

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

Principal and collateral lineages with notes about
people, places, and events internationally but mainly in
Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania



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Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

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Edward Lawrence Spamer
(1909-1955)

On an earlier occasion, in one of my formal publications, I availed myself of the opportunity to commemorate my mother, Jeannette Leda (Blouin) Spamer, and my father's sister, Katharine Seville Spamer, both deceased. They made possible my work and avocations. My father died when I was but three years of age, yet I have fallen in step with many of his aspirations and interests anyway. Family history, I had learned from my aunt, was one interest. As he was the son of a Spamer and a Smith, this is his story.

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Preface

(Read Me)

THE very lengthy document presented here in separately paginated parts provides genealogical and ancillary historical information about branches of Spamer and Smith families of Maryland, and their extended relations. As the title indicates, this work comprises a genealogy, to which has been added a series of historical and informational notes; it is neither a narrative nor a historical text. This is a reference work in draft form but it may stand alone as it is; parts may be emended or expanded by other researchers.

Although earlier genealogies for each of these families were completed by family historians in 1963 and 1984 (now some 25–45 years ago), the relatively brief texts were never emended. The present work greatly expands those texts by exploring more generations and collateral lineages (groups who married into the principal families). Also added here are extensive explanations of facts and historical data. It may not be “fireside reading”, but the overlying purpose is to document the facts and circumstances of lives and incidents that may have been muddled by time or forgotten in the collective family memory. Occasional corrections to the earlier histories are also included herein. With this information in hand a more sensible, readable history can be written; or it could be the seed for a work of historical fiction.

The broad geographic perspective of this genealogy increases the document’s size, too. There was a time when, by and large, families remained where they were born, even within the same community or county; only occasionally did a family group migrate far to another locale. This genealogy shifts nationally as some family groups migrated away from Maryland. An international aspect comes into it from various sources, emigration and immigration alike. Thus, this is not a genealogy of families *in* Maryland, but of two greatly extended families *from* Maryland.

Substantial losses to our families’ combined heritage have occurred through diminishing oral traditions, the deaths of family members, and the disappearance of primary resources such as correspondence, diaries, and memoirs. In this genealogy, some information has been established anew through the examination of publicly available records and publications. A few personal narrations that do survive from earlier family writers are, for the first time, collated into one place here. Information credited from other sources who have tapped into our family heritage is presented where it restores missing pieces or amplifies historically weak parts of our legacy. As much as possible has been documented so as to establish a broad historical understanding of the families and their unified heritage. Surely, future improvements in access to records, documents, and family traditions will contribute many more details.

Few people will find the entire genealogy of interest; some may find the volume of material overwhelming. However, one cannot underestimate the importance of a family’s heritage; and what I have tried to do here is to collect as much as possible into one place. Information herein may answer questions or jog one’s memory. But there will always be fresh readers, too, who will

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find all of it new. If from among these hundreds of pages a single answer is provided now; if one family group finds some information of its heritage; if the pages offer a century from now a key to continue the search for some pieces of information; if another family historian takes it apart to rebuild it, faults and facts alike—the value of this work will be equal to all.

My explanation of the formats used here is lengthy because I will not always be present to explain my methods or the reasons for compiling this material in the fashion seen here. Some readers may not be familiar with the nuances of genealogical conventions, which may seem a little peculiar. I have tried to make this document something that will be familiar to a researcher who seeks a conventional genealogy of names and dates, while at the same time I hope to attract those who seek facts and information with the promise of there being something more than “just” an account of names and dates. In any case, I expect that users of this document will use of it what they wish and ignore the rest.

I have tried to anticipate when a reader might not be informed about the significance of a person, place, or event. My extensive use of footnotes may be intimidating to some, too; others will follow them eagerly. Explanatory interjections are made as parenthetical comments and footnotes, sometimes lengthy ones. My guide on this matter was simple: if it raised a question for me, I had to find an answer, if possible, because for another reader it may raise the same question. Similarly, something familiar to me may not be familiar to someone else, and thus it may demand an explanation for their sake. Many notes also document my sources; they also serve as access points for further investigation should the reader wish, and have the means, to explore further.

Even the first glance at this document tells that it is much more than what most people consider to be a traditional “genealogy”. A simple genealogical list of names and dates accomplishes the principal purpose of tracking individuals and generations. But such a list lacks an engaging, socially informative element, so I have made this as much as possible a genealogy of people’s lives and livelihoods. Some parts are trivial facts; others are substantially important contributions to the family history. Still, I do not attend to the bias of historiography; there is very little here in the form of analysis and opinion. Neither have I written a narrative because I am not good enough of a writer that I can craft a socially enriching story. Instead, I provide notes. The job of composing that story, well written and reflectively informative, is a task better left to another writer. Here I present some facts with which to help write it.

Finding faults in this work will be easy. Some sub-branches of the families have a poor reporting of both genealogical and historical information. The wait for “more information” never ends. Truly comprehensive coverage has been elusive because of geographically far-flung and genealogically distant family and by the impositions of busy times; not to mention the brevity of life. It is time to collate what is in hand and to make it available to the family’s researchers and the curious alike. Regardless of one’s individual focus, the whole work has been a cumulative effort, one never ending (see my Acknowledgments). I may be afforded the opportunity to re-edit parts of this work. But I especially intend that this work be continued—by others, who will be able to expand it and fill the many gaps that I have left in it.

Please build upon and improve the part with which you are familiar. 

Disclaimer

THIS GENEALOGY is comprehensive only as far as information was available to me. It is most useful for understanding the individuals, genealogical structure, and historical incidents of the family tree between about the late 18th century to the middle of the 20th century. Beyond these limits it is less satisfactory, but nonetheless of interest and still useful.

There is plenty of room for growth and revision. Omissions or scant information for particular individuals or family groups are due to my not knowing about the information, or my having inquired about (or anticipated) facts that were not delivered. Surely other workers would have carried out this work differently, and presented it in a different format; each within their own areas of familiarity and expertise. What is given here will have to stand until the whole work is again taken apart for another purpose, by someone else. New insights and new resources will allow greater and better discussion of people, places, and events.

I have been disappointed on some occasions to have met or contacted people—each was a potential source—who are singularly disinterested in family history; some to the point of avoidance, others with focused interest in their most direct family line. This would be regretful if it were not so understandable; these are personal and private decisions. The dam of procrastination is also very effective in deterring communication, as are the distractions of daily life; but in fairness these, too, are blameless to the weaker components of this genealogy.

Sometimes family information is obtained from individuals who treat it as if it is proprietary knowledge; others have considered that my work may expose them to malicious individuals who seek out personal information for their nefarious activities. I have honored special requests to restrain personal information; but I have not placed any restrictions upon historical facts or information that is available through public records. Still, this document will not be disseminated by me either through the Internet or through publication. It is a manuscript, intended for the personal study of the heritage of the Spamer and Smith families. Nonetheless, I expect someday it will also be useful for general genealogical investigations by independent researchers.

Early in 2007 I decided to pause the endless process of compilation in order to make available what is at hand. Although it is complete enough as it stands, slow progress could have continued to add to this work for years. There are many additions that current and future users may look forward to—as I, too, will welcome them. This is, in any case, a start; something to build upon.

Errors must be attributed to me, even if I have repeated them from another source. Mistakes that may exist were of course due to my being inattentive, careless, or unknowledgable of facts. This work is meant to be edited, corrected, and expanded, which for the sake of future members of the family I hope will be done.

E.E.S.
February 2008

“ . . . as the traveller stays but a short time in each place,
his descriptions must generally consist of mere sketches,
instead of detailed observations.”

—Charles Darwin

The Voyage of the Beagle (1845)

General Introduction

THE SURNAMES SPAMER AND SMITH divide this genealogy into two principal parts. Although the Smith side of the family is by far the larger of the two, and more is known about them than for the Spamers, it is ungainly to be a “Spamer” author of a genealogy about “Smiths and Spamers”; so the Spamers comprise Part I. Then, too, there is the convention of placing paternal ancestry before that of the maternal lineage. The convention is mostly followed herein even though, honestly, it makes little practical sense because we each are descended from two parents and their families. And inasmuch as this is a personal work, for the most part I write in the first person, where it is appropriate to do so.

The SPAMER family has its roots in Germany, some members of whom emigrated to Baltimore, Maryland. (This is my paternal line.)

The SMITH family has its roots in England or Ireland, and some members of the family emigrated to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, perhaps on more than one occasion. (Smith is my father’s maternal line.)

These Spamers and Smiths join through the 1901 marriage of my grandparents, John Ward Spamer and Lora Seville Smith, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Both families were then members of the Church of the New Jerusalem, a faith also known as the New Church, its congregations sometimes called Swedenborgians. The Spamers resided in Baltimore at the time. Lora Smith’s family originally hailed from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but were then in Philadelphia. Her father, a minister of the New Church, remained a missionary to the Eastern Shore even while he resided in Philadelphia.

The MARTEL and BLOUIN lineages are collateral to the Spamer lineage. Since they are my mother’s immediate relations (maternal and paternal, respectively), their genealogies are relegated to their own appendix herein (Appendix 1). The Martel family (my mother’s maternal line) has its roots with French emigrants to colonial Québec, in the 17th century. During the 19th and 20th centuries, both the Blouins and the Martels emigrated to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The Blouin family (my mother’s paternal line) has its roots in Québec, Canada; of course they were earlier from France, but the lineage has not been found. Regretfully, very little is now known to the family about the Blouins who were even my mother’s immediate relations.

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PURPOSE

The *Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland* has been prepared at this time because most of the essential data are at hand. I was discouraged to realize that the previous genealogists of the family worked on their manuscripts during the closing years of their lives, often as declining health stole good progress; while other family historians never got to the point of preparing a manuscript. More work could have been done by all of them had they been availed the time to complete it. By producing this document now, I may have the luxury of re-editing it in the future, which I do understand it will need. But more importantly, completing it at this time makes the information that I have accumulated—rough and polished alike—available to everyone now rather than through promise or good intention.

The reader will realize that this lengthy genealogy comprises sets of facts, sometimes with long quotations. This was an intentional design. The purposes of this genealogy are: 1) to provide genealogical data on family lineages, as best as I have determined or trusted from acquired data; and 2) to provide historical information that relates to individuals, places, and events. These are series of notes rather than narratives, although in some places where explanatory texts are inserted I have tried to assemble them in a sensible and interesting way. In other places, narratives or correspondence that were written by earlier family members are transcribed. As for myself, I write for family members of all relations who are interested in connections and history; and I write for the random genealogical researcher who seeks specific facts and connections about individuals or other associations.

Because this is a reference work first for the use of the family, it is all the more important to rely on original documents when such exist; this avoids ambiguity that may be caused by summarizing or paraphrasing. By quoting as much as I have, I consolidate into one place numerous primary source materials¹ to which most users of this genealogy may not have access. Quotations from secondary sources (like books or Internet websites) that relate directly to the lives of individual members of the family are used to preserve (and sometimes restore) a portion of the family heritage while at the same time not detract from the originality of those authors. In a fashion, these are my working notes, which allow me to point the reader to my original sources, and which I leave to the next generations who may devise a more proper family history.

