

tion of Herring's Foundry, now standing. Isaac Secor also was the head mechanic when the first mill was erected by Van Alstine, at the Lake on the Mountain, P. E. County, in 1792 or 93. The site of the old stone mill is believed to be the land lying east of the present mill called Glenora.

Isaac Secor finally settled in Scarboro, where a number of his descendants are still living. Peter, his son, became a prominent man in Scarboro. He built and was the owner of several mills. He was the first Reeve of the township of Scarboro, also the first postmaster. Alexander, his son, who is still living, held the position of deputy reeve in Scarboro, twelve successive years, and five as treasurer of the township of Scarboro. Isaac Secor's sons, Joseph, Isaac, and Peter, all took active part in the war of 1812. During the rebellion of 1837 Joseph Secor again took up arms for his country. He this time held the rank of Major in the 3rd regiment of East York Militia. In 1866 the Scarboro branch of Secors again proved their loyalty to their country. When the Scarboro Rifle Company marched into Fort Erie, J. Secor was one of the number.

In the archives we find the first reference made to settlers on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, in a list signed by Lieut.-Col. Butler, which bears date, Niagara, August 25, 1782. The settlers in the section then, marked as heads of families, were:—Isaac Dolson, Peter Secord, John Secord, James Secord, George Stuart, John Depue, George Fields, Michael Showers, Harmonious House, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Philips, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutes, Thomas McMicken, Adam Young, and McGr. VanEvery—with these settlers were 17 married women, 29 boys, 20 girls, 1 hired man, and one male slave owned by T. McMicken, and in all they had 236 acres cleared.

Of this James Secord had cleared nine acres. The proceeds of which were seven bushels of wheat, one hundred of Indian corn, and thirty bushel of potatoes. He was also the owner of three horses, three cows, eleven sheep, and three hogs.

On account of the scarcity of small change, during the Revolution, John Secord issued script made of leather, to the amount of \$2,000, representing small change, which he redeemed at the close of the war.

The grist mill built at St. Davids, by the Secords, after a time came into the possession of my grandfather, Stephen Secord, who carried it on until 1808, when he died, leaving a widow with six sons and four daughters.

His widow was a daughter of Simon de Friest or Deforest who for his loyalty to Great Britain, was imprisoned at Albany in 1777. Afterwards he escaped, but lost his life in trying to join the British forces at Niagara.

In the Canadian Archives, there will be found a petition dated December, 1778, from Mary de Forest his wife, to Governor

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