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LASTING MEMENTOS OF THE FAMILY HOMESTEAD

Julia Morse

In 1941, when my mother's Great Aunt Quincy sat down at her typewriter to compile family history and documents, she transcribed a newspaper article written by her cousin a few years earlier. Focusing on the trees in the old family cemetery, the article exhibits how objects and scenes become markers of cherished memories of earlier times.

The old pear trees are no more. Cousin Florence attempted to preserve their fading memory in alcohol, but it was her effort to record the story that has survived to speak to descendants of this Kentucky homestead:

The Old Pear Trees

By Mrs. Florence Jennings Nabb

On a day recently, in company with my sister, Mrs. Lizzy Pickering, her daughter, Mary Lou, and my daughters, Montie and Francis, I visited the old Grandfather Mitchell graveyard eight miles east of Princeton, [Caldwell County, Kentucky] adjoining the farm where I grew up, now owned by my cousin, Luther Hayes. In this sacred spot, rests the remains of grandparents, mother, uncles, aunts, their little ones and a number of family slaves.

After wandering around reading the names and dates of the old moss covered stones, the next outstanding thought in mind and the one accredited with the incentive that motivated this visit, was to see the old pear trees which have stood like sentinels overlooking the old home site and cemetery for more than a hundred years, and were called "the old pear trees" when I was but a little tot. At that time, there were

four trees. The lightning killed one several years ago, but there are three yet remaining. It being late in the season, there were only two pears clinging to the branches. A large luscious one which we vainly tried to bring down by throwing sticks from Cousin Luther's tobacco patch. We only succeeded in bruising it and had to content ourselves by getting a much smaller one found on a lower limb. This one I will show to the "Leader" as evidence, after which I will preserve it in alcohol.

My uncle, L. N. (Laz) Mitchell, if living would be 112 years old. These pear trees were planted by his mother several years before his birth. As we looked at their storm tossed, weather beaten, hardy and rugged bodies, we wondered what their experience might reveal, if we could but read their language. Silent witnesses to the fire that destroyed the old homestead more than a hundred years ago, the home where the family, nine children were born, and of the move to the new home location a mile south. There grandfather built a more spacious two story house near the spring, on the road later known as the Princeton and Hopkinsville turnpike. These old pear trees were silent witnesses also to every tear drop and every goodbye spoken over the casket of a loved one.

The old house which grandfather built was replaced by Uncle Jim Hayes when he bought the old home nearly 65 years ago, by the large two story frame house which now stands and looks much as it did from my earliest recollection near the Hayes spring as it was known and made famous far and near as "The covered wagon camping ground." Also in early days, the stage coaches often stopped there to feed and water their horses.

Anyone interested in seeing these oldest bearing fruit trees of which we have any knowledge, go to Luther Hayes and he or any other nearby resident will be glad to point them out to you. As you look on their rugged

bodies, you will be filled with a sacred awe, and wonder how they have survived the ravages of time, a period of nearly a hundred and a quarter years.

Respectfully submitted to the "Leader" for publication.

Mrs. Florence Nabb,
Princeton, Ky. Sept. 24, 1937

Source:

Quincy Mitchell, editor, "History of Cato Mitchell and Descendants, Caldwell County, Kentucky." Durant, OK: Self-published, January 1941, p.5-6.

We are currently preparing this transcript for publication on Internet Archive.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Al Morse

A few days before Memorial Day, for the year 2020, I was to go to Bates County, Missouri to decorate graves at different cemeteries. I was going to ride down with my brother, Carl, and his wife, Marjorie. I live in the retirement community of Foxwood Springs in Raymore, Missouri. Because of the Coronavirus, we were strongly recommended to not have family members come to see us. So, I cancelled my trip with them. I did make a trip to Mt. Washington Cemetery in Independence, Missouri to place live flowers at the grave of my wife, Dorothy.

On June 11, we made our trip to Bates County. We visited five cemeteries. The first one was the Oak Hill Cemetery in Butler. Dorothy's family is buried there. Her parents, Herbert and Dorothy (McDaniel) Newcomb, her grandparents, James and Ethel (Burke) McDaniel, her Uncle Jewell McDaniel, and her Uncle Earl and Opal (Ingersoll) Newcomb are buried there in adjoining plots.

