



Register Today for May 12th Seminar

Our all-day seminar with **Dick Eastman** will be here before you know it. The enthusiasm and excitement has been tremendous and we expect a record turnout. Be sure not to miss our renown speaker on a rare Southern California visit. Act today to reserve your place.

The flyer with program details and reservation form is enclosed in this newsletter and is available on our web site (www.rootsweb.com/~casdgs). In addition to the speaker, there will be a hot, catered buffet luncheon with 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. The lunch, which got rave reviews at our last seminar, is alone worth the price of admission. Be sure not to miss this event! Be sure to sign up today.



Salt Lake City Trip Scheduled

Our annual Spring trip will be from June 3 to 10, 2007. The flyer and reservation form is included with this newsletter.

If you have not been to SLC before or joined one of our trips, you are missing out on a most rewarding and unique opportunity. Not only will you be researching with fellow members who 'know the ropes' but will benefit from the best pricing around.

So, don't miss out on another opportunity to research in the world's largest genealogical library -- with friends and fellow members.

April 14 Monthly Meeting St. Andrews Lutheran Church, noon

WorldCat: Searching the World's Libraries & How to Write a Family Newsletter

OCLC's WorldCat is the largest union library catalog in the world with more than 68 million records. With access to the collections of 55,000 libraries in 110 countries, WorldCat is a great resource for genealogists who seek primary source materials. This presentation will examine searching techniques using surnames, locations, and organizations.

Robyn Gage is the Catalog Librarian for the San Diego City Public Library. She has worked in academic, law and public libraries for ten years, many of those years working extensively with OCLC. She has a Bachelor of Arts in Comparative Literature from U.C. Davis and earned her Masters in Library and Information Science from San Jose State University.

Ever thought about writing your own family newsletter? Not only is it a great way to keep family members informed and up-to-date on the family history but also to meet new 'cousins' and to gather new family information you couldn't get otherwise. However, most of us just give up at just the thought of it. Come and learn from member **Mary Card** just how easy and fun it can be. Mary has been doing her family research for 30+ years and for the last 11, writing the 'Card Chronicle' newsletter. She is a SDGS Board Member, former La Jolla DAR Regent and Midland Genealogical Society (MI) VP. She also teaches Special Education for the San Diego Unified School District, working with Emotionally Disturbed Students.

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.

2007 Board of Directors

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

Rummage Sale Coming



Our rummage sale is coming soon. 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.



The Meaning of Life.....

One should keep his words both soft and tender, because tomorrow he may have to eat them.

President's Message.....

Remember your first time? It was new and exciting. You didn't know quite what to expect. You probably felt a little shy and uneasy, not quite knowing what to do. Yet, that didn't stop you. You were eager and knew you had to do it. And, ah yes, you remember it all so well -- it was the first time you came to a SDGS meeting.

You learned something new and got all charged up -- ready to tackle new challenges in solving your family history puzzle. And for the first time, you were surrounded by a group of like-minded people who knew what you were experiencing. You no longer felt like an outsider, having to apologize or explain what you were doing and why you felt compelled to look for your roots. Here was a group of friendly folks who were ready and willing to help you begin your quest to discover your family heritage. It was a very special feeling and you knew you wanted, no, make that had to, have more. So, you came back for another meeting, and then yet another. Then you realized you were hooked. So you joined the Society to make sure you could always keep these feelings alive and strong.

Well, I hope you haven't lost that spark and that those urges that first drove you to pursue your quest are still raging strong. But, perhaps over the years, whether few or many, your interest and enthusiasm have diminished. Maybe the excitement has dimmed and you no longer pursue it with the same burning flame that ignited you like the first time you came to a meeting and experienced the burning desire to discover more.

But that doesn't have to be. You can still capture and rekindle those feelings - just like the first time. The Society still sponsors monthly meetings and seminars, bringing you noted speakers from throughout Southern California and around the country. Our topics cover a vast range of subjects for every subject interest and level of family history researcher. And there are always new topics to explore. New resources appear almost daily -- new books, new databases, new technologies, new software, etc. And, as more and more people become interested in tracing their family history, there is a much greater likelihood that you will find others who are researching your lines who either need your help or who could help you.

