



Elicitation Techniques in the Construction of Family Memory: An Analysis from Photography

Técnicas de elicitación na construção da memória familiar: uma análise a partir da fotografia.

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RESUMO

A ficha técnica de foto-elicitación é uma ferramenta valiosa para a recuperação, interpretação e preservação da memória familiar, pois permite a construção de narrativas significativas a partir de fotografias herdadas, identificando aspectos como o contexto temporal e espacial, a identificação de pessoas e seu ambiente visual. Em um estudo realizado com 15 estudantes de fotografia por meio de fichas de registro e 5 perguntas de entrevista, os resultados mostraram que, através da ficha técnica de foto-elicitación, foram identificadas quatro gerações do lado materno, enquanto do lado paterno apenas três, gerando um sentimento de tristeza devido à falta de registros visuais dos avós. A ausência de fotografias evoca nostalgia, ressaltando a importância de preservar essas memórias para as gerações futuras. Em conclusão, essa técnica fortalece a conexão intergeracional e destaca o valor de documentar a história familiar para manter o legado vivo.

Palavras-chave: Fotoelicitación, Memória familiar; Intergeracional; Preservação.

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ABSTRACT

The photo-elicitation technical sheet is a valuable tool for the recovery, interpretation and preservation of family memory, since it allows the construction of meaningful stories from inherited photographs, identifying aspects such as the temporal and spatial context, the identification of people and their visual environment. In a study carried out with 15 photography students by recording cards and 5 interview questions. The results show that through the photo-elicitation technical sheet on the maternal side, four generations were identified, while on the paternal side only three, generating a feeling of sadness due to the lack of visual records of the grandparents. The absence of photographs provokes nostalgia, highlighting the importance of preserving these memories for future generations. In conclusion, this technique strengthens intergenerational connection and highlights the value of documenting family history to keep the legacy alive.

Keywords: *Photo-elicitation, Family memory; Intergenerational; Preservation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this research is to analyze elicitation methods as key tools for the collection and reconstruction of the collective family memory. Family memory, understood as the set of stories and experiences transmitted between generations, is an invaluable source for understanding the history and identity of a family group (Álvarez Vargas; Amador Baquiro, 2017). In this context, elicitation techniques, used in interviews and interactive dynamics, play a fundamental role in accessing memories that could remain hidden or unexplored through conventional approaches (Serrano; Revilla; Arnal, 2016).

The photographic elicitation technique is a valuable tool in qualitative research, as it allows in-depth information to be obtained about the perceptions, emotions, and meanings that images evoke in individuals. This methodology, which focuses on image interpretation, can be applied in a variety of ways, depending on the objectives of the study. One of the ways is elicitation based on their own photographs, where participants select or take images that they then explain from their personal perspective. Another variant is elicitation based on other people's photographs, in which the researcher presents images for the participants to interpret. Finally, collaborative photo elicitation allows both researchers and participants to work together to create or select images that represent relevant experiences or themes. These modalities offer flexible approaches to explore the emotional and symbolic dimension of images, facilitating a richer and more detailed understanding of the phenomena studied (Lechuga-Jiménez; Moreno-Crespo; Moreno-Fernández, 2021).

The use of these techniques has been consolidated in various disciplines, such as anthropology, psychology, and cultural studies, due to their ability to delve into individual and collective narratives (Calderón Medina, 2021). Through the evocation of memories through visual, auditory or sensory stimuli, it is possible to obtain richer and more nuanced testimonies, which enriches the documentary analysis of family

memory. In this sense, elicitation is not limited to the simple extraction of data, but involves a process of co-creation between the researcher and the participants, who reconfigure their memories when faced with the questions or stimuli presented (Bresnahan; Keller, 2016).

The documentary approach of this research allows these family stories to be recorded and preserved in a way that transcends the anecdotal, turning them into fundamental pieces for the construction of a broader historical memory (Segalen, 2009). Documenting family memories not only provides information about personal or family events, but also offers a mirror of the social, political, and cultural contexts in which such families have lived. In this way, an intersection is configured between the personal and the collective, the individual and the social, in the framework of memory (Macinai; Oliviero, 2017).

This study is based on a qualitative methodology, where open interviews and the use of artifacts such as photographs, letters, and familiar objects are combined to activate memory and allow a more detailed reconstruction of past experiences (Soleymani *et al.*, 2012). By analyzing how these elements facilitate the elicitation of memories, the research seeks to establish a link between material objects and immaterial memory, showing how family histories are anchored in the tangible to make the intangible visible (Arévalo, 2012).