Genealogy is, to some, as if it were like stamp collecting—to fill an album page or to delight in the historical rarity. Often, the genealogy is nothing more than a documentation (however reliable)

¹ Primary source materials are those that are original compositions by others, usually in the form of letters, diaries, and memoirs of various kinds. Secondary source materials are usually in the realm of published documents, which today may also include the proliferation of ephemeral material that is available electronically through the Internet. The distinction is one of historiographers and biographers, who rely more upon the “raw”, uninterpreted, unedited material of first-hand reports and documents. The less credible status given to many secondary sources is due to the fact that most of them are “rehashed” commentaries, which may reflect the historical biases and interpretive slants of the author, or the misconstrued efforts of an editor; not to overlook the possibility of misrepresented facts and the willful introduction of falsity. (At least, if misrepresentation or falsity appears in a primary source document, it is the original effort of the writer!)

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of names and dates and children through numerous generations. But genealogy by definition means “to study” the generations; it is an opportunity to glimpse lives. The subjects are people who lived in neighborhoods, they went to work and to war, they married, they had families joyous and sad, they hoped and despaired, and they died full of accomplishment or alone. Some were lost to age, some lost at sea; others were simply, inexplicably, lost to memory.

Thanks to modern research methods and resources, some individuals now have more information known about them than any of our recent generations knew, at least since the time that these people were alive. In some cases, a passing comment about a person, place, or event revealed a new, perhaps unexpected perspective; or sometimes it generated a haze of disappointing ambiguity. In the present genealogy I diverge into some of these stories because they are interesting; occasionally just for fun, and sometimes because a little explanation brings new life to a family member. In some instances, I probably overwhelm the reader with transcribed accounts and records, which may not be as interesting to more distant relations. After all, the beloved “Aunt Lizzie” may not be of much interest to her 2nd cousin three times removed. But were I to omit some information or record, it may be rediscovered later, deemed important to a task at hand—and I then reprimanded for having thought it was not of any useful interest. I feel that it is far more important that a future researcher be able to by-pass information than to want it. I will repeat the essence of my disclaimer: if people or facts about people are not in this genealogy, I did not know about them.

Aside from my sister and my wife, I am the last of a line, with only distantly related living relatives—my closest other relations are first cousins once removed. So I find myself ignorant of the personalities of many of the relations listed in this genealogy. My opportunities to provide insightful comments or anecdotes about individuals are few. I include such things where I can, but I am at a loss for many potentially informative comments that would come from parts of the family about which I know little.

For all of these reasons, I have crafted a document that uses a standardized genealogical report for its skeleton. This is to document the generations in a uniformly applied manner; specifically, the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* format, a report arrangement style widely used by genealogists. It is one of the styles used by reports generated by the Family Tree Maker software, which is the database I have used for my genealogical records. I have slightly modified the NGS format, though, for ease of readability; for example, I spell out abbreviations that may seem to be cumbersome to the reader who is not familiar with standard genealogical methods.

To the “skeletal”, standardized genealogy I insert series of notes containing information about individuals, places, and events; some brief, some extensive. If personal information, such as correspondence, is available and pertinent, it is included, too. Information about places or historical events are mentioned where I have thought them to be informative or of passing interest. Those who wish to read through the clerical facts of residences and occupations, or read specific commentaries, may do so at their leisure. Skipping over information will not generally hinder an understanding of another part of the genealogy. Some of this information will surely be of interest to one reader but not another; but the important thing is that the information is available if needed.

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If any part of this work is useful to one person who seeks corroboration of an anecdote, or if it is useful to a family group who wishes to understand more about its immediate lineage, then this genealogy will have served its main purpose. If it inspires someone to begin a new investigation about places, people, or events—or for that matter even a wholly new family genealogy—then this work will have been useful in that regard, too.

PREVIOUS WORK

Only two earlier genealogical works relate to the families who are the principal subjects here. Both are unpublished and are in draft form even though work on them had ended. Nevertheless, they serve as the core of the present genealogy, which has been rechecked against public records and greatly expanded through continued research. Descriptive summaries of these two earlier documents are as follows:

“Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore”

compiled by Adolph Milton “Andy” Spamer (1914-1986)

This document was distributed by A. M. Spamer² in 1984. There is no narrative other than a brief foreword. It is a conventional genealogical list—principally names and dates only, with occasional, cursory notes. It is subdivided according to various branches of the family based upon original German ancestors and American descendant progenitors. The result is a 20-page typescript outlining the American descendency, to which is attached 46 appendix pages of mixed typescript and xerographic data. The appendix pages include the genealogical lineages for the German ancestral groups. Also presented in the appendix pages are some facsimile reproductions of original German church records, some of which pertain to immigrant members of the family; and some other primary documents. A. M. Spamer also provided translations in English for the German facsimiles. There are some tables and fold-out charts depicting genealogies, but there are no other diagrams or illustrations in this document.

In the present genealogy, A. M. Spamer’s typescript is referred to as the “Spamer Families of Baltimore”.³



A. M. “Andy” Spamer, 1959
(courtesy of Ton Spamer)

² A. M. Spamer preferred not to use his given name; he instead used his initials or the familiar “Andy”.

³ A. M. Spamer distributed xerographic copies of this manuscript; how many were produced is not known. He deposited one copy in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; another copy in the library of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. He also distributed copies to some of his genealogical correspondents. Appendix pages A-8 through A-19 of this work comprise facsimile reproductions of some original German church records, which A. M. Spamer had obtained from microfilm copies in the genealogical archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. For each facsimile reproduction in the original copy of this genealogy, the page that follows it includes a transcription of the German text and

[note cont'd →

“Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences”

by Edward Seville Smith (1880-1963)

Work on this narrative form of genealogy ended in 1963 when Edward S. Smith distributed carbon copies of the 107-page typescript. It includes a few lists of family members but does not follow the conventional form of a genealogy. It was meant to be used with a large genealogical scroll on which the family tree was drawn out. The typescript is approximately in order by family generations, and it includes many personal anecdotes and observations either by E. S. Smith himself or by contributors. However, information relating to some individuals is scattered to several different places in the typescript, which the reader would not know until the entire typescript was read. There are no diagrams, charts, or illustrations in this document.



Edward Seville Smith, ca. 1910

E. S. Smith had also prepared a large paper scroll, about 3 × 6 feet in size, on which he roughly drew out the family tree, with occasional annotations. Over the years some copies of this scroll have been mechanically reproduced on rolls and distributed to family members, who in turn may have inscribed their own emendations. Some of the Smith scroll’s annotations were not included in his typescript narrative, but which are included in the present genealogy.

In the present genealogy, Edward S. Smith’s typescript is referred to as the “Smith Genealogy”.⁴ The scroll is cited only when annotations on it are referenced.

an English translation. A. M. Spamer did not indicate the source of the translations, but in the present genealogy I present evidence that it was he who did the translations himself.

⁴ The disposition of the original typescript has not been determined. From at least one of the carbon copies, more copies were reproduced xerographically and distributed to family members. How many copies have been made is not known, but it was not many. The text of the “Smith Genealogy” was transcribed electronically by someone in the family (they did not include their name on the document). That “reset” version was printed in numerous copies and distributed at about the time of the 1994 Smith Family reunion in Chestertown, Maryland. In 2005, I prepared a new transcription, retaining E. S. Smith’s original pagination so that I could prepare an index to the document. The index may be used also with any of the existing carbon or photocopies of Smith’s original typescript. My retyped version was intended to serve as an accessible version of the family history—either electronically searchable as a disk copy, or manually searchable with a printed copy and its index. I still intended to move ahead with work on the present genealogy, but I expected it to continue for many years, perhaps even until “retirement”, God willing. Early in 2007 I realized the folly of “hoarding” so much information at the risk of never having the opportunity to compile it into a useful format; so I set about to producing the present document. When the 2008 Smith Family reunion was conceived in mid-2007, it provided an impetus for me to move ahead more immediately, with hope that a presentable draft could be completed by the time of the reunion in Tucson, Arizona, in July 2008.

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The works cited here were based wholly upon first-hand information and correspondence with family members. Oddly enough, family reunions have not factored into the data-gathering process. The Spamer family (at least the Baltimore branches of the family) have never held a family reunion. The Gilbert and Nora Smith descendants—admittedly a very large extended family—held reunions in 1994 in Chestertown, Maryland, and in 2008 in Tucson, Arizona. However, the truth be told, reunion attendees often embrace just a few specific lineages of a far more expansive family; not everyone present can be informative about more extended relations. By far the most productive sources are those who are contacted individually.

A. M. Spamer's genealogy was based on work begun by his sister, Frances D. Spamer. She reached a point where she decided that she could no longer continue the work, and turned it over to her brother, who also worked on the family genealogy. He combined her work with his own and shortly later produced the typescript, "Spamer Families of Baltimore", which he mailed to some of the Spamer relatives with whom he had corresponded. He also had the presence of mind to deposit copies with the Maryland Historical Society and with the Library of Congress (the latter perhaps originating through a copyright application). Other than the genealogical listing, what is especially valuable in A. M. Spamer's document is the inclusion of xerographic copies of original documents from German church records (that is, reproduced from microfilm copies of the originals). A. M. Spamer also included some translations of these German documents, and transcriptions of some original letters. Almost all of that material is incorporated into the present genealogy.



Roberta Smith Mack and
J. Lathrop Mack
ca. 1930

Edward S. Smith's narrative embraced the earlier genealogical research by J. Lathrop Mack and his wife, Roberta (Smith) Mack, who had begun their work in the early 1920s. To this early work Ed Smith added more material, which he included in his typescript narrative of the Smith family. Most of the original records that the Macks had held were those that later were in the possession by the Macks' daughter, Elizabeth Munger. After Elizabeth's death the documents were sent to Nadine Synnestvedt. That much is evident from the paper trail with those documents, although inexplicably many of the documents Nadine holds are photocopies. Many of these records are incorporated into the present genealogy.

The disposition of Edward S. Smith's records is less certain, although I received copies of some of these through both Helen McCarragher and Nadine Synnestvedt. The documents I have are at least second- or third-generation copies; the original trails of ownership are fairly muddled if not now completely obscured. My set of reference copies includes material from other family members, too, which I collected from about the 1970s to early 2000s. In fairness, I must interject that all of my early acquisitions were received and kept, but never acted upon; perhaps it was the budding archivist in me, but more certainly my packrat nature.

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Additional, ancillary materials have come from other sources. One specially illuminating example is the Potts family, the maternal lineage of Nadine Smith Synnestvedt. A tremendous amount of useful information was read in the Potts family papers, which are held in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Much from this material is incorporated into the present genealogy.