So, what can you do to re-ignite your research drive and enthusiasm? Well, just like your first time, attend our meetings. If you haven't been in awhile, we have new members as well as old friends who can help. And our speakers just seem to get better and better. Our members learn something new at every meeting. Sign up for our May seminar with Dick Eastman and really get supercharged.

It doesn't take much to get those feelings back. So, get involved and just do it!

Peter Steelquist, President

Bibles Rescued

Recently, the Society received a donation of 3 boxes of old family bibles, about 20 in all, and some loose family history related documents. The earliest bible dates from 1813 with others from 1828, 1839 and more from the mid to late 1800's. Most have family information recorded in them. One of the loose papers has recorded family births and deaths from the mid 1700's. Another is a naturalization document from 1839.

So, what will we do with these treasures? Marna Clemons and the Leaves & Saplings Committee will be publishing the bible information in our quarterly journal and on our web site (where it can be picked up by the various search engines). In addition, every effort will be made to find a living descendant of the families who would like to be 'reunited' with the heirloom treasure. If none can be found, the item will be donated to a historical or genealogical society in the area where the family originated.

Our thanks to Marna and the Leaves & Saplings Committee for undertaking this most commendable effort and to the San Diego County Public Administrators Office, the FHC and Penny Feike for rescuing these priceless historical documents.



Vehicle Donation Program Offered

The San Diego Genealogical Society has partnered with Action Donation Services to offer a vehicle donation program to our members and the community. As a non-profit organization, donations of cars, trucks, RVs, planes, heavy equipment, etc. are tax deductible and the Society benefits as the net sales proceeds go directly to us.

Action Donation Services maximizes the sales proceeds, and thus the donor's tax deduction, by promoting the best sales venue for the vehicle. Working or not, vehicles may be repaired and sold retail, at auction or for recycling. Best of all, they handle all the paperwork for the title transfer and IRS reporting. All it takes is a phone call. Nothing could be easier.

So, if the thought of selling or trading in your old vehicle seems like too much hassle or you just want to help out your Society, please make a donation. To find out more, phone Society member Jim Reynolds (619-562-2235) or ADS directly, toll free, at (866-244-8464). Your friends and neighbors can help too as all donations help the Society. And keep us in mind for future donation opportunities. Everyone wins with this.

LOC Now ILL

Just in case the above title doesn't compute, your Society has recently signed up for inter-library loan privileges with the Library of Congress. Our library has long offered inter-library loan services to our members for other libraries and now can do so for the nation's largest library -- when you just can't find the book or article you need anywhere else.

Your requested book will be sent by Federal Express directly to our library. Borrowed items must not be removed from our library. Loans must be received back by the LOC before the 60th day from the day they left there. Delivery will take about 5 days and return, via U. S. Postal Service 'library rate', will take about 10 days. Thus, the borrowing period is about 45 days. Our borrowing privileges will be suspended for late returns and the Society is responsible for the entire replacement cost for any item not returned. The only cost for this service is the return postage fees.

The information needed to borrow items include: call number, author, title, publisher, edition, publication date, volume/issue, LCCN, ISBN or ISSN number - all the information usually found in the online card catalog citation (a 'print screen' works great). You can log on to their web site at www.loc.gov.

So how do you use this service? Member Lynne Robinson is the Society's contact person to initiate borrowing (lynnerobinson@cox.net, 619-444-1690). She will complete the online request form and notify you when the items have been received at our library. She will also take care of returning borrowed items to the LOC.

Your Society is pleased to offer this service as just one more benefit of membership

Free Ancestry.com at FHC Terminated

For the past 7 years, Ancestry.com has provided free access to all its databases to visitors to the LDS Family History Centers. Despite several months of negotiations, they have been unable to reach a formal licensing agreement to continue this arrangement.

A limited number of databases will remain accessible. These include the 1880, 1900 and 1920 U. S. censuses, full name indices for the 1841-1891 British censuses, WW I Draft Cards and a few additional smaller databases. Over the years, Ancestry.com and the Church have cooperated on a number of projects to digitize and index some important online databases.

