

Our Spicer Ancestors

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Foreword

The Spicer family were found relatively late in the author's research due to the nickname of Abi for the last Spicer in the line as well as difficulty in the research on William Spicer. They were the first Loyalists of the American Revolution to be found in our line.

Descendants are listed with Arabic numbers, their children with small roman numerals and their grandchildren with capital roman numerals. Abbreviations used appear at [Abbreviations](#). I have used ancestry.ca references for many censuses but the same information may be found at the Library and Archives of Canada which I have provided several useful links at <http://retson.ca/genealogysites.html#census> . I have also provided an online links to the descendants of Spicers at <http://retson.ca/spicerdescendants.pdf> for those interested in descendants down the line.

Spicer Name Meaning

According to Oxford University Press's Dictionary of American Family Names, the derivation of the English name Spicer is an occupational name for a seller of spices, (Middle English spic(i)er (a reduced form of Old French spicier.

The Mohawk Valley

The Mohawk Valley is located in the U.S. state of New York. In the area surrounding the Mohawk River, sandwiched between the Adirondack Mountains and Catskill Mountains. Today, the region is a suburban and rural area surrounding the industrialized cities of Schenectady, Utica and Rome, along with other smaller commercial centers. The area is an important agricultural center and encompasses the heavily forested wilderness areas just to the north that are part of New York's Adirondack Park.

The Mohawk Valley is a natural passageway connecting the Atlantic Ocean, by way of the Hudson Valley with the interior of North America. Native American Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy lived

in the region, and in the 17th century immigrants of Dutch, and the 18th century German, and Scottish settled the area, joined by Italians following the rapid industrialization of the mid-19th century. During the 18th Century, the Mohawk Valley was a frontier of great political, military and economic importance. Colonists, such as Phillip Schuyler, Nicholas Herkimer, William Johnson, trading with the Iroquois set the stage for commercial and military competition between European nations, leading to the French and Indian Wars and the American Revolution. Almost 100 battles of the American Revolution were fought in New York State, including the Battle of Oriskany and defense of Fort Stanwix. A series of raids against valley residents took place during the war; led by John Johnson they were collectively known as the "Burning of the Valleys".

During the French and Indian War, the Mohawk Valley was of prime strategic importance; to the British, it provided a corridor to the Great Lakes from which to threaten New France directly, while to the French it provided a corridor to the Hudson Valley and on to the heart of British North America. In addition, many settlements of the Mohawk, Britain's crucial Indian ally at the time of the war, were in or near the valley.

At the beginning of the war, the major British stronghold in the Mohawk corridor was Fort Oswego, located on Lake Ontario. The French captured and destroyed the fort after a short siege in 1756, and the Mohawk Valley lay open to French advance as a result. Although the French did not directly exploit this avenue of attack, its impact swayed some of the Iroquois tribes to the French side.

The name Mohawk Valley had its origins in the period of 1614 and 1624-25 following the settlement of Dutch traders who established a post among the region of the Mohawk of Mohawk Valley as the Mohawk had become alliances and targets of the Indian Wars. The Mohawks of Mohawk Valley call themselves Kanien'keha'ka, and "People of the Flint" in part due to their creation story of a powerful flinted arrow. Among other things, the traditional use of Mohawk Valley flint as Toolmaking Flint is only one attribution to the Mohawk Valley People of the Flint name.

Some major cities and villages, where our ancestors may have lived include Palatine Bridge, St. Johnsville, Gloversville, Johnstown, and Herkimer

1998 by Communities in Bloom and is a delightful village to visit.

1. Ezekiel Spicer 1730 – 1800 Sherwood

The earliest Spicer found to date is Ezekiel Spicer believed to have been born about 1730. From United Empire Loyalist records he is identified as from the Mohawk Valley area of what today is New York States.¹

A note from American (Loyalist) Migration provides the following note;

Spicer, Ezekiel of Albany Co. Memorial New Oswegatchie 1786. He served as a Pvt. in the Loyal Rangers. Claim for a house and 150 acres on a 21 lease; a loom etc. Evidences; Deposition 23 February 1786 New Oswegatchie by William Leahy, Sr. that the claim is jus. (12/28/268, 64/28, 109/284;13/15/449-450)

¹ Watt, Gavin, A Service History and Master Roll of Major Edward Jessup's Loyal Rangers, Carleton Place: Global Heritage Press, 2017, page 226