As for the Martels and Blouins, there is a substantial Internet presence for numerous branches of Martels, but to my knowledge no single authoritative genealogy exists; and there is virtually no information on the Blouins, at least of the branches that relate here. For the Martel and Blouin branches of the family, I have relied mostly on the genealogical work and first-hand family information of others.

The manuscripts by A. M. Spamer and Edward Smith (mentioned above), and information provided in communications with other genealogists and family members, have established the framework for the present genealogy. For the Spamers and Smiths I have reformulated data from the two manuscripts for use in the present genealogy. The Smith narrative in particular includes extensive personal remembrances, which are likewise re-edited and quoted in the present genealogy. I have also greatly expanded upon the work of A. M. Spamer and Edward Smith using resources that were not nearly as readily available to them as they are to me. I include additional family members as well as a substantial set of historical and cultural information that relates to these individuals, places, and events.

SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WORK

This genealogy collates facts about people from as many sources as possible. The main lineages are those that were reported by A. M. Spamer and Edward S. Smith, to which I add much more. Some parts are very comprehensive; other parts are fragmentary. This reflects the fortune of resources and the scattered losses of information due to attrition or to lack of access to those who could provide more information. This is as much a complete work as it is one still in progress—if some future worker will take it, expand upon it, and correct it.

As I have already noted, the present work is not a narrative; it is meant to be a basic reference work, one which also depends upon the written records of earlier family members (where such records exist). I include explanatory notes that discuss places, events, and people who are otherwise mentioned casually in the text. The overall work is presented first for the use of families whose understanding of their history is either meager or interrupted by gaps. Second, this genealogy presents basic genealogical information about families who lived mostly in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New England, but about whom little has previously been recorded; in some cases, the information here is the first such compilation.

This is not a comprehensive work. Whereas the core is as exhaustive as I can make it at this time—thanks in good measure to the hard work of earlier family historians—the erosion of family memory and the loss of records over time have taken their toll. Some individuals have a great deal of information that is known about them, some even including their own written records. Other

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individuals have just a few jots written about them. This has resulted in a “lop-sided” genealogy, with large amounts of information about some individuals, and little or no information about others. Some of the omissions, particularly amongst the most recent generations, may be surprising to one part of the family or another whose members are poorly represented with information here. These fragments of information, or outright omissions, are due only to my not having had the information at hand. For older generations, much information has been restored from public records, such as the U.S. Census and large digital databases accessible through the Internet, which have helped tremendously in ways that were unimaginable even a generation ago.

In an analytical treatment, such as an historiographical essay, convention expects that the writer will formulate a narrative, and will rely on quotations only for historically or documentary important reasons. I have, when possible, preferred to let as many quotations as possible speak for the individuals who are the moment of discussion. Some individuals left considerable records of correspondence or diaries; others (in fact, most) left nothing that survives today. In many cases I must resort to paraphrase or newly created text, although I have preferred to let as much contemporary material speak for itself through quotation.

The typescript genealogies by A. M. Spamer and E. S. Smith, noted above, contain important facts and contributed narratives. All of these are incorporated into the present genealogy; the Smith genealogy more so than the Spamer genealogy because it is a much richer source. The Spamers left almost no primary documents; and a few documents about which information is known cannot now be located. Because of the manner in which the earlier Spamer and Smith typescripts were assembled by their compilers, passages about one person or another may appear in several places throughout the typescript. In the present genealogy, these displaced passages are consolidated, usually in the principal entry for a person under discussion, so that all of the first-hand information about a person is presented in one pertinent place. And to this I have added much more extensive notes.

In some instances I have quoted even from published obituaries, but usually only in those cases where the source material is not easy to obtain by the casual family researcher; for example, from 18th- or 19th-century publications. Similarly, I have quoted from sources that are more modern, but only in those instances that refer specifically to our family members and which I deemed to be a critical source that restores pieces of the family heritage. True, all published materials are “available elsewhere”, and a researcher should seek out those sources. And among the very valuable source materials are manuscripts and diaries, scarce few of which survive in our families; some are still held privately, a few are in publicly accessible repositories. But pragmatically, the family researcher may be daunted by the need, or may be unable, to travel to special-collections libraries or reference collections—who do not loan as a matter of prudent business and archival practice. Moreover, these institutions may be geographically far removed from the family investigator, who may not have the luxury of the same kind of travel as would, for example, a historical scholar who is researching a book. Some hopeful investigators may also be intimidated by the perceived “airs” of special-collections libraries and their rules and regulations of admission and materials use. Having worked in such collections most of my professional life, I am self-

immunized from intimidation, but I am conscious of the unfortunate perspective that such collections and their institutions may hold for some people.

I have considered the restoration of the family heritage to be the driving force behind this entire work. Regarding family history, many inquiries made by individual members of the family are made casually, not as the process of in-depth research. In such instances citations to sources that will provide that information will not suffice; the citations are likely to be ignored as impractical demands. Inquires or curiosity about family history and culture should be handily answered for the family members; otherwise disinterest quickly accrues. Many people have not the time or temperament to indulge in painstakingly detailed research; in fact, the process may be seen as one of drudgery, or the task of those who are perceived to be more scholarly. This is an unfortunate perception; but still, it is unreasonable to demand the inquirer hold such an interest when the object is simply to gain some facts about one's family. Accordingly, this genealogy will, for most readers, be most useful in small and selective pieces—one person or small family group at a time. The remainder of the genealogy will be glossed over or bypassed altogether. But one cannot anticipate in advance just who those individuals of interest will be.

It is very important to maintain a family's heritage by gathering information about it, from as many original and reliable sources as possible. I am struck by a parallel example in my professional work as an archivist. Native American groups, now in the process of recovering, restoring and preserving as much as is possible of their heritage, are acquiring copies of primary source materials that relate to their peoples and cultures; most especially their languages, of which the native speakers are dying off. These people use the documentation to reassert and advance their historical record, sometimes to document that which has already been lost amongst themselves. In the same fashion I have crafted this genealogy to collate and repatriate—in one place—as much information as possible that relates to the history and culture of our family.

Were I to pare down the size of this document by referring readers to other sources—or worse, to refer them to things “on file”—does not make information immediately available. Such methodology is bound to frustrate future researchers who may not have access to those records. In some cases, records referred to may subsequently be lost; this is no place more evident than in the medium of the Internet. For this reason alone, as much information as possible is transcribed into the present document, so as to preserve the family culture. There already are a few such instances of utterly lost data that are noted in the present genealogy, much to my dismay.

COLLATERAL GENEALOGIES

This genealogy is greatly expanded by the exploration of collateral genealogies—family groups who married into the principal families. One may wonder why the collateral genealogies are necessary to the Spamer–Smith family genealogy overall. They are presented for their informational value, first for the use of the family, secondarily as genealogical references. They are *not* meant to be, nor are they, comprehensive lineages for the whole family in question; rather, they follow the ancestors of the person or persons who married into the Spamer or Smith family. (One

example is the Hollyday family of Queen Anne's County, which is well understood genealogically. Herein there is a separate Hollyday family collateral genealogy, which itemizes only that part of the extended Hollyday family that more immediately relates to the Smith genealogy.)

The advantage of the collateral sketches is that they touch upon lineages that often are overlooked in genealogies. They may host individuals about whom there are family recollections, particularly the constellation of distant cousins. Other collateral sketches bring surprising facts to the family, which otherwise would be unnoticed. Whereas one will hear, from time to time, of the distant relationship of a historical figure, one might wonder just how that relationship is figured, if indeed the relationship is a truthful one. I hope that the collateral sketches here provide some answers to such questions. These are not usually matters of "descendency", but of "association" and history. Usually there are several intervening marriages between the present generations and the historical figures to which reference (or claim) is made. The sketches further outline how our families have interacted with others of their time, and how family lines are connected in surprising ways.

Sometimes a collateral sketch embraces connections to historical American settlers. One family anecdote repeats the supposed descendency of Rebecca Price Smith (1777–1819) from Thomas Price, an immigrant who arrived in 1634 with the ships *Ark* and *Dove* of Maryland settlement history. The connection is as yet unproved due to the missing information of one or two generations, demonstrating the inherently unreliable nature of "family tradition". On the other hand, Marion Spamer (1896–after 1941) married Sherman Willard Eddy (1877–1952), a documented descendant of three Plymouth Plantation immigrants who had arrived aboard the *Mayflower* in 1620.

Other examples embrace historical people; for example, Benjamin Franklin is very distantly related to our Smith family through the Emory and Watson collateral genealogies. The family of George Washington (through his mother, Mary Ball) is very distantly related to the Spamer family through the marriage of W. Dale Wassell and Margaret Karner, daughter of Frederick Karner and Susan Spamer. Still other examples include the genealogies of families who have generations of notable public and community service—like the Emorys of Spaniard Neck and the Lloyds of Wye, relations of the Smiths of the Eastern Shore through various marriages.

Specific individuals in the collateral genealogies played important roles in the history of our nation, or in regional or local affairs. While they may be distant genealogical relations, many of our family of the day may have recognized them as "cousins" and distant "family". The accomplishments of these historical figures are noted herein neither as boast nor direct genealogical claim, but to place these people and their work in the context of what was—then—current affairs. It is a manner of reliving history through the eyes of our family members. Most importantly, such sketches are a means by which family claims can be checked; corroborated or determined either to be unfounded or uncertain. The directness of genealogical relations can likewise be ascertained. And in the end, it shows just how closely related most people can be to each other without realizing it. Just one example is summarized as follows.

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The Lloyd family of Wye manor in Talbot County lived there for many generations; they intermarried frequently with the Tilghman family, and they in turn through other families ever closer in association with our direct Smith lineage. The Lloyds especially had a long history of generational involvement in the political affairs of Maryland. Rather as a point of dismay to the family historian, successive generations repeated the use of given names—Edward Lloyd was a popular one—adding a layer of confusion for those who are not keenly in tune with that family. One of the Lloyds—one of the Elizabeth Lloyds—in turn married John Cadwalader, a notable officer with General Washington during the Revolutionary War. He belonged to an equally well-established family in early Pennsylvania, whose family in turn intermarried with other well-established families of the area. The Cadwaladers were involved in the political and economic affairs of Pennsylvania from its earliest times, who included a Provincial Councilor of the commonwealth.⁵ John and Elizabeth Cadwalader had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Archibald McCall, who was of a well-established merchant family similarly well founded in the affairs of Pennsylvania. Archibald McCall’s mother, Judith Kemble McCall, was the daughter of Peter Kemble, President of the Provincial Council of New Jersey. By this point, even the liberally organized genealogies presented in the current document cut off further records of relations. Nonetheless, beyond the connections mentioned here an additional set of notable relations continues in the lineage of Peter Kemble—another daughter married General Thomas Gage, who commanded the British Army in Boston at the beginning of the Revolution.