Individual subscriptions to these online databases normally costs \$100 to \$300 per year or more. Loss of this access will disappoint many researchers who have relied on it to do cost-effective research.

The other day I was helping with a query sent to the Society. I was looking for a San Diego cemetery I had never heard of before -- Clover Lawn. After checking Google and all the usual cemetery and compendium sites without success, I remembered an old standby I hadn't used in years: GNIS - The Geographic Names Information System. I began to wonder how many other researchers overlook this valuable resource.

This database, developed by the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, contains information on over 2 million physical and cultural geographic features in the U. S. and its Territories. It is part of a system which includes topographic map names and bibliographic references of federally recognized and historic names as well as variant and alternative names and spellings. It is our nation's official repository of domestic geographic feature names information. GNIS has been accumulating data for over 25 years from numerous sources including authorized representatives of Federal, State or local government agencies.

So, what does GNIS offer family history researchers and how do you use it? The simple-to-use query screen lets you input search parameters including feature name, state, county and feature class. This last item contains a drop down menu of 63 criteria including features like bridge, cemetery, church, hospital, lake, park, post office, school, stream, valley, etc. You will find the USGS query page at: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/>.

Your search results will return the feature name, ID #, class type, county, state, latitude & longitude, elevation, map name and entry date. Not only will this help you find those geographic features cited in your research documents but it also tells on which topographic map it can be found and the coordinates that can be input in other mapping services (Google maps, MapQuest, etc.) or your GPS device. Also, most genealogy programs now have fields to input these coordinates as part of your source documentation - so there is no mistaking what and where you are referring to.

Once you try it, you will definitely want to bookmark this site and use it often. By the way, I never found Clover Lawn Cemetery. Turns out there was no such place - at least not a cemetery. There was a Clover Lawn Crematory that operated in the 1920s as part of the Benbough Mortuary but it never was a cemetery and was not found in GNIS. Oh well, nice try.



The Meaning of Life.....

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors.

Plutarch

In reviewing Netherlands Research, **Gene Cheney**, reminded us that they were already in New York and New Jersey 7 years before the Mayflower landed. Their records are among the most complete, best organized and easier to access than other records in all of Europe. He discussed a chart showing when church and civil records began, many in the early 1500s. Many foreigners settled in the low countries including Jews, French Huguenots, Pilgrims, Amish, etc. and can be found in these records. Many left for America for economic opportunity and to preserve their cultures.

Napoleon's reign brought excellent record keeping. Formal surnames were adopted and multi-generation detailed military records maintained. Civil records of births, marriages and deaths were kept, often 2 to 4 pages in detail. Other records for court, land, probate, etc. were also well kept, indexed by name by town. In America, early town settlement records were begun (Albany 1664, Brooklyn 1646, New York 1624), also for New Jersey, Michigan. He showed early examples of emigration records, written in Latin. He discussed population registers from the early 1800s.

All records have been filmed by the FHL and he noted the need to review their 'Research Papers' for varying aspects of Dutch research. After discussing family naming patterns, he mentioned a number of web sites, including Genlias, Zeeuws Archief Isis and www.Dutchgenealogy.com.

In talking about New England research, he noted that the quality and quantity of these original records exceeds those in any other region of the U.S. Early settlements occurred along the coasts and rivers with ship-building being the major cause of migration from MA to NH and ME. While divided into counties and townships, records are kept in the Twp., except for CT.

With VT becoming the 14th state, he discussed the importance of Lake Champlain and Ft. Ticonderoga vis-a-vis their close proximity to Montreal. Much of ME consisted of land grants from MA. He then discussed the migration changes brought by the Erie Canal in 1824. A chart displayed early civil registrations by cities (New Orleans-1790, Boston-1848, Philadelphia-1860, and some states (VT-1770, NH-1840, MA-1841, RI-1853).

He then reviewed a number of book titles and sources critical to New England research. Among them were; Immigrants to New England, New England Historical and Genealogical Register, New England Marriages prior to 1790, Genealogists Handbook for New England Research, Vermont Families in 1791, Vital Records of Early Connecticut and The Ricker Compilation (CD set). These can be found in major libraries, including SDGS. Unfortunately, no handouts were available for this in depth review of these important research areas. Great presentations.

