

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event/Fact</b>
9000BC to AD1847	First Nations Indigenous people hunted, fished, practiced agriculture and traded in the area around Trafalgar Township and Oakville
	An Indigenous trail leading from Quebec to New Orleans passed through Trafalgar Township. The trail ran at the foot of the low ridge a mile from the lake. The ridge is what was left of the shore cliff of Lake Ontario's predecessor known to geologists as Lake Iroquois. This route was also taken by French couriers and later by the British during winter when navigation on the lake was not possible and as a military trail.
1400-1650	Huron-Wendat Period (Indigenous History)
1650-1695	Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Period (Indigenous History)
1695 - Present	Mississauga Period (Indigenous History)
1685	A great White Oak Tree in Bronte Provincial Park near parking lot "A" started to grow. It is unmistakable due its sheer size and canopy coverage. Still stands today.
1750	Bronte's great White Oak begins to grow. The tree was threatened to be cut down in 2006 but 86 year old retired school teacher, writer and historian Joyce Burnell rallied support and funds to save the tree. It still stands today at 1179 Bronte Road as the road divides around it.
1783	King George III decrees that large tracts of land in Upper Canada be granted to the United Empire Loyalists.
1793	Dundas Street was laid out as a trail in 1793, but it was not until 1806 that it was surveyed into the regulation 66 foot wide roadway.
1803	Daniel Munn built a farmhouse near Sixth Line and Dundas. His son Jordan Munn built his own timber framed home around 1816 then later added brick (1830?). Jordon's house still stands at 3020 Post Road
1806-1830	Many small villages and hamlets appeared along Dundas Street a main throughway from Toronto to Dundas. Most were originally named after the original land owners: Postville (Post's Corner), Munn's Corners, Proudfoot (Sixteen) Hollow, Hagerstown (Palermo)
1806	Crown land between Burlington Bay and the Etobicoke River is surveyed into three townships which are eventually named, Grant, Trafalgar and Nelson
	In July 1806 the first settlers arrived Trafalgar Township. They included the following families Kaittings, Freemans, Posts, Biggars, Mulhollands, Kenneys, Chisholms, Thompsons, Munns, Trowbriges, Shannons, Lamberts and Simons.
	Lawrence Hager founds "Hagerstown" which becomes "Palermo" in 1836 (Dundas and Bronte)

1806	Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation signed a treaty which gave lands "in trust to the Crown" from Etobicoke River to Burlington Bay - except for the lower portions of the rivers
	Trafalgar Township survey is completed and settlement begins
	Trafalgar Township Map created by Samuel S. Wilmot
	Phillip Cody sworn in as the first constable of Trafalgar & Toronto 12 January 1808 (he lived in Toronto)
1807	Clarissa Simons is the first European settler born anywhere in Trafalgar Township. Bildad Simons was the father, mothers name is unknown
1808	William Case Methodist Circuit rider of Ancaster preached in Palermo
1809	Ezekiel Post appointed the first constable of Trafalgar Township who lived in the area
	Munns Schoolhouse built
	First log cabin school and church built at Munns Corners used until 1852 when a brick building was built to replace it
	Samuel Covenhoven 10 Jan 1810 applied for licence (Lot 2 1NDS) to keep a public house in Trafalgar & was granted- this would be first tavern in the area
1810	Phillip Triller Mill started. The mill was about a mile south of the Dundas Street, and not far from the Upper Middle Road. Triller opened a road to the mill called "Hickory Grove." It lasted until the 1830's
1811	Nicholas Bray & John Yearn's appointed Trafalgar Township constables
	Bela Stevens, David Albertson, James Hinton each awarded tavern licences In Trafalgar Township
1812-1814	War of 1812 (more than 70 people from Trafalgar Township fought in this war)
1812	Palermo schoolhouse built
	Hammondville founded (later Sheridan) named after David Hammond had 28 families in the area. Population peaked at 100 families 1877, then with the widening of roads and the building of the QEW much of it was dismantled.
	First Methodist meetings at Lawrence Hagar's home
1813	Trafalgar town officers Henry Shook, David Albertson- assessors, William Hunt- collector, Daniel Munn toll Clerk