He served as a private in the Loyal Rangers² Details given on Page 226

Rank 01Jan83: Pte,

Enlistment date 1781

Company: John Jones

Service Details: in Jon Jones COY on LR Roll of 01Jan82 (T16³) 01Jan83v- 1 yr 5 Mos Service (T1⁴)

Age 01Jan83: 41

Height: 5 10

Place From & Trade: B. AM

Family Details: Wife Elizabeth W/4 Children at Riviere Du Chene, Mar -Jul 83 & W/5 childn There Jan84 (S4) Ezeliel, Eliz & 2 Boys at St. John's, Sep 84 (S4) Ezekiel, woman, 3 boys settled RT7, 1784-Erroneously noted in The KR (T6)

He is documented as living in 1784 in Ontario⁵

He married? Lucy Sherwood on 13 Feb 1755.

Mary Beacock Fryer in Chapter 12 of King's Men – The Soldier Founders of Ontario. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1980 details the resettlement of the Loyalists after the war:

Eight townships were laid out beside the upper St. Lawrence. The lower five were the New Johnstown settlement, the upper three New Oswegatchie. The first five around the Bay of Quinte were the Cataraqui settlement. When they were named, #1 beside the St. Lawrence was Charlottenburgh, #2 Cornwall, #3 Osnabruck, #4 Williamsburgh, #5 Matilda, #6 Edwardsburgh, #7 Augusta, #8 Elizabethtown. Of the Bay of Quinte townships, #1 was Kingston, #2 Ernestown, #3 Fredericksburgh, #4 Adolphustown, #5 Marysburgh. Also shown are the first three townsites, Kingston (#1 Cataraqui), Johnstown (#6 New Oswegatchie,) New Johnstown (#2 New Johnstown)⁶

Our ancestors appeared to have been resettled in Johnstown and son Daniel in Augusta.

Fryer, Mary Beacock. King's Men: The Soldier Founders of Ontario (Kindle Locations 5744-5749). Dundurn. Kindle Edition.

They had several children of which I am certain only of

i. Ezekiel Jr

ii. Daniel

iii. William Whelm Spicer 1759

² Gavin, 2017, “

³ Return of the Country, Age, Size and time of the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates of Capt Jonatho Jones' Compy, Loyal Rangers for 1st Jan^y. 1782. Todd Braisted transcript. WO28/10/137

⁴ A Size roll & c of Major Edward Jessup's Ten Companies of Loyal Rangers, 1 st January 1783. Library and Archives Canada, War Office Records, MG13 (WO28/10, Part 4) pp459-65

⁵ Genealogical Research Library, Ontario, Canada, Canadian Genealogical Index with source E. Rae Stewart, Jessop's Rangers as a Factor in Loyalist Settlement, published under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives, Toronto Ontario

⁶ Fryer, Mary Beacock. King's Men – The Soldier Founders of Ontario. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1980

2. iv. Daniel Spicer 1764 Mohawk Valley New York 1833

He died in Johnstown, Ontario in 1800.

2. Daniel Spicer 1764 - 1833 Phoebe Martin 1767 - 1798

Daniel Spicer, son of Ezekiel Spicer and Lucy? (possibly Lucy Sherwood) was born in? Mohawk Valley (Possibly Albany). He married Phoebe Martin. She was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, New York in 1767.

They had three children:

3. i. William Martin Spicer born 1787
- ii. Phoebe Spicer 1800
- iii. Jabez Spicer 1804

Johnstown

Extracts from Wikipedia (accessed June 1, 2018):

Johnstown is a community in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in eastern Ontario, Canada, part of the township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal. It is located at the Canadian terminus of the Ogdensburg–Prescott International Bridge and at the southern terminus of Highway 416 and Highway 16. In 1760, the French constructed a fort near Johnstown called Fort de Lévis. The fort was located on Chimney Island (Formerly known as Isle Royale) in the St. Lawrence River just off of the shores of Grenville Park. It was built in preparation for a British attack as an attempt to block their advance down river. The fort was built of wood, with five cannon and about 300 soldiers. In the same year it was built, the fort was captured by the British during the Battle of the Thousand Islands. After a week-long standoff, the 11,000 British troops led by Jeffrey Amherst succeeded in taking the fort from the few hundred French. The British renamed the captured Fort William Augustus.

