



San Diego Genealogical Society

Newsletter

March 2007



Vol. 40, No. 2

May Seminar Comming



May 12th -- Mark your calender. Your Society, together with the Computer Genealogy Society of San Diego is sponsoring an all-day seminar with internationally known lecturer, author and blog host, **Dick Eastman**.

You probably already know him from his widely read *'Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter'*. He has also been featured at many national conferences and is a well known author of books and magazine articles. You will not want to miss one of his rare visits to Southern California. There will be topics of interest for every level of family historian.

In addition to our featured speaker, there will be a catered buffet luncheon that will include carved honey-baked ham, boneless baked chicken breasts, red new potatoes, greenbeans Almondeen, green salad with choice of dressings, potato salad, coleslaw, carrot-raisin salad, vegetable and seasonal fruit trays, choice of dessert and beverage.

This remarkable day-long event will be held at our regular meeting location, St. Andrew's Lutheran Church. Look for the flyer and registration form in next month's Newsletter. You will not want to miss this event!



Library Combination Change

The Library back door combination lock will be changed on March 12th. If you plan on visiting the Library, be sure to pick up your Yearbook and membership card with the new combination before the 12th.

The Yearbooks and membership cards will be available at the monthly meetings and at the Library beginning March 1st.

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March 10th Monthly Meeting St Andrew's Church, noon

New England and Netherlands Genealogical Research

New England Genealogical Research: The quality and quantity of original records exceeds those of any other region in the United States. We will explore the content of various record types and how to access them. We will examine the records of all six states in New England. We will look at settlement and migration patterns and their impact on genealogical research.

Genealogical Research in the Netherlands: The Netherlands has the most complete genealogical records in all of Europe. You will discover that it is easier to research Netherlands family history than U.S. family history, because the records are more complete, better organized, and easier to access. We will examine Dutch naming patterns and other traditions that affect your research.

Gene Cheney has been involved in family history research for over fifty years. He has taught research classes for 46 years. He is a professional genealogist with a California State Credential in Genealogy Education. He currently teaches the subject for Mt. San Jacinto College. Gene is also the director of the Hemet Family History Center and is Southern California Family History Area Advisor for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He is also serving as President of the Hemet-San Jacinto Genealogical Society. You may recall his excellent talk with us in Sept. 2005 on deciphering old handwriting.

President's Message.....

The Newsletter is published monthly, except January, by the San Diego Genealogical Society and mailed to all current members. Submission deadline for articles and announcements is the 15th of the month for the following month. Inclusion is based solely on the discretion of the Editor and/or Board of Directors. Members are encouraged to submit materials for publication, subject to copyright provisions. Please contact the Editor for guidelines.

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Comments and suggestions can be e-mailed to the editor at steelquist@aol.com.

Moved In

The Allen County Public Library - the second largest genealogical library in the country - closed its doors on January 8th. But fear not, they reopened on January 27th in all new quarters.

Over 100 employees and volunteers moved the 750,000 piece genealogy collection to a new \$64 million main library and genealogical research facility at 900 Library Plaza in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The library had been moved to temporary quarters in 2003 while the new library was being built.

In addition to enhanced, updated and enlarged facilities, they are making more data available online. 'The Genealogy Center' web site will have more than 1.1 million searchable records, making their online collection more useful to researchers focusing on family names and geographic locations. While emphasizing Allen Co., Indiana, there are tens of thousands of additional records for other areas around the country.

If you haven't been to the library or visited their web site (www.acpl.lib.in.us/), now would be an opportune time to see all they have to offer. Be sure to read our member's review of their trip to the library in the June 2005 Newsletter. And if you are thinking about going there, the Federation of Genealogical Societies' (FGS) conference will be held in Fort Wayne in August, 2007. Need any more excuses?

The Meaning of Life.....

Always remember you're unique, just like everyone else.

In presenting our 2007 annual expense budget at our November monthly meeting, there were questions, as usual, about our library expenses. The cost to rent and maintain our library is \$23,750 a year -- or \$1,980 per month. That is 51% of our total annual expense budget. Rent is 84% of the total library budget. Rent and other library expenses increase every year. While we all value and can be proud of our prize library, eventually we will need to address the issue of whether we can continue to afford to maintain it at these expense levels.

