

## Expand Your Genealogical Game: Beyond BMD to Bracket Madness!



Get in the Game: Score Big with Genealogical Research Madness! Just like in March Madness, expanding your playbook beyond the basics of births, marriages, and deaths is key to crafting a winning family history strategy. While these events provide a solid foundation, they're just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to uncovering your ancestors' stories.

New researchers often stick to the easy shots, focusing solely on these vital records. But by broadening your horizons and exploring a diverse range of records, you'll be making slam dunks left and right. From land deeds to military service files, each record offers a chance to dribble past the defense and score valuable insights into your ancestors' lives.

Don't get boxed in by tradition—break out of the mold and explore the full court of genealogical records available. With every jump shot into land deeds, layup into military service files, and three-pointer into church registers, you'll be enriching your understanding of your family's history and heritage.

So lace up your sneakers, grab your playbook, and join the Genealogical Research Madness today! With the right strategy and a little bit of hustle, you'll be cutting down the nets of discovery and scoring big on your family history journey.

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### Summary of Records in the Kentucky Genealogy Championship Brackets 2024:

**Birth Certificate:** A birth certificate is an official document issued by a government authority that records the birth of an individual, including details such as date and place of birth, parents' names, and sometimes additional information like birth weight and time of birth.

*Why this record is important:* Birth certificates are crucial for genealogical research because they provide primary evidence of an individual's birth, establishing vital details such as parentage and birth date, which are fundamental for tracing family lineage and constructing accurate family trees.

**Governor's Record:** A Governor's record refers to documents and correspondences related to the activities, decisions, and administration of a state governor's office.

*Why this record is important:* Governor's records can provide insights into historical events, political affiliations, and administrative decisions that may have affected individuals or families within a region, aiding in understanding societal contexts and family backgrounds.

**Enslaved Record:** Enslaved records encompass documents such as slave schedules, bills of sale, and plantation records that document the ownership, trade, and lives of enslaved individuals.

*Why this record is important:* Enslaved records are crucial for descendants of enslaved people seeking to trace their ancestry, as they provide essential information about familial relationships, locations, and conditions of bondage, enabling a deeper understanding of one's roots and heritage. *Note:* The word "slave" is a noun that directly labels individuals as property and is dehumanizing. In contrast, "enslaved" is an adjective that describes the condition of a person being held in bondage, emphasizing the action of enslavement rather than defining individuals solely by their status. "Enslaved" acknowledges the humanity and agency of those subjected to bondage and places emphasis on the oppressive system that subjugated them.

**Manuscript:** A manuscript refers to handwritten or typewritten documents, letters, journals, or narratives often created by individuals or organizations.

*Why this is important:* Manuscripts can offer unique insights into personal stories, family histories, and community dynamics, serving as valuable primary sources for genealogists to uncover familial narratives, cultural practices, and historical contexts.

**Civil War Record:** Civil War records include military service records, pension files, and other documents related to individuals who served in the American Civil War (1861-1865).

*Why this record is important:* Civil War records provide detailed information about soldiers' military service, including enlistment dates, units served, battles participated in, and sometimes personal details such as age and physical description, aiding in tracing ancestors' military experiences and understanding their roles in a significant historical event.

**Land Deed:** A land deed is a legal document that transfers ownership of real estate from one party to another, typically including details such as property descriptions, names of grantors and grantees, and transaction dates.

*Why this record is important:* Land deeds serve as essential records for tracing property ownership and migration patterns within families, communities, and regions over time, helping genealogists establish familial connections and understand economic and social aspects of ancestors' lives.

**Military Record:** Military records encompass various documents related to individuals' military service, including enlistment records, service histories, discharge papers, and pension files.

*Why this is important:* Military records offer valuable insights into ancestors' military service, including ranks, units, campaigns, injuries, and awards, providing genealogists with a comprehensive understanding of their ancestors' military experiences and contributions to national history.

**Passport Application:** A passport application is a formal request submitted to a government authority for the issuance or renewal of a passport, typically containing personal details such as name, birthdate, place of birth, and sometimes photographs.

*Why this record is important:* Passport applications can provide valuable genealogical information, including birthplaces, immigration details, and physical descriptions of individuals, aiding in tracing ancestors' movements across borders and documenting international migrations or travels.

**Pension Record:** A pension record refers to documents related to pension claims filed by individuals or their dependents for military or government benefits, often including application forms, medical examinations, and correspondence.