1814	The Munn's Inn located at the south east corner of Sixth Line and Dundas in Munn's Corners, was run by Daniel Munn and his wife Millicent (Post). This tavern and stage house was the first in Trafalgar Township having been opened sometime before 1814. About 1825 William Young leased the tavern from widow Millicent Munn.
	Trafalgar town officers - Lockwood Street & James Thomson - assessors, Ephraim Hopkins - collector, Ezekial Post - warden, David Kanaday & John Kaiting - pathmasters, Abraham Lockman town clerk, John C Harris- Pound Keeper
1815	Philip Sovereign built Bronte's first log schoolhouse, which was located on his property. At the age of 17 his son Charles Sovereign taught there.
	Amos Biggar builds his house (still standing at Dundas/Neyagawa) near what was known as Sixteen/Proudfoot Hollow
1817	The Trafalgar Township "Gourlay" report, compiled by 16 local gentlemen, described 4 taverns, 3 schools, 5 mills, 2 preachers, safe & commodious harbour, 548 people and 97 homes. The final Robert Gourlay report "Statistical Account of Upper Canada" about 57 townships was published in 1822.
	Oakville population 0 - Trafalgar Township population 548
	A Palermo schoolhouse was in existence in 1817 - one of only 3 in Trafalgar Township at the time. In 1844 a new schoolhouse was built. It was rebuilt again in 1875 and again in 1942. The 1942 schoolhouse still stands at 2431 Dundas Street West and is used by the Trafalgar Township Historical Society
	Most of the people living in Trafalgar Township were Methodists. The Methodists had two itinerant saddlebag preachers in Trafalgar by 1817. At a later date Trafalgar became part of a circuit.
	At least four sawmills had been established in Trafalgar Township by 1817. Smith's <i>Canadian Gazetteer</i> (1846) noted the township had twenty-three mills. This number had decreased significantly by 1862. Some of the mills included: Phillip Triller's sawmill on Lot 21, Concession 1 SDS (1806) west of Neyagawa Boulevard below Dundas Street; George Chalmers' saw and gristmill (1827)—later owned by John Proudfoot—north of Dundas Street at The Sixteen Mile Creek; William Kaiting's steam sawmill on Lot 18, 1 NDS by 1860; George Halliday's mill on Lot 21, Concession 2 NDS at Glenorchy by the 1850s; and John Buck's mill on Lot 26, Concession 2 NDS on Sixteen Mile Creek in the 1870s.
1818	Palermo Church Cemetery South side of Dundas Hwy #5 just east of Highway 25 Bronte Rd. established
1819	Former Palermo Methodist Church Parsonage at 3017 Old Bronte Road (still standing but may be demolished)
	Polly Simons (age 14) likely the first person buried in Palermo Cemetery. Hers is the oldest gravestone found there.

1820	The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation ceded to the Crown the land around the lower portions of the Rivers. Based on the language recorded in the Treaty negotiations the land in Treaty 22 was not intended to be a complete surrender and sale. The land, or at the very least, the proceeds from the sales of the land, were to go into a trust managed by the Crown on behalf of the Mississaugas.
	Stagecoach lines were run by various proprietors along the Dundas Street between York and Hamilton (including Trafalgar Township).
	Munn's Cemetery established
	George and Mary Lyon's cabin built. Moved and still standing at 1 Forsythe Street (Shipyard Park). 9 children were raised in this home.
1820-1865	Underground Railway - hundreds of African-American slaves escaped to the Oakville/Bronte area many smuggled in by Captain Robert Wilson on his boat
1822	Trafalgar Post Office (first in Halton) was opened at 9th line and Dundas kept by Henry Proudfoot. It was moved to Postville (Post's Corners) in 1825.
	Bronte cemetery's first burial - four week old Hannah S. Haviland (The land part of a farm, was not officially transferred by Charles Sovereign until 1830)
1823	Coyne Schoolhouse built
	Sixteen Hollow Schoolhouse built
1824	Postville (Post's Corners) schoolhouse built
	Miller Schoolhouse built
	Palermo Chapel built
1825	(Charles) Sovereign built a log cabin which was replaced in 1846 with the current house - Charles was a founding father of Bronte Village. The house is still standing at 7 West River Street and is used by the Bronte Historical Society
	George Chalmers opened a merchant shop on Dundas Street where it meets the Sixteen Mile Creek
1825	William Bowbeer Snr. built a log cabin house. The property was sold to William Biggar in 1855. At some point it was rebuilt as brick home. The house was carefully dismantled in 2012 and then rebuilt - 5 Bowbeer Road. A similar style house was built by William Somerset Bowbeer Jr. in 1853 at 1086 Burnhamthorpe - also still standing.
1826	Sheridan United Church built (Winston Churchill and Upper Middle Road) and rebuilt in 1869.
	David Snider built a farmhouse at 1481 Burnhamthorpe Road East at what became know as Snider's Corners - the house is still standing