During and after the American Revolutionary War, those in opposition to American independence were dubbed Loyalists, and ultimately became refugees when their opposition was met with violence. Thousands were displaced who then fled to Canada, relying on the British Crown for a solution. As part of a resolution, townships were surveyed in the 1780s along the St. Lawrence River in present-day Leeds and Grenville, which included the township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal. By 1784, 166 Loyalists were residing in the township and until 1790 the landing point and base camp for these settlers was at Johnstown. Loyalists intended to turn the base camp into a new townsite.

In 1788, plans for a town site were drawn up with a plot of 1.0 square mile (2.6 km²). By 1789, a number of Loyalist men were placed in charge of selecting the location of the town site, at that time called simply "New Town". The agreed upon site was that of present-day Johnstown. The name Johnstown was selected in 1790 after a pastor suggested they name the town after Sir William Johnson.

In 1792 John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, established himself in Johnstown which then became the district's administrative seat or "capital". By the late 1790s, the village was also home to a sawmill, gristmill, and an inn and tavern. Census records indicate by 1807, there were 36 houses and a general store. In 1808, the Seat of Justice was moved to Elizabethtown (now Brockville), as it was a more central location in the district.

By the mid-1800s, Johnstown was less prosperous than many other Edwardsburgh/Cardinal communities. Most residents made a living through farming, while later into the century some pioneer

industries operated in the village. The village relied on nearby Prescott for most services including the post office. The saw and grist mill which had been in operation since the late 1700s was sold during the 1800s and became known as Wharton's Mill for most of its operation. This mill was a gristmill, sawmill and carding mill.

The Methodist church was constructed in 1879 through volunteer efforts and donated money and supplies. The church is a small, red brick church located along the St. Lawrence River near the international bridge. The church was built with a drive shed that also served as the church hall. In 1925, the church became the Johnstown United Church after a church union. In 1962, the church was moved closer to the river when Highway 2 was widened.

On 10 December 2013, it was announced that the Port of Prescott, owned and operated by the Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal, was to become known as the Port of Johnstown, to better reflect its geographical situation. Its \$35 million expansion, funded by municipal, provincial and federal governments, was planned to end with intermodal wharf of 465 ft (142 m) and 7.7 ha (19.0 acres) of storage area. The official grand opening was held on 26 June 2015.

Augusta

Precis / Extracts from Augusta Township, Wikipedia (accessed June 1, 2018):
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augusta,_Ontario

Augusta Township is a township in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; located in eastern Ontario, Canada. Augusta is situated along the Saint Lawrence River, and extends back into rural hamlets. The township is located between the city of Brockville to the west, and the town of Prescott to the east. The township of Augusta was not fully settled until the late 1700s and into the early 1800s, when the Loyalists received their land grants throughout the area and began building homesteads. Most of the residents living in the township today are direct descendants of these Loyalists. Just prior to this in the mid-to-late 1700s, the French had occupied some of the land in the region, including Pointe au Baril in Maitland, Ontario.

During the American Revolutionary War, residents of the American colonies were politically divided; many American's were displeased with the British and striving for their independence from British rule. During this period of political unrest, those who sided with the British were viewed as traitors or rebels, and their opposition was met with violence. Individuals were forced to take sides, as even neutral parties were deemed rebels. Those who remained loyal to the crown were called Loyalists. During and after the war, the Loyalists were essentially pushed out of present-day America for their opposing views and left destitute with no where to go; they then turned to the British for relief. Initially, the Loyalists were hopeful that Britain would be able to successfully negotiate with the rebelling colonies, and that their land, homes, and possessions would be returned to them. No such negotiations ever occurred and with the end of the war military payouts were dwindling. New laws were passed in New York state which allowed the Loyalists' property to be officially seized, and threats were made on the lives of Loyalists who may try to return. The Loyalists had no other option but to rely on the British and return to present-day Augusta and the neighbouring townships.

Britain's solution to the widespread poverty and homelessness was to provide the Loyalists with land grants which could be used to build new settlements and start over. These grants were also looked at as a reward for the men's loyalty to the crown. Originally, areas of Quebec were considered for division and distribution to the Loyalists; Quebec feared that the Loyalists would affect the area negatively, and

could bring diseases such as measles into their community therefore the idea was abandoned. Major Samuel Holland, surveyor-general of Quebec was put in charge of surveying lands west of Quebec and assess their suitability for settlement. In 1783, Holland declared the land to be more than adequate for Loyalist settlements. The only remaining obstacle in the way of the Loyalists' land grants was the native population of Augusta; Britain would have to consider their land ownership when dividing the land. A man named Sir John Johnson was instructed to inquire as to which lands belonged to the native communities, and to purchase any land that they claimed as theirs. Captain Justus Sherwood, who remained in the area, was employed to provide a detailed survey of Augusta and the surrounding townships.