Throughout the research, different elicitation techniques are addressed, such as photographic interview, induced narration, and object evocation, which have proven to be highly effective in accessing deep and meaningful memories (Smaoui, 2023). Each of these techniques will be evaluated in terms of their ability to generate coherent family narratives and their usefulness in creating a documentary archive accessible to future generations (Erl, 2011).

The technical sheet plays a crucial role in the organization and systematization of the images. This systematization process allows not only to catalog the images in an orderly manner, but also to provide a frame of reference that facilitates the

understanding and analysis of each photograph. The key elements of this technical sheet for Rayón Rumayor *et al.* (2017) are three:

Structure and organization: The technical sheet usually includes several information fields that help classify and contextualize each image. For example, you can include details such as the year of the photograph, the author, the place where it was taken, the identification of the people who appear, and a brief description of the context in which the photo was taken. This structured organization allows both the teacher and the students to have a clear and concise vision of each image.

Contextualization: By including information about the context of the image—such as the place, the people involved, and the occasion it was taken—the fact sheet enriches the understanding of the visual content. This is particularly important in an educational setting, where the understanding of images goes beyond the visual, integrating social, cultural and emotional elements that can be discussed and analysed in class.

Promotion of critical reflection: The systematization of images through the technical sheet not only facilitates classification, but also promotes critical reflection among students. By describing and analyzing each photograph they can explore themes such as identity, memory, and personal and collective history. This reflection exercise can open the way for deeper discussions about the influence of context on the lives of the people depicted in the images.

The role of the researcher is fundamental in this process, not only as a facilitator of remembrance, but also as an interpreter of the stories obtained. By actively participating in the interaction with the participants, the researcher helps to shape the memories, guiding the process of evocation without imposing an alien narrative. This ethical and collaborative approach seeks to respect the subjectivity of the participants and their right to decide how they wish to remember and transmit their family experiences (Morcate, 2019).

This research provides an in-depth insight into the potential of elicitation techniques for the construction of family memory from a documentary approach. Through this work, it is hoped not only to contribute to the field of memory studies, but also to offer practical tools for researchers and practitioners interested in preserving and disseminating family histories ethically and effectively (Barton, 2015).

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this research was based on the use of elicitation techniques to explore the construction of family memory through photographic analysis. The study was developed with the participation of 15 students from the Professional School of Communication Sciences of the National University of San Cristóbal de Huamanga (Ayacucho-Peru). Each student contributed a meaningful photograph of their family environment, which was the starting point to begin a reflection and discussion on their memories, relationships and personal experiences associated with that image.

The photographic elicitation process consisted of a series of individual interviews where participants were guided to describe the stories, emotions, and narratives that the images evoked (Table 1). An attempt was made to generate an environment of trust so that students could share their family experiences in an open and genuine way. In addition, the observation technique was used to record the participants' reactions to their own photographs and the emotional nuances that arose during the interviews.

Table 1 - Photo-elicitation data sheet for family memory

Description
1. Year of the photograph (if you don't remember, write something referential)
2. Author of the photograph.
3. Place(s) Region, province, district, community, hamlet, etc.
4. Identification of the people who appear in the photograph.
5. Describe the context (landscape, place) how people are located in the space, the pose and elements that are perceived in the image.
6. Origin (place of birth)
7. Activity or trade/profession
8. Reason for the photograph (time or circumstance in which the photo was taken)
9. Physical description of the people, taking into account the age and sex of the person(s) who appear in the image.
10. References from oral sources (who gives the testimony)
11. Bibliographic sources
12. Sources or origin of the photos: family album, press, books, own collection, uncles, relatives, etc.
13. What information was omitted
14. Discourse
15. What can you tell us about photography? Describe and textualize the corpus of photography (from the denotative)

Source: Author.

To complement the photo elicitation, an open-ended questionnaire of five questions was developed. This questionnaire allowed us to delve into specific aspects of family memory, such as the roles of members in shared memories, intergenerational influences, and the way in which participants perceived their identity from family narratives. The answers obtained through the questionnaire provided a greater understanding of family dynamics and their symbolic representation through images.

The data collected were analyzed through qualitative coding that allowed identifying recurring patterns and themes in the participants' narratives. The results of the analysis helped to understand how photography acts not only as a visual record, but also as a means to activate and reconstruct family memory from different perspectives, enriching the understanding of collective and personal memory.