	Greeniaus Red School House at the corner of Southdown and Truscott Road (Hammondville/Sheridan)
1827	George Chalmers built a water-powered grist and sawmill beside the Sixteen at the Dundas crossing, a store and an ashery. The area was known as Sixteen Hollow (Chalmer's Mill/ Sixteen Village)
	Colonel William Chisholm purchased the land (60 acres) at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek
	Chisholm Shipyard starts building commercial schooners including the "Trafalgar" (1828), "Lady Colborne" (1830), "Constitution" (1833)
	Chisholm Grist Mill built along Sixteen Mile Creek
	Oakville House Hotel built by Willam Chisholm - 125 Lakeshore Road - William Young the first proprietor
1828	Oakville Harbour started to be built
	William Chisholm launches the schooner Trafalgar from his shipyard on Sixteen Mile Creek
1829	Merrick Thomas House built - still standing in Lakeside Park - Merrick married Esther Silverthorn in 1827
1830	William Chisholm's sawmill was built at Speers Road
	Charles Sovereign builds a sawmill on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek
	Dredging started in Sixteen Mile Creek to make the harbour deeper for bigger ships
	The only north-south road from Dundas to the Oakville harbour was 7th Line (Trafalgar Road) - a dirt road
	Palermo's first store built known as "Hager's Red Store"
	The first circus appeared in the area. By 1850 circuses showed up to entertain people almost every summer.
1831	Post Inn built by the Post Family at Post's Corner (Postville) (Trafalgar and Dundas) - run by Ephraim Post. It coincided with the building of 7th Line (Trafalgar Rd.). A relay of horses was kept there for the mail coach. The Inn was enlarged by a two-story addition across the front when his son Hiram took it over in 1841. It was torn down in the last 1960's
	The Mississauga Chief and the John Henry Dunn are launched from the shipyard on Sixteen Mile Creek
	William Uptegrave builds the Royal Exchange Hotel at the corner of George Street and Lakeshore Road
1832	Dr. James Cobban, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, sets up a practice in Trafalgar Township near Sixteen Mile Creek
	The government begins construction of a provincial road from York (Toronto) to the head of Lake Ontario

1832-1834 (1849,1879,1884)	Cholera Epidemics
1833	“Oakville” was chosen to be the new settlement name after the name given to Chisholm by the First Nations people, "White Oak", because of his extensive dealings with this specific timber.
	Oakville’s first town survey completed
	The first public sale of 50 Oakville Town and Water lots
	Knox Presbyterian Church (Oakville) first service was held in a wooden frame building on the banks of the Sixteen Mile Creek and many temporary locations after that
	James Boyce's Telegraph Coach began running along the Lake Shore Road, including from York to Oakville and Oakville to Hamilton
	Wedgewood (Cox Estate) Cemetery established
1834	Oakville declared a Port of Entry into Canada
	Slavery abolished in Canada
	The Sweeney House was built - 53 Thomas Street
	Oakville Temperance Reformation Society formed
	Bronte fishing village founded. The name Bronte was chosen as a tribute to the British Naval hero, Horatio Nelson, who was made Duke of Bronte by King Ferdinand III of Sicily.
	Bronte's first sawmill built
1835	Hiram McCraney’s sawmill was built above the QEW
	Boyne Schoolhouse Built
	Palermo village named
	Oakville’s first Post Office opened
	Palermo Post Office established
	George’s Square set aside for public use
	Market Square land set aside for public use
	David Patterson house built - 19 Navy Street
	Ludlow/Slacer cabin built - still standing but in poor shape 1495 Burnhamthorpe Road West
1835	Sheridan’s first store built
1835-1933	John(s) (Father and son) Urquhart run the “Medicine Hall” on Colborne (Lakeshore)
1836	Oakville’s first public school (Oakville Common) was established in the meeting house

	Two large hotels (1836/1840) built in Palermo along Dundas Street built by Lawrence and David Hager
	Oakville Brewing and Distilling Company built (will become a tannery in the 1854)
	First newspaper - the Oakville Observer issued
1837	Oakville population 300 - Trafalgar Township population 4,500
	First Oakville pier and lighthouse built
	Peter Edward Susand opened the first African American owned barbershop in Oakville
	Samuel Harrison builds a sawmill and a gristmill on the bank of Twelve Mile Creek
1838	Thompson Smith's sawmill (Culham's Mill) was built below Upper Middle Road. In 1844 the Culhams (who were related to Thompson Smith through marriage into the Post family) bought the lots surrounding the mill, and the mill was taken over by Charles Culham.
	Andrew (James) Gage built Bronte village's first grain warehouse built at Bronte harbour
1839	Snider's Corners Wesleyan Church built at Ninth Line and Burnhamthorpe
	A library with 100 books is established in Oakville, one of the first in Upper Canada
1840	St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church built
	First Oakville Tannery Built - Later owned by the Marlatt and Armstrong Company. At one point it was Oakville's largest employer. It closed in 1925 after the company went bankrupt due to changing market for leather products
	George Chalmers goes bankrupt and his settlement (Sixteen Hollow) is sold to John Proudfoot - becomes known locally as Proudfoot Hollow.
	Work on the Oakville harbour is completed
1840 - 1925	Stonehooking industry in operation in Bronte and Oakville harbours. Stonehooking is the process of gathering stone slabs from shallow water for construction
1841	Oakville population 550 Trafalgar Township population 4,590
	William Chisholm went bankrupt and died in 1842
1842	St. Jude's Church built
	Temperance Hall built by the Temperance Reformation Society - Ontario's first such hall.