*Why this record is important:* Pension records offer rich details about veterans' post-service lives, including health conditions, family relationships, and economic circumstances, providing genealogists with insights into the later years of their ancestors' lives and potential avenues for further research.

**Marriage Bond:** A marriage bond is a legal document signed by individuals prior to marriage, typically indicating their intention to marry and sometimes including financial guarantees to ensure the marriage takes place.

*Why this record is important:* Marriage bonds can offer genealogists valuable clues about impending marriages, relationships between couples, and family connections, supplementing marriage records and providing insights into social and economic contexts surrounding marriages in specific time periods and locations.

**Divorce Record:** A divorce record is an official document issued by a court that legally dissolves a marriage, often containing details such as the names of the parties involved, grounds for divorce, date of marriage dissolution, and sometimes custody arrangements.

*Why this record is important:* Divorce records can provide genealogists with insights into familial disruptions, marital conflicts, and legal proceedings affecting ancestors' lives, offering additional context for understanding family dynamics, relationships, and societal attitudes towards divorce.

**Newspaper Archive:** A newspaper archive comprises collections of newspapers or digitized newspaper articles spanning various dates and locations, often containing news stories, advertisements, obituaries, and other articles of historical interest.

*Why this is important:* Newspaper archives serve as valuable resources for genealogists seeking to uncover details about ancestors' lives, including births, marriages, deaths, social events, business activities, and community engagements, providing rich contextual information for family research.

**Family Photo Album:** A family photo album is a collection of photographs assembled and preserved by individuals or families, typically featuring images of relatives, ancestors, events, and everyday life.

*Why this is important:* Family photo albums offer visual representations of ancestors' lives, relationships, and environments, providing genealogists with tangible connections to the past, visual documentation of family resemblances, and insights into familial traditions and activities.

**Tax Record:** A tax record is a document or register maintained by government authorities listing individuals or property subject to taxation, often including names, property descriptions, assessment values, and tax amounts owed.

*Why this record is important:* Tax records provide genealogists with evidence of ancestors' residency, property ownership, economic status, and occupational pursuits, facilitating the reconstruction of family networks, socio-economic profiles, and community histories.

**Genealogy Website:** A genealogy website is an online platform or database dedicated to genealogical research, offering tools, resources, databases, and community forums for individuals researching their family history.

*Why this is important:* Genealogy websites provide genealogists with access to vast collections of historical records, research aids, and collaboration opportunities, enabling efficient and effective family research, discovery of distant relatives, and sharing of research findings within a global genealogical community.

**DNA Test Result:** A DNA test result is a report generated from genetic testing, typically analyzing an individual's DNA to provide information about their ancestry, ethnicity, and potential genetic relatives.

*Why this record is important:* DNA test results offer genealogists valuable scientific insights into their ancestral origins, genetic connections to distant relatives, and potential ancestral migration patterns, supplementing traditional genealogical research methods and providing opportunities to uncover hidden familial connections.

**Adoption Record:** An adoption record is a legal document or file created during the adoption process, containing information about the adoptee, birth parents, adoptive parents, and legal proceedings related to the adoption.

*Why this record is important:* Adoption records are crucial for individuals seeking to learn about their biological origins, family medical history, and cultural heritage, providing genealogists with essential information to reconstruct biological family trees and understand the complexities of adopted individuals' identities and familial relationships.

**Voter Registration:** Voter registration records are official lists maintained by government authorities, containing information about registered voters, including names, addresses, and sometimes additional details such as birthdates or party affiliations.

*Why this record is important:* Voter registration records serve as valuable resources for genealogists interested in tracking ancestors' residences, community involvement, and political affiliations over time, offering insights into individuals' civic engagement and participation in local, state, and national elections.

**Oral History Interview:** An oral history interview is a method of gathering historical information through recorded conversations with individuals who have personal knowledge or experiences relevant to a particular topic, period, or community. These interviews often involve open-ended questions and allow interviewees to share their memories, perspectives, and insights, providing valuable firsthand accounts that may not be documented in traditional historical sources.

*Why this is important:* Oral history interviews offer genealogists unique opportunities to preserve and access personal narratives, family stories, and cultural traditions passed down through generations. By conducting oral history interviews with family members, community elders, or other individuals, genealogists can capture valuable insights into ancestral experiences, perspectives, and identities, enriching their understanding of family history and heritage. Additionally, oral history interviews contribute to the broader historical record by documenting marginalized voices, underrepresented communities, and lived experiences that may otherwise be overlooked or forgotten.