Table 1 - Question script

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. According to the information collected, where do you come from or where do your roots originate? What do you feel?2. How many generations were you able to identify? (from the paternal and maternal side) What feeling does it generate in you?3. What is your reflection when building your family memory?4. What is the purpose of doing this work?5. How do you think this job will help your personal or family life?6. What do you think you need to know about your family trunk? |
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Source: Author.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Photo-Elicitation Data Sheet for Family Memory

The students in the technical file as a family memory is a fundamental instrument to recover and preserve history through the interpretation of photographs. This approach focuses on the construction of a story from the images inherited from previous generations, ranging from great-great-grandparents to current parents and descendants. The essential elements that allow us to build a meaningful memory are described below. Massmann's (2005) analysis offers valuable insight into the representation of family memory in literary works, which resonates with the findings of this study. By highlighting how narratives are structured around past generations, using the family tree and the family album as metaphors, a connection with the construction of stories based on inherited images is observed, as proposed in the results. Memory is presented not chronologically, but as a network of fragments that, when put together, form a meaningful story. This reinforces the idea that collective and family memory is not constructed in a linear fashion, but is woven through multiple generations and perspectives.

First, the card asks for basic but crucial information about the image, such as the year and the author of the photograph. This section helps to temporally locate the context in which it was taken and to identify the person responsible for capturing

the moment. The mention of the place (region, province or community) allows the event to be spatially situated and to provide greater depth to the story. The analysis of photographs as witnesses of the present time, as Lara López (2005) suggests, is closely related to the results of this study on the photographic file. By collecting basic but essential information, such as the year, author, and place of the photograph, it provides a crucial tool to contextualize and deepen the visual story. The author highlights how photographs capture moments that can interrupt everyday life and become valuable elements for history, transforming an ephemeral instant into an event worthy of being historicized. In this way, the photographic file not only facilitates the temporal and spatial identification of the image, but also contributes to the construction of a more complete narrative enriched by collective memory.

One of the most important aspects is the identification of the people who appear in the image, as well as their physical description and activity or profession. These details help to reconstruct not only who they were, but how they looked and what they did at that time in family history. The visual context, such as the landscape or environment in which they are located, is also described, allowing for a more complete immersion in the scene. Cornejo's (2016) analysis of the influence of aesthetic models on self-image resonates with the importance of physical description in family photographs. Identifying and describing the people in the images not only helps to reconstruct who they were at a particular time, but also how they were perceived, both by themselves and by others. Just as Cornejo suggests that aesthetic models can distort self-image and affect self-esteem, the visual description of people in photos also allows us to understand the aesthetic and social values of the time. In this way, the visual environment and the context in which people find themselves acquire a meaning that transcends mere representation, contributing to a deeper understanding of the identity and perception of the body within family and social history (Cornejo, 2016).

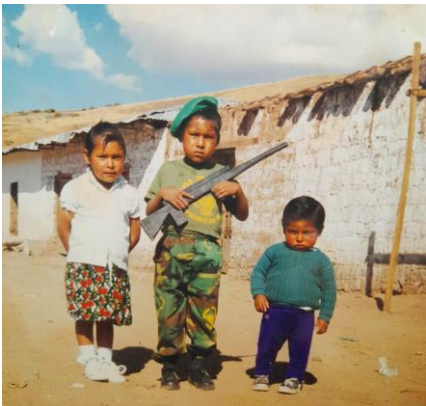
The discourse that is constructed from the photograph is the core of this file. This section allows the creation of an oral or written story, where it is detailed what can be inferred or remembered from the image. This story can be based on oral testimonies of family members who have shared their memories, as well as including sources such as family albums or press to enrich the narrative.


The file allows us to identify the sources of information and testimonies that support the analysis of the photograph. In addition, it raises the possibility of pointing out what information was not captured in the image or story, allowing a critical reflection on the gaps in family memory and oral history that emerges from the photograph.

This technical sheet helped to systematize the images provided by each student, as an example 4 is presented.