The Society has a long history of supporting and developing a library. It is one of our founding principals as established in our corporate charter. Over the years, many members have donated time, books and money to help make it what it is today. But now, the Society faces a budget dilemma. This year, we face a \$10,500 shortfall in meeting our expenses. And this already includes all our ongoing fund-raising efforts and activities.

Last year we were most fortunate to have our 'double challenge' donation match which raised \$12,600. Last year the Society voted to permit 40% of our annual rent to be paid for from our building fund. While these measures have and will help in the short term, they are not a solution to our library rent issues.

To meet this year's shortfall, we need to find additional ways to raise money. Many of our members have been most generous in giving donations with their membership renewals for which we are most grateful. The board has voted to adopt additional fund raising efforts -- like a vehicle donation program -- to increase revenues. Hopefully, with strong support from our members and friends, these efforts will help reduce our shortfall.

Thinking longer term, we really need to address our library expense. The simplest way is to find benefactors who are willing to help pay the rent on an ongoing basis. Or, perhaps a member owns property that could be used to house our wonderful library. Even estate gifts or trusts would go a long way in helping. If you could help, or know someone who might, please give me a phone call (619-296-4456).

If you have other ideas on how we could resolve these issues, I would also be most interested in hearing them as well. In the coming months, the Board will be discussing our options to find long term solutions to present to our members. After all, this is all our concern and something we need to resolve for all our members -- past, present and future.

Thanks for your ongoing support and membership. After all, you ARE the Society.

Peter Steelquist, President

Utah Death Certificates Now Online

If you have a relative or an ancestor who died in Utah, your search for a death record just got easier. The Genealogical Society of Utah, the Utah State Archives and Records Service, and FamilySearch have collaborated on a project to bring on-line viewing of Utah death certificates to the public. A searchable on-line index of more than 250,000 Utah deaths from 1905 through 1954 was created by the Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics and FamilySearch provided the expertise to make images of the actual documents available for viewing.

The index and database is located at <http://historyresearch.utah.gov/indexes/index.html> and has the following searchable information: name of decedent, gender, place of death, and date of death. The search links to a free digital image of the actual death certificate, which will contain much more information about the decedent, such as the "names and birth places of the deceased person's parents, place and date of the decedent's birth, marital status, occupation, permanent residence, place and date of burial, time of death, chief cause and contributory factors of death, and if applicable, where illness was contracted and the duration of the illness". Not all of the certificate images are available but for those that have not yet been linked to the index, you can request that it be linked or ask for a copy in the mail for a nominal fee.

In addition to these death records, the Utah State Archives has indexed over 60 other online databases ranging from Oaths of Office to various county records, including some births and court records. There is a single search window that will search all the available records. You can search a surname or first and/or middle names. It will also return results where the search criteria appears at the beginning of the word ("John" will also return "Johnson").

If you have a Utah connection, this valuable new web site is definitely worth a visit.



Family History Fair

The Family History Fair will be on Saturday, March 3rd, at the LDS Escondido South Stake Center, 2255 Felicita Rd. There is no charge to attend this all day event, but pre-registration is required. Check their web site, www.familyhistoryfair.org for program information and online registration. Syllabus and lunch will be available by advance sale. The Society will have a table there so come by and say hello. See you there.

New Radio Show Debuts

An exciting new genealogy 'radio' podcast has recently aired. **Family Roots Radio**, hosted by well-known genealogical author, speaker and researcher, Kory L. Meyerink (keynote speaker at the Family History Fair in Escondido on March 3rd), will feature interviews and presentations by expert genealogists as well as answer general questions from listeners, spotlight important family history news and provide research tips. The show will also explore effective ways to use software and the Internet in the pursuit of family history and highlight data-rich web site. In addition, an "interactive" feature will walk listeners through the use of important sites, while they are listening to the broadcast.

The weekly, one hour 'live' program airs on Thursdays at 1 pm, pacific time, on VoiceAmerica Channel, accessible by anyone having an Internet connection. Just log onto www.familyrootsradio.com to access the live program as well as listen to or download the archived broadcasts. The programs, in mp3 format, can be loaded onto ipods or other players and listened to at any time (great in the car or when traveling).

The first program aired on Feb. 9th and featured well-known genealogist John Colletta and explored using the Ellis Island web site. To find out more and instructions on how to use and download the programs, visit their web site. Other podcast programs were reviewed in our Oct., and Nov. 2005 Newsletter.