By 1784, the Loyalists were becoming increasingly restless and began to petition the government for relief from their dire situation; they were scheduled to be settled for the Spring of 1784. The long waiting period to be settled was due in part to the fact the government knew they would need to provide the Loyalists with some tools and supplies in order for them to sustain themselves. The government intended to provide each settler with some seeds and livestock to begin farming, as well as a few essential tools such as axes, knives and hoes. Carpentry and blacksmithing tools were also to be distributed to be shared amongst groups of settlers. The land grants were to be granted based on military position and rank.

By the spring of 1784, supplies had been gathered and the land had been surveyed in detail and divided into lots to be drawn for. Batteaux and provisions were ready to be transported along with the Loyalist settlers to the new settlements. The area surrounding present-day Augusta township was divided into two ranges of townships, the first of which being called the Royal Townships. There are seven Royal Townships, Augusta being the seventh and titled Royal Township Number Seven. Eventually, the townships were named, Augusta being named Princess Augusta after the third daughter of King George III. In June 1784, the Loyalists finally embarked from Quebec down the St. Lawrence River to their new settlements; Edward Jessup's Corps were to be the first settlers of the new Royal Township.

The earliest known school established in Augusta was the Johnstown Grammar School which stood in Maitland. It was not until the mid-1800s that substantial progress was made in regards to education in Augusta township. By 1844, the township had been successfully divided into 22 school sections, as well as 5 part-sections, which were union sections with neighbouring townships with pupils from multiple townships. The original sections and schools are found in the larger article in Wikipedia

During the 1950s and 60s as transportation improved larger public schools were built in centralized locations to amalgamate the pupils from the smaller schools. Present day, only one elementary school exists within the boundaries of Augusta township: Maynard Public School located within Maynard, Ontario. Elementary students can either attend school in Maynard or be transported to Prescott or Brockville to attend the elementary schools there. There are no secondary schools within the township; however, secondary schools located in Prescott and Brockville service students living in Augusta township.

Communities

The township comprises the communities of Algonquin, Bisseltown, Blue Church, Centre Augusta, Charleville, Domville, Garretton, Glenmore, Herron's Corners, Limerick Forest, Lords Mills, Maitland, Maynard, McLeanville, McRobert's Corner, North Augusta, Perrin's Corners, Riverview Heights, Roebuck, South Augusta, South Branch, Sparkle City, Stone's Corners and Throoptown. Prior to 1834, Prescott was considered a part of Augusta township; the town became a police village in this year which severed its ties with Augusta. By 1849, Prescott officially became a separated town with its own mayor

and council, as it remains today. Here only the communities in which some of our ancestors lived in are described. Others are described in the larger Wikipedia article.

Blue Church

Blue Church, Ontario is the name given to the community which surrounds The Blue Church, located at the corner of Blue Church Road and Ontario Highway 2 in Augusta township. Around 1784, Captain Justus Sherwood created a plan for a new town to be erected on the newly cleared land surrounding the burial ground; the town was to be called New Oswegatchie. In 1790, Augusta and its neighbouring townships decided to erect a church alongside the burial grounds which became known as the Blue Church. The town of New Oswegatchie never materialized, however a small community grew around the church as many settlers built homes surrounding the church and cemetery; the community became known as simply Blue Church. Eventually the town was large enough to support its own post office as well as a small grocery store.

The burial ground at Blue Church is considered historically significant, as many prominent settlers are buried here. The cemetery has been in use since the late 1700s, and was consecrated in 1832; the earliest recorded stone in this cemetery is that of a man named Alpheus Jones who died on April 13, 1793. The Methodist Church of Canada purchased a small area of the burial ground where Barbara Heck, founder of Methodism in Upper Canada, is buried.