	Palermo Agricultural Works and Iron Foundry established by Jacob Lawrence. The foundry and agricultural works were the principal business in the village of Palermo according to the 1877 Atlas. W.A. Lawrence succeeded his father in the business. It burned on October 25, 1955 after an explosion in a plastics operation.
	Palermo grammar school established one of only 3 in Upper Canada at the time- Andrew Hall was the principal
1844	Munn's United Church was built at Post Corners (6th Line and Dundas). Beginning in 1817, church gatherings had been held and led by Methodist Saddleback Preachers, at this corner. The first recorded church service complete with a baptism was held in 1823.
	Sheridan schoolhouse built
1845	Knox Presbyterian Church Sixteen built in Proudfoot's Hollow
	St. Luke's Anglican Church built in Palermo by William Peacock
	Glendella Cottage was constructed and was known for many years as the Thompson Hotel which also served as a stagecoach stop. Later it served as a tavern, grocery store and candy shop ( still standing 2411 Ontario street)
1846	Seventh Line (Trafalgar Road) widened and became a 30-kilometre plank road with toll gates until removed in the late 1850s - Donald Campbell was one of the first toll gatekeepers
	The House of Assembly legislates into being "The Bronte Harbour Company" to build a harbour at the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek
1847	Mississauga of the Credit First Nation move out of the Oakville/ Trafalgar Township area
	The Trafalgar Memorial Hall was built and turned into the township hall in 1880. The original building stood at 6th Line and the Dundas Highway, on the southeast corner facing Dundas, aligned along 7th Line (now known as Trafalgar Road). The site is marked with a plaque describing the hall
1847-8 (1850-51, 1874-75)	Malaria 'Ague' Epidemics
1847-49	Typhus ("ships fever") Epidemic
1848	Lt-Col. George K. Chisholm House built - 85 Navy street
	Kaitting House built - 237 Dundas Street West - Largely destroyed by fire in 2009
1849 (1879,1884)	Cholera Epidemics
1850	Knox Presbyterian Church Oakville built a white framed structure on William Street
	Walton United Church built in Bronte
1850	Oakville Common School built
	Glenorchy/Pleasant Valley schoolhouse built



	Joe Wordsworth was an African American who opened a Barber/Hairdresser/Curler/Clothes-Cleaner business in Oakville
	James Wesley Hill (a former slave) established a strawberry farm in the area of 457 Maple Grove
	Oakville declared a Warehousing Port of Entry for Canada
	Oakville foundry burned down costing \$10,000 in damage
	First issue of Oakville Weekly Sun newspaper
	Charles Walker was Oakville's first Telegraph Operator
	A saw mill is built in Bronte
	Oakville Fair began at the Temperance Hall then moved to Market Square, then Wallace Park and in 1913 it was held in Trafalgar Park and became known as the Oakville Fair and Horse Show. It closed in 1924.
	Squire James Appelbe House built in Post's Corners. James Appelbe arrived in Canada in 1815 and spent the rest of his life making a mark on his community serving as a postmaster, storeowner, Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of Trafalgar Township and one of the first directors of the Bank of Toronto. House is still standing - 3041 Postville Street
	Dr. Edward Ogden practiced medicine - also acted as local dentist, and practiced for over 20 years
	Palermo Division no. 143 Son's of Temperance (not Temperance) formed - lasted for 52 years.
	The Trafalgar, Esquesing and Erin Road Company builds a plank road on Seventh Line (Trafalgar Road)
	Bronte's Methodist Church is built on the north side of Lakeshore Road, just west of Bronte Road
1851	Oakville population 1000 Trafalgar Township population 4,513
	Census records indicate 130 frame houses and only 4 brick houses in Oakville
	15 sawmills were in operation in Trafalgar Township streams - 5 on the Sixteen
	Thompson Smith built the first steam-powered sawmill on the west bank of the Sixteen below the harbour bridge producing boards, shingles and railway ties. Later owned by the McCraney's and the Dotys
	John Doty builds a foundry on the west bank of the Sixteen to manufacture steam engines
	Samuel Adams, a free, African American, moves to Bronte from Maryland. Samuel in his blacksmith shop he invented a tool to help lift stones off the bottom of Lake Ontario for the Stonehooking industry. At one point he became the biggest landowner in Bronte

