

PENETANG

AFTER THE WAR OF 1812

Sir John Franklin went to Penetang on his Northwest Passage expeditions Of 1825.27. Lord Morpeth. Lord Prudhoe and Sir Henry Harte, captains, RN. came to Penetang to reach the Great Manitoulin. Rear Admiral Ross passed through the establishment to seek the North Pole.

The establishment was in full flower by 1830. Into it British taxpayers poured a million pounds sterling for the defense and development of "the Canadas."

It was intended to build at Penetang a 32 gun frigate to dominate the upper lakes. A set of sails for a 32-gun frigate was sold at a "vendue" of naval stores at Penetang in March, 1832.

TWELVE MEN-OF-WAR

After the war of 1812, the Royal Navy based upon Penetang numbered twelve vessels.

It began with H.M.S. *Confiance*, and H.M.S. *Surprise. ex-Scorpion* and *Tigress*, captured American prizes of battle, - H.M.S. *Newash*, brigantine, and H.M.S. *Tecumseth* schooner, were added, then the smaller schooners, *Mosquito*, 31 tons, *Bee* and *Wasp*, 41 tons each, *Firefly*, unknown tonnage, a lugger, the galleys, *Troughton*, used by Lieut. Bayfield, - and *Ramsden*, used by a Mr. Collins, Playfièld's assistant in Admiral Owen's Great Lakes survey.

There were also two iron paddlewheel gunboats of 60-horsepower the "steam-sloops" *Minos*, 1843, and *Mohawk*, 1847, and the steamer *Experiment*, possibly the one built for Lake Ontario in 1837.

OLD ARMY POST

Military force was needed for the protection of the arsenal and because of Indians. Two thousand Potawatomi, driven out of American territory, (those nasty Americans again) and many native Hurons and Ottawas annually flocked to Penetang for their treaty "presents" and for medical treatment and rations.