As one can see from this short example, replications of similar sets of marriages produce a profusion of complexly intertwined genealogies; the same scenario repeats through many of the collateral genealogies presented in Appendix 2. However, only some of the more prominent lineages are mentioned in the present genealogy. Rather than being substantive contributions to our main family genealogies, they aid in setting the *historical* context for our more closely-bound lineages. Despite their genealogical and temporal remoteness, what today are very distant relations to us were, to some of our ancestors, distant cousins; some may actually have met, while others may have known of each other only through family talk.

If nothing else, these partial lineages should bring some enjoyment to the reader about the broader history of our very extended family. They are, moreover, a very good example of the essence of social networking theory, which many readers may recognize as the idea conveyed by “six degrees of separation” (or, sometimes, “seven degrees of separation”) that demonstrates just what a socially small world it is we live in.⁶ The premise of “six degrees of separation” is that

⁵ Some states, like Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, are officially a “Commonwealth”.

⁶ The theme has been repeated so often in modern cultural venues that the phrase has become muddled, overused, and misused. It has been applied to all kinds of human affairs, not just genealogical connections. The phrase comes from the title of a 1990 play by John Guare that was based on the real-life experience of confidence-man David Hampton, who managed to convince a gullible contingent of people that he was the son of actor Sydney Poitier. The play also was made into a film in 1993 by director Fred Schepisi. Of course, the premise is not social law, nor restricted to six steps, but the coincidence is demonstrated rather well even in the present genealogy.

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everyone in the world is connected through a chain of no more than six acquaintances; that is, “someone who knows someone who knows someone” will within six connections return to someone who knows the originator. That within just a few such connections members of our family can be unexpectedly attached to very famous lineages (like those of Benjamin Franklin in the Smith genealogy, and the mother of George Washington in the Spamer genealogy) is ample demonstration of the six-degrees premise. Even so, not every lineage is a tenuous connection to notable individuals; some may trace descendancies that are, in fact, direct.

SOURCES AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

The information that is provided in this genealogy is as complete as is known to me. This means that I did not selectively overlook facts or individuals. The absence, or incompleteness, of information is because I did not find the information or it was not supplied to me. This is most noticeable among the generations who are alive today. Some individuals and their children and grandchildren may be absent because there are so many of them. Most likely they are absent from this genealogy because family members were not able to, or did not, provide all of the information to make the list complete. This is always a work in progress. All of my sources are in my files, which are professionally arranged (in archival parlance), the boxes for which now occupy an entire large bookcase.

Data relating to my immediate family, back to my great-great grandparents, is of course wholly reliable based on first-hand information as well as the anecdotal information given to me by members of the family. Some facts about them were added from public records, which are inferentially reliable.

I have traced many families through the U.S. censuses and other public records, such as immigration records, wartime draft registrations, and so on, which are available today on Internet websites, particularly Ancestry.com. But much extended family information—especially the large collateral genealogical sketches that are included as appendices to this series of sketches—are provided by independent genealogical researchers. Regretfully, my earliest forays into these resources are now undocumented, but I provide my sources where I retained file copies of the data. In any case, I treat these lineages as working documents, with which facts can be verified or traced anew in public records.

Some information has been derived from searches of indexed newspapers found on Internet websites. While such sources have proven to be invaluable, many of them rely upon images that are digitally captured and indexed with optical character-recognition (OCR) software. While this is as yet an imperfect technology, its benefits greatly outweigh its problems. Because of mis-identified characters, a name or word so recorded will be missed in online searches. Contrived, purposefully misspelled names were also used in searches, which enable me to “stumble upon” additional useful sources. Other times, a useful record is discovered serendipitously, while searching for someone or something else.

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As with many genealogical studies, a large number of sources are relied upon; the level of reliability of the data can vary substantially. This is especially true with the huge amount of unreviewed genealogical data that are now available through electronic media, on Internet websites. I have relied upon subjective evaluations of the reliability of all data from secondary sources. In the case of the earlier genealogical researchers of the family, I accept most of their findings. I believe that these researchers were capable, and just as prone to error as I am, but I rely upon their (now largely undocumented) correspondences with family members who provided first-hand and anecdotal information about various lineages. Some of the correspondents of the earlier researchers likewise provided a great service by searching through archived public records, such as through legal documents of real estate transactions; decedents' birth and marriage records, immigration records, and wills and probate records; and contractual agreements when such come to light.

With regard to the data obtained from Internet websites, these are potentially very unreliable. I tested many of these informational lists, especially those with data from the 19th and 20th centuries. For example, if I could corroborate the names and relations of individuals, their families, and marriages in successive census records, I was confident that I could accept the data as reasonably reliable. I also checked similar informational lists as posted to Internet databases by different people, to different websites. If the data could be corroborated through cross-checking, particularly if lineages had also been published in family genealogies that are available now in libraries, I accepted the data that I found.

In the case of famous families (their fame usually due to political and social prominence), widely available documentary evidence is available for them, which I have accepted accordingly; much of it is from credible scholarly sources. In general, it is of course ideal to corroborate facts through the examination of original birth, marriage, and death records; but today this is no longer practical within the scope of a large genealogy. The constraints of modern privacy issues imposed by governments and by the elective and official declarations of individuals, and the steeply rising costs of requesting documents that *are* publicly available, impose increasing hardships on researchers today.

I have taken the view that data are obtained from sources that are deemed to be reliable. These data are collated to create a working document, with which future researchers may elaborate upon or emend. Only first-hand family information is the most reliable—but at that, sometimes family information is faulty, as is occasionally revealed herein.

I incorporated Internet-derived data to my genealogical database (Family Tree Maker) by hand; I have not accepted computer-generated “gedcom” files (genealogical communication files) unless my source was known to me and confident; there were only one or two such cases. By hand-entering the information about individuals, the database program allowed me to check for obvious clerical errors; occasionally, the database would flag an error automatically. Whenever data were encountered that contained more than one or two unexplained inconsistencies, or peculiar errors, no part of the database was trusted and it was discarded. For example, one source included jumps between generations, such that a child would have been born when the putative parent would have been 150 years old! In many cases I was able to corroborate web-posted data against *published*

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genealogies, which if the printed works are not inherently reliable they are at least available to other researchers and thus open to documentation and corroboration.

As such, I have treated my data-gathering methods as a first-pass filter when unverified data were taken into the database. In some cases, though, some data can be accepted out of hand because of the great amount of reliably documented research already available, such as in the connections to notable individuals.

I repeat that this is a working document, portions of which future researchers can build upon or discard as needed. At this time it fulfills a more immediate family need to understand its history as best as possible, made more interesting with historical anecdotes, clearly revealing hearsay when such is suspected.

These primary Spamer and Smith genealogies serve as a foundation for future researchers who inquire about these Maryland families—about whom virtually no information is available from other sources.

Format

THE DESCRIPTIONS that follow are provided partly to document the methods that are used in the creation of this genealogy. Users of this genealogy may not be familiar with some of the processes, procedures, and formats that are used in standard genealogies, which I have tried to follow. Here I also explain the non-standard formats that I contrived specifically for this work. Furthermore, I may not be present to explain my methods and purposes, so this must speak on my behalf.

DIVISIONS OF THE GENEALOGY

The SPAMERS recorded here are my paternal lineage. They are descended from ancestors in Germany, whose ancestry there has been traced (by other researchers) to Schotten of the early 1400s; but the focus of the present genealogy is on the descendants of those Spammers who emigrated to Baltimore. The earliest family unit of our Spammers who immigrated into the U.S. arrived in 1832. Other families who married into the Spammers trace their ancestors to immigrants who arrived in Baltimore also in the early- to mid-19th century..

The SMITHS recorded here are my father's maternal lineage, said to descend from James Smith, patentee of "Smith's Delight" in old Talbot County (Queen Anne's Co. today) in November 1683. He was already a landowner at that time, holding the adjacent "Smith's Beginning", but otherwise nothing is documented of his ancestry.⁷ However, as explained in the introductory material to Part II of this genealogy, one member of the fourth generation, also named James Smith and from whom our later Smiths are descended, might have been attributed to incorrect parents. The apparent discrepancy remains unresolved. And despite the potential error, this James may yet be related to James of "Smith's Delight" after all, so the relationships as originally established by earlier family historians are provisionally retained here, with suitable explanations and discussions of the issues.

⁷ The family is not related to Capt. John Smith (1580-1631), the English colonialist leader from Jamestown, Virginia, who first explored the Chesapeake Bay in 1608.

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The MARTELS recorded here are from Québec, Canada. They are my mother's maternal lineage, which ultimately traces ancestry to Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne, a French soldier who emigrated from France in 1665.

The BLOUINS recorded here are also from Québec, Canada. They are my mother's paternal lineage. However, nothing more known of them than a direct lineage no earlier than the mid-19th century.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Martels and Blouins of my family independently emigrated from Québec to the textile mill city of Lowell, Massachusetts. Because these families are collateral to this Maryland-focused Spamer–Smith genealogy, they are relegated to Appendix 1 herein.

In this genealogy I have added collateral lineages that trace some of the more remote branches of the family—only a selection of them—which are the result of marriages. These occur throughout the Spamer and Smith lineages. Some collateral lines, while distantly related to my own direct lineage, are included because of strong historical connections that will be of interest to those in the extended family who are, in fact, more closely related to those branches.

Within the Smith Family, many of the collateral genealogies are very strongly interconnected by marriages. Rather than repeating various lines as collateral genealogies in several places in the main text, they are relegated to Appendix 2.

PRESENTATION OF GENEALOGICAL DATA

The format of each genealogical sketch is built upon a “descendants’ report” generated by Family Tree Maker software. The descendants-ordered National Genealogical Society Quarterly format is used. Every individual is sequentially numbered in the report. To the report I have added notes—sometimes very extensive notes—that pertain to specific individuals; these notes appear within the same enumerated entry as that for the individual in question. When appropriate, or when information is available, a collateral genealogical line—introduced by a marriage or with reference to a maternal line of one of the principals—is added to a section of the report (about which see more below).

PRINCIPALS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Information about the principal and his or her spouses (if any) appears first. The general format is shown in this example:

41. Peter Heinrich Christian⁴ Spamer [Henry Spamer] (Johann Conrad³, Johann Conrad², Johannes¹) was born 10 December 1827 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 05 March 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married (1) **Susannah Ross** 20 January 1850 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of James Ross and Sarah. She was born 01 January 1832 in England, and died 08 July 1859. He married (2) **Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling** 09 September 1860, daughter of Johannes Heinzerling and Anna Hofmann. She was born 30 May 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 17 February 1905.

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I highlight the name of the principal so as to make its location stand out more clearly when browsing through the entire document. To this a list of children (if any) is added (see examples farther below).

These data are produced automatically from the Family Treemaker program, although I have slightly modified the format for aesthetic reasons (such as spelling out the names of months and certain abbreviations). I make these minor changes because I am aware that not all users of this genealogy will be familiar with the protocols dictated by the National Genealogical Society (NGS) format.