**Genealogical Society Publication:** A genealogical society publication is a periodical or journal published by a genealogical society or organization, containing articles, research findings, family histories, and resources relevant to genealogical research.

*Why this is important:* Genealogical society publications offer genealogists access to peer-reviewed research, expert insights, and collaborative opportunities within specialized areas of genealogy, enhancing research methodologies, sharing of knowledge, and networking with fellow researchers.

**WWI & WWII Record:** World War I and World War II records include various documents related to individuals' military service during these global conflicts, such as enlistment records, service files, casualty lists, and awards.

*Why this record is important:* WWI and WWII records provide genealogists with detailed information about ancestors' military contributions, experiences, and sacrifices during significant historical events, offering opportunities to honor their service, understand their wartime roles, and preserve their legacies for future generations.

**C-File/Naturalization Record:** A C-File or naturalization record is a document issued by a government authority confirming an individual's acquisition of citizenship through the process of naturalization, typically containing details such as the applicant's name, country of origin, date and place of naturalization, and sometimes immigration information.

*Why this record is important:* C-Files and naturalization records are vital for genealogists tracing immigrant ancestors' paths to citizenship, providing key information about their origins,

immigration timelines, and integration into their adopted countries, facilitating the reconstruction of familial migration patterns and cultural assimilation experiences.

**Homestead Record:** A homestead record is a legal document or application related to the Homestead Acts, through which individuals could acquire ownership of public land by meeting certain requirements such as residence and cultivation.

*Why this record is important:* Homestead records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' efforts to obtain land, establish homesteads, and build livelihoods in frontier regions, revealing aspects of their pioneering spirit, land acquisition strategies, and contributions to westward expansion in countries like the United States.

**Scrapbook:** A scrapbook is a personalized compilation of photographs, newspaper clippings, letters, memorabilia, and other mementos assembled by individuals to document events, experiences, and memories.

*Why this is important:* Scrapbooks provide genealogists with a rich visual and textual record of ancestors' lives, interests, and relationships, offering glimpses into personal narratives, social circles, and cultural contexts that may not be captured in official records, enhancing the understanding of family histories and legacies.

**Land Record:** A land record is any official document or register pertaining to land ownership, transactions, or boundaries, including deeds, patents, surveys, and land grants.

*Why this record is important:* Land records are essential for genealogists tracing ancestors' landholdings, property transfers, and land use patterns, offering insights into economic activities, social status, and familial wealth accumulation over generations, as well as helping to identify familial relationships through land transactions.

**Museum Record:** A museum record refers to documentation related to artifacts, specimens, or collections housed in museums, including accession records, catalog entries, exhibition histories, and conservation reports.

*Why this record is important:* Museum records provide genealogists with opportunities to explore material culture associated with ancestors' lives, occupations, and interests, offering insights into historical contexts, cultural traditions, and technological advancements that shaped their experiences and identities.

**Vertical File:** A vertical file is a collection of miscellaneous documents, pamphlets, clippings, and ephemera organized by subject or location and maintained by libraries, archives, or historical societies.

*Why this is important:* Vertical files serve as valuable repositories of local history resources, community publications, and genealogical materials, providing genealogists with access to diverse sources of information, research leads, and contextual background for family research projects.



**Inheritance Record:** An inheritance record is a legal document or probate file that details the distribution of a deceased individual's estate among heirs or beneficiaries, including assets, debts, bequests, and property transfers.

*Why this record is important:* Inheritance records offer genealogists insights into family relationships, economic conditions, and social structures, illuminating inheritance practices, wealth distribution patterns, and intergenerational transfers of property within families over time.

**Church Record:** A church record refers to documents created or maintained by religious institutions, including baptismal registers, marriage records, burial records, membership rolls, and sacramental certificates.

*Why this record is important:* Church records serve as vital sources for tracing ancestors' religious affiliations, life events, and community connections, supplementing civil records and providing genealogists with insights into familial relationships, naming conventions, and cultural traditions associated with religious practices.

**Prison Record:** A prison record is a document or file related to an individual's incarceration, including arrest records, mug shots, court proceedings, inmate registers, and prison correspondence.

*Why this record is important:* Prison records can provide genealogists with information about ancestors' brushes with the law, criminal activities, and experiences within the criminal justice system, offering insights into social behaviors, legal infractions, and law enforcement practices affecting family members.

**Death Certificate:** A death certificate is an official document issued by a government authority that records details about an individual's death, including date, place, cause of death, and sometimes personal information such as age, occupation, and marital status.

