

Sir. Isaac Brock as President of Upper Canada and was severely wounded at Lundy's Lane. Major-Gen. Henry Couran of the 1st Royals and the 82nd served in India against Tipoo Sahib and became Lieut.-Gov. of Jamaica in 1816. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., Major of the 66th, was A.D.C. and Military Secretary to Gen. Abercrombie in Egypt, was present at Waterloo, served in the Peninsular campaign, became Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia in 1820 and Gov.-General of Canada in 1828, under whose regime the transfer of Drummond Island took place. Lieut.-Col. Allan McLean of the Incorporated Militia became Speaker of the House of Assembly, 1812-16. Noah Freer, Lieut. of the Canadian Fencibles, was Military Secy. and A.D.C. to Sir Geo. Prevost and whose name figures largely in the Canadian Archives during and after the period of the American War. Major Francis Cockburn of the Canadian Fencibles was a son of Sir James Cockburn. He attended Lord Dalhousie in his famous itinerary from Quebec to Sault Ste. Marie via the lakes and the French and Ottawa Rivers, and back to Montreal in 1820, making extended observations recorded in the Canadian Archives for 1896, pp. 71-4. He served in the Peninsular campaign, and South America, was Superintendent of British Honduras and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands in 1840, which was a decided advance on military pioneering through inhospitable Canadian wilds in the early war-times. Capt. Collier of the Royal Marines, who was sent here in 1815 with the Canadian Fencibles to superintend the building of Sir James Yeo's 24-gun frigate, served during the Syrian campaign at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, where he was wounded; commanded the "Princess Charlotte" and was present at Oswego. He became Sir Edward Collier, C.B., in 1840, and his name is honored in one of Barrie's principal streets. Col. Newdigate Poyntz, R.N., and the Royal Engineers, who was here with Capt. Collier and made the second survey of the harbor in 1815, was present at Alexandria and Copenhagen, commanded the gun-boat "Netley" and was promoted Commander for his services in the latter part of 1815. Poyntz St. in town honors his memory. Col. George Philpotts, Royal Engineers, who surveyed part of Penetanguishene's town site, took part in the assault on Fort Erie, also served in Canada during the Rebellion and was at one time candidate for the office of Surveyor-General. He died in Bermuda in 1853. Surgeon Hore, who succeeded Dr. Stephen who went to Collingwood, had his residence separate from the Officers' quarters. It was a log building adjacent to the