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 DISBASE 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.

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 , "Asthenia," "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, SUICIDAL, or HOMI-CIDAL, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of head-homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid-probably 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.)

Com	1 PLACE OF DEATH	REGISTRARS SHA A FEE FOR CERTIFICA ARE COMPLETED AS LAW	ALL NOT RECEIVE BUREA	STATE BOARD OF HEA AU OF VITAL STATISTICS ERTIFICATE OF DEATH
Tow or	mehip Mustuu	Registration Distr	ict No.	File No.
Villa or	age	Primary Registrat	ion District No. 2. 0	Registered No.
City	2FULL NAME	ver C	isself aa	Ward) If death occurs hospital or instgive its RAME of street and mu
	PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3 95	MAKRIED OR DIVORCED		16 DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) 191	
6 DATE OF BIRTH			17 HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased	
7 AGE	Uj (Month) (Iii) Iligi	(Day) (Year) If LESS than 1 day,hrs	that I had saw h alive	on the date state phove, at was as follows:
(a) T parti (b) C busin which	General nature of industry ness, or establishment in the employed (or employer) or town, or foreign country)	Upplied.	Measi	ration) y)o mos 4
374	10 NAME OF FATHER 11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (City or town, State or foreign country) 12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER 13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (City or town, State or foreign country)	Div. Supplied.	(Signed) 191 *State the Disease Causing (1) Means of Injury; and (2) 18 LENGTH OFFIRESIDENCE (Address) A Could de la Couse whether Accidental, Buicidal or Homic For Hospitals, Institutions, Transi
70.	E ABOVE IS THUE TO THE BEST OF MY	KNOWLEDGE	At place of death yrs. C mos Where was disease contractif not at place of death? .fr.	in theds. Stateyrsmos
14 THE	(Address)	797	Former or usual residence	DATE OF BURIAL

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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 indefinite);

Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonaeum, etc., Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc. of (name 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), 29ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "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 or injury and qualify as accidental, suicidal or HOMICIDAL, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning: Struck by railway train-accident; Revolver wound of head-homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid-probably 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.)