LOC to Digitalize Books

The Library of Congress has received a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to digitalize thousands of public domain works. The major focus will be on at-risk 'brittle books' and U.S. history volumes. It will include U.S. genealogy and regimental histories with useful county, state and regional histories and memoirs and diaries from the Civil War period.

The \$2 million grant, announced in February, will make these works 'available to anyone in the world in an open, non-exclusive and non-profit setting'. Scanning is expected to begin in a few months after an initial start-up period. It will represent a significant number of books from the library's six collections of rare books.

The LOC already offers significant digital libraries online through their 'American Memory' collection which includes 7.5 million digital items from more than 100 historical collections. If you have not visited their web site lately, go to www.loc.gov. This new digital collection will certainly be a windfall for genealogy and family history researchers.

The Meaning of Life.....

The older I get, the better I was.

Rummage Sale Planned

Your Society is having another rummage sale. It is a great opportunity for you to get rid of the clutter around the house, clean up the garage and get rid of all those things you haven't used in years. You will also be helping your Society. The sale will be held on Saturday, June 16th.

This year, rather than collecting items at our Library, member Candice Booth has graciously agreed to collect the items at her home, the site of the sale. To donate, all you need to do is give her a phone call and set up a time to deliver the items. You can call her (or her husband Ray) at 619-440-0144. Their address is: 451 S. 3rd St., El Cajon, CA, 92019. Please phone between 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

We will not be accepting TVs or computer monitors. All mechanical and electrical equipment must be in working order. Clothing is fine but no shoes please.

So, start your spring cleaning early and get your things ready. Ask your friends and neighbors to help out too. Everything donated helps raise money for the Society. Start today and thanks for helping.



'Genealogical Helper' Collection Online

If you have been doing genealogical research for awhile, you definitely know Everton's 'Genealogical Helper', a mainstay for researchers since 1947. Well now, over 10,000 pages of the magazine are available online, all fully indexed. That is more than 200 issues containing up to 200 pages each.

The magazine's content emphasizes continuing education, research resources and, perhaps most importantly, reader queries and surname studies. It is now every-word searchable with at very simple search criteria that includes given name, surname, place, year and/or keyword.

This is just one of many databases available from www.WorldVitalRecords.com, a fee-based subscription service. Their extensive collection includes many newspapers, vital records, directories, land, court and probate records, immigration and other reference materials. The annual fee is \$49.95. A promotional rate is currently offered.

Check it out and see if the 'Genealogical Helper' historical collection or their other databases could help you solve your research problems.

The Meaning of Life.....

Everyone wants to live on top of the mountain, but all the happiness and growth occurs while you're climbing it.

In Penny Feike's presentation 'Land and Court Records: the Co-joined Twins', she left no doubt that both these record sets need to be research together. Both will contain key elements not found in the other but that can and should support one another in finding elusive details for one's ancestors.

She also made the strong point of doing as much research in advance of your site visit (FHL, court, land offices, etc.) by looking at the index films for your locations of research at the FHC before leaving to maximize your effectiveness in using the primary records.

In looking at probate records, look at all records, not just wills. She noted that there are more wills during and after the Civil War and the gold rushes. Quakers also were more likely to have made wills. She covered some of the terms used in probate documents -- et al, by ex, by admons, etc. -- and noted that not all family member names will be listed in the indexes. When requesting photocopies of probate packets, ask for an estimate first. The records you want include land transfers, estate settlements and estate auctions. Civil court records were rarely indexed and need to be search chronologically.

Land records may be either direct or indirect with the primary source being grantor, grantee indexes. Researchers need to pay attention to differences in dates (written, recorded) and the possibility that they may be filed in a different county, township, independent city or even nearby market town. She covered some of the index systems used. Some grantors may not be familiar names and could be the President, governors, even state adjutant generals. She recommended Val Greenwood's book, 'The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy' (available at the Society's library) as an excellent source for additional information.

Deeds may contain different information than probate records and researchers should be looking at all similar surnames (due to transcription, handwriting errors). Special attention is needed when the grantor and grantee have same last names. It is also important to get the legal description of the properties. Plat maps are very beneficial in tracing property records. A number were published in county and township centennial books published in 1876.

In looking for naturalization records between 1820 and 1913, particularly for rural areas, researchers should look at all locations where their ancestors lived as they needed to refile if it wasn't completed there. Importantly, different filings contained vastly different information.

