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The SDGS Newsletter is published each month except January. Submissions are welcome. The editor reserves the right to edit for space, clarity, and succinctness.

May 11, 2013  
Monthly Meeting  
Speaker: Daniel Libby



Our speaker for May will be Daniel Libby. Daniel will be speaking to us on the topic of Computer Security and Identity Theft, two increasingly important topics central to our everyday life as citizens and genealogists.

Mr. Libby holds the following professional certifications: Certified Forensic Consultant (CFC), Access Data Certified Examiner (CFC), and Certified in Homeland Security (CHS—III). He is a highly respected speaker and expert witness on the topics of Computer Security and Identity Theft.

He served as a member of the U.S. National Security Agency/Central Security Service as a member of the U.S. Naval Security Group from 1976 through 2000. Daniel retired as a Chief Warrant Officer (W4) and, upon retirement, attended the University of California San Diego in their Information System Forensic program. Seeing the forthcoming opportunities in the electronic evidence arena he formed Digital Forensics, Inc. in 2001 Digital Forensics, Inc. focuses on forensic processing of digital evidence; computers, video, audio. The firm serves government, corporate and legal clientele. □



Ice Cream Social  
July 13 meeting  
Sundaes \$2.50  
Please bring cookies.

Review of April 13 Meeting  
by Randy Seaver

Our April speaker was Nancy Loe, a retired library archivist from San Luis Obispo. In the first hour, she presented “Think Like An Archivist: Uncovering Hidden Genealogical Resources in Libraries and Archives.”

Manuscript and archival collections are unique, original, primary sources, usually paper-based, held in a separate area of the institution, and retrieved using finding aids instead of author/title bibliographic records. In addition, materials are paged for you (no stack access), advance notice to see materials is often required, special access rules may apply (gloves, no photos, limited copying, permission to publish, etc.), and they often have a low digitization rate. Finding aids (descriptive guides) describe specific collections down to the folder level. In a typical archive, one—third of the material has been processed, and not much is digitized. To find family history materials in a digitized finding aid, use keywords like “vital,” “photographs,” “letters,” “ephemera,” “family records,” “church records.” You won't find names of persons, or birth-death dates, in finding aids.

Nancy provided a list of digital archives with their finding aids online. There are archival portals, such as NUCMC (National Union Catalog of Manuscript collections, <http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/>), Archive Grid, <http://www.archivegrid.org/web/index.jsp>), National Archives Research Catalog (ARC) (<http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/>), and many more.

In the second hour, Nancy presented “Managing Your Digital Environment.” She presented and demonstrated strategies for naming and organizing digital files on your computer for quick retrieval, and a variety of online tools to help you stay organized. She covered using a controlled vocabulary to organize and find your records; file naming conventions for scanned documents or photos and downloaded records file folder structure; creating authority files; and using metadata (See page 3)

## President's Message

As many of you, I have been fascinated and mesmerized by DNA research. Some years ago I sent my husband's DNA to Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) and waited for a list of folks to contact concerning genealogy. Well, it doesn't work that way. My nephew does not know who his father is. After I sent his sample to FTDNA, the marker list gave me Hayner and Johnson results. Contact with the administrator of the Hayner group contends there is too far a distance in markers for my nephew to have a Hayner or Johnson connection. I was operating under misunderstanding of DNA and the use of results. So I felt I had spent a great deal of money and ended up with a dead end.

Until March 30, 2013, I didn't use the FTDNA website. I didn't know how to read the results and what to do next. Most important what to do next. On March 30 when I heard CeCe Moore's presentation on DNA at Chula Vista Genealogical Society, lightbulbs went on. Her talk was organized, simplified (as much as DNA can be simplified), and instructive. I came home with notes on how to read DNA results, whom to contact with questions, and what to do next to get the results I wanted from the DNA samples.

What I learned on the Lott and Berger lines was to wait for more samples to be submitted to FTDNA. The help desk at FTDNA was prompt in reply and helpful in refining what I wanted to learn from the different DNA samples. On my nephew's sample, I was advised to buy a Family Finder which I did. I am waiting for results.

Family samples including myself (female) and a female cousin who provided me with DNA for my paternal grandmother have been sent to 23and Me. Mine and the female cousin's sample were submitted for mtDNA and all for autosomal DNA. Considering the price and what the results can provide, this was workable. I await the results.