We then went to Rich Hill, where Carl and I grew up. About one mile west of Rich Hill is the Greenlawn Cemetery. Carl asked me if I remembered us walking to the cemetery with our mother, which was about a two mile walk from our house. We took live flowers. I replied that I did remember. In the cemetery are our parents, Albert and Mildred (Janssens) Morse, our

grandparents, David and Laura (Mooney) Janssens, and Uncles Philip, Lester, and Clarence Janssens. We drove around the cemetery looking at other graves and remembering those who were buried there.

We then traveled to Foster, taking a roundabout way to talk about people who used to live in the area. We even drove by the farm that Dorothy grew up on; I still own 80 acres of the farm. This is where Dorothy and I went several times in the spring and summer to pick gooseberries and blackberries. We went a few miles northwest of Foster to the Woodfin Cemetery. This cemetery was on the property of our second great grandparents, John and Hannah (Hyatt) Woodfin, that they purchased about 1840. They are buried there, along with John's second wife, Emily (Bryant) Woodfin. In fact, John and Emily are listed on the tombstone. I used to be able to read their names easily, but they are barely readable now. Some of their children are buried there. They are Jason and Prudence (Miller) Woodfin and John R. and Mary J Woodfin. There are several blanks in the Woodfin row, so I imagine some children are also buried there. Also buried there is our second great grandmother, Charlotte (Brians) Miller. Her husband, Oliver Hazard Perry Miller, is buried in Springfield. He had served in the Civil War and was captured and put in prison in Springfield, Missouri, where he died.

Our great grandparents, William B. and Mary E. (Woodfin) Miller, are buried there. Also our Uncle Fred and Martha (Sykes) Morse and our Aunt Doris (Morse) and Lyle Blevins are buried there. Two first cousins and several second or third uncles, aunts, and cousins are buried in the Woodfin Cemetery.

We then went to the Salem Cemetery at the south edge of Foster. Our great grandparents, Peter Y. and Nancy (Ward) Morse, our grandparents C. Frank and A. Dona (Miller) Morse, and great Uncle Peter Wade Morse are buried in the same plot. A great aunt, Ella (Morse) Briscoe, is buried in a different plot. There are several children and grandchildren of Ella buried there. Also a great grandmother of Dorothy, Barbara (Crowley) Newcomb, is buried there. Her husband, Cyrus Newcomb, is buried in Hickory County, Missouri. When he passed away on January 20, 1920, the family took a wagon pulled by horses and traveled from Vates County to Hickory County and brought

her and her youngest son, Arthur, to Bates County.

We then traveled back to Rich Hill and headed east to Prairie City to the Zion Lutheran Cemetery. In that cemetery is where Marjorie has parents, grandparents, great grandparents, and many other relatives buried there. We then did a lot of driving around the area looking at families that Marjorie knew. We also drove by some of the land that Marjorie and her brother, Eldon, had inherited. They had much of the land cultivated with corn up and soy beans either just sown or ready to be sown.

We tried to find one more cemetery that we had not been to. It was the Double Branch Cemetery. We came in from the south to the Double Branch Christian Church, assuming that it should be close to it. We saw nothing coming in. We drove around the church and saw nothing north. We then headed west, the direction we needed to travel to get to Butler. We saw nothing there. We guessed if we had gone east we would have found it. When I got home I got out the 1999 Bates County Plat Book. The book is split into maps of townships showing who was living there. They put a small cross at locations of cemeteries. Sure enough, a little east of the church is the cemetery. When I got on the computer and looked up Bates County Cemeteries, the Double Branch Cemetery is located one eighth of a mile east of the church. The oldest son of John and Hannah Woodfin, Albert Woodfin, is buried there with his family. So this is another car ride for us to schedule. We had a wonderful day and plan to do more of these trips.

LOOKING AT ANCESTRY RECORDS

Marjorie Slavens

Most of the information we have about the family lines of my mother, Mildred Marie Welty Slavens, is included in her various family books, which she researched over many years. She published books on our Welty, Eppright, Kerr, Crawford, and Heape lines, but she had additional books that were not published on other branches of her family. When she began her research, we knew very little about any of her ancestors beyond her grandfathers, and very little about them. Most of her research between 1975 and 1996 was done at libraries, in court houses,

genealogical societies, cemeteries, and through many letters, some answered and others ignored. We traveled to these places in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. I gave her a computer for her 86th birthday in 1996, and she was on her own because I lived 450 miles away and worked. She learned to use the computer and to surf the net, primarily on her own, and Ancestry.com, Genealogy.com, and Familysearch.org became very important sites for her, especially when she could not travel as much as before.

