

LETTERS FROM A FRONTIER IOWA FARM, 1856-1857

Commentary by Julia Morse and Glynn E. Morse

The February 2021 MCG Newsletter contained articles discussing the value of tracing relatives not directly in our lineage, as well as friends and neighbors of our ancestors. This strategy, known as “cluster research” or the “FAN club” method, strives to glean more about the families and generate clues to missing information.

One cluster research application involves checking for other possible family living near our known ancestors. Very often our families who migrated westward did not come alone. Grown sisters and brothers often resettled near each other and supported each other in the new area. Siblings, nieces, nephews, and cousins traveled to visit a relative already established in the new area.

We discovered the following letters during a broad search for possible Morse relatives in Iowa who might lead to further information about my great-great grandfather, Peter Y. Morse’s, family origins. It turns out that the family in the letters are only very distantly related to our Morses, the closest common ancestor being Captain Joseph Morse, the first of our Morse ancestors to be born in the colonies. Captain Joseph Morse was born in Medfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1649—six generations and about 200 years earlier than the time of these letters from Iowa. It is highly unlikely that Peter Y.’s parental family had any acquaintance with the Morse family in these letters.

Although these letters do not provide information on our own family history, they add to our sense of the experiences shared by many of our ancestors who migrated to the U.S. Midwest at the time, under

similar circumstances. Of particular interest are details about settlers arriving on the frontier, the building of their first homes, breaking the prairie, planting new crops, and church community activities.

These letter excerpts were written by Henry A. Morse, who moved from Massachusetts to farm in Genoa Bluff, Iowa (some 80 miles east of Des Moines) in 1856 with his wife, Jane Carpenter Morse, daughter Mercy Maria (age 5), and son Herbert (age 3). They are written to Henry’s brother, Francis, and Francis’ wife, Sarah, in Southbridge, Massachusetts. Francis’ work as a shoemaker was not providing a desirable income; Henry’s letters encouraged him to join them in Iowa. In the letters, Henry refers to two additional families who had already joined them in Iowa: Uncle Lovell Morse and Uncle Lovell’s grown son William Lovell and his wife. [1]

Letter to Francis Morse, April 20, 1856, from Genoa Bluffs, Iowa:

Dear Brother,

As we have no Sabbath meeting to attend this afternoon and a week has passed since I have written, I will write a few lines. We are all well excepting colds. . . . The weather most of the time has been cold and unpleasant, much finer today. . . .

I attended meeting at the Schoolhouse last Sabbath morning and heard a good discourse by an agent for a Methodist female seminary. Such preaching I do not expect we shall often have here at present. . . . They have only one service. The rest of the day is spent (by many) in making calls etc. I hope things will be somewhat improved when a Sabbath School is formed. Measures have been taken to form one. Money has been raised, a Library and question

books sent for, and we shall meet to organize in a few weeks. . . . As I said before I left S. [Southbridge, Massachusetts] there will be nothing we shall feel the loss more than our Sabbath and weekly meetings. . . . Yet it is a cheering feeling that we may “after our dwellings are erected” worship God at the family alter and at the social meeting without the noise and confusion usual here. There is no meeting other than the Methodist within 10 or 12 miles of us.

I will write no more today as I expect to go to Iowa City [about 40 miles away] tomorrow to find a team and see about my goods. I shall have an opportunity tomorrow eve while there to fill out this sheet.

Letter Continued to Francis Morse, April 21, 1856, from Iowa City:

I have but a few moments this eve to write. Had an opportunity to ride to the City today. Arrived about 5 o'clock. Went to the Depot. My goods have not come yet. They were in Rock Island the 12th and as the bridge [over the Mississippi] was to be completed so the cars could cross Monday 16 they thought it best to wait as it would save loading once. But I have learned since coming here that they crossed today for the first time so perhaps they may come soon.

I have had no time to look for teams today. Shall try tomorrow. Uncle Lovell has bought one horse. He and Wm. are both here to procure more teams.

I have cut some timber for a shanty but cannot haul it without a team. It is almost impossible to hire a team. I hope my things will come soon for I shall need my tools. The weather is chilly today, cold east wind. I think it must come off some snow banks there in the old Bay State. . . .