CeCe will be speaking to SDGS in October. If you are interested in understanding DNA, this presentation will provide you with workable, understandable information. CeCe is an extremely intelligent woman and speaker. Her bibliography was extensive. I am reading *Seven Sisters of Eve* by Bryan Sykes which I will review in a future newsletter.

Soon the Nominating Committee may be contacting you to help your society by taking a position on the Board of Directors. Duties of officers and directors can be found on the website. Some positions require only a few hours a month and attending one monthly board meeting. Previous directors are available to help a new director merge into the position you accept. When the Nominating Committee calls please say "yes."

Dr. Diane McClure-Lott



## Wednesday Library Classes 10 am

May 1 Using Ancestry.com Discussion Group  
May 8 Computer Basics with Dave Tooley  
May 15 Mid—West Discussion Group  
May 22 Brick Walls Brainstorming with Kitty Taylor

There is no charge for these classes. Donations are accepted to cover expenses. Space limited to 15 participants. Please call (858) 279—7347 to register.

### Welcome New Members

Michelle Field  
Elaine Foulger  
Patricia Gilliam  
Marybeth Livengood  
Manuel Silva

### Past Board Member's Death

Estelle Mahy a member for many years has passed away. She was a board member and presenter at meetings. See her obituary in the *San Diego Union—Tribune* on March 10, 2013.

### British Isles News

New publications of interest to British research  
Submitted by Marilyn Hoffman

The March—April 2013 issue of *Family Chronicle* magazine, available at the Carlsbad Cole Library: "Scots on the Chesapeake 1621—1776" by David Dobson, which supersedes his earlier book, *Scots on the Chesapeake 1607—1830*, published 1992. Since that date many more references and primary sources have been located. This new edition contains a supplementary chronological list of all ships known to have sailed between Scotland and the Chesapeake that brought the majority of Scots to Virginia and Maryland before the Revolution, which should help identify the vessel and route taken by these migrants. Published by Genealogical Publishing Co. for \$24.95.

In the same issue of *Family Chronicle* is first of a two—part article by Ed Story entitled "Researching the British Army Abroad" which examines the military organizational structures and some useful sources to gain information on British military ancestors.

In the news release e-mail from Genealogical.com, there is an announcement regarding another new book by David Dobson, an author familiar to every serious Scots genealogical researcher, especially for his immigrant lists to America.

Ever on the lookout for crucial if obscure sources for Scotland and Ireland, Dr. Dobson has composed a scarce collection of mostly eighteenth century Irish births, deaths, and marriages published in "The Scots Magazine", entitled, "Irish Vital Records from The Scots Magazine 1739—1836." (Welcome back Marilyn Hoffman. We missed your articles.

Editor.)

## Genealogy Then and Now

By Randy Seaver

Genea—Musings January 2013

(Continued from last issue)

How long does it take to obtain certain records in 2013?

\* Obtaining a U.S. census record (from 1790 to 1940 census records) takes minutes if the target person was enumerated and indexed correctly. Wild cards for names, and other data items, can be used to aid or narrow searches. However, only Ancestry.com has every index and image available—other sites have some of the census records but not all are indexed or imaged, and not all are free.

\* Obtaining a Massachusetts vital record (from between 1841 and 1915) in 2013 takes minutes if the target person was listed and indexed correctly in the digitized records. FamilySearch has these indexed records and images for free, and Ancestry and AmericanAncestors have them in their subscription collection.

\* Obtaining a historical land record or probate record in 2013 can take an hour or less if the target person lived in a state that has been digitized by FamilySearch and the researcher knows where they lived or died. Most of these collections are not indexed and must be browsed. If the state records have not been digitized, then the FHC must be used to order the Index film, find the probable entry(ies) in the Index film with volume(s) and page number(s), then order the correct volume(s) with the record(s), find the record(s) of interest, then transcribe, abstract, photocopy or obtain a digital image of the information. This task may take four to 10 weeks to complete, depending on how many microfilms have to be ordered to obtain complete land or probate record entries. Alternatively, a trip to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City may reduce the time to less than one day.

In summary, the availability of online historical record collections and online family trees has made the research task shorter in most instances. However, not ALL genealogy and family history records are online (perhaps 5% to 10% now?), and it takes about the same amount of time as it did in 1999 and earlier to find records that are not digitized. My guess is that fewer researchers are going to the libraries, courthouses, societies, archives, etc. to do research. Many are waiting for their needed record collections to be digitized and indexed by FamilySearch, Ancestry or another provider.