	Bronte Post Office opened on east bank of the Twelve Mile Creek
	Ned Thompson builds a hotel on Ontario Street in Bronte. The building comes to be known as Glendella
1852	First postage stamps issued in Canada
1853	First issue of Oakville Sentinel Newspaper
	John and Melancthon Simpson build the 172 ton "Peerless schooner in Bronte harbour
	St. Jude's Cemetery started
	County of Halton formed consisted of the Townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson, and Nassagaweya.
1854	Oakville population 2,000 Trafalgar Township population 4,600
	Oakville Brewing and Distilling Company became a tannery (making some personal leather goods but mostly leather seats and covering for carriages and then cars)
	First hand-operated fire engine purchased nicknamed "Little Cataract"
	John and Robert (son) Ferrah purchased Mary Willson's bakery/confectioners. Then in 1968 they purchased David Duff's former cabinetmaking business/building and renamed it "Farrah's Bakery and Ice Cream Parlour" which operated until 1934 - They also installed the first soda fountains in town
	King's Castle built by William McKenzie King he named it "Solitude" but the locals called it King's Castle. Still standing at 21 Regency Court entry Sixth Line.
1855	First issue of Oakville Advisor newspaper
	Canadian Hotel built - 75 Navy Street
	First branch of the Bank of Toronto opened at Erchless estate
	Great Western Railway arrives in Oakville making the trip from Toronto in thirty eight minutes
1856	Oakville's first train station master - Matthew McMurtrie
	Bronte harbour is completed - including the original lighthouse
	Customs House (collections/inspection) built at 8 Navy Street
	William Romain and Peter MacDougald built the granary warehouse - 105 Robinson Street
	Kenny and Howes shoemakers and cobblers lived and worked together at 86 Navy Street
	St. Mary's school opens, the first Catholic Elementary School
1857	Oakville withdraws from Trafalgar Township and is incorporated as the Town of Oakville. George King Chisholm becomes Oakville's first mayor

	First Oakville Mayor elected - George King Chisholm
	Three Wards created in Oakville
	Oakville fire bylaw to help prevent fires was passed
	The Murray House "Canadian Hotel" - 75 Navy Street
	Palermo Temperance Hall built by the Sons of Temperance
	Merton brick schoolhouse built
	The village of Hammondville name was changed to Sheridan after Richard Brinkley Sheridan. Clearview was part of Sheridan
1858	Erchless estate main house built by Robert Kerr Chisholm - 8 Navy Street
	A large steam-powered grist mill opened in Bronte by William Cummer Co. The grist mill turned grain into flour so it could be used to make bread and other baked goods
	The Cataract fire engine company #1 was formed (still volunteers)
	Oakville/St. Mary's Cemetery established
	George C. Tremaine map of Halton Country created
1859	The Lock-up/Town Hall was built on part of Market Square
1860	St. Mary's two-storey clapboard school built. Founded by Father Jeremiah Ryan
	First real public library opened in the tower of the Common School (in 1839 there had been a small library created. For \$1 per year you had access to about 100, mainly, religious books)
	Palermo Agricultural Hall built
	Anson Buck was born near Palermo and served the area as a medical doctor for 54 years. Dr. Buck's medical practice included partners: Dr. William Street, Dr. Isaac Burkholder, Dr. Milton McCrimmon (for 30 years) and Dr. F.S. Mowbray. Dr. Buck specialized in the surgical treatment of club feet.
	Dr. Van Norman practiced in Bronte
1861	Large bush fire around Sixteen Mile Creek smoke could be seen for 5 days
	Census records indicate 228 frame houses and only 45 brick houses in Oakville
1862	Market Building built on another part of Market Square land
1865-1902	George Sumner holds the post of Oakville's Chief Constable for 37 years, in addition to many other positions (health inspector, tax collector, dog catcher, harbour master, maintaining the Town Hall)

