		CE OF DEATH	•	MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS			
County Ja ckson				CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 1 4 ビロク			
TownshipKaw				Registration Distriction		14/50	
or Village				<b>OSO</b> Primary Registration District No.		1041	
0 <b>7</b>						ed No	
		NAME DOCIA	(No3112 Robe)		St.;₩	hospital or institution, give its NAME instead	
2		NAME DOOLA	A.HOITOW		1	of street and number.]	
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL P				TICULARS 3 MEDICAL CER		TIFICATE OF DEATH	
SEX		4 COLOR OR RACE	ÖSINGLE MARRIED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED	16 DATE OF DE	Thil	28 1916	
Female White Write the word Married					(Month)	(Day) (Year)	
DATE	OF BIRTH			About La	HEREBY CERTIFY,	that I attended deceased from	
<u>March</u> 9 1853 (Month) (Day) (Year)						$L_{1}$ $a$ $a$ $a$ $T$ $L$	
AGE			If LESS than	H ·		fund	
		64. yrs. 1			h occurred, on the dat		
a) Tr	PATION rade, proj	fession, or d of workNone	12.1	The CAUSE	OF DEATH* was as for	Cl Le	
		d of work NO.D.( ture of industry	() () ()	Chini	Ausertitae	Neputer )	
busine	855, OF 66	stablishment in d (or employer)	Jet F	3			
City or	IPLACE town, foreign count	Mo	mo Mo		(Duration)	Hyrs de de	
			lagan '''	CONTRIBUT		Shows.	
	FATHER . MARA a Rugh			(Secondary)			
	11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (City or town, State or forcing country) Ky			(Signed) Mewlow M. D.			
PARENTS	12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Jane Perdee			*State the Disease Causing Death, a, in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal,			
1	13 BIRTHPLACE			18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents)			
ATHE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE				47		n the Stateyrsmosds.	
				Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?			
(Info	ermant)	J. J. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	besta	Former or usual resident	38		
 j	(Addre	<u>, 11.0-110</u>		19 PLACE OF BI	JRIAL OR REMOVAL	DATE OF BURIAL APT11 29, 191.6	
Filed	<u>APR</u>	30 1915,	Sullaflen	20 UNDERTAKE	R	ADDRESS	
	_		/ Registrer	rnew	omus for	• 2111 E 9th.St.	

N. B.—Every liem of information should be carefully supplied. AGB should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain (orms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

## Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

[Approved by U. S. Census and American Public Health Association.]

Statement of occupation .- Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Compositor, Architect, Locomotive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments. it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer-Coal mine, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid Housekeepers who receive a definite salary), may be entered as Housewife, Housework, or At home, and children, not gainfully employed, as At school or At home. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: Farmer (retired, 6 yrs.) For persons who have no occupation whatever, write None.

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: *Cerebrospinal fever* (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); *Diphtheria* (avoid use of "Croup"); *Typhoid fever* (never report

"Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchopneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinito); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonaeum, etc., origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); Measles; Whooping cough; Chronic valvular heart disease; Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: Measles (disease causing death), 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Aslhenia," "Anaemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uraemia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septichaemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUI-CIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL, OF as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of head-homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acidprobably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., sepsis, tetanus) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association:)

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