cattle.
- 1968-1969 - The provincial government set up five local families on farms with 30

head of breeding cattle (30 more were added later), some machinery and land. Special arrangements for repayment of loans, land purchase and lease agreements were signed. Sayese, Hounsell, Gardiner, Arnault and Dan Ross were selected by a committee. Hounsell, Sayese and Ross signed agreements for payments on new leases.

- C. Arnault entered a special agreement with V.L.A.

- Gullickson built ten houses in Green Lake (Social Aid Avenue) for the Department of Municipal Affairs. People live in them on a lease purchase agreement.

1971 - N.D.P. win provincial election.

1972 - Department of Northern Saskatchewan (D.N.S.) was created by provincial government in November. Fifty D.N.S. employees move to La Ronge.

1973 - Setting up a Northern Community Area governed by a Local Community Authority (L.C.A.) was discussed in Green Lake and became effective in April. Green Lake became Northern Community Area 17 and was an area of three miles radius from the centre of town.

- The Hudson Bay store closed for the last time.

- Northern Municipal Council was established.

1974 - The first L.C.A. was elected.

- N.C.A. 17 was enlarged to include six townships by D.N.S. at the community's request.

- New Saskatchewan Forest Products mill completed in Green Lake.

- Gymnasium built onto the school.

1975 - Rebuilding of Highway 55 completed from Meadow Lake as a gravel surface.

- A sewage and water system installation as a grant from the province began.

1975-1976 - Highway 55 from Meadow Lake to Green Lake to be completely hard surfaced. Planning study takes place.

1992 - Village owned Sawmill (Green Lake Metis Wood Products Limited) is incorporated.

1996 - Village reassumes operations of Central Farm, now completely run by the Village.

- Village signs a Wood Supply agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan and Weyerhaeuser.

1997 - Village signs a Wood Supply agreement (W.S.A.) with NorSask Forest Products, Mistik Management and the Province of Saskatchewan.

1998 - Green Lake Metis Farms Limited is incorporated.

1999 - Wind plow storm hits Green Lake with wind speeds up to 150 Kilometers per hour. Clean up costs almost \$250,000.00. The Provincial Disaster Assistance Program has to be accessed to help with the clean up.

- 2000
 - Village owned Sawmill burns down.
 - Work begins on rebuilding the mill
 - On October 12, 2000, the Minister Of Municipal Affairs, Culture And Housing passed a Minister's Order dramatically altering and increasing the Village's Boundaries. Village Council had been working hard for the previous couple of years to make this a reality.

- 2001
 - On October 3, 2001, the Minister Of Municipal Affairs And Housing passed a Minister's Order adding some additional sections to the Village's New Boundaries on the west side that were inadvertently missed being put into the Minister's Order that was passed in 2000.

- 2002
 - Sawmill reconstruction complete. The Premier of Saskatchewan, Mr. Lorne Calvert, performs the official opening ribbon cutting ceremony on July 25, 2002.

 - The Village signs a Wood Supply Agreement (W.S.A.) with Weyerhaeuser and the Province of Saskatchewan.

- 2003
 - Sawmill closes
 - St. Pascal School offers K-9 program. High school students are transported to Carpenter High in Meadow Lake for grades 10-12.

- 2006
 - Northern Village of Green Lake signs deal with Provincial Government obtaining ownership of the lands known as Silver Lake Farm.
 - Municipal office moves to its new location at 106 North Street.

- 2007
 - Village undertakes the renovation of Arena, and Community Hall
 - Municipal buildings are given facelift and new roofs

- 2011
 - Construction begins on a municipal RV Park.

- 2013
 - Village opens Lac Vert RV Park and Recreation Site in August

- 2014
 - Major upgrades completed on the Green Lake water Treatment Plant

- 2015
 - New Water Wells dug to supply water to community

- 2017
 - Village installs solar panels on the Green Lake Community Hall