1866	The Lorne Scotts Regiment's origin is traced to the 20th Halton and 36th Peel Battalions of Infantry, both raised in September 1866. Early lineage traces back to the War of 1812.
1867	July 1st Dominion (Confederation) Day (Canada Day) was first recognized
	The Oakville Wind Orchestra (Oakville Citizen's Band) had its first public performance celebrating Confederation Day at the launch of the "White Oak" a cargo schooner
1868	White Oak Oakville Freemasons lodge formed
	Harvey Morris Switzer moved into his new home - 2507 Dundas (still standing).
1869	Oakville population 2,000 Trafalgar Township population 5,000
	Temperance Society reorganized as the Royal Oak Temple becoming Royal Templars
	Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrated
	Oakville is a major producer of strawberries
1870	Canadian Money (the Canadian dollar) introduced
	Oakville Steam Cabinet Factory started by Robert B. Tait
	Oakville's first Constable appointed - George Baker
	First coal-heated stove was brought in by R.K. Chisholm
	Paint Factory built which eventually becomes the "Electric Cottage" - 212 Front Street
	McCraney sawmill fire
	Three omnibus services were in service in the early 1870s by George Baker, James Doherty and George Lewis
1871	The Oakville Basket Factory founded
	Private bank opened by C. Tait Scott
1872	Maple Grove Public School S.S. No 12. built
	Bronte Public School built - (in 1923 it was rebuilt and renamed Centriller School - Chisholm st. (Now Marine Dr)
	Oakville Harbour is but up for sale at public auction and purchased by John T. Sewell, who within a year transfers title to the Town of Oakville
1873	Snider's Corners schoolhouse built
1872 (1885,1894)	Smallpox Epidemic
1874	The North West Telegraph Company establish an office in Palermo in the home of Miss Bertie Book

	William and Charles Chisholm buy the Victoria Brewery and turn it into a basket factory
1875	Ash schoolhouse built
1876	The first kerosene street lamp in Oakville was put in the middle of the bridge crossing the Sixteen Mile Creek. It took 5 more years to add 5 more from the bridge along Colborne street where the small business were starting to locate. The six lamps were attended by John Ford who was known as the "Lamplighter".
1877	St. John's United Church built (Methodist congregation started in 1832 held in various locations)
	Historical Atlas of Halton County created by Walker & Miles
1879	The "Pinta", a stonehooking schooner out of Oakville, sinks off Marigold Point (between Oakville and Port Credit harbours). Three persons on board die. Due to the cold temperatures and high winds, one body was found frozen after floating into to Port Dalhousie harbour and the other two were never found
1880	Merton (Mount Pleasant) Pioneer Century established
1882	White Oak Freemason lodge surrender their charter to the Grand Lodge and hold the first Masons meeting at the new Oakville Lodge (Lakeshore Masonic hall built 1883)
1883	Fire destroys most of the Oakville business section. It started in the Standard newspaper office.
1885	First Salvation Army Corps organized in Oakville
1887	"Aggie" schooner named after Mrs. Angel Marlatt built
	Oakville's Anglicans build a new St. Jude's at the corner of Thomas and William streets
1889	Largest temperance rally ever held in Canada was a ten day event on the West Bank of the Oakville Harbour (Harbour Grove).
	First electric lights were seen at the 10 day temperance rally. They were run by a dynamo which was powered by a steam threshing machine. The lights were draped through the tree's
	Sheridan General Store and Post Office. Mr. Wm. Falconer was post master from 1889 - 1914.
1890	African Methodist Episcopalian Church (Turner Chapel) established 1890
1892	Electricity for street lighting came to Oakville, but the wood fired boiler and dynamo combination used at the McDonald's Planing mill was not strong enough to keep the lights on for long. Wood burning was not the answer. So they moved the operation to the old paint factory on front street where they could use coal fuel. This worked better, but they failed again in 1906
1893	Construction begins on the Aberdeen Bridge across Sixteen Mile Creek at Lakeshore
1894	Glenorchy Post Office opened (closed 1912)

	Aberdeen Bridge opens across the Sixteen mile Creek.
	Commins Music Hall built (lakeshore/Trafalgar). It burned down under suspicious circumstances
	Grain/Wheat trade collapses and Oakville goes into serious recession
1895	Palermo Creamery established by Harry Heeks
	The first known record of an Oakville team playing hockey in the Hamilton Spectator of February 14, 1895. The Hamilton Victorias vs a "team from Oakville (likely just a group of men from Oakville, not an organized team)
1896	The racing yacht called "Canada" was built. It went on to win the International (Canada) Cup,
1897	First Canadian Pacific Railway train passes through Oakville
1899	The "White Star" purchased by the newly formed Oakville Navigation Company to run between Oakville and Toronto
	Spruce Lane (Bracken) Farmhouse was built. Generations of the family lived at the house until 1950. Today it is part of Bronte Province Park.
1900	Originally built as a residence for William Sinclair Davis building was converted to the Lakehurst Sanatorium in 1900 - 60 Front Street
1903	Buckle's Butcher Shop opened at the corner of Colborne (now Lakeshore Road) and Dunn in downtown Oakville just south of today's Queen's Head Pub.
1906 (1912,1925, 1929, 1936)	Whooping Cough Epidemic
1906	Hamilton Radial Electric Railway service is offered from Oakville to Burlington and Hamilton
1907	The Halton New Era newspaper becomes The Oakville Record
	Oakville Club founded
	James Ryrie builds Edgemere, inaugurating the era of the great estates.
1908	Oakville Trafalgar High School opens (Oakville High School)
	Oakville Pressed Brick Works opens
	First moving picture shown at Victoria Hall (old Agricultural Hall)
	Fire hydrant system created in Oakville
1908	Oakville population 1,750 Trafalgar Township population 4,000
	Oakville Lawn Bowling Club established
	Lakeside Park Bandstand was built originally at the Oakville Agricultural Fair Grounds