In most cases, the list of children for a set of parents first displays those for whom no birth dates are known, in alphabetical order, then followed by children for whom birth dates are known, in chronological order. Thus the order of children is not necessarily in birth order. For example, in the following list of children only Anna Spamer's birth date is known; the other children are listed first, in alphabetical order:

Children of Conrad Spamer and Anna Mueller are:

- 134 i. Elisa⁶ Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany. She married Klehn.
- 135 ii. Emma Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany. She married Weber.
- 136 iii. Otto Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany.
- 137 iv. Anna Spamer, born 19 May 1871.

The order of children are entirely chronological if all of their birthdates are known at least to year or approximate year:

Children of Charles Spamer and Margaret Spengler are:

- 117 i. Lorenda⁵ Spamer, born August 1861 in Maryland.
- 118 ii. Charles Spamer, born between 1862–1865 in Maryland.
- 119 iii. Lydia Spamer, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.
- 120 iv. Edward Spamer, born about 1867 in Pennsylvania.
- 121 v. Willie Spamer, born about 1869 in Pennsylvania.
- 122 vi. George W. Spamer, born June 1872 in Pennsylvania.

In the NGS format, generations are automatically enumerated; superscript numerals are used next to a person's name.⁸ For example:

⁸ Superscript numerals used for the *footnotes* throughout this genealogy are set off in ***bold italics*** to help avoid confusion with the generational superscript numerals. For example, here the superscript "2" refers to a second generation, while the superscript "***435***" is a footnoted comment:

Children of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp are:

- 2 i. Ann² Wells.
- 3 ii. Mary Wells.^{***435***}

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41. Peter Heinrich Christian⁴ Spamer [Henry Spamer] (Johann Conrad³, Johann Conrad², Johannes¹)

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Susannah Ross are:

- 106 i. Sarah Elizabeth⁵ Spamer, born 24 May 1852 in Maryland; died 17 November 1911.
- 107 ii. James Conrad Spamer, born 30 July 1855 in Maryland; died 3 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland.

In the example above, Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (descendant no. 41 in the Spamer genealogy), who in America was known as Henry Spamer, is a member of the fourth generation descended through the paternal lineage shown by the names in parentheses, thus:

Peter Heinrich Christian ⁴ Spamer	subject
Johann Conrad ³ Spamer	father
Johann Conrad ² Spamer	grandfather
Johannes ¹ Spamer	great-grandfather

His first child: Sarah Elizabeth⁵ Spamer [generation no. 5]

When a surname differs from that of the main lineage, such as through a different spelling or through a maternal connection, the appropriate surname is inserted with the first such occurring person in the list as it is read from youngest to oldest. In the following example from the Wassell Family collateral genealogy, this maternal lineage is outlined:

Frank Lloyd⁶ Wassell (Emma⁵ Rowswell, Mary Ann⁴ Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann³ Sailor, Joseph², Joseph¹)

Note how the surnames Rowswell, Rhoudesbush, and Sailor appear, which is interpreted as follows:

Frank Lloyd ⁶ Wassell	subject
Emma ⁵ Rowswell	mother
Mary Ann ⁴ Rhoudesbush	maternal grandmother
Mary Ann ³ Sailor	maternal great-grandmother
Joseph ² Sailor	maternal great great-grandfather
Joseph ¹ Sailor	maternal great great great-grandfather

The formats as shown are dictated by the NGS convention, which is automatically produced by the genealogical reports of the database that was used.

In each collateral genealogy separately cited throughout this Spamer–Smith genealogy, generations are enumerated separately within each collateral lineage. (See farther below for information about collateral genealogies.)

In the main parts of this genealogy, all known children are listed for a set of parents. Omissions are not arbitrary, but may reveal instances where children were not known to me or my source. This is particularly evident in more modern generations. This genealogy is as comprehensive as possible for the main branches of the family.

In some of the *collateral* genealogies presented herein, only direct lines of descendency are recorded; in such cases only the children who follow in those descendency lines are listed. For this

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reason, parents could be shown as having just one child, although others might have existed. In the following example from a collateral genealogy (not in a main branch of the family), of those children who survived to adulthood only one of them is traced through descendants in the present genealogy; the other siblings are listed for informational purposes but without any information about their descendants. For example:

Children of Hannah Cadwalader and Samuel Morris are:

- 49 i. Phoebe⁷ Morris, born 12 Oct; died 25 July 1785.
- 50 ii. Anthony Morris, born 07 January 1737/38 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 09 April 1738.
- 51 iii. John C. Morris, born 14 April 1739; died 05 March 1785. He married (Mrs.) Meininger.
- 52 iv. Samuel C. Morris, born 15 April 1739; died 05 March 1785.
- + 53 v. Cadwalader Morris, born 19 February 1740/41; died 25 January 1795.
- 54 vi. Anthony Morris, born 23 May 1742; died 13 June 1742.
- 55 vii. Samuel Cadwalader Morris, born 29 March 1743; died February 1820.
- 56 viii. Anthony Cadwalader Morris, born 04 October 1745; died 28 September 1798. He married Mary Jones 12 April 1770.
- 57 ix. Martha Morris, born 12 February 1748/49; died 26 January 1815. She married James Milligan 25 July 1787.
- 58 x. Thomas Morris, born 06 December 1753; died 18 February 1829. He married Mary Gadsden 26 July 1787.
- 59 xi. Benjamin Morris, born 03 September 1760; died 1841. He married Frances Strettell.

In this example collateral genealogy, only the lineage from no. 53, Cadwalader Morris, is followed farther, although many of the other children had families of their own. (See below for the special significance of the plus sign, +.) However, in the *principal* parts of the present genealogy (the Spamer and Smith main stems), all children and their descendants are followed until the information about the line runs out.

HOW CHILDREN ARE LISTED

If a child *does* have a further genealogical record that includes offspring of his or her own, the child is marked in the list of siblings with + at the left side of the page. The + sign means “go to”. For example:

- 113 iv. Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer, born March 1867 in Maryland; died 07 October 1946. He married Amelia H. Otto 9 October 1895; born 1869 in Maryland; died January 1954.
- + 114 v. John Ward Spamer, born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 15 April 1960 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Here, Edward O. H. Spamer, fourth child of his parents (iv.), did marry but had no children. Information about him and his wife will be found in the same sketch in which his parents are listed. On the other hand, John W. Spamer, fifth child of his parents (v.), did marry and have children, as indicated by the + sign; go to No. 114 for more information about him, his wife, and his descendants. (The + symbol means, “go to”.)

A typical example of a man with children by two marriages, with some children having children of their own (as further registered herein) is as shown next. This example also shows the

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general format of the NGS format, except that I have edited abbreviations and the names of months to be spelled out.

41. Peter Heinrich Christian⁴ Spamer [Henry Spamer] (Johann Conrad³, Johann Conrad², Johannes¹) was born 10 December 1827 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 05 March 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married (1) **Susannah Ross** 20 January 1850 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of James Ross and Sarah. She was born 01 January 1832 in England, and died 08 July 1859. He married (2) **Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling** 09 September 1860, daughter of Johannes Heinzerling and Anna Hofmann. She was born 30 May 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 17 February 1905.

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Susannah Ross are:

- + 106 i. Sarah Elizabeth⁵ Spamer, born 24 May 1852 in Maryland; died 17 November 1911.
- + 107 ii. James Conrad Spamer, born 30 July 1855 in Maryland; died 3 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- + 108 iii. George Peabody Spamer, born 12 May 1857 in Maryland; died 29 June 1943 in Maryland.
- 109 iv. Henry Spamer, born 01 February 1859; died 26 May 1859.

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Catharina Heinzerling are:

- 110 i. Cecelia⁵ Spamer, born 18 November 1861 in Maryland; died 15 July 1881 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 111 ii. Henry Spamer, born 11 January 1864 in Maryland; died 31 January 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 112 iii. Henry Christian Spamer, born 05 April 1865 in Maryland; died 11 June 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 113 iv. Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer, born March 1867 in Maryland; died 07 October 1946. He married Amelia H. Otto 09 October 1895; born 1869 in Maryland; died January 1954.
- + 114 v. John Ward Spamer, born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 15 April 1960 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.
- 115 vi. Anna E. Spamer, born 1872 in Maryland; died 01 November 1878 in Maryland.
- + 116 vii. Susan Mae Spamer, born 18 June 1875 in Maryland; died 09 August 1949.

In this example from the family of Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (also known as Henry Spamer), Nos. 106–108, 114, and 116 (+) each have children of their own, so they have separate genealogical entries later in this document. Go to those numbers for information about them. The other children—if any information is to be had about them—will have notes that appear shortly later in this genealogical sketch of the family of Henry Spamer. Similarly, if notes are to be had about his wives, they too will have notes accompanying this sketch about Henry's family.

NOTES

Many genealogical sketches have a “NOTES” section. Here appears information that relates to individuals listed in a primary entry; that is, the notes will pertain to parent and his/her spouse(s), and childless children. The order of persons with notes follows this sequence:

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Principal (that is, the person whose name is **highlighted**)

Spouse 1 of the principal

Spouse 2 of the principal (if any), etc.

Children (in numerical order) who themselves have no children listed in this genealogy:

Child 1

Spouse of Child 1 (if any)

Child 2

Spouse of Child 2 (if any)

etc.

As noted, children who do have children of their own that are cited in this genealogy are indicated by “+” and information about them will be found under the appropriate number later in the genealogy.

Within the “Notes” section, names of individuals may be underscored in the line of text, or presented as an underscored and italicized heading; that is, they may appear in one of two formats depending upon *aesthetic* criteria:

[No.] *Name of Person Underscored and Italicized and Centered* (dates)
 (“familiar” or “nick-name” if any)

or

The Name of a Person (dates) [No.] (“familiar” name) may instead be made more prominent in a brief section of text if there is little information to be had and there are no more, or few, individuals to be separately listed.

These are only typographical distinctions, for the sake of more appealing presentation in balancing the amount of white space that appears adjacent to the lines. When little information is had about an individual, using the centered head leaves an unattractive amount of white space on the page. By using the underscored name in the regular text remedies this problem. If this second format is used consistently, if the text is long it is difficult to pick out where the notes and discussion of one person ends and the next one begins; thus the use of the name as a centered heading avoids that problem.

Occupations and residences are listed for many individuals, but it appears only when this information was located. Such information is lacking for many individuals because it has not been found. Where the information is scant, it is mentioned in a sentence. Where multiple years are cited, they are usually in a list. Residential information is usually given only for a person’s adult years, when they would have had a residence of their own. In cases where a person, as an adult, is still living with family members, this is usually noted. Occupational information, however, is listed whenever it is known, regardless of whether the individual resided with parents. In some cases, child labor is revealed.