Figure 1 - technical sheet

	<p>This photograph was taken in 2012 in the town of Arccacc, district of Ocros, Huamanga, Ayacucho. Claudio Mendoza Illanes, the father of the author of the testimony, and Favio Roca Luque, mayor of the district, appear. The image captures the moment of the delivery of a work to the community, with both characters adorned with local fruits, a commemorative plaque and a bottle of champagne. Claudio, about 36 years old, is proud, while the mayor smiles slightly. The photograph belongs to a family album and was taken during an official ceremony for the delivery of the work.</p>
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	<p>The photograph, taken in 1998 by Roman Quispe in the district of Tambo, Ayacucho, shows siblings Nerio, Elizabeth and Reyner Quispe Muñoz. She was captured after a civic parade in which the eldest of the brothers, Nerio, participated. In the image, the three brothers are highlighted posing in front of houses and a hill in the background. Elizabeth, 6, smiles brightly, while Reyner, 2, shows a defiant expression. The photograph comes from the Quispe Muñoz family album.</p>
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	<p>The photograph was taken in November 2007 by Celestino Cuyo Pillaca in the sacristan's house in the town of San Cristóbal de Putica, Cangallo, Ayacucho. In it you can see Don Gerónimo Quispe, his wife Juana Cahuana, two sisters from the Catholic Church and his brother Sergio Quispe with his wife. The image was captured during a visit by the nuns to review improvements in the local church, after which they were invited to lunch. The photo, which is part of a family collection, commemorates that religious and social encounter in a rural context linked to faith.</p>
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The photograph was taken in 1987 on a street in the center of Huamanga, Ayacucho. It shows Margarita Loayza Alarcón with her two daughters, Rufina and Paulina Hinostroza Loayza. After having spent 7 or 8 years without seeing each other because the daughters migrated to the jungle in search of opportunities, they met again and decided to take this photograph. Margarita, who had a strong character, took her daughters downtown to walk around and capture this special moment. The three are dressed in period clothing, in an image that symbolizes the family reunion.



The photograph was taken in 2005 in Ate Vitarte, Lima, by the author's father. In the image appear his mother, Carina Contreras Chalco, carrying him, and his older brother, Jhon Paucar Contreras, with an expression of amazement. The photograph was taken during a family visit to Lima, where they were meeting for the first time. The author, 2, and his brother, 7, are accompanied by their mother, 23, who wears a serene expression. The image is part of the family album and captures an everyday moment of his first visit to the capital.

Source: own elaboration, with research data.

3.2 Analysis of The Memory of the Photo-Elicitation Data Sheet

In this exercise of generational identification, four generations can be distinguished from the maternal side: great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and children. While, from the paternal side, only three generations are identified: grandparents, father and children. This disparity generates a sense of sadness, since it was not possible to find more photographs or records that would allow us to connect

with previous generations, especially on the paternal side, where photos of grandparents are not preserved.

The lack of photographs and tangible memories of paternal grandparents evokes a deep nostalgia. The absence of images not only makes it difficult to recognize past generations, but also highlights the importance of preserving these memories for new generations. It is especially sad that, despite the fact that the paternal grandmother is still alive, it has not been possible to preserve an image of her that serves as a legacy for her descendants.

The journey through the photographic memory of the maternal side generates mixed emotions. On the one hand, there is emotion and connection when looking at photos that allow us to recognize the roots and continuity of the family generation. However, curiosity and questions also arise about the stories and experiences behind each image, as well as a desire to have had more information or memories of the ancestors. For Carranza (2022), images not only evoke memories, but also act as a bridge between the past and the present, provoking a deep reflection on the stories behind the photos. The need to understand more about the experiences of these relatives generates a process similar to that of collective empathy, where shared memories and emotions contribute to the construction of a deeper family and social identity.

Overall, this activity awakens mixed feelings: on the one hand, the emotion of rediscovering fragments of the past and, on the other, sadness and nostalgia at the lack of records that could have enriched the understanding of family history. The identified generations show the importance of valuing and preserving those memories to keep alive the connection between the present and the past.

When doing this work, the person feels a mixture of emotions, with nostalgia and joy predominating. On the one hand, remembering family members who are no longer present generates a feeling of sadness, but also of affection, knowing that they will always live in their memories. By going through the photographs, happy

memories of shared moments emerge, as well as family anecdotes that give him back fragments of his past, creating a special bond with each image. According to Souroujon (2011), this process of remembering is not limited to a simple evocation of the past, but constitutes a space where conflicts and consensus are intertwined. In this sense, memories are not presented in a way that is faithful to past events, but responds to the emotional needs of the present, where imagination and forgetfulness play a crucial role in the construction of a story. Thus, remembering absent relatives becomes an act that oscillates between the personal and the collective, allowing the past to be resignified from the current context.