*Why this record is important:* Death certificates are essential for genealogists documenting ancestors' life spans, identifying family members, and confirming vital details needed to complete family trees, as well as providing clues for further research into medical history, burial locations, and probate records.

**School Yearbook:** A school yearbook is a publication produced by educational institutions featuring photographs, biographical sketches, and activities of students, faculty, and staff for a particular academic year.

*Why this is important:* School yearbooks offer genealogists visual records of ancestors' educational experiences, social networks, and extracurricular activities, providing glimpses into their youth, friendships, and achievements within school communities, as well as aiding in identifying classmates and potential relatives.

**Personal Correspondence:** Personal correspondence refers to letters, postcards, and other written communications exchanged between individuals, often documenting personal relationships, family news, and daily life experiences.

*Why this is important:* Personal correspondence offers genealogists intimate glimpses into ancestors' thoughts, emotions, and relationships, providing firsthand accounts of family dynamics, social interactions, and historical events, as well as revealing personal insights and familial connections that may not be found in official records.

**Business Ledger:** A business ledger is a record maintained by businesses or enterprises to track financial transactions, including sales, purchases, expenses, and accounts receivable or payable.

*Why this record is important:* Business ledgers can offer genealogists insights into ancestors' economic activities, occupations, and entrepreneurial ventures, shedding light on business partnerships, trade networks, and economic conditions within specific industries or communities.

**Revolutionary War Record:** Revolutionary War records encompass various documents related to individuals' military service during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), including muster rolls, pension files, service records, and military correspondence.

*Why this record is important:* Revolutionary War records provide genealogists with valuable information about ancestors' participation in the struggle for independence, including enlistment dates, military units, battles fought, and sometimes personal anecdotes or narratives, aiding in the preservation of their patriotic legacies and contributions to national history.

**Historical Map:** A historical map is a cartographic representation of geographical features, boundaries, settlements, and landmarks from a specific time period, often depicting historical events, territories, and changes over time.

*Why this is important:* Historical maps offer genealogists visual aids for understanding ancestors' geographic contexts, migration routes, and land use patterns, facilitating the identification of ancestral homelands, neighborhoods, and places of significance within family histories.

**Immigration Record:** An immigration record is any official document or register related to individuals' arrival or settlement in a new country, including passenger lists, arrival manifests, immigration forms, and naturalization papers.

*Why this record is important:* Immigration records are essential for genealogists tracing ancestors' journeys from their countries of origin to new lands, providing details about immigration dates, ports of entry, ships traveled on, and accompanying family members, as well as offering insights into immigration laws, policies, and assimilation experiences.



**Employment Record:** An employment record is a document or file containing information about an individual's work history, including job titles, employers, dates of employment, salaries, and sometimes performance evaluations or commendations.

*Why this record is important:* Employment records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' occupational pursuits, career trajectories, and economic contributions, helping to reconstruct their professional lives, social networks, and community affiliations, as well as providing clues for further research into industry trends and labor conditions.

**Passenger List:** A passenger list is a document or register listing the passengers aboard a transportation vehicle such as a ship, airplane, or train, typically including details such as names, ages, genders, nationalities, and destinations.

*Why this record is important:* Passenger lists serve as primary sources for genealogists researching immigrant ancestors' journeys, providing valuable information about arrival dates, departure ports, travel companions, and intended destinations, as well as facilitating searches for naturalization records and family reunification.

**Digital Archive:** A digital archive is a collection of digitized documents, photographs, recordings, and other media stored in electronic formats, often accessible online or through digital repositories.

*Why this is important:* Digital archives provide genealogists with convenient access to a vast array of historical materials, primary sources, and genealogical records from various institutions and collections around the world, offering opportunities for remote research, data analysis, and collaboration with other researchers.

**Wills & Probate Record:** A will and probate record is a legal document or court proceeding related to the distribution of an individual's estate after their death, including instructions for asset distribution, appointment of executors, and settlement of debts.

*Why this record is important:* Wills and probate records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' familial relationships, property ownership, and inheritance practices, providing evidence of kinship ties, economic statuses, and social networks within families and communities.

**DNA Ethnicity:** DNA ethnicity results are genetic analyses that estimate individuals' genetic ancestry based on DNA testing, often categorizing ancestry into geographic or ethnic regions.

*Why this record is important:* DNA ethnicity results can help genealogists trace ancestral origins, migrations, and admixture patterns across generations, providing scientific validation and supplemental information to traditional genealogical research methods, as well as fostering connections with distant relatives who share common genetic heritage.