Your Affectionate Brother, H. A. Morse

Henry's son, Herbert Carpenter Morse, later recalled one of his earliest memories in their shanty home with his mother holding an umbrella over him and his sister because the rain coming in through the roof. Because the roof had been built with green timber, it shrank as it aged. [1]

Letters written the following year (1857) describe crops planted and the cost of setting up a farmstead. To compare 1857 prices, the value of the 1857 dollar today in 2022 is \$32.61. [2]

Letter to Francis Morse, May 5, 1857, from Genoa Bluffs, Iowa:

Dear Brother,

Your long and expected letter arrived the last day of Apr. and I will commence a reply as I expect to have to do it by piece meal unless we happen to have a rainy day which has not been the case since Feb. The weather has been very pleasant since the 20th of Apr. I have sowed 7 ¼ acres of spring wheat which is coming up and for several days have been plowing my corn ground. It is so hard I cannot plow only part of a day at a time, had 11 acres got half plowed. Have bought 50 apple trees and set them out 3 and 4 years' growth from the grafting, paid 15 cents a piece, 18 different varieties.

We are all well as usual excepting Myself and the children have the worst colds we have had since we came here, not very bad at that. I have done but little towards building fence yet. . . .

There have been a great many cattle and horses starved to death in Iowa this spring. I am almost the only one that has any hay. I have sold 1 ¼ tons at \$7 per ton. Corn is \$1.00 per bushel, where it can be bought. Very scarce. Wheat is 75 cents per bushel; many have fed that to the stock.

I wish you were here to help me about planting. It will be quite a job. It did not get well retted.* It is best to sow the first year and plant on old ground.

As regards your coming west I hardly know what to say, for I do not know what would be for your interest. And yet perhaps I can give you some information that will enable you to come to a decision. If I understand you rightly, you have an inclination to come West and settle if you can do so and make yourself comfortable without getting into debt. . . . Your statement of the expense of living in Southbridge in a few years it will be less than now

while at the same time it will cost more to purchase here. You say perhaps you could buy 40 acres. That would be enough for a farm as much as you would want to carry on. That can be bought for \$400, and a little further out for \$300, I presume. But I must stop for tonight.

Letter continued to Francis Morse, May 8, 1857, from Genoa Bluffs, Iowa

It is Friday eve as I will try and finish this letter. We have had a very windy day. Almost too windy to work. As regards buildings, fencing,** and breaking soil it is true it will take some money to do the whole but you must do a part at a time.

In regard to a team I think from what I have seen that a yoke of oxen excepting to make long trips would be better and cheaper than horses. Horses are rather risky property, so many die of colic. One span would be enough for two farms. A yoke of oxen would cost from \$125 to \$150.

My house will cost me in money paid out when finished about \$375. According to the price of lumber this season, I could put up one like it for \$325, I think. If you are in want of a house on the prairie, I will exchange work with you. It will save paying out money. As to fencing and breaking ground you can do that by degrees. You can buy 3 or 6 acres of timber for \$75 or \$100 and from it get enough for the frame of a house, firewood and fencing for 40 acres. The total as I have estimated it is: Land \$350, House \$325, Oxen \$125, Wagon \$80, Timber \$75 (total of \$955).

I do not know how much you have. If you have not enough I would suggest that perhaps it would be better to borrow one or two hundred at 6 per cent of someone than to earn it at shoemaking [in Massachusetts] at \$60 per year, that is, if you wish to come out here and settle with us. I would be very glad to have you here, but do not wish you come unless it is best, perhaps you may get some light on the subject from what I have written, perhaps not. It is getting late and I must close

Yours Affectionately, Brother H. A. Morse [1]

**"Retted" is a term which we have not heard used by our more recent Midwest farm families. Our research indicates that "field-retting" (sometimes called "dew-retting") is a process typically applied to flax or hemp stems, allowing the mown grass to lie in the field until it is broken down by decomposition (rotting) such that the desired fibers are more easily separated from the rest of the stem for subsequent steps in cloth. We presume that when Henry says that the field "did not get well retted," he means that the previous vegetation was not sufficiently decomposed.[3], [4]*