	Oakville Water and Light Commission was formed. Cecil Marlatt was its first chairman.
	Charles F. Doty and W.S. Davis form the Oakville Pressed Brick Works
	Dr. Anson Buck of Trafalgar prepares to install a rural telephone system throughout Trafalgar connecting with Bell to talk to Oakville and other places
1909	Oakville Water and Light Commission formed - the first chairman was C.G. Marlatt
	Electric streetlights come back to Oakville because of the Cataract Power Company of Hamilton - the 112 street lights stay on permanently
	About 100 telephones in the village of Oakville - William Busby ran the telephone switchboard/exchange in the corner of his jewelry store
	Official Oakville fire department formed - Edward Hiller became the first Fire Chief a position he held for 34 years
	First automobiles in Oakville owned by Murray William and Allan Chisholm
	Herbert C. Cox builds Ennisclare estate
1910	Customs House (Erchless Estate) closed and boarded up
	Herbert Cox (one of Canada's first millionaires) Estate (Ennisclaire) built (1339 Lakeshore Road East)
1911	Ware Manufacturing Company (Oakville Aluminum Ware) started making aluminum cooking utensils - the first of its kind in Canada
	First Boy Scouts troop organized in Oakville by Frank H. Chisholm
	Sir Edmund Walker founds Appleby School (becomes Appleby College in 1941)
	Oakville Town hall (Market building) is destroyed by fire
1913	Sheridan Nurseries started by Howard and Lorrie Dunnington-Grubb. In 1913 they purchased 100 acres of land near Sheridan, Ontario (now part of Oakville) to cultivate ornamental plants. Their vision was to bring the concept of the English garden to Canada. Herman Stensson, an accomplished Scandinavian horticulturalist was hired to be the first foreman of the nursery.
	Real estate developer William S. Davis opens up the Brantwood Survey
1914	The "Ahmeek" ship was built
	Order of Foresters built an orphanage at the corner of Bond and Wilson street. It became known as Ortona Barracks during WWII and today it is the Oaklands Regional Centre.

1914 -1918	World War 1 (Oakville 261 served, 33 died, Trafalgar Township 287 served, 37 died)
1915	Lakeshore Highway No. 2 from Toronto to Hamilton is completed. This was the first concrete highway in Ontario and at the time one of the longest intercity concrete stretches the world
1918	“Spanish” Flu Epidemic
1921	Ollie Johnson wins a gold medal in 60 yard dash at the first ever event of its kind at the Canadian National Exhibition
1921	The Oakville Golf Club a private nine-hole golf club established in 1921 when the Town of Oakville only had 3289 residents. It was built on land owned by the Lightbourn Family. E.T. (Ted) Lightbourn was a founding member and first president, from 1921 to 1932
1922	Lt. Col. W.G. MacKendrick built a Tudor-style residence in 1922 and, upon his death in 1960, James Gairdner purchased it and the grounds. Of Scottish parentage, Gairdner named the estate "Gairloch" after a small village in Scotland whose name, when literally translated from the Gaelic, means "short lake." The formerly private estate was bequeathed to the Town of Oakville in 1971 and is today known as Gairloch Gardens.
1923	The first motorized hose firetruck was secured Oakville Masonic Hall #400 built (125 Thomas Street)
1924	Hamilton Radial Electric Railway shuts down The tannery (Marlatt and Armstrong Leather Company) on the west bank of the Oakville Harbour failed and sits idle for decades.
1926	First Oakville District Scout Hut built - 165 Randall St.
1927	Prime Minister MacKenzie King does the first-ever national radio broadcast speaking about the Dominion Jubilee celebrations on July 1st, 1927.
1927-1953	Polio Epidemic came in waves for almost 30 years peaking in 1953
1928	Mount Vernon Estate fire
1929	“The Great (Wall Street stock market) Crash”
1929-1939	“The Great Depression”
1930	Oakville KKK incident Oakville Record and Oakville Star merge to become the weekly Oakville Record-Star
	Hazel Chisholm reopens Erchless Estate as a family home. Today the estate is home to the Oakville Museum
1930	Chisholm Grist Mill fire
1931	Oakville population 3,800 Trafalgar Township population 4,450 Bronte's Anglican community builds a church on Bronte Road, between Belyea and Sovereign Streets, on land donated by John Wilson