Research on my father's lines was very different. The first book we have on the family lines of my father, Ralph Westmeier Slavens, were published before we began doing genealogical research. Forest L. Slaven of New Orleans published two editions of his book on the family of the immigrant, John Slaven, in the 1950s and on March 15, 1963. We were included in the second edition of this book. The author was descended from the ninth child, Stuart, of John Slaven and Elizabeth Stuart, and members of his family still lived on the John Slaven property in Highland County, Virginia. My 3 great grandfather, John Slavens, a son of Reuben, the seventh child of John, moved to Illinois and then to Henry County, Missouri in the 1830s, and he was harder for the family to trace in the 1950s. Although we researched the family and prepared a 300 page book, we never published it because we were not able to verify some significant information, and, of course, Mother spent much more time on her own ancestors.

My great uncle, Jesse F. Westmeier, first published a book on his father's Westmeier family in 1953. He gathered information from members of the family, but he also tried to preserve contacts within the family by attending family reunions of different branches of the family. He also published a book on his mother's Gillman family about the same time. I found a genealogical file on the Westmeiers on Ancestry submitted by David Reed of Cincinnati, Ohio in 2002. He had used the Jesse F. Westmeier book as the foundation for his file, but he included additional information about his branch of the family as well.

My grandmother, Edna Marie Westmeier Slavens, was the fourth child of Christian Westmeier and Caroline Wilhelmina (Minnie) Gillman, and Uncle

Jess was their fifth child. Both my grandmother and my father have told me stories about the family, but there is still much I do not know. John Fredrick Westmeier came to this country from Germany in 1841. Although his name was listed as an English name, his immigration records use his real German name. He and his wife, Clara Maria Elizabeth Nolte, were immigrants from Germany. Their children were born in this country in southern Indiana. My great grandfather, Christian Heinrich (Henry) Westmeier, never learned to read and write English. He and his family first lived in Dearborn County, Indiana, but moved to Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana, where he worked in a furniture factory. His daughter, my grandmother, Edna Marie Westmeier Slavens did not learn English until she began to attend school; she attended school through the ninth grade. Members of her family continued to speak German when they were together, but she moved a year after her marriage to Arkansas, then to Oklahoma, and Kansas and spoke very little German when I knew her. I have her German *Bible*, which she was given when she was confirmed in 1893. My father remembered attending a few family reunions when he was young, but neither he nor his father spoke German.

I recently found the Baltimore Passenger and Immigration Lists, 1820-1964 on the Ancestry Home page, and I decided to look at the records, although, after many searches, I had previously found the record of John Frederick Westmeier, my great great grandfather, who was the only immigrant ancestor we have discovered arriving after 1750; our other immigrant ancestors arrived before that date. We did not know when and where he arrived from Germany for many years, but this record is now readily available through Ancestry.com.

“John F Westmeyer
Baltimore, Passenger Lists, 1820-1964
Westmeyer, [Johann Friedrich Westmeier]
Birthdate: 1813, Age: 28
Arrival Date: Nov 1841; Port of Departure:
Bremen, Germany, ship Name: Johannes
Port of Arrival: Baltimore, Maryland; Last
Residence: Cappeln

Other Ancestry records about John Frederick

Westmeier were listed with this record, including his marriage record, Census records for 1850-1880, his death certificate, a reference to Find A Grave. Such records used to have to be searched individually, and this combined listing was much more helpful.

Westmeier family researchers used to have a variety of different name spellings for individuals, but this list was much better. The marriage record was listed: “Name: John Frederick Westmire Or Westein; Gender: Male; Event Type: Marriage Registration; (Marriage) Marriage Date: 14 Oct 1845; Marriage Place: Indiana, United States; Spouse: M a r y Nulton (Nolte).

In the 1850 Census, he is listed as Fredrick Westmer with his family. “Birthplace: Germany, Caesar Creek, Dearborn, Indiana, USA, Farmer. Fredrick Westmer, 37; Mary Westmer, 24; Eliza Westmer, 4; Catharine Westmer, 2; Henry Westmer, 0.” The 1860 Census lists Fredrick Weslmyer, 47; Mory Weslmyer, 33; Luisa Weslmyer, 13; Carthan Weslmyer, 12; Henry Weslmyer, 10; Christoph Weslmyer, 8; Menny Weslmyer, 6; Anna Weslmyer, 1.” In 1870: the record says: “John F Westmeier, 57; Mary Westmire, 44; Henry Westmire, 20; Cris Westmire, 17; Anna Westmire, 11; Lizzie Westmire, 8; Lewis Westmire, 5; Louisa Westmire, 82.” In 1880, they are listed: “John F. Westmeyer 67; Mary Westmeyer, 53. John F Westmeier died in 1887.