While I greatly appreciate the availability and accessibility of online record collections, I sometimes wonder if the significant reduction in time spent to obtain records causes us to not spend enough time to critically evaluate the records themselves, and reduces the perceived need for family group sheets, data lists, to-do lists, research plans, research logs, etc. I often think to myself “What else is there to search for?” and “I can sure make mistakes a lot quicker these days.” □

**To go without day:** refers to dismissal by a court or a party of his claim. “After he filed a frivolous claim the court ordered that Mills go without day, meaning without further day (time) and remedy in court.

## Notable Genealogy Blog Posts

January 20, 2013 by Michael Hait

The following recent blog posts are those that I consider important or notable. They may all be from the past week.

Ron Coddington, “[2012 Images of the Year](http://facesofthecivilwar.blogspot.com/),” Faces of War blog, 24 December 2012 (<http://facesofthecivilwar.blogspot.com/>: accessed 20 January 2013). The Civil War was one of the first American wars documented with photographs. These images are striking.

Judy G. Russell, CG, “[The returns of the season](http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog/),” The Legal Genealogist blog, 26 December 2012 (<http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog/>: accessed 20 January 2013). Judy writes about supporting local genealogical societies.

Maria Popova, “[Richard Dawkins on Evidence in Science, Life and Love: A Letter to His 10—Year—Old Daughter](http://www.brainpickings.org/),” Brain Pickings blog, 28 December 2012 (<http://www.brainpickings.org/>: accessed 20 January 2013). This post quotes from a letter discussing evidence, a very important topic in science as well as genealogy.

Harold Henderson, CG, “[Perfectionism: Is the Best Enemy?](http://midwesternmicrohistory.blogspot.com/),” 31 December 2012 Midwestern Microhistory: A Genealogy Blog (<http://midwesternmicrohistory.blogspot.com/>: accessed 20 January 2013). He questions if every article published in genealogy journals has to be perfectly proven case.

Eric Schultz, “[When Do We Forget?](http://histsociety.blogspot.com/),” The Historical Society blog, 10 January 2013 (<http://histsociety.blogspot.com/>: accessed 20 January 2013). Mr. Schultz looks at what percentage of today’s U. S. population might remember some of the most important and memorable events that occurred in the twentieth and twenty first centuries.

Harold Henderson, CG, “[So You Want to Re-Invent Genealogy? Here’s How](http://midwesternmicrohistory.blogspot.com/),” Midwestern Microhistory: A Genealogy Blog, 11 January 2013 (<http://midwesternmicrohistory.blogspot.com/>: accessed 20 January 2013). The standards in genealogy have been developed through decades of experience. □

(REVIEW OF APRIL MEETING continued from page 1) to label your family photographs. Using a controlled (vocabulary means consistency in naming files such as (e.g., SeaverRandall1943BirthCert.jpg).

A workable Filing System on your computer might include folders for Administrative files, Family Tree Application Files (tree file, reports, charts, multimedia), Family Photographs (use filename + metadata for retrieval), Primary Resources (family, original or official records), Secondary Resources (books, periodicals, etc.), Surnames (correspondence, web pages, etc.)

Nancy’s list of digital resources to help you manage digital records are Aggregators to manage online information you regularly use, such as password managers, Google tools, Evernote or Zotero, bookmark sync tools like Xmark, Productivity and collaboration tools that help you effectively use software—toolbars, tutorials, help files, etc., Data Backup and Recovery tools—use both local and cloud backups, such as Dropbox, Crashplan, etc.

Download handouts in Members Only ([www.casdgs.org](http://www.casdgs.org)). □

## DNA Testing Helps With Family Histories

(Continued) February 18, 2013

by Lisa Black, *Chicago Tribune*

### Emotional discoveries

As more people contribute their own DNA to the mix, the pool of potential genetic matches grows. Private companies store the saliva samples and promise more information in years to come for additional fees as technology improves.

Drawing from the large databases, scientists have been able to determine where groups of people who share matching threads of DNA likely came from and where they migrated. Terri O'Connell, 41, of Chicago, learned through Ancestry.com that she is 37 percent Scandinavian, "Which I thought was a little weird. I am Irish, German, and Hungarian," she said.