QUOTATIONS

When the occasion arises, I quote from the manuscript family histories that already exist—from “The Spamer Families of Baltimore”, by A. M. Spamer, and “Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences”, by Edward S. Smith. Inasmuch as there are no published genealogies of the Spamer and Smith families, some of the information in these manuscripts is unique; so it is all the more important in the present genealogy to associate critical and anecdotal information with certain individuals. I also quote from a variety of primary (manuscript) and secondary (published) sources.

All quotations in the principal entries are

Indented and reduced one point in type size. Quotation marks are not used inasmuch as they are superfluous in this traditional form of quotation. If the quoted material in itself includes material that is quoted, “quotation marks will appear as they are used in the original source.” But also note that in the collateral genealogies everything is in one font size, so in those instances all quotations are placed inside quotation marks.

ANCILLARY INFORMATION

In the sketches, there is sometimes the opportunity to take note of specific places, events, or people unrelated to the family. Some ancillary subjects are noted by earlier family genealogists simply in passing, which may leave people of later generations (like myself) wanting to understand more about these subjects. Thus I have researched many of these ancillary subjects, as well as others that came to my attention while working on these sketches. Including this kind of information in the sketches is a means to place individuals in a more luminous light, geographically and historically speaking. Most often this information is presented in footnotes.⁹ These provide specific explanations or comments about points raised in the text. In many cases, they provide a brief explanation of events, places, or people who are otherwise casually mentioned, but about which or whom the reader may wish to know more. In a few cases, they remedy some family misconceptions or reveal misinformation. For most of these explanations I provide my sources, partly to document them, but also to provide a gateway to additional resources should a reader wish to follow up with additional inquiries. The footnotes are not in any way intended to be exhaustive—except where I indicate that nothing more is known. Perhaps these will, in turn, inspire a future investigator to investigate the matter more deeply.

⁹ Ancillary information may be presented in footnotes like this.

LANGUAGE AND PUNCTUATION

Some users will note that I have preferred (or tried) to use correct grammar in using certain words or terms. For example, “data” are plural; the singular (such as when used in the phrase “... data is obtained ...”) is a contrivance of modern business, which conflicts with the proper grammatical usage that has been in use for a long time.

I use quotation marks in the British form, where punctuation follows the closing quotation mark, rather than precedes it, not “like this,” but “like this”. This form makes more sense, inasmuch as enclosing punctuation inside the quotation marks implies that it is part of the quotation even if it is not. However, when quoting material, the original uses of punctuation are preserved. I note that both A. M. Spamer and Edward Smith likewise had used almost exclusively the British form of closure in their respective manuscripts, so usually their punctuation in a quoted passage will follow the same format as that used by me.

REPETITIOUS INFORMATION

Throughout this document, some information is repeated even in successive data lines; for example, the use of city, county, and state spelled out several times on the same page, or similarly from page to page. This is done intentionally, partly for the sake of consistency, but also with the idea that selected portions of this manuscript may be copied from time to time. Editorially disassociated information, inferentially referencing fuller information already given in a sketch, may become ambiguous if the information is not repeated.

INDEX

All of this information is very difficult to use without an index. The sandstorm of names of people and places in these documents—particularly the repetitious use of the same names through several generations, such as the many James Smiths—can easily cause confusion. The plan of the index is designed to be comprehensive. Of course, the index by necessity must be the last thing to be compiled.

FORMAT OF COLLATERAL GENEALOGIES

This genealogy includes information about collateral lineages; that is, those genealogical lines that marry into the principal Spamer and Smith lineages. Sometimes there is sparse information about the collateral lineage; other times the collateral lineage yields an exhaustive genealogy unto itself.

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In the main Spamer and Smith genealogies, the collateral genealogical sketches appear immediately after the genealogical sketch for the person who connects the collateral line to the main Spamer or Smith line. The collateral genealogies are not segregated to a separate section so as to retain the ease of reference to them when the associated main genealogy is being used. Further, if this text is used for copying, by keeping a collateral genealogy close to its connecting person in the main genealogy, the consecutive, genealogically associated pages may be copied as a single block., without concern of overlooking associated information that is physically segregated.

The collateral genealogies are typographically set off from the form used in the main genealogy. When there is only sparse information, comments are set off in the regular run of text, denoted by a smaller type size and two vertical parallel lines indented on the left margin, thus:

|| Specific comments about a collateral lineage will be inserted within the text, denoted in a fashion such as this.

A larger collateral genealogy is first set off from the main text by a notice of continuation, as in the example below. (To continue with this explanation, read through the example that follows.)

. . . the preceding text will come to an end.

[Name] Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Example Family Collateral Genealogy

A collateral genealogical sketch is typographically distinct from the main text so as not to be confused with the principal Spamer–Smith genealogy; it is presented in a smaller type size, indented, and delimited by double rules on the left margin.

Each collateral genealogy follows its own enumeration scheme, thus when following enumerated individuals it is important to distinguish between the main family genealogy versus one of the collateral genealogies. (The collateral genealogy is always noticed by the double rule on the left margin.) The names of individuals in principal entries of the main genealogy are highlighted; those in collateral genealogies are not.

Within the collateral genealogies:

“Quotations appear in the same type size (not smaller) for readability, but they are indented further to the right and enclosed in quotation marks.”

And with collateral genealogies, occasionally there may be some further ancillary information; for example, that which relates to the parents and siblings, or immediate family lineage, of the person who married into the Example Family. In these cases, the information is embraced within additional, dotted rules that surround the block of information; and the text is reduced slightly, as follows:

This is an example of the text that is used to include an ancillary lineage within one of the collateral genealogies. It is in slightly smaller type, and it is surrounded by dotted rules on the remaining three sides so as to set it apart from the remainder of the Example Family collateral genealogy.

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If the ancillary lineage includes generational information, it follows the same format as that used elsewhere in this genealogy.

End of Example ancillary lineage

Example Family collateral genealogy continues:

If the Example Family collateral genealogy continues from this point, it maintains the same format as for the parts previously used.

End of Example Family collateral genealogy

A collateral family genealogy usually follows its associated primary relation within the Spamer or Smith genealogy. A few collateral genealogies, however, pertain repeatedly to many individuals in the main lineage, due to numerous intermarriages in family groups. This is prevalent in the Smith genealogy, whose families of Queen Anne's Co. frequently intermarried, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries. Furthermore, even within these collateral genealogies there are frequent intermarriages; thus there is a significant overlay of descendants between several of these collateral lines. Rather than repeat the collateral genealogies unnecessarily in the main Smith family genealogy, those that strongly interconnect are sequestered in Appendix 2.

Appendix 1 embraces the Blouin and Martel lines, who represent my maternal ancestry. They are listed separately from the main text because they do not relate to the Maryland focus of the Spammers and Smiths. Because of the great length of these collateral genealogies, they are not situated as collateral genealogies in the main Spamer and Smith genealogies, but are relegated to their own appendix.

Appendix 2 comprises collateral genealogies that are interrelated complexly through many marriages within the Smith Family main genealogy. They cannot be placed conveniently as collateral genealogies in the main text.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Inasmuch as illustrations "make" most any report, I endeavor to include many photographs of individuals and places, and maps. As this is a manuscript and a work continuously in progress, it is not convenient to place illustrations within the text without continually altering the page layout of the text. Accordingly, the illustrations that I select are composed as separate pages, which are inserted where appropriate; they are paginated with alphabetical suffixes to the page numbers where they are to be placed (*e.g.*, II-250A). In this fashion, additional illustrations may continue to be added to the text without affecting the pagination or the utility of the index.

The arrangement of the illustration pages allows for legends and commentary. In some cases, the discussion provided on the illustration pages is in addition to the material presented in the main text; in other cases, it graphically recapitulates information from the text.

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Acknowledgments

FOREMOST among my acknowledgments must be those who have preceded me. Were it not for these pioneer family historians, the present undertaking would not exist—and without their work the attempt may never have been made.

A. M. “Andy” Spamer and **Edward “Ed” Seville Smith** each prepared the only typescripts that record members of their respective families. Andy’s work was based on extensive work conducted by his sister, **Frances D. Spamer**, which work she had ceased in 1983. Shortly after receiving his sister’s files, Andy compiled the information with his own work and distributed a typescript in 1984, two years before his death. This is the sole genealogy of any kind that relates to the Spamers of Baltimore, Maryland. Frances and Andy Spamer’s research is the foundation of the Spamer genealogy presented in the present document.

Beginning in the early 1920s, **Joseph Lathrop Mack** and his wife, **Roberta Smith Mack**, laid the groundwork for the Smith family genealogy. They invested years of effort, enlisted the assistance of other genealogical researchers, and asked for contributions from many members of the immediate family. The Macks amassed a fair number of working papers relating to various branches of the Smith family, but the Macks never assembled a comprehensive genealogy synthesizing their collected data.

After the Macks’ deaths, Roberta’s brother, Edward S. Smith, continued the genealogical work. By around 1960, he began to write a narrative that included his own genealogical and historical research. He added personal recollections of his own upbringing while his family moved from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to Florida, to Pennsylvania. With his sister, **Elouise Smith Montgomery**, and his niece, **Helen Montgomery Mummert** (now McCarraher), they conducted field work on the family history, traveling throughout the Delmarva peninsula, southeastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey. With only a little exaggeration, Helen said that they visited “every” cemetery on the Eastern Shore. Helen likewise must be singled out as having always been the Smith family Oracle—even when she had said to ask others, those others usually said to ask Helen!

Ed Smith also drew out a family tree on a large scroll, which measures about 3-by-6 feet unrolled. Together, Ed Smith’s narrative and family tree had been the sole genealogy of any kind that relates to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, much of which is represented in the present genealogy.

Elizabeth Mack Munger, daughter of Lathrop and Roberta Mack, continued some of the genealogical work after Ed Smith’s death. Regretfully, she never got to write an expanded or emended Smith family history. Some of her work is likewise included in the present genealogy.

In turn, the acknowledgments made by Andy Spamer, Lathrop Mack, and Ed Smith are reproduced in the introductions to respective parts of the present genealogy. One should read those acknowledgments anew; but the names of the individuals cited therein are listed here as a means to acknowledge their work, which in fact contributed to the scope of the present work.

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Andy Spamer acknowledged, in addition to his sister, Frances, **Lilly Agatha Spamer**, **Velmore Spamer**, and **Katharine S. Spamer**.¹⁰

Lathrop Mack, also on behalf of his wife, Roberta Smith Mack, acknowledged **Mina Smith Newman**, **Julia Ann Baynard Martin**, **Edwina Martin Hoyt**, **Samuel Howard Holding**, **Emerson Bryan Roberts**, **Edward Slaughter Graham**, **James Jesse Thomas Graham**, **Margaret Slaughter Smith**, **Cooper Tarbutton**, **Sanford E. Spry**, **Eva Spry Hunter**, **Mollie Price Tucker**, **Cornelia Reeves Price**, **Nellie Temple Carmine**, **Carroll Fisher Leverage**, **Elizabeth Starkey**, **Kate Tarbutton Battis**, **Edward Walls**, **Mrs. W. K. Benson**, **Mrs. Aaron Tarbutton**, **Emma Moore Beck**, **J. Fletcher Rolph**, “and hope none have been omitted”¹¹; also **Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton**, **Edwina Martin Hoyt**, and unspecified members of the **Graham** family.¹²

Edward S. Smith’s acknowledgements in his “Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences” do more than thank people by name; they are specific enough to make it worth quoting him:¹³

Our cousin, **Emerson Bryan Roberts**, in addition to family Bibles and other family sources, did much searching of Land Records and Wills, which resulted in the establishment of our Progenitor to be James Smith and Margaret, his wife mentioned....¹⁴

Julia Baynard Martin contributed much information and family tradition, as did her daughter, **Edwina Martin Hoyt**.