With new computer 'every name indexes', Penny advises doing double research and extracting all same and similar names. Her two page handout checklist will be available on the Society's web site (www.rootsweb.com/~casdgs).

If All Else Fails

You have a difficult research problem you have been unable to solve. You have checked all the major online database sites (Ancestry.com, Rootsweb, FamilySearch, USGenWeb, etc.) without success. You tried all the anthology sites (Cindi's List, Linkpendium, epodunk, etc.) and came up with nothing. You posted messages on all the message boards but no replies. You searched all the volunteer web sites (RAOGK, Books We Own, Genealogical CDs, etc.) but no help. You 'Googled' and used other search engines to no avail. You even sent out scores of e-mails but got no positive replies. You feel like you will never solve your problem. So, what more can you do?

Well, your salvation and success may just depend on the U.S. Postal Service. Yes, the tried and true method of writing a paper letter, sending a SASE and waiting for a reply. Here are some of the reasons why this can still be the best approach to insure your success.

First, the vast majority of the records we seek are still not online or in electronic or digital format. Many are still only in libraries, on microfilm, in private collections, or otherwise inaccessible to researchers. They still need to be manually researched, looked up and retrieved; also copied, extracted and printed. Even just finding them can be daunting. It still takes old-fashion elbow grease and leg work.

Many record sources are only accessible by on-location searching. Doing so yourself could entail great expense in travel, hotels, etc. A letter can usually get the same results at a fraction of the cost. Even if the repository doesn't have the staff to do so, they can recommend someone who can or the local genealogical or historical society can do so for a small donation.

Next, many repositories and agencies are not set up to handle web, e-mail or telephone document requests and payments. Most are not in the business of helping family historians and only do so when time permits. E-mails and phone messages can easily get lost in the shuffle and are not a priority. However, when you send a letter, someone has to physically deal with it. Also, the SASE, even though it is only a 39¢ stamp, carries additional weight and responsibility to the receiver. It may just get the results when nothing else can.

When you write a letter, it gives you the chance to include additional information that may help the researcher. This can be particularly useful if the records have not been indexed or if it is a common name. It also provides you the opportunity to include a check in payment which will speed up the request. Of course, you can also include a small donation check which will certainly guarantee results.

To insure success, be sure you understand the policies and procedures of the archives, repositories, agencies,

etc. before writing. Check their web sites and phone in advance, if necessary, for current contacts and fees. Keep your requests simple and to the point. Don't ask for too much information all at once. Should they not have the information you seek, ask who might. They know the locality and can steer you in the right direction. It goes without saying, be polite and patient in your requests. A little kindness and a few compliments go a long way in getting results.

So, even though it may seem archaic in today's electronic age to rely on 'snail mail' to do your research, it is still sometimes the only way to get what you need. Just because the answers are not there on your computer a few finger strokes away, don't abandon your search. Take the extra time and effort it takes to write a letter. Sometime the 'good old ways' are still the best.



In 1906.....

The average life expectancy was 47 years.

Only 14% of the homes had a bathtub.

Only 8% of the homes had a telephone.

There were only 8,000 cars and only 144 miles of paved roads.

The maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph.

The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower.

The average wage was 22 cents per hour.

The average worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year.

More than 95% of all births took place in the home.

Sugar cost 4 cents a pound.

Eggs were 14 cents a dozen.

Coffee was 15 cents a pound.

Most women only washed their hair once a month and used borax or egg yolks for shampoo.

Las Vegas had a population of 30.

20% of adults couldn't read or write.

Only 6% of all Americans had graduated from high school.

18% of households had a least one full-time servant.

There were about 230 reported murders in the entire US!

The leading causes of death were:

Pneumonia & influenza

Tuberculosis

Diarrhea

Heart disease

Stroke

It was only 100 years ago but what a difference a century makes. Thanks to Jackie McMaster for sharing this.

The Meaning of Life.....

Its not what your looking at that matters, its what you see.

Been There, Done That

Doing genealogical research is an ongoing quest for new information and new sources to help us flesh out the lives of our ancestors. And, no one would disagree that the computer and the Internet have dynamically changed the way we do research. But with it, we also need to change the way we approach our research. The paradigm has changed and we need to change with it.