"The percentage was rather large," said O'Connell, who expects the company to release more information this year. "On their website, they group together people they think are related to you. I have almost 100 people in this list. It will break it down like, 'We think you are fourth or fifth cousin.'" O'Connell started studying her family's Irish lineage because she was young when her grandparents died.

"I wanted to know who they were and what they went through," said O'Connell, who was saddened by some of what she found. "They had these big families but by the time you look back again, half the kids had died." □

### Genealogy's Often Misspelled Words

Genealogy Basics April 6, 2013 by Dick Eastman

You might want to save this article someplace. Many of the words used in researching your family tree are difficult to spell. Spelling errors occur in messages posted on various genealogy websites. When someone misspells a word, it feels like they are shouting, "I don't know what I'm doing!"

*Genealogy*—No, it is not spelled "geneology" nor is it spelled in the manner I often see: "geneaology." That last word looks to me as if someone thought, "Just throw all the letters in there and hope that something sticks." For some reason, many newspaper reporters and their editors do not know how to spell this word. Don't they have spell checkers?

*Cemetery*—The letter "a" does not appear anywhere in the word "cemetery." You can remember the spelling by an old saying, "We go to the cemetery with E's." (ease)

*Ancestor*—This simple word is often spelled "ancestor," "ansester," or "ansestor."

*Ancestry*—This word is often misspelled "ancestory." I often see errors when someone is referring to the ancestry.com online website.

*History*—More than once I have seen someone refer to their "family histroy" or "family histry."

*Descent*—Perhaps not as common, but I have seen this spelled as "decent," which sounds almost the same.

*Descendant*—it often appears as descendent, descentent and many others.

*Progenitor*—I can never remember how to spell this word. I simply try to avoid it when I am writing! □

## 5 Tips for a Genealogy Research Trip

23 Feb 2013 Mocavo Blog by Michael J. Leclerc

Genealogical research trips can be fun and exciting or nerve wracking and excruciating. The key is in preparation and planning. The more prepared you are, the better your chances for a successful trip.

1. Check the Catalogs. Whenever I go to the Family History Library to research, I check the catalog and make a list of films I would like to examine. A spreadsheet works great for this. Use Film location, Film number, Film description, Surname, Place Name. Reason for looking at film (find birth record for specific person/s, with full first, middle, and last names) I can then sort the list in different ways. Usually I have one list sorted by floor, and print it off. This makes it easy for me to locate the films at the library.

2. Blank Charts and Forms. Even though I use a computer for much of my work, I still use blank charts and forms when I am at a research repository. Blank family group sheets can easily be filled in with information as I find it, showing what information is missing. Pedigree charts quickly fill in with more generations. I often sketch out drop charts of descendancies to help me map out a family visually. It is much easier for me to carry pieces of paper into the stacks to look at books, computers, etc. than trying to carry my notebook computer all over the building.

3. Pack a Bag. I mean this literally. Baggage and weight limits on planes are getting more strict. When traveling, I often toss an extra bag into my luggage. When I arrive, I can use it as an extra book bag, to carry papers, books, and other research materials that don't fit into my primary bag. At the end of the trip, you can use it as a second carry on to hold valuable photocopies, books, and other items you picked up on your trip.

4. Tools. There are a number of items you will need in a repository. Carrying these will help keep you organized and keep you from running around looking for items. File folders (to organize photocopies and other papers), multiple sets of rechargeable batteries (for camera, scanner, etc.-multiple sets allow you to use one while another is recharging), pencils because (pens are barred from many research locations), erasers, paper clips, a magnifying glass, Post-it Notes (of varying sizes), binder clips, small stapler, and staples. I have a pencil case that I use to carry a number of these items in one convenient place.

5. Clothing. You would be surprised what a difference your clothing can make in the success of your trip. Dress comfortably, but neatly. One needn't wear a formal ball gown or blacktie. Even neat jeans and a professional casual shirt make a much better impression on the people who work at repositories than ripped jeans and faded sweatshirts. Dress in layers. One never knows what the temperature will be in a repository. The more layers you have on, the more you can take off to keep yourself appropriately comfortable, no matter how cool or warm the physical environment at the repository. □

## CVGS Spring Seminar Review: CeCe Moore: “Do Your Genes Fit? Discover Your DNA” by Randy Seaver

CeCe Moore provided an audience of about 80 cheek swabbers and saliva-spitters with excellent information about DNA testing for genealogy, and how to analyze results, at the March 30 Chula Vista Genealogical Society seminar, “Do Your Genes Fit? Discover Your DNA.”