***The fencing Henry Morse was talking about was a split rail wooden fence. Barbed wire fencing would not become available until after 1867 when the first patent was approved. Actually, the first modern version of workable barbed wire is credited to Joseph Glidden in 1874 from DeKalb, Illinois. Professor J. B. Turner, Jacksonville, Illinois had been experimenting with Osage Orange hedge for fencing as early as the 1830s, but it would not be until late 1850s or early 1860s that Iowa farmers would begin using Osage Orange for fencing. Few Iowa farmers in the northern half of the state appeared to plant Osage Orange trees for hedge as compared to farmers in southern part of Iowa or in nearby Illinois. The Morse brothers make no mention of hedge fences in any of their letters.*

Sources:

[1] Glenda Riley, Ed., "The Morse Family Letters: a New Home in Iowa, 1856-1862", *The Annals of Iowa* 45:3, 1980 Winter, p.212-227. <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.8661>. (The article credits the letters as having been provided by descendant Richard L.D. Morse and his wife, Marjorie Johnson Morse of Manhattan, Kansas.)

[2] "Inflation Calculator: 1857 compared to 2019," *Official Data Org*. <https://www.officialdata.org/us/inflation/1857?amount=1>.

[3] K. Kris Hirst, "5,000 Years of Making Linen: The History of Neolithic Flax Processing," *ThoughtCo.*, 20 May 2019, <https://www.thoughtco.com/making-linen-history-neolithic-flax-processing-171347>.

[4] Mark Jacobson, "Understanding the Retting Process," INDHemp LLC, 28 Aug 2020, <https://www.indhemp.com/hemp-101/retting>.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Al Morse

I was looking through some of the files and books that my cousin, Laura Frances (Seals) Scott, gave me. She had a book with two volumes that she bought, Foote Family, History and Genealogy. This comprised the genealogy and history of Nathaniel Foote of Weathersfield Connecticut and his descendants. This book was compiled and published by Abram W. Foote. Volume I was published in 1907 and Volume II was published in 1932. The two volumes, numbered consecutively, have 1332 pages. Laura Frances had identified the pages that involved our lineage.

Nathaniel Foote was born in 1592 or 1593 in Colchester, Essex, England to Robert and Joanne (Brooke) Foote. Nathaniel married Elizabeth Deming about 1615. They had 5 children born in England. They came to Watertown, Massachusetts in 1630. Two more children were born here. The second child born in England was Nathaniel, born in 1618 or 1619. He married Elizabeth Smith in 1646 in Weathersfield, Connecticut. They had four children.

During this period of time, 1636-1638, occurred the Peque War. Peque was an indian tribe that rebelled against all of the settlers coming from Europe. I find no information that the Foote family was involved. There were many people killed during this war, mainly in southern Massachusetts and Connecticut.

There was a second war, called King Philip's War from 1675 to 1676 in southern New England. I googled "King Philips War". This war was the Native Americans' last effort in recognizing English authority and to stop English settlement on their lands. The war was named after the Wampanoa tribe's chief, Metacam. The English settlers liked to rename the indians by commoner names. So the chief became Philip, and since he was the chief, he was then known as King Philip.

The first son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth was also named Nathaniel, and he served in the army. The settlers conquered the indians, but once again, it was a bloody war with many victims on both sides.

Also in the Foote Family book is a story of Nathaniel's and Elizabeth's second daughter, Elizabeth. She was killed by indians on August 14, 1696. So hostilities still existed.

I had never heard of these two wars. Laura Frances had a book titled King Philip's War by Rev. Cotton Mather, D.D., published in 1862. It is difficult to read because most of the time the letter "s" looks like the letter "f". For example, the word resumes would be written as refumes. I noticed any word ending in "s" was used as we are used to using it.

Nathaniel's and Elizabeth's third child was Daniel, born in 1652 in Weathersfield, Connecticut. He married Sarah Chapin. Their second son was also named Daniel, born 10 January 1682, and he married Dorothy Blakeman on 2 January 1705. They had nine children. The second was John, born 20 July 1711. John married Amy Seeley in 1731. They had seven children. Their fifth child was Elijah, born in 1740.

Elijah married Eunice Peck on 23 March 1761. Their first son was John, born 4 May 1766. Elijah served in the Connecticut 16th Regiment of the Militia in the Revolutionary War. In the 1790's, he and some of his sons moved to Ohio County, Virginia, (later to be West Virginia).