In times BC (before computers), when books, journals, microfilm, printed databases and indexes dominated our research, simply checking a record source and documenting our findings was enough and considered good research methodology. Now, however, with computer databases that are continuously updated and the Internet that has new content added instantaneously, it is no longer sufficient to simply check these records sources and consider the 'job done'. Their content is no longer a static, unchanging, finite universe but rather a dynamic, ever-changing and evolving entity that needs to be checked and re-checked often in order to find the latest research results.

The largest online service, Ancestry.com, is constantly adding new databases and records. Even existing databases and linked images are evolving as corrections are made to indexes and links fixed. New user contributed genealogies are added daily. Message boards are constantly being added to. Rootsweb added over 6,300 new boards last year and more than 1.3 million new posts. Over 1.4 million new records were added to user databases. Could have your ancestors been among them? When is the last time you re-checked? I think you see the point.

So, what should you be doing to maximize your research effectiveness in this ever-changing world? The simple answer is to never stop checking and rechecking your sources. But unless you have a methodology in place, this can only lead to a haphazard approach and inconsistent results. This really calls for the use of the old 'tried and true' mainstay of basic genealogical research - the research log. While it may seem redundant, documenting your ongoing research efforts in detail will provide you not only the search results (or lack thereof) but also serve as the trail to lead you in your future searches and guarantee that 'no stone is left upturned'.

Today, most computer genealogy programs have a 'research log' feature that lets you document your ongoing searches with source and date information - electronically - and keep it as part of your genealogy database. If you are not using this feature, it would be well worth the effort to learn how to do so AND to use it! We can not be complacent today and assume that once we have checked record sources we have completed the job. The records you seek may be added tomorrow, next year or even years from now. So, don't give up just because you have 'been there, done that'. You will continue to harvest your research rewards through diligent and persistent searching - and using a research log.

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Recycling Helps

Your Society has been recycling aluminum cans for years to help raise money. We appreciate everyone's efforts but feel we could be doing more. Recycling not only helps us, it also benefits the environment by reducing land fill waste and reducing energy needs which helps emissions and global warming. It is truly a win/win partnership where everyone benefits.

So, what could we be doing to help out more? Well, first of all, if you are not saving cans and bottles (with the CA Redemption logo), you could start today. It doesn't take much effort to simply segregate them from your trash and bring them to the monthly meetings or our library at your convenience. You could also ask your relatives, friends and neighbors to help out too.

If you really want to benefit the environment and the Society, you could promote a collection project in your neighborhood, at your work place, local park and other public locations. Ask your co-workers to save their cans and bottles for you. If you walk in a park or other public areas, why not collect items from the trash receptacles (please, wear gloves). If you are going to a party, ask the host if you can have the cans and bottles. Look for every opportunity you can to reclaim these items. Become a 'can crusader' and help the environment and the Society. Thanks.



New Members

The Society wants to welcome our new members who have joined this year. Thank you for becoming a member. Look forward to seeing you at our meetings. (Not all pedigree charts have been received yet)

Brent, Adele: Brooks, Saunders, Snow, Morey,
Harris, Rice, Paul

Henely, Michael:

Howe, Vernon:

Leeke, Howard: Leeke, Morris, Hozier, Shilton,
Wrightson, Williams, Pullen, Lowe

Pejza, John: Pejza/Pejsa, Hylok, Dombrowski,
Kamedulski, Budyach, Pylaczynska,
Piotrowski, Majeski

Plummer, Jack: Plummer, Ward, Pack, Ward,
Meade, Mollett, Fraley, Robinson

Stanton, Joan: Neumann, Krueger, Kohnlein, Joyner,
Hellerman,

Starman, Wanda:

Stephens, Ann: Stephens, McGettrick, Ringeiser,
Krusberg, Bolinder, Robertson, Beidleman,
Porter

Werner, Mary Ellen: McMahan, Bennett, Thompson,
Shafer, Todd, Botsford, Arsdall

Williams, Clifford:

Willoughby, Ed:

The Year of Destiny.....

The year was 1918 and the Great War in Europe was winding down and peace was on the horizon. The Americans had joined in the fight, bringing the Allies closer to victory against the Germans. Deep within the trenches the men lived through some of the most brutal conditions of life, which it seemed could not get any worse. Then, in pockets across the globe, something began that seemed as benign as the common cold but soon erupted into a scourge that ravaged the earth -- the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919.