1933	Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE) Oakville, Angela Bruce Chapter formed
1936	Scarlet Fever Epidemic
1937	Oakville Trafalgar Memorial Hospital (OTMH) story began in 1937 when a 4 bed hospital was established at the corner of Eighth Line and MacDonald Road in Oakville. *1944 - A group of Oakville residents form the Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial Hospital Association *1945 - A 14 bed temporary hospital is established by the Lion's Club on First Street. *1950 - Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial Hospital opens - 50 beds. Oakville residents help move eight patients and six babies into the new hospital. *2015 - The hospital moved to 3001 Hospital Gate near Dundas Street and Third Line - 437 beds.
1939	The Queen Elizabeth Way, Canada's first superhighway, is officially opened. At the time there was nothing comparable in the world except the German autobahns. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first modern freeway in the United States was not begun until 1940
1939-1945	World War II (Oakville 513 served, 46 died, Trafalgar Township 405 served, 33 died)
1941	HMCS Oakville was christened near Tannery Park. Thousands of spectators came out to cheer for the ship and crew. In 1942 it sunk U-boat U94.
1945	The Northern Shipbuilding and Repair Co. Ltd. plant was built in Bronte
1946	Oakville Yacht Squadron founded
1950-1953	Korean War
1951	Bronte was incorporated as a village until 1959 (then back to being part of Trafalgar Township)
1952	First Canadian Television stations signed on (CBFT Montreal and CBLT (CBC) Toronto) - by 1954 1 million TV sets had been sold in Canada (population 15 million)
1953	Oakville Historical Society formed
	Ford plant built in Oakville
1954	Town of Oakville Water Air Rescue Force (TOWARF) a Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary Unit started by Police Chief Fred Oliver in partnership with the local boating community.
	Hurricane Hazel hits Oakville in October .25 boats and the Harbour Master's boat, were swept out into the lake (\$500,000 damage). No natural disaster since has led to such a high death toll in Canada, 81 people died. In addition, over 4,000 families were left homeless.

1955 - 1962	Marie & Otto Jelinek were Canadian Junior Pair champions in 1955, and their success in senior competition included four silver medals and the 1961 and 1962 Canadian Senior pair crowns. Overcoming severe injuries, they went on to claim the 1961 North American Pair title. World bronze medallists in 1957 and 1958 and were silver medallists in 1960. In 1962 they won the World pair title
1956	CHWO 1250 Radio launched by Prime Time Radio owned by Howard Cain and a few minority investors. With a first broadcast from the Pine Room of the Oakville Arena.
1960	Oakville Pet Cemetery opened - the first such cemetery in Ontario
1961	Oakville's population 10,300 Trafalgar Township population 31,743
1962	Town of Oakville and Trafalgar Township amalgamate, including areas such as Palermo, Omagh, Drumquin, Postville, Boyne, Ash, Bronte, Glenorchy, Hornby, Merton, Munn's Corners, Proudfoot Hollow, and Sheridan. (adjustments were made to Oakville's Northern boundaries again in 1974 - Reducing them from Steeles Avenue to approximately to Highway 407/Lower Base Line road W area excluding areas like Hornby, Omagh, Boyne, Drumquin)
	Oakville's population 40,200 Trafalgar Township population 0
	Oakville's Jewish community dedicates the Shaarei Beth El Synagogue on Morrison Road
	The Oakville Beaver commences publication, later incorporating the Oakville Journal-Record
1962-1977	Vic Hadfield (Oakville Hall of Fame) was a legendary NHL player on the New York Rangers. Vic Hadfield was the first member of the New York Rangers to score 50 goals in a single season, a feat he accomplished in 1971/1972. With 262 goals as a Ranger, he is the highest-scoring left-wing in team history and the only left-winger in team history to score 100 points in one season.
1967	The Government of Ontario (GO) inaugurates a \$21 million mass transit rail service (Go trains) between Oakville and Pickering. Previous commuter service was limited to infrequent train service
1968-1981	Sandra Post (Oakville Hall of Fame) is an Oakville native who had good success on the LPGA Tour from the late 1960s into the early 1980s. In fact, she set two tour records that weren't broken for decades.
1974	Most of the rural land north of Burnamthorpe Road is reallocated from Oakville to Milton and Mississauga
1978	A grass fire beside the railway tracks spreads to seven warehouses in which goods owned by thirty companies are destroyed
1984-1992	Larry Cain (Oakville Hall of Fame) captured the gold medal in the men's 500-metre canoe event and the silver in the men's 1,000-metre canoe event at the summer Olympics in Los Angeles.
1995-2001	Donovan Bailey (Oakville Hall of Fame) is one of the world's all-time greatest and most dominant sprinting legends. The first man in history to be world champion, Olympic champion and world record holder at the same time.

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