Throughout the process, a deep reflection arises on the passage of time and the speed with which it passes. Some photos bring back fond memories, while others, such as those of grandparents, evoke sadness, especially when noticing the void they left on their mother, who still misses her own mother. However, despite the sadness, a sense of gratitude also emerges for having had the opportunity to live those moments and document them.

The work generates a deeper connection with her family, inspiring them to value the importance of preserving those memories. This task allows you to recognize how valuable it is to keep family memories alive for future generations. Documenting these moments gives you the opportunity to relive them, as you think about the future and passing on these stories to those who will come after.

Although the lack of family photographs causes dissatisfaction and sadness, especially in the absence of images of grandparents, the work also reminds her of the bond she has with her family. This feeling of belonging, reinforced by the photos she was able to find, fills her heart with joy, knowing that she has a family that accompanies her through thick and thin.

By building their family memory, the person reflects on the inevitable passage of time and how physical, emotional, and psychic characteristics change throughout life. Age is fleeting and nothing is eternal, which leads him to value the importance of

taking advantage of the present to fulfill his dreams and leave a tangible legacy. Each photograph not only captures an instant, but reflects what was lived, becoming a representation of who you are at that moment in life. As Sánchez (2019) expresses in his experience with photography, each image captures much more than a simple instant; it reflects an accumulation of emotions, sensations and experiences that are only fully understood by those who experienced them. This subjective and personal interpretation is not always effectively conveyed to others, as what is seen in a photograph may not reflect the depth of what is felt. In this way, both in family photography and in the landscape, the constructed memory is deeply influenced by the emotional context, which, although intangible to others, is key for the person who relives those moments. This reinforces the idea that the construction of memory and legacy is intimately linked to personal experiences, which cannot always be shared in their entirety.

Photography acquires a profoundly significant value by allowing the preservation of unique moments that evoke stories and feelings. By looking at family photos, the person is transported to past times, remembering the experiences of their loved ones. She reflects that preserving these memories through images is essential for future generations to understand and connect with their family history, strengthening their identity and sense of belonging. Exploring your family memory also helps you identify the values and traditions that are important in your family. The importance of capturing shared moments becomes apparent, not only with parents or grandparents, but also with siblings and uncles. This reflection leads her to think that photographs not only document the past, but also allow us to relive those moments in the future, strengthening generational bonds.

Building her family memory teaches her to be proud of her origins. Acknowledging the place where she grew up and the moral values she was raised with allows her to appreciate the importance of immortalizing her loved ones and the happy moments she shared with them. The camera becomes an essential tool for

preserving memories that, over time, transform into lasting emotional bonds. Similarly, Gravante and Poma (2022) point out that the interaction between individuals, society, and the environment is complex, as it involves various dimensions of power, culture, justice, and survival. In this sense, the construction of family memory can also be understood as a form of emotional connection with the environment, where memories and family experiences are intertwined with the socio-environmental context that surrounds them. Thus, just as conflicts over the environment are disputes about identity and survival, preserving memory through photography becomes a tool to keep family history and affective relationships with the environment alive.

Doing this work helps her to reconnect with her true identity and keep alive the memories of the generations that are part of her family history. Through photo review, you can remember those who are no longer present and appreciate the experiences shared with them. This exercise allows him to not only relive those moments, but also preserve a legacy that strengthens family bonds over time.

The work of exploring family photographs also contributes to strengthening ties between generations. It provides you with a sense of belonging by observing the faces and moments captured in the images, giving you the opportunity to reflect on the history of your ancestors, even those you did not know in life. In this way, photographs act as bridges between the past and the present, connecting emotions and experiences.

In addition, doing this work fosters skills such as reflection and analysis. By studying each photograph, a greater understanding of the techniques and compositions used is awakened, which inspires you to improve your photography skills. This process allows him to not only value the images as memories, but also as visual works that capture significant details of the time they were taken.

This review and reflection exercise helps you understand the importance of preserving visual memories. It gives you the opportunity to connect emotionally with

your past, better understand family history, and reflect on what it means to grow as a person through the good and bad times experienced. The photographs, beyond being just images, become a source of inspiration and a constant reminder of their identity and family legacy. This process is similar to what Gómez Mora, Loaiza Soto e López Rueda (2020) describe in the context of photography as memory, where images not only capture the visible, but also reveal underlying conflicts and the complexity of the environment. Just as family photos become a constant reminder of identity and legacy, photographs of a territory are a source of reflection on persistent problems, such as land distribution and unmet basic needs. In both cases, the images acquire a deeper value that goes beyond the visual, as they invite a broader understanding of history and continuous transformation, whether at a personal or community level, driving collaboration and dialogue to generate meaningful change.