2010 Census Almost Here

On April 1, 2010, everyone in the country will be asked to fill out the U. S. Federal Census - all 300+ million of us. The Census Bureau has already been working hard to perfect the census questions. Gone are the long forms used as late as 2000. There are now only six questions and yet the task has been most difficult. They only get one chance to be sure that everyone understands them - and the answers. The bureau has spent years developing and field testing the questions.

The first question is simple enough: Name. This is used primarily if they need to call for clarification about the other five questions. And they estimate they will need to make 11.5 million call-backs. In addition, about 40 million households won't answer and return the form -- especially young, single male renters. Census workers will be paying them a home visit to get the information.

The second question, "How is this person related to the head of household", while seemingly straight forward, quickly gets complicated. Respondents can choose among 14 possible answers, including: spouses, in-laws, housemates and biological or adopted children, stepchildren and two choices for 'other' -- related and non-related. They have removed "natural born" as tests showed that children born by Caesarean section or out-of-wedlock were likely to be excluded. Also removed was "foster child" (few responses in 2000 and it caused optical scanner reading errors due to layout problems).

The third question, "Gender", seems almost error-proof. While they have added "Mark ONE box", they anticipate about 150,000 will still check both boxes and others will skip it entirely.

The fourth question asks "Age". While not assuming that anyone would answer this falsely, as a double check they also ask date of birth. Instructions were also added to report babies as age '0' when they are less than a year old. Still, many people couldn't decide how to answer for a 6-month old.

Question five asks if the respondent is Hispanic and, if so, to check Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban, or to fill in a line for any other Latino ethnicity - "Salvadoran, Spaniard and so on" the instructions read.

The sixth question asks respondents to check off one or more races: white, black, American Indian, plus any of six Asian and three Pacific Islander ethnicities, and a fill-in line for any other Asian nationality. Tests found that Asian and Hispanic immigrants could be baffled when asked to lump themselves with other nationality groups. Apparently the notion of 'Latino' is a very American concept. People answering this question can also call themselves "some other race" and write it in on

a fill-in line. In tests, some replies included: Creole, Aryan, rainbow and cosmopolitan, among others.

In addition to these six questions, three additional ones will be asked of the heads of households. The only one finalized yet is "Do you own the home free and clear, hold a mortgage or home-equity loan, rent or live rent-free?"

So, now that you know the questions that will be asked, be sure to complete your 2010 census form accurately and return it. Keep in mind that, just as you are doing today, your relatives in 2082 and after will be relying on your answers to dig for their roots and find their ancestors.



NARA Fee Increases Proposed

It should be no surprise after learning of NARA budget cuts (July 2005 Newsletter) that they are now proposing substantial fee increases for reproductions of records. In the case of Civil War pension applications, the proposed increase is 338%!

There are two "rules" recently published relating to the fee increases. They are both open for public comment until 27 April 2007. The link to the proposed rules and instructions for comment can be found at: <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20071800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2007/E73160.htm> .

Here is the list of proposed increases:

- (Type of record, Order form, Proposed Fee)
- Passenger Arrival Lists, NATF Form 81, \$25.00
 - Federal Census Requests, NATF Form 82, \$25.00
 - Eastern Cherokee Applications to the Court of Claims, NATF Form 83, \$25.00
 - Land Entry Records, NATF Form 84, \$40.00
 - Full Pension File More Than 75 Years Old (Civil War Period), NATF Form 85 , **\$125.00** (a 338% increase from the present fee of \$37.00!)
 - Full Pension File More Than 75 Years Old (Non-Civil War), NATF Form 85, \$60.00
 - Pension Documents Packet (Selected Records), NATF Form 85, \$25.00
 - Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, NATF Form 85, \$25.00
 - Military Service Files More Than 75 Years Old, NATF Form 86, \$25.00

To find out more and to voice your opinion, please go to their web site and file your comments. I think we would all agree that nominal fee increases are inevitable but these hikes will make research costs entirely prohibitive. So, speak up now or forever hold your peace.

The Meaning of Life.....

The school of hard knocks is an accelerated curriculum.