Garretton

Garretton, Ontario is a small hamlet located approximately seven miles east of the North Augusta along County Road 18; Garretton is situated within the Rideau River watershed, with the south branch of the Rideau running through the centre of the community. When the land was first settled in the area settlers immediately set up farms along the banks of the river, in between the ninth and tenth concessions; whereas in most other nearby hamlets, lots were placed along the concession lines. The name Garretton came from one of the first settler's, Joseph Garrett, who headed one of the first families to establish themselves along the river there around 1830; his son Nathaniel Garrett was postmaster. In 1849, a French-Canadian man, Sorel Sophy (sometimes recorded as: Soffey), along with his wife and brother packed all their belongings into a canoe, and set out on the Rideau River from the Kemptville area. Their intention was to find a new location to settle; eventually they decided on a piece of land located within Garretton, and built a farm. This led to the trio becoming the first and only people within the area who secured their land through squatter's rights. The hamlet of Garretton was considered to be fairly isolated from other communities; the first roads in the area were old native-American trails, and a corduroy road built by the first settlers along the river.

Garretton is situated along what was once the old stage coach road between Bishop's Mills and Prescott; it cost 25 cents to travel on this route. In the 1800s, this resulted in Garretton being a thriving community. Garretton had its own post office, as well as a saw mill, cheese factory, general store, brickyard and schoolhouse. Many early settlers to Garretton made a living through farming or agriculture. Hops became a popular cash crop as at the time there were distilleries and breweries located along the St. Lawrence River.

Garretton had enough school aged pupils to support its own schoolhouse and become its own school section. The schoolhouse in Garretton was referred to as S.S. # 21 Garretton School.

In 1866, an Anglican church was built in Garretton called St. Andrew's Church on land donated by a local man the year prior. Although membership to the church has significantly declined, the building is

still sometimes used. Behind the church is St. Andrews Anglican Cemetery which was established a year prior to the church's construction in 1865. The earliest burial took place that same year and was that of Joseph Garrett. The cemetery was still in use as of 1985. Garretton at one time had a Methodist church which was constructed in the late 1800s on the Ninth Concession called Salem Methodist Church. At its height, the church had a congregation of around 40 families and was known for holding oyster dinners. After the church closed, the building was eventually torn down and the timber was used to construct a recreation hall in Bishop's Mills.

Maynard

Maynard, Ontario, is a small village located northwest of Prescott along County Road 26. The origin of the village's name is obscure as there was no Maynard family located here at the time. Before being called Maynard, the village was referred to as both Heck's Settlement, after the family of Barbara Heck, and Chippenhook after the creek which ran through it. The eastern part of the village, near the intersection of Merwin Lane and County Road 26 was formerly its own small community called Brundage's Corners. Maynard was settled early in the township's history due to its proximity to the landing points at Johnstown and Blakey's point, located south of the village. Farming was the primary industry in the 1800s in Maynard, however many other businesses prospered here at the time. Maynard boasted its own saw and grist mill, tannery, blacksmith shop, churches, cemetery, two schoolhouses, a few cheese factories, temperance hall, post office, general store as well as an inn, located at Brundage's Corners.

During the 1800s and early 1900s, Maynard was divided into two school sections, S.S. #5 and S.S. #7. The schools were both named accordingly, S.S. #5 Dulmage's School and S.S. #7 Brundage's School. Both of these schools closed due to the opening of Maynard Public School.

In 1817, Maynard became the site of the township church, known as the Augusta Chapel. This frame church was located on the current site of the Maynard Cemetery. At one time, it was the only church to serve the township. In 1833, the church became a Wesleyan Methodist church, which caused some of the congregation to break off and create their own churches. (For more information on Churches go to the larger article.

Perrin's Corners (For Perrin Ancestors see Perrin Ancestors)

Perrin's Corners, Ontario, is the name given to the small community once located at the intersection of the Sixth Concession and Charleville Road. According to nineteenth century maps, the community once had a temperance hall, cemetery and a schoolhouse. The community was named for the Perrin family, who first occupied the area; the community mostly consisted of farms. In 1851, trustees in Perrin's Corners petitioned the township to become their own school section. The school and section became known as S.S. #12 Perrin's School. The school is a frame building which was built on land belonging to the Perrin family. The school was closed sometime before the 1950s. The schoolhouse has been renovated many times and is currently a private residence.