Samuel Howard Holding gave much encouragement, as did Mr. **John McKenney**, owner of “Upper Heathworth”.

Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton (Mrs. Mary L. Himmelwright) supplied the names and dates and contributed to the proper placing of the Tarbutton and Graham descendants and their collaterals and showed marked interest in this work.

Mrs. William K. Benson supplied information of the Fisher family.

Mina (Elmina-Wilhelmina) Newman, **Anna Cacy Smith**, and **Margaret Slaughter Smith** were very, very helpful.

Mother [**Ella Seville Smith**] and her brother, **Abel Sevil**, aided in many ways from varied sources; and so did **Gilbert [Smith]** and **Nora [Potts Smith]**, with information of the Potts family and of their lovely family. Mr. **Willard Saulsbury** contributed as to his family.

A. Coopman Bryan gave much helpful information.

All of these earlier contributors provided the foundation for the present genealogy.

Naturally, family traditions were passed down to me, mostly when I cared about the family history less than I do now. Indeed, there were numerous people who were just names talked about while I was growing up, but who today, although they are deceased, are much more personable and vibrant thanks to the research collated here. Still, I was attentive enough to recall some of the things that were said. My mother,

¹⁰ “Spamer Families of Baltimore”, p. 1.

¹¹ J. Lathrop Mack, “The Descendants of James Smith and Several of their cousins from information gathered from them before April, 1934”, typescript (Michigan City, Indiana), 1 p.

¹² J. Lathrop Mack to [Smith siblings] Lora [Spamer], Mabel [Smith], Edward [Smith], Gilbert [Smith], Earle [Smith], Elouise [Montgomery] and Lulu [Lugg] (26 Nov 1934); the Smith siblings were children of Rev. John Edward and Ella Seville Smith, as also was Lathrop’s wife, Roberta Smith.

¹³ “Smith Genealogy”, pp. 2-3.

¹⁴ However, see the “Note Regarding Generations 1-3” in **Part II: Smith Family**.

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Jeannette Blouin Spamer, and her mother, **Palmina Martel Kears**, offered many traditions while they were alive. In the 1970s they tried to identify for me numerous people in photographs from the Martel and Blouin families of New England, mostly without success given the passage of time, but often providing significant ancillary information. My aunt, **Katharine Seville Spamer** was a flowing fount of information; some of her recollections remained with me for years, upon which I drew for the sketches included herein. Her school-teacher's memory and attention to detail were keen to her last days. My sister, **Carol Ann Spamer**, six years my senior, has helped tie together some of the things upon which I was too young to remember; and recalled with me some of the stories and reminiscences.

Several more recent contacts in the Spamer family have been a great boon for this work. Among the descendants of Baltimore Spammers I thank my new-found extended family members **Linda Watters Amoss**, **Phyllis "Phyll" Eddy Beach**, **Sara Whiteford Giles**, **Nancy Spamer MicKey**, **Charles "Chuck" V. Pierpont**, and **Kathleen Sheldon**. Each has opened up Spamer and collateral lineages in ways I had not expected; and their willingness to share their information is greatly appreciated. I am particularly indebted to Nancy MicKey, one of the "Rockland" Spammers, for so generously sharing her family's traditions and many interesting records and photos. And Linda Amoss offered up her own family history, which she had compiled for a family reunion in 2000, which served greatly in the compilation of this genealogy.

John Frederick Albert "Al" Fischer, III, provided much information about the Rehberger branch of the Spamer family, and I had the pleasure also of talking with him at length about his family when he visited my office in Philadelphia one day in 2004.

Sherry Marshall contributed a wealth of information relating to the American branch of the Tafel family, a collateral genealogy to the Smith side of the family.

James vonWaldeck Price informed me of an extensive Norwegian genealogy relating to the Borchsenius family, collateral to the Synnestvedt line that is a part of the extended Smith family. Similarly serendipitous connections from both within and outside of the extended family have contributed information and links to valuable data. Each person has added immeasurably to the understanding of our more extended relations.

Philip Gant shared his database relating to the thor Straten family, related collaterally to the Spamer family.

I particularly thank **Anton "Ton" Spamer** of The Netherlands. He was a contact known to Andy Spamer during the 1970s, whom I fortuitously located again through the Internet in 2007. Some of Ton's research on the Spamer ancestors of 15th- to 18th-century Germany he generously shared with me, and he has been an engaging correspondent whose English is so comfortably colloquial that I have never feared for ambiguity or misstatement from him. Ton is related to our American Spammers through ancestors of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Other very distant family relations have been helpful, too. **Bonnie Spamer** of California and **Carl Spamer** of Wisconsin, each unrelated to the Baltimore Spammers except through ancestors in Germany, have contributed information relating to our Spamer heritage, all of which plays an important role in understanding our history. **Karla Kellner** of Germany has contributed likewise; and an acquaintance of hers, **Manfred Thon** also of Germany, a distant relation to the wife of one of our Baltimore Spammers, has provided useful information.

The late **Coenrad "Coen" Spamer** of South Africa, whom I had not even known about until after his death, left a remarkable accounting of his modern-day visit to the ancestral Spamer homeland in Germany. His generosity through public postings of information on websites has provided new perspectives of our German relations. Our family's own **Carl Ober Spamer** had likewise visited the Spamer hometowns, in 1911, and he left a priceless accounting of that visit that is quoted herein.

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On the Smith side of the family, quite a lot of information—including numerous photographs and documents—were obtained from **Nadia** “Nadine” **Smith Synnestvedt** and her niece, **Jacqueline** “Jackie” **Ross Kline**. Nadine similarly was a primary source of information on the Potts, Watson, and Faulkner families of England, including their American-immigrant members. Jackie has been the indefatigable documenter of the Smiths closest to her family. She introduced me to **Raymond** “Hap” **Halloran**, the navigator of a bomber that was commanded by Jackie’s uncle, Edmund Gilbert Smith, who were shot down over Tokyo and held prisoners of war. Hap has written about their experiences and has so very generously shared his records with both Jackie and me—even to the point of entrusting some of those records through the mail to me (and safely returned to him). Hap likewise has revisited Japan, even meeting the pilot who shot them down. Hap’s experiences have been widely noticed in the media in both nations, and are documented in his book, *Hap’s War*.

Wilbur Edward “Ed” **Smith**, a descendant of our great-grandparent Smiths of the Eastern Shore, is a Colorado native who has lived in Washington State since World War II. He has provided me with an invigorating series of correspondences about his family history and his own experiences serving our country in the U.S. Navy during World War II. His expertise in photography—conventional and digital alike—provided me with many useful references.

Elisabeth “Bess” **Smith Dewing**, daughter of Earle Covington Smith, recently passed away at the age of 90. She had professed that family history was “past” and thus of less importance than present concerns. Of course she was pragmatically correct, but her effects produced a trove of family information—that I observe she kept very carefully. These included important pieces of evidence that offered details about family that, to me and others now alive, were little more than undocumented and unspecific anecdotes. Bess was a career Army woman from the earliest days of the Women’s Army Corps (WACs), rising to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer 4. Her organizational and procedural spirit shines in the materials she left: carefully organized papers, photographs marked with exact dates and places, and preserving the many pieces of evidence of what was “only” the past. She was embittered by not having been raised by her father, who like her worked far afield, but she had not distanced herself from him—and she kept many of his records and artifacts. Some of these I received from her while she was alive. As for the things from Bess’s effects, I am grateful beyond words to **Nancy Dewing**, Bess’s daughter-in-law, for having had the presence of mind to set aside these family treasures for me. What was given to me opened up parts of the family history in ways that no one now alive has been able to do.

I am indebted to **André Martel** of Montréal for his investigations of the Martels and some of the Blouins. Without his assistance I would know nothing of the Blouin family earlier than my mother’s father, Arthur Blouin, and of the Martel family earlier than her maternal grandfather, Joseph Martel. The entire Martel genealogy earlier than Joseph Martel is attributable to André, with great thanks. Additional Martel information, particularly the Labrie family, was passed along to me by **Sharon Martel Latture** of Dover, New Hampshire.

For information on the Watson and Faulkner families of England, I acknowledge the kindness and perseverance of **Alan Misson** of London. Without his research, very little would be known to our family about these branches. The Archives of the **Academy of the New Church**, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, contains some of the family and ecclesiastical papers of Rev. John Faulkner Potts and members of his family and the Watson family, which were drawn upon heavily for parts of this genealogy.

Clay McQueen is a good example of where things can unexpectedly lead. I had first contacted him through the suggestion of one of the Smith family, whom I had asked for assistance with the Van Zyverden family, collateral relations of the Smiths. Clay provided me with access to his online database, which in turn led to additional information about other collateral branches of this family. One wholly unexpected turn was the discovery that the Worden family was associated through the Tafels—and I had for years been friends with Gretchen Worden, curator of a medical museum in Philadelphia. A few years ago, Gretchen had died

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unexpectedly—precisely at the time when I discovered that she had been associated with the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Streets, which had been the church of many of our family members. I had sent her an email inquiring about her connection to the church, but she passed while my message awaited her attention, so in this life she never knew of our connection. Then, through Clay McQueen’s database I discovered that the Worden family was distantly related to ours. To my fortune, Clay put me in touch with Gretchen’s sister in Iceland, **Muff Worden**, who in turn delivered important details of the Worden family and some other relations—just weeks before her sudden, untimely death of natural causes while traveling in the Faroe Islands.

Other, scattered family members offered bursts of information, often on the fly, of which as much as possible was captured before I forgot it. A few of these people, not already mentioned, are from all branches of our far-flung family, including **Neva Gladish Asplundh**, **Roland Chretien**, **Dottie English**, **Gerry Bacon King**, and **Constance “Connie” Gyllenhaal Smith**.

A few people not in any way related to the family also graciously assisted. In addition to Hap Halloran, already mentioned, there is **Domenic “Dom” Gabrielle**, who as an Army captain was the physician in the engineers unit to which my father was attached during World War II; and **Edward L. Hughes**, who informed me of the fate of the grave markers at Bryn Zion Cemetery.