**Family History Book:** A family history book is a written or published work documenting the genealogy, stories, and traditions of a particular family lineage, often compiled and authored by family members or genealogists.

*Why this record is important:* Family history books serve as invaluable repositories of ancestral knowledge, memories, and narratives, preserving family legacies, traditions, and identities for future generations, as well as facilitating the sharing of genealogical research findings and familial connections within extended family networks.

**Railroad Record:** A railroad record refers to documents, registers, or archives related to railway companies, operations, and employees, including employment records, accident reports, timetables, and company publications.

*Why this record is important:* Railroad records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' occupations, mobility, and connections to transportation networks, shedding light on their roles in industrialization, urbanization, and westward expansion, as well as providing context for understanding family migration patterns and economic activities.

**Family Bible Record:** A family Bible record is a transcription of vital events such as births, marriages, and deaths recorded in the pages of family Bibles, often passed down through generations as treasured heirlooms.

*Why this is important:* Family Bible records serve as primary sources for genealogists documenting vital events within families, providing firsthand accounts of ancestral relationships, dates, and locations, as well as offering insights into religious beliefs, naming traditions, and familial customs.

**Poorhouse Record:** A poorhouse record refers to documents or registers related to institutions, such as almshouses or workhouses, that provided housing and support for impoverished individuals or families.

*Why this record is important:* Poorhouse records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' economic hardships, social welfare assistance, and living conditions during times of financial distress, shedding light on societal attitudes towards poverty relief and the experiences of marginalized individuals within communities.

**Census Record:** A census record is an official enumeration of a population conducted by government authorities at regular intervals, typically containing demographic information such as names, ages, occupations, and household relationships.

*Why this record is important:* Census records are fundamental sources for genealogists tracing ancestors' residences, family structures, and demographic characteristics over time, facilitating the reconstruction of family units, community profiles, and migration patterns across census years.

**Club Record:** A club record refers to documents, minutes, or registers related to social or recreational clubs, organizations, or societies that individuals may have been members of, including meeting minutes, membership lists, and event schedules.

*Why this record is important:* Club records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' social networks, interests, and community involvements, providing glimpses into their leisure activities, affiliations, and roles within civic or fraternal organizations, as well as fostering connections with potential research collaborators or descendants of club members.

**DNA Match List:** A DNA match list is a compilation of genetic matches generated from DNA testing databases, indicating individuals who share significant segments of DNA with the test-taker and potentially indicating familial relationships.

*Why this record is important:* DNA match lists enable genealogists to identify and connect with genetic relatives, validate ancestral connections, and expand their family trees through collaborative research and knowledge-sharing within genetic genealogy communities, as well as providing opportunities for exploring common ancestors and ancestral lineages shared among matches.

**University Archive:** A university archive is a repository of documents, records, publications, and artifacts maintained by academic institutions, including materials related to institutional history, faculty research, student activities, and alumni affairs.

*Why this is important:* University archives offer genealogists access to a diverse range of resources, such as alumni directories, yearbooks, academic publications, and institutional records, providing insights into ancestors' educational backgrounds, achievements, and affiliations with higher education institutions.

**Court Record:** A court record is a document or transcript related to legal proceedings conducted within judicial systems, including case files, trial transcripts, verdicts, and judgments.

*Why this record is important:* Court records provide genealogists with information about ancestors' legal disputes, criminal charges, land disputes, and civil matters, offering insights into their interactions with the legal system, as well as documenting familial relationships, occupations, and community involvement.

**Bounty Land Record:** A bounty land record is a document granting individuals or their heirs land parcels as compensation for military service, typically issued by governments or military authorities.

*Why this record is important:* Bounty land records offer genealogists evidence of ancestors' military service and contributions, as well as providing details about land grants, locations, and sizes, aiding in the reconstruction of veterans' post-service lives and settlement patterns.

**Cemetery Record:** A cemetery record is a document or register related to burials, grave sites, and cemetery maintenance, including burial permits, interment records, plot maps, and tombstone inscriptions.

*Why this record is important:* Cemetery records serve as valuable sources for genealogists researching ancestors' final resting places, dates of death, and familial relationships, facilitating

the identification of burial locations, family plots, and commemorative markers, as well as preserving genealogical data for future generations.

**Coroner Record:** A coroner record is a document or report prepared by a coroner or medical examiner documenting the circumstances, cause, and manner of an individual's death, often including autopsy findings, witness statements, and investigative conclusions.