Cemeteries

Augusta township is home to many small cemeteries, many of which were erected in the 19th century; some are still currently in use. Early cemetery records obtained by the Grenville Historical Society have only given moderate insight into the area's first cemeteries that are unmarked, or completely destroyed/illegible. It is strongly believed that the township is home to many more family burial plots, which were never recorded, and the whereabouts remain unknown. So far, volunteers have succeeded in transcribing every legible stone in the township. In addition to the pioneer and family burial grounds, there are many denominational cemeteries within the communities of Augusta which have been

mentioned in the previous sections. A couple of cemeteries that might be of interest is the Maynard Cemetery located on County Road 26, although purchased by Methodists and still in use, began as a pioneer cemetery, and The Mosher Burying Ground, a small family cemetery located north of the bottom section of Merwin Lane, where it splits of towards the west. Little is known about the origins of the cemetery; no tombstones were present, just fieldstones marking the graves. These stones were later moved when the road was widened leaving no trace of the cemetery. Locals referred to the burial ground and surrounding area as "Spook Hill" due to local lore about paranormal sightings in the area.

2011 Population: 7430

Places adjacent to Augusta, Ontario: Merrickville-Wolford, North Grenville Elizabethtown-Kitley

Merrickville-Wolford

Website village.merrickville-wolford.on.ca

Merrickville–Wolford is a village-status municipality in Eastern Ontario, Canada, located in Leeds and Grenville United Counties. It spans both shores of the Rideau River. The current municipality was incorporated on January 1, 1998, by amalgamating the former village of Merrickville with the former township of Wolford.

The Rideau Canal locks at Merrickville with three locks have a total lift of twenty five feet. On the south side of the locks there is the old blockhouse, which has been restored by Parks Canada as a tourist site and museum operated by the Merrickville and District Historical Society.

William Merrick, originally from Springfield, Massachusetts, founded the village of Merrickville in 1794. Attracted to the site by waterpower, he constructed a dam across the river and then built grist, saw and carding mills. It was not long before a community sprang up around the milling activity. In 1821, Merrick built a stone house overlooking his mills. When the construction crews arrived in 1827 to build the Rideau Canal, the village of Merrick's Mills, as it was then known, was a thriving community of about 300. Unlike most of the pre-canal sites, Merrick's Mills was not destroyed by canal construction. After the canal was completed, the excess water once again turned the wheels of the mills and the improved transportation system caused a surge in commercial activity in the village. By 1851, Merrick's Mills was an impressive industrial centre.

Merrick's Mills continued to thrive into the mid-1860s. The end of the community's industrial growth is closely related to the decline of the commercial phase of the Rideau canal. The rise of the nearby town of Smiths Falls as a major railway hub displaced Merrick's Mills as an industrial leader in the region. In addition to Merrickville, the village comprises the smaller communities of Carleys Corners, Eastons Corners, Hemlock Corners, Jasper, Snowdons Corners, Wolford Centre, Wolford Chapel and Yule. The village administrative offices are located in Merrickville.

3 William Martin Spicer 1787 - 1871 Sophia Mosher 1800 - 1880

William Spicer, son of Daniel Spicer and Phoebe Martin was about 1787 calculated from census data⁷. He married Sophia Mosher in 1829 in Augusta, Ontario, Canada. She was born in Ontario in 18 Apr 1800 and died on her birthday on 18 May 1880 in Augusta, Ontario.

The family's religion is varyingly given as Episcopal Methodist and Methodist.

William Spicer Age 65 b. ab.1787

Sophia Spicer Age 53 b. abt.1799 and the following children

i. William Lester Spicer⁸ b. m. d. 21 Mar 1864 in Augusta, Leeds and Grenville Counties, Ontario, m. Hannah Knapp, d. 21 Mar 1864 in Augusta, Leeds and Grenville Counties, Ontario⁹. They had three children

ii. Phebe Harriet Spicer b. 1826 in Augusta, Leeds and Grenville Counties, Ontario, m. William Trenholm d. 30 Jan 1883 Grenville County¹⁰. They had 5 children

iii. Hannah Maria Spicer b. 06 Feb 1829 in Augusta Twp, Grenville, Ontario, m. John Wesley Pyke, d. 23 Mar 1912 in Brockville, Leeds, Ontario, Canada

iv. Charles Millard Spicer b. 05 Jul 1830 in Augusta Twp, Grenville, Ontario, Canada¹¹ d. 17 Apr 1864 in Augusta Twp, Grenville, Ontario