The spelling is different in each record, and it is helpful to have the listings together where each can be easily accessed and compared. Spelling variations may be due to the language; they were German speakers. It could also be due to the ability of the Census taker to spell or to write clearly the names or the inability of the transcriber to read the written word. In any case, having the records indexed together, no matter the spelling, is very helpful.

My father knew his grandfather, Chris (Christian) Westmeier, and he said his grandfather spoke English with an accent. His grandparents had nine children, and their mother seemed to be in charge. He said his grandfather deferred to “whatever Minnie said”. The family custom was that the children worked when they were old enough, but they brought their earnings home and put them on the Buffet. Their mother,

Minnie, distributed the money according to what she believed the children really needed. My grandmother used this philosophy with my father, her only child, in the 1920s when for 18 months, his father was not working because of a railroad strike. My father supported the family when he was in high school delivering newspapers, delivering ice, helping clean the school, working in a grocery store, even driving the delivery truck when he was 12.

DOWNSIZING WHILE PRESERVING FAMILY HISTORY

Julia Morse

In the April newsletter, Al Morse shared his process of further downsizing boxes of papers, clippings, and memorabilia, sorting out what is no longer wanted and attempting to find new homes for items of more enduring significance. It is a common experience for all of us in waves of life, whether moving from one residence to another, going through the estate of a family member, or planning the eventually passing on of our own collections and memories to the next generations.

Downsizing is a big project. Loosely categorized, it involves sorting through physical objects, photographs, paper documents and memorabilia, and sometimes video and digitized collections. Some of the objects are everyday items that may or may not trigger memories or family stories. Other objects commemorate special events in time (such as christening or wedding gowns, military medals, or childhood keepsakes). For family researchers, there is an additional category of family history research papers and data.

There are many resources that focus on methods for organizing your genealogy research collection or digitizing your historic family photographs. MCG's website suggests some starting links at <https://mcgenealogists.wordpress.com/2020/03/08/preserving-your-history>.

What about the physical items and memorabilia?
An Item Loses Significance without its Story.
For most of us, passing on family-related items is not a question of monetary or functional value, but

rather a desire to pass on the family story, history, or emotional attachment connected to the items. If the item is passed on without the story, it loses its value. Very often we hear that the millennial generation is not much interested in holding on to family heirlooms, but there is some suggestion that, if the significance to the family story is shared, there may be more interest in the object.

Many people attach paper notes to an item that has historical family significance. However, this is often not practical for display or objects in use, and the notes can become lost. Recently it has become popular to photograph items of family significance (or other significance). Description of the item, its history, and significance to the family is then included with the photograph in a book. This preserves the memories and stories attached to the items in a way that can be shared with multiple descendants, regardless of how the physical items are dispersed in time to come. On our MCG website, we have provided links to examples of photobook and book publishing options: <https://mcgenealogists.wordpress.com/2020/03/08/preserving-your-history>. Other specific resources are highlighted at the end of this article.

Devon Noel Lee, author of *Downsizing with Family History in Mind*, recommends not only photographing items associated with history and memories, but photographing (or scanning with video) entire rooms before the items are removed.[1] Her thought is that for many of us, we have memories of being inside our grandparents' house, but no pictures when we are telling the stories to future generations. How valuable are those photos of Grandma in her kitchen, or of the places where we spent time with our loved ones. We remember not just the glass paperweight, but the desk where it rested and what role that space played in Grandma's life.

Making Downsizing the Occasion for Memories.
If you plan ahead to have time during downsizing, you can turn what otherwise might be a dreaded process into a special time for bringing together all the items of family and personal significance, photographing and digitizing them. Going a step farther, record your memories and reflections

associated with the items. Companies such as PicturesAndStories.com and HonorYourStory.com share their process for capturing your family stories at this times, creating a permanent digital and printed records (books and videos) that can more clearly and concisely pass on the stories associated with all these artifacts. This could be a DIY effort, or you can hire assistance for various stages. [2,3] (See more details below under "Key Resources.")

Passing on the Physical Item.