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

SPREAD OF SPANISH INFLUENZA
MENACES OUR WAR PRODUCTION

U. S. Public Health Service Begins Na-
tion-wide Health Campaign.

Known as "Spanish Flu" or "La Grippe", the influenza killed more people than the Great War, known today as World War I, at somewhere between 20 and 40 million people. It has been cited as the most devastating epidemic in recorded world history. More people died of influenza in a single year than in four-years of the Black Death Bubonic Plague from 1347 to 1351. A fifth of the world's population was infected. The flu was most deadly for people ages 20 to 40. This pattern of morbidity was unusual for influenza which is usually a killer of the elderly and young children. The influenza virus had a profound virulence, with a mortality rate at 2.5% compared to the previous influenza epidemics, which were less than 0.1%. It infected 28% of all Americans. An estimated 675,000 Americans died of influenza during the pandemic, ten times as many as in the world war. Of the U.S. soldiers who died in Europe, half of them fell to the influenza virus and not to the enemy. An estimated 43,000 servicemen mobilized for WWI died of influenza.

The name for the Spanish Flu came from the early affliction and large mortalities in Spain where it allegedly killed 8 million in May of 1918. While the exact source of the disease is unknown, it is thought to have originated in China (some thought of the epidemic as a biological warfare tool of the Germans). In the U.S., the first wave of influenza appeared early in the spring of 1918 in Kansas and in military camps throughout the U.S. Initially, there was no response or acknowledgment to the early epidemics and little was done to prepare for the magnitude of illness that would occur that winter. A second wave of the epidemic arrived in Boston in September of 1918 through the port busy with war shipments of machinery and supplies. In October alone, the virus killed almost 200,000. With the end of the war on Nov. 11, 1918, people celebrated the armistice with parades and large rallies -- a recipe for disaster that caused a resurgence of the epidemic. It was almost impossible to escape from the illness. Even President Woodrow Wilson suffered from the flu in early 1919 while negotiating the Treaty of Versailles to end the war.



With many medical practitioners overseas in the war or stricken with the disease themselves, medical students were pressed into civilian service. In some areas of the US, the nursing shortage was so acute that the Red Cross had to ask local businesses to allow workers to have the day off if they volunteer in the hospitals at night. The public health departments distributed gauze masks to be worn in public. Nonessential meetings were prohibited. Many saloons, dance halls, and cinemas were closed and stores could not hold sales. Churches were allowed to remain open, only the minimum services could be conducted and funerals were limited to 15 minutes. Some towns required a signed certificate to enter and railroads would not accept passengers without them. Those who ignored the flu ordinances had to pay steep fines enforced by extra officers. Bodies piled up as the massive deaths of the epidemic ensued. Besides the lack of health care workers and medical supplies, there was a shortage of coffins, morticians and grave diggers.

By the end of 1918, deaths from flu and pneumonia nationwide had subsided greatly and a third wave in the spring of 1919 left far fewer casualties in its wake. By May 1919, only sporadic cases were reported. The influenza had run its course but not without taking a heavy worldwide toll.

Given its scope, your ancestors were profoundly impacted by this pandemic. Even if they did not suffer its ravages themselves -- family, friends, employees and co-workers certainly did. Unlike a natural disaster which destroys property, the flu destroyed lives and families on a massive scale. If there were deaths during this period, they were more likely due to the flu than any other cause, including war even when they were fighting 'over there'. The resulting deaths caused businesses to go bankrupt creating higher unemployment. Families lost farms and ranches, unable to pay the bills. Homes were torn apart with the deaths of fathers and mothers.

So, as you look at your ancestors lives in 1918-1919, try to imagine what they went through and how the Spanish Influenza pandemic affected their lives -- and yours.

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SDGS Event Calendar

Unless otherwise noted, all meetings held at;

St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, 8350 Lake Murray Blvd. (at Jackson Dr.) San Diego

Mar. 3 -- FTM Users Group, Society Library, 10 a.m. to noon

Mar. 7 -- Board Meeting, Society Library, 7 p.m.

Mar. 10 -- RootsMagic Users Group, St. Andrew's, 10 am. to noon

Mar. 10 -- Monthly Meeting, New England/Netherlands Research, Gene Cheney, noon

April 7 -- FTM Users Group, Society Library, 10 a.m. to noon

April 11 -- Board Meeting, Society Library, 7 p.m.

April 14 -- Monthly Meeting, WorldCat, Robyn Gage, noon

June 3--10, Salt Lake City Trip, see flyer

View All San Diego County Genealogy Events at: www.cgssd.org/events.php3