

in 1836 and was elected to represent the Huron District, succeeding his brother, Capt. R. G. Dunlop, in 1841. He was later appointed Superintendent of the Lachine Canal, holding that position till his death in 1848 at the age of 56 years. His remains are deposited in the Cairn at Gairbraid, near Goderich, once his rustic wilderness home.

At the completion of the military road, following fast upon the heels of Dr. Dunlop, came Capt. Cockburn, attended by fifty axemen and a detachment of sappers and miners under Capt. Payne of the Royal Engineers to build a block-house at Penetanguishene. On the 19th of Nov., 1814, Col. Poyntz had reported a new survey of Penetanguishene Harbor, and on the 26th of the same month, Sir James Yeo, in reporting progress to Prevost at the new post, announced that he would build a 44 gun frigate to be armed with 24- and 32-pounders, that Capt. Collier would take charge of the vessel carrying the guns, the armament and outfit at York, and that two schooners had gone around to Penetanguishene to cut timber. (In Penetanguishene and Barrie, Poyntz street is named in honor of Col. Poyntz who made the second survey of the harbor, and Collier street, Barrie, perpetuates the name of Commodore Collier).

On the arrival of the various contingents, accompanied by a detachment of the Canadian Fencibles under Capt. Caldwell and Lieut. Evans, the forces encamped on the slope slightly west and north of the present site of the Ontario Asylum for the Insane. The first domicile was a temporary hut of poles covered with cedar boughs, open in front and warmed by a blazing log-heap. The hut of Commodore Collier was rather more spacious than that of the others and had a further distinction, as from its roof floated the Red Ensign of the Navy, the "Meteor Flag of England," guarding the inland seas, a tangible evidence of the far-reaching arm of Britain's naval and military power. Their nearest neighbors were Indians accounted as savage and wild beasts still more savage. The snow lay three feet deep and wolves howled their nightly chorus. Sometime in the latter end of 1814 the British military authorities appointed Sir George Head of Carshalton, Surrey, England, as military commissary to supervise the erection of the new post on Penetanguishene Bay. Sir George Head was a Colonel in the 85th Regiment, an elder brother of Sir Francis Bond Head, who later became Governor of Upper Canada, and was a prominent actor of Canadian Rebellion