In the first hour, CeCe provided an introduction to DNA testing for genealogy. She described the four different types of DNA testing (Y-chromosome, mitochondrial, autosomal, and X-chromosome), and showed what each type provides a person to help define their genealogy. For instance:

\* Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) testing provides information about the direct paternal “surname” line for males only (but females can have brothers or father's brothers take the test). A specific Y-DNA test is required to identify a haplogroup that traces back thousands of years, and is defined by specific mutations over centuries.

\* Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) provides information about the direct maternal lines (mother's mother's mother) for males and females. This is passed from mother to child. A specific mtDNA test is required to identify a haplogroup that traces back thousands of years, and is defined by specific mutations over centuries and millennia.

\* Autosomal DNA (atDNA) provides information about a person's total genetic makeup—all of their ancestral lines. This test provides clues to the regions of the world where a person's ancestors were thousands of years ago. Anyone can test, and the percentage of DNA in common with other testers determines relationship predictions. This test can confirm or refute genetic descent from ancestors determined by traditional genealogy research, can help with brick wall tree problems, and can help with adoption research.

\* X-chromosome (X-DNA, inherited from mothers by everybody, and from fathers by females) provides information about some of your ancestors, but the testing and analysis is not very far advanced at this time. CeCe did not explore this past the definition.

There are four major DNA testing companies for genealogists:

\* Family Tree DNA ([www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com)) offers Y-DNA tests (12 to 111 markers, \$39 to \$359); mtDNA at three levels (\$49 to \$299); atDNA “Family Finder” test for \$289.

\* 23andMe ([www.23andme.com](http://www.23andme.com)) offers only an atDNA “Relative Finder” test (\$99 sale price currently), which also provides haplogroups for mtDNA and Y-DNA (males only), and health risks.

\* AncestryDNA (<http://ldna.ancestry.com>) offers Y-DNA tests (33 or 46 markers, \$149 to \$179); mtDNA tests (\$179); atDNA test (\$99) with matches to Ancestry Member Trees.

\* National Geographic (Geno 2.0) offers a DNA test (<https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/>) for deep ancestry (\$199).

CeCe recommended using FamilyTreeDNA for Y—DNA and mtDNA, and 23andMe for autosomal DNA at \$99, then transfer the atDNA results to FTDNA for \$89.

In the second hour, CeCe discussed how to use the DNA test results that you have received. She went through the Y—DNA, mtDNA and atDNA test results on the different web pages, and showed how to find matches with other testers, how to interpret those matches, and how to contact the other testers to share information. Each test company permits an upload of a GEDCOM file of a person's genealogy, and they all find common surnames between a person and a matching person. This portion of the talk also showed how to determine which DNA segments are shared with other testers (who have a common ancestor with the person). □

### A Sad Heraldry Story

*Ask a Genealogist:* 11 Mar 2013

I have warned you in the past about the fly—by—night companies here in the United States that will “research” your family name and then send you your “coat of arms” or “family crest.” On 03 December 2012, I answered a question about this for Harold. You can read it [HERE](#).

It happens that my uncle had his family name researched (my mother's maiden name) back in the 1960s but this was in Germany. Germany takes heraldry very seriously and I thought maybe fly—by—night companies wouldn't be allowed to even exist because of it. My uncle and my mother have had this coat of arms hanging on their walls for as long as I can remember. I asked my mother about it (my uncle died in 2003) and she said my uncle went through a reputable company and that the research took a long time. When he got the coat of arms back, she had it hand paint on parchment and has it on her wall. She said that her brother received a packet of papers along with it but she hadn't seen that since the 1960s and doesn't remember what was in it.

I asked the Association of Professional Genealogists mailing list of a Heraldry expert and I was given the name of David B. Appleton of Appleton Studios. David in turn referred me to the Heraldische Gemeinschaft Westfalen in Germany.