Of course, the obvious first step in dispersing items of significance is to ask relatives if they are interested in specific items. In some cases, we hope that younger relatives might be interested later in life, but we honestly don't know. It is also now popularly considered inappropriate guilt to feel obligated to hold onto inherited items simply because they were valued by earlier generations.

If no one wants Great Grandma's salt-and-pepper shaker collection, maybe it isn't that important to keep. If our goal is to preserve and pass on the stories of our family history, we should ask ourselves if the physical items we pass down are significant means to preserve and communicate that story. Is it the only item we have to remember Great Grandpa by? Does it tell something of the family's experience at that point in time--something they enjoyed or worked for, something of their beliefs and character, or their love for each other? Or is it just something they happened to have and which does not assist us in remembering who they were.

Organizer Janine Adams, who is also a genealogy researcher, is quick to appreciate the richness of family history details in items and documents. Still, she notes that, when passing on items, a single item generally will be better cherished and appreciated as a keepsake than a multitude of items. [4] The suggestion, for example, is to keep and pass on a single teacup which can be displayed rather than a set of 20 that is stored in a box and never used, passed on for the next generation to continue to store in a box. (Unless, of course, you hit the jackpot with a relative who loves tea parties.)

Some people find it impractical to keep hanging on to items such as every mother's wedding dress packed away and only taken out occasionally. They will preserve these with photographs and look for ways to memorialize the item by retaining fabric samples for a shadowbox, or possibly even converting the fabric into an item that might be used or displayed in the home. There is an online market for vintage clothing in good condition. Antique or vintage clothing (particularly designer, or with unique design elements) may be of interest to the Historic Costume and Textile Museum at Kansas State University, <https://www.hhs.k-state.edu/hctm/about/donate/>.

If the item tells something of life in the historical time and place of the family, it may be an object that would be valued within the collections of a local history museum. With a little bit of searching, you may be able to find special museums or research libraries interested in particular items or collections, such as railroad museums, military-interest museums, agricultural history, African-American history, etc.

To pass on unique cookbooks (including church cookbooks), you can contact the Kansas State University Library for possible donation to their Cookery Collection: <https://www.lib.k-state.edu/cookery-collection>.

In cases in which things must be donated to a thrift store, Janine Adams encourages us to have faith that the thrift store is likely the best chance of getting that item to the person who will be delighted to have it. [4]

Personally Sentimental Items

Our own memorabilia generally includes items that are sentimental only to ourselves. We need to consider if these items are significant to pass on as family history. I believe it was Margareta Magnusson, author of *The Gentle Art of Swedish Death Cleaning*, who recommended putting personally sentimental items in a box to keep for yourself, but label them as "no need to keep after my death." Of course, your family could sort them retain items if they wanted to, but you have made it easy for them to let go without guilt.

However, do keep letters (unless there is content which you do not wish preserved). Family history researchers often love to have records of family and friends, what was significant to their lives, where they lived, and what they wrote about. The wedding guest list or funeral registry records friends and family. Even greeting cards from loved ones leave a record of the relationships and may be significant (depending on the amount, storage requirements, etc.). Descendants enjoy knowing how people cared. Keep the envelopes with the letters; the addresses and postmark are significant. (If you are archiving, place the sheet open flat in an archival quality sleeve with the envelope.)

Concluding thoughts

When in doubt, I try to put myself in the shoes of a descendant 40 or 50 years from now and use that as a guide. What would they wish to have a taste of, and what would be overkill? What elements about our lives are really the most important? I think of whether an item would be something I would have cherished if preserved from my own grandparents' lives. If you have a family historian willing to take the collection, you may let them do the culling. If the historian is reluctant or limited on the number of boxes to take, then you may have to be more selective.

If you are going to pass items on, make sure you preserve and include the stories that go with them.

Amy Johnson Crow of Generations Café reassures us that "It's okay to let things go. . . . An item in and of itself doesn't have value. It's what that item represents—the person or the memory—that is the real value. Getting rid of an item is not the same as getting rid of that memory or that person." [5] Time put into preserving the stories may be the best time spent toward our desired goal.

Key Resources for Downsizing:

(1) *Downsizing with Family History in Mind* by Devon Noel Lee and Andrew Lee of Family History Fanatics, available as a Kindle eBook or print at Amazon: <https://www.familyhistoryfanatics.com/downsizing>

Having moved households many times and cleared out the estates of family or friends (sometimes under an extreme time crunch), the Lees pass on plans and checksheets for downsizing, with the method adjusted according to the level of time constraint. As the "Family History Fanatics," they cherish family history, but also operate under the practicality of time and space, and share what they have learned from past mistakes and now recommend. You can learn more about their suggestions free in a YouTube video discussion between Devon and Lisa Lisson (of "Are You My Cousin") : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYfcfYXts54>

(2) *How to Save your Stuff: Curating your Family History Assets* by Tom and Alison Taylor of PicturesAndStories.com, a free eBook at <https://www.picturesandstories.com/downloads>.