John Foote married Mary Grigson on 4 June 1789. In 1818, he moved to Warren County, Ohio. Their third child was Lydia, born 3 July 1793. She married John Mooney on 9 July 1807, which meant she was 14 years old when she got married. Her father, John Foote, was a minister of the Christian Church, so he probably married them. However, when I looked at Family Search.org, I saw different results. They have John Mooney's and Lydia Foote's marriage date as 25 February 1807 in Tennessee. Which of these two records is true, I do not know. There are times when new and more compelling

information is found. I saw that Laura Frances corrected some of the dates in the Foote books.

John's and Lydia's fourth child was Joseph Mooney, born, 21 May 1816 in Ohio County, Virginia. He married Rachel Elizabeth Farnsworth on 21 October 1847 in Wheeling, Virginia. Their eighth child was Laura Jessie, born 21 April 1871 in Clay County, Missouri. She married David Janssens, who was born 5 October 1874 in Belgium. They married 23 April, 1889 in Kansas City, Missouri. They had fourteen children, and child number twelve was Mildred Catherine, born 21 October, 1910 in Parkville, Missouri. She married Albert Frank Morse on 6 November 1940 in Rich Hill, Missouri. Their first of two sons was Albert (Al) Frank Morse, Jr.

CIVIL WAR MILITARY SERVICE

Marjorie Slavens

Most of my ancestors were living in this country by 1750. Only the Westmeiers and Gillmans, the families of my paternal grandmother, Edna Marie (Westmeier) Slavens, arrived later; they came to this country from Germany as late as 1841. We have ancestors who completed their military service during the Revolutionary War, including the Slavens, Lunsfords, Brumbachs. Jacob Hesler served in the War of 1812. The Weltys, who were Mennonites, did not serve in the military, but they and John Slavens qualified for recognition for military service during the Revolutionary War because of their donations of goods and services. Our ancestors served during the Civil War both in the Union and the Confederate Armies. In Part 1, we will look at families whose members served the Union cause. In Part 2 next month, we will look at families, some of whose members served either both the Union or the Confederacy.

Weltys, Cocghnowers, Millers, Brumbachs

Peter Welty and Michael Miller came to this country from Germany on two of five British ships which brought swiss-German immigrants from Holland to Philadelphia in 1727. Peter and his son, John Sr. (Johannes) first settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in what later became York County. John married Eve Cocghnower, and his brother, Abraham, married her sister, Magdalena;

they were daughters of Jacob Cocghnower of Lancaster County. When John, Sr. Died in 1794, he left his property to his wife, Eve, and their 13 children, who sold their York County property and settled in western Pennsylvania. Our ancestors, John Welty, Jr. And Elizabeth, moved to Fairfield County Ohio around 1810. Their son, John 1800-1875, married Mary Magdalene (Polly) Miller (1801-1844) daughter of Abraham Miller and Elizabeth Brumbach. Abraham Miller was the son of Samuel Miller and Magdalena Wiley of Rockingham County, Virginia and grandson of Michael Miller, the immigrant, and Barbara Kneicley who had settled in York County, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Brumbach was the daughter of Henry Brumbach and Anna Kauffman. (My mother joined the DAR through the records of Henry Brumbach, her 3 great grandfather.)

David Welty (1833-1862) was the sixth child of John Welty and Mary Magdalene (Polly) Miller and a brother of my great grandfather, Henry Welty (1837-1911). Both were farmers on their father's land in Rush Creek Township, Fairfield County, Ohio before the war. David was a farmer and a teacher. He bought land in Howard Township, Tama County, Iowa July 28, 1856; he planned to move there after the war. He joined the Ohio Volunteers in September, 1861, and he was mustered in at Camp Goddard, Ohio. He was elected a corporal on June 6, 1863. He was in five battles, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Morris Island, Harrison's Landing, and Fort Wagner. His unit was consolidated with Company K at City Point, Virginia. He was wounded at Fort Wagner and taken on a hospital ship to New York, where he died July 29, 1863. He was buried in Cypress Hills National Cemetery, 625 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. So far as we know, my mother's brother, Edward Charles Welty, (1913-2010) was the only family member to visit David's grave, which my mother had found through her family research.