Finally, and very importantly, my companion and wife, **Jane Anderson**, was the inspiration for this genealogy. Jane’s sister, Bonnie Baumgartner, who is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, had prompted Jane to work on the genealogy of their family. With the momentum thus begun, Jane took notice that my own files contained a trove of information about my family—the Spamer and Smith typescripts by Andy Spamer and Ed Smith, and a copy of the large genealogical scroll on which Ed Smith had scribbled his extensive family tree. Jane took the initiative to enter the basic family data from the typescripts into a genealogical database; then both of us systematically cross-checked the complicated and difficult-to-read Smith scroll against Ed Smith’s typescript, eventually with success. Thus armed with a genealogical database and access to far greater resources than I had imagined were available today, I picked up on Jane’s work and expanded upon many branches of the Spamer and Smith families. Inspired and infatuated, I followed numerous collateral genealogies through marriages, too. To follow these paths I used public records, published works, and Internet resources that I evaluated to be reliable. Jane sat with me through many meetings with family members, where we gathered copies of photos and collected information.

Jane and I traveled to many places of family interest—several times each to the Eastern Shore, to Baltimore, Washington D.C., and Gettysburg and other locales of family interest in Pennsylvania. We extended our genealogical travels into New England, passing through Vermont on the way home from a vacation trip to Niagara Falls. On another trip, in the historic mill town of Lowell, Massachusetts, my mother’s home town, Jane had the presence of mind to suggest we stop at the public library to examine the city directories—the very library, incidentally, that my mother surely visited, the wealthy architecture of which is designed for inspiration. Fortunately, the library’s “genealogy room”, with infrequent hours, was open on the day of our visit, and the resources there yielded some hitherto unknown information about my mother’s family. Jane and I also walked and drove untold miles through Philadelphia, visiting and photographing locales of significance to my immediate family and extended relations alike. On two occasions we went to Hoover Dam, astride the Arizona–Nevada border in the Colorado River, and nearby Boulder City, where we visited the historical sites relating to the work of Earle Covington Smith.

In the process of this genealogical research, bookshelves and boxes of organized documentation and reference materials accumulated, and thousands of photographs organized and documented, paralyzing an already crowded situation in our study, a difficulty that we jokingly attribute to Jane’s sister, Bonnie. Occasionally, Jane objects to certain claims of distantly removed collateral lines, that they are “only related by marriage”—to which I as easily reply that so are we!

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While it might be desirable to cut off research at some arbitrary point closer to the main family line, *so much* interesting material was coming to light that I felt bound to share it with present and future generations. I also felt that this task was not likely to be one repeated any time in the foreseeable future. The work has been simply a service with no gain beyond its intellectual pleasure and the thought that spuriously stray facts, one or the other, may be of use to someone today or generations from now. I have no pretention that anyone other than an impulsive family historian will sit down and “read” this document through, probably in some distant time. I have compiled these bits and pieces so that a few of them at a time can be sought out. The preponderate number of pages simply means that it is all in one place. Were it not for the kind assistance of so many people (not to fail mentioning also the marvelous research resources and tools that seem so modern today), we still would be limited to the laudable but limited typescripts of Andy Spamer and Ed Smith—and to them again, thank you.

Only one grateful thought is really sufficient for all of my contributors: thank you.

And to those whom I *should* have remembered to acknowledge: thank you.

About the Compiler

GENEALOGY comes relatively recently to my life, but it continues my professional and avocational preoccupations as kind of a messenger—an archivist and bibliographer. I have had access to the family histories for years, and I have heard many stories since childhood, but only during the past five years have I indulged myself in them. My wife, Jane Anderson, began compiling data using the commercially available computer software, Family Tree Maker. Once I took over from Jane's initial work, I used my professional experiences for the design and execution of this document. I offer here a description of my experience and credentials for carrying out detailed research of records and facts such as that required in genealogy.

For about forty years I have been a compiler and distributor of information, having worked as a museum technician, research collections manager, technical writer, editor, bibliographer, reference librarian, and archivist. Also during this time I have enjoyed the luxury of writing dozens of publications of my own; most of them, written for professional audiences, are not fireside reading, but a few were crafted for the enjoyment of casual readers. I had been a manager in several natural history specimen research collections in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; in that capacity for some 18 years, preceded by another 15 years during which I was a volunteer, and luckily but very infrequently paid, student research assistant. I earned my undergraduate degree in geology, but much of my practical experience was learned in all fields of natural history. The Academy of Natural Sciences is the oldest natural history research institution in continuous operation in America, since 1812; its public "museum" function was inspired later. There I also was editor and managing editor of the Scientific Publications department for seven years; it comprises the oldest natural history publications program in America, uninterrupted since 1817. I was privileged to oversee that program through the transition of the year 2000 coinciding with the 150th volume of its mainstream journal, and also in producing the Academy's first electronic publications. And for the last five years of my employment at the Academy I was the Archivist of the institution. To earn the credentials needed for that position I completed graduate courses in Archives and Manuscripts. During all this time I witnessed (admittedly with some trepidation) the transition from records that were exclusively on paper to those now exclusively in electronic media.

My time at the Academy found work in many collections that have scientific and historical importance. All of this work constantly required of me to undertake research in the Academy's library, one of the finest natural history libraries in the western hemisphere, which led me down many historical paths. During my final position as Archivist of the Academy, I again inherited the use of and responsibility for magnificent collections; this time, collections of paper and art, a broad documentary palate spanning centuries.

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After leaving the Academy of Natural Sciences I first worked as a Reference Librarian in the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia. Presently I am Reference Archivist in this institution. The Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 to serve somewhat as an American analog of the Royal Society, but it did not come into its own, internationally, until it published the astronomical observations of the Transit of Venus¹⁵ made by David Rittenhouse in 1769. (He, incidentally, succeeded Franklin as President of the Society after the founder's death in 1790). Today the American Philosophical Society makes available to scholars tremendously significant research collections in a broad range of disciplines in history, science, and medicine—in fact, everything under the sun, including the sun. The membership of the Society comprises men and women around the world, elected by their peers, in diverse fields including mathematical and physical sciences; biological sciences; social sciences; humanities; and professions, arts, and affairs. The Society's mission statement, written by Benjamin Franklin more than 260 years ago—still unchanged and wholly applicable—is simply, “For Promoting Useful Knowledge.” I have been privileged—and amazed beyond words—to have been associated with some of the greatest collections in the world.

Since the mid-1970s I have researched and compiled the *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River*, which is hosted by the Grand Canyon Association. The bibliography went through two print editions, in 1981 and 1993, and is now continuously updated on the Internet (website <http://www.grandcanyonbiblio.org>). As far as I have been able to determine, its 35,000 citations (as of 2008) make it by far the most comprehensive bibliographical tool for any area overseen by the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior. This probably is more remarkable given the number of significant historical sites—like Independence National Historical Park, or Gettysburg National Military Park, for example. One would assume that these and other sites would have prominent reference tools for the use of the public and government alike; but there seems to be nothing of the kind.

Weaned on library card catalogues and writing drafts of papers by pen, I recall countless hours at a typewriter, too—first a manual one, then an electric one, although much to my disappointment I never could afford for myself one of the futuristic IBM Selectric typewriters. I did have a portable typewriter for which I could purchase individual special-symbol font hammers (and their associated key caps for the keyboard), which allowed me the luxury of *typing* (for example) Greek letters or square brackets, instead of drawing them in by hand on the typed page. I rolled thousands of index cards through the typewriter, and even more thousands of paper pages, all to produce my own catalogues and manuscripts. And then it all began to change.

I recall my first encounters with computers. In college, I took a course in the computer processing language FORTRAN–IV, used mostly for scientific and technical applications. That was a good thing,

¹⁵ The “Transit of Venus”—the passage of the planet Venus across the disk of the sun as viewed from the earth—is a periodical event. Actually it occurs as a pair of events separated by a few years, but each couplet occurs only once every six generations or so. A rare opportunity to measure the transit was critically important to astronomers for determining the distances between the sun and earth, and hence for understanding absolute distances separating all celestial bodies. Today, the use of exceedingly precise instrumentation and spacecraft supersede the great dependence that once was held upon the earthbound astrometric observations. Observations of the transits of Venus in the age of telescopes had laid important foundations for our understanding of the mechanics of the solar system—and in fact led the way to our present abilities to navigate in space with reliability and precision.

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as I was a geology major. The alternative, taught on alternate years, was COBOL, a business-applications program. I wonder how things would have turned out differently for me had COBOL been inflicted on me, rather than FORTRAN. Our assignments were prepared on IBM punch cards and submitted to the “Computer Center” for reading in a card reader. In those days, only “computer operators” got near computers, which themselves were in specialized rooms, isolated from the “end users”. Sometime later I would return to pick up my results, printed out on oversized “green-bar” paper—much to my dismay, often with just a few terse pages of error messages rather than magnificent results. For several years afterward I worked at two of three competing publishers who produced monthly and periodical reports on computer technology. Mind you, this was precisely at the time when personal computers were being marketed for the first time. The first publisher for whom I worked still submitted its materials typewritten; the second publisher had invested in small computers with improbably small monitors. It was also the time when computerized spreadsheets were introduced—I recall going to an expensively catered pre-announcement affair for Lotus 1–2–3, whose inventors hosted the press and publishers in a restaurant at the top of one of the World Trade Center towers, then the world’s tallest buildings, now a remembrance with sad irony. And I recall a couple of years later my first encounter with a mainstream word processing program—WordPerfect, then used in the DOS¹⁶ environment. What a world-changing experience this was for me. By about 1988 I invested in my own, small computer, and a dot-matrix printer, rather than trying to do everything at work. Sometime later I was introduced to computerized databases, which often were cumbersome affairs if one wished to produce intricately designed printouts. The changing point for me was the introduction of Microsoft Access, which has infused every part of my life at work and at home. Now, this very genealogy is produced from a database, Family Tree Maker, the results of which I have imported into a word processing program to craft the printed pages.

Of course, none of this is possible without pressing all the keys on the keyboard to record the raw data in the first place. The magic is what comes of those data. What would have Andy Spamer, Lathrop and Roberta Mack, and Ed Smith have thought!

I hope that my background in research methodology and the responsibility for accurate evaluation of information are credible. In this genealogy there are bound to be unwitting errors, mistakes of interpretation, and unrecognized misconceptions. There are surely many omissions, too, which are due to ignorance rather than dismissal. Left to my own devices, this work would have been perpetually in the process of editing and revision; but unavailability does not make it useful. I may be afforded the opportunity to continue to emend this work. Eventually, it will have to pass to someone else. So the revision of this work and the remediation of oversights that escaped me will have to be the task—hopefully not a defeating one—of another family historian. This is as good a portrait as I have been able to draw with the time and resources given to me.

 Earle Spamer

¹⁶ Pronounced “doss”, not “D-O-S”. This acronym stands for Disk Operating System, an IBM-produced computer program that for years was a standard, long before Microsoft Windows and similar computer operating systems. I think it wise enough to let the reader personally investigate more about the subject.