Also, Alison's related RootTech 2019 presentation "From Mountains to Megabytes: Organizing and Archiving Your Stuff," (video) <https://youtube/5cuPmUpemO4>. Pictures and Stories looks at a person's belongings and collections as potential "Family History Assets" to be preserved and then used as a springboard for recording that family's story in book format (digitizing and cataloging all your historical assets along the way). Their free eBook details the following steps to simplify and streamline your life story "assets":

a. Locate and identify your personal and family history assets.

BDecide what is important to you. 1. rganize your materials. Sort. Sift. Cull. Prioritize. Caption.

1. Digitize--Scan your assets. 2.Create your archive: digital and physical--Save your archive in multiple formats and places.

3. Prepare and share -- Focus on a facet of your life and present that aspect in a book.

Pictures and Stories provides additional resources on their website for you to carry out this process yourself, or to work with them to create beautiful pictorial books that tell your family story.

(3) "Downsizing: A Time for Reminiscence and Capturing Family History," by Rhonda Barrett of Honor Your Story, <https://www.thelifestoryprofessionals.org/2019/05/1>

[3/downsizing-a-time-for-reminiscence-and-capturing-family-history/](#)

Rhonda provides a brief practical article on a similar process of gathering up all your important items, archiving them, and then using the compilation as a basis to record your family's story. She outlines the following elements to compile into your family history archive during the process of downsizing:

- Scan imagery - photos, negatives, and slides.
- a. Digitize home movies.
- b. Scan documents.
- c. Print electronic documents and photos.
- d. Photograph collections.
- e. Transcribe interviews (oral history recordings) and create printed copies.
- f. Store physical items using proper archival materials.
- g. Store digital archive in multiple places.

Rhonda specializes in helping families convert their story to video format. Samples of her videos can be viewed at <https://www.honoryourstory.com/videos>.

(4) "Downsizing and Family History," Generations Café Podcast Episode 35, with Amy Johnson Crow of and guest Janine Adams of "Organizing your Family History," <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/downsizing-and-family-history/>. As family historians, both Amy and Janine affirm the value of keeping documents--yes even the cards from the floral donations at Grandpa's funeral--for family research. Yet, they affirm that you can't keep everything. As both a professional organizer and a genealogy researcher, Janine gives her suggestions in this 36 minute podcast.

(5) *The Gentle Art of Swedish Death Cleaning* by Margareta Magnusson (Simon and Schuster, available everywhere in print, eBook, and audio format)

While not specifically geared to family history, this book is recommended by family history researchers discussing this topic. Mrs. Magnusson's approach respects meaningful items and embraces giving it away before we die in a way that does not burden future

generations. The emphasis is on finding meaning, joy, and humor in the experience while letting go.

(6) MCG's own resource page: "Preserving Your History for Future Generations," <https://mcgenealogists.wordpress.com/2020/03/08/preserving-your-history>. We provide suggestions for digital and physical archives which may be able to share your historical items with others.

Sources:

[1] Lisa Lisson and Devon Noel Lee, "Downsizing with Family History in Mind," YouTube Channel LisaLisson, 27 Mar 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYfcfYXts54>.

[2] Tom Taylor and Alison Taylor, How to Save your Stuff: Curating your Family History Assets, PicturesAndStories.com, <https://www.picturesandstories.com/download>.

[3] "Downsizing: A Time for Reminiscence and Capturing Family History," by Rhonda Barrett, TheLifeStoryProfessionals.org, 13 May 2019, <https://www.thelifestoryprofessionals.org/2019/05/13/downsizing-a-time-for-reminiscence-and-capturing-family-history/>

[4] Amy Johnson Crow and Janine Adams, "Downsizing and Family History," Generations Café Podcast, Episode 35, 3 Oct 2019, <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/downsizing-and-family-history/>.

[5] Amy Johnson Crow, "3 Unexpected Things I Learned in Downsizing," Generations Café, 17 Oct 2019, <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/3-unexpected-things-i-learned-in-downsizing/>

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