Another brother, John Welty 1835-1910) , lived in Illinois at the time of the Civil War. He enlisted at Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois, and was mustered in the army at Camp Butler, Illinois on August 31, 1861. He served in the 26th Infantry, Company E and was discharged August 14, 1864 just before the

Battle of Atlanta. He was a corporal in the army at the time of his discharge. Following the war, he lived near his older brother, Soloman Welty (1826-1891) in Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, Illinois. John Welty was a carpenter.

Henry Welty was a farmer on his father's land during most of the war. Although his brother, David, tried to discourage his enlistment because two brothers were already serving, Henry served in the Civil War as a private in Company F, Regiment 159 of Ohio. He enlisted May 2, 1864 and was mustered out with his regiment on August 22, 1864. In 1866, he joined his brother, Abraham (1829-1873) in Lasalle County, Illinois, where he farmed and taught for a year before moving to Jasper County, Missouri. There, he married one of his students, Catharine Mary Eppright, and they lived on a farm near Nashville, Barton County, Missouri, where both are buried. Henry died in 1911 at the Federal Soldiers Home in Leavenworth, Kansas. Catharine Mary (Eppright) Welty received a Civil War pension until her death in 1928.

Kerrs and Crawford

Our Kerr and Crawford families had several members who served in the Civil War. John Kerr (1810-1870) son of James and Elizabeth Power Kerr of Washington County, Pennsylvania, grandson of John Kerr, and great grandson of James Kerr of Philadelphia, had 17 children, including my great grandfather, Charles Merlin Kerr (1863-1962). He first took his family from Washington County to Union County, Ohio and later moved to Dewitt and Piatt Counties in Illinois. John Kerr's sons and step-brothers of my great grandfather, Thomas, Joseph, and John Harvey, served in the Union Army from Illinois.

Thomas Kerr 1837-1863) lived in Hancock County, Illinois. He was enrolled on August 15, 1862 at Basco, Illinois in Company H, 118th Regiment of the Illinois Volunteers to serve three years during the Civil War. He was made a corporal on November 7, 1862 at Camp Butler, Illinois. He died at Millikin's Bend, Louisiana on March 13, 1863. The cause of death was given as injuries received by the falling of a portion of a building.

Joseph Kerr (1843-1891) enlisted at age 18 for three years in the army in the Civil War at Clinton, Dewitt County, Illinois on July 27, 1861. He was mustered in at Decatur, Illinois August 7, 1861. He served in Company F of the 41st regiment of the Illinois Infantry. He was homesick and deserted several times and then re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer January 4, 1864 in Company G, 53rd regiment. He was arrested March 2, 1865 and convicted of desertion by a general court martial, and he was denied a pension when he applied in 1891. He died at Joliet, Illinois December 26, 1891.

John Harvey Kerr (1847-1913) lived in Sangamon Township, Piatt County, Illinois with his family in 1860. He enlisted in the army November 1, 1864 at Rantoul, Illinois. He was in Company C, 41st regiment, Illinois Infantry and Veteran Battery K 53, Illinois Infantry. He was discharged at Chicago, Illinois July 28, 1865. He lived in Argenta, Macon County, Illinois June 5, 1897 when he applied for a Civil War pension. He lived in Vermillion County, Illinois in 1910 and was 64. He died of pneumonia at the National Soldiers Home in Danville, Illinois March 13, 1913. He did not marry. His sister, Mrs. M. J. Nicewander was listed as next of kin. He was buried in the National Cemetery in Danville, Illinois.

James Crawford, (born about 1827-died 1891), son of Eli Crawford and Nancy Adams and brother of my great great grandmother, Elizabeth Crawford Branin Kerr (1829-1911), third wife of John Kerr and mother of Charles Merlin Kerr, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio He married Mary Wagant on August 22, 1852 in Auglaize County, Ohio. They moved to Clinton, De Witt County, Illinois about 1857. He served in the Civil War as a substitute for a drafted man, James Mitchell, of Ohio.