*Why this record is important:* Coroner records provide genealogists with details about ancestors' deaths, including potential causes of death, accidents, or unusual circumstances, offering insights into health conditions, occupational hazards, and community safety concerns affecting family members.

**School Record:** A school record is any document or register related to individuals' education, including enrollment records, attendance registers, report cards, and school transcripts.

*Why this record is important:* School records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' educational experiences, academic achievements, and social interactions within school communities, as well as providing details about educational institutions, curriculum, and educational policies relevant to specific time periods and locations.

**Historical Society:** A historical society is an organization dedicated to preserving, documenting, and promoting local or regional history, often maintaining archives, museums, publications, and educational programs.

*Why this is important:* Historical societies serve as valuable resources for genealogists seeking access to local history materials, genealogical records, and cultural artifacts, as well as offering opportunities for networking, collaboration, and educational outreach within historical and genealogical communities.

**Marriage Certificate:** A marriage certificate is an official document issued by a government authority certifying the marriage of a couple, typically containing details such as the names of the spouses, the date and place of marriage, and the officiant's signature.

*Why this record is important:* Marriage certificates are crucial for genealogical research as they provide primary evidence of a couple's union, confirming vital details such as names, dates, and locations, and establishing legal relationships for tracing family lineage and constructing accurate family trees.

**Family Recipe Collection:** A family recipe collection is a compilation of recipes, cooking instructions, and culinary traditions passed down through generations within a family, often handwritten or preserved in recipe books or cards.

*Why this is important:* Family recipe collections offer genealogists insights into ancestors' cultural heritage, culinary practices, and domestic traditions, providing tangible connections to past generations and preserving ancestral knowledge for future descendants.

**Asylum Record:** An asylum record is a document or file related to individuals admitted to or discharged from psychiatric hospitals or mental health institutions, often containing admission forms, medical evaluations, treatment records, and discharge summaries.

*Why this record is important:* Asylum records provide genealogists with information about ancestors' mental health issues, institutionalizations, and treatments, shedding light on societal attitudes towards mental illness, caregiving practices, and medical advancements in psychiatric care.

**Historical Marker:** A historical marker is a plaque, sign, or monument installed at a site of historical significance, providing information about events, people, or landmarks associated with the location.

*Why this is important:* Historical markers offer genealogists visual and textual cues about ancestors' connections to historical events, places, or communities, enhancing understanding of local history, cultural heritage, and ancestral legacies.

**City Directory:** A city directory is a publication listing residents, businesses, organizations, and government offices within a specific city or urban area, typically arranged alphabetically by surname or business name.

*Why this record is important:* City directories serve as valuable resources for genealogists tracking ancestors' addresses, occupations, and household compositions over time, providing snapshots of urban life, demographic changes, and economic activities within communities.

**Lunacy Record:** A lunacy record is a document or register related to individuals deemed mentally ill or incompetent, including commitment orders, asylum admissions, and guardianship proceedings.

*Why this record is important:* Lunacy records offer genealogists insights into ancestors' mental health conditions, legal statuses, and institutional experiences, providing perspectives on societal attitudes towards mental illness, caregiving practices, and support networks for vulnerable individuals.

These records collectively offer a diverse range of sources and perspectives for genealogists to explore, enriching the understanding of ancestors' lives, experiences, and contributions to history. This list is not exhaustive and is for illustrative and educational purposes only.

## **Are you ready to score big on your family history journey?**

Join us at the Kentucky Genealogical Society today and become a part of our winning team!

For just \$20/year, you'll gain access to a treasure trove of member tools and resources to take your research game to the next level.

As the virtual statewide genealogical society for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, we're committed to leading you to victory on your genealogical quest. By joining our team, you'll be part of a community dedicated to:

- **Facilitating Genealogy Education:** Get in the game with access to educational resources, standards, and best practices designed specifically for the Kentucky genealogy community.
- **Making Kentucky Genealogy Records Accessible:** Team up with us to digitize and make accessible the essential genealogy records of Kentucky, ensuring everyone has a shot at finding their family history slam dunk.
- **Forging Community:** Connect with fellow researchers from all 120 counties, forming a winning team where knowledge, experiences, and discoveries are shared and celebrated.

Don't sit on the sidelines! Take your shot and join the Kentucky Genealogical Society today. It's time to step up to the plate and embark on a journey of discovery, connection, and learning like never before!

Sign up today at [www.kygs.org](http://www.kygs.org).