FHL Digital Filming Progressing

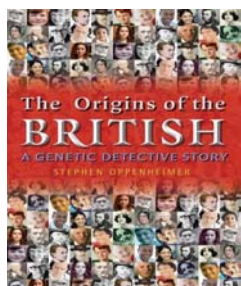
As reported in this Newsletter before (Oct. 2005, May 2004), the FHL has undertaken a mammoth project to digitalize their millions of rolls of microfilm and provide free, searchable indexes online. What initially was estimated would take 120 years is now expected to take less than 30 and could possibly be completed in as little as ten.

With automated equipment and advanced software applications, films are scanned and video pictures extracted as individual JPEG images. These are then made available to the online indexing program where volunteers extract the information to searchable indexes. This is similar to what they have already done for the 1880 U. S. Federal and Canadian Censuses and the 1881 British Census.

Access to these records is a dream come true for genealogists around the world. And you can make it happen even sooner. Anyone can volunteer to help with the indexing. You can even do it from your home with a free software download from the FHL. Simply visit www.familysearchindexing.org to find out more about the program and how you can help. If you just turn off the TV for a few hours a week and volunteer it would make a big difference. And if we all did so, perhaps in 8 years!



Irish & English DNA Linked



Based on recent genetic findings, the Irish, English, Scottish and Welsh may have more in common than previously thought. In fact, both Britain and Ireland have been inhabited for thousands of years by a single people, according to Oxford geneticist Stephen Oppenheimer in his new book, "The Origins of the British: A Genetic Detective Story".

While the historic record has long claimed that the Irish were descended from the Celts and the English from the Anglo-Saxons, who invaded from northern Europe, there is no significant genetic difference between the people of Northern Ireland.

About 16,000 years ago, the glaciers that had covered the British Isles for some 4,000 years retreated. Today's principal ancestors arrived from Spain by walking along the Atlantic coastline, since the English Channel and the Irish Sea were still land. They spoke a language related to Basque. Some 6,000 years ago it is believed that

agriculture may have been introduced by people speaking Celtic. Later, immigrants who arrived from northern Europe had more influence on the eastern and southern coasts. In all, about three-quarters of the ancestors of today's British and Irish populations arrived between 15,000 and 7,500 years ago.

Later invaders like the Celts, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Vikings and Normans had relatively little genetic impact. No single group of invaders was responsible for more than 5% of the current gene pool. Their DNA makes up only about 12 percent of the Irish gene pool, 20 percent for Wales, 30 percent in Scotland and about a third in eastern and southern England. Sources estimate that the Anglo-Saxon invasions that began in the fourth century A. D. added about 250,000 to a British population of 1 to 2 million. The Norman invasion of 1066 brought not more than 10,000 people. In any event, by far the majority of the people were present in the British Isles before the Roman conquest of 43 A.D.

While these genetic revelations substantially alter the prevailing historical record, their findings will do little to reduce the cultural and political differences. The Celtic cultural myth is very much entrenched and has a lot to do with the Scottish, Welsh and Irish identity. It is the main identifying feature that they are not English. So, while there is no significant genetic difference between the people of Northern Ireland and England, the cultural and political divides remains -- including over 400 years of fighting.



RootsMagic Group Grows

The Society's RootsMagic Users Group, lead by Chris Christensen, keeps growing and is more popular than ever. The class is held before our Monthly Meetings at St. Andrew's Lutheran church in the upstairs classrooms from 10 am to noon. At a recent meeting, they explored the report and book writing capabilities of this popular genealogical software. For those just starting with the program, they covered the fundamental data entry process. So, if you use this program -- or are thinking about switching -- this class would be ideal. Come by and check it out. It is free and open to the public.

Welcome to Our New Members

The following new members have submitted their pedigree charts. Names researching are;

HENELY, Joann -- **Housh, Axon, Hyde, Kirkley, McCue, Madowcroft, Goostrey**
STARMAN, Wanda -- **Lane, Dingus, Conner, Ensminger, Schlarbaum, Pratt, Bieber, Cast**

Year of Destiny.....

For most people, it just couldn't get any worse. The ravages of the Great Depression were at their height with one quarter of Americans unemployed. Then "Black Sunday" happened. It was 14 April 1935 and twenty of the worst 'black blizzards' hit turning day into night and devastated the landscape. It would soon become known as the great "Dust Bowl".