“Not all of the Civil War soldiers of 1863 were volunteers. In March of that year, the National Conscription Act began a draft registration for men between twenty and thirty-five. The conscription process allowed for wealthy men to hire substitutes or buy exemption for \$300. The process angered those who couldn’t afford to get out of service, and following the news of devastating casualties from Gettysburg, when a list of draftees was listed in

New York papers, rioting ensued. Mobs attacked the armory and then took to the streets, targeting blacks and abolitionists in a horrific manner. Federal troops, many of them fresh from the fields of Gettysburg, had to be called in to quell the riots.” (“Ancestry Weekly Journal, “The Year Was 1863”, 19 November, 2006)

James Crawford was in Company A-29 Infantry of Ohio. He served from October 16, 1864 to July 13, 1865. With some difficulty because he served for another man, James Crawford received a pension for his service in that war. Following his death, Mary Crawford received a widow’s pension.

PROMPTS FOR WRITING YOUR FAMILY STORIES

Julia Morse

I have often heard the advice that, when you find it hard to get going with a writing project, to just start writing. The idea is that once you get started, ideas will start flowing.

Paul Chiddicks of the family history blog "The Chiddicks Family Tree" recently asked his readers for ideas on topics one could draw from to start writing stories (or to write in more depth) about one's ancestors.

Paul has already written biographies for each of his four great-grandparents and his sixteen great-great grandparents. Most of us have not yet achieved this, so, taking each grandparent at a time, this would be a good place to start.

Here are some of the ideas his readers suggested for him to go from there:

(1) Write about the so-called “collateral lines.” Paul writes that these are “those ancestors not on your direct line who only play a ‘supporting role’ to the main cast. Remember that even those ancestors on the outlying branches of your tree have a voice and their stories should be told. It’s our duty to make sure that their voices are also heard.” Siblings of our ancestors shared experiences growing up,

were generally dear to each other, and often played an important part each other's their lives.

One reader particularly suggested writing the stories of those who remained single and have had no descendants to record their stories. I can testify that in my families, we have found that it is often the single brothers and sisters, or those with no children, who have been the recorders of family history or who perhaps have particularly fascinating, out-of-the ordinary stories. I personally find that the stories and correspondence of visiting relatives, step-parents, and adoptive families give richer pictures of family love and devotion. These stories also often open new clues to family connections and history that you might not have discovered concentrating on your direct family line alone.

(2) Don't forget to write your own story. So often we get so involved compiling the histories of those before us, not realizing that future generations will wish we had written something of our own.

(3) Use family heirlooms or artifacts as a springboard. Write about their significance to the family history.

(4) Write about family occupations: The family farm, business endeavors, etc.

(5) Write about the experience of your family or ancestors during pivotal historic events, such as the World Wars, the Great Depression, etc. If you think back, you may remember stories you have been told of events in your ancestral family during the Civil War, or how the Spanish Flu changed life for Great Grandpa's family, etc. Did anyone in your family get lured by the Gold Rush? Or maybe you have researched how the American Revolution affected your family and the community where they lived.

(6) Write about the migrations of your ancestors, such as their experience moving their home from another country, or to new developing lands and communities.

(6) Use family photographs to build a pictorial timeline of the family story and build your written family story around this.

(7) There are online groups with challenges and support to encourage each other in their family story writing. Suggestions include the free "52 Ancestors in 52 Weeks Challenge" offered by Certified Genealogist Amy Johnson Crow at <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/52ancestors52weeks/>. When you join, you get a prompt each week by email on a topic which you can use to write something about one of your ancestors. Many participants write this topic as a blog post, which provides them extra incentive to finish and post each week.

(8) Just write one story of something interesting about an ancestor (rather than attempting a whole biography of an ancestor, at least at first). Then write another, perhaps for another ancestor, or another from the same individual or family.

My paternal grandmother did this: She wrote interesting stories from episodes she remembered from her childhood. After she had a small collection of these stories, we put them together as chapters in a book that now gives her descendants a window into her loving family at that time—their daily challenges and joys. These stories build a record in her own words of the personalities, dreams, and love she felt from her own parents, siblings, and those around her—details difficult to find in other historical records. Even with just a handful of stories, it is a precious book to her grandchildren and those who come after.

You can read Paul's blog for more detail: "[When All You Need is a Little 'Prompt'.](https://chiddicksfamilytree.com/2022/01/25/when-all-you-need-is-a-little-prompt/)" *The Chiddicks Family Tree*, 25 Jan 2022, <https://chiddicksfamilytree.com/2022/01/25/when-all-you-need-is-a-little-prompt/>

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