Here is the response I received back from Michael Wass from the Heraldische Gemeinschaft Westfalen:

“Dear Mrs. Lewis Sorry but the arms seems to be a fake. We run our database (almost 400.000 names and arms) and no match was found. We also tried several spellings but also no match. In addition we couldn't find any arms having the same charges. Do you know the name of the German company who did the research? Most companies were fraudulent then. Most of all the arms is not designed according to the German rules. Crest and helmet always have to point in the same direction. In this case the wings are pointing to dexter and the helmet is frontally. Also supporters are not very common in Germany. By German law supporters are no part of the armorial bearing they are decoration only. Motto scrolls are not often used too. Yours truly, Michael Waas.”

Apparently the Germans have the same problem with this sort of thing as American do. □

Visit SDGS website [casdgs.org](http://casdgs.org)  
 View San Diego County genealogy events at: [www.cgssd.org/events.php3](http://www.cgssd.org/events.php3)

**Events Calendar** Unless noted, classes held at SDGS Genealogy Center 7343 Ronson Road Suite O, San Diego, CA 92111

May 1	Class: 10am Discussion Group: Using Ancestry.com
May 3	Family Tree Maker for Mac 10am Contact Carol Jackson <a href="mailto:cjnest@cox.net">cjnest@cox.net</a>
May 4	Family Tree Maker User Group 10am Contact: Dave Tooley <a href="mailto:DJSJ21643@aol.com">DJSJ21643@aol.com</a>
May 6 and 20	Writers Group 10am Contact Diane Altona <a href="mailto:daltona@san.rr.com">daltona@san.rr.com</a>
May 7	Reunion User Group 12–2pm Contact: Anne Alves <a href="mailto:fansv@cox.net">fansv@cox.net</a>
May 8	Class: 10am Computer Basics Contact Dave Tooley <a href="mailto:DJSJ21643@aol.com">DJSJ21643@aol.com</a>
May 8	Lost Treasures 1:00pm Contact Bonnie Fago <a href="mailto:ribbonbear@gmail.com">ribbonbear@gmail.com</a>
May 11	<b>10:00 am Monthly Meeting St Andrews Lutheran Church Speaker: Daniel Libby Genealogy Class 9am Peter Steelquist Genealogy Resources</b>
May 15	Class: 10am Mid— West discussion group
May 15	German Interest Group 1pm Family History Center Contact Miriam Gitchoff <a href="mailto:mgitch@cox.net">mgitch@cox.net</a>
May 22	Class:10am Brick Wall Brainstorming Contact Kitty Taylor
May 22	Legacy User Group 6pm Contact Reuben Marchant <a href="mailto:rmarchant@gmail.com">rmarchant@gmail.com</a>
May 25	Roots Magic User Group 10am Contact: Chris Christensen <a href="mailto:rjchris47@yahoo.com">rjchris47@yahoo.com</a>
May 31	San Diego County Special Interest Group 10am, Contact: Martha Stead <a href="mailto:mstead2@cox.net">mstead2@cox.net</a>
<i>Save the Date: Upcoming Events</i>	
June 7–9, 2013	Southern California Genealogical Society Jamboree in Burbank
September 8–15	Family History Library Salt Lake City Trip Research Trip



**San Diego Genealogical Society**  
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# San Diego Genealogical Society presents

## Southern California Genealogical Society Jamboree June 7-9, 2013

Take an enjoyable train ride to Burbank, California and stay at the Burbank Marriott Hotel for three exciting days of speakers, exhibitors, and special events!

### PACKAGE: Jamboree Registration, Hotel (2 nights), and Amtrak

**Early Bird registration expires May 1, 2013**

Single: \$520.00  Double: \$375.00  Triple: \$320.00  Quad: \$290.00  
(if sharing a room, secure your room mate)

Early Bird Price includes: Jamboree registration, 2 nights (June 7 and 8) at the Burbank Marriott Hotel, and an senior\* round trip Amtrak train ticket from/to San Diego

\* Senior (62+) Oceanside passengers discount available

\$25 fee for cancellations before June 1. No refunds as of June 1.

Preregistration: Now - May 1 (prices increase after May 1)

Optional Events	*Pre-Reg
<input type="checkbox"/> Friday Banquet WDYTYA	\$70
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Breakfast with Joe Mozingo	\$38
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Evening Dinner	\$70
<input type="checkbox"/> Sunday Breakfast NEHGS	\$43

add \$20.00 (CD syllabus)

Name (as to appear on your name tag) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Total enclosed \_\_\_\_\_ Discounts: (Senior) yes \_\_\_ no \_\_\_ Oceanside \_\_\_\_\_

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Mail this registration form and payment to:  
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