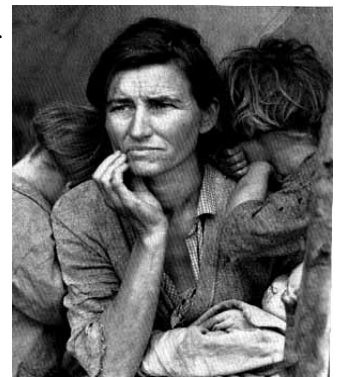
But this was neither the beginning nor the end of the events that forever changed the Great Plains. The drought started in 1930 in the eastern part of the country and by 1931 moved to the mid-western and southern plains. It caused crops that held the soil to die and was further exacerbated by years of over-plowing and over-grazing. The massive dust storms increased from 14 in 1932 to 38 in 1933. By 1934, it became the worst drought in U. S. history, covering more than 75 percent of the country and affecting 27 states severely. As the soil dried

out, becoming dust, it blew away eastwards in large, black clouds, blowing all the way to Chicago where it fell like snow dumping the equivalent of four pounds of debris per person on the city. It also reached cities in the east including Buffalo, Boston, New York and Washington D. C. Much of the soil was completely lost into the Atlantic Ocean. That winter red snow fell on New England. Approximately 100 million acres had lost all or most of the topsoil. About 35 million acres of formerly cultivated land had essentially been destroyed for crop production.

The effects were devastating. With the drought and dust storms showing no signs of letting up, many people just abandoned their land. Others who stayed lost their land due to foreclosures. Over half a million Americans were left homeless. Others fell prey to illnesses and death from the dust pneumonia and the effects of malnutrition. The "Dust Bowl" exodus was the largest migration in American history. One quarter of the population left, packing everything they owned into their cars and trucks. By 1940, 2.5 million people had moved out of the Plains states. Canadians were also affected with many moving to urban areas like Toronto or living on government aid.

Our government response was immediate. The Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1932 was set up to help farmers facing foreclosures. The Farm Credit Act of 1933 established local bank and credit associations. In 1934, the Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act limited banks ability to disposes farmers. Others, like the Drought Relief Service bought cattle from emergency areas at high prices and the Surplus Relief Corporation sought to re-distribute food nationwide. Major programs like the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act provided \$525 million for drought relief and created the Works Progress Administration which employed 8.5 million people. Even with all these efforts, there were still riots, marches, food lines and makeshift migrant camps across the country.

So, what was the lasting impact of the "Dust Bowl"? Many migrated and sought refuge in the west - with an estimated 200,000 moving to California. The relief rolls become overcrowded. The Los Angeles Police Chief sent 125 policemen to the state border to turn away the 'undesirables'. Their new life was almost as difficult as the one they had left behind. Unlike the mid-west, California was dominated by large corporate farms. Those that didn't give up farming altogether worked for 75¢ to \$1.25 a day, having to pay 25¢ a day to rent a tar-paper shack with no floor or plumbing and buy groceries from high-priced company stores. The polluted water and lack of trash and waste facilities led to outbreaks of typhoid, malaria, smallpox and tuberculosis. About 40% of the migrant farmers wound up in the San Joaquin Valley where they picked grapes and cotton, replacing the Mexican migrant workers who were forced to return home.



Even if your ancestors were not among the farmers who faced the hardships and discrimination of the "Okies" and "Arkies" (irrespective of where they came from), their lives were significantly impacted by the events that culminated in the great "Dust Bowl". Their lives were changed by its economic impact, changes in the work place, family migrations and government intervention. The 1930s, with its Great Depression and the "Dust Bowl", forever changed our ancestor's lives and our country.

San Diego Genealogical Society
1050 Pioneer Way, Suite E
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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

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, Family Newsletters, Mary Card, noon

May 5 -- FTM Users Group, Society Library, 10 a.m. to noon

May 9 -- Board Meeting, Society Library, 7 p.m.

May 12 -- All Day Seminar with Dick Eastman, see flyer

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

June 16 -- Rummage Sale, see article, pg. 2 this issue.

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