This work will help you in your personal life by strengthening your motivation to fulfill your goals and dreams, by remembering the efforts your parents made during your childhood. Visualizing her stages of growth through photographs allows her to reflect on what she has achieved and what she still wishes to achieve, prompting her to move forward with determination. The images also offer you valuable insight into the experiences that have shaped you and the importance of preserving those memories.

At the family level, this work will be a tool to tell and relive the stories of their family, connecting present and future generations. By preserving the photos of your current family members, you will be able to share both your maternal and paternal legacy with future generations. This will not only strengthen family bonds, but also ensure that the stories and experiences of their ancestors remain alive in the collective memory.

This reflection process will also help you learn more about the experiences and challenges faced by your parents, grandparents, and other ancestors. By understanding their roots and the sacrifices they made, you will be able to better

appreciate where you come from and value your identity with pride. Family memory thus becomes a source of learning that reinforces their sense of belonging and their connection to their personal history.

This work will contribute to the consolidation of stronger family ties. Knowing and documenting the history of your loved ones will not only allow you to better understand your own background, but it will also foster greater bonding among your family members. In this sense, the work done is not only a preservation of memories, but also an act of love that promotes respect and admiration for those who are part of their legacy.

He still needs to know much of the history of his ancestors, especially that of his great-great-grandparents and great-grandparents, the details of which have been lost over time. Although she has learned something about her family through oral tradition from her parents and grandparents, she feels that there are many stories she has yet to discover. The lack of photographs and testimonies, especially on the paternal side, has made it difficult for her to know more about her family trunk and who those previous generations were.

One of the biggest unknowns for her is the story of her paternal grandfather, whom she did not have the opportunity to meet even through a photograph. The lack of interest of his paternal family in preserving family images has been a barrier to delving into that side of his story. On the contrary, his maternal family has made a greater effort to keep photographic memories, which has allowed him to know more about them, but he still lacks many details about his great-grandparents and previous generations. According to Merino et al. (2024), photography not only serves as a means of historical preservation, but also has great educational potential. Digitizing photo archives is crucial to mitigate their deterioration and ensure that future generations have access to their history. The use of photography as a learning tool can foster critical and reflective analysis, allowing people to take an active role in understanding their cultural identity. Like the personal case exposed, the lack of

photographs is a loss of connection with the past, which underscores the need for dissemination and digitization programs to preserve these important legacies.

She would like to know more about the origin of her surname and the geographical roots of her grandparents, especially her grandfather Tomás, whose story is a mystery to her. In addition, he is curious about his parents' siblings, his uncles, of whom he does not have many photographs or information either. The lack of accurate data and the scarcity of sources of information generate many doubts and uncertainties about her family identity.

What he most misses to know about his family trunk are the details that could only be obtained through more photographs, documents, interviews and a greater effort to reconstruct the history of his ancestors. He recognizes that knowing their story would not only strengthen ties with their family but also allow them to have a more complete understanding of their roots and the legacy they have left behind over the generations.

4. CONCLUSION

The photo-elicitation technical sheet for family memory is a valuable tool for the recovery and preservation of family history, through the detailed interpretation of images. By combining key aspects such as the identification of people, their visual context and oral testimonies, this worksheet allows for the construction of deep and meaningful stories that not only document specific moments but also revitalize intergenerational memory. In addition, their ability to point out gaps in the narrative encourages critical reflection on family history, enriching the understanding of the experiences shared by past generations.

The analysis of family memory through photo-elicitation reveals both the importance of preserving images and memories and the emotional impact of their absence. The lack of photographs of paternal grandparents generates a sense of

emptiness and nostalgia, showing how visual records can connect generations and transmit a legacy. However, images of the maternal side allow the family memory to be kept alive, facilitating reflection on the roots and the recognition of the importance of preserving these memories for future generations.

This exercise not only highlights the relevance of photographs as tools of emotional and historical connection but also promotes a greater appreciation of the value of collective memory. Through the revision of these images, a deep link with the past and a clearer understanding of family identity is generated. In addition, it is recognized that, although many stories have been forgotten due to the lack of documentation, the preservation of these moments is essential to strengthen the sense of belonging and preserve the legacy of the ancestors.

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