4. v. Robert Nicholson Spicer b. 11 Aug 1832, m. Elizabeth Jane Perrin on 2 Jun. 1857 in Maynard, Ontario, d. 29 Nov. 1904 in Smith Falls, Ontario¹²

vi. Henry Spicer b. 1834 in Augusta, Grenville, Ontario, m. Maria(h) Youker, d. 1908¹³

vii. Hiram Spicer Age 15 b. Feb 1837, m. (1) Delilah Young, (2) Tibda, d. 30 Jun 1918 in Brockville, Leeds, Ontario, Canada¹⁴

viii. Edward Holden Spicer b. 23 Sep 1839 in Augusta, Grenville, Ontario, m. Matilda Spicer, d. 31 Jan 1903¹⁵

In 1851 Census (actually taken in 1852), Canada West, Grenville County, Augusta Township the following are listed in a residence in Augusta Township,

William Spicer Age 65 b. ab.1787

⁷ <http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e095/e002350742.jpg> Library and Archives Canada, Census of 1851, Canada West (Ontario), Grenville, Augusta, digitized Page for image e002350742

⁸ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126784149/william-lester-spicer>

⁹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126784149/william-lester-spicer>

¹⁰ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126784708/harriet-trenholm>

¹¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/132301571>

¹² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/101229848>

¹³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/133095071/henry-spicer>

¹⁴ The evidence for this son includes the 1851 census for the father and mother and Hiram's death record at https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=ontario_deaths&h=228908&indiv=try

¹⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/134816456/e.-a.-h.-spicer>

Sophia Spicer Age 53 b. abt.1799 and the following children

Hannah M. Pike Age 23 b. abt.1835

Wesly Pike Age 36 b. abt.1826

Chat Spicer Age 22 b. abt.1830

Robert Spicer Age 20 b. abt.1832

Henry Spicer Age 18 b.abt.1834

Hiram Spicer Age 15 b.abt.1837

Edward Spicer Age 13 b.abt.1839

4. Robert Nicholson Spicer 1832 - 1904 Elizabeth Jane Perrin 1840 - 1915

Robert Nicholson Spicer, son of William and Sophia Spicer was born on 11 Aug. 1832 in. Maynard, Ontario. He married Elizabeth Jane Perrin on 2 Jun. 1857 in Maynard, Ontario. He died on 29 Nov. 1904 in Smith Falls, Ontario¹⁶ at age 56. His wife died April 8, 1915

Their children included,

- i. Annetta Jane Spicer b. 24 Sept. 1859 m. George Henry Phillips on 01 May 1878 at Wolford, Grenville, Ontario, d. 06 Dec 1945 in Hearne, Saskatchewan, Canada. They had 9 children
5. ii. Abigail Almeda Spicer b. 13 Sept. 1860 See below.
- iii. John Murney Spicer b. 16 Apr. 1862 m. Annie Jane Mussell 15 Nov 1882 Easton's Corners, Grenville, Ontario, d. 12 Jun 1938 at Carleton, Ontario, Canada
 - I. Annie Spicer b. 1883, d. 1883
 - II. Myrtle Ada Anna Spicer b. 09 Nov 1884 in Merrickville, Ontario
 - III. Murney Spicer b. 1886, d. 1888
 - IV. Hattie Almeda Spicer b. 20 Nov 1888 m. Arnold Boyd 25 Aug 1909 in Merrickville, Grenville, d. 1973 22 Mar 1973
 - V. John Murney Mussel Spicer 24 Jul 1890 in Wolford Township, Grenville, Ontario
 - VI. Willifred Spicer b. 19 Nov 1892, in Wolford Township, Grenville, Ontario, m. William James Higgins 28 Oct 1914 Grenville, Ontario, Canada d. 1892
 - VII. Stanley Spicer b. 1894 d. 1895
 - VIII. Birdie Spicer b. 1896 d. 1896
 - IX. Sibbie Aurellia Spicer b. 29 Oct 1898
 - X. Clifford Spicer b. jul 1900
 - XI. Annetta Coralie Spicer b. 04 Nov 1905 m. Francis Kelwin Kearney 05 Aug 1926 in Ottawa, Ontario,
- iv. Robert Spicer b. 30 Dec. 1864 m. Elizabeth Philips
- v. Hannah Elizabeth Spicer b. 2 Mar 1871, m. Delbert Charles Newans. They had 8 children
- vi. Orrin W.P. Spicer b. 29 Jun. 1875 m. Frances Hutton d. 1957
- vii. Edward Wellington Spicer b. 28 July 1879 Married Jane Hollister and had two children Norma Elizabeth Spicer born 1900 and Lillian Jane Spicer born 1903 and died 12 August 1905
- viii. Fredrick Washington Spicer b. 24 Mar 1879, married Mary Ethel Shields 24 Jan 1906 Grenville, Ontario, d. 18 Sep 1922 in York Regional Municipality, Ontario, Canada
- ix. Francis Spicer b. Abt. 1883

¹⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/101229848> Birth date calculated from age at time of death. Died at 72 years, 3 months and 15 days of age.

A Baby Norma Elizabeth Spicer was born on 19 March 1900 and has as father Edward W. Spicer with- out mother listed. This baby was in a residence with both Robert Spicer, and Wife Elizabeth and Edward W. Spicer (birth July 28, 1879) and Wife Jane (Nov. 24, 1880) listed. On birth certificate Edward W. Spicer is listed as father and no mother listed. Norma was still alive in 1911 living in Calgary with Edward and Jane.



5. Abigail Almeda Spicer 1860 - 1940 Edward Atkinson 1858 - 1944

Abigail Almeda Spicer, daughter of Robert Nicholson Spicer and Elizabeth Jane (Perrin) Spicer, was born 13 September 1860, in Prescott, Ontario, Canada. She married Edward Atkinson on 3 December 1879 in Maynard, Ontario. Her marriage record has Atkinson misspelled as Atkinson and Abigail's middle name as Alexander.

Their children include,

i. Ethel Atkinson b. 9 Jan 1881 in Merrickville, Ontario, d. 22 Apr. 1884 in Merrickville, Ontario, died unmarried without issue

ii. William Thomas Atkinson b. 15 May 1882 WOLFORD Township, Ontario, m. Jane "Jennie" Elizabeth Otto 2 August 1909 in Ottawa, Ontario, d. 26 April 1978 in Ottawa, Ontario

iii. Etta Atkinson m. Howard Phillips 7 Dec. 1912. Howard died 11 July 1954. They had 6 children

I. Orval d. 8 Oct. 1933

II. Clare,

III. Cecil (m. Dorothy Britton 3 June 1946),

IV. Wilbert (Served overseas in WW2 and was wounded in Holland),

V. Freddie

VI. Ethel (m. Jack Bailey, a test pilot who was killed on 28 June 1944 at Emma Lake, near Prince Albert. They had three children, Etta, Beverly and Jack. This last Etta married Al Richards). All of Howard and Etta Phillips children except Wilbert (Winnipeg) resided in Vancouver.

6. iv. Edward Elbert Atkinson b. 26 February 1887. Married Esther Jane Burns in Wascada Manitoba. Died 14 Jan 1957 Vancouver BC. (See <http://www.retson.ca/atkinson.pdf>)

Abigail died 10 Jul. 1940 in Merrickville, Ontario, Canada. She is buried in Merrickville Union Cemetery plot #510. Her husband, Edward Atkinson died 9 January 1944. He is buried in Merrickville Union Cemetery #510.



The Spicer Line

Ezekiel Spicer	1730 - 1800	Sherwood	
Daniel Spicer	1764 - 1833	Phoebe Martin	1767 - 1798
William Spicer	1787 - 1871	Sophia Mosher	1800 - 1880
Robert Nicholson Spicer	1832 - 1904	Elizabeth Jane Perrin	1840 - 1915
Abigail Almeda Spicer	1860 - 1940	Edward Atkinson	1858 - 1944

Abbreviations

abt	about
aft.	After
b.	born
bp	baptised/christened
m.	married
mos	months
d.	died
yrs.	years

Spicer Resources

Fryer, Mary Beacock. King's Men – The Soldier Founders of Ontario. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1980

Watt, Gavin, A Service History and Master Roll of Major Edward Jessup's Loyal Rangers, Carleton Place: Global Heritage Press, 2017

Watt, Gavin K. Loyalist Refugees, Non-Military Refugees in Quebec, 1776-1784, Milton: Global Heritage Press 2014

Stewart, E. Rae Jessop's Rangers as a Factor in Loyalist Settlement, published under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives, Toronto Ontario

Other Resources

Goldie A. Connell Augusta: Royal Township Number Seven. St. Lawrence Printing